



TERMS OF PUBLICATION:  
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These above Terms will be adhered to in all cases. No subscription will be taken for a less period than six months, and no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

SALUTATORY.

To the Subscribers and readers of the Journal.

Having purchased the "Huntingdon Journal" establishment and assumed the Editorial Chair, custom demands that I should lay before you a programme of the principles I propose advocating in its columns, and the manner in which my editorial duties shall be discharged. Before doing this, however, I trust I shall be pardoned for using a short paragraph to express the great diffidence I am made to feel in assuming so arduous and responsible a station as that of the editor and conductor of a public journal. A consciousness that I possess neither the natural or acquired talents so essential for the perfect discharge of editorial functions, almost induce me to view my undertaking as one of arrogance and presumption, and excites a belief that it would have been better to have permitted others, more competent, to take the reins I now hold; for

"Sparta hath many an abler son than I."

But, as it is, I derive encouragement and am stimulated in my self-imposed task, by remembering that when the illustrious Cowper paints the character of Paul and holds him up as the object of clerical imitation it is not done with the expectation that any of the divines of this day can fully emulate the grandeur of the Apostle's character. As a knowledge, therefore, of my very humble abilities will not permit me to aspire to the exalted position of a Chandler or a Seaton, as an editor, it will, nevertheless, with such standards of perfection in view, be an incentive for ambition to strengthen his opinions and excite emulation to improve whatever talents I may possess.

To those of you with whom I am personally acquainted, it would be superfluous to say that I am a Whig, but to those with whom I have not that honor, it may be proper to assure them that the great and glorious national principles of the party as expounded and defended by the illustrious Clay and Webster shall find in me at all times, and under all circumstances, a determined and fearless advocate; and the State policy so promulgated by our patriotic and noble Governor, I shall ever battle to maintain, with the courage of truth and the fidelity of Faith.

The experience of others admonishes me that an editorial career is not the primrose path of pleasantness, and that its ways are not the ways of peace. I am also aware that it is a sinuous road, leading amid mingled thorns and flowers, and that I may expect to get a sting for every pleasure. But, be this as it may, I shall not count the cost of defence when a cherished principle is assailed, nor seek the shadowy vale of repose when the trumpet sounds for battle. If I am vanquished, my wounds shall all be in front, and this paper bear proud testimony that truth was the only weapon, and honor the only shield used by me in the contest.

That my course will prove entirely satisfactory to every person I do not anticipate, nor do I desire that it should. To entertain the idea of pleasing all where so many varied interests are involved would be a little too Utopian for this anti-millennial age. It is impossible to discuss questions of public import in so abstract a manner as to avoid giving offence to individuals; and but few men have the elements so sweetly conmingled in them as to entirely separate their personal feelings from what relates to their public or official conduct. But, one thing you may rely on and that is, that so long as the Journal is under my auspices it shall aim to prove by its example, that strict decorum and a nice regard for the inviolability of private character, is not incompatible with a proper vindication of Whig principles. I cordially reprobate the pernicious course pursued by too many connected with the press in catering to the low, vulgar appetite for personal abuse and scandal. It is productive of no good, but on the contrary excites the worst passions of the human heart and sows a seed which quickly germinates and produces a harvest destructive of the peace and happiness of communities. There is no reason why this base desire should be gratified, or why, in advocating the cause of truth the rules of good breeding should be violated.

In conclusion I may say that I will exert to the utmost my very humble abilities to commend the Journal to your favorable regard, by making it the vehicle for the conveyance to your homes of the latest and most interesting intelligence, on religion, politics, literature, the arts and sciences, &c. and trust that my efforts in so doing may meet with proper remuneration.

WM. H. PEIGHTAL.

In assuming the imperial pronoun WE, we do not wish our friends to infer that any other kingly prerogative has been arrogated by us, and we assure them that our dignity is not of such a character as to preclude us from taking money for old accounts or writing the names of new subscribers on our list. On the contrary, we shall be most happy to receive considerable of the former article and be kept busy with our pen in doing the latter intimation.

P. S. As we are known to possess rather republican notions in regard to business, it is scarcely worth while to say that we give us no offence to receive "the dues" from those who are in arrears for this paper, and should any of our friends have the temerity to pay in advance, we guess we shall have to forgive them and is taken account of.

