Huntingdon Journal.

PROTECTION

Wednesday Morning, July 18, 1855.

WILLIAM BREWSTER, SAM. G. WHITTAKER. } EDITORS.

The "JOURNAL" has 300 Subscribers more, than any other paper in this county.

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The following persons we have appointed Agents for the HUNTINGDON JOURNAL, who are authorized to receive and receipt for money paid on subscription, and to take the names of new subscribers at our published prices.

We do this for the convenience of our subscribers living at a distance from Huntingdon.

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What's to be Done.

We last week published a communication relative to the future action of the Whig Party of Huntingdon County. The portion of the article to which we alluded, when we expressed ourself as not endorsing the sentiments contained therein, was, where the American Party was spoken of; but more particularly, where a sly intimation was given of Whig and Locofoco "fusion." The other portions of the communication, meet our hearty approval.

As the Whig organ of the county, it is no doubt expected we should express our opinion as to what would be the most judicious and proper course for the party to pursue, in the present topsy-turvy condition of politics. We believe sincerely—and we hope our brethren throughout the county, will act upon the suggestion—that the Whig Party of the county, has strength sufficient to triumph over all opposition, notwithstanding the *"bilious"* result last fall. Therefore, let delegate meetings be held as usual, in the different townships of the county, and representatives appointed to the County Convention, to meet during the coming August Court. This is the only honorable course left for the Party to pursue, now, and the only one which can preserve distinct, its name and nationality. Whatever course the Whig County Convention may see proper to pursue, that is, whatever line of action it may mark out for the Party, we deem it nothing but duty in every true, loyal and faithful republican Whig, to acquiesce. Should the convention make nominations, those nominations should be ratified and endorsed by all the Whigs of the County; who have so long and ardently supported the good old principles upon which the Whig Party is founded.

We hope the Whigs of the county will faithfully perform their duty, believing as we firmly do, that a Convention composed of the intelligent Whigs of the County, will know whether it should be most judicious to present a county ticket in the field, or co-operate with any other organization. At all events, we are in favor of the Convention, and pray that the dispositions of all loyal fellow party-men may be as ours. An honorable "fusion" with any *respectable* party should not be overlooked by the Convention, in case it should be deemed inexpedient to nominate

Clear as Mud.

The egregious blunder made by the editor of the Globe, when he positively asserted that he was "experienced in wickedness," is made doubly astounding by his endeavor to "prove what he is," in his last paper. His defence, is rich, great, and proves his character clear as mud. Now any individual who will read the article alluded to in the Globe, and conscientiously say the editor does not assert he is "experienced in wickedness," must indeed be deficient in intellect. Nature has given some men so peculiar a twist of mouth that it is utterly impossible for them at all times to speak the truth. We wouldn't for the world say Bowlegs has a "twisty" mouth, but he does "pucker" tremendously sometimes. He is a good deal like a certain stream in Texas, so crooked that it is impossible to tell which is the right or left bank.

You don't feel any ways sore, or nothin' over that 'experience in wickednes' neighbor, do you? Perhaps the "records" may reveal something not altogether consistent with your present opinion of yourself.—Perhaps the 'original condition' of some gentle folks wasn't very enviable. Mend your ways Bowlegs, and we may pass over your "experience in wickedness." Be guided by the "experience" you have learned from early associations

EUROPEAN NEWS.

The total number of killed and wounded on the part of the allies, in the recent affair before Sevastopol, amounts it is officially stated, to 5000 men. The Cholera has made its appearance in the camp of the allies. The number of officers lost by the English in their late repulse, was 93 killed and wounded, and 150 taken prisoner.—The French lost 37 officers killed, 65 wounded, 17 taken prisoners. In Paris, the dreadful repulse is thrown upon the shoulders of the English, as being caused by the British commanding officers in not having fascines provided for filling up the trench within the Redan; and the next in not having immediately apprised the French commander that they found it necessary to retire. The British say th y took the Redan, but could not hold it because the French failed to silence the Malakoff. From this it appears there are "bickerings in the camp," which will not be of much service to either party.

The telegraphic accounts from Sevastopol down to the 25th ult., indicate nothing of importance as having occurred up to this date, as respects the operations of the besiegers. They were engaged in the erection of new works, and it is reported that no further assault will be made, until the French batteries which are in course of construction before the Mamelon, shall be completed, and ready to open fire. Until this event transpires, we need expect no further demonstrations of a warlike nature from the seat of war, unless they be on the part of the Russians. It is said that the Russians are making vigorous efforts with their spies in Paris and Belgium, to sow the seeds of discord between the English and French. It had been currently reported in Paris that a Cabinet Council had been held under the presidency of the Emperor, to deliberate on the question whether it would not be right to authorize General Pelissier to act in such a way as he may see fit without waiting for the co operation of the English.

