

FROM MEXICO.

TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCHES!

From the Daily Chronicle.

Yellow Fever at Tampico!

BALTIMORE, Feb. 22, 1847.

We learn, by the New Orleans papers received this evening, that a rumor exists in that city, that the yellow fever has broken out among our troops at Tampico. We sincerely hope that there is not a shadow of truth in such a report; but the Picayune seems to countenance it.

From the U. S. Gazette.

NEWS FROM MEXICO.

Loss of the Transport Ship Ondiaka—Rumors of an Engagement between the Mexican Cavalry and Colonel Price's Missouri Regiment—Reports of a Company of the Third Artillery being cut off by a strong Mexican Force—Mexican Commissioners said to have left the Capitol to Adjust all Difficulties—Report of the Yellow Fever Confirmed—Preparations for moving from Tampico—Arrest of the Officers of the Ondiaka.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24, 1847.

Tampico dates to the 6th had been received at New Orleans, by an arrival there. The ship Ondiaka (a transport) had been lost about thirty miles south of Tampico, having volunteers on board under Col. De Russy. The troops and crew were safely landed, and had since arrived at Tampico, except the captain of the ship; and it was not known that he had left the ship at all. It was said but not believed, that part of the volunteers had fallen into the hands of the Mexicans.

On hearing the loss of the Ondiaka, the steamer Undine, with a company of the Third Artillery on board, was despatched from Tampico to render assistance.

The Undine had not returned, but it was rumored that this company had been cut off by a body of 800 Cavalry; and there is another rumor that the Mexicans had attacked the volunteers after landing, and that this had led to their dispersal and forced march to Tampico.

These rumors were doubted, but they came through three different channels.

Two ships were off Tampico on the 6th, with troops on board, and a report had been received at Tampico by a commercial house, that a fierce encounter had taken place between the Mexicans and a portion of Gen. Kearney's command, supposed to be the Missourians under Col. Price. Many represented as lost on both sides, but the Americans had proved victorious, and taken possession of Chihuahua.

Rumors had reached Tampico, understood to be from the squadron, that commissioners had been sent from the city of Mexico to arrange difficulties between the two governments. Letters received at New Orleans, also mention a battle near Chihuahua, and the news received more credit than Mexican intelligence has hitherto received. Gen. Patterson is of the opinion that the only fight of consequence must have been in the pass leading to the city, and the loss sustained by the United States' forces very light. It was supposed that Gen. Scott would not be ready to leave Tampico for two or three weeks.

We have confirmation of the report that a malignant fever was prevailing in the Hospital at Tampico, and that the soldiers were suffering in consequence. It was pronounced by the physician to be a mild type of the yellow fever, attributable to their moderate use of the fruits of the country. Gen. Patterson had issued an order in regard to the exorbitant demands for rents and dues, and all had in consequence come down to the original value. The General has authentic information of much neglect on the part of the officers and crew of the Ondiaka, and he will keep them in custody until the matter is investigated. Orders had been received at Tampico on the 6th, supposed to be from Gen. Scott, to get all the wagons in readiness. The Quarter Master was very busy, and wagons were preparing sufficient to transport the baggage and provisions of the entire force at Tampico. The force were evidently preparing for a long march.

From the North American.

IMPORTANT FROM THE ARMY!

Kentucky and Arkansas Cavalry cut off—Cassius M. Clay, Majors Borland and Gaines Prisoners—Lieut. Ritchie Killed—Further Account of the Wrecked Volunteers of the Ondiaka and the Mexicans.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23, 1847.

By arrivals at New Orleans, Tampico dates to the 8th, Brazos to the 6th, Matamoros to the 5th, Camargo and Vera Cruz to the 2d, and City of Mexico to the 29th ult., have been received.

A detachment of 80 of the Kentucky and Arkansas Cavalry were cut off 30 miles beyond Saltillo by Gen. Minon. They formed an out-post, and were surprised and taken prisoners, without resistance. Majors Borland, Gaines, and Cassius M. Clay are among the prisoners.