How it Operates.

In the final Report of the Revenue Commissioners to Governor Johnston, we find the following:—

"The value of property in many counties, as appears from the evidence before the Board, has been seriously affected by the depressed condition of the iron manufactures in the State, operating as it does, directly upon the large amount invested in that business, and indirectly upon the agricultural interests, and the value of real estate generally in many counties. With the cause, or causes of this state of things, the Board has nothing to do. They merely report the facts as presented to their notice by the evidence laid before them."

That the revenue of the Commonwealth has fallen far short, and that the Board has found it necessary to add to the value of the assessments of the State, as returned by the County Commissioners, the sum of \$6,883,153 00, are now historical facts. And no intelligent reader can come to any other conclusion than that obtained by the Revenue Commissioners, that the ruinous operation of the Tariff of 1846, which has closed so many of our Furnaces, has been the direct cause of this state of things. Iron manufactures a few years ago were the scenes of industry and the sources of profits, and were valued highly and paid taxes accordingly; but now they are worth but little and pay less; and the burthen formerly borne by the Iron Works is now shifted to the shoulders of those who are engaged in other branches of industry, but chiefly on those of the Farmers. Such is the effect of the present Tariff, which the Locofocos are so anxious to perpetuate.

Locofocoism Preparing the Weapons.

While the Appropriation Bill was under consideration in the House of Representatives, on Saturday last, the Locofocos, by almost a party vote, passed a section requiring the Canal Commissioners to locate and put under contract so much of the Railroad on the eastern and western sides of the Allegheny mountains as will avoid as many inclined planes as they deem practical and expedient; and authorized for this purpose a loan of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

If this passes the Senate and escapes the Executive veto, the tax-payers may prepare themselves for still greater oppression. As the Canal Commissioners were in the Hall of the House, borrowing for this appropriation; and as they are not suspected of having the success of the State as much at heart as the triumph of Locofocoism, we shall look for a free use of money on the mountains, and strong Locofoco returns on the second Tuesday in October.

Huntingdon Borough Election.

Below we give the names of the officers elected on Monday last:—

Chief Burgess.—John Flenner.  
Assistant Burgess.—William Lewis and Daniel Africa.

Town Council.—Andrew S. Harrison, R. Bruce Petriken, John Scott, T. B. Wallace, David Black and John M. Cunningham.

High Constable.—Michael Decker.

Supervisors.—John Simpson and John Africa.

Assessor.—William Rothrock.

Town Clerk.—John Albright.

CANAL COMMISSIONER.—Several of the Whig papers have suggested the name of GEORGE V. LAWRENCE, State Senator from Washington co., in connection with the office of Canal Commissioner.

JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT.—Judge Watts of Carlisle, and John G. Miles, Esq., of Huntingdon, are spoken of in connection with the vacancy on the Supreme Bench occasioned by the death of Judge Burnsides.

A large and enthusiastic Scott meeting was held in Butler, Pa., last week. Delegates were appointed to the Whig State Convention with instructions to support the re-nomination of Gov. Johnston.

Conestoga Bridge Burned.

The Canal Commissioners received a telegraphic despatch last evening announcing an unfortunate disaster on the Columbia Railroad—the burning of the Conestoga bridge. The cost of a new structure cannot be less than \$25,000; but that is nothing to the delay of business. It is believed that a new bridge may be made passable in about three weeks. The Canal Commissioners, with two engineers, repaired to the scene last evening.

The bridge caught fire in the roof by sparks from a locomotive, and in a few minutes was beyond control. It was 1800 feet long and cost upwards of \$60,000 to erect.—Pa. Telegraph of 5th April.

Rumored Cuban Outbreak.

