

Huntingdon, May 14, 1845.

Y. B. PALMER, Esq., is authorized to act as Agent for this paper, to receive subscriptions and advertisements in Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore and Boston.

OFFICES: Philadelphia—Number 69 Pine street. Baltimore—S. E. corner of Baltimore and Calvert streets. New York—Number 160 Nassau street. Boston—Number 10 State street.

Arrival of the Hibernia.—Fifteen Days Later from Europe.

The Steamship Hibernia arrived at Boston on Tuesday morning at a quarter before eight o'clock. The news possesses considerable interest.

The Oregon Question, the Annexation of Texas, and the Maynooth Grant, are the prominent topics in the leading journals.

The intelligence from Switzerland is also important.

PROPOSED GRANT TO THE ROMAN CATHOLIC COLLEGE AT MAYNOOTH.

The primary bone of contention in Parliament, as in the country, has been the increased grant to Maynooth. The subject was brought before the House of Commons, on the 4th ult., by Sir Robert Peel, in a speech of considerable length and power.

Mr. Shiel, as the mouth piece of the Irish nation, gratefully accepted, and warmly eulogized the Premier's foresight and liberality. In this way the Maynooth grant was introduced, and the second reading of the bill was fixed for Friday last, when the debate may be said to have commenced in earnest.

The Roman Catholics are much gratified, and the established church and sectarians displeased. This measure is proposed by Peel to conciliate Ireland, in case of a foreign war. England already proposes to withdraw several thousand troops from that country.

MAYNOOTH GRANT.

Mr. O'Connell, anxious that the increased grant should pass, has come forward to express his hearty approval of it; but he has done this in a way the best calculated to embarrass Peel, not to assist him.

UNITED STATES BANK.

On Friday, a sale took place at the Auction Mart, London, by Mr. Shuttlesworth, of 538 shares of \$100, or £25 sterling each, in the Bank of the United States of America, amounting to £3,575. The auctioneer said that it was rather peculiar property now, but that it must be sold without reserve. There were seven lots, the lowest comprising 16 shares, and the highest 158 shares. The first offer was 10s. per share, when, after some competition, it was knocked down for 22s. per share. The remaining lots were sold at 23s., and 24s. per share. The shares were to be paid within seven days after the day of sale.

SWITZERLAND.

The most important news from the Continent is the increasing quarrel between the Protestants and Roman Catholics in Switzerland. A battle has been fought and much blood shed. These ruptures, if continued, will probably lead to the dismemberment of the Swiss Cantons, and its partition amongst the adjacent powers of Europe. It seems that the people of the Basle Campagne, and the more disorderly in Berne, formed a free corps with which to attack Lucerne, while the Canton of Argau summoned by the tocsin all good Protestants to arms.

A force of 5000 men was accordingly assembled and passed the frontier of Lucerne on the 29th of March. Meanwhile that town was hastily fortified, and troops marched to the number of from 10 to 20,000, prepared for the defence of the city.

The invaders appear to have been deficient in military skill. They suffered their troops to be divided and drawn in detail into an ambush. They fought however with much spirit and courage, but were defeated, leaving 600 men dead on the field. They returned subsequently in great disorder, and were harassed by their enemies to such a degree, from every quarter, that only 1000 of the 5000 returned.

At the latest advices the Diet was in session, and measures were in progress which it was hoped would restore the blessing of peace and quiet to the distracted Cantons.

INUNDATIONS IN GERMANY.

Accounts are given of sad inundations in various parts of Germany and Belgium. The entire Germanic Confederation, a part of Austria and of Poland, have been literally under water since the 20th of March. The Rhine, the Maine, the Neckar, the Danube, the Elbe and the Vistula, have in succession overflowed their banks, not in a day, but in an hour. Frankfurt, Metz, Cologne, Dresden, Prague, and a number of other towns, and several thousand villages, were covered with water. The magnificent bridge of Dresden has been carried away and many edifices have been destroyed. In the midst of the general desolation, public charity has not remained inactive. Committees have been formed in the cities

and assistance has been afforded in every direction.

TEXAS AND OREGON.

From Wilmer & Smith's Liverpool Times.

The last accounts from the Western shores of the Atlantic bring the unexpected tidings that the young Republic of Texas is not so enamoured of annexation as the friends of that project in Congress and throughout the Union, expected or desired. This intelligence has not proved unpalatable to the popular taste on this side of the water. It has excited some surprise, because it was unlooked for. Every one regarded the questions as virtually settled when Congress adopted the annexation, and people had resigned themselves calmly to what they could not prevent. This hiatus has awakened fresh hope in her public mind that Texas will continue independent, and that, by repudiating the alliance with the Leviathan Republic, it may afford, irrespective of the United States, a supply of cotton for the English manufacturer. The cotton-spinner and abolitionist look alike with hope to Texas, and they fix their faith in President Jones. "Don't holla, gentlemen, before you're out of the wood," is a piece of advice which people, blinded by interest or inclination, are seldom disposed to regard, albeit the present is an occasion which seems to call for it.

Family quarrels, when slight, are not irreconcilable; and there seems nothing in the misunderstanding between the young Republic and her elder sister, that promises to be other than temporary. The next advices, which are looked for with much interest, will probably throw some additional light on the subject. The subject is one which seems to have puzzled the quidnuncs on the other, as much as it has done on this side of the water.

Another American topic—the Oregon—has attracted much attention since it was mooted in Parliament by Sir Robert Peel and the Earl of Aberdeen. The language of the President has, of course, been unparisngly condemned, and, in the same breath, the merits of the English, in contradiction to the American claims, have been duly set forth and insisted upon. But this is not all—the denier resort—war—has been pointed at unmistakably in some of the most prominent and respectable journals, as a thing that is to be—that must be, unless the Americans lower their pretensions. When the public mind begins to dwell upon the alternative for a length of time, war loses its horrors in the excitement with such a frame of mind produces, and thus is created a restless, morbid desire for the "fray" in anticipation of the tortuous negotiations of diplomacy.

MEXICO AND THE UNITED STATES.

We take the following from the London Times of the 15th of April, not because the article at all coincides with our views, but because it treats of a subject in which our transatlantic readers cannot fail to take an interest: From the London Times of April 15.

Notwithstanding the great disparity in population, wealth, and energy, between the two republics of North America, there are many considerations that militate in favor of the Mexicans. Such a war would not be a war of the United States, but of a party in that country, which does, indeed, possess a bare majority, but which has identified itself with every thing that is odious to a large and enlightened minority in the best States of the Union. Can any thing exceed the dissatisfaction of the states of New England, or of New York, or of Ohio, at having to meet the calls of war for the sake of an atrocious aggression on a neighboring territory, and for the encouragement of slavery, which they have long since expelled from their soil? The military establishment of the United States is very well adapted to the objects contemplated by its founders, for a militia animated by patriotic unanimity, might suffice to repel a foreign enemy who should invade the Union. But offensive and defensive war are two different things.

The regular army of the United States was reduced in 1842 to 9,012 men, who are employed in the garrisons on the coast where they must remain. But to undertake field operations at all, even if they were to extend no further than the occupation of the Texan territory, an army of 20,000 or 25,000 would be indispensable; and although such a force might be raised among the loose population of the Southern States, it could only be equipped and maintained at the cost of the whole Union. How would such burdens be borne for the sake of such a cause? By what newly-devised system of credit would the partisans of repudiations exact a loan from the capitalists of Europe? Or, by what new taxes is the revenue to be raised to meet a war expenditure? The invasion and conquest of a vast region by a State which is without an army and without credit, is a novelty in the history of nations; and although the United States have several times flung abroad marauders and sympathizers in great profusion, they would find it rather more onerous to support the operations of regular war.

MEXICO AND THE UNITED STATES.

Mexico, on the other hand, would be completely united in repelling such an attack. The unsettled state of the country, and the independent habits of the people have left them far behind the United States in all that belongs to the arts of peace; but the Mexicans are perhaps less unprepared than the Anglo-Americans for irregular warfare. Strange as it may appear, such a war would be exceedingly popular throughout the ancient Spanish provinces; the people would en-

gage in it en masse; and with ordinary ability on the part of their Generals, they would oppose a formidable resistance to any American force which could enter the country.

Such a war would indeed be a mere prolongation of a bootless struggle if Texas herself took a decided part in favor of annexation; but nothing can be further from the truth. American Presidents have told us on various occasions that Texas was soliciting a humble place amidst the group of United Republics, and that her territory was forthwith to be re-united to that of the Union, which was dismembered by the treaty of 1819; but it appears to be not improbable that, instead of converting the Texans into Americans, the Americans who went out to settle and sympathize, are fairly turned into Texans. "What," they say, "are the advantages offered us by this all-annexing Union? They offer to take all we are worth, except our debt. They promise us a high tariff, but the Custom House duties which may be levied on our trade, will be carried to the revenue of the United States. Why did we come here at all, if the first event that befalls us is to replace us under all the restrictions existing in the Union, and to deprive us of all the peculiar advantages which led us to speculate on the future prosperity of the Texan republic?" These arguments are unanswerable; and although the American settlers doubtless emigrated to Texas for the purpose of seizing the country and annexing it to their own, they will have no scruples in betraying the one more than the other, and will be guided by their own immediate interests, rather than by any political considerations at all.

We most sincerely believe that those interests, as well as the general interests of the country, will be sacrificed by annexation; and General Jackson used an argument which was at least sincere, when he endeavored to raise the jealousy of the United States by describing the progress of Texas, as an independent community, more highly favoured by climate and commercial legislation than any part of the Union. Some may wish to win Texas as an ally, but many more would be well pleased to crush her as a future rival.

If, at the present crisis, the affairs of Mexico and of Texas were wisely and vigorously managed, it might still be possible to terminate this discussion without any evil consequences. The recognition of the independence of Texas by Mexico has been too long delayed; let it now be granted on condition that the Texan Government binds itself to maintain that independence inviolate. Texas has no claim to render herself independent of Mexico for the sole purpose of becoming dependent on the United States. Her independence is absolute, or it is nothing. And if a compact of this nature could be effected between Mexico and Texas, with or without the mediation and guarantee of the European Powers, it is not easy to see by what means the United States could give effect to their scheme of annexation, except by an open violation of all rights, and by a direct appeal to force.

Bail and Attachment.

The following acts passed by the Legislature may be of interest to the public: AN ACT CONCERNING BAIL AND ATTACHMENTS.

SEC. 1 Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That in lieu of the bail heretofore required by law, in the cases herein mentioned the bail in cases of appeal from the judgement of Aldermen and Justices of the Peace, and from the awards of arbitrators shall be bail absolute, in double the probable amount of costs accrued and likely to accrue in such cases, with one or more sufficient sureties conditioned for the payment of all costs accrued or that may be legally recovered in such cases against the appellants; and the bail in all cases where bail is now required for the stay of execution shall be absolute, with one or more sufficient sureties, in double the amount of the debt or damages, interest and costs recovered, conditioned for the payment thereof, in the event that the defendant fail to pay the same at the expiration of the stay of execution.

SEC. 2 That in all cases of dissolving foreign attachments, the bail shall be bail absolute, in a recognizance in double the amount in controversy, as nearly as may be ascertained, with one or more sufficient sureties, conditioned for the payment of the debt or damages, interest and costs that may be recovered.

SEC. 3 That the right to appeal from judgments of Aldermen and Justices of the Peace, and from their judgments on awards of referees, is hereby extended to defendants in all cases wherein, by existing laws, the right of appeal is enjoyed by plaintiffs.

SEC. 4 That so much of the act of Assembly, passed the sixteenth day of June, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, entitled "An Act relating to executions," as provides for the levy and recovery of stock, deposits and debts due to defendants by process of attachment and scire facias, is hereby extended to all cases of attachments to be issued upon judgments against corporations, (other than municipal corporations) and from and after the passage of this act, all such process, which hereafter may be issued, may be proceeded in to final judgment and execution, in the same manner and under the

same rules and regulations as are directed against corporations, by the provisions of the act of the sixteenth of June, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, relating to executions; and that so much of the thirty-sixth section of the act of the sixteenth of June, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, as requires service of the attachment on any defendant, be and the same is hereby repealed, except when the defendant is a resident of the county in which the attachment issued.

SEC. 5 That this act shall take effect on the first day of June next, and so much of existing laws as are hereby altered or supplied, be and the same are hereby repealed.

FINDLEY PATTERSON, Speaker of the House of Representatives WILLIAM P. WILCOX, Speaker of the Senate.

APPROVED.—The twentieth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and forty-five.

FRANCIS R. SHUNK.

A Supplement to an act entitled "An Act relating to executions" passed the sixteenth day of June A. D. one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six.

SECTION 1 Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same That the jurisdiction of aldermen and justices of the peace is hereby extended to the issuing, service, trial, judgement and execution of all process required by the thirty second, thirty-third, thirty-fourth, thirty-fifth, thirty-sixth, thirty-seventh, and thirty-eighth, sections of the act relating to executions passed the sixteenth day of June one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six.

SECTION 2 That any alderman or justice of the peace before whom any judgment remains unsatisfied and an execution has been returned "no goods" may on the application of plaintiff, and his compliance with the requisition of the act to which this is a supplement, issue an attachment in the nature of an execution as therein provided, to levy upon stock debts and deposits of money belonging or due to the defendant in satisfaction of said judgment.

SECTION 3 That the said writ of attachment may be issued returnable not less than four nor more than eight days and shall be served in the manner pointed out for the service of a summons upon the debtor, depository bailee, pawnee or other person having property of the defendant in his hands made liable to attachment by the act to which this is a supplement; and on or before the return day of writ the plaintiff may file with the magistrate interrogatories in writing addressed to the person summoned as garnishee in regard to the property and effects of the defendant alleged to be in his hands at the time of service of said writ a copy of the same with a rule to answer shall be served upon said garnishee personally to answer under oath or affirmation all such interrogatories as the magistrate may deem proper and pertinent within eight days after the same shall be served.

SECTION 4 If said garnishee shall neglect or refuse to answer said interrogatories within eight days (unless for cause shown the time has been extended) he shall be adjudged to have in his possession property of the defendant equal in value to the demand of said plaintiff and judgement may be rendered by default against said garnishee for the amount of the same with costs.

SECTION 5 If said garnishee in his answers admit that there is in his possession or control property of the defendant liable under said act to attachment then said magistrate may enter judgment specially to be levied out of the effects in the hands of the garnishee or so much of the same as may be necessary to pay the debt and costs provided however That the wages of any laborer or the salary of any person in public or private employment shall not be liable to attachment in the hands of the employer.

SECTION 6 The plaintiff, the defendant or the garnishee in the attachment may appeal from the judgment of the alderman or justice of the peace to the next term of the court of common pleas on complying with the provisions of the laws regulating appeals in other cases provided That the fees allowed to justices and aldermen and constables under this act shall be the same as allowed by the general fee bill for similar services in other cases.

Peaches and Apples.—A gentleman who has paid some attention to the subject, informs us that about half an acre crop of peaches may be looked for this year in Delaware. That little State, by the way, has about two thousand acres devoted to peach trees. Her crop last year was about one hundred thousand bushels. The fruit was very fine, and averaged more than fifty cents per bushel. The peach crop of the South, West and North, has, it is feared, in a very great measure been destroyed by the frosts of the ninth and tenth of April.

A Mrs. Levingood, of Berks County while attending service in the German Reformed Church in Pottstown, on Sunday week, was seized with apoplexy; and died a few hours after. She had just taken the "Sacrament of the Lord's Supper."

An Innocent Man Hung.—The St. Louis American of the 10th inst., says: "News was received in this city last evening, of the death of that notorious individual, Buffalo Bill, some where in Arkansas. Before he died, he made confession in relation to the Murder of Major Floyd, in August, 1842. He said that Johnson who was hung in June '43 was innocent, and that himself and M'Lean (who was acquitted in our Criminal Court last week,) were the principal actors in the tragic scene—assisted by others."

A loafer houseless and ragged applied to a magistrate in Baltimore, for admission into the Alms house to keep him from starving. On receiving his commitment as a vagrant, he sold it to a negro for twenty-five cents.

Gen. Jackson informed Francis P. Blair, in a letter dated April 9th, that he had left all his papers to him, and requested him to use them in vindicating his character, should it be assailed.

An Important Decision for the Ladies.—It was decided in a breach of promise case, the other day in England, that an unmarried female, aged 52, is not a girl, but a young woman. The phrase "old girl" is then out of place.

The letter following was addressed to an agent of Dr. Brandreth, 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 New 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, 1843.

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 much 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 SWOOPCE, (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 Swoopce, consisting of Cloths; Cassimers; Sattinets and Flannels; all descriptions of Woolen and Summer goods; in part Silks; Lawns; Ginghams; Corded Skirts; and prints of various styles; figured Muslins; Mouslin-de-laines; Muslins of all descriptions; Summer goods for men's and boy's wear; Shawls, Handkerchiefs; silk and cotton; Hosiery 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 Veneers; Linsced and Fish Oil; Copal Varnish; Paints of all descriptions; and Dye Stuffs—all of which will be sold low for cash or country produce.

SWOPE & AFRICA. Huntingdon, May 7, 1845.

Estate of Elizabeth Shaw, late of Morris township, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Letters testamentary upon 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.—6t Morris tp.

JOHN WILLIAMSON

Having returned to Huntingdon county, has re-commenced 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 Albright, 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.—3t.

Auditor's Notices.

The undersigned having been appointed by the court of common pleas of Huntingdon county, auditor, to distribute the proceeds arising from the Sheriff's sale of the real estate of Joseph S. P. Harris, to and amongst his lien creditors, will attend for that purpose at his office in the borough of Huntingdon, on Saturday the 14th day of June next, where all persons interested are notified to attend.

THOMAS P. CAMPBELL, Auditor. May 7, 1845.

The undersigned having been appointed auditor, by the court of common pleas of Huntingdon county, to report the facts on the exception filed to the account of Randall Alexander and Daniel Teague, Assignees of M'Carrell & Rutter, and to state an account, and to report a distribution of the moneys of which the said assignees are chargeable, to and among the creditors of the assignors according to his decision, &c. gives notice that he will attend for that purpose, at his office in the borough of Huntingdon, on Saturday, the 14th day of June next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

THOMAS P. CAMPBELL, Auditor. Huntingdon, May 7, 1845.

The undersigned auditor appointed by the Orphan's Court of Huntingdon county, to distribute the assets in the hands of Thompson Metlip, administrator of the estate of Thomas Metlip, late of the borough of Birmingham, in the county of Huntingdon, and among the creditors of said estate, gives notice that he will attend for that purpose, at the Treasurer's office in the borough of Huntingdon, on Saturday the 7th of June next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., when all persons having accounts against said estate are notified to present them properly authenticated.

GEORGE TAYLOR, Auditor. Huntingdon, May 7, 1845.

THE SUREST, THE BEST, AND THE ONLY REMEDY:

Charles S. Black

respectfully informs the good citizens of the borough of Huntingdon, and the public generally, that he still continues the

Boot and Shoemaking

business; at his old stand in Allegheny st., one door west of William Stewart's store, in the borough of Huntingdon, where he has lately received a large assortment of new and fashionable lasts, on which he guarantees to finish his work not only according to the latest styles, but in a workmanlike manner, and according to order.

He employs none but the best and most experienced workmen, and by strict attention to business and punctuality in promises, he hopes to deserve and receive a liberal share of custom.

WANTED—An APPRENTICE to the above business—a boy of 15 or 17 years of age will be preferred, and find a good situation if application be made soon.

CHARLES S. BLACK. Huntingdon, April 23, 1845.

GARD!

Dr. J. H. DORSEY;

HAVING removed from Williamsburg to Huntingdon, would inform the community that he designs to continue the practice of medicine, and will be thankful for their patronage. Residence and office formerly occupied by R. Allison, Esq.

N. B. Having been successful in accomplishing the cure of a number of cancers, (for which vouchers can be had if required) he feels confident of success in the most obstinate cases, and should he fail in curing no charge will be made.

Huntingdon, April 23, 1845.

Estate of Henry S. Spang; late of Morris township, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Letters testamentary upon the said estate have been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the same are requested to present them duly authenticated for settlement, to

H. A. SPANG, } Ex'rs. DR. JESSE WOLF, } April 23, 1845. Morris tp.

Regimental Orders.

The Volunteers and Militia composing the 2nd Regiment, formerly 29th, 2nd Brigade, 10th Division, P. M., are hereby required to form by companies, on the first Monday, and 5th day of May next, and by battalion for parade and review as follows:

1st battalion will meet at the house of Alexander Lowry, on Friday the 16th day of May, in Waterstreet;—2nd battalion on Saturday the 17th, at the house of Captain William Davison, in Lawrville, Sinking Valley.

The law calls for every man to be armed—pay attention to this and bring your arms, or a disregard to this notice may cause you to pay a fine—by order of

ADAM KEITH, Colonel. April 22, 1845.

One Cent Reward.

Abandoned from the subscriber, residing in the borough of Huntingdon, an indebted apprentice to the Shoemaking business, named

JOHN YOUNG.

Said boy is between 17 and 18 years of age; slender made; sleepily headed. Had on when he left, an oil cloth cap, cassinet coat and pantaloons—other clothing not recollected.

The above reward, but no extra charges will be paid for his apprehension and return—all persons are forbid harboring him at their peril.

THOMPSON R. MILLER. Huntingdon, April 23, 1845.

JUSTICES' Stanks of all kinds, for sale at this Office.