



THE JOURNAL.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Thursday Morning, March 18, 1852.

J. SEWELL STEWART—Editor.

TERMS OF PUBLICATION: This "HUNTINGDON JOURNAL" is published at the following rates, viz:

If paid in advance, per annum, \$1.50
If paid during the year, 1.75
If paid after the expiration of the year, 2.50
To Clubs of five or more, in advance, 1.25

THE 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.

V. B. PALMER

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FOR THE PRESIDENCY IN 1852,

WINFIELD SCOTT, OF NEW JERSEY.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT IN 1852,

JAMES C. JONES, OF TENNESSEE.

WHIG STATE CONVENTION.

A Whig State Convention will be held at Harrisburg, on the 25th of March, 1852, for the purpose of nominating a Canal Commissioner, forming an Electoral Ticket, and choosing delegates to the National Convention.

NER MIDDLESWARTH, Pres. CHARLES THOMSON JONES, Secretary.

The Hon. R. Brodhead and J. L. Dawson, M. C., will accept our thanks for public documents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—Spring Millinery Goods, by Jno. Stone & Sons. Also, Shade Ornamental and Fruit Trees, by Samuel Manpay.

Also, Gumption, by James Kennedy, jr. Also, The removal of Glasgow & Steel. Also, Register's Notice, by Matthew F. Campbell.

Also, Proclamations, by Sheriff Zeigler. Also, Executor's, Administrator's Notices, &c., read.

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE.—The February number of this work is on our table. The contents are, The Duke of Marlborough, My Novel; or Varieties in English Life, A Canter to California, Struggles for Fame and Fortune, &c., which are truly elegant. Published by Leonard Scott & Co., 79 Fulton Street, New York, at \$3 a year.

It cost thirty thousand dollars to prove a lady of unsound mind, in an English Court. The trial lasted 16 days.

WILLIAM SEAMIGHT, of Fayette county, the new Democratic nominee for Canal Commissioner, is a Cass man, and being a member of the Convention of Thursday last himself, voted against Mr. Buchanan's Presidential nomination.

WHIG NATIONAL CONVENTION.—Delegates have been chosen to the Whig National Convention from New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Kentucky, Tennessee and California. Delegates at large have also been chosen in Wisconsin, and one district delegate from New York.

REGISTRATION LAW.—The bill providing for the Registration of Marriages, Births and Deaths, passed at the last session of the Legislature, has become a law, without the signature of Gov. Johnston; agreeably to the provision of the Constitution which requires bills passed at a previous session to be returned within three days after the meeting of the next Legislature.

Gov. Bigler has appointed the Hon. George M. Dallas to act in concert with the Hon. James Campbell, Attorney General of the State, in the matter of the colored girl who was kidnapped from Chester county as a fugitive slave, and taken to Baltimore by McCreary, some months since. This is the case out of which grew the alleged suicide (but more likely the murder) of Mr. Miller, of Chester county.

RATS.—It is stated that rats are killed in New York by a new 'exterminator,' at the rate of about 10 000 a day.

THE STAND-STILLER AND THE GO-AHEADER.

As it respects ancient and present institutions there are two classes of people in the community who may be respectively denominated the stand-stillers and the go-aheaders. The former, while they are willing to compromise on the present, rather than run the risk of further progress, would really prefer retreating back to the good old times of their grand-fathers, before spinning-jennies had ever whizzed or locomotives whistled. They look upon the institutions which have descended from ancestral savages and become hoary with the frosts of ten, twenty and thirty centuries, with the profoundest veneration. It would be no difficult task to convince any of us that we have descended but a few centuries back from barbarian forefathers, and that we are still in a considerable degree governed by laws established by robbers and pirates; nevertheless the stand-stiller beholds with reverential awe, the sombre monuments of antiquity. The productions of Grecian and Roman genius led the modern world, probably for its own good, into a long captivity, during which it mastered all that they could dispense, except intellectual independence. That ancient guardianship still binds the stand-stiller to social inertness, and should he be impressed with the propriety of making a step in advance, his superstitious veneration for the shadows of the past would deter him from so doing. Bewildered with the grandeur of a Gothic castle, a Grecian temple or an Egyptian pyramid, he never thinks of the stripes and wounds and tortures inflicted in their erection, upon suffering and broken hearted millions of the human species, by the sword and the lash of brutal despotism. It never occurs to him, that they were built to throw splendor around slavery and make subjugation appear beautiful. The pomp and display which attend monarchical governments are intended to inspire with awe, the minds of those intended to be subjected. These things and others of the same character, operate insensibly upon those persons, who fear to take a step in social progress.