This savors strongly of a spirit of antagonism, and we may eventually see a disunion between these two great powers. We always considered the alliance between England and France as insincere as it appeared to us unnatural. The old jealousies, we predicted, which had been smothered by the alliance, would eventually ripen and become as strong as in the days that are past. The breach has not yet occurred, but the smouldering fires of the volcano are still giving out their angry mutterings, with those momentary ejections of smoke and flame, which are premonitory of an approaching eruption.—How soon the storm cloud will burst, we may not accurately know, but the lightning flashes, which ever and anon appear, in the shape of recriminatory altercations relative to the causes of the recent repluse before the Redan and Malakoff Tower, indicate a rapid approach of the dissolution of the the so-called "bull frog" union. Unless therefore, all reasonable conjectures which have been drawn from events which have and are now transpiring, prove absurd, the temporary union or confederation which binds France and England together in their crusade against Russia, in the end will be the means of widening to a greater extent the breach which has existed in the relations of the two countries, and increasing that hereditary dislike and hatred which has rendered them implacable foes.

As a matter of fact, when we consider the national characters of these two countries, their grasping characteristics, their attempts to overthrow every form of government not agreeable to their despotic palates, or of crushing every power, which might dare aspire to an equal greatness with them, we are forced to believe that the purpose, or object, which under any circumstance might induce these countries to unite under one banner, could be neither commendable or praiseworthy. We believe with a cotemporary, that any union they may form, must have for its object some interested purpose, more or less inconsistent with the security and dominion of other countries or communities, and that union can no longer subsist than while it is made the instrument of increasing the strength and extending the Empire of England and France, at the sacrifice of right and tranquility of all feebler States. In this aspect, therefore, of the Anglo French coalition, the world will not be disposed to lament its speedy dissolution. Coming events, however, will solve all mysteries.

The whole war, thus far, has been we may say, a continued blunder on the part of the allies, owing to the lack of qualification on the part of their officers. Had the Allies been provided with energetic and well qualified commanders, the present condition of affairs might have been reversed. As it is, their humiliation has been almost complete, and things may yet become worse, ere the war be brought to a termination. The future is pregnant with affairs which must, when brought to light, astonish the world, and may be the means of creating European changes and upheavings of governmental arrangements unprecedented in the annals of history.

That the partition and sacrifice of Turkey is the intention of France and England, we have not the slightest doubt, and how far they will succeed in their contemplated designs, will shortly be made manifest. If things continue to work as at present, the day for the partition will be delayed, we trow, some time.

Pen and Scissors.

A Humbug—That Circus.

☞ Connecticut is free of debt.

☞ Our farmers are busy cutting grain.

Left town—The man with the thin 'pedals.'

☞ The boys of our town are engaged in kite-flying.

☞ A white Swallow has been noticed in Connecticut.

☞ Mailing letters containing money is unsafe at present.

☞ Harvest hands are receiving two dollars per day in Illinois.

☞ The net amount in the U. S. Treasury, subject to draft, is $18,438,712.

☞ A Teacher's Convention is to be held in this borough on the 26th inst.

☞ The k. n. State Council of Louisiana has repudiated the Catholic test.

A Grand Hoax—The New York liquor law. The officers are afraid to enforce it.

☞ Emigration is becoming much more slack from Europe to this country.

☞ Seventy years ago, the present site of Cincinnati was purchased for $500.

☞ The individual who planted himself on his good intentions has not yet sprouted.

☞ By a late law in St. Louis, the stores are permitted to be kept open all Sunday.

☞ Two men were recently drowned whilst being baptized in one of our western rivers.

Household words—What many ladies are more acquainted with than *works*. That's so.

☞ Gov. Pollock has had the degree of L. L. D. conferred upon him by the Princeton college.

☞ What was the first tubular bridge ever built? The bridge of your nose, you squab-eyed dance.

☞ A clean table cloth is as essential to a good dinner, as roast beef, plum pudding and brown stout.

☞ There is a walnut tree near Kalamazoo, Michigan, which measures thirty-three feet in circumference.

☞ W. H. Kern has been nominated by the American party of Philadelphia as its candidate for Sheriff.

☞ The bolters from the Know Nothing Philadelphia Convention, have all been sustained by their States.

☞ Our devil is rejoicing in the downfall of the price of butter, as he asserts it will now enable him to indulge in a "spread."

☞ A woman has no natural gift more bewitching than a sweet laugh. It is like the sweet sound of flutes upon the waters.

