



"One country, one constitution, one destiny."

Huntingdon, Wednesday morning, June 4, '45.

The Weather.

Since the hail storm on the 25th of April, there has been little rain in this place and vicinity, and the consequence is that vegetation has been suffering seriously from drought...

A deer was recently killed at Cape Palmas, which was white from the top of the foreheaders backward, and black forward. Two of the dogs which pursued him were killed by his horns...

The City of Joseph (Nauvoo) was surrounded at last advice by an excited populace, in consequence of the Mormon elders refusing to deliver up three murderers, one of them an elder, who had taken refuge in the "Holy City."

MARYLAND WHEAT CROP.—Accounts from almost every section of the State concur in representing the wheat crops to be in excellent condition and offering the promise of a good yield.

ROBERT M. BARR, Esq., of Berks county, has been appointed Reporter of the Decisions of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania—an office erected by the last Legislature.

We find the following in the Philadelphia Weekly Post:—

"We learn that Mr. James Snyder, who was for several years a clerk in the office of the Secretary of this Commonwealth, has been appointed 2d clerk in the Postmaster General's Department at Washington.

Six Odd Fellows have been ex-communicated by the Baptist Church in Unionville, Washington county, on account of the supposed inconsistency of the tenets of their Order with a Religious profession.

A Long Stride.

John Jones's successor says of the "Young Democracy"—"It will plant its right foot on the Northern verge of Oregon, and its left upon the Atlantic crag!"

The Morning Post expresses and apprehension that the child will be apt to burst its trousers in making such a wide straddle!

SLAVERY AND THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—The Presbyterian Convention in session in Philadelphia lately, adopted the following propositions relating to the subject of slavery:

- 1. That the institution of slavery, existing in these United States, is not sinful on the part of civil society.
2. That slavery, as it exists in these U. States, is not a sinful office.
3. That civil Governments not bound to abolish slavery in these United States.
4. That it is not agreeable to the word of God for any person intentionally to induce those held in slavery to rebel against their masters.

The Lancaster Democrat of Wednesday last says: "About three acres of fine growing wheat were destroyed on Sunday last in the neighborhood of this city by fire. The fire it is supposed was communicated to some dry stubbles by the sparks of a Locomotive. This is the first instance we ever knew of green wheat being destroyed by fire."

The water was let in the new Wire Suspension Aqueduct, between Pittsburg and Allegheny, on Thursday evening, 22nd ult., but was drawn off again, the same evening, in order to repair a small leak in the bank of the canal, near the Pittsburg end of the Aqueduct. Having been repaired, the water was again admitted on Friday evening, and the canal is now in order from Pittsburg to the Portage Railroad. Mr. Roebling, the constructor, has successfully achieved in this aqueduct a very difficult and important work.

DISSOLUTION OF THE AMERICAN BAPTIST ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION.—This body, organized several years ago, with its provisional committee to attend to missionary business, has been dissolved since the decision of the acting board at Boston, not to appoint a slave holder as a missionary. The alleged necessity of its creation is regarded as having ceased.

On Thursday, the 22nd ult., Chief Justice Hornblower, at the sitting of the Supreme Court of New Jersey, passed sentence of death upon Joseph Carter and P. W. Parke, convicted of murdering John B. Parke and John Castner, in Warren county, some time since. The prisoners were directed to be retained in the jail of Mercer county until some day between the 15th and 22nd of August, and then to be transferred to the custody of the Sheriff of Warren county, where the execution is to take place on the 23d of August next. Carter was much moved while listening to the sentence, but Parke, a younger man, bore himself with firmness.

Notice.

To the Editor of the Hollidaysburg Register: Sir—I wish you to announce to the Patent Office at Washington, and to the American public, that the patent Mr. Coleman (an Englishman) is about taking out for ascending and descending inclined planes, was discovered by me more than twelve months past. I have the communications from the Patent Office and they have mine on the subject. ARCHIBALD M'PARRAN.

Fire! Fire!!

The Pittsburg American of Wednesday last says:—"We had another serious fire last night, which broke out in the stable of Mr. Samuel Young, the 'literary drayman,' near the head of Seventh st., and between Washington and Prospect streets.—From 25 to 30 houses were destroyed, principally occupied by the poorer class of people, to whom it is some alleviation that most of their property in furniture, &c., was saved. Still their losses are very serious.

