



HUNTINGDON, PA.

Thursday Morning, Sept. 9, 1852.

BY STEWART & HALL.

FOR PRESIDENT,
WINFIELD SCOTT,
OF NEW JERSEY.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
WM. A. GRAHAM,
OF NORTH CAROLINA.

WHIG ELECTORAL TICKET.
GENERAL ELECTORS.

- | | |
|---|-----------------------|
| A. E. BROWN, J. POLLOCK, S. A. PURVIANCE, | DISTRICTS. |
| 1.-Wm. F. Hughes. | 13.-Nor. Middlewarth. |
| 2.-James Traquair. | 14.-Jas. H. Campbell. |
| 3.-John W. Stokes. | 15.-Jas. D. Paxton. |
| 4.-John P. Verree. | 16.-Jas. E. Davidson. |
| 5.-S. McWain. | 17.-Dr. J. McCulloch. |
| 6.-Jas. W. Fuller. | 18.-Ralph Drake. |
| 7.-Jas. Penrose. | 19.-John Linton. |
| 8.-John Shaeffer. | 20.-Arch. Robertson. |
| 9.-Jacob Marshall. | 21.-Thos. J. Bigham. |
| 10.-Chas. P. Waller. | 22.-Lewis L. Lord. |
| 11.-Davis Alton. | 23.-C. Meyers. |
| 12.-M. C. Mercier. | 24.-D. Phelps. |

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
JACOB HOFFMAN,
OF BERKS COUNTY.

SUPREME COURT,
JOS. BUFFINGTON,
OF ARMSTRONG.

WHIG DISTRICT TICKET.
CONGRESS.

JOHN McCULLOCH, OF HUNT, CO.
ASSEMBLY.

S. S. WHARTON, OF HUNT, CO.
JAMES L. GWIN, OF BLAIR CO.

WHIG COUNTY TICKET.
COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

SAM'L WIGTON, OF FRANKLIN.
POOR DIRECTOR.

JOHN BREWSTER, OF SHIRLEY.
AUDITOR.

RALPH CROTSLEY, OF CASS.



WHIG MEETING.

There will be a Whig meeting in the Court House next Saturday evening, commencing immediately after dark. We are positively assured that the Hon. Robt. T. Conrad from Philadelphia will deliver an address. He is one of the finest speakers in the United States. Let there be a large turnout, from both town and country.
J. S. STEWART,
Chairman Co. Com.

Sept. 16, '52.

To our Correspondents.

"THE PROPER AIM OF THE SCHOLAR," by G. is accepted.

"DAVY CROCKET, JR. is entirely too small to fill the old man's harness. He wont pass muster.

What has become of our esteemed correspondents "T. W.," "A Teacher," "B," and "R. A. M.?" Have you laid by the quill, gentlemen, or merely cut our acquaintance? We hope neither. We do not feel disposed to part company, we assure you; but hope you will continue your favors.

Our Milwood friend will please hear our apology for the delay of his criticism. The manuscript was mislaid and could not be found in time for last week's Journal. We give it in to-day's paper, hoping the distinguished author of "American Poetry," will avail himself of the opportunity it affords him for vindicating his "literary reputation," and correcting the misapprehension which appears to prevail with regard to the character, and even the locality of the "Literary Review" for which his celebrated article purports to have been originally written. We are not a poet; nor do we profess to be familiar with the history of "American Poetry," or a judge of its merits, and therefore do not presume to decide on the merits of Mr. Swoope's production. But we do think that his reviewer is wrong in doubting the sincerity of the "Globe's," commendatory notices of Mr. S. and his writings; because we have good reason for believing that those commendations are entirely sincere, that the authors of them really consider Mr. S. fully entitled to all the praises he bestows.

