



Wednesday Morning, July 4, 1855.

WILLIAM BROWSTER, SAM. G. WHITTAKER, EDITORS.

The "JOURNAL" has 300 Subscribers more than any other paper in this county.

Agents for the Journal.

The following persons have appointed Agents for the HUNTINGDON JOURNAL, who are authorized to receive and receipt for money paid on subscription, and to take the names of new subscribers at our published prices.

- John W. Thompson, Esq., Hollidaysburg, SAMUEL COEN, East Butte, GEORGE W. CONNELLEY, Cromwell township, HENRY HUDSON, Clay township, DAVID ESTER, Cromwell township, Dr. J. P. ASHCROFT, Penn township, J. WAREHAM MATTERS, Franklin township, SAMUEL STEFFY, Jackson township, Col. J. C. WATSON, Brady township, MORRIS BROWN, Springfield township, Wm. HUTCHINSON, Esq., Warriorsmark tp., GEORGE W. WHITTAKER, Petersburg, HENRY NEFF, West Butte, JOHN BALSACH, Waterstreet, Maj. CHARLES MCKEY, Todd township, M. BLAIR, Dublin township, GEORGE WILSON, Esq., Tell township, JAMES CLARK, Birmingham, NATHANIEL LYTLE, Esq., Spruce Creek, Maj. W. MOORE, Alexandria, B. F. WALLACE, Union Furnace, SIMON WRIGHT, Esq., Union township, DAVID CLARKSON, Esq., Cass township, SYMUEL WIGTON, Esq., Franklin township, DAVID PARKER, Esq., Warriorsmark, DAVID AUBANDT, Esq., Todd township, Dr. J. ALFRED SLAY, Dublin township.

Meeting of the Whig County Committee.

The members of the County Committee appointed by the Whig Convention of August last, are requested to meet at my office, on Wednesday the 4th day of July next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, to consult and determine what line of action the Whig party of Huntingdon county should adopt in the present state of political affairs. A full and punctual attendance of all the members is requested.

D. BLAIR, Chairman.

Huntingdon, June 27, 1855.

OUR BOOK TABLE.

THE STUDENT for June, is before us, and as usual, well stored with reading matter.

As our country is now flooded with counterfeit money, it is necessary that all men of business should have a detector. Kennedy and Bro. publish the best in the U. States, at No. 72, Third st., Pittsburg, Pa.

An Apology.

Our apology for the lack of editorial in this week's paper is,—we have as good right to enjoy the 4th as other people.— Besides, it is a "little rough" setting up, and scratching down ideas, with a 2.40 headache, and thermometer at 90 in the shade. Whoever doesn't believe it, had better "try it on." We'll be all right next week.

Foreign News.

Several steamers have arrived from Europe since our last issue, but the news by them is unimportant. Affairs about Sevastopol remain almost unchanged. French accounts indicate slight advantages for the allies, but whether they be correct or not, we are unable to say. A very severe battle had taken place, recently, in which the French lost some 1,000 men. The Czar has refused negotiating any further with the Western Powers.

The 4th of July.

Wake up, ye everlasting Yankees, and fetch out the spirit of '76. Crow, crow, ye immortal Shanghais, and make the welkin ring again with your glad notes of Yankee doodle do. Shout with triumphant voice, the praises of 'the day we celebrate.' So long as we inherit a single drop of

"The blood that flowed at Lexington And crimsoned Lake Champlain,"

let us with united voice, sing anthems of glory to the "patrons of the revolution."

Be pained the arm of the craven who does not join with us in celebrating this day of days. Yell, jump around, break things; if you can't do no better, do as the little boy did in Vermont, take a big chaw of tobacco. Let every thought that is turned into words, and goes up through your free and "independent throats" be

"My country, my country forever, Huzza for the red, white and blue."

Let the 4th of July be kept a holy day; as the great Sabbath of the year. Lay aside all manner of work. Let every American heart beat in unison, and may the voices of all American patriots unite "as one man," in praise to the Great God who has "given us a name among nations."

Columbia, the gem of the Ocean, The home of the brave and the free, The land of each patriot's devotion, The world offers homage to thee. Thy mandates make heroes assemble, When liberty's firm stands in view, And thy banners make tyrants tremble.

