



Wednesday Morning, July 11, 1855.

WILLIAM BREWSTER, EDITOR.

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 remit for money paid on subscription, and to take the names of new subscribers at our published prices.

- JOHN W. THOMPSON, Esq., Hollidaysburg, SAMUEL COOK, East Butte, GEORGE W. CORRIE, Cromwell township, HENRY HUDSON, Clay township, DAVID EYRE, Cromwell township, DR. J. P. ASHCROFT, Union township, J. WAREHAM MATTHEW, Franklin township, SAMUEL STONEY, Jackson township, COL. J. C. WATSON, Brady township, MORRIS BROWN, Springfield township, WM. HUTCHINSON, Esq., Warriorsburg, GEORGE W. WHITTAKER, Petersburg, HENRY NEFF, West Butte, JOHN BALSACR, Waterstreet, MAJ. CHARLES MCKELLY, Todd township, A. M. BLAIR, Dublin township, GEORGE WILSON, Esq., Tell township, JAMES CLARK, Birmingham, NATHANIEL LITTLE, Esq., Spruce Creek, MAJ. W. MOORE, Alexandria, B. F. WALLACE, Union Furnace, SIMON WRIGHT, Esq., Union township, DAVID CLARKSON, Esq., Cass township, SAMUEL WIGTON, Esq., Franklin township, DAVID PARKER, Esq., Warriorsburg, DAVID AUBANDT, Esq., Todd township, DR. J. ALFRED SHADE, Dublin township.

Crowded Out. Our item column, local, and several editorials, have been crowded out to make room for foreign news, &c.

The Pittsburg Times. Is the title of a very handsome daily journal, we have been receiving for some time past, from Pittsburg. It is conducted with ability, and will no doubt meet the success it merits. We welcome it into the corps editorial.

The Celebration. The fourth of July was celebrated in the different portions of our State, in a manner worthy the old Keystone's name and standing. In all parts of our country, the voices of patriots were united in the glad shouts of praise to the "God of our fathers." In New York, Boston, Cincinnati, New Orleans and all the other large cities of the country, the preparations had not been so great, and consequently the display was not so magnificent as on many former occasions. It will never do to permit the fourth to "go down."

Billy Bowlegs, Again. Our esteemed neighbor appears to be resting on a bed of nettles. He 'wriggles,' squirms and twists in a manner worthy a skinned eel in a frying pan, or a worm on a pin hook. We are threatened with a most terrible castigation, in this week's Globe, and we are now waiting with our feet shod and our loins girt about, ready for the dreadful sentence. O ye gods, and little fishes! whoever listened to such grandiloquent bombast, such unprecedented egotism. Sink down ye mountains and ye valleys, rise.

Billy Bowlegs, has at length resorted to scriptural quotations, to elucidate more clearly our heresy. But like the "old fellow" on the high mountain, he misquotes. He tells us "the way of the transgressor is hard," now what is it to be a transgressor? Let us refer you neighbor to a quotation or two, for answer. "Who unto you fornicators?" "Thou shalt not bear false witness," and other choice selections from the book of books. But to whom does this apply? Let the man whose conscience has been seared by vice, who will barter his freedom of opinion, of action, and speech, for a paltry pittance, answer. Mr. Bowlegs has made a sad mistake somewhere. Can we point it to? Why, selling himself, body and breeches, to the interests of papal power, and for what?—An office worth three hundred dollars a year, and no roast beef! But he is permitted to go the whole animal on the cabbage delicacies. And yet, such a man the proprietor of the organ of a party of American citizens! O! shame where is thy blush! We look with pity on a poor wretch, whose freedom is bounded by the length of his chain, we can sympathize, we weep with him, if within his heart is enshrined a spark of patriotism, if his spirit refuses to yield obedience to the despotic who holds his body in servitude. But to the dark realms of eternal perdition, we could see the traitor his country and conscience, consigned, and mock at the sufferings of the villain who can aid in the building up of a system of moral corruption, for a pecuniary consideration. The very atmosphere of pure society is contaminated by the breath of such a stench in the nostrils of morality and honor.—And yet, this man, assails the characters of his betters, for holding republican doctrines and views. May the scorching fires of the hottest furnace in Pluto's dominions, crisp the wretch, who, Esau like would sell his birthright,—his conscience and liberty—for a mess, and assail his neighbors for not doing the same. Such men are fitting instruments for the work which the man of Rome is endeavoring to accomplish in our midst.

The Important Foreign News.