The capture of Lieut. Ritchie and ten dragoons, with despatches from General Scott to Gen. Taylor, is confirmed. One account says they were cut off between Monterey and Victoria, and that all were killed.

The despatches are said to have con-

tained the whole plan of operation. Another account states that the ten dragoons had reached Victoria in safety, but that there was no doubt of the death of Lieut. Ritchie. He was lassoed and dragged across a corn-field at full speed. An officer of the Ohio Regiment, supposed to be Lieut. Butler, had been murdered near Chickiron, and awfully mutilated by the Mexicans. Gen. Scott was to embark immediately, his destination supposed to be the Island of Lobos, about 75 miles from Vera Cruz.—The attack of Vera Cruz, it was supposed, would take place about the 1st of March.

Col. Harney had been sentenced to be reprimanded, but Gen. Scott had remitted the sentence, and ordered him to resume duty.

The news in regard to the volunteers wrecked on board the ship Ondiaka was less favorable than was anticipated. The detachment sent to their assistance are said to have been made prisoners with all the volunteers. Capt. Magruder's forces had started for the wreck, and the whole brigade, it was said, were to follow. The main body of the volunteers wrecked, had certainly not reached Tampico, and at the latest accounts from them, they were engaged in a conflict with a body of Mexicans far superior in numbers and equipments. The ships Statesman, Prentice and Catharine were off the bar at Tampico on the 9th, filled with troops.

The Mississippi Volunteers on board the Statesman, were suffering terribly by sickness, and dying daily in great numbers. The New York regiment on board the Catharine were in good health. There were about 1,000 troops at Tampico, composed of regulars and volunteers. Lieut. Gibson, of the 2d Artillery, died on the 6th inst. of fever.

The rumored assassination of Santa Anna turns out to be unfounded, so also his active opposition to the confiscation of the Church property, though the law appears to be a dead letter.

The last accounts state that he had left for Tula, at the head of the Mexican force.

Gen. La Vega had been appointed to the command of Vera Cruz.

The Congress of the State of Vera Cruz had called on the people to resist at all hazards, the invasion of the Americans.

The Congress of San Luis had passed a decree authorizing the Governor to negotiate a loan in 48 hours, forced or voluntary.

Some further accounts of the capture of Chihuahua have been received. The Mexican account gives over 100 killed. Another account mentions that an action had taken place in the immediate vicinity of El Paso del Norte, in which our troops were entirely successful. The Mexican report states that the Americans were in the possession of El Paso with 600 Cavalry and 400 infantry, on the 27th. The loss on each side is not stated.

The Vera Cruz Indicator of the 31st says, that Gen. Velozca meditates an attack on Tampico, and yet the Mexican troops were all in a deplorable situation.

The same paper contains a communication from Santa Anna, declaring that, although he has entirely renounced the Presidency, he will oppose with all his strength any attempt to disturb the peaceable state of things in any State of the Republic.

LATER.—The latest intelligence from the Volunteers wrecked on the Ondiaka is, that Gen. Cos had arrived off the wreck with about 1000 troops from Tuxpan, Tamaqua, Papanda, and summoned Col. De Russy to surrender, which being refused, an engagement took place, lasting until 10 o'clock at night. The result was unknown. Gen. Cos had stationed an advance of cavalry and infantry, to prevent the arrival of reinforcements. Gen. Pillow's brigade had been sent by Gen. Patterson to their relief.

COST OF FRAMING OF TARIFF OF 1846.—In answer to the resolution of Mr. Rathbun, the Secretary of the Treasury has reported that the following sums were paid to officers of the customs for their assistance in framing the tariff of 1846:

A. Young, Baltimore,	\$133
B. A. Vickers, "	315
Chas. Tuelch, Philadelphia,	321
Thos. Stewart, "	202
B. B. Connolly, New York,	512
C. A. Bogardus, "	1017
C. C. Walder, "	558
Samuel Bridge, Boston,	548
F. A. Gogas, "	255
W. A. Wellman, "	255
Total,	\$4118

THE NEW KENTUCKY SENATOR.—Judge Underwood, who has been elected U. S. Senator from Kentucky, is a war Whig. The following is an extract from a letter of his, in which he said:

"When my country is involved in a war, whether it be done in accordance with or in opposition to my opinions, I believe it my duty as a citizen to stand up for my country, and help her through the struggle. In response, therefore, to your fourth inquiry, I state, if elected, I shall 'vote for all such supplies of men and money as may be necessary to prosecute the war, with a view to obtain indemnity for the past and security for the future.' I am also willing to apply the additional stimulus of increased pay to the soldiers."

