



"One country, one constitution, one destiny."

Huntingdon, Wednesday morning, May 7, '45.

We invite attention to the advertisement of Messrs. Swoose & Africa in to-day's paper. The advertisers have just received from Philadelphia a large and splendid assortment of goods, selected to suit all tastes and conditions. They advertise because they wish to sell; and, wishing to gain custom, they will sell at fair prices. Those about to purchase goods of any sort will do well to give our neighbors a call.

On the 25th ult., Mr. Jacob Krafft died very suddenly, in York, Pa. He was digging a grave in the burial ground of the German Reformed Church—went to a neighboring house to get a drink of cold water—and while on his way back, and near the grave, he suddenly fell dead. He was about 35 years of age, and strictly temperate.

It is said that the people of Pittsburg are disposed not to receive the \$50,000 donation of the Legislature on the ground that they had no right to appropriate the public funds in that manner, and because it would be impossible to distribute the money according to the law without creating great dissatisfaction.

APPOINTMENTS AT WASHINGTON.—Charles J. Ingersoll, of Pa. (Member of Congress) Minister Plenipotentiary to France. B. F. Elmore, of South Carolina, Minister Plenipotentiary to London.

MAKING A FENCE.—Married, at Burnside, the Rev. John Gates, Mr. John Post, to Miss Sophia Ralls.

If this match don't "make fence" will be the first quality, we should like to know what stuff will. May they have many little Posts to support them through life.

The Late Storm.

We learn by our exchanges that the storm on Friday the 25th ult. destroyed lives and property in many parts of the country. In York, Pa., a tree a few inches from the shop of Messrs. Denmed, was struck by lightning, and Mr. WILLIAM WILSON, a workman employed in the shop, was instantly killed, and Mr. MATTHEW PLACIDE, foreman, thrown to the ground, but gradually recovered. Three other workmen in the shop were considerably shocked. A law frame house in another part of the town was also struck by lightning, wrenching off a board from the gable end, and leaving other marks of its visit, but doing no other injury. The Republican also informs us that two trees in that county, one apple and the other locust, were struck by lightning; and both, although full of sap, and bursting into foliage, were burned to stumps; and a barn belonging to a Mr. Walter, of Codorus township, was also struck, and completely consumed.

We learn from the Hanover Spectator that Mrs. CATHERINE FORNEY, residing near that place, was struck by a current of electricity which passed into the house where she was sitting, killing her instantly.

The Adams Sentinel of the 28th ult. says: "During the thunder-storm on Friday evening last, the large new stone and frame barn of Mr. Jacob Horz, of Straban township, north of Gettysburg, was struck by lightning, and entirely destroyed. Two valuable horses, a wagon, winnowing-mill, horse-gears, and a large quantity of grain, hay, &c. &c. were consumed. The loss is considerable.

In Baltimore the storm was violent, though it did no serious damage. Much hail fell—stones the size of marbles.

The Bellefonte Whig of the 30th ult. says: On Friday evening, this section was visited by a heavy shower, the first of any consequence this season, accompanied by lightning and heavy thunder. The electric fluid struck and knocked down Mr. Reaich and his team of four horses, while passing over the hill on the Lock-Haven road near this borough, killing three of the latter—Mr. Reaich and one horse, though much injured, recovered. Mr. R. who was employed in carting for Messrs. Valentines & Thomas, has by this met with a heavy loss, as his team was his main dependence for the support of his family.

A tree was also struck within a short distance of the borough which was still burning at bedtime that evening.

The Hollidaysburg Register of last week says: "During the hail-storm on Friday afternoon, the 25th ult., Mrs. WOLF, of Frankstown, was so severely shocked by a flash of lightning or a clap of thunder, as to be prostrated upon the porch of her house and rendered insensible for a short time. She did not however, we believe, sustain any permanent injury.

More Fires.

The Bowery Theatre in New York, was burned to the ground on the evening of the 25th ultimo. Nothing in the building was saved, and there was no insurance.

This is the fourth time, says the Tribune, that the Bowery Theatre has been burnt. First, in 1823, when it took fire about the same time in the evening. (6 or 7 o'clock) and was owned by Mr. Hamblin, who was partially insured. So vigorous were that gentleman's measures that in 60 days the theatre was rebuilt and in full operation. It again burned down, we believe, in 1826—was rebuilt, and again destroyed in the winter of 1837-8—the last two times without insurance.