The New Orleans Delta of the 29th ult., says the various rumors respecting an outbreak in Cuba, have their origin in the fact, well known in New Orleans, that a large number of persons have been leaving Havana, during the previous fortnight, for Vuelta Abajo, with a view of joining the revolutionary movement as soon as it breaks out. This order has been hastened by the orders which have been issued for arrests in Havana, and in other parts of the island. A considerable number have retired to the mountains, carrying with them an entire company of Spanish soldiers, which was stationed at San Cristobal, at the foot of the Cuzco Mountains, and many deserters from the army. These mountains afford retreats inaccessible to the Spanish authorities.—As a proof of the secrecy with which the Cuban authorities make their arrests, the Delta says they were made during the festivities on the occasion of the visit of several distinguished members of our Congress to the Captain-General, and yet were not known to those gentlemen before they left Havana.—Daily Sun.

ROBERT S. VAN SYCLE, Esq., of Philadelphia, has been appointed by Gov. Johnston a Commissioner on behalf of the State of Pennsylvania, to attend the World's Fair in London. This is an excellent selection, for Mr. V. has the means as well as the personal good qualities, to maintain our national reputation abroad. He will sail at an early day for the great gathering.

Later from Texas.

By the Steamship Galveston at New Orleans the 25th, we have dates from Galveston to the 21st, and the Rio Grande to the 19th ult.

Among the arrivals in San Antonio, up to the 15th ult., were Gov. Bell, who joined in the funeral procession at the obsequies of General Brooke, with General Harney, who is to take the command vacated by the death of that lamented officer. A German belonging to Cap. Wallace's company of Rangers, was recently killed by Indians near the Nueces.

The Austin State Gazette denies that Gov. Bell will be a candidate for Congress to replace Mr. Kaufman.

The Indians are again at their work of plunder and murder in the valley of the Rio Grande.

The planters along the river are in the greatest alarm, from the Indians having killed or wounded a party of herdsmen near the river, between Brownsville and Camp Ringgold. Families are removing to the Mexican side.

Gen. Canales, it is thought, will be appointed to the military command at Matamoros, in place of Gen. Avalos.

A letter has been received at Brownsville from Mazatlan, dated February 15. It states that Capt. Parker French, the notorious swindler, was shot and hanged for highway robbery on the road between Mazatlan and Durango. A party of Mexicans arrested him and his eight men at a place called Charvaria, after a hard fight of two hours. One of the men escaped. French and the others were taken to Salto, a small military post, and were there executed.

FROM THE RIO GRANDE.—By the steamship Galveston, Captain Place, we have received advice from the Rio Grande to the 12th ult. We notice an article in the Pirate, of Matamoros, of Saturday last, in which that paper informs its readers of a change in their military commandant for the frontier. Gen. Canales, it is said will relieve Gen. Avalos in the command.

The Indians are again at their work of death and robbery in the valley of the Rio Grande. The planters all along the river are in the greatest alarm, caused by the Indians having killed and wounded a party of herdsmen, near the river, between that place and Camp Ringgold. Those who had families on this side of the river have removed them to the other, that they might escape the but too well-known horrors that accompany the visits of the Indians, and seeking that protection among their neighbors.

The European Adversity.

The news from Europe has its favorable and its unfavorable aspects. Commercial men will felicitate themselves upon the improved aspect of business affairs, and clear-sighted Statesmen will see in the shaping of political events, both in England and upon the continent, fresh evidences of the great and wonderful truths of the age. The indications from the continent give but faint promise of peace and harmony. The under currents are working their way to the surface, and in the strife of despot against despot, which now marks the day of Europe, larger liberty will be the reward of the people, though it may be purchased at the cost of much blood. The religious agitation in England seems to have lost nothing in intensity, especially in Parliament. The Ecclesiastical Titles bill, however, is making little headway, and the discussions upon it partake more, we are sorry to say, of anything else than we conceive to be true Christian feeling. The bill as it now stands is almost without friends, but over its emaculate form an angry war of words is still carried on, and the institutions of Churches on either hand broadly, violently, and sometimes most unreasonably assailed. No legislation upon religious question, in this spirit, can by an possibility be productive of good, and it is perhaps a hopeful sign, which is now discernible, that nothing will be accomplished in reference to the anti-papal measures proposed by the ministry until both parties have had time to cool and look at the question with more solemnness and toleration.

[Daily News.]

Signs of a Prosperous Farmer.

When a farmer is seen marrying young, it shows that providence helps them that help themselves, and that, in the future he will have "help" of more kinds than one.

When lights are seen burning in his house before the break of day in winter especially, it shows that the day will never break on his "breaking" in the winter of adversity.