FOREIGN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE CAMBRIA.

Highly Important Commercial Intelligence—Decline in the Grain Market—State of the Cotton Market—Opening of the British Ports for the Free Admission of Corn—Suspension of the Navigation Laws—Advance in the rate of Interest—The Famine on the Continent of Europe.

The steamship Cambria arrived at Boston about 4 o'clock on Saturday afternoon. She sailed from Liverpool on the 4th inst., and her news is therefore 15 days later than that received by the Sarah Sands.

The commercial intelligence will be found to be deeply interesting and important.

There was a decline of four to five shillings per quarter in the price of Wheat in the Liverpool and London markets on the 1st inst. The stock of flour at Liverpool alone was 500,000 barrels. There was a prevailing opinion that the British corn-growers had large stocks, which the temporary suspension of navigation laws, and the repeal of the impost duty, tending to check speculation, would, if it was assumed, produce a re-action both in prices and also in the extent of future operations.

At Liverpool on the 2d, prices were 4 shillings per quarter lower on Indian corn, four shillings on flour, two shillings per load on wheat, since the publication of the weekly circular on the 20th.

The market for provisions was firm. The accounts from the manufacturing districts were still unsatisfactory. In cotton fabrics only a very small business was being transacted, and prices very irregular.

The Pope of Rome has contributed one thousand Roman crowns from his private purse for the relief of Ireland.

The government of France has addressed a circular to the French consuls and agents in Mexico, that French subjects are not to make use of any letters of marque delivered by the Mexican government.

One hundred thousand barrels of flour having been ordered for France in the United States, thirty-five thousand barrels reached Havre in eight vessels. The rest was shortly expected.

The state of commercial and monetary affairs, since the sailing of the last steamship, had been one of extreme peculiarity and interest. The drains upon the Bank of England to meet the demands caused by the extensive importations of grain and all other sorts of provisions into the Kingdom, had induced the government to raise their rates of interest. This caused business generally to be dull.

The Iron market was not so brisk as last reported, further reduced rates having been submitted to for pig descriptions; buyers having been induced to purchase with more freedom. Prices of manufactured Iron continued high.

There appears to be no mitigation in the accounts of suffering in Ireland.—The amounts being raised by subscription and otherwise, for the relief of the sufferers, were, however, very liberal, and will, when applied, do much to alleviate their sufferings.

We have, from France, accounts of more disturbances, and of the threatened famine.

Accounts from Prussia are almost as distressing as those from Ireland.

From Wilmer & Smith's Times, 4th inst.

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS.

Ireland and the Scheme for its Relief.

—The session of Parliament commenced on Tuesday week, with the speech of the Queen from the Throne. The debate which followed the speech produced some strange results. All the old party landmarks disappeared under the influence of the calamity which has overtaken Ireland. The Protectionist leaders were found sailing in the same boat with the Ministerial party, and the members of the late Government appeared to coincide with all that was said and all that is to be done.

On Thursday, 21st ult. Lord John Russell proceeded to develop the scheme to open the ports for the admission of foreign grain, duty free; and, in the course of doing so, showed that the freights on the importation of corn had seriously risen, and that, to enable this country to compete with its neighbors in the markets of the world, it was necessary not only to repeal the duty, but to suspend the Navigation Laws. The suspension of the Corn Law, according to the ministerial intention, was only to extend to the 1st of September next.