☞ A violent rencontre occurred in Kanzas between Mr. Stringfellow and Gov. Reeder in which, the latter is said to have been badly beaten.

☞ The friends of a prohibitory law in the different counties of this Commonwealth, will hold a State Convention at Reading, on the 8th day of August next.

☞ Some of the lazy vagabonds who idle their time on the corners, should have a proscription of a square-toed boot, with cow-hide trimmings administered.

☞ "Don't want to be in company with such Christians as him."—*Bowlegs.*

God preserve us and Christianity from all such Janus-faced hypocrites.

☞ A real American takes to activity as naturally as kittens to mice, or boarding school Misses to matrimony. He must be putting his foot or jack-knife into something, or collapse.

☞ "You aint swamped nei nothin', are you Gabey."—*Bowlegs.*

About as bad swamped as a certain gent, of legal *extraction* was, in Bellefonte; and by the same *material.*

☞ A Kansas correspondent of the N. Y. Times, says that plans are on foot for the colonization of Missouri with eastern free soilers, and make an effort to abolish slavery there, as an offset to the lawless invasion of Kanzas by the Missourians.

☞ An ambitious man much resembles a "tumble-bug," for the labors of both are usually confined to earth. In the matter of sticking to it however, the bug generally displays the most pluck, and oftener secures his object than does his human type.

Prayer—God looks not at the oratory of your prayers, how eloquent they are, nor at their geometry, how long they are, nor at their arithmetic, how many they are, nor at their logic, how methodical they are, but He looks at their sincerity, how spiritual they are.

Something for the Girls.—Girls do you know that men worth having want *women* for wives? A bundle of gewgaws, bound with a string of flats and quavers, sprinkled with cologne and set in a carmine saucer—this is no help for a man who expects to raise a family of boys on veritable bread and meat. Mark that, now.

☞ The bounty land applications, under the last act of Congress, continue to pour into the Pension Office at Washington. Up to the end of last week the whole number of applications received was 177,700, of which 104,797 were enveloped and briefed, 98,844 acknowledged, 18,700 examined, 14,244 allowed, 49,600 registered, 5803 warrants issued, and 3150 warrants registered.

☞ Billy Bowlegs of the *Globe* should remember that the more a fool thinks he knows, the less he really does. He affects to be an encyclopedia, but really, an object which like a chimney, has a large sized orifice in the top. Newton said he knew only that he knew nothing. But Bowlegs, who has got astride half the primer, has finished his education. The difference between folks is about as much as it is between other people.

☞ "Gabe is an exception when we speak of honorable editors—he will garble and wilfully *lie.*"—*Bowlegs.*

If we lie *wilfully*, we are certainly a "bad egg." By the by, neighbor, of what order is your lying? *Unpremeditated*, eh? We are not so fortunate as you: you have two chances to our one. When we lie, we'll have to stand the blurt hereafter. But you can have your's forgiven by your *lowly praste*; or prayed out of *Purgatory* by Popo Nono. How many *indulgences* have you purchased, neighbor, to see you through this controversy? Speak out.

General News.

☞ There is an advertisement in a Kentucky paper of a minister for sale. He was a slave to a man recently dec'd. It is stated in the advertisements that he holds a license to preach. Churches in want of a pastor will take notice.

DESTRUCTIVE FLOODS.—Another flood occurred a few days ago at Elkhart river, in Indiana, doing serious damage at Waterford, Benton, and Syracuse. The Elkhart Herald says the loss in that country will not be less than $50,000. In various sections of New York destructive freshets have also occurred.

DISEASE AMONG CATTLE.—A disease called charbon is killing the cattle in large numbers in the vicinity of Matagorda, Texas, and the flesh of such animals as die of it is deadly poisonous. The same disease was equally destructive about Bayou Sara in the year 1836. It is stated that no cure has yet been found for it.

THE FATAL AFFRAY AT CAMBRIDGE, MD.—We learn from Cambridge that the young man Solomon Wilson, who, one night last week, in a difficulty with John P. Bradshaw, fatally stabbed the latter, was, after an examination before Justice Barrow, committed to jail for trial in default of $2,000 bail.

KILLED BY LIGHTNING.—During a thunder storm near Paw Paw, Michigan, on Saturday last, a Mr. Hall, while gunning, took refuge under a tree. The lightning struck the tree, entered on one side of the neck and face of the man, perforating the body to the hips, killing him instantly, then tearing the stock from the barrel of his gun.