The go-aheader is a totally different character. While his appreciation of the beautiful and the elegant is as fine, and probably more spiritual, than his fearful neighbor, he has nerve to look all subjects in the face and treat them as they deserve. If a hoary theory of three thousand years standing should raise its head to dictate nonsense, its great age would not shield it from denunciation. Because woods and groves were consecrated by the presence of dryads and nymphs, this fact would not deter him from grubbing them out and sowing the place in wheat. "The wisdom of our ancestors" may be invoked to influence impressible women and female men—but he feels himself capable of judging both them and his cotemporaries by their acts. He is eminently hopeful in his character, and instead of musing in the gloom and shadows of past ages, he is doing all in his power to make the earth a more agreeable habitation for man. He makes our railroads, builds our ships, navigates the seas, discovers new countries and settles them, learns barbarians to read and write and preaches the gospel to them, and in short, does every thing that makes a country prosperous and happy. The stand-stiller looks on with astonishment at the boldness of his enterprising neighbor and wonders what the world is coming to, while very likely he denounces him as visionary. The go-aheader will finally take the whole world and make it the beautiful dwelling place of happy men and women; he will abolish alms-houses and beggary; he will drive out vice and establish virtue, and he will turn prisons and penitentiaries into school-houses and colleges.

There's a good time coming, boys, A good time coming; We shall not live to see the day, But earth shall glisten in the ray Of the good time coming.

A NEW LOCOFOCO MOVE.—The telegraphic Washington letter to the New York Herald of Friday last says: "It is stated on good authority that Senator Douglass has consented to throw his strength into the Buchanan interest. The moral of the move being, that if Gen. Cass were to get the nomination, it would in any event prevent the North West from receiving it in 1856, whereas by going for Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Douglass stands well for the next election. At all events you may rely that the move has been agreed upon."

THE BANNER COUNTY.—The Golden Banner won by 'Pennsylvania,' from California, has been handed over to the Democracy of Monroe county—and it therefore becomes the "Banner county" of the Commonwealth.

Indiana Locofoco State Convention.

The Indianapolis State Journal relates the following incident which occurred at the above named meeting: Mr. Case, at one time connected with the Cincinnati Inquirer, introduced a resolution in favor of universal war and of whipping all Europe into Republics, whether they wanted republics or not. Mr. Case said that "place Gen. Scott at the head of ten thousand American soldiers, and he would march to the gates of St. Petersburg." This remark called down thunders of applause, in which the Whigs present joined. At this Mr. Hughes suggested that they intended to "send Gen. Scott to the head waters of Salt River, and could not spare him to go and whip Russia." "No matter for that," said the indomitable Case, "Scott could go to Salt River, and afterwards whip Russia, and the balance of Europe thrown in."—This did not sit very well with the Democracy. We heard one of them swear that he did not come there to hear a Whig speech.

The State of the Country.

Six months ago, our whole Industrial and Commercial fabric was on the brink of a collapse. The Sheriff at the door, on the point of winding up the concern. In the midst of peace, health, activity and plenty, with a steady influx of Gold from our Pacific territory at the rate of Five Millions per month, we were threatened with general bankruptcy. And why?—Simply because our National Policy had been so changed in 1846 as to discourage the production of Metals and Fabrics at home and largely increase their importation from Europe. Consequently our National income, large as it continued to be, did not suffice to meet our current expenditure.—We were sending Europe all the Cotton we could grow, all the Grain she would take, and all the Gold we could spare, but these did not suffice to pay for the ship-loads of Wares and Cloths, of Lace and Gimeracks, that we were rapidly importing. In vain did we endeavor to 'combe the deficit' with Federal Stocks, State Stocks, Railroad Bonds and every form of promise to pay which Europe could be induced to accept in lieu of actual payment. Her traders and capitalists were most anxious to keep alive and stimulate our habits of extravagance, to urge us on in the downhill career on which we were so giddily driving, but they would not take all the 'securities' we urged upon them, for they lack adequate faith therein. In vain were smooth-tongued notabilities sent out to wheedle by Buncombe speeches and brilliant figurings of the certain net proceeds of the wild lands and prophetic railroads they offered to mortgage: the very men who had admired the dexterity and dashing abandon of the mathematician in Treasury Reports and other documents designed to be swallowed by Yankees alone, could not see the point of the joke when they were asked to stake their own fortunes on the soundness of his calculations. They shook their heads, buttoned their pockets, and hurried on. And so the imminent danger of a revulsion hung over us even down to the opening of the present year.