On Monday, Jan. 25th, Lord John Russell brought forward his great scheme for the temporary relief and the permanent improvement of Ireland. Money is to be advanced for seed for the next crops. Loans will be made to such of the Irish landlords as wish to improve their waste lands; or the lands will be bought by Government at a fixed price. In cases, however, where the landlords will neither improve nor sell, powers will be taken by the Government to buy at a valuation. For the reclamation of waste lands, a million sterling is to be advanced. The land so purchased, will be resold in small lots, for the purpose of creating a yeoman proprietary, whose status will fill up the existing void between the peasant and the present race of landlords. Drainage is to be extensively carried out. These may be con-

sidered the permanent features of the scheme.

The temporary projects of relief are a new Poor Law; relief committees to administer funds, and superintend the distribution of food without exacting work in return; giving out-door relief at the poor-houses to the aged and infirm paupers; and other measures calculated to mitigate the severity of the present visitation.

IRELAND.

The eyes of the nation are fixed on Ireland, where death is doing its work through the instrumentality of starvation. The details are horrible—sickening. The poor try to escape, and thousands find their way daily to England and Scotland. Liverpool and Glasgow are overrun with these poor creatures. In the former town as many as 100,000 have received out door relief in a week.

A determined effort is being made by the wealthy classes in England to assist the Irish by means of private subscriptions, and by abstaining as much as possible from any superfluous consumption of food. A Queen's letter was addressed to the ministers of the Church of England, requiring subscriptions to be made, and large sums have been thus collected in every place of worship, and by every form of faith in the kingdom. Unhappily, the state of the Highland poor is nearly as bad as that of the destitute Irish. Individuals contribute handsomely to soften the rigors of the calamity; and the first act of the Prime Minister, on meeting Parliament, is to dip largely into the public purse for the same object.

But the distress is not confined to Scotland and Ireland; there is at present much existing in England.

FRANCE.

JAN. 30.—The scarcity of last harvest has occasioned much distress in this country, and this distress has led to serious and even alarming disturbances in many departments; among others, Magneue, Ille et Valaine, Cofes du Noid and Cher. At Chateauroux the population rose and destroyed several houses, murdered several persons, and committed acts of great violence. At Rennes two most serious disturbances have taken place. The misery of the lower classes is dreadful, and even people comparatively well off, complain of the extraordinary dearth of food.

To the Court of Quarter Sessions of Huntingdon county, at April Session, 1847:

THE petition of Peter Livingston, of the borough of Huntingdon, in the county of Huntingdon, respectfully represents—That he is desirous of continuing to keep a public house of entertainment, called an Inn or Tavern, in the said borough, and that said Inn or Tavern is necessary to accommodate the public, and entertain strangers and travellers.

PETER LIVINGSTON.
We, the undersigned, citizens of the borough of Huntingdon, hereby certify, that the house now kept by Peter Livingston, as an Inn or Tavern in said borough, is necessary to accommodate the public and entertain strangers and travellers, and that the said Peter Livingston is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and other conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and travellers.

Wm. Stewart, C. A. Newingham, T. K. Simonton, Geo. Jackson, Thos. Fisher, A. Carmon, James Saxton, Jno. Fockler, J. Williamson, W. S. Africa, Wm. A. Saxton, Geo. A. Steel, E. M. Jones, Wm. Johnston, Jno. Cresswell, Jno. Armitage. m3-3t]

HUNTINGDON COUNTY, SS:

THE Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to Ann Varnes, late of the county aforesaid, Greeting: WHEREAS, Abraham Varnes did, on the seventh day of March, 1846, present his Petition and Libel to the Hon. James Gwin, one of the Associate Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of the county aforesaid, praying for the annulment thereof, that he might be divorced from the bonds of matrimony entered into with, yet, the said Ann Varnes, and praying also a divorce for further cause set forth in his amended Libel filed in said Court at January term last past. We do therefore command you, the said Ann Varnes, that, setting aside all other business and excuses whatsoever, you be and appear in your proper person, before our Judges at Huntingdon, at a Court of Common Pleas, there to be held for the said county, on the second Monday of April next, to answer the Petition and Libel of the said Abraham Varnes, and shew cause if any you have, why the said Abraham Varnes, your husband, should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony, agreeably to the act of Assembly in such case made and provided—whereof fail not. Witness the Hon. Abraham S. Wilson, Esquire, President of our said Court at Huntingdon, the 20th day of January, A. D. 1847. JAMES STEEL, m3-2c] Prothonotary.