When borne by the Red, White and Blue, The wise cups, the wine cups, bring hither, And fill them up to the brim, May the wreaths she has won never wither, Nor the stars of her glory be dim; May the surface united not sever, But hold her garlands so true— Our Army and Navy forever, Three cheers for the Red, White and Blue.

AGRICULTURAL MEETING.

In pursuance of notice, the Executive Committee of the Huntingdon County Agricultural Society met at the Court House in the borough of Huntingdon, on Friday last, June 29th, and was organized by appointing Gardner Thompson, Esq., of Franklin township, Chairman.

On motion the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Huntingdon County Agricultural Society, hold a fair in the vicinity of the borough of Huntingdon, on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, the 10th, 11th and 12th of October next.

Resolved, That the Chairman appoint a committee of seven persons to make necessary arrangements for the contemplated fair, by selecting and fencing the ground, preparing the premium list, and transacting such other business as may be found necessary to render everything complete.

Resolved, That the Committee of Arrangements be authorized to confer with the Executive Committee of the Blair County Agricultural Society, and that said Society be requested to unite with us in holding the contemplated fair.

Resolved, That each Vice-President be active in soliciting membership, and collecting money in their respective townships.

The Chairman announced the following as the committee of Arrangements: Theo. H. Greer, Esq., J. S. Barr, Dr. J. H. Wintrols, Gen. J. C. Watson, J. S. Iselt, Esq., Hon. George Taylor, Hon. James Gwin.

On motion of Hon. Jonathan McWilliams, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting and the premium list be published in all the papers in the county.

On motion the Committee will meet at 2 o'clock P. M. on Tuesday of the first week of the August Court.

GARDNER THOMPSON, Chairman. J. S. BARR, Secy.

TRUTH WELL SPOKEN.

"Be governed by your fellow students who have seen and experienced more of this world's wickedness, than you."—Huntingdon Globe. We never knew Billy was a 'fellow-student' of ours, before. But we would rather be excused. We don't acknowledge a connexion with any such cattle. But as to the information he gratuitously favors us with, to the effect that he has "seen and experienced more of this world's wickedness, than you," we suppose (if report be correct) he "has that." Now we did not ask him to testify thus against himself, but "murder will out," even if the perpetrator has to become the informer. "A broth of a boy," you are, Billy; if we had only been schooled in the same college you were, and had as ready access to

well, no matter, you know where, in a certain place, we might have been as "experienced in wickedness" as the Globe man has the impudence or rather hardihood to tell us he is. If the publisher is so "experienced in wickedness," as he tells us he is, we do not wonder that he is now a P. M. under a gentleman (?) holding the same political and religious faith.

Our honor almost forbids us noticing the Globe, any further. Our reason is founded on experience, which has proven the unprofitableness of so doing. A controversy necessarily involves more or less labor, even where your opponent's citations may be taken as correctly given, and his facts as truly stated, but where it is necessary to verify all his quotations and to ascertain the authenticity of all his documentary evidence, for fear they may be forged;—and to overhaul all his alleged facts for fear they may be fabricated,—the task is doubly laborious, and whoever gets into a predicament of that kind is apt to wish he was out of it. A "reckless falsifier" may fabricate a statement in five minutes which will require a week's laborious investigation to disprove; so a person "experienced in wickedness," may, like a "crime loving forger," show his skill by getting up a forged tale, which it may be impossible to prove not genuine. For these reasons, we might close our defence against the gross and unprovoked attack upon us, personally, which the Globe has made, but it is not our nature to allow a backguard 'experienced in wickedness,' to vilify us unrebuked.

THE BROAD TOP RAIL-ROAD.

PHILADELPHIA, June 28, 1855.

L. T. WATSON, Esq., President H. & B. T. R. R.

Dear Sir:—At your request I give you my opinion of the general character of the Broad Top Coal region, its facilities for mining, and the quantity of its coal.

Being a small, compact group of basins, in the midst of a very large manufacturing region (the country of middle Pennsylvania drained by the Juniata, with its innumerable iron furnaces, forges, steam saw and grist mills, and large towns, and traversed by the main trunk of the Pennsylvania Railroad, opening to a trade of a million of tons made upon it, will take all the energy and capital put to work within its limits.

The Broad Top Coal is nearly altogether free from sulphur, and resembles most nearly in its different varieties, the George's Creek and other best varieties of the Cumberland Coal, Maryland, the regions being in the same line, and the beds being identical and similarly situated. It is neither a gas coal nor an anthracite, but the finest steam coal in the world.