In another column will be found highly interesting news from the seat of war.—The recent successes of the allies, have been counter-balanced by the still more recent successes of the Russians. The predictions of English journals that a few days' bombardment, an assault, and shout of victory, would plant the allied standards on the bastions and ramparts of the Russian fortresses, that Cronstadt was to be leveled to the water's edge, and St. Petersburg become the headquarters of John Bull's veterans, have not and from present appearances never will be verified. The Mamelon and White Works, of the Russians, which were captured by the allies on the 7th ult., after a struggle almost unprecedented in the annals of warfare, for severity, have been triumphantly recaptured by the besieged after a most brilliant battle, in which upwards of 4000 of the Allies were slain, including seventy-six officers. This is said to have been a most terrible engagement. But we direct the attention of the reader to the news itself, without any further comment. It will be seen that the dramatic debut of General Pelissier has already taken a very tragic turn, and as yet the most important achievement of the Allies is the passage of the Straits of Kerch and the occupation of the Sea of Azoff, bloodless and inglorious as the event may have been. Should the Russians continue to hold out until the sickly season arrives, we may have an opportunity of chronicling the hasty exit of the Allies from the Crimea, the place of their humiliation and discomfiture. Such news as the present, will go down sadly with the friends of the allied powers, and may perhaps teach the allies themselves the lesson, that their armies are made of "penetrable stuff," and English bayonets are not always victorious.

Our Fourth. We made a trip to Altoona on the 4th, to see how matters and things were progressing. To begin at the beginning, we will say we made a few brief notes, which we lay before our readers. The grain along our road looked magnificent, and was almost ready for the sickle. Arrived at Altoona, heard Mr. Levin expatiate, by the he made a good address, got hungry, and took dinner at Bowman and Snyder's "Exchange." The way we pitched into matters and things, done credit to our stomach, and made our uproarious internals as Dame Partington says, "rest quiet in pea c." We would recommend this house to all who visit Altoona. The proprietors are gentlemen, and decidedly sound eggs. Visited the "Register" office, which was almost tommy-hawk ed by the president of some railroad. The editor wasn't at home, went down street with a friend, got acquainted with some ladies, (the Altoona girls are handsome, and that's a fact) presented with a splendid bouquet, which, after being possessor of five minutes and three seconds somebody stole. Took the train to Hollidaysburg, arrived there, walked around the village, "weren't a bit pigged" saw six men, eighteen niggers, four hogs and a bull-dog. "Merely this, and nothing more." Felt bad. Got solemnly, took the train and came "home again," sound in body, but slightly broken down in the items.

A Dismissed Subject. We were pleased with the ideas of an eloquent divine, some time ago, in speaking of death. The common mode of discoursing on this subject, so interesting to all "who live," has become so silted and lofy, that it is often beyond our comprehension to understand what the speaker is trying to get it. Most speakers soar too high; they get so far up that they get swamped in the clouds, and leave their hearers' ideas of death out of the reach of common sense. Death is a plain, blunt fact, and we should look upon it as such. Newly-made graves have each a voice and moral, but to view the death mask gathering o'er the brow of one we love, speaks to the heart more sensibly. Stand, with suspended respiration and fevered temples under the very drooping of his wings, as the inexorable stops to breathe the last chill upon the forehead of some beloved one; kneel when the silver cord is snapped, by the pale corpse in the hush of the midnight hour, kneel and say to God the "Never more" of a bereaved heart—the "Help Lord, or I perish!" of a soul that is come into the drop waters. Do this, and you will know what death is, and what a celestial hope may rise at last, luminous and large, out of the blackness of horror in that word—'death!' Wordsworth says, "A simple child, a little child, That lightly draws its breath, And feels its life in every limb, What should it know of death?" And it is beautifully said. But it was a long time before we could believe in dying.

To lie in cold obstruction, and to rot! This sensible, warm motion to become A kneaded clod! And other pulses to go beating, and the stars to keep step along the sky; and the south wind to ripple the rivers and stir the leaves of the trees, and little children to prattle and play, and the millionfold hum of life to wake anew every morning, and the round, impassive heaven to be blue as ever—O! it is strange, and was once stranger still to us!"

No change in the market.

The American State Convention.

There were about three hundred delegates present at the State Convention of Americans, which met at Reading, on the 4th inst. John R. Edie, of Somerset, was elected President. The delegates, who had entered a protest against the 12th section in the National Platform, adopted by the Philadelphia National Convention, reported their action, and concluded by presenting their protest to the convention. The Platform adopted by the State Convention, is entirely free from dough-face pandering to southern fire-eaters' ipse dixit. It protests against the interfering in any manner or form with slavery, within the limits of those States, where, by the laws, it already exists, "but that to every attempt to bring the freemen of the North into new partnerships with slavery; to every measure proposed in Congress for the further protection or extension of slavery, and for the admission of new slave states, we declare ourselves now and immutably opposed and repugnant." The repeal of the Missouri Compromise is pronounced an infraction of the pledged faith of the Nation, and recommend the restoration of the same, and that no State be hereafter admitted into the Union, by Congress, which tolerates slavery, and which may be formed out of the territory from which the institution was excluded by the Compromise. These are all good and substantial clauses and form the very essence of northern men's principles.