ASSIGNEES' SALE.

WILL be sold at the house of John Montgomery, in the village of Cassville, in Casstwp., Huntingdon county, on Saturday, the 27th day of March, 1847, at 12 o'clock, all the right, title and interest of Jacob M. Cover, of, to, or in, a certain tract or parcel of land in Dublin township, Bedford county, supposed to contain about six hundred acres, more or less; with a dwelling house, barn, Grism-mill, Saw-mill, and other improvements thereon; about one hundred and fifty acres more or less, cleared; being the same property owned and occupied for many years by Wm. M. Lane, and from which he lately removed. The purchaser will be required to pay the purchase money in hand, or to give his Judgment Bond, with approved security, payable in three months with Interest.

JOSHUA GREENLAND, CALEB SWOOPÉ, m3-3t] Assignees of Jacob M. Cover.

NOTICE.

ALL persons interested, are hereby notified, that Jacob Shenefelt, committee of John Shenefelt, Plaintiff, has filed in the Prothonotary's office of Huntingdon county, his account of the execution of said trust, which will be presented to the Court of Common Pleas of said county for confirmation on the second Monday of April next. JAMES STEEL, m3-4t] Prothonotary.

CABINET WARE-ROOM.



Market Street, Huntingdon, Pa.

The subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he continues to carry on the CABINET MAKING business in all its various branches at his old stand in Market Street directly opposite the Post Office, where he is prepared to make to order any article in his line; such as Sideboards, Sofas, Secretaries, Bureaus, Centre, Pier, Hall, Card Dining and Work Tables, Washstands, High Field French and Low Post Bedsteads. All work done by the subscriber warranted to be of the best materials and workmanship, and at the lowest prices.

Coffins made and funerals attended either in town or country, at the shortest notice. He keeps a splendid Hearses for the accommodation of his customers.

Persons wanting any article in his line of business, are requested to give him a call, as he intends keeping a handsome assortment constantly on hand. THOMAS BURCHINELL.

Huntingdon, Feb. 3, 1847.—t

STEAM IRON RAILING FACTORY, RIDGE ROAD, ABOVE BUTTWOOD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

At this establishment may be found the greatest variety of Plans and beautiful Patterns of IRON RAILINGS in the United States, to which the attention of those in want of any description, and especially for Cemeteries, is particularly invited.

The principal part of all the handsome Railings at Laurel Hill, Monument, and other celebrated Cemeteries in the city and county of Philadelphia, which have been so highly extolled by the public press, were executed at this manufactory.

A large Warehouse is connected with the establishment, where is kept constantly on hand a large stock of ready-made Iron Railings, Ornamental Iron Settees, Iron Chairs, new style plain and ornamental Iron Gates, with an extensive assortment of Iron Posts, Pedestals, Iron Arbors, &c. Also, in great variety, Wrought and Cast Iron Ornaments, suitable for Railings and other purposes.

The subscriber would also state that in his Pattern and Designing Department he has employed some of the best talent in the country, whose constant attention is devoted to the business—forming altogether one of the most complete and systematic establishments of the kind in the Union.

ROBERT WOOD, Proprietor. Ridge Road, above Buttwood Street. Philadelphia, Feb. 3, 1847.—6m

IRON COMMISSION HOUSE.

THE undersigned continue the Iron Commission business, for the sale of all kinds of IRON, at No. 109 North Water Street, Philada.

Their long experience in the Iron Trade, and their extensive acquaintance with consumers and dealers throughout the United States, gives them the advantage of obtaining the highest market prices. And their business being confined exclusively to the Iron Trade, enables them to give it their entire attention. All consignments will receive prompt attention.

[Feb 24-6m] **ORRICK & CAMPBELL,** No. 109 Water st., & 54 N. Wharves, Philada.

PENNSYLVANIA, Huntingdon County, ss:

IN the matter of the appeal, by William Entrekinn, from the decree of the Register for the Probate of Wills and granting Letters of Administration, in and for the county of Huntingdon, in admitting to Probate an instrument of writing, purporting to be the Last Will and Testament of James Entrekinn, Esq., late of Hopewell township, in said county of Huntingdon, in the State of Pennsylvania, decd.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons interested in the Estate of the said James Entrekinn, Esq., deceased directly or indirectly, that a Register's Court will be held at the Court House of the county of Huntingdon, in the State of Pennsylvania, on the second Monday and 12th day of April, 1847, for the purpose of hearing the appeal of the said William Entrekinn from the decree of the Register, admitting the aforesaid will of James Entrekinn, Esq., to Probate, at which time and place all persons interested in the estate of the said James Entrekinn, Esq., decd., are notified and required to attend, to hear the judgment and decree of the Register's Court in the premises.

[Feb 3-6w] **JACOB MILLER, Register.**

Bridge Proposals—Re-Letting.

JAMES BURK, to whom was allotted the erection of the bridge across the Juniata river, at the borough of Alexandria, on the great road leading through Woodcock Valley to Bedford, having failed to comply with the contract entered into with the Commissioners of Huntingdon county, we have concluded to re-let the same; and hereby invite proposals prior to, or on, Wednesday, the 10th day of March, for building said bridge. The plan and specifications can be seen at our office in Huntingdon.

JOHN F. MILLER, DANIEL TEAGUE, ROBT. CUMMINS, Commissioners.

SIX CENTS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on the 6th day of February, A. D. 1847, **HENRY BRINGER**, an indentured apprentice to the Tailoring business. Said Henry is about 19 years old, five feet, five or six inches high, light complexion, and rather a dull looking boy. All persons are hereby forbid harboring or trusting said boy on my account, for I will pay no debts of his contracting; and will take all legal measures to protect my own interest in regard to said boy. The above reward, but no charges, will be paid to any person who will return him to me. A. WILLOUGHBY. Huntingdon, Feb. 17, 1847-3t

LIINN, SMITH & CO., (Successors to Potts, Linn & Harris), WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, No. 213 Market Street, Philada.

KEEP constantly on hand a full assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Surgical Instruments, Oils, Paints, Varnishes, Window Glass, Dye Stuffs, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., all of which they offer to country merchants, and others, on the most advantageous terms. All orders, by letter or otherwise, filled with the greatest care and despatch.

CLAUDIUS B. LIINN, HORACE P. SMITH, ALEANDER MORGAN. [Feb 17-6m]

PAY UP! PAY UP!!

THE subscriber would respectfully but earnestly inform all those who are indebted to him, that he must have money, and hopes that they will come forward at once, and pay up their bills. All those who do not attend to this matter previous to the first of April next, will find their accounts placed in the hands of the proper officer for collection. JACOB SNYDER. Huntingdon, Feb. 17, 1847-6t]

COUGHS & COLDS

DR. DAVIS'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY AND TAR.

FOR the cure of Pulmonary Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Influenza, Bronchitis, Pleurisy, Difficulty of Breathing, Pain in the Breast or Side, Spitting of Blood, Croup, Nervous Tremors, Hooping Cough, &c.

Proof follows upon proof of the virtues of DR. DAVIS'S SYRUP.

Read the following New Certificates:

MILFORD, Perry Co., Pa., Oct. 1, 1846.

Messrs. Robinson, Collins & Co.—Sirs: This is to inform you that I was afflicted for 20 years with a violent pain in my breast, so much so that I could hardly lay in bed at night. Cough attended, followed by emaciation and other decided symptoms of consumption. I applied to several eminent physicians, and took a great deal of medicine without any relief whatever. I was advised to try Dr. Davis's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry and Tar, of which I took two bottles, which entirely relieved me of my complaint; therefore I can with confidence recommend it to all who are in like manner afflicted, as a most valuable medicine. JOHN TOOMEY.