Philadelphia, therefore, must also become a great market for it, and I think the Ocean steamers will run on Broad Top and Cumberland coal. Without referring to the experience of the Welsh and English factories and steamers, and the experiments on this side the water, the report of the late trial trip of the Ericsson, with its new steam engines, give this Cumberland and Broad Top variety of coal a preference over the Anthracite they used (variety not stated) in the rates of 94 to 74.

There are eight or ten beds in the series remaining in the Broad Top basins, three being large beds, averaging six and seven feet, the rest ranging between one foot and four or five.

The lowest large bed with which fine openings have been made for some years past, at the Riddesburg and Old Hopewell banks, the Evans and Hamilton banks, the Crawford and the Barnett banks, yields on an average six feet of coal, but swells sometimes to ten and twelve; has a regular top and an irregular bottom, seldom dips more deeply than ten degrees either way; keeps above water level chiefly in the water basins, and must contain in all two thou-

General News.

INDIANA.—The Indianapolis Journal contains a call for a Mass Meeting of the Anti-Niagara voters, to be held at Indianapolis on the 13th of July next, "to consider the state of Public Affairs, and for a more thorough organization of the Republican, or People's Party."

THE GUILLOTINE STILL AT WORK.—The Administration continues to discharge clerks and mechanics at Washington. The taint of Americanism is enough. To love their native land—to desire American rulers—is a sufficient cause to invoke the persecution of the "powers that be." Work while it is day, Mr. Pierce,— "the night is coming!"

MAINE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.—The Democratic State Convention met at Augusta on the 21st inst., to nominate candidates for State officers. The delegations were full, and much enthusiasm was manifested.

Speeches were made by ex-Governor Hubbard, Hon. Geo. J. Shapley, and others, and resolutions adopted denouncing Know Nothingism, and also the vindictive features of the Maine law. Judge Wells was nominated for the office of Governor.

EX-PRESIDENT FILLMORE IN ENGLAND.—We notice that some of the English papers have taken occasion to mention the arrival in England, to denounce him because he signed the fugitive slave bill, and otherwise manifested his determination to enforce the provisions of the constitution, while he was President of the United States. Their strong anti-slavery feelings blinds them to the courtesy due to a stranger.

A RUMOR.—A distant connection of the Fillmore family states that it is rumored among the Illinois and northern Ohio branches of the same stock, that ex-President Millard Fillmore has gone to Europe to look after his supposed interests in the estate of a certain John Fillmore, who recently died in London, leaving behind him an immense fortune.—Cin. Columbian.

THE HOG CHOP.—The Cincinnati Commercial of late date says that some indications are being manifested of a strong faith in high prices for Pork the coming season. At a sale of 100,000 lbs. of Messrs. Pillsbury's, Kentucky, last week, four dollars and six cents per cent, gross was realized. The American, published in Nicholas county, in the same State, says four dollars per cent, gross was paid there for a lot of five hundred hogs; delivered in November next.

TREASON IN ARMS.—The Tribune says the Germans in the Sixteenth Ward, in Brooklyn, are forming a military organization for the purpose of armed resistance to the Prohibitory Liquor Law, which takes effect on the Fourth of July. They are perhaps not aware how dangerous a game this will prove to the parties who undertake to play it. They will doubtless receive due attention from the magistrates in Brooklyn long before their plan comes into execution.

AMERICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION.—The Know Nothing Council recently held in Philadelphia, provided for a National Council to be held in that city commencing on the 22d February next, to select candidates for President and Vice President of the United States.

A NEGATIVE CONTROVERSIALIST.—The Toronto Patriot, devotes a column and a half to the refutation and ridicule of the alleged assumption by the people of the United States, that Lieutenant-General Scott "is the greatest General living." The question is one, says the writer, that does not call for argument, the intelligent reader has already made up his mind with reference to it; he has not failed to compare the campaign in the valley of Mexico with that before Sevastopol; and we have only to inquire, if General Scott is not "the greatest General living," will the Patriot be good enough to tell us who is?