When you see his barn larger than his house it shows that he will have larger profits and small afflictions.

When you see him driving his work, instead of his work driving him, it shows that he will never be driven from good resolutions, and that he will certainly work his way to prosperity.

When he is seen subscribing for newspapers it shows that he is speaking like a book respecting the latest improvement in agriculture, and he will never get his "walking papers" to the land of poverty.

Mr. Webster left Harrisburg on Wednesday last, on his way to Marshfield. In the morning, accompanied by Mr. Russel, the Secretary of the Commonwealth, and other distinguished friends, he visited the splendid new Rail Road Bridge above Harrisburg—spent some time at the Capital—and went to Middletown to dine there with General Cameron. Mr. Webster was received altogether without distinction of party.

The Right of Secession.

Has a State a right to secede, is a question which is just now very fully discussed in some of the southern papers. The Virginia resolutions of 1798 have been supposed to favor such doctrines, but it is said that it will appear from Mr. Madison's papers now in possession of the Government, but as yet unpublished, that Mr. Madison himself did not so consider them. Among the papers referred to, are several very able essays in strong opposition to the nullification and secession principles that have prevailed in South Carolina.

The telegraph announces that ALEXANDER S. WADSWORTH, Captain in the U. S. Navy, died at Washington City, on Saturday, April 5. He was born in Maine, entered the service in 1804, and was posted in 1825. He rated seventh on the list at his decease, but has not been at sea since 1837.

Fall of Cotton.

The New York Dry Goods Reporter, furnishes a comparative view of the prices of cotton during the last two years, by which it appears that, from the first of November last to the first of this month, the change adverse to the planter has been as follows:

Table with 4 columns: Item, Nov. 1, Mar. 1, Diff. Middling Uplands, 144, 103, 41; Fair, 134, 124, 10; Middling to fair, N. O., 154, 121, 33.

Average 144 11 13-16 81-16. The average difference per bale is equal to about fourteen dollars, which, upon a crop of 2,400,000 bales, would give a loss to the planting interest of thirty-three million six hundred thousand dollars.

The cause of this enormous loss to our southern friends may, as it appears to us, be readily explained. The quantity already arrived in market this year is greater, as we see by the same journal, than last year, by 136,000 bales, while the domestic consumption of the year is estimated at 150,000 bales less although last year had fallen considerably below the previous one. Adding these two quantities together, we have 289,000 additional bales, for which a market must be sought in Europe; and if to this we add the diminution of the previous year, we shall have a total of little short of 350,000 bales additional; and hence the fall in price.

The Washington Republic, in commenting upon these important facts, makes the following truthful and forcible observations:—

"Now, had the tariff of 1848 been permitted to remain in existence, and had the coal, the iron and the woolen interests, been allowed to grow, as they were growing in 1846, there would by this time have been a market at home for the whole of these 350,000 bales that now weigh down the price abroad; and instead of a fall of three cents, the planters would probably have seen a rise of three, making a difference to them of seventy millions of dollars upon the present year's crop alone. We beg our planting friends to examine the facts for themselves, and determine if this is not the price they pay this year for the free-trade tariff of 1846. How much they will pay next year, if they have a good crop, and if the domestic consumption continues to diminish, as is likely to be the case, we leave them to guess; and, make what estimate they may, we think it will be short of the truth to the extent of the value of all the foreign cotton we import."

Rhode Island Election.

PROVIDENCE, Wednesday, April 2. Philip Allen, the Opposition candidate, is elected Governor by about 600 majority.

George G. King, (Whig) is elected to Congress in the Eastern District, and Benjamin B. Thurston (Opposition) in the Western District.

William Beech Lawrence is elected Lieutenant Governor; Asa Potter, Secretary of State; Walter S. Burges, Attorney General; and Edwin Wilbur, Treasurer—all Opposition, by about 250 majority.

In the Senate, 13 Whigs and 14 Opposition are elected, and no choice in four towns.

In the House, 25 Whigs and 31 Opposition are elected. In six towns there is no choice.

[N. Y. Tribune.]