What is the reason that the country is not exulting over the abundance of money, as the people in the cities are? Why do not the golden currents from California flow through the country instead of collecting in vast metropolitan reservoirs? Is it possible that the old channels have been filled up with dirt and rubbish, and the ancient floodgates shut down? It is even so. Good farmers have frequently to borrow money to pay their taxes, while holding produce, which they dislike to sacrifice in ruinous markets, and money shavers are fattening on the necessities of their neighbors. To borrow two thousand dollars, an individual must give paper well secured for twenty-five hundred. The principal means of enticing money into this part of the country, is agricultural produce. The farmer is getting about usual prices for corn, oats and rye. Stock of all kinds has improved in price, but it is by no means an extensive business with our farmers, and therefore brings in the aggregate but little money. The product which they principally

rely on, is wheat. If all other products of the farm will pay the expenses of farming, they consider themselves doing well. They look to the wheat for their bread seed and profit, and if it commands a low price, they feel their year's work was to very little purpose. It and stock are the only articles which bring money from the east, of all that the farmer here produces. The price at which wheat has been selling for the last year, has kept thousands of bushels from market. There are three steam tanneries in this county, two of which have been built within the three or four last years, one of them quite recently which are valuable additions to the general wealth of the county. This is understood to be a good business. Besides these there is a large number of small establishments, each of which probably throws a limited amount of its manufacture upon the eastern market. There are also three or four woolen factories in the county, but we are not informed as to the extent of their connection with the eastern cities. The lumber trade to the east is so small that it is probably not worth mentioning. Two or three years ago there were thirteen iron furnaces in blast in this county—now there are but six, and one of them, we understand, will blow out this fall. These are the main products which draw money from the golden emporiums to Huntingdon county, and the principal article, wheat, is at a low figure. The seven furnaces which remain idle, is a yearly loss to the county, of at least two hundred thousand dollars. It would probably cost every cent of that to carry them on. This is the condition of things here which is probably the same throughout the state, where the circumstances are the same.

What has closed seven furnaces, depreciated the price of wheat, and stagnated mechanical trades connected with them? What has stopped in other parts of the country, cotton and woolen mills and thrown a sickly pall over industrial pursuits? We answer, the tariff of 1846.—England is monopolizing the manufactures of the world, and we are her principal customers. We buy her goods for cash, and she will not buy our wheat for either trade or money. She knows her own interests in the United States and advocates them fearlessly and openly. All her influential and prominent papers are out in favor of Pierce for President, because the policy of the party which he represents, is more favorable to British trade than the Whig policy. The cotton lords, who rule democracy, are intimately allied with British tradesmen and manufacturers, and the rank and file are sold to the Tories without knowing it.

But how shall we bring money into the country from the overgorged cities and from overgorged Europe? Establish a properly adjusted protective tariff, which will start our seven idle furnaces, and thereby bring into this county nearly, if not altogether two hundred thousand dollars yearly more than we now receive. In other parts of the country other kinds of business will start up into joyous life. All the products of the farm will then be in active request. Money cannot be brought into the country without some valuable thing in return. Build up an active country business, and don't let city merchants and British tradesmen suck your blood and steal your substance. Then California gold will flow into every valley and glitter on every hill-side. While the present laws of trade continue, foreigners and our own commercial cities will be in possession of all the money, while money shavers will hover like vultures around your decaying business.

Sugar Candy Politics.

We observe that John Scott, Esq., has announced himself as the Locofoco candidate for the legislature. He comes out as sweet and mild as syrup molasses, in a little short letter of four sentences. He is almost afraid to say, that he knew his name was in the paper the week before.—He concludes with the following:

"Since the announcement has been made, members of both political parties have urged me to permit my name to be used as a candidate. I have so far yielded to their wishes as to say, that I will not solicit support, but if elected, will consent to serve."