EX-GOVERNOR W. F. JOHNSTON.—The New York Tribune says: We have received from Gov. Johnston of Pennsylvania a note warmly denying that at the Know Nothing Council he voted for the Pro-Slavery Platform there adopted. He says: "I did not vote for said Platform and do not intend to do so hereafter. I opposed it in convention, spoke against its adoption in the Convention, protested against it, and refused all cooperation with any National Organization that recognized or adopted it. I am now what I have been—a firm and consistent opponent of Slavery extension."

ONE OF THE HURRICANES.—We often hear of ones so startling that our wonder remains excited for a long period. Among other blessings that abound in the West, they frequently have quite "a respectable hurricane." The Cape May County (Mo.) Gazette reports the whims of their latest visitor of that kind. Hear it!—Great numbers of birds, rabbits, &c., were seen to fly in a phalanx in its course, and we are informed that the poultry of Mr. Young, which were not killed, were "stripped as naked as if they had been scalded and picked for the frying pan." This statement would make a readable addenda to the Arabian Nights.

THE LARGEST BROOK TROUT.—The Buffalo Express says the following is a true story. A friend who has recently made a trip over the New York and Erie Railroad informs us of having seen at one of the stations somewhere in the mountainous region of the southern tier, a brook trout, caught in a mountain stream, that weighed six pounds and five ounces! The lad who caught it sold it for seventy-five cents—and was sold to a third party, who sold it for one hundred and when our friend saw the same, and admired its beautiful and liberal proportions, he offered ten dollars for the speckled whale of the hills of southern New York. But it was no go. The remarkable specimen of the finny tribe had found an admirer whose affection had resolved to pursue it to the fork's end!

HIS IN DANGER.—The Newburyport Herald says:—"We learn that Mr. Joseph Hiss, late representative of Boston, came near suffering serious injury if not death, at the Ocean House, on Wednesday night, Mr. H. was in town, preparatory to lecturing upon the doings of the Legislature, stopping at the Ocean House, and retiring at night, with a spirit lamp burning, with the wick full of smoke, and in the morning the room was full of smoke, and Mr. Hiss himself the color of a coal-man. He was awakened with extreme difficulty, but not until the condition of the room had even caused this blood to settle about his eyes. One of the windows was slightly raised, or otherwise he might have died."

When Dr. Rush was a young man he was invited to dine in company with Robert Morris, Esq., a man celebrated for the part he took in the American Revolution. It so happened that the company had waited some time for Mr. Morris, who, on his appearance, apologized for detaining them, by saying that he had been engaged in reading a sermon of a clergyman who had just gone to England to receive orders. "Well, Mr. Morris," said the Doctor, how did you like it? "It's too smooth and tame for me," Mr. Morris, replied the Doctor, "what sort of a sermon do you like?" "I like, sir," replied Mr. Morris, "the preaching of which drives a man into the corner of his pew, and makes him think the devil is after him."

General News.

FROM CENTRAL AMERICA.—By the arrival at this port of the Brig Helen Jane, from Truxillo, we have Honduras dates of June 4th.—Honduras and the neighboring State of Guatemala, are at peace, that is they have probably agreed to keep quiet until they can raise a few raias and a little money to begin again. Honduras, it is said, has sent a few hundred men to Nicaragua, to sustain the Democratic party there in their attempt to get control of the country. Nothing was known there either of the Kinney or the Walker expeditions. Among others at Truxillo, seeking a passage home, was an American named Davidson, of Baltimore, who had been Admiral of the Chimorroz fleet on the Lakes of Nicaragua.—Boston Trav.

HE! HURRAH!—Beef, besides going down the throats of those who can afford to eat it, "went down" in price one cent per pound yesterday. We begin to smell a steak, and it has a natural smell too, though there has been a very lengthy interregnum in that article as one of the articles of our table.—Albany Traveller.

"-Pas so, je so pas!" It's been going down in these parts for a long time, but it don't "come down" a peg. If it would only fall even a half a cent on a pound, we should begin to breathe easier and take courage. The article now "holds its own" at 14 and 15 cents. It is enough to make a poor man groan every time a beef steak fits across his vision.