Thus it will be seen that the trucking of a portion of the Whigs of Rhode Island, as they did in Massachusetts, has likewise resulted in the loss of the State to the Whigs. They may possibly learn to be honest and consistent, after giving a few more Whig States into locofoco hands; but whether or not, they will learn this, that they cannot bid as high for slavery as the locofocos, and they are therefore certain to be worsted in the game. Such victories may be calculated to induce some who call themselves Whigs to shout for the fugitive slave law, but their number are few in Pennsylvania and are getting less daily.—Pennsylvania Telegraph.

Distressing Suicide.

MR. WM. CALLENDER departed this life very suddenly on Tuesday evening of last week, at his residence in the borough of York, Pa. On Tuesday he went to Harrisburg and had his life insured for \$5,000, by the Keystone Mutual Life Insurance Company of Harrisburg, and on his way returning home, was taken very sick and at the two mile gate on the Harrisburg Turnpike was so extremely ill, that the gate-keeper took him to his residence in a carriage. The suddenness of his death and other circumstances attending it, induced the Insurance Company to send over Dr. W. W. Rutherford, of Harrisburg, to make a post mortem examination of the corpse. He, with the borough physicians, did so, and evident marks of poison were found in the stomach, which was sent to Philadelphia and the contents thereof analyzed, when it was ascertained that the deceased had taken arsenic and thus put a period to his existence. He was about 30 years of age, and leaves a wife and children, whom it appears he wished to make comfortable for life, before committing the rash act which deprived them of husband, father and friend. The widow will not obtain the \$5,000, for the policy of Insurance expressly excepts cases of suicide.

New Counterfeit.

A counterfeit \$10 note on the York Bank, was presented at the counter not long since. The counterfeit was of the last plate, dated February 1, 1847, letter A. No. 1426, payable to J. Hahn. The medallion heads on the ends are coarsely done; the whole appearance of the note is badly blurred and black; the paper is darker than that of the genuine bills; and the signatures are poor imitations.—York Republican.

Lieutenant Porter of the United States' Mail Steam ship Georgia, recently applied to the Recorder of New Orleans, claiming an exemption for the colored crew on board that vessel from the operation of the law rendering colored seamen liable to imprisonment. The reason for the exemption claimed was, that the ship is a national one, liable to be sent to any place the Secretary of the Navy may think proper. The Recorder, in reply says, he must enforce the laws in this case as in others.

Sentenced.—At Portsmouth, Va., Thomas W. West, charged with the murder of John Williams, in October last, was on Friday sentenced to the penitentiary for five years.

Stoppage of Cotton Mills.

The Boston Transcript publishes a statement of the number of spindles in five of the New England States, which have ceased operations within the last six months, in consequence of the depression in this branch of manufactures. The number of mills which have been stopped is about 130. Besides these, many are running short time. At Fall River one hundred and ten thousand spindles have been stopped in consequence of a strike among the operatives. Adding these to the number previously stopped, and those running short time, and we have not far from one million less spindles now in operation than there were a year since. Calculating one and one-eighth yards per day for each spindle, which is the average at Lowell, and there are now one million one hundred and twenty-five thousand less yards of cotton cloth manufactured daily, than when all were running full. This does not include mills out of New England. In Maine about four-fifths of the spindles have stopped—in Connecticut 19 mills.

This depression has its cause. It can be traced directly to the encouragement which the existing Tariff gives to the importation of foreign fabrics. The authors and advocates of that law denounce the principle of Protection to American Labor, while its practical effect is to encourage and protect the labor of Great Britain. When in full operation, these hundred and thirty suspended factories gave employment to at least 25,000 persons. Their weekly earnings could not have been less than \$100,000 or an aggregate of over \$5,000,000 per annum.

But these operatives will not suffer alone. Every other interest except the foreign importer, must suffer with them, to a greater or less extent. For the five millions which would be earned by these 25,000 operatives, would be distributed, in about equal proportions, to the hatter, tailor, grocer, farmer, schoolmaster, &c. &c. No one department of trade can be depressed without depressing, more or less, all others.

These statistics, however, relate to but a single branch of industry. The Iron is far more depressed than the Cotton interest, and is suffering much more intensely. In this department, nearly an equal number, ordinarily earning a greater amount of wages, are thrown out of employment. This depression must continue and grow worse, so long as our laws discriminate in favor of the Ironworkers of Europe. The men who are most profuse in their professions of sympathy for the workmen of the country, are most hostile to their real interest.

