

that Mr. Van Buren entirely concurs with the Com. of Ways and Means. In his letter to the Indiana convention he says: "The great body of mechanics and laborers in every branch of business, whose welfare should be an object of unceasing solicitude on the part of every public man, have been the greatest sufferers by our high protective tariff, and would continue so to be were that policy persisted in, is to my mind too clear to require further elucidation; but he further says, what is much nearer the truth, that high duties are injurious to manufacturers themselves, for whose especial benefit we are told by the committee that these high duties are imposed. Mr. Van Buren says: "Excess of duties, which tempt to an undue and ruinous investment of capital in their business, is injurious to the manufacturers," and how—by promoting competition, and reducing prices? but is not this for the benefit of the consumers?

But this is not all Mr. Van Buren says against the protective policy—he says, "the period has passed away when a protective tariff can be kept up in this country," that the tariff "increases the poor man's taxes in an increased ratio to his ability to pay," and that direct taxation is a more equal and just system of revenue than duties on foreign goods. These, sir, are Mr. Van Buren's opinions upon the tariff, and proclaimed to the world by his Indiana letter.

But let us look a little into the details and practical operations of this bill on the great agricultural, manufacturing and mechanical interests of our country.

In the first place it greatly reduces the duties on wool and woollens of all kinds; three-fourths of the duties, and more are taken from coarse cottons and calicoes; lead is robbed of more than nine-tenths of its protection. But Pennsylvania seems to be singled out for destruction. Her iron, her coal, her glass, her paper, her salt, and leather are all struck down together, and we are to go to England for iron, coal, glass, &c. Yes, sir, in 1842 we imported more than four millions of bushels of coal, under a duty of \$1 75 per ton. This bill reduces it to one dollar. Of course you must double, and doubtless you will triple the quantity imported; and for what? To increase the revenue, a few days ago Pennsylvania passed a resolution unanimously instructing us to go for protection "without regard to revenue." Yes, sir, these are the words, protection "without regard to revenue," and here we are reversing the rule, going for a bill for revenue without regard to protection; voting for 20,000 copies of a report in favor of this anti-tariff, anti-American, and British bill.

But this bill greatly, very greatly, reduces the duties on whisky, brandy, gin, and wine. We must import whisky and brandy for revenue, and give the rich their wine at one half the present duty, and they must of course drink double the quantity or we loose the revenue. What say you temperance men to this? You must all get drunk on foreign spirits to increase the revenue. Tax the poor by direct State taxation, and let the rich indulge in wine, brandy, silks and laces, at lower rates! No, put the duties high on luxuries, and distribute the proceeds of the lands among the States to relieve the poor from taxation. Sir, pass this bill to lighten the burdens of the rich, while you double the burdens, reduce the wages, destroy the labor of mechanics and the poor, and go home and hear what they have to say on the subject.

The following abstract from table C, in the appendix to the report of the committee, will show the practical operation of this bill upon the mechanical, agricultural, and manufacturing interests of the country.

Names of the articles.	Present duties.	Proposed duties.
EFFECT UPON MECHANICS.		
Clothing, ready made by tailors	50	30
Mitts, caps, binding and hosiery	30	20
Umbrellas, parasols, and sun shades	30	25
Silk hats, bonnets, &c.	55	25
Hat bodies	43	30
Hats and bonnet of vegetable substances	35	25
Children's boots and shoes	60	30
India rubber shoes	30	20
Clocks	30	20
Untanned cordage	188	30
Iron cables or chains	80	30
Cut and wrought spikes	82	30
Cut nails	43	30
Brass kettles, (hammered)	43	30
Jannaped, plated, and gilt ware	30	25
Cutlery of all kinds	30	25
Sole leather	53	25
Calf skins	37	25
Bricks and paving tiles	25	15
Metal buttons	30	25
Hard soap	51	30
EFFECTS UPON FARMERS.		
Wheat	25	25
Beef and pork	120	25
Cheese	70	25
Vinegar	40	25
Pearl or hulled barley	67	30
Whale or fish oil	44	30
Wool costing over 7 cts per lb.	3 c. pr. lb. off.	
Lined oil	44	30
Spirits from grain, 1st proof	132	42*
Brandy, &c. from other materials	180	38
Coal per ton	\$1 75	\$1 00
China ware	30	20
EFFECT UPON MANUFACTURERS.		
Wool, all manufacturers of	40	30
Carpetings, treble grain	87	30
Carpetings, Brussels	42	30
Venitian	45	30
Other Ingrain	46	30
Coarse cottons, (being a reduction of three fourths)	120	30
Cotton bagging	53	30
Oil cloth furniture	62	30
other kinds	54	30
Iron, bolts and bars	77	61
railroad	77	31
pigs	72	56
nail and spike rods	55	30
vessels cast	63	30
wood screws	63	30
Steel, cast, shear and German	26	21
Glass, cut	183	30
window, 8 by 10	62	30
12 by 16	165	30
Lead, pigs and bars	66	30
Gunpowder	51	30