LA FILLE DU REGIMENT.—During the military procession on the 4th in New York, the spectators were interested by the unusual sight of a young girl marching with the *Garde Lafayette*, a French corps, dressed in colors corresponding to their uniform. She was the orphan daughter of a deceased comrade, adopted by the regiment. Upon such an incident as this was based the well known Opera of the "Child of the Regiment."

A GREAT MISTAKE.—The Boston Post, in reference to the "wear and tear of coin," says that a gold coin would last two thousand years before it would entirely disappear. Mr. Phatgaxder Broomsticks thinks there must be some mistake—his gold coins of the largest dimensions generally taking no more than a week to disappear entirely; while he has known a double eagle to be worn down the size of a three cent piece in the course of one evening.

CRAWFORD AND ERIE.—In the State Senatorial district, composed of the counties of Crawford and Erie, there is much contention about the next candidate for Senatorial honors.—These two counties have separate and adverse interests on railroad matters, and therefore each is desirous of having the Senator. Erie had the incumbent last term, but as her railway troubles are still unsettled, she is desirous of having the position again. This difference of local interests seems to cause a general confusion among political parties in that section.

☞ Some of our fellow poverty stricken friends think happiness depends on money—but it doesn't. It depends as much on good digestion as upon good clothes, boots that don't pinch, or anti-bed bug chambers. Old Gulphem swallows food enough just before courting slumber to "satisfy" a whole family; as a consequence, he's a miserable dispeptic. There is a perpetual warfare between his stomach and brains. If you want to live in sunshine and roses, and have any honest fat on your bones, engage good digestion for the season. If you don't you had better drown yourself in the Juniata.

RELIGIOUS LIBERTY IN FRANCE.—The endeavors of the clergy and nobility of England, by their application to the French Emperor, in behalf of the religious liberty of his subjects, do not yet appear to promise success; no favorable result has been reached; Protestant churches are still held "in durance vile" and forbidden the inestimable right of public worship agreeably to the dictates of conscience; and even in the anniversary meetings of benevolent associations, the speakers and framers of the reports are kept in awe by the presence of spies and informers who are ready to speak evil to the government of the things they know not.

RAILROAD OPENING.—It is announced by the St. Louis Intelligencer, that the Western division of the Ohio and Mississippi railway is now completed, and open for travel, by which a through route of connected railways will be formed between St. Louis and Philadelphia, the aggregate distance being 1029 miles. This is much the shortest and best through route yet opened to the distant west, and is so direct that it must become a principal avenue of trade and travel. The route is by way of Vincennes, Terre Haute, Indianapolis, Crestline, and Pittsburg, and is the one to the opening of which our Philadelphia railroad interest have been looking forward. Hitherto we have had none but indirect routes to St. Louis of a railway kind.

AMERICAN GRATITUDE.—During the administration of Sir Robert Walpole, the transportation of *Convicts* to this country proved a very great grievance. Dr. Franklin wrote to the Minister the thanks of the Colonies for the material care of Britain to the country, strongly manifested in this instance! and as a satisfactory proof, sent him a collection of *Rattlesnakes*; which he advised him to have introduced into his Majesty's gardens at Kew, in order that they might propagate and increase—assuring him that they would be as beneficial in his Majesty's English dominions, as the *British and Irish convicts* were to America! Thus it would appear that in the days of Franklin, the transportation to this country of *convicts and paupers*, was considered as crying an evil as it is at the present day.

STATE OF AFFAIRS IN KANSAS TERRITORY.—The Missouri Republican confirms the reported fight between Governor Reederand the outlaw Stringfellow. The latter, it seems, met Reedar and demanded of him an apology or explanation of something said by the Governor in one of his eastern speeches, and when this was declined he attacked the Governor. The report respecting McCrea, who killed Malcolm Clark, is also confirmed. McCrea was taken before Judge Lecompte, of the U. S. District Court, by a writ of habeas corpus, and after the examination of a large number of witnesses he was remanded to prison for trial, bail being refused. The officers at the fort refused to take McCrea into further custody, and a public meeting has been held, which has resolved to guard and protect the prisoner until his case shall have been decided.

THE NEW YORK LIQUOR LAW.—In New York city, on Friday, Judge Birdsall decided that complaints under the Prohibitory Liquor Law of that State can in New York city be tried at the Sessions, Recorder and City Judge, and that other Judges and Justices can only hold, as Justices of the Peace, preliminary examination, and send their cases to the Sessions, if they think proper. The effect of this is to throw all the liquor cases for trial into the special and general sessions, and these liquor cases there would swamp all other business, if tried. But Recorder Smith has already pronounced that the laws applies not to *Foreign* Liquors, and ales of *Domestic* Liquors must be seen, to be complained of. Thus the Liquor Law is no Law practically in New York city.—Its "theory" is recognized.— but "practice" upon it amounts to nothing. King Alcohol is yet King.