The Presidency.

In the event of there being no choice of a President by the people, the selection will be made from among those voted for, by the House of Representatives now being chosen. In making this choice, each State has a single vote, and this is given by a majority of its delegation. In the elections that have taken place, two States, New Hampshire and New York, have chosen divided delegations. It is therefore probable that neither of these States will, in that event, be able to give any vote. In eight States, in which elections have already been held, namely—Maine, New Jersey, Delaware, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, and South Carolina, the Locofocos have secured a majority of the delegation. It is, however, doubtful whether the Wisconsin or the South Carolina delegation can be regarded as reliable for the candidate of that party, be he who he may. In six States, Vermont, Massachusetts, Missouri, Florida, Ohio and Michigan, the Whigs have the control of the delegations. In the remaining fifteen States, the Whigs had, in the last Congress, majorities in three States, the Locofocos in ten, and two were equally divided. Of these there is a chance the Whigs will gain Connecticut, Tennessee, Indiana, California and Maryland. If so, and the others remain as before, the next House will contain 14 Whig, 14 Locofoco and three divided delegations. As this is the best that can be hoped for, it will be seen that the Whigs, as a party, can place no very flattering hopes of electing their candidate by any other votes than those of the PEOPLE.

[Boston Atlas.]

Good Example.

Dr. Brower, of the Pennsylvania Legislature, (House), has offered a good example of the glorious republican honesty that marked the legislation of the State, before "log-rolling" came into fashion, and inspires a hope that hereafter the people may have less reason to regret the assembling of their representatives, and more cause to rejoice in the wisdom of their doings, as opposed to special legislation, and in favor of the general weal of the Commonwealth. Dr. B. announced his determination never to vote for a bill he believed to be wrong, from mere personal courtesy, or because he wanted a reciprocation of the favor. He said, "if bills are right, sanction them; if wrong, reject them, irrespective of any other consideration." This is a good example, which every member should follow, if he would add to the honor or promote the interest of the State.

Post Office Changes.

The Postmaster General has changed the name of the office at Sandy Creek, Mercer county, Pa., to New Vernon. He has also established the following new offices:—Mooreheadville, Erie county, Pa.; J. Y. Moorehead, P. M.; Fostoria, Blair county, Pa.; J. Easterline; Benzette, Elk county, Pa.; D. B. Winslow.

BUTLER.—By the census returns of five counties adjoining Philadelphia, it appears that they produced, in 1850, 11,383,182 pounds of butter. The average price of butter in the Philadelphia market, which these counties supply, is about 20 cents per pound. The money value therefore of this single product is over two millions and a quarter of dollars, (\$2,276,636.) A good dairy, well and economically managed, cannot but be profitable in the neighborhood of the city, at the prices which butter, cheese and milk always command in our markets.

A conspiracy has been recently detected to detrone FAUSTUS I., headed by M. FRANCISQUO, Chief Justice of the Empire, and one of the Cabinet. He with these others, were tried by Court Martial at Port au Prince, and condemned to death; but the decision was afterwards annulled, and a new trial ordered.

The journeymen carpenters of Washington city on Wednesday "struck" for higher wages.—Heretofore they have received from one dollar and twenty-five cents to one dollar and seventy-five cents per day. They now demand two dollars.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Splendid Stock of New and Cheap Watches, Clocks, & Jewelry, At Philadelphia Prices.

J. T. Scott has just received from Philadelphia and is now opening a new and very large assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, 8 day and thirty hour Clocks, Jewelry, and a great variety of other articles, which he is enabled to sell at rates much lower than usual. "Quick sales and small profits" is his motto, the proof of which will be found on examining his excellent assortment. April 10th '51.—4f

R. A. MILLER,

SURGEON DENTIST, HUNTINGDON, PA.

N. B. All operations Warranted.

School Teachers Wanted.

FOUR SCHOOL TEACHERS, two male and two female, are wanted to take charge of the Public Schools in the borough of Huntingdon.—The Schools to commence on the first of May next, and to continue ten months. None but good Teachers need apply.