*The 12th section of the bill provides that, after

the 1st of September, 1845, all duties above 25 per cent. is to be reduced to that horizontal standard, 25 per cent.

In 1842, we imported more than four millions of gallons of wine, and nearly two million gallons of distilled spirits. England imports 2,700 per cent. duty on our whiskey, and we, by way of reciprocity, now propose to reduce our duties on English and Irish whiskey (1650,000 gallons of which, with other distilled spirits, was imported in 1842) to a mere nominal duty! The duty of 25 per cent.—a horizontal tariff, except a few specific articles; and in one year more, it brings the duties down to 25 per cent., discriminating for revenue below that standard. This was bringing it nearly down to Mr. Van Buren's standard, established in his famous Indiana letter. His maximum was 25 per cent. until the debt was paid, and then 20 per cent., discriminating for revenue below that amount, but in no case above it for protection. This was Mr. Van Buren's plan, as laid down in that letter, to which he referred gentlemen who might be disposed to doubt it.

Judge Elliott Guilty.
Our readers know that many hundred votes were manufactured in New Orleans on the occasion of the late special election for Senator, and that the fraud was charged on Judge Elliott, who granted the improper naturalization papers. So strong was the impression of fraud, that the Judge was impeached by the House of Representatives, and tried by the Senate of Louisiana. On Saturday, the 6th instant, the High Court of impeachment closed its labors, and the Picaquery thus notices the result:

"The court were several hours in consultation—from five until ten o'clock. When they returned to announce their verdict, they took their seats in the House of Representatives, and the Secretary, Horatio Davis, read it.

The court found Judge Elliott guilty of the four articles of impeachment preferred against him—the majority being on two of the articles 10 yeas and 4 nays, and on the other two 11 yeas and 3 nays.—They then unanimously resolved, that Judge Elliott be forthwith removed from office, and that it be considered vacant from this, the 6th day of April.

We may add, that they also unanimously resolved that this verdict should not, nor was it meant, to affect the legality or validity of the certificates of naturalization issued by Judge Elliott; and further, that six days time be given for those who dissented from the majority to enter their protest in writing.

About this case we have avoided saying a word since its commencement. It is now over, and what we say cannot of course, affect the issue. We have watched the trial with some degree of interest, and our opinion is that the verdict of the High Court of Impeachment is a most righteous judgment, and the Senate of Louisiana in rendering it showed, as we said of them on a former occasion, that they are "fearless of power and beyond corruption."

If Judge Elliott was removed for granting illegal certificates, by what logic does the Senate arrive at the conclusion that the verdict should not affect the legality or validity of the certificates?

Extract of a letter dated
NEW ORLEANS, 6th April.

We have been in great excitement under the impeachment of Judge Elliott for the fraudulent naturalization of more than 2000 foreigners, in the most corrupt manner, and by which votes the Whigs lost the recent election of State Senator and Mayor. This evening the Senate gave their decision, and found the Judge guilty of every count, and by a unanimous vote dismissed him and rendered him incapable of holding any office of trust or profit. This decision is the most important ever rendered in Louisiana, and saves the State from being handed over to foreigners; for if he had been acquitted, all the votes he had already made would have been received, and he would have manufactured thousands more, so as to have completely commanded the election, and we should have had in both state and city the most radical of them in power. We have a larger and worse floating population than any other city in the Union. Guns are firing and bands of music are out complimenting the managing committee of the House of Representatives, (Whigs and Locos) who so ably and so successfully conducted this impeachment.