The buildings were mostly if not all on grounds leased of Mr. Denny and owned by Messrs. John Laughlin and Dennis S. Scully on whom we regret to learn the loss principally falls. The value of the buildings is probably about 15 or 18,000 and but partially if any insured.

At this fire again, was felt the scarcity of water. We know not how this water business is managed or whether it is left to manage itself; we only know that when a fire occurs, it is, by some strange unaccountability, among the missing. It is time this should be placed in the hands of some person or persons with better claims to confidence. The councils will also see the propriety of multiplying the number of fire plugs, so that water can be obtained, when there may be a supply in the pipes, without requiring such length of hose as is now necessary.

The loss of buildings is the more felt from the scarcity existing in consequence of the destruction by the great fire on the 10th of April. The Firemen worked with energy and effect, deserving all praise.

More Lawyers.

The Supreme Court of New York, a few days since, admitted to practice therein 108 persons as Attorneys—and 51 as Counsellors! Here we have them it will be seen, by wholesale. Our cities swarm with Lawyers and Doctors. In Philadelphia, we think it probable, that of the members of the Bar, not more than two out of ten are able to make a living by the profession. The chances of eminence and fortune, are indeed rare. One of our newspapers there are no less than three lawyers engaged as Reporters—and these are men of undoubted talent, as competent Reporters must be. We mention the fact, merely to show, that even in cases where gentlemen of acknowledged ability have studied law, and been admitted to the Bar, they have been compelled to abandon the profession, for some more certain employment, however arduous. So also with Physicians. We have here less than three Medical Colleges in Philadelphia at the present time, and last season the students in attendance numbered over a thousand! Yes a thousand candidates for medicine in a single city. Other Colleges may be found in all parts of the Union, and we think it possible that at least from two to three thousand young men graduate as physicians every year. How are they to get along? They cannot by their professions; they must, after a year or two of hope and trial, turn their attention to something else. But it is not time for parents to become convinced of the folly of educating their sons—unless indeed they possess remarkable faculties and wonderful energy—for the Bar, or for Medicine! Far better make them active and enterprising business men—mechanics—farmers—merchants—something that affords a reasonable prospect of honest independence and competent livelihood.—Bicknell's Reporter.

The "Battle with the Pirates," from the pen of the Rev. Charles Rich, which will be found on the first page of to-day's paper, is one of the most thrilling narratives we have ever read, and will lose none of its interest when the reader is informed that it is true. The author will be recognized as the clergyman who for several months supplied the pulpit of Rev. Dr. Hawes, during his late visit to the old world.—Hartford Courier.

A prisoner confined in the jail at Chillicothe, Ohio, named Leroy J. Maxon, incarcerated on a charge of aiding in the murder of Mr. F. Edward's, made his escape in company with another prisoner, named John Smith, alias, John Hunt, charged with counterfeiting. The escape was arranged by a woman, who called herself the wife of Maxon, and who, taking advantage of the permission granted to visit him, conveyed to his cell the means to free him of his shackles, and the keys to unlock the doors.

Strawberries.

The Baltimore Patriot of the 24th ult. says:—"The supply of this delicious fruit at the Centre Market, this morning, was most abundant and very choice. Those who were best able to judge, computed the number of bushels offered for sale at from 1200 to 1500. It was really a beautiful sight, to see the various stands completely loaded with these blushing berries. One could not but exclaim in the language of the poet, 'Oh, for a dish of ripe strawberries smothered in cream!' This luxury will be indulged in, we have no doubt, by many, before to-morrow's bright sun shall have kissed his parting adieu with the azure west. They sold at four to eight cents per quart.

A VALUABLE JUSTICE.—The West Chester Village Record says, "A respected friend, who has officiated in the capacity of Justice of the Peace, for a period of twenty years, in this county, informed us, a few days since, that he had never had a decision reversed in all that time, by our Court.—The Grand Inquest has never ignored a bill based on a charge, for which he had bound over the delinquent. This is a most singular fact; perhaps the same thing could be said of no other living magistrate of the country. Such a man is worth his weight in gold. He has saved the county many vexatious trials and thousands of dollars in costs.—There is no office in which a man can serve his country more usefully than that of magistrate.—The magistrate should ever be an intelligent, honest, high-minded man, a lover of peace and a peace maker. How many fall below this standard!"