FALL OF SEVASTOPOL.—The Paris Correspondent of the New York Times, writing under date of May 31st says: "The fall of Sevastopol is speedily and steadily approaching. The Allies have cast off their lethargy, and are preparing to seize the city by the horns.—I do not see how, that the demoralization can be further delayed. The sea of Azof, which, receiving the produce of the valley of the Don, fed or helped to feed the army of the Crimea, is in the power of the enemy. The road through the Putori Sea, whether actual or fabulous, may now easily be shut off; and the fate of Perekop, the wonderful Open Sesame of the Peninsula, will soon, in its turn, be closed. The heroic defenders of Sevastopol, unless miraculously succored, will be, doubtless, destined to starvation, to surrender or to extermination."

MURDERER CONVICTED.—JURYMAN SHOT AT.—Last Wednesday, the trial of Driscoll, charged with participating in the murder of Farenbaugh near Lafayette, Indiana, resulted in his conviction. The jury brought in a verdict of guilty, and the judge pronounced the sentence of death. On the previous day, in we read of in the Indianapolis Journal, as Mr. Saunders, one of the jury who convicted Miles, another of the gang of Farenbaugh murderers, was shot at by a desperado with a rifle, the ball striking within a few inches of him. The following is a recital of the facts connected with the case of this set. Since his discharge from the Mills prison, he has been acting as bailiff in the Court room, and has been more recently employed as inside watchman at the jail. His vigilance has been a source of great annoyance to the prisoners, allowing them to hold conversation with no one except in his presence, and adopting other precautions that would effectually prevent the arrangements of any plan for their escape. Their outside sympathizers may have concluded to put him out of the way.—Detroit Advertiser.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—The office of High Sheriff of New Hampshire exists for five years from the time of appointment. A few of the officers were to die by limitation this year, but the holders of them saw that there was no chance of re-appointment under the new administration, so they patriotically resigned, and Gov. Barker appointed good Democratic successors, to hold their offices for five years, by which time it was expected that Democracy would be re-seated in its ancient supremacy in the Old Granite State. This was a very cunning political dodge, but the people are not so easily taken in, as being too much of a Yankee trick, and they are petitioning for the removal of the new functionaries, who it is said intend to make a legal contest for their offices.—Boston Courier.

REMOVAL OF GOV. REEDER.—The removal of Reeder is looked upon as certain by the press throughout the country. Mr. Pierce by his act will destroy what little consideration he has in the country. The Evening Post thus remarks on the subject: "The removal of Reeder for the present difficulties in Kansas by dismissing Governor Reeder, upon some side issue, is very potential, and with a weak and timid man, irresistible; but, aside from the dishonor which the President would incur if he were capable of deserting one of his officers in such a emergency, he would be entirely of securing the support of his sacrifices. And consequences would be by the government to the ruffian interest in Kansas will only increase its pretensions and make it more difficult to manage. It should have been met with firmness; and long before this, the country should have had some substantial evidence that the President had but the disposition and courage to punish the lawless doings of the ruffians who have been the theatre. But the moral sentiment of the whole country would be outraged if the character and position of the Governor of Kansas is sacrificed through the pusillanimity of the executive and the bullying of such men as Atchison and Stringfellow."

Later from the Plains.

A mail recently arrived at St. Louis, from Fort Laramie and Fort Kearney. The feet of the Sioux Indians is said to be decidedly hostile to the United States. A letter from Fort Laramie, dated May 9th, says: The Snake Indians were not concerned in the recent robberies at the Platte Bridge. It is known that the Mincecoux Sioux are guilty of all the late robberies. This week they stole from John Johnson, an escort master, some mules and when our friend saw the same, and admired its beautiful and liberal proportions, he offered ten dollars for the speckled whale of the hills of southern New York. But it was no go. The remarkable specimen of the finny tribe had found an admirer whose affection had resolved to pursue it to the fork's end!

IRON PROSPECTS.

An arrival last week from Europe, brought the gratifying intelligence of a material rise in the price of iron, and we were led to hope that the turning point had now been reached; but in the news brought by the St. Louis this week, we see a continuation of the matter. It is a mortifying fact that England's iron works, as well as the other product of our iron industry. We hope to see the time when America will become sufficiently Americanized to stand on her own bottom, and be able to control the iron trade of the world.

MEXICO.—By the latest advices from the city of Mexico, we are informed that Santa Anna's troops had been signally defeated in several engagements, and that the rebels would soon possess the country.

Interesting from Mexico.