At length, all is changed. How long the new breeze may last must depend on circumstances, and cannot be foreseen; but for the present all danger of a crash is at an end. The merchants, manufacturers and capitalists of Europe, seeing how steadily our Cotton, our Grain and our Gold are poured upon them, while the interest on nearly all our recent Bonds is promptly paid, say to each other—"Why should we kill the goose which lays us such golden eggs? Why even let her commit suicide? Rather let us keep her alive and prolific as long as possible"—so they stop pressing for cash payment, and betake themselves to a wider examination and more extensive purchases of our Public Securities. One million dollars of these Securities of various kinds have brought here on Foreign account within the last week or two, infusing new potency into the lately tottering knees of the Stock Market, and giving the Bulls brilliant prospects for the immediate future. How long the new tide may flow, we do not pretend to guess; but there is no obvious reason why it should not hold for months at least. Meantime the outward drain of Specie will be checked by the abundance of bills drawn against the various Stocks and Bonds purchased here on British account; so that it is not impossible that our Currency may be expanded, Prices inflated, and Speculation generally rage beyond all recent example.

"Glory to goodness!" said the old woman who had financed out of a quandary, "I have borrowed money enough to pay all my debts!" This female Walker had at least as much reason for exultation as our country has in view of the recent turn of affairs. For, be it over borne in mind, we have paid nothing, and are now paying nothing, but only sinking deeper and faster in debt. Instead of paying off the bills that were worrying us, and taking due precautions against a like boisterousness in future, we have simply transformed them into obligations maturing at a remote date. For every Million that we found it inconvenient to pay when due, our polite creditors have agreed to take Sixty Thousand a year for fifteen or twenty years, and the principal at the end of the term. And we are dealing with this as though we had wiped out the debt, and plunging further in debt at double speed on the strength of it.

Meantime the Furnaces and Factories which should turn out the Iron and Cloth for which we are thus 'running our face'

stand idle and deserted; the Artisans and Laborers who should have produced them wander hither and thither in search of employment, or are desperately contriving and scheming to reach the Land of Gold, where labor is not such a drug. For every hundred dollars' worth of Metals, Cloths or Wares that we have run in debt for during the past year, there has been an American workman standing idle for months past, anxiously seeking work and finding none. There never before was so great a dearth of employment throughout the Free States, as during the past winter, and it still continues. And still we go on, running in debt Millions per month for products that our now idle laborers would gladly make, and calling it buying them cheap. And we have just heard of a large purchase of Railroad Iron from England at \$37 1/2 per ton, payable in seven per cent. Bonds running fifteen years.—Thus for each ton of this Iron over \$76 in cash must be paid before and at the maturing of the Bonds—but who cares for debts having fifteen years to run? We may all be dead before they mature. So hurrah for giant debts abroad and idle laborers at home! Hurrah for boundless Speculation to-day, though Bankruptcy be as boundless to-morrow! Hurrah for giant fortunes made by Bond-mongering and giant Taxes to support our crowded Alms-Houses! Hurrah for blown-out Furnaces and British Free Trade!—New York Tribune.

General Winfield Scott.

The Cincinnati Chronicle makes the following statement of the age and services of the illustrious conqueror of Mexico:

Winfield Scott was born on the 15th of Jan., 1786, and was therefore 66 the 15th of last January.

Admitted to the bar in 1806, and practised a few months in the Petersburgh (Va.) Circuit.