Nearly had the fire at the Bowery been partially extinguished, when a second alarm was given, and it was discovered that the large Gloe Factory at the corner of Twenty-third street and Fourth Avenue was on fire. The whole establishment was consumed.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

Diplomatic Relations Discontinued.

It will be seen by the following letter of the Mexican Minister, to Mr. Shannon that the official relations between Mexico and the United States have been formally discontinued—that government having given our Minister his "walking papers." The news is from Vera Cruz to the 4th instant.—We copy from the New Orleans Picayune of the 17th inst:

To His Excellency Wilson Shannon, Envoy Extraordinary, &c., &c. National Palace, Mexico, March 28, 1845.

The undersigned, Minister of Foreign Relations, in addressing himself for the last time, to his Excellency, Mr. Wilson Shannon, Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States, desires to inform him, that as both Houses of the United States Congress have sanctioned the law in relation to the Annexation of Texas to the territory of the United States, and as the Minister from Mexico has withdrawn from his mission at Washington, and protested against the act of Congress and the Government of the United States, diplomatic relations between the two countries cannot be continued.

What can the undersigned add to what has already been said by his Government upon the grave offence offered Mexico by the United States, usurping a portion of Mexican territory, and violating the terms of treaties of friendship which the Republic of Mexico has observed on her part as long as her honor and the desire to avoid a rupture with the United States have permitted?—Nothing more than: to lament that two nations free, and republican, contiguous, (vecinos) and worthy of a fraternal union, founded upon mutual interests and a common and honorable loyalty, should have cut short their friendly relations, and by an act as offensive to Mexico as it is derogatory to the honor of the American Union.

The undersigned renews to his Excellency Mr. Shannon, the protest already directed against Annexation; and moreover would add, that the Mexican Republic will oppose the measures with all the decision due to her own honor and sovereignty and that the Government ardently desires that considerations of loyalty and justice should yet outweigh with the citizens of the United States, designs for extending their territory at the expense of a friendly Republic, which in the midst of its misfortunes (disgracias) seeks to preserve an unspotted name, and thereby the rank to which its destinies call it.

The undersigned has the honor to offer to his Excellency, Mr. Shannon, his personal respect, and to assure him of his very distinguished consideration. LUIS G. CUEVAS.

The Mexican authorities have also addressed a circular to the Ministers Plenipotentiary of England, France and Spain, in relation to Annexation in which they declare their determination firmly to resist it. We give the circular: The undersigned, Minister of Foreign Relations, has the honor to transmit to his Excellency, the Minister of —, the following circular, being impelled to employ this means of transmitting to his [your] Government, in this note, the solemn and formal protest of the Mexican Republic, suggested by an act which, wounding to the last degree the rights and honor of Mexico, is equally destructive to the universal principles of justice, to the respect due free and intelligent nations, and the good faith which civilization has fixed as the basis international intercourse [internacional politica.] His Excellency, Señor —, will understand that the undersigned has reference to the law passed by the Congress of the United States, and sanctioned by the Executive, for the annexation of the Department of Texas to the American Union.

To present in all its deformity, this act of the Congress and Government of the United States, the alarming consequences of its conduct towards the Mexican Republic, would be a useless labor, inasmuch as this note is addressed to the representative of a nation as illustrious as it is powerful, which, sustaining nobly the rank which it occupies in the world, respects the laws of comity [buena Amistad] between foreign nations, and founds its glory upon the immutable titles of morality and justice. The Government of the undersigned has no occasion to exhibit all the ground upon which it relies for its resistance to this measure of Annexation, as they are obvious and known to all, and as the feeling excited among friendly nations, even those which have no official relations with Mexico, will be profound upon learning of a measure so injurious and offensive to Mexico, and so utterly unworthy the honor [buen nombre] of the United States.

But the undersigned will take occasion to observe to his Excellency, Señor —, that the American Government having been the first to acknowledge the independence of the Republic of Mexico, showing itself a zealous partizan of liberty, has been the only one which has endeavored to usurp a portion of her territory. He would also add, that, as it appears from recent declarations, the designs of the United States have been as old as the friendship, which it was sought to confirm—first, by a treaty of amity, and by another for the adjustment of boundaries—which has now been completely violated. In aiding Texas to sever herself from the Republic, the United States were wanting in good faith; but in aiding to incorporate Texas with the American Confederation, and declaring that this has been her policy for twenty years, she has pursued a course which has no parallel in the history of civilized nations.

Mexico, to avoid differences which for the most part had no foundation in justice [as against her] has submitted to serious compromises; she has overlooked provocations and injuries, and has preserved her loyalty with such fidelity as to give her more right—if the right she possesses can be increased—to speak out and protest, as the undersigned now does, against the annexation of Texas to the United States, and against all its consequences. The Mexican Republic will employ in opposition to this measure, her power and her resources, and, trusting in the justice of her cause, does not fear to give assurance, that whatever may be the result she will preserve the honor which at any cost

she ought to defend in the very grave matter under consideration. With this view the undersigned requests his Excellency, Señor —, to give this protest its proper direction and at the same time to accept the assurance of his most distinguished consideration. LUIS G. CUEVAS.

In addition to the above, we give the following extract of a letter in the N. Y. Herald: (Correspondence of the Herald.) VERA CRUZ, April 2, 1845.

The national feeling is daily increasing against the United States. On the 25th ult., the Government sent the American Minister a note signifying to him that the relations between the two countries were stopped at present, on account of the acts of the American Government. The general cry is for war, but they are like the council of rats that were puzzled to know who should hang the bell to the cat's neck. I think they would be very glad to acknowledge Texas independent provided she would agree to remain an independent people or republic.

The same letter contains also an account of another attempt to revolutionize Mexico, and re-instate Santa Anna in power, but it was immediately crushed by the Military, and the leaders were made prisoners. The depositions of Santa Anna are finished and sent to Mexico. It now remains to decide upon his sentence.

LATER—STILL MORE WARLIKE.

Later papers from New Orleans, containing Vera Cruz dates to the 11th ult., furnish further important and interesting advices from Mexico. They include a letter from Mr. Shannon, and another from the Mexican Minister. Mr. Shannon made a new attempt to revive amicable negotiations; but without the slightest success. Mexico was evidently not a little incensed. She has not, says the Picayune, declared war against the United States but the official paper, El Diario del Gobierno, of the 3d ult. announces that it is in possession of certain movements on the part of the Government of a warlike character, which it is constrained to withhold from the public, as secrecy is the soul of military operations; but that journal adds, that it trusts that the speedy and successful issue of these operations will soon relieve the public curiosity in regard to them.

The United States and Brazil.

Difficulties seem to compass our government in various quarters. Our relations with Mexico are seriously disturbed. England threatens war. And now we hear of a collision between Mr. WISE, our Minister at Brazil, and the Brazilian government. This latter difficulty arose out of the seizure of a vessel in the port of Rio, by Commodore Turner, of the frigate Raritan, on suspicion of her being engaged in the slave trade. The circumstances were given some time since in a letter from Rio, to the New York Herald, and are to the following effect: The American brig Porpoise, had been chartered by a merchant of Rio for a year to go to any part of the world. Some time in February she entered the port of Rio, where she was seized by boats from the American squadron, upon suspicion of having slaves on board, or of having been engaged in the slave trade. The Brazilian Minister of Foreign Affairs applied for her release, and being refused, gave instructions for six gun boats to go along side of the Porpoise, put their crews on board (one hundred men) and demand her release, and that of the crew. The Porpoise was at the time anchored under the guns of the frigate Raritan.—The American Commodore gave up the passengers, but refused to give up the officers and crew. In the meantime the Government suspecting that the American officer meant to go to sea with the captured vessel, &c., reinforced his forts at the mouth of the harbor, and gave orders to sink him in case he should attempt it. The American authorities finally gave up both vessel and crew, but subsequently requested their redelivery, but were refused. It was thought they would be set at liberty.—Great excitement prevailed for some days, and it was said that the American Minister demanded his passports, and retired on board the Raritan.

A correspondent of the New York Commercial commends the efforts of Mr. Wise to suppress the slave traffic at Rio. He also gives a statement of the seizure of the Porpoise, similar to the above, and adds: A few days after the Porpoise was released, as but little could be proved against her, so well was her business hidden, and no law or treaty authorized Americans to seize in a Brazilian port any vessel without the consent of the Brazilian authorities. They, being all in favor of the slave-trade, insisted on their right, and she was given up. She was first held by their country, and that would have lasted till now on any other subject, but the slave-trade, that is a sore one.

Mr. Wise will no doubt go on with his investigation, and may yet have difficulty with the Brazilians, but the Porpoise case is probably now remembered by few at Rio. At the late date, March 1st, few appeared to think of it, besides those immediately interested, and they feared no difficulty. G. The National Intelligencer gives the following translation of an article from the Brazilian paper, on the subject: BRAZIL AND THE UNITED STATES.—The Government of the United States, which has till now thought to exercise with impunity a maritime despotism towards all the other new governments of this continent, seems to have begun to get itself into difficulties, by displaying in all quarters its unjust exactions, its tyrannical pretensions, and its rapacious tendencies.

Just now it happens that the Anglo-American Commodore, Mr. Daniel Turner, commanding on the Brazilian station, has within the port of Rio de Janeiro, seized upon the brig "Porpoise," under the pretext that she is Anglo-American and has slaves on board. The claim of exercising to such a point jurisdiction in a foreign harbor is one impossible except to the arrogance of people accustomed to scorn all the rights of nations when they consider too feeble to think of not permitting themselves to be trampled upon. But, luckily, Brazil is a power not quite so impotent. Her Government is a solid one, and desists neither of means nor of the energy to use them. The consequence was, an immediate intimation to Commodore Turner that the prize must be given up. He refused. Upon this the Government placed around the frigate which

had the brig in possession, some gun boats, and repeated the intimation. Turner replied that if they approached, he would fire upon them. At this the Government put reinforcements into the castles of the port, and issued orders to sink the frigate if the release of the brig was refused. There being no other remedy, the prize was given up.

Under such circumstances, the Anglo-American Minister, Mr. Wise, thinking to intimidate the Brazilian Government, sent in a protest and a demand for his passports: but, greatly to his disappointment, they were without delay placed in his hands. This Mr. Wise is that famous orator who said, a few years since, in the Washington Congress, that it was necessary that the Anglo-Saxon race should march to the capital of Montezuma, exterminate the hateful Spanish race, with its detestable papal religion, and seize upon the images of gold and silver in its churches. This same individual, then, has remained with his passports upon his body; and in place of quitting the country, has thought it more prudent to ask his Government for instructions!

We shall now see what, in a position so serious, his Government will do. At least, we see that for the moment their reigns on its part the profoundest silence to this important matter. We witness none of the vaunts which the press of the U. States habitually vomits upon all occasions. This means something. They will soon have, in that respect, as great a difficulty what to say as now to hold their peace.

It is to be remarked that the captured brig had on board not only slaves, but \$80,000 in gold and silver, with \$28,000 more in gold dust from the coast of Africa. We may be assured, therefore, that the loss of the negroes rivaled the captors much less than did that of the cash—the latter being the main inducement that tempted them to this violation of the jurisdiction of Brazil in her own port.

WAR or NO WAR?

The newspaper press is now teeming with intelligence which certainly indicates a probability of that "last resort of nations"—an appeal to arms—being about to take place. We have given place in our columns to-day to a considerable amount of these rumors of wars.

Mexico appears resolved to resist the annexation of Texas to the United States, and war with that power would seem to be inevitable. Resistance on her part by all the means in her power, if only employed upon Texas, must lead to that event.—The Washington Globe, probably speaking the opinions of the administration, whose organ it professes to be, expresses its "solemn conviction that we shall soon again be called to take up arms against our former and only adversary," meaning Great Britain. The following paragraph is from a late number of that paper, in which it will be seen that Mr. Polk is urged to adhere to the letter and spirit of his Inaugural Address:

"Yet have we been forced, at times, and that too under the mildest of our rulers, from this settled policy of our government, and it is our solemn conviction that we shall soon again be called upon to take up arms against our former and only adversary. It is perfectly manifest that they regard this as a favorable moment to renew the system of aggression upon us which has resulted in war heretofore; which, to submit to, is only to invite new wrongs—wrongs premeditated, not for the advantage which accrues to them, but arranged and settled upon merely as the means of bringing on the conflict of arms, or the entire abandonment of our rights as a nation. The only mode to avoid this is the firm adherence by the President to the letter and spirit of his inaugural address. He will be sustained by the nation in that; for notwithstanding the English Ministers choose to level their lance at Mr. Polk, it is not to be forgotten that the previous action of the House of Representatives had, by an immense majority, given their sanction to his language. By the truckling abandonment of our rights pursued by Mr. Webster in the Ashburton treaty, we lost the subject of controversy, forfeited the respect of the world of ourselves, and invited new and unfounded pretensions from our adversary."

With such "solemn convictions," one might suppose that the administration would be actively engaged in preparing for an issue of such magnitude, which it seems to be resolved to force the nation into, probably for the purpose of acquiring fame for those whose names would otherwise quietly sleep in oblivion. But nothing of the kind is being done. At the head of affairs, unfortunately, we have those who are inefficient at any time, and utterly unqualified for an emergency.

On the other hand, the National Intelligencer is as calm as a summer's morning, in relation to the war rumors. It says there is no talk at Washington of an extra session of Congress, and adds, with reference to some of the rumors of the day: "There is no extraordinary activity" in the department of State, that we have heard of; the Secretary, we believe, eats, drinks, smokes his cigar, and sleeps as usual. We do not hear of any particular despatches "handed in by Mr. Pakenham," nor of course of any "anxiety" felt about them, or any "reply" to them that is "looked for with considerable interest." The intimations, from whatever source, are entitled to none of the consequence which appears to be given to them.

"As to the feverishness which seems to have prevailed in the commercial and monied circles of one or two of our large cities in consequence of the recent tone of the British Government and press on the subject of Oregon, it ought to be recollected that that question rests with this government, and that any actual agitation of it must begin here, at the Capitol. The wisdom of the Senate at the late session of Congress postponed that agitation until the next session, before the arrival of which it may be hoped, of the good sense and good feeling of the two governments, to be "postponed altogether." Come when it may, however, the existing treaty secures a year's interval from the first step to the last in any change of position of the two countries in relation to that question."

IOWA REFUSES TO ENTER THE UNION.—A majority of her people on the 7th ult., rejected the constitution and boundaries proposed by Congress. A compromise, satisfactory to all parties, will probably be adopted by the Territorial Legislature this month. All agree upon the western boundary extending to the Missouri River, but cannot on the northern boundary, the southerners wishing to extend it as far as possible, and the people north of latitude 42 desiring separate organization as a new territory, for which they propose the name of Washington. This with the new territory of Superior, from Wisconsin, will make four new states in the north west.

Texas and Annexation.

The New Orleans papers declare their unqualified belief in the determination of the Texian Government to delay action on the annexing resolutions to the last possible moment. They say that Mr. SMITH, the Texian Secretary of State, is now on his way to Boston, where he will take the steamer of the 1st proximo for England. The Bulletin says that, "knowing the place of his destination, it is not difficult to guess the object of his mission, or the inducements that prompted so sudden and urgent a movement."

The Picayune contains a leader entitled "Europe versus Liberty," which commences thus:

"The Republic of Texas presents at this moment the extraordinary spectacle of a battle field, upon which will be decided the problem of American or European sovereignty in directing the destinies of that country. In this controversy, so momentous in its immediate issue, and yet more so in its future consequences, an American President has leagued with the enemies of free government, and the demands of a whole people reach the Executive ear already preoccupied with the flattery of foreign emissaries. From the Sabine to the Rio Grande, the citizens are calling upon the Government to finish the good work, whilst the Government is junketing with the English and French embassies. The Texian cabinet, after accommodating European dignitaries, is dispersed, and the Minister of the United States finds the capital deserted upon his arrival there with important despatches, and his affairs meet scant respect from such of the authorities as ventured to return to Washington (Texas) during the absence of Captain Elliott and Mr. Salinger."

The editor remarks further, that "the developments of the last few weeks imply the absolute sway of Capt. Elliott and his French attaché, over the councils of the Texian Executive. To these the doors of the cabinet and public offices are thrown wide open, whilst the people are kept profoundly ignorant of the intentions of their own Government. Concessions and promises are said, upon authority which challenges belief, to have been made to the English Minister, which indefinitely postpone the fate of Texas."

This is followed by an earnest appeal to the people of Texas, to take the matter in their own hands, and to act for themselves, so as to coerce the Government, to respond to their wishes.

From these indications, it would seem that the work of annexation is as yet any thing but consummated.

Terrible Hail Storm.

The Hollidaysburg Register of Wednesday last says:—One of the most violent hail storms ever witnessed in this section of the country, passed over this place on Friday afternoon last, (the 25th ult.) about 4 o'clock. It seems to have travelled in an eastern or north eastern direction, but where it commenced or terminated we have not been able to learn, nor have we been able to learn its width.—Hollidaysburg lay on the extreme north of its track—the south eastern part of town suffering most severely. The quantity of window glass broken is almost incredible—nearly every house in town having lost more or less, and many as high as 70 or 80 lights! After the storm had passed, the windows along the east end of Blair and Juniata sts. particularly, presented a truly deplorable aspect, and indeed the whole town looked as if a besieging army had pelleted it industriously, for a fortnight with grape and canister. Many of the hail-stones were as large as the largest sized hulle l'walnuts. To the southeast of town it fell in such quantities as to whiten the fields. In Hollidaysburg, and to the east of us the wind blew violently, and much rain fell. In Gaysport we are told that it was accompanied with much less wind and rain. In Frankstown the wind-suffered more severely than in Hollidaysburg.

ESPANISH RECORD.

"Here the girls and here the widow Always cast their earliest glance, And, with smileless face, consider If they, too, won't stand a chance To make some clever fellow noble In bliss, and often too—in trouble."

MARRIED: On Tuesday last week, by the Rev. P. Hassinger, Mr. WILLIAM P. E. M'KINSTRY, to Miss SARAH J. M'BRIDE, of Oliver township, Millin county, Pa.

On Tuesday, the 29th ult., by the Rev. David Williams, Mr. ALFRED WALKER, to Miss NANCY JANE, daughter of Mr. Samuel Drake, both of Newton Hamilton, Millin county.

OBITUARY RECORD.

From DEATH no age nor no condition saves, As goes the freeman, so departs the slave, The chieftain's palace and the peasant's hower, Alike are ravished by his haughty power.

DIED: In Williamsburg of the 17th ultimo, ROBERT, youngest son of Jos. S. P. and Mary Harris—aged 4 years and 3 months.

On Sunday evening last, in this borough, Mr. JOHN STEWART, (by a fit of apoplexy,) aged 19 years and 11 months.

On Monday evening, the 28th ult., MARGARET WILSON—infant daughter of Mr. William Shomo, of Hollidaysburg, aged 2 months and 2 days.

THE MARKETS.

Table with columns for Philadelphia and Baltimore, listing prices for Wheat Flour, Rye Meal, Corn, Wheat, Rye, Corn, Oats, and Whiskey in various units.

Estate of Elizabeth Shaw, late of Morris township deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Letters Testamentary on the last will and testament of said deceased have been granted to the subscribers. All persons therefore indebted to the estate of said deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and all having claims to present them duly authenticated for settlement, to JOHN KELLER, Ex'r. April 30, 1845.—G. MORRIS, tp. BANK BONDS—Judgment and com. non—for sale at this office.

SUGAR COATED PILLS.—Dr. G. Benjamin

Smith's Sugar Coated Indian Vegetable Pills, are now the favorite medicine of the country. Many new remedies have been discovered and puffed into brief notoriety, but we have no knowledge of a medicine combining so much that is efficacious and pleasant as these Pills. The idea of taking Pills heretofore has been nauseating in the highest degree. Much credit is due Dr. Smith for bringing out this valuable medicine. We know of more than twenty cures of diseases considered by other doctors as dangerous; one case of confirmed Dyspepsia in particular, which came under our own immediate knowledge.

We have tried them ourselves and in our family, for headache, colds and pains in the side and breast, and we can say, we never saw their equal, both for pleasantness and efficacy.

One word in reference to those wholesale murderers, who, not having honesty enough to work for an independent livelihood, counterfeit or imitate such valuable remedies as Dr. Smith's Pills. "Sugar Coated" Pills originated with Dr. G. Benjamin Smith who applied for a Patent long before any body else ever heard of them, therefore it will be seen that all other Pills claiming to be "Sugar Coated" are spurious and dangerous, and we advise those who buy to examine carefully the box for themselves, and see that Dr. Smith's name is on it.

Dealers furnished at the New York College of Health, 179 Greenwich street, New York. And sold by T. K. Simonton, Huntingdon.

The letter following was addressed to an agent of Dr. Brandreth's, at Middletown, Ct.

About a year and a half ago, I was very severely afflicted with Fever and Ague, and after trying everything that was recommended to me by the Faculty, I found I received no benefit by any thing I tried. Having heard Brandreth's Pills would cure every thing, I purchased three double boxes in N. York, and two small ones of you. I first began, with two at a dose, and finished with twenty; and after using them about a fortnight, I was entirely restored to health, and have never had a return.—Therefore, fully believing they will purify the blood and remove all vitiated humors from the system, I cheerfully recommend them to the public as a safe and efficient cure for the Fever and Ague.

I am, gentlemen, yours respectfully, H. H. CUNNINGHAM.

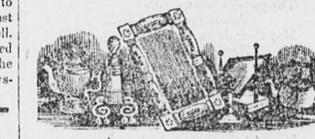
Purchase the genuine medicine of Wm. Stewart, Huntingdon, Pa., and other agents published in another part of this paper.

HUMBURG.—We wish it to be distinctly understood, the certificates and other proofs of the excellence of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry which appear in this paper every week are fully and strictly true. None other will be given. The following is from a well known builder:

New York, March 10, 1845. I was last fall attacked with a pain and severe soreness of the chest, which continued for a number of weeks. I had previously, for several years, been subject to a permanent weakness, caused by a strain. The last attack gave me such apprehension, as I feared it was the commencement of a fatal disease. About the middle of December I began to take Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry—a single bottle of which soon removed all soreness from the chest, added strength and vigor to the lungs—and now I regard myself as perfectly sound and well.

JOHN BROWN, 61 Ann street. The genuine, for sale by Thomas Read, Huntingdon, and Mrs. Mary Orr, Hollidaysburg.

PETER SWOOPES. (DANIEL AFRICA.) THIS WAY FOR CHEAP GOODS.



The subscribers have just returned from Philadelphia, and are now opening a splendid assortment of

Winter and Summer Goods, at the old stand of Peter Swoopes, consisting of Cloths; Cassimeres; Sattinets and Flannels; all descriptions of Woollen and Silken goods; in part Silks; Lawns; Gingham; Corded Skirts; and prints of various styles; figured Muslins; Mouslinde-lanes; Muslins of all descriptions; Summer goods for men's and boys' wear; Shawls, Handkerchiefs; silk and cotton; those of all kinds; a splendid assortment of Sunshades; Parasols; and Paris Screens; a general assortment of Hardware;

Iron and Steel; Hollow-ware and Saddlery; A general assortment of Groceries;



A general assortment of Queensware; Mahogany Venetians; Luncead and Fish Oil; Copal Varnish; Paints of all descriptions; and Dye Stuffs;—all of which will be sold low for cash or country produce. SWOOPES & AFRICA. Huntingdon, May 7, 1845.

A. W. BENEDICT, ATTORNEY AT LAW—HUNTINGDON, Pa.—Office at his old residence in Main street, a few doors West of the Court House. A. W. B. will attend to any business entrusted to him in the several courts of Huntingdon and adjoining counties. April 30, 1845.—ct.

JOHN WILLIAMSON Having returned to Huntingdon county, has recommenced the practice of LAW in the Borough of Huntingdon, where he will carefully attend to all business entrusted to his care.—He will be found at all times by those who may call upon him, at his office with Isaac Fisher, Esq., adjoining the store of Thos. Read & Son, near the Diamond. Huntingdon, April 30, 1845.

Take Notice, THAT I have left my accounts with John Albert, Esq., for collection. All persons knowing themselves indebted to the subscriber will save costs by calling on or before the sixth of May next and settling their accounts. THOMAS ADAMS. Huntingdon, April 30, 1845.—3.

JOHN BROTHERRLINE, Attorney at Law, HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA Will practice in the several courts of Huntingdon, Bedford, and Cambria counties. All business entrusted to his care, will be faithfully attended to. Office.—Diamond.