The Senate, you know, is Loco

Electro Magnetic Battery.

We extract the following from the letter of "Oliver Oldschool, of the 15th inst.

"I was again in the room occupied by Professor Morse, with his electro-magnetic battery applied to his telegraph. The wires, two, extended to the village of Beltsville, twelve miles from Washington. While I was there, he had a connexion of the wires at the distance of eleven miles, so that the terminal were on the same table, making the distance twenty-two miles for the fluid to pass. By applying the fluid at one end, the other caused a small hammer to strike a tumbler. The touch was simultaneous—that is to say, as you touched one end letting on the fluid, the other, at the same instant, struck the glass, although the fluid had to pass the whole distance of twenty-two miles. But this is nothing. The same effect would be produced did the wire extend round the globe, instead of round a post eleven miles distant!

Mr. Morse said that in conversing with the superintendent at the other end, he sometimes forgot himself and was about to speak to him as though he were present, forgetting that he was talking with a man eleven or twelve miles distant. It is estimated that the electrical fluid passes at the rate of 180,000 miles, or nearly eight times the circumference of the globe in a single second. Professor M. hopes to have the wires extended to Baltimore by the 1st of May. If so, we would receive the news of the nomination here the instant it was made by the convention in that city.

Mr. W. B. Hicks was a day or two since, at Brooklyn, thrown with great violence to the pavement, from a vehicle in which he was riding.—When taken up he was found to be wholly uninjured; and the crowd were congratulating him upon his escape, or wondering at it, when a cry was raised that a man had been buried alive by a land slide. Straightway the crowd hurried to the spot, and by dint of vigorous digging soon disclosed the upper part of the body of a son of Erin, who took the matter very coolly, and cracked jokes with those who were freeing him from his disagreeable confinement, saying afterwards that as he had been dug out of Yankee soil, he was as good a Native American as the best of them.



THE HUNTINGDON JOURNAL.

"One country, one constitution, one destiny."

Huntingdon,

Wednesday morning, April 24, '44.

Y. B. PALMER, Esq. (No. 59, Pine street below Third, Philadelphia) is authorized to act as Agent for this paper, to procure subscriptions and advertisements.

The Huntingdon Journal has a larger circulation than any other Newspaper in Huntingdon county. We state this fact for the benefit of Advertisers.

"Once more our glorious Banner out Upon the breeze we throw; Beneath its folds, with song and shout, Let's charge upon the foe!"

FOR PRESIDENT,
HENRY CLAY,
OF KENTUCKY.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
HARMAR DENNY,
OF PENNSYLVANIA.

(Subject to the decision of a National Convention.)

FOR GOVERNOR,
JOSEPH MARKLE,
OF WESTMORELAND COUNTY.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
SIMEON GUILFORD,
OF LEBANON COUNTY.

Whig Principles.

"The principal objects which, I suppose, engage the common desire and the common exertions of the Whig party, to bring about, in the Government of the United States are:

1. A SOUND NATIONAL CURRENCY, regulated by the will and authority of the nation.
2. AN ADEQUATE REVENUE, with fair protection to AMERICAN INDUSTRY.
3. JUST RESTRAINTS ON THE EXECUTIVE POWER, embracing further restrictions on the exercise of the veto.
4. A faithful administration of the PUBLIC DOMAIN, with an equitable distribution of the proceeds of sales of it among all the States.
5. AN HONEST AND ECONOMICAL ADMINISTRATION OF THE GOVERNMENT, leaving public officers perfect freedom of thought and of the right of suffrage, but with suitable restraints against improper interference in elections.
6. An amendment of the Constitution, limiting the incumbent of the Presidential office to a SINGLE TERM.

These objects attained. I think that we should cease to be afflicted with bad administration of the Government."—Henry Clay.

Adjourned Court.

An Adjourned Court of Common Pleas will be held for this county in June next, commencing on the 3d Monday (and 17th day) of the month, and to continue one week.