OWEN BOAT, President. C. S. BLACK, Secretary. sp10, '51.

Huntingdon & Broad Top Railroad.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned, Commissioners, will meet at the Court House in the borough of Huntingdon on Tuesday the 13th day of May next, A. D. 1851; to revise such plans, and take such measures as will most certainly insure the construction and completion of the above Railroad, under the provisions of the Charter.

The Books to receive subscriptions to the Corporate Stock of said Railroad will be again opened on that day at the said place, and will be kept open at such times and places as the said Commissioners shall then appoint, until the whole of the Capital Stock is subscribed. Land holders on Broad Top, in Woodcock Valley, Morris County, Va., citizens of the boroughs of Bedford and Huntingdon, and all persons who have or feel an interest in the success of this Railroad, are respectfully invited to attend.

Commissioners: THOMAS FISHER, ISAAC COOK, A. P. WILSON, JOS. CRISMAN, DAVID BLAIR, JOHN KERR, LEVI EVANS, ALEX. KING, JOHN G. MILES, JAMES SAXTON, JOHN CRISWELL, MITT. M. PEEBLES, JACOB M'CAHAN, JAS. ENTREKIN, JAMES PATTON.

April 10, 1851.—4f.

Dissolution of Partnership.

H. K. NEFF & R. A. MILLER, having for some time been engaged in the Wholesale Dry Goods business, in Huntingdon, have this day dissolved by mutual consent. Desiring to settle up their business as soon as possible, they would invite all who are indebted to them, either by note or book account to call and settle immediately, and those having claims will present them for payment.

The books will be in the hands of one of the undersigned at his office in Main Street. H. K. NEFF, R. A. MILLER.

April 1, -10, 1851.—3f.

Notice of Administration.

Estate of JAMES CLARK, deceased. NOTICE is hereby given that letters of Administration on the estate of James Clark, late of the borough of Huntingdon, deceased, have been this day granted by the Register of Huntingdon county to the subscriber, residing in said borough—all persons having claims against the estate of said deceased are requested to make known the same to me without delay and those indebted to said estate will make immediate payment to me.

ELIZABETH S. CLARK, Administratrix. Huntingdon, March 27.—ap. 3, 1851.—6f.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of ADAM GARNER, late of Penn township, Huntingdon county, dec'd, having been granted by the Register of Huntingdon county to the undersigned, all persons having claims against the estate of the said deceased are requested to present them duly authenticated for settlement, and all persons indebted to said estate will make payment without delay to me.

JACOB SUMMERS, Administrator. Penn township, Ap. 3, '51.—6f.]

New Cheap Goods.

WE are just receiving our usual stock of Spring and Summer Goods, and earnestly solicit our old customers, and the community generally, to give us a call. Ground Plaster, Fish, Salt, Iron, &c. constantly on hand. All kinds of Grain brought at usual rates.

KESSLER & BRO. Mill Creek, April 3, '51.—3f.

Birmingham Female Seminary.

THE fifth semi-annual term of this institution will commence on Wednesday, the 23rd of April, instant. The liberal patronage which this school has heretofore received encourages the proprietors and friends of female education to expect, by proper effort, to make it both a permanent and important institution. And in hope of accomplishing this, vigorous efforts are making for the erection of a large and commodious building, which is expected to be ready for occupancy by the opening of the winter term.

For the present session a number of boarders can be accommodated in the family of the Principal and others will find good accommodation in private families in the village at reasonable rates.

No pains will be spared to sustain the growing reputation of this institution. And the Principal hopes, with the assistance of competent female teachers, to render it in all respects worthy of patronage. For terms refer to REV. ISRAEL WARD, April 3, '51.—3m.] Principal.

Female Seminary.

THE Subscribers to the Birmingham Female Seminary will take notice that they are required to pay to the Treasurer, James Clarke, in Birmingham, Huntingdon county, Pa., an installment of ten per centum on the amount subscribed by each to the Capital Stock of the said Seminary, on the 10th day of April, instant, and on the 10th day of each succeeding month.

ISRAEL W. WARD, LEWIS PALMER, JOHN CLARK, Managers. Birmingham, April 3