Democratic State Convention.

This body assembled in the Representative Chamber of the Capitol on Wednesday the 4th inst., at 10 o'clock, and organized by appointing J. Glancy Jones as President, assisted by a number of other officers. A large number of delegates were in attendance. Several of the counties, however, were represented by substitutes from the borough of Harrisburg. Considerable excitement originated in reference to the admission of the delegates from Dauphin county there being two sets, and both representing different interests. The delegates elected by the late county convention, however prevailed, by a majority, and took their seats accordingly, causing considerable ill-feeling among their opponents outside the ring. The convention succeeded in nominating on third ballot Arnold Plumer, of Venango county, as a candidate for Canal Commissioner, by a vote of 77 to 43. The committee on resolutions made their report during the evening session, which elicited quite a spirited and amusing debate in consequence of a minority report being made approving of the Nebraska outrage and in favor the repeal of the late liquor law. Col. Samuel Black, of Pittsburg, made a set speech in which he took occasion to give his namesak "Sam" particular fits, denouncing the Know Nothings as bigoted, intolerant, proscriptive cowardly conspirators, &c., and admitting the right of foreigners to hold offices and participate in the making and administration of our laws.

During the progress of the debate there were frequent indecent interruptions. One gentleman rose to his feet, greatly excited, and roared out, "Mr. President, this man (alluding to a noisy delegate who sat near him) is a beast and a disgrace to the convention, and I wish him to be turned out." The individual alluded to (who evidently was under the influence of something stronger than "lager") sprang to his feet and exclaimed, "Mr. President, I am a young Democrat, but a d———n good one—that man is a d———n fool, and has no business here." The President took no notice of this disgraceful interruption—the delegates laughed at it—and the "young Democrat" was permitted to continue his noisy, and in many instances, obscene responses.

The majority report was adopted by a large majority, after which the Convention adjourned *sine die*. The nomination of Mr. Plumer does not appear to give general satisfaction, and there are many of the party who openly avow their determination to vote against him.—*Morning Herald.*

THE MURDER OF PROFESSOR CLARK S. BROWN, at Pontotoc, Miss, of which we lately made mention, bears a remarkable likeness to the case of Matt Ward and Professor Butler. As the circumstances are narrated by a letter from the place, it appears that Brown was a native of New Hampshire, a graduate of Dartmouth College, and principal of the "Pontotoc Male Academy." A few days previous to the murder, he punished, for some misdemeanor, a lad named Catey Wray, about 12 years of age.—John, an elder brother of the lad, who attended the same school, was subsequently expelled for having at the time twice threatened Professor Brown if he whipped his brother again. Three days after the occurrence, another brother named Keith Wray, aged eighteen years, who was studying medicine in an office in in the city, armed himself with a revolver and bowie knife, went to the academy, and wanted Brown called out, but, as he was too much excited at the time, the assistant refused the request. Wray left, saying that he would see him on his way home, and at the close of the session he met his victim in the public Park. He accosted him rudely, told him that he had imposed upon his brother, and when he undertook to reason the matter, called him by an insulting epithet, and aimed a blow with his fist at Brown's face. The latter seeing Wray's weapons as the blow was aimed, raised a little riding whip, and prepared to defend himself. Immediately thereupon, Wray inflicted seven fatal wounds, which caused Brown's instant death. The murderer was arrested and committed to prison, but his friends made vigorous efforts to forestall justice by promptly securing all the legal counsel the place affords. Professor Brown leaves a young wife, to whom he had only been married a few months.

'KNOW NOTHINGS' TABOORED.—The Pittsburg Synod of the Lutheran Church have adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That in the judgment of this presbytery, the principles of our church exclude from communion the members of the secret society called Know Nothings, and the members of all such societies, and that the presbytery direct session to enforce this opinion."

—The above is going the rounds of the Locofoco press, and appeared, we believe in both the English papers of this city—The Gazette and Press. It is not true. There is no organization of any sort in the Lutheran church under the name of 'presbytery.' That proclaims it 'bogus.' The body referred to is believed to be a branch of dissenters' from the German Reformed Church, composed almost exclusively of *foreign Germans*. That accounts for the milk in the cocoa-nut. *Reading Journal.*