The Southern Methodist Episcopal Convention, lately in Session at Louisville, after a full discussion of the subject on Friday last, selected Louisville as the location of the Book Concern and Parent Missionary Station of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

From the Pittsburg American.

Disposition of the Fire Fund. A long and able report has been made by the committee of councils appointed on this subject.—It recommends the immediate distribution of the money in gift to the sufferers—all except the State donation, which it purposes to return to the treasury.

The first is undoubtedly correct. The money should be given, not loaned, to those suffering by the fire, rather than to sufferers by the fire. A man is worth \$100,000. He has lost \$10,000 by the fire—he is a sufferer, but he is not of that class contemplated by the contributors of relief. Though his loss is to be regretted, his situation is not one that would call forth the sympathies of the world nor could his relief have been contemplated by the donors of this fund. It is intended for those really suffering by their losses. Most of the smaller sufferers have doubtless already been provided for.—Many, we feel assured, if not most of them, have been fully reinstated. The remainder of these should be looked to and then a higher class of losers.

As to the State donation, we have no decided objection to the course indicated by Councils. We have only some doubts—very strong ones however—as to the power or right of Councils to any say in the matter. They represent neither the donor nor donee, and their right to act further in the matter than as executor of an estate may be highly questioned, for, in our opinion, in that light they stand to the parties. But, the right granted, we should vote, we believe, with Councils. So should we also as a party—as a sufferer by the fire. But as the right in the opinion of many is doubtful, we think Councils, as a matter of delicacy, should refrain from an act so decisive. Desirable as it may be to return this money, Councils should weigh the matter well, before they assume so very doubtful a right, coupled with such a burden of responsibility. The policy of returning it may be well enough argued. The right of Councils to do so is a very different thing. We repeat they are but the executors of a legally proved will.

Another Murder in Chester County.

About two weeks since a man named Peace was tried at West Chester for the murder of a man with whom he went out gunning, and acquitted. From the evidence published we cannot conceive how he was acquitted, if the jury had no conscientious scruples against finding "a true verdict, according to the evidence," that would incur the penalty of death. But Peace, with guilt stamped upon him was acquitted, and now we have a report of another cold blooded and horrible murder, following upon the heels of the guilty acquittal. On Sunday last, Mr. Patton, a very respectable farmer, residing within a mile and a half of West Chester, Pa., with a part of his family started for church, leaving his house and an infant child in charge of his son William, a lad of 14 years of age, and a bound girl of 15. About half-past ten o'clock, a man named Jabez Boyd, who had lived with Mr. Patton some years since, entered the house, carefully locked all the doors, and with a pair of fire-tongs, deliberately beat the boy's brains out and threw the body into the fire, which was burning on the kitchen hearth. The girl, the moment the boy was attacked, with admirable presence of mind, snatched the infant from the cradle, raised the window, threw it out, followed herself, and gave the alarm to the neighbors. The neighbors soon gathered, and after trying, found all the doors fastened, and had to break the front door in. They found the lifeless body of the boy in the fire, partially consumed, and the cupboard in which Mr. P. kept his money broken open, and about thirty dollars in gold and silver taken. The Philadelphia Times says:

It is supposed that Boyd had not left the house when the neighbors arrived, but when they rushed in at the front door, escaped by the way of the outside cellar door. To strengthen this supposition, the neighbors say that the cellar door was shut when they entered the house, and that after the confusion of the moment was over, it was found open.—No one knew by whom. It is also supposed that it was the murderer's intention when he entered the house to kill both the boy and the girl—take the money and then set fire to the house. Boyd is a young man of bad character. He was imprisoned in West Chester three years ago on a charge of larceny, and broke jail—since which time he has not been heard of until within a few weeks. Boyd was followed and arrested at his father's house. Our informant did not state whether the money was found in his possession or not, but the girl recognized him as the murderer of the boy, and the citizens of the neighborhood have no doubt as to his guilt.—Pa. Telegraph.

"Yankeedoodledandia." Our facetious brother Pritts, of the Chambersburg Whig, seems determined to dispute the right with the "New York Historical Society" to "fix" a new name for our country, and he has therefore, in pursuance of the privilege guaranteed to him by the Constitution, suggested or Resolved that the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA be known hereafter by the "name, style and title" of YANKEEDOODLEDANDIA. We second the motion with both hands. It is significant, appropriate and euphonical. If the New York Solons don't "give in" at once, we go for a National Convention to settle the question.—Lancaster Union.