Appointed Captain of Light Artillery in May, 1808.

Appointed Lieutenant Colonel of the Second Artillery, in July, 1812.

Fought the battle at Queenstown, and was taken prisoner, 12th October, 1812.

Appointed Brigadier General in March, 1814.

Fought the battle of Chippewa, July 5th, 1814.

Commanded the main body of Brown's army in the battle of Niagara, (Lundy's Lane,) July 25th, 1814.

Brevetted major General, July, 1814. Maintains pace in the Patriot troubles, in the affair of the Caroline, 1837.

Aids in the pacification of the Maine Boundary in 1836.

Captures Vera Cruz, 23d March, 1847. Wins the battle of Cerro Gordo, April 18th, 1847.

Wins the battle of Conteras, 29th August 1847.

Wins the battle of Churubusco, August 20th, 1847.

Stormed Chapultepec, on the 13th September, 1847.

Entered the city of Mexico on the morning of the 14th September, 1847.

Thus has Winfield Scott been forty-four years in the service of his country, having made some of the most brilliant campaigns on record, and never failed in any undertaking.

TALL BRIDGE.—There is a bridge in the course of construction on the Buffalo and New York City railroad, where it crosses the Genesee River, near Portageville. When completed it will be 230 feet high, and 500 feet span; stone piers set on the bed of the rock, are carried up thirty feet high from the bed of the river, a few rods above the upper falls. From the top of the piers, the wood work rises 200 feet, and so perfect is the model of the bridge (that may be seen on the ground) that it is thought there will not be the least tremor or motion, under the heaviest train of cars that may ever have occasion to pass over it. The timber grown on 160 acres has already been exhausted, and 50 acres more purchased. It is thought 210 acres will afford timber enough to complete the superstructure. Some idea may be formed of the size of the bridge as it takes over thirty tons of iron for bolts alone.—Northern Advocate.

Shocking Suicide.

WORCESTER, March 11.—Brigham Knapp, a wealthy farmer living in Sutton, was yesterday found dead at his residence, with his throat cut, his arms severely gashed, and the premises giving evidence of a severe struggle. A Coroner's jury rendered a verdict of suicide, which is not altogether satisfactory to the public. Mr. Knapp was a single man, about forty years of age, of intemperate habits, and lived alone.

A correspondent of the Chicago Tribune tells of a little girl ten years of age whose only subsistence since infancy has been sugar and milk—some obstruction or disease of her throat having led always to refuse anything more substantial. She is stated to be as large as children usually of her age, and as healthy, bright and active as those whose food would be considered more invigorating.

IMPORTANT IF TRUE.—Letters from Paris, says the New York Express, state that the British government had officially informed the French government that the moment a French soldier is sent across the Belgium territory, the city of Antwerp, and the forts on the Scheldt will be occupied with an English army of ten thousand men.

Gen. Scott.

The Susquehanna Register has hoisted the Scott flag and accompanies the act with the following sensible comments:

"Looking then at the chances, it seems plain to us that Scott is the man for our candidate. But still we would not advocate the nomination of a man upon these grounds alone—upon the mere question of availability. The public life of Gen. Scott is known and read by all men. A soldier of great courage, a general of celebrity ranking first in modern history; an accomplished statesman and a sturdy republican, his life has been spent in the services of his country. United to the qualifications of experience and ability, that highly important requisite in a chief Magistrate, integrity, is found a prominent element in his character. As a soldier, he commenced the defence of his country's flag on the bloody fields of Lundy's Lane and Chippewa, and he carried it triumphantly through many hard fought fields, until in floated triumphantly from the castle of San Juan D'Ulla, and the battlements of the Mexican Capitol."

European News.

There is nothing of special interest from France, beyond rumors of growing unfriendliness towards Louis Napoleon on the part of Austria, growing out of the protest by France against the proposed increase of duty upon French goods imported into Russia.

It is reported that a note had been transmitted from the Emperor Nicholas to the President, intimating that the Cabinet of St. Petersburg would not admit of the transformation of the President into an Emperor, or the introduction of a new dynasty into Europe. Since its receipt the French and Austrian governments have been less friendly; inasmuch as Nicholas declares that, if Austria moves one step to assist France in disturbing the Treaty of Vienna, he will march an army to the aid of Prussia.