The authenticity of the above statement is vouched for by Mr. Isaac Murphy, a merchant of Milford, who knows Mr. Toomey, and the circumstances of his case. Mr. T. is now sixty years of age.

Price, \$1 per bottle.

Robinson, Collins, & Co., Philad., general agents.

For sale by THOS. READ & SON, Huntingdon; P. Shoemaker, at all his Furnaces; Royers, at all their Furnaces; Patton & Tussey, Arch Springs; B. F. Bell, Laurel Run Mills, and Spencer & Flood, Williamsburg. Feb. 10, 1847-6m.

HANCE'S SARSAPARILLA, OR BLOOD PILLS.

What is that principle which we call the blood?

The blood is that principle by which the whole system is regulated. Therefore, if the blood becomes impure, a general derangement of the system must ensue; and give rise to Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Headache, Fulness of Blood, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhoid and Typhus Fevers of all kinds, Indigestion, Weakness of Stomach, Nervous Affections, Rheumatism and Rheumatic Affection, Liver Complaint, Asthma, Pleurisy, Inflammation of the Lungs, Low Spirits, Fits, Measles, Small Pox, Whooping Cough, Croup, Sore Eyes, Inward weakness, Worms, Quincy, Dysentery, Bronchitis, Cholera, Gravel, Salt Rheum, Deafness and other affections of the Ear, St. Anthony's Fire, Scrofula or King's Evil, Ulcers, White Swellings, Tumors, Biles, Suppressed Monthly Discharges and Female Complaints in General, Eruptions of the Skin, Habitual Costiveness, and all diseases depending on a disordered and diseased state of the blood, or a suspension of the healthy secretions.

Therefore, on the first appearance of any of these symptoms, Hance's Sarsaparilla or Blood Pills should be procured, and used according to the directions. Price 25 cts. per box, of fifty pills, or 5 boxes for \$1. For sale by SETH S. HANCE, cor. of Charles and Pratt sts., and 108 Baltimore street, Balt. [Feb 28-y.] AGENTS—T. Read & Son, Huntingdon; Moore & Swoope, Alexandria; Spencer & Flood, Williamsburg; W. W. Buchanan, Mill Creek; A. O. Browne, Shirlleysburg.

FURTHER PROOFS OF THE EFFICACY OF HANCE'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF HOARHOUND IN RELIEVING AFFLICTED MAN.

Mr. George T. Warrington, residing in York street, Federal Hill, Baltimore, was attacked with a violent cough and sore throat. After trying many remedies, he was induced by a friend to use Hance's Compound Syrup of Hoarhound, and before using one bottle was entirely cured.

Another yet more astonishing.—Mrs. Henrietta Merriek, residing in Monument street, between Canal and Eden streets, was attacked with a very severe cough and pain in the Breast, which was so intense that it extended to the shoulders. She was afflicted also with a pain in the side.

After trying many remedies, she was persuaded by a friend to use Hance's Compound Syrup of Hoarhound, and after using three doses, she experienced great relief, and before she had finished the bottle was entirely cured.

Price 50 cts. per bottle, or 6 bottles for \$2 50. For sale by Seth S. Hance, 108 Baltimore st., and corner of Charles and Pratt sts., Baltimore. [Feb 28y]

AGENTS—T. Read & Son, Huntingdon; Moore & Swoope, Alexandria; A. O. Brown, Shirlleysburg; W. W. Buchanan, Mill Creek; Spencer & Flood, Williamsburg.

ENCOURAGE HOME LABOR!

ADAMS & WAGON'S CARRIAGE AND WAGON MANUFACTORY.

Opposite the Presbyterian Church, Huntingdon. THE subscribers respectfully inform the public, that they are at all times prepared to execute any orders in their line of business, at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.

Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, Sleighs, Dearborns, and Carts, made to order, of the best materials, and at reasonable prices.

Repairing of all kinds of vehicles, done on the shortest notice.

Those wanting neat, cheap and durable articles in our line of business, are respectfully requested to give us a call. [Dec 30, 46-y.] ADAMS & BOAT.

JOE-WORK of all descriptions neatly executed at the Journal office.