ACAPULCO, May 18, 1855. The revolution of this State has taken a new character. The question is no more "General Alvarez and the plan de Ayula," but the project to combine all the Mexican parties—moderates, progressives, centralists and federalists—on the same principles which served to support Santa Anna's Government in 1843. These principles, proclaimed at that time by Gen. Paredes in Guadaluajara, are called "Las bases Organicas;" and Delgado, the leader of the revolutionary party in Michoacan, has named Gen. Alvarez to introduce the same in his capacity, as the best means to create sympathy in the interior.

I think that Santa's arbitrary course will do more than all these words to shake his power. Besides, he is sick at Tamlaya, and his military are disbanding in spite of his exertions to exultate the same; and the manner in which he expels himself from the State, for the Mesquillo Valley, and the projected sale of Lower California, Sonora, &c., will assist more than anything else to upset his government.

A new paper has been started here, under the title of Restaurador de la Libertad. Its first number contains a long letter from Arango, ex-Consul of Mexico at New York, who, expelling himself from the one per cent commission he charged on the six millions, published eight columns of accusations against his former idol, Santa Anna.

The same paper mentions a few advantages gained by the revolutionary party, but amounting to very little, and prognosticates that this revolution will be finished within two months, which looks like humbug.

The troops from San Francisco de Oro gold fields continue to be favorable, and a great many people have gone down to try their luck. The arms and ammunition arrived by the Bustamante, from New York, have been employed to make these miserable Indians look like soldiers, though they will not easily be taught the art of shooting.

A body of troops has been sent by Alvarez towards the State of Oajaca, and a revolutionary disposition is said to prevail, particularly at Tehuantepec.

Another body has been despatched against Morelia, and had the good fortune to defeat the government troops at Perandares, after thirty-six hours fighting.

POLITICAL MOVEMENTS OF THE DAY.

The political affairs of the United States are just now in a sad tangle. The great parties have divided and subdivided, half a dozen platforms have already been erected, and as many more are in preparation. Of the future it is impossible to speak with confidence. Among the organizations at present in existence, the following may be named. The "American," which has just constructed a platform in this city, has "Democracy" for its motto, as indicated by the National Administration, and is followed by the "Democratic Party," as opposed to the Administration. The "Whig Party," as usually opposed to the National Administration.—The "Northern and Western Americans," who recently seceded from the great National American Convention in this city. The "Know Nothing" party, as opposed to Slavery, who recently assembled at Cleveland, Ohio. The "Say Nothings," as opposed to the "Know Nothings," and organized in various portions of the West. The "Abolitionists," as organized in New York, Massachusetts, and several other States. The "Southern Party," as recently advocated at a public meeting held in Georgia. The "Friends of Temperance," as active in the State of New York. The "Prohibitory National Administration," as organized in Pennsylvania, New York and New Jersey. And other organizations on a smaller scale, which it is not worth while mentioning in this connection. The chances are, however, that before the Presidential struggle, there will be various unions and conditions, and that as a result of these, there will be but two or three great national parties in the field.—Ohio Quaker.

THE POLYTECHNIC COLLEGE.—At the time of the opening of this institution in our city, nearly two years ago, we alluded to the important position it seemed destined to assume among the educational establishments of the country. We inferred this from the fact that, while common schools and literary colleges had been attained a ripe development, little or nothing had been done for industrial education—that education which combines practice and science, and which is so eminently adapted to the American mind and to American necessities. The Polytechnic College has grown up out of the mind of the times. Its plan of instruction was adopted by the Legislature of the State of New York, after one of their number had "visited" the industrial Colleges of Europe, and after the systems employed there had been carefully compared with those of this country. The plan included a school of engineering, of mechanics, of chemistry and of mines. The department of chemistry was first opened, then those of engineering and mechanics, and efforts are now making to place the school of mines on an equal footing with the others. In furtherance of these efforts, the College has recently been provided with one of the choicest and best selected cabinets of minerals ever imported in this country. The collection was brought together in Europe by the labor of years, and without regard to cost, and is especially valuable in its new position because of its adaptability to the purposes of instruction. While so much is being done by the establishment of lyceums, institutes and free lectures, to diffuse knowledge among the masses, of both sexes, it is gratifying to the friends of education to know that our industrial College, in which young men are professionally educated in the applied sciences, is receiving the same encouragement and support to which it is so justly entitled.—Phil. Ledger.

REBECCA HUDSON, Adm'x. JOHN HUDSON, Adm'r. Three Springs, July 4, 1855-61.

RHODES'S FEVER AND AGUE CURE.

For the prevention and Cure of Intermitent and Remittent Fevers, Fever and Ague, Chills and Fever, Dumb Ague, General Debility, Night Sweats, and other forms of disease, which have a common origin in Malaria or Marsh Gas.

This is a natural antidote which entirely protects any resident or traveller even in the most sickly or swampy localities, from any Ague or Bilious disease whatever, or any injury from constantly inhaling Malaria or Marsh Gas.

It will instantly check the Ague in persons who have suffered for any length of time, from one day to twenty years, so that they need never have to another chill, by continuing in use according to directions, or a patient at once begins to recover appetite and strength, and continues until a permanent and radical cure is effected.

One or two bottles will answer for ordinary cases; some may require more. Directions printed German, French and Spanish, accompany each bottle. Price one dollar. Liberal discounts made to the trade.

JAMES A. RHODES, Providence, R. I.

EVIDENCE OF SAFETY.

"I have made a chemical analysis of "Rhodes's Fever and Ague Cure," or Antidote to Malaria, and have tested it for Kresnic, Mercury, Quinine, and Strychnine, but have not found a particle of either in it, nor have I found any substance in its composition that would prove injurious to the constitution."

JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D. Chemist.

EVIDENCE OF MERIT.

Lewisburg, Va., July 2, 1855. Mr. J. A. Rhodes—Dear Sir: The box of medicine you sent me was duly received on the 11th of April. I have sold about one half of it, and so far the people who have used it, and six of the cases were long standing, and could never get it stopped, except by Quinine, and that only as long as she would take, is now, I think, entirely cured by your remedy.

C. R. MCGILVER.

CAUTION TO AGUE SUFFERERS.

Take no more Arsenic, Tonics, Mercury, Quinine, Elixirs, Strychnine, or Anti-Periodics, these noxious poisons prove them to be the offspring of false medical principles, or mercenary quackery. The only remedy in existence that is both sure and harmless.

RHODES'S FEVER AND AGUE CURE.

Acute cases in Huntingdon, Thomas Reul & Son, are sold by dealers generally.

March 20, 1855-17.

Married.

PHENAMT—BUNYARTINE—On the 25th inst., by Dr. Clarkson, Esq., Samuel Phenam, son of Cass tp., to Miss Mary Bungartner of Union tp., Huntingdon co.

SEBEC—LUMS—On the 28th ult., by Rev. P. M. Rightmyer, Mr. David Sebec to Mrs. Catherine Leke, both of Walker tp.

BERKELEY—FLICK—On the 23d inst., by the same, Mr. William Flick to Miss Margaret Valley, Miss Angeline Flick of Watersford.

Died.

In this borough, on the 30th ultimo, infant daughter of Nathan and Catherine Corbin, aged six weeks.

BOAT FOR SALE.

We offer for sale on reasonable terms, one First Class Tidewater Canal Boat, was built by us and has run four seasons, she is now undergoing a thorough repairing, and will be sold cheap.

W. MEREDITH & Co. Mill Creek, July 4th, 1855-37.

Peaches! Peaches!

We have received from the country, a few very fine Peaches, cut and unpeeled, we offer for sale at \$2.50 per bushel.

W. MEREDITH & Co. Mill Creek, Pa., July 4, 1855.

WANTED.

To establish a First Class Insurance Company, an Agency in this borough. To a person of good business habits, willing to devote his time alone to the Company, a liberal compensation will be allowed. Address, with reference, Box 206, Philadelphia.

July 4th, 1855-57.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration, had been granted to the undersigned, on the estate of Dr. Jacob Hollman, late of the borough of Huntingdon County, all persons indebted will make immediate payment, and all persons having claims will present them promptly authenticated and certified.

A. B. CROWTHER, Adm'r. The books are at the office of David Saxe Esq. July 4th, 1855-57.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration on the estate of George Hudson, dec'd., late of Clay township, Huntingdon county, having been granted to the undersigned, a list of persons indebted to said estate; all persons indebted to said estate will make immediate settlement, and all persons having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

REBECCA HUDSON, Adm'x. JOHN HUDSON, Adm'r. Three Springs, July 4, 1855-61.

RHODES'S FEVER AND AGUE CURE.