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

Flour—The market is pretty much at a stand receipts and stocks continue unusually light, but there is no demand for export, and standard brands are offered at $9.75, without finding buyers, except in a small way for home use, at from $9,75@$10 for common and good brands, $10,25@$10,75 for extra and extra family, and $11@$11,50 per bbl for fancy brands. Corn Meal and Rye Flour are also very inactive, and the prices remain about the same as last noticed. Grain—The stock of old Wheat is nearly exhausted, and there is very little new as yet coming in; the demand, however is limited to the wants of the neighboring millers, who only buy for their immediate wants; about 1500 bushels, mostly prime new Southern, have been disposed of in small lots, at 240c for prime reds, and 250c for white, including a small sale of the former, a fair article, at 225c. Rye is unsettled, with very little offering or selling, and buyers only bid 135c for Penna. Corn—The receipts continue very light but the demand is mostly to supply the retailers, and prices are 1c per bushel lower to-day, with sales of about 2000 bushels Southern yellow at 99c, afloat; shippers are not buying. Oats are firmer, with but few offering; the last sales were at 52c for Southern and 54 for Pennsylvania.

Whig County Convention.

Inasmuch as the members of the Whig County Committee failed to meet at the time and place requested, to determine the line of conduct proper to be adopted in the present state of political affairs, and as I have neither the right nor the desire to decide that question, I have thought it my duty as chairman of the County Committee to give notice that the Whigs of the several townships and boroughs in the county of Huntingdon, if they see proper, will meet as heretofore at the usual time and place of holding such meetings, on *Saturday, the 11th day of August next*, and elect two delegates from each district to meet in convention in the borough of Huntingdon on *Tuesday*, the 14th day of August 1855, at 2 o'clock, in the afternoon to make the proper county nominations or not as to them may seem best.

D. BLAIR,
Chairman.

July 18, 1855

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS by a precept to me directed, dated at Huntingdon, the 20th day of April, A. D. 1855, under the hands and seals of the Hon. George Taylor, President of the Court of Common Pleas, Over and Terminer, and general jail delivery of the 24th 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 offences 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 13th day) of August, next, and those who will prosecute the said prisoners be then and there to prosecute them as it shall be just, and that all Justices of the Peace, Coroners 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 offices respectfully appertain.

Dated at Huntingdon the 20th day of April, in the year of our Lord 1855, and the 79th year of American Independence.

JOSHUA GREENLAND, Sheriff.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, by a precept to me directed by the Judges of the Common Pleas of the county of Huntingdon, bearing test the 20th day of April, 1855, 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 20th day) of August, A. D., 1855, for the trial of all issues in said Court which remain 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 20th day of April, in the year of our Lord 1855, and the 79th year of American Independence.

JOSHUA GREENLAND, Sheriff.

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 of Huntingdon, on Wednesday the 15th day August next to wit:

1. George Borst & Peter Burket, Executors of the last Will and Testament of Daniel Neff, late of West township, dec'd.

2. John B. Given, surviving Executor of the last Will and Testament of Margaret Entrekin, late of Penn township, dec'd., (and interest account to accompany the same.

3. Account of the Administration of the Estate of Margaret Entrekin, dec'd., by Thomas Enyeart, Esq., dec'd., (one of her Executors filed by) James E. Glasgow, Esq., one of the Administrators of said Thos. Enyeart, dec'd and Interest accompanying the same.

4. Hance R. Campbell, Administrator of James Campbell, late of Shirley township dec'd.

5. Jacob Eby & Samuel McVitty, Administrators of David Eby, late of Shirley township dec'd.

6. George Guyer, Jr., Administrator of Benjamin Nearhoof, late of Warriorsmark township, dec'd

7. Henry Brewster, Esq., Administrator of Dawson C. Smawley, late of Shirley township dec'd.

8. John Oaks, Acting Executor of James Tully late of Jackson township, dec'd

9. James D. Myton, William Myton & James Stewart, Administrators of J. W. Myton late of Jackson township, dec'd.

10. Jonathan P. Roberts & Edward R. Roberts, Executors of the last Will and Testament of William Roberts, late of West township dec'd.

11. Moses Greenland, Acting Executor of Nathan Greenland, late of Cass township dec'd.

12. Final account of Margaret Newell, Executrix of the last Will and Testament of Andrew Newell, late of West township, dec'd.

13. Ann Miller, Executrix of Joseph Miller, late of Barree township, dec'd.

14. Elizabeth Boran, Executrix of Zachariah Boran, late of Union township, dec'd.

15. John Speck, Administrator of John Harker, late of Walker township, dec'd.

16. Benedict Stevens, Esq., Administrator of Samuel Hockenberry, late of Springfield township, dec'd.

17. James Chamberlain, Administrator of Martin Gates, late of Franklin township, dec'd.

18. The Trust Account of Peter Stiker, one of the Executors of William Laird, late of Porter township, dec'd.

19. Samuel M. Stewart, Administrator of James Marshall, late of Jackson township, dec'd.

20. Lewis Burchfield, Guardian of the Minor Children of John Patterson, dec'd.

21. James Potter, Guardian of Lucretia Patterson (formerly Lucretia Moore) as Minor Daughter of Silas Moore, dec'd now of full age.

22. James Potter, Guardian of Thomas Moore, a minor Son of Silas Moore, dec'd.

23. Samuel Hagey, Administrator of Abraham Corbin, late of Henderson township, dec'd.

24. Partial Accounts of John Gifford, administrator of Joseph Gifford, late of Shirley township, dec'd.

25. Final Accounts of James Wall, Acting Executor of John Wall, late of West township, dec'd.

26. The Supplemental Account of James Saxton, Acting Executor of the last Will and Testament of William Foster, late of West township, dec'd.

HENRY GLAZIER,
Register.

Register's Office, }
Huntingdon, July 18, '55. }

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of writs of Vend. Exp., and Fieri Fa., issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Huntingdon County, and to me directed, I will expose at public sale at the Court House in borough of Huntingdon, on *Wednesday the 15th day of August next*, at 10 o'clock, A. M., of said day, the following described Real Estate, to wit:

All that certain plantation, tract, piece or parcel of land, situate in Shirley Township, Huntingdon county, east of Drakes Ferry, adjoining the Juniata river, lands of John Sharrer, Andrew Pollock's heirs and others, containing one hundred and seventy six acres or thereabouts, on part of which the town of Mt. Union is laid out, excepting and excluding from the said levy the ground now in the possession of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and the following town lots in the recorded plan of said town of Mt. Union, being numbered respectively: Numbers 3, 4, 5, 6, 11, 12, 15, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 24, 1, 2, 7, 10, 13, 16, 23, 8, 9, 14, 17, 33, and 74.—and the lot of ground in the possession of the Methodist Episcopal Church and on which a Meeting House stands and the following lots which were sold on original Vend. Exp., to wit: Lots No. 58 59, 60, and 69, to J. J. McElheny and Lots No. 83, and 84, sold to John Bare and Lots No. 95, and 96 to Geo. W. Speer.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of John Dougherty.

A tract of land in Dublin township, Huntingdon county, situated on the road leading from Burnt Cabins to Shade Gap & bounded by lands of William Bratton on the north, George Kelley, on the east, Abraham Long on the south, John Atkinson on the west, containing two hundred acres more or less with about sixty acres cleared. Having thereon erected a two story log house & log barn with an orchard of good bearing apple & peach trees & a spring of never failing water.

Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John Bingham dec'd. & Branson Bingham. The interest of said deceased being in the hands of Daniel Teague Esq., his adm'r.

A lot of land situate in Franklin tp., Huntingdon county, bounded on the south by the Juniata river, on the west by Dr. A. McPherran and on the north by Abraham Weight, containing thirteen acres, more or less, on which are erected two dwelling houses, and a stable, one of the houses two story high, weatherboarded and painted white, the other house one story and a-half high.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Jeremiah Wagner.

JOSHUA GREENLAND,
Sheriff's Office, }
Huntingdon, Pa., } *Sheriff.*

BLANKS.—Always buy your Blanks at the "Journal Office." We have now prepared a very superior article of BLANK DEEDS, BONDS, JUDGMENT NOTES, SUMMONS', EXECUTIONS, &c.

COURT AFFAIRS.

AUGUST TERM, 1855.

TRIAL LIST.—First Week.

Christian Coutz vs John Hilderbrand.
J. H. Wolverton's adm'rs vs J. Entrekin's Exrs.
James McCauly vs M. Crownover, Sh'ff.
H. Mytinger vs P. Livingston.
S. S. Woods' Guard'ns vs Benjamin Leas.
Sterrett & Potter for use vs J. Alexander Ginsho
J. Simpson Africa vs D. Flenner, et al.
Hirst for Caldwell vs Daniel Africa.
Joshua Johns vs Blair, Robinson & Co.

SECOND WEEK.

N & W. Shaver vs Penna. R. R. Co.
Horatio Trexler & Co. vs J. & W. Saxton.
Adolphus Patterson vs John Dachenbach.
Sterling & Alexander vs Bracken Stitt & Co.
John Stewart vs John Love.
J. H. Lex vs Caldwell & Hoover.
Thos. Vaughan vs Gifflrds adm'rs.
Watterman & Young vs Jno. Jamison.

GRAND JURORS.

Robert Ashton, farmer, Barree
Isaac Buck farmer, Warriormark.
Jeremiah Brown, farmer, Smithfield.
Enoch Chilcote, farmer, Tod.
Simon Coulter, laborer, Walker.
Daniel Conrad, farmer, Franklin.
Thomas Duffey, farmer, Springfield.
David Foster, farmer, Hopewell.
Jacob Grove, farmer, Penn.
James Gwin, gentleman, Henderson.
Andrew Grub, farmer, Penn.
Andrew Huey, farmer, Brady.
Solomon Hamer, miller, Jackson.
James Hecter, farmer, Tod.
John Harper Esq. J. P. Barree.
Peter Harnish, farmer, Morris.
Adam Lefford, farmer, Porter.
Henry Neff, merchant, West.
John Porter Esq. farmer, Henderson.
Carnes Patterson, laborer, Porter.
Henry S. Swoope, farmer, Walker.
Thomas Stewart, farmer, Barree.
George Tate, Manufacturer Franklin.
Elias P. Wilson Esq., coach maker Cass.

TRAVERSE JURORS.—First Week.

Thomas Anderson, farmer, Tod.
Henry Brewster, merchant, Shirley.
James Baker, mason, Springfield.
John Brewster, farmer, Shirley.
James Burket, Cromwell.
Isaac Bowers, farmer, Penn.
John Brown, farmer, Springfield.
Morris Cutshall, farmer, Springfield.
William W. Campbell, farmer, Tell.
A. B. Crewitt, gentleman, Henderson.
Isaac Cook, Esq., J. P. Tod.
Alexander Carman, merchant, Henderson.
Joseph P. Curfman, farmer, Cass
William Canan, mechanic, Morris.
John Dougherty, farmer, Shirley.
James Fife, farmer, Brady.
Benjamin Grafius, tinner, Henderson.
Henry Grafius, farmer, Porter.
John Grafius, tinner, Warriormark.
John Gaghegan, carpenter, Porter.
James Harper, clerk, Cromwell.
Nathan T. Horton, farmer, Tod.
James Hight, laborer, Henderson.
John Lutz, merchant, Shirley.
William S. Lyon, farmer, Tell.
Abraham Lutz of Jacob, farmer, Shirley.
Jonathan K. Metz, farmer, Brady.
John Morrison, farmer, Shirley.
John Miller, farmer, Porter.
Edwin J. Neff, Innkeeper, Porter.
Jacob Neff, farmer, Porter.
Paul Orlady, farmer, Brady.
David P. Porter, farmer, Henderson.
Joseph Park, farmer, Cass.
William Piper, laborer, West.
William Peightal, farmer, West.
John Piper, carpenter, Porter.
George Roland, farmer, Union.
Thomas A. Sneiker, farmer, Shirley.
Michael Smith, farmer, Morris.
David Thompson, farmer, Henderson.
Thomas Teague, capenter, Dublin.
Isaac Wolverton, miller, Brady.
Jonathan R. Wilson, farmer, West.
George Wakefield, farmer, Shirley.
William Wry, farmer, Warriormark.
Eli Wakefield, farmer, Brady.
Jacob Ruzzel, farmer, Hopewell.

TRAVERSE JURORS.—Second Week.

Caleb Armitage, farmer, Henderson.
John Anderson, farmer, Penn.
Isaac Breneman, farmer, Porter.
Jacob Beck, farmer, Warriormark.
Benjamin Brumbaugh, farmer, Penn.
William Campbell, farmer, Tell.
John Coulter, laborer, Walker.
Benjamin Corbin, farmer, West.
David Colestock, farmer, Henderson.
John Campbell, farmer, Jackson.
William Dean, farmer, Union.
James Devor, farmer, Cromwell.
Andrew Dieffenbach, machinist, Henderson.
Allen Edwards, manufacturer, Tod.
Daniel Flenner, farmer, Walker.
William Giesinger, farmer, Walker.
Robert Given, farmer, Walker.
John Grove Sr, farmer, Penn.
Jacob Heffner, farmer, Penn.
John Hirst, farmer, Barree.
Jacob Hericane, farmer, Porter.
Enoch Isenberg, farmer, Porter.
Joseph Isenberg, carpenter, Walker.
George Mills, farmer, Tell.
William McAteer, farmer, Warriormark.
Solomon Rouch, farmer, Penn.
Joseph Reed, farmer, West.
John Snyder, Lock tender, Henderson.
George Scott, farmer, Barree.
John Shank, wagon maker, Warriormark.
Abram Showalter, farmer, Cass.
Ephraim Thompson, farmer, Union.
John Walters, farmer, Dublin.
Daniel S. Whittaker, farmer, Union
Samuel P Wallace, farmer, Morris.
William Moore, merchant, Porter.

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