He intimates that Whigs are in his support, and fancies that he is riding the wave of popular favor. No true Whig, who loves the great principles which he professes, could have urged to come out as a candidate, a man, who has so frequently and in such unmeasured terms denounced him and them. Any Whig, who may have urged him to be a candidate, is some one, who is not entitled to the confidence of the party, and is probably one, who, by the

favor of the Whig party, is able to live through the balance of his unrighteous existence, without work. The candidate does not say that he is a Locofoco, bound, if elected, to denounce every improvement of the age, calculated to benefit the country. He does not say that he is an uncompromising enemy of the great, living principles, which a Whig cherishes as the "apple of his eye." He does not say that he is connected with a band of trading politicians along the Pennsylvania canal, who are devouring the substance of the people of the commonwealth. He does not say that he is a believer in the snapping-turtle platform established at Baltimore, by his fellow locofocos, and by which the party is butting its brains out, against all the life giving principles of the time. He does not say that he is a bitter enemy of his namesake, Gen. Scott, who waded through British blood at Lundy's Lane, and led a conquering and victorious army through the torrid heats, mountain gorges and table lands of Mexico, to her gaudy and sumptuous capitol.

The Whig party elect men to carry out Whig measures—and they generally call upon Whigs to perform the service. We hope the Whig party will be awake, and not permit the gentleman (against whom as a private man, we have nothing to say) to sneak into an important office under the false guise of a no party man. He is a violent party man and would never snuff at anything bordering on a Whig principle.

New Advertisements.

We would call the attention of the public to the real estate, consisting of several valuable farms, some choice timber lands, and small improved lots, for sale in different parts of the county.

See also the Executors Notices of the Messrs. Maddens and Mr. Apgar; and the Administrators Notice of Mr. Green.

The Hunt. Mutual Insurance Company want Agents.

Mr. Bricker wants Feathers in exchange for goods.

Sheriff Zeigler proclaims the General Election.

Mr. David Good, offers one hundred dollars reward for the recovery of a stolen horse.

Why don't the California Gold come to the country?

England is overflowing with money, the bank of France is loaded down with bullion and every steamer that leaves our shores for the old world takes, frequently more, but generally, near a million of dollars. Still the drain of specie is not so great as it was some time ago, owing to the fact, that the commercial balances due by us to the merchants of Europe are invested in American stocks to a considerable extent. We are importing largely their manufactured articles and paying for them in specie, while our manufactures are principally dead and the balance in a languishing condition, which is fast making us subservient to European manufacturers and store-keepers. We are not making and selling enough to pay for what we get from them, which accounts for our money taking that direction. But California is pouring in her gold upon us at the rate of twelve tons per month, which generally finds itself deposited in the large commercial cities of New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and the papers from those places inform us that the money markets there are easy. Indeed, we are told, and it is an undeniable fact, that money, in those places is very abundant. Australia is yielding nearly equal to, and eventually it is supposed, will outyield California, in gold. In four years the latter has thrown upon the world one hundred and seventy-four millions of dollars. The four next will far exceed this, and the produce of the former added to it, will make such a stupendous addition to the gold circulation of the world, as to materially affect the value of all kinds of property, by greatly enhancing its price. But this latter forms no part of our present subject, more than to indicate the vastness of the golden yield.—The questions which we wish to lay before our readers in this article, are—Who are getting it? and who are likely to get it, as long as the present order of things continues?

It is going to Europe by every steamer and none coming back. A large amount owned by Europeans is left here invested and to be invested in our stocks. Foreigners own the principal part of the debt of the United States, the State of Pennsylvania and so of other States, as also a great portion of our best railroad stocks. Money is so plenty in England, that her great bank makes loans at one and two per cent. In the present state of things she is getting more than she really wants, and hence its cheapness. That which remains at home stays in a great measure in our commercial cities, which keeps them in a good monetary condition. There, also, foreigners transact their great stock operations, which give to those places the benefit of a large amount of capital, not their own. They take two or three turns out of the California gold as it comes in, while at the same time, in conjunction with their British mercantile and manufacturing friends, they are tearing the vitals out of the country.