At the late Court of Quarter Sessions of this county, when the applications for Tavern Licenses were under consideration, his Honor Judge Wilson remarked that it would be well for Tavern-keepers to bear in mind that the act of 1705 never contemplated that they might retail liquors on the Sabbath. They have no more right to sell on Sundays, by virtue of their licenses, than retailers of foreign merchandise have by virtue of theirs, which is not even pretended.

In the House of Representatives on the 15th, the Speaker laid before that body a communication from Chief Justice Gibson, of the Supreme Court, declaring the recent act of Assembly, requiring one of the Judges of the said Court to hold a Special Court for the trial of the Planagans convicted of murder, to whom a new trial has been granted, unconstitutional. The communication being read, was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

PHILLIPSBURG ESTATE.—We learn from the United States Gazette, that Daniel Ullman, Esq. of New York, has purchased the Phillipsburg estate, lying in Centre, Cambria and Clearfield counties, in this State. This splendid property contains upwards of seventy thousand acres of fertile land, abounding in bituminous coal and iron ore, and has upon it several valuable furnaces, forges, factories, mills, &c. The Gazette says, "Mr. Ullman will be a valuable acquisition to that community, uniting as he does a mind richly stored with sound learning to industrious habits and spiss morals."

WHIG PROSCRIPTION!—The Locofocos have not very recently put forth their cuts of guilloines, nor accused the Whig Senate of proscription. To show that under the particular situation of the Senate and the Executive, that body does not emulate a Jackson Senate, and reject, without cause, except political difference of opinion, we may notice the recent confirmation of the Hon. WILLIAM R. KING as Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary to France, and of Dr. J. L. MARTIN as his Secretary of Legation, with rumored unanimity.—The first gentleman has long been an active partisan, opposed to the majority of the Senate; and Dr. Martin has been the reputed father of some of the most violent, incendiary and malignant editorials of the Globe, for many years past. Their qualifications, not their political tenets, were considered by the Senate.—Forum.

"The New Orleans Picaquery says, that in 'popping the question,' now-a-days, the stricken individual, instead of saying, 'Miss, will you marry me!' asks, 'Miss, are you in favor of annexation?'"

Penitentiary Cools are plenty in this town.

Locofocoism Breaking Ground for Texas, and Consequent War and Disunion.

The Globe, after a studied silence, occasioned as we learn by an ear ache, which has afflicted Blair, came out on Monday evening in a long, labored and sophistical argument in favor of the Annexation of Texas. The Locofocos, broken, defeated and overwhelmed on every old principle of policy, have determined to carry on the pending Presidential contest by creating new issues and hoping to entangle the perception and blind the judgments of the people by the magnitude of their schemes, rather than convince them by a calm argument on their policy. The Globe has quietly scanned the whole field, taken into consideration every danger which would await such a step, heard the voice of the people speaking from every quarter against the project of annexation, and yet, with characteristic contempt and disdain for the popular sentiment, now breaks ground for a union with Texas, and seeks to drag the question into the political arena.

We do not intend, at the present moment to follow the Globe in its specious arguments on this subject, but wish simply to state the fact that it is out in favor of Annexation, and is backed by a long address of Mr. WILKINS, Sec'y of War, to his late constituents of the Allegheny District. It believes now the people of the free states and every friend of the tariff to resist the measure, and in the strongest terms, to denounce so monstrous an assumption of power! The plot hinted at by the Madisonian, of carrying the measure, (should a treaty fail, which requires two-thirds of the Senate,) by a joint resolution of a bare majority of both Houses, is fraught with danger, and may be carried out. The Locofoco Senators from New Hampshire, Pennsylvania and Maine, joined to the votes of the South might carry it through one branch, while a sufficient number in the House could be easily secured.

The North and West then must be moving and express their condemnation of an act which shall so grossly violate the compact of our Union. If they would defend their industrial pursuits from the competition of slave labor; if they would not have bitterness and ill blood and perhaps all the horrors of civil war, inundated upon us, let them speak to their representatives in the majesty of their power! Texas must not be annexed to the Union: we do not want either its soil or its citizens thieves and robbers; we do not want to be heirs to its large debt or its quarrel with Mexico. We want none of it—our country is large enough already. We are going on well enough now, and there is no necessity for fettering ourselves with such a drag to all advancement in civilization, honesty and the appreciation of the world.—Forum.

DUELS.—CLAY AND JACKSON.—Amos Kendall has written a most malignant, unfair pamphlet, assailing Mr. Clay as a duelist. Now Mr. Clay has been twice involved in duels, much to our regret and we are sure much to his also, but in each case he was the grossly insulted and injured party, as his opponent lived to see and acknowledge, and he manifested no vindictiveness nor revengeful feeling. He merely conformed to a most absurd and wicked custom of the community in which he lived—a custom which he did not make, and ought to have disregarded. We are sure it is a source of profound gratitude to him that no other evil than the sanction given to an abominable practice resulted from these meetings, and that no stain of blood rests on his hands. He has declared in an address to his neighbors that no man can abhor duelling more than he does, though a deep sense of wrong suffered, the momentary mastery of his indignation, impelled him to seek the redress falsely styled "honorable."

But this viper Kendall, who has written the tract to blacken Mr. Clay for challenging and meeting two men who had grossly defamed him, has written a life of Gen. Jackson, in which he narrates Jackson's duel with Dickinson, originating in a gambling quarrel at a horse-race, in which Jackson, after receiving Dickinson's fire, deliberately shot his antagonist dead. Amos winds up his account of this bloody tragedy as follows:

The firmness of nerve exhibited by Gen. Jackson on this occasion has not ceased to be a subject of ADMIRATION. The stern purpose which might in fact have nerved him, was described by himself, when a person expressed astonishment at his self-command: "Sir," said he, "I should have killed him if he had shot me through the brain!"

And yet the admiring narrator of this horrible business pretends to be shocked at the contemplation of Mr. Clay's bloodless duels! What monstrous hypocrisy!—Tribune.

Important Information.

The citizens of Hollidaysburg, Pittsburg, Harrisburg, Columbia, Lancaster and Philadelphia, are respectfully informed, that a plan has been discovered by a person in Hollidaysburg, of taking trains of cars, over the Allegheny Portage Railroad by steam, and without the aid of ropes, also without any stoppage, but at the same ratio of speed as on the levels in ascending; and at from one mile to fifteen per hour in descending accordingly as required, without the possibility of leaving the track—and a perfect power of stopping every six yards; this discovery will expedite the business between the east and west in a ratio not to be calculated at present, added to which will be the safety to travelling and carriage, in the cars not getting off the track. The state expenses annually on the eleven plains between Phila. and Pittsburg something near 70,000 dollars, the saving of which would be important; the inventors made some calculations and although he cannot say the exact sum he thinks between eighty and ninety thousand dollars would purchase his right, and put the machinery and road in perfect working order; this can be done in the winter and all be ready for the spring opening of the navigation the inventor wishes to remark that if the State purchase his right, he will take one third in tolls, which will almost be one third of the purchase thrown off. An experiment is to be made and a friend has suggested to him that perhaps when the season's business would be over, he would be allowed to make

the experiment on one of the plains but this from so much altering and replacing would prove more expensive than a new formation. The benefit arising to Hollidaysburg and every town on the line, also to the State at large, the public are better calculated to appreciate than the inventor; he has had two communications from Washington with the patent office and intends to proceed according to directions.

To make the experiments will require from three to five hundred dollars, in laying an inclined plane, and fitting machinery, and for a part of this he would ask the property holders—the business men and transporters, of the above towns to assist in a small subscription in order to carry out the design, and if afterwards any contributor please to call with him he pledges himself that so long as he can earn two dollars per week he shall pay it.

N. B. The inventor is sanguine in the success of his plan, and will have the honor in the course of a few weeks of laying his name and a drawing of his plan before a discerning public, and will ask no subscription until both are shown.
Hollidaysburg, April 17, 1844.

The Times and Seasons.

A valued correspondent, who takes a note of time, and makes interest in it for others, has sent the U. S. Gazette the following, which is worthy of preservation:

PARADISE, Lancaster Co., April 18, 1844.
Comparative Vegetation of Fruit Trees in full Blossom.

1842.—Apricot, March 19; Peach, April 4; Apple, April 20.
1843.—Apricot, April 20; Peach, May 1; Apple, May 17.
1844.—Apricot, April 7; Peach, April 14; Apple, April 17.
The advance of vegetation, from an unusual continuance of warm weather at this season, has been rapid, and the grain is much too forward.—Corn is mostly planted in this neighborhood.

Reward of Merit.

A year or two since, Dr. Harris, of Moorestown, (N. J.) brought with him from Normanda, (Europe) a beautiful horse, with a view of adding to the value of that great aid of man in this country, Dr. H. employed Mr. John A. Woodside, of this city, to paint a likeness of his fine animal; and so faithfully was the artist to his work, and so exact the likeness, that Dr. H., who was about taking his horse to the State of New York, to be present at the grand exhibition of the Agricultural Society, determined to take with him Mr. Woodside's painting. The directors of the exhibition, on comparing the original and the painting, pronounced the latter eminently worthy of some signal notice; and, accordingly, decreed to Mr. Woodside a gold medal, which we had the pleasure, yesterday, to see. It bore on one side:

Awarded to
JOHN A. WOODSIDE,
for
Animal Portrait Painting.

And on the other side, the inscription: "New York Agricultural Society," with the representation of a Plough.

We congratulate the gifted artist on the notice his work has received. We know that in such works he is unequalled.—U. S. Gazette.

BLINDNESS.—Horses, chained for a series of years to the wheel, draw themselves blind. The same effect is produced upon men whose eyes are set and strained after office. Mr. Van Buren, once tolerably sharp sighted, was stone blind in 1839, as to the effect of his destructive policy. He entertained no doubt of his re-election until it was known that two thirds of the Electoral Votes were cast against him. The second cloud obscures his vision now. He does not see that the means resorted to for a nomination are ensuring his defeat. He cannot perceive that while he is absorbed in dark, grovelling intrigues for Delegates in his Baltimore Convention, the People, disgusted at such selfishness and incapacity, are banding themselves together with spontaneous enthusiasm for HENRY CLAY.

STATE DEBT.

The news from Harrisburg, informing us of the passage of the bill to provide means for the payment of the state interest, is the most gratifying intelligence that we have been enabled to give the community for a long time. The manner in which it was passed gives an assurance that the proper feeling of manly state pride prevails in our Legislature. Both political parties, and the most prominent men of the parties, have vied with each other in sustaining and carrying through this bill. The time was, when it was feared that the constant course abuse that had been lavished upon this state by the writers in the English journals, would deaden the sensibility and render the public mind callous to the necessity of maintaining inviolate and integrity of the state. That time has passed. The day begins to appear, and before us we see the bright prospect of the faith of Pennsylvania redeemed before the world by honest laws, providing means that will be raised and applied to the payment of her honest liabilities. It was well that it was done by this Legislature. It is well that it has been done by the Key Stone State at this time. Just on the eve of important elections, both parties unite in this measure, disembarass themselves of this most painful question, and enter into the contest free from the taint of even the suspicion of repudiation. Through the action of Pennsylvania, will new confidence be given, and all other American securities will advance, renovated and revived by the wholesome influence of our atmosphere.

Pennsylvania never did repudiate. Her people will pay her debts. They are honest, hardworking people, and have been abused both at home and abroad. They have never been appealed to in the proper spirit. The time has now come, and we shall see the glad sight of the yeomanry of Pennsylvania cheerfully, and to a man, paying off their indebtedness, which, though heavy, is light to the load of shame that would fall upon them were they, for the first time, to defraud the widows, the orphans, and the honest, thrifty men, who have deposited their all in the public treasury of Pennsylvania.

The Harrisburg Union asserts that there is no doubt of the passage of the bill in the Senate, and of its becoming a law. The Governor, by signing the bill, will have an opportunity of doing the most glorious act that ever fell to the lot of a Pennsylvania Governor.—U. S. Gazette.

Interesting Fact.

Mr. McCandless, of Pittsburg, in a recent speech said that in 1798 the first armed vessel that ever floated on the Western waters was constructed there under the directions of a revolutionary officer. She was a row galley mounting a solitary gun, and was infant trade, which that splendid domain afterwards acquired by the wisdom and foresight of your friend and contemporary the illustrious Jefferson.

That vessel was named the John Adams, and, if tradition is to be believed, after performing her duty in the watery element here, she hoisted her sails, entered the peaceful pursuits, crossed the Atlantic, the Straits of Gibraltar, wended her way to the Mediterranean, threaded the Archipelago, and penetrated to the very Dardanells, on the borders of Asia Minor, thus carrying upon her brow into the bosom of a despotic country, the name of one of our honored actors in the struggle for Republican Liberty.

SUDDEN DEATH, APOPLEXY, BURSTING OF VESSELS, &c.—Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills are certain to prevent the above dreadful consequences, because they purge from the body those morbid humors which, when floating in the general circulation, are the cause of a determination or rush of blood to the head, a pressure upon the brain, and other dreadful results.—From two to six of said Indian Vegetable Pills, taken every night, on going to bed, will in a short time so completely cleanse the body from every thing that is opposed to health, that sudden death, apoplexy, bursting of blood vessels, or indeed any malady, will be in a manner impossible.

Wright's Vegetable Indian Pills also aid and improve digestion, and purify the blood and therefore give health and vigor to the whole frame, as well as drive disease of every name from the body.

Beware of Counterfeits.—The public are cautioned against the many spurious medicines which in order to deceive are made in outward appearance, closely to resemble the above wonderful Pills.

OSERVE.—Purchase only of the advertised agents, or at the office of the General Depot, No. 169 Race street, Philadelphia, and be particular to ask for WRIGHT'S Indian Vegetable Pills.

The genuine medicines can be obtained at the store of Wm. Stewart, Huntingdon.

The following certificate is from Levi W. Sibley, Esq., well known in Rochester and western New York as a merchant and auctioneer for the last twelve or fifteen years. His disease has proved so obstinate that he has been compelled to spend two winters prior to the last in the 'sunny south,' in Florida. But the last winter he has been enabled to spend at home, as his own short statement will explain. The Rochester Daily Advertiser, on publishing Mr. Sibley's statement, remarks:

We would respectfully call the attention of our readers to the testimony of Mr. L. W. Sibley, of the well known firm of Sibley & Scrantom, Auctioneers of this city.
Rochester, March 21, 1843.

I have been using Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry for the last three months, and find considerable relief of my complaint—Bronchitis, with which I have been afflicted for the last four years. I have no doubt it will prove beneficial in that complaint, and also in all affections of the chest and liver.

For sale by Thomas Read, Huntingdon and James Orr, Hollidaysburg.

MARRIED.

On Thursday, the 2nd inst., by the Rev. T. Mitchell, Mr. HENRY S. DRINKLE, to Miss LYDIA D. TURNER, all of Alexandria.

STATE OF THE THERMOMETER.

(in this Borough.)

	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.
APRIL 16	62	87	67
17	63	72	53
18	46	62	50
19	46	68	50
20	53	70	59
21	57	72	58
22	54	78	56

Regimental Orders.

The Volunteers and Militia composing the 29th Regiment, 2nd Brigade, 10th Division, P. M., are hereby required to form by companies on the first Monday, 6th day of May next, and by battalion for parade and review as follows:

1st Battalion at the house of Capt. R. F. Hazlett, in Grays Port, on Thursday, 23rd of May next. 2nd Battalion at the house of Capt. Wm. Davidson, on the 24th May, in Lawrville, Sinking Valley.
April 17, 1844. ADAM KEITH, Col.

Militia Election.

The enrolled militia of the 62nd Regiment, 2nd Brigade, 10th Division, P. M., will take notice that an election will be held on Saturday the 27th day of April, inst., to elect one

COLODEL

for said Regiment. The first battalion will elect at the Old Court House in the borough of Huntingdon, and the second battalion at the house of John Hirst in Manor Hill, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M., and 6 o'clock P. M. of said day.
JOHN BURKE, B. Inspector.
2nd B. 10th Div. P. M.
Ironville, April 17, 1844.

Sheriffalty.

FRIENDS AND FELLOW CITIZENS:—At the solicitation of a number of friends, in different parts of the county, I offer myself as a candidate for the office of

SHERIFF