A Nice Trick. Some cunning rogues brought a large lot of summer clothing to this city last week from Philadelphia or elsewhere, and to avoid paying the license required of hawkers and peddlars and auctioneers, had them seized and sold by one of our constables, on some pretence or other. By this imposition the State is cheated out of the tax they would otherwise have had to pay, and our own licensed dealers in Dry Goods and Clothing defrauded out of the legitimate fruits of the business for which they have to pay so dearly. They have gone west with the view of continuing the same fraud. Is there no law to reach the impostors!—Lancaster Union.

W-h-c-w! It's hot weather.

From a late Foreign Journal.

The Title of Esquire! Real Esquires are of seven sorts: 1. Esquires of the king's body, whose number is limited to four. 2. The eldest sons of knights, and their eldest sons born during his life time. It would seem that, in the days of ancient warfare, the knight often took his practical military education, employing meanwhile as his esquire. 3. The eldest sons of the youngest sons of peers of the realm. 4. Such as the king invests with the collar of SS, including the kings arms, heralds, &c. The dignity of esquire was conferred by Henry IV and his successors, by the investiture of the collar and the gift of a pair of silver spurs. Gover the poet was such an esquire by creation. 5. Esquires to the knights of the Bath, for life, and their eldest sons. 6. Sheriffs of counties, for life, coroners and justices of the peace, and gentlemen of the royal household, while they continue in their respective offices. 7. Barristers-at-law, doctors of divinity, law, and medicine, mayors of towns, and some others, are said to be of secular dignity, but not actual esquires. Supposing this enumeration to comprise all who are entitled to esquireship, it will be evident that thousands of persons styled esquires are not so in reality. It is a prevailing error that persons possessed of £300 a year in land are esquires, but an estate of 50,000 would not confer the dignity. Nothing but one or the other of the conditions above mentioned is sufficient.—Curiosities of Heraldry.

What is Guano Like? The Philadelphia Chronicle of Saturday week, says: "We had the pleasure of examining, yesterday, a sample of the celebrated Guano, from Ichna, the fertilizing properties of which are so world-renowned, and the speculation and commerce in which are almost unparalleled. The specimen we beheld resembled a dark grayish looking earth, with a peculiarly pungent scent of ammonia, vulgarly called 'spirits of hartshorn.' A small quantity placed in a phial would render every service expected of the fashionable flocum of volatile salts. We are not surprised, therefore, that the mate of a vessel laden with it, on a recent trial, declared that, to him, it was so agreeable, that he usually carried a small piece of it about with him in his pocket. We have no doubt that its fecundating quality is chiefly owing to the ammoniacal gas with which it is so highly charged, and the singular chemical relation that gas exhibits to electricity. The Guano, with the exception of its earthiness, is much like ammoniacum, a gum imported for medical purposes from Turkey and the East Indies."

Singular Law Case. The New Orleans Crescent City of the 15th ult, has the following notice of a case just tried in that city:

CITY COURT.—Before Judge Collins.—A novel case was decided yesterday, in this Court, in which a boy aged about ten years was claimed by two persons, each maintaining that she was the real mother. The plaintiffs, John Paul and Martha Paul, his wife, had lost their son about two weeks ago, and some few days since had been informed that the defendant, Mrs. Hughes, had the boy in her possession. The latter had lost a son some three years and a half ago, and found this child whom she and some friends said they identified as the child lost at that time by Mrs. Hughes. The case occupied the Court for three days, but judgment was given in favor of the plaintiff, it having been satisfactorily proved that the boy was the son of John and Martha Paul. For some time, he (the child) persisted in stating that he really was the son of Mrs. Hughes, and denied his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Paul, and it was not until he was removed from the influence of Mrs. Hughes' presence, that he admitted his real identity. We believe that this is a case without precedent, except the one stated to have been brought before King Solomon, which is recorded in the Bible.

Amputation. The Baltimore Sun says, that Mr. Hector Perkins, of East street, near Pitt, on Friday last, suffered the painful operation of an amputation of the right leg below the knee; the operation was performed by Dr. Theobald. The necessity for this operation was caused by a wound received by a fall in the memorable and hard-fought battle of Chippewa, on the 5th of July, 1814. For nearly thirty years Mr. P. has suffered occasional pain, but for several months past he has suffered most intensely, until at last, the old soldier consented to lose his leg. He has been doing well since the amputation, and the hope is strong that he will speedily recover from its effects.

The Pittsburg Age says, "Trayer, the Steeple-King, ascended to the top of the Third Church Steeple on Friday, 23d instant, and put a new vane on it, we believe. His hat has been on top of the spire, over the ball, for some days; he removed it, flourished it around his head and threw it down; and after standing on the cross-pieces and giving one or two cheers, descended, bringing down with him the ladders, ropes, etc., used by him in repairing the steeple. Quite a number of our citizens were looking at the fearless fellow, and we understand his wife was a spectator of the scene. The steeple is 165 feet high, as measured by Trayer.

LIABILITIES OF AN EDITOR.—Lord Denman has recently laid down the law that an editor has no right to insert any paragraph before he has ascertained "that the assertion made in it is absolutely true." Then, says "Punch," in the case of the late discoveries made by the Earl of Rosse's Telescope, an editor ought to have proceeded to the different planets mentioned before he inserted any statement respecting them. According to Lord Denman, the Man in the Moon and Orion would both recover swinging damages from almost every editor in the United Kingdom for the reflections cast by the Earl's telescope on their characters as planets.

Strange Recognition. The Boston Times says, a young gentleman in the public streets of that city clasped a young lady around the waist, and uttering a cry of joy, printed several kisses upon her lips with the quickness of thought. On coming to an explanation, it was found that the young gentleman had mistaken the lady for her twin sister, whom he was courting. The Times thinks it dangerous to marry a lady who has a twin sister, as a man might be kissing somebody else's wife when he thought he had his own.

Fiendish Cruelty.

From the New Orleans Picayune of the 16th ult, we take the following account of a scene calculated to excite every breast capable of ordinary human feelings:

"Passing through Baronne street about noon yesterday, a crowd, composed of men, women and children attracted our attention. The object of their curiosity—or rather their pity—we found to be a delicate, debilitated-looking mulatto boy, about ten years old. An old negro on one side, and a stick on the other, supported him, as he endeavored to move along, though it was evident, that any motion, however slow, was too much for his prostrate physical powers. We inquired what was the matter with the boy, and were answered by his shirt being raised up off his back, and heavens! how expressive of fiendish cruelty was the spectacle that presented itself! The poor boy's back and body were one mass of raw, trembling, skinless, parturid, lacerated flesh! Ravines, as it were, in his carcase, had been cut by the lash, and he appeared, altogether, a victim of the most wanton and heartless cruelty, which it was possible for other than a fiend to inflict. All we could learn of this most deplorable case, was that the old negro who helped the poor boy along; we give it for what it is worth, promising that we shall seek for the authentic facts of the case and lay them before the public.

The old negro said that he and the boy belonged to C. Donnibour, who lives at the corner of Anunciation and Richard streets; that Donnibour lost a watch, and charged the boy with stealing it. Some ten or fourteen days since he had him put in the police jail of the First Municipality, and there, by his order, says the old man, was the inhuman punishment inflicted on him. The boy himself says that he received twenty-five lashes a day from the day he was imprisoned till Thursday last. The old man, by direction of his master, was taking him home; but two citizens, seeing that he must die by the way, informed Recorder Baldwin of his condition, who promptly had him brought to the police office, where he was examined by Dr. Pictou.

As the doctor examined the wounds, they were necessarily exposed to the bystanders, who, by an involuntary exclamation, expressed their indignation against his torturer. The doctor pronounced the boy in a precarious condition, but said that by proper treatment he might recover, and advised that he might be sent to the Charity Hospital. The Recorder ordered that he be at once taken there, and thither was he carried by the police, on a litter, his back upwards.

The Pirate Babe.

The New York Courier and Enquirer gives the following account of this young man:

THE PIRATE BABE.—The term for which this young man, convicted of a most outrageous murder, was respited, expires early next month, and he is in a painful state of suspense as to his chances for a further reprieve. His conduct during the past year, has certainly afforded no marked evidence that he has very seriously repented of his former life, or made very good resolutions for the future, in case he should be pardoned, an act of clemency for which, it is said, he looks with some confidence. An incident occurred a few days since in his cell, which goes very far to illustrate the truth of what we have just said. A young sailor, (Henry Farmer), on whose testimony mainly Charles Veil was convicted of a conspiracy to commit an act of piracy on board the ship Natchez, Capt. Waterman, called to see and sympathize with him. Babe inquired the name of his visitor, and when Farmer gave it, he pushed him out of his cell with rude violence, exclaiming at the same time with a dreadful oath, "How dare you come into my cell!" This feeling in Babe, was aroused by the fact that Farmer was alone instrumental in detecting and breaking up the conspiracy of Veil on board the Natchez, and to the further circumstance that on his testimony mainly, was Veil convicted, for both of which he certainly deserved credit at the hands of every right minded person. Not so, however, with Babe, who probably could not forget that he too was convicted on the testimony of a shipmate (Matthews). He has had entirely too much freedom in prison; and in the course of a trial at the Court of Sessions recently, it was proved that one of the late duty-deepers, passed his evenings in Babe's cell, drinking and playing cards.

We learn that the President has granted Babe another respite to the 1st of June, 1846.

Important Discovery in Manufacture of Iron.

The New Haven Palladium gives an account of experiments made by Mr. W. C. Green, of New Jersey, at the Boston Iron Works of Sherman & Atwater, in New York, whose extensive iron foundries are in New Jersey. Mr. Green's improvement is in the process of puddling the iron from the pig to the bar. Instead of using the pig iron, which costs about 35 dollars the ton, he is enabled to use a large portion of the ore, which costs but two dollars and fifty cents per ton, by which he effects, in labor and material, a saving of more than 33 per cent, and gives a far better quality of iron than that which is obtained from the pig; as much better in appearance as China is better than earthenware. Those who have seen specimens of the iron made in this way, and compared them with others made by the old process, speak of the contrast as very great. The secret of Mr. Green consists chiefly in mixing some composition with the ore while in a molten state, by which the carbon is more readily exhausted, and the iron, in half the time of the old process, let tougher and finer.

We are aware that experiments, tending to the same result, have been extensively made in our State,—with what general success, however, we have not been informed. We hope those who have conducted them, will make public the result of their essays, as the daily increasing demand for iron—the numberless new purposes to which it is devoted, and the immense interest which Pennsylvania has in keeping up with all processes tending to cheapen its manufacture, render the subject one of the greatest importance.

The Marvellous.

We copy the following paragraph from the New York Mirror. It will certainly astonish some people:

"Professor Bronson stated in his concluding lecture last week, that if a drop of human blood be subjected to examination by the oxyhydrogen microscope, and magnified some twenty millions of times, all the species of animals now existing on the earth, or that have existed during the different stages of creation for millions of years past, will there be discovered. In the blood of a healthy person, all the animalculæ are quiet and peaceable; but in the blood of a diseased person, they are furious, raging and preying upon each other. This he stated in illustration of his position that man contains within himself all the principles of the universe. It was also asserted that if a dead cat be thrown into a pool of stagnant water, and allowed to dissolve there, a drop of water taken from any part of the pool and examined as above, will show every species of animal of the cat kind that has ever existed on the earth, raging and destroying one another. The bodies of all the lower animals being thus made up of animalculæ similar to themselves; and the body of man being compounded of all that is below in the scale of creation."

The Pittsburg Gazette says, "singular as it may appear, the fire is not yet wholly extinguished in the burnt district. We observe it burning in some parts of the cellars of the Monongahela House. This is six weeks after the fire."

A story was put in circulation in Newburyport, a few days since, that Mr. Gough, the temperance lecturer, had drunk, in that town, a glass of strong beer after lecturing upon temperance. Mr. Gough has instituted legal proceedings against his defamer. The man who circulated the report has acknowledged his fault, and expressed a willingness to pay all the costs if Mr. G. will withdraw his suit.

Highly Important.—If true.

The New York Courier says, that a circular has been distributed in that city, which promises the narrative of Dr. M. Lerner, a passenger on board the steamer President, which vessel was captured by pirates, and of all on board, he alone was saved and reached his home in Cuba, in January last, after the most incredible hardships and sufferings.

The Brandreth Pills are sold at 25 cents per box, by one Agent in every town in the U. States, and in almost every city throughout the world.—Should this paper come into the hands of any one living where there is no agent for this medicine of healthful powders, let no time be lost in sending to Dr. Benjamin Brandreth, stating the population of the town; and some references should be given in New York, as so the responsibility of the gentleman who desires the agency. If no reference can be given, let a small remittance accompany the letter. The sale of the Pills, and the good done by their use, will fully repay for all trouble.

Address all letters concerning agencies, or for advance, to Dr. Brandreth, 241 Broadway, N. York, post paid.

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

Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.—The following certificate was given to Messrs. Knowles and Cheeseman, who are old and respectable merchants at Knowlesville, Orleans county, state of N. York, whose attestation is a sufficient guarantee of its truth.

Knowlesville, June 26, 1843. This certifies that for several years I have been at times subject to a violent cough, and occasionally a high fever; raised much corrupt matter, and was, finally thought to be in the last stage of consumption. At this time I heard of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, and commenced taking it, and finding immediate relief from it, I put all other medicine aside. I took several bottles, which entirely cured my cough, the fever left me, and my appetite was soon restored. From its good effects in my case, I would recommend this medicine to all who are afflicted with an affection of the lungs.

JONATHAN FERRIS. The above certificate is strictly correct. KNOWLES & CHEESEMAN. The genuine, for sale by Thomas Read, Huntingdon, and Mrs. Mary Orr, Hollidaysburg.

WEDDING 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 noxious In bliss, and often too—in trouble."

MARRIED: On the 24th ult., by I. Grafius, Esq., MR. GEORGE W. CLARK, to Miss REBECCA CAMPBELL, all of Port of township.

On Tuesday evening, the 27th ult., by the Rev. John Peebles, JOHN ARMITAGE, Esq., High Sheriff of Huntingdon county, to Miss MARGARET M'ULLIN, all of this place.

On Tuesday, the 20th ult., by John M. Gibbons, Esq., Mr. WILLIAM GARRAHAN, of Duncansville, to Miss REBECCA MAUS, of Hollidaysburg.

OBITUARY RECORD.

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

On the evening of the 17th ult., after an illness of two days, at the residence of the Rev. Dr. Wilson, Catholic Clergyman of St. Mary's Church, Hollidaysburg, Mr. JAMES TOBIN, of Philadelphia, in the 17th year of his age.

Farm For Sale.

The subscribers offer for sale a well-improved farm, containing

233 ACRES, with allowance, about 126 acres cleared and under good fence. The improvements are a large and convenient two story house, bank barn, and other out buildings, with several good springs of water convenient; an orchard of choice fruit. There are also said a quantity of peach and plum trees. Said farm is situated in Henderson township, Huntingdon county, Pa., 3 miles from the Warm Springs, 7 miles from Huntingdon, and 6 miles from the Pennsylvania Canal.

Persons wishing further information concerning the above property can obtain it by calling on S. R. Boggs, residing on the premises, or on James Boggs, at Mill Creek, N. B. The subscribers are desirous of going west—persons would do well to call and see for themselves.

SAMUEL R. & JAMES BOGGS. June 4, 1845.

Box of Pills Reward.

Run away from the subscriber residing in Huntingdon, on the night of 27th ult., a bound black boy named

FRANK MURRELS, aged about 18 years. He had on when he left, a blue Roundabout and Pantaloon, and Straw Hat. Any person who will return said boy to the subscriber, shall receive the above reward. June 4, 1845. WILLIAM SWOOPE.

Wanted.

AN experienced FEMALE TEACHER, to take charge of a Public School in this Borough for a term of three months. By order of the Board of Directors. JAMES RAMSEY, Clerk. Shireysburg, May 29, 1845.

DEDICATION.

The consecration of the Evangelical Lutheran and German Reformed Church lately erected at Bellefonte, will take place on Sabbath the 15th June. The exercises will commence at 9 o'clock, A. M. There will be preaching in both the German and English languages. Several Clergymen of distinction are expected to be in attendance.—Persons of other denominations are respectfully invited to attend.

MICHAEL FISHBURN, JACOB LILLEY, Building Com. May 28, 1845. JUSTICES' Blanks of all kinds, for sale at this Office.