As regards the alliance between France and Austria against the rest of Europe, the feeling in Paris is that peace will be maintained.

Some of the opposition candidates had declared that if elected, they would refuse to take the oath prescribed by the Constitution.

Since the receipt of the Emperor Nicholas' note to Austria, Napoleon had suddenly directed the minister in Austria to protest against the recent augmentation of duties on French merchandize.

The French funds remained firm, the feeling in Paris being the reverse of warlike anticipations.

The Queen of England has graciously permitted her son, the Prince of Wales, to make a present of £5000, out of the revenue of the Duchy of Cornwall to his tutor, Rev. Mr. Birch, as a token of high appreciation of his services. Few young gentlemen remember their early Birch, with such costly and generous affection. "But there is no royal road to learning," saith the proverb.

HON. ISAAC HOLMES, lately a member of Congress from South Carolina, went out to California to try a streak of luck. It seems that he struck a rich vein at an early day. Soon after his arrival he purchased for \$10,000, and professional fees in the case, an interest in some valuable real estate in San Francisco.—It was in litigation, but the Supreme Court of California has decided in Mr. Holmes's favor; and he is now actually receiving a ground rent of \$1600 per month in advance, or an annual income, independent of his profession, of \$19,200.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE AT A GAMING TABLE.

A man named Willis McClure, formerly engaged in the dry goods business, in Cincinnati, lost \$295 at a rondo table, in that city, on Thursday night last. Having only \$5 left, he risked that on a single roll, and—lost. With a demoniacal yell, he leaped off from his chair, and drawing a dirk some six inches in length, plunged it twice into his bosom, inflicting deep and ghastly wounds, which, in all probability, will terminate the misguided man's existence.

MR. SIBERT, of Woodstock, Va. is said to have invented a brick machine to make 50,000 to 100,000 a day—it is simple and worked by horses.

Hundreds of our citizens complain of debility and languor of the system, derangement of the liver and stomach, want of appetite, &c.; they are frequently the result of too close application, and a thousand other causes we cannot here name; but we would say to all so afflicted, do as we have done—get a bottle or two of Dr. Hooper's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. Jackson, and, word for it, you will be cured. We recommend this medicine, knowing from experience that it is much superior to the generality of patent medicines. We would say to our readers, purchase unless prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, Philadelphia.

PRICES CURRENT.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Philadelphia, March 17, 1852. Items: Flour per bush, White Wheat per bush, Red do, Rye, Corn, Oats, Cloverseed.

Important Notice!

The undersigned having concluded to leave this place, respectfully requests all persons indebted to him to call and settle previous to the first of May next. On that day all unsettled accounts, notes, &c., will be placed in the hands of Alexander Port, Esq., for settlement and collection. JAMES T. SCOTT.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given to all persons interested that the following named persons have settled their accounts in the Register's Office, at Huntingdon, and that the said accounts will be presented for confirmation and allowance, at an Orphans' Court, to be held at Huntingdon, in and for said county, on Monday, on Wednesday the 14th day of April, 1852. 1. Lewis G. Mytinger and David Stewart, administrators of the estate of Anthony J. Stewart, late of Morris township, dec'd. 2. Henry and Solomon Garner, administrators of the estate of George Garner, late of Penn township, dec'd. 3. Samuel Grove, administrator of the estate of John Grove, late of Anistownship, in the county of Huntingdon, (now Blair), dec'd. 4. Thomas F. Stewart, acting administrator of the estate of Henry Whitehill, late of West township, dec'd. 5. Abraham States, executor of the last will and testament of Valentine Heffner, late of Walker township, dec'd. 6. Benjamin Hartman, administrator of John Borst, who was acting executor of the last will of Thomas Blair, late of Barre township, dec'd. 7. John Neff, one of the guardians of Margaret Mung, late of Warriorsmark township, dec'd. 8. Amos Clark, administrator of the estate of Simpson T. Hight, late of Henderson township, dec'd. 9. James Saxton, administrator of the estate of Benjamin Carkin, late of West township, dec'd. 10. James Entekin, acting executor of the last will and testament of James Entekin, late of Hopewell township, dec'd. 11. William B. Leas and Samuel McVitty, administrators of the estate of Abraham Long, late of Shirley township, dec'd. 12. Jacob Summers, administrator of the estate of Adam Garner, late of Penn township, dec'd. Register's Office, M. F. CAMPBELL, Register. Huntingdon, March 18, 1852.

REMOVAL.

GLASGOW & STEEL,

Saddle, Harness & Trunk Manufacturers. The undersigned respectfully inform their friends and the public generally that they have removed their manufactory to the building in Market Square, for many years occupied as a dry-goods store, by Samuel Steel, dec'd., where everything in their line of business will be furnished on the shortest notice, and on terms that cannot fail to suit all. They manufacture the most of their work themselves, and can therefore assure the public that every article will be made in the best and most durable manner. A large assortment of superior SADDLES READY MADE, always on hand. Hides, and country produce generally, taken in exchange for work. They return thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to them, and hope that their old patrons will continue to patronize them. WM. GLASGOW, WM. I. STEEL. March 18, 1852.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS by a precept to me directed, dated at Huntingdon, the 24th day of Jan. A. D. 1852, under the hands and seals of the Hon. George Taylor, President of the Court of Common Pleas, Oyer and terminer, and general jail delivery of the 20th judicial district of Pennsylvania composed of Huntingdon, Blair and Cambria, and the Hon. Thomas F. Stuart and Jonathan McWilliams, his associates, Judges of the county of Huntingdon, justices assigned, appointed, to hear try and determine all and every indictments made or taken for or concerning all crimes, which by the laws of the State are made capital or felonies of death and other offenses crimes and misdemeanors, which have been or shall hereafter be committed or perpetrated for crimes aforesaid—I am commanded to make public proclamation throughout my whole bailiwick that a Court of Oyer and Terminer, of Common Pleas and Quarter sessions, will be held at the Court House in the borough of Huntingdon, on the second Monday (and 12th day) of April next, and those who will prosecute their claims, be then and there to prosecute them as it shall be just, and that all Justices of the Peace, Coronors and Constables within said county be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock, A. M. of said day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations and remembrances, to do those things which to their said offices respectively appertain. Dated at Huntingdon, the 13th day of March in the year of our Lord 1852, and the 76th year of American Independence. WM. B. ZEIGLER, Sheriff. March 18, 1852.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, by a precept to me directed by the Judges of the Common Pleas of the county of Huntingdon, bearing test the 24th day of Jan., 1852, I am commanded to make Public proclamation throughout my whole bailiwick, that a Court of Common Pleas will be held in the Court House in the borough of Huntingdon, on the third Monday (and 13th day) of April, A. D., 1852, for the trial of all issues in said Court, which remains undetermined before the said Judges, when and where all jurors, witnesses and suitors, in the trial of all issues are required to appear. Dated at Huntingdon the 13th of March, in the year of our Lord, 1852, and the 76th year of American Independence. WM. B. ZEIGLER, Sheriff. March 18, 1852.

Executor's Notice.

Estate of Jesse Huthorough, late of Warriorsmark; Huntingdon co., dec'd. Letters testamentary on the above estate having been granted to the undersigned all persons knowing themselves indebted will make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement. THOMAS B. HYSKELL, JAMES CLAIR, Executors. Warriorsmark pt., March 18, '52.-64.

Executor's Notice.

Estate of Cornelius Posten, late of Cass township, Huntingdon co., dec'd. Letters testamentary on the above estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves indebted to, and those having claims against said estate, will present them duly authenticated to JOSUAH GREENLAND, Esq. Cassville, March 18, '52.-61.

CAUTION!

Notice is hereby given that I purchased at private sale, of James Kennedy, Sr., the following described property, viz: 1 Mare, 2 Cows, 1 Calf, 6 Pigs, 7 acres of wheat in the ground, 14 acres of rye in the ground and 60 dozen of wheat in the sheaf. All persons are hereby forbid interfering in any way with said property. JAMES KENNEDY, JR. March 18, 1852.-31.

SIX DOLLARS and Fifty cents for the largest Gold Pencils, at Ed. Snare's Jewelry Store. CHICAGO.