What is the reason that the country is not exulting over the abundance of money, as the people in the cities are? Why do not the golden currents from California flow through the country instead of collecting in vast metropolitan reservoirs? Is it possible that the old channels have been filled up with dirt and rubbish, and the ancient floodgates shut down? It is even so. Good farmers have frequently to borrow money to pay their taxes, while holding produce, which they dislike to sacrifice in ruinous markets, and money shavers are fattening on the necessities of their neighbors. To borrow two thousand dollars, an individual must give paper well secured for twenty-five hundred. The principal means of enticing money into this part of the country, is agricultural produce. The farmer is getting about usual prices for corn, oats and rye. Stock of all kinds has improved in price, but it is by no means an extensive business with our farmers, and therefore brings in the aggregate but little money. The product which they principally

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For the Journal.

MR. EDITOR:—While casually glancing over the editorial of a late number (Aug. 18th) of the "Globe," my attention was directed to an article from the "Literary Review" by your "talented young townsman," H. Bucher Swoope. In view of the inordinate and, I think, unmerited praise bestowed on it by the editor of the "Globe," which is calculated to pervert and vitiate the style of young writers, we would ask the use of your columns in our attempt to set forth the true merit and real worth of the production styled "American Poetry."

The editor of the "Globe" is undoubtedly, intentionally or otherwise, hoodwinking and misleading Mr. Swoope, by predicting for him "an elevated position among American authors, and a wide spread literary reputation," upon the strength of an article whose only merit seems to be in losing sight of the text. Mr. Swoope heads his article "American Poetry" and then starts out with a glance at the literature of Greece and Rome, followed up by that never ending theme of our school-boys and denagogues, the history, scenery, and I was going to say politics of our country, but I find he has accidentally left that out. Now the author of this celebrated literary effort which has been so ostentatiously set forth as taken from the "Literary Review," has never once touched his subject, "American Poetry." He tells us nothing of its origin and progress—he has not presented us with a single American poet, male or female, in connection with their poetry—he has not condescended in his famed dissertation, to inform us in what species of poetical composition America excels—whether in pastoral, lyric, didactic, descriptive, epic or dramatic. No, nor does he go so far as even to attempt (what certainly we might have expected) to establish and fortify American genius in that proud position from which English authors have dared attempt to drag her. In short, he has not even casually alluded either to American poets or poetry. Will the editor of the "Globe" be pleased to point out that "beautiful and withering refutation of the innuendoes and insinuations so frequently thrown out by foreign Reviews," (alluded to by the "Literary Review") for we must confess that after a very careful perusal we are unable to find it in Mr. Swoope's "American Poetry." His subject would bear a more legitimate title by omitting the word poetry, and leaving it simply America. But were we so disposed or thought it worth the labor, we might criticise it under any title. In the very outset Mr. Swoope and Dr. Blair seem to differ in regard to the nationality of Greek literature: nor indeed can we see how he (Mr. Swoope) can show that it is truly a national literature any more than that of any other nation, unless by denying the Mosaic record that all nations of the earth were originally of one language and speech, which would involve a denial of the doctrine of the original unity of the race of man which underlies and pervades the whole system of revealed truth. But as our aim was merely to show that the essay was not on "American Poetry," but something else, perhaps the "elements of poetical excitement in America," we will only add a suggestion for Mr. Swoope, and that is, that he listen no longer to the flattery of the "Globe," but turn his attention to the study of good authors, especially "Dryden's essay on dramatic poetry," and ponder well the teachings of the great Roman critic, "curam verborum, verum volo esse sollicitudinem."

Fiat justitia et plus uihil.

Milwood.

HIGHLY INTERESTING—the Exhibition at the Court House last evening. Every body should attend to-night.

Right Rev. Bishop Potter will preach in St. John's E. Church on the 21st inst.

Our friend JOHN K. M'CAHAN, authorizes us to withdraw his name as a candidate for the legislature. He is an uncompromising Whig and will not lend himself to further the election of a Locofoco, to the Legislature. He has too keen a perception of the monstrous and destructive doctrines of Locofocoism, and its organized attempt to break down the industry of the country, to be found in such company.

A correspondent from West Barree informs us, that it is a mistake that the firm of Huyett & Neff is in favor of letting geese run at large—they are not so green, if elected to the legislature. They think the writer of that article in the last Globe is about green enough to be picked up for a goblin.

The School Journal for Sept. has been received, and is a capital number.

Reported for the Journal.

STATE OF THE THERMOMETER.

7 a. m. 2 p. m. 9 p. m.

TEMP.—Sept. 7.....51.....74.....59
WED. " 8.....52.....79.....60
THURS. " 9.....64.....83.....70
FRI. " 10.....68.....87.....70
SAT. " 11.....66.....80.....70
SUN. " 12.....66.....68.....58
MON. " 13.....52.....61.....49

JACOB MILLER, OBSERVER.
Huntingdon, Sept. 14, 1852.

DIED.

At Philadelphia, on Monday evening the 6th inst., HELEN ELIZA, daughter of Zachariah and Margaret D. Gemmill, aged 17th months.

Orphans' Court Sale.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, the undersigned will expose to public sale on the premises, on Saturday the ninth day of October next, all that lot of ground situate in West township, in said county, adjoining lands of Jacob Eberly, John Hewitt, George Bilger, George Bost and Wilson Stewart, containing about one acre and a quarter, under fence, and having thereon erected a log house, one and a half stories high, with some fruit trees, and a good spring of water at the door. To be sold as the property of Sarah Stewart, late of said township, deceased.

TERMS OF SALE.—One half of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of sale, and the residue within one year thereafter, with interest, to be secured by the bonds and mortgage of the purchaser.

MILTON MONTGOMERY, Adm'r.
Sept. 16, '52.—4t.

Administrators Notice.

Estate of Caleb W. Green, late of Clay township, dec'd.

Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned on the above estate all persons having claims against said estate will present them duly authenticated for settlement and those indebted will make immediate payment.

AUGUSTUS K. GREEN, Adm'r.
Sept. 16, 1852.—6t*.

Executor's Notice.

Estate of Hugh Madden, Esq., late of Springfield township, dec'd.

Letters testamentary on the above estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims against it will present them duly authenticated for settlement, and those indebted will make immediate payment.

ROBERT MADDEN, }
WM. MADDEN, } Exrs.
Sept. 16, '52.—6t.

Huntingdon County Mutual Insurance Company,

Wish to receive applications for agents, from such persons as are willing to give time and attention to the duties. The pay allowed will fully compensate agents for their trouble. Agencies and duties confined to the county. Apply in person or by letter, post-paid, to

DAVID SNARE, Sec.
Sept. 16, 1852.

Executor's Notice.

Estate of William A. Apgar, late of Union township, dec'd.

Letters testamentary on the above estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims against it will present them properly authenticated for settlement, and those indebted will make immediate payment.

JOHN A. APGAR, Ex.
Sept. 16, '52.—6t*.

\$100 REWARD.

Stolen on the night of the 13th inst., a fair colored Dun Horse, four years old, three of his feet white, the near front foot partly white, black mane and tail, legs above the feet also dark; well formed for either saddle or light draft, about 15 hands high, is a natural trotter, yet will pace or rack occasionally, shoulders marked some with the collar, one a little sore at this time, also a dark scar in his face an inch or two below the eyes and near cheek bone, also a white streak on the right of his back, in the seat of the saddle. Shoes half worn, but were all removed the day before.

Also stolen at the same time a half worn saddle, horn in front broken off, and a good double reined bridle with side bars and joint in the bit. The above reward will be given for the apprehension of the Thief secured in jail, and return of the horse, or Seventy dollars for the Thief, and Thirty dollars for the safe delivery of the Horse.

DAVID GOOD,
Woodbury tp., Blair County, Pa.
Sept. 14, 1852.

PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

There will be sold at Public Vendue of Outery, on the premises on THURSDAY THE 7TH DAY OF OCTOBER, NEXT, the following described real estate, situated in Tell township, Huntingdon county, to wit:

A certain message, tract and plantation of land situate on the eastern side of Tuscarora Valley in the township and county aforesaid, adjoining land of James Jones on the south-west, Mark Jeffries on the north-west, John Jones on the south-east and the Tuscarora Mountain on the south, containing 134 ACRES and 86 PERCHES more or less, nearly one hundred of which are cleared and cultivated, with a good house and barn thereon erected.

ALSO, a piece or parcel of well timbered woodland adjoining the above described farm, on the site next to the Tuscarora Mountain, containing 30 ACRES, more or less. The farm of 134 acres and 86 Perches first above described, is held, and will be sold, subject to the life interest or estate of the widow Wachob; but of the 30 Acres of wood-land, last above described, the entire and fee simple estate will be sold.

The above described property is situated in a very healthy and good neighborhood, is in a good state of cultivation and well supplied with pure spring water—the land is of limestone base with flint surface, constituting a productive and lasting soil, and one the least affected of any other, by the frosts of Winter or droughts of Summer.

TERMS OF SALE.—One third of the purchase money to be paid on the execution of the Deed, and the residue in two equal annual payments thereafter with interest, to be secured by the bonds and mortgage of the purchaser.

Sale to commence at one o'clock of said day, when attendance will be given by

DAVID BLAIR,
Attorney for John F. Wood.
P. S. It is probable that the life estate of widow Wachob above mentioned, will be offered for sale at the time and place above stated.
September 16, 1852.—3t.

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of the last Will and Testament of the late Benjamin Johnston, dec'd., of Warriormark township, Huntingdon county, the subscribers, Executors under said Will, will sell on the 28th of October next, on the premises, the farm on which the said Benjamin Johnston resided.

This farm is situated in the Valley of the Little Juniata River, near to Tyrone, Forges, and within one mile of the Central Railroad. The improvements consist of one good log dwelling house, a commodious barn, spring house and other convenient buildings. The quality of the land is of the first order, being limestone soil, of easy cultivation and susceptible of the highest order of improvement. The above farm contains 273 ACRES, of which one acre is in wood of fine quality and easy access. There are two never failing springs on the premises one of which is near the dwelling house. There are also two good Orchards of apple trees and other fruits.

This farm is well watered by Logan's Run, which passes through it. The property, from its adaptation to the growth of wheat and easy access to market, render it a very desirable investment for persons wishing to buy landed Estate.

The terms will be as follows:—On the first day of April, 1853, at which time possession will be given—the balance in three equal annual payments with interest.

The above property will be shown to any one wishing to view it by James Clark, at Birmingham, or J. S. Mathias, at Tyrone—or by Andrew Fitzrow, who resides on the premises.

J. T. MATHIAS,
JAMES CLARKE,
Executors.
Sept. 16, '52.—6t.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT Orphans' Court Sale.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county the undersigned will expose to public sale on the premises on Friday the fifteenth day of October next, all that tract of improved land, situate in Springfield township, in said county, late the property of Samuel Hockenberry, dec'd., bounded by land of Jacob Baker, Benjamin Stevens, Esq., and Dutton Lane, containing 240 Acres more or less, about one hundred of which are cleared and in a good state of cultivation, with a log house and log barn thereon erected—there is also a good apple and peach orchard on the said farm.

The undersigned will also sell by virtue of the said order, on the premises on Saturday the sixteenth day of October next, a certain other tract of land, late of the said Samuel Hockenberry, dec'd., situated in Cromwell township, said county, containing 60 Acres more or less, bounded by lands of Sheffer and Son, Simon Gratz and others, about thirty acres of which are cleared, with a small frame house thereon erected.

TERMS OF SALE.—One third of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of the sale and the balance in two equal annual payments, with interest, to be secured by the bonds and mortgage of the purchaser.

BENEDICT STEVENS,
Adm'r of Samuel Hockenberry, dec'd.
September 16, '52.—5t.