Is Wise a Whig? It is strange that the Locooco press, including the immaculate Globe of this borough, should hold up Henry A. Wise, recently elevated to the gubernatorial chair of Virginia, as the pattern of Democracy. In a speech which Mr. Wise recently delivered, he declared that he had no recantation to make, and having expressed himself in other speeches, both as a tremendous Whig and a monstrous Democrat, we would like for some of his peculiar organs to answer the above query. We will aid them to solve it by giving them the following choice extracts: A Tremendous Whig—In a speech in the House of Representatives in 1841, Mr. Wise said: "Let him who doubts whether I am a friend of the Whig cause and a Whig administration, stand up and show his face? Let me see whether he is one who has during an eight year's war been side by side with me in the forlorn hope against the hosts of spoilers, or whether he is one of those 'eleventh-hour men' who have come into the Whig ranks just in time to share the spoils. Let me see his stripes, his persecutions, his toils, his sufferings and his sacrifices, and compare them with mine, and then I can tell whether he is a better Whig than I am."

A monstrous Democrat—In his speech in Petersburg in 1855, he said: "I am a Democrat—a Democrat vitally and essentially, in heart and in skin—a Democrat in head as well as in heart—a Democrat in deed, a Democrat in practice, a Democrat in faith that impresses itself upon my character that it makes me call myself an infinite radical of Democracy." That's rather a presto change, is it not, reader.

The Broad Top Coal. In speaking of the Broad Top Coal region, and the benefits which would arise to Philadelphia, by the completion of the railroad to that portion of our county, the North American says: "At the late session of our State Legislature a charter was granted to organize the Hopewell Coal and Iron Company, to open and work the mines located at the terminus of the Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad, consisting of coal, iron, fire brick clay, &c. The Company is now about to organize, with a capital of one million of dollars, and at an early day, will proceed to commence operations. We do not doubt that other corporations of the kind will be speedily organized in the same neighborhood, and that the Broad Top will soon become one of the best tributaries of Philadelphia. Recently in noticing the completion of the Broad Top Railroad, we took occasion to express the opinion that the Broad Top coal region is destined to be at least of much importance as that of Cumberland. Improvements there have been commenced in the same manner which have been found so successful at Cumberland, by means of a powerful corporation with large capital. Without in the least expressing an opinion whether individual or corporate mining is most lucrative, we may be permitted to say that the capital requisite for important mining operations is more readily obtained by joint stock associations than in any other way, and that it affords the speediest road to the prosperity of a new enterprise."

A Voice from Henry Clay. Henry Clay, in his last speech in the United States Senate, made use of the following language: "I repeat it, sir, I never can, and never will, and no earthly power can make me, vote directly to spread slavery over territory where it does not exist. Never while reason holds her seat in my brain—never while my heart sends the vital fluid through my veins—never."

Private accounts, published in the London Standard, says that the loss of the British officers killed and wounded amounts to no less than seventy. Among the killed are Gen. Sir J. Campbell, Col. Yea, and Col. Shadforth.—From the accounts received at the British at the Redan, and the necessity of eventually retiring from the attack, the slaughter all sides has been immense; and if the information be correct, the loss in killed and wounded of the British alone amounts to very little short of 4000. The greatest portion of the loss was experienced in a ravine, where a powerful and unexpected battery was opened on the troops. There is reason to fear that the loss has been very great, but Lord Palmerston said last night no additional information had arrived. The Allies lost terribly by the Russians springing a mine, and during the confusion they recaptured the Mamelon Tower.

A despatch from Bucharest, via Vienna, confirms that an expedition has been undertaken against Perekop. Pelissier is exceedingly savage against the telegraphic messages Napoleon sends him. He is reported to have recently expressed that, when anything occurs, he will let the emperor know, but that he has not time

"That's Wormwood."

Gov. Barstow, of Wisconsin, vetoed the Prohibitory Law. The Legislature struck out every feature to which he raised objections, and even then he dashed it to the earth by his veto. Upon this some women of the State—(we should pardon such to hearts pierced through with many sorrows)—addressed him a note of great severity, accompanied with a box containing scraps of roses, tobacco, tar, bitters, crape, and other odds and ends,—among them thirty pieces of copper. The note commences:—

Stoughton, April 10, 1855. "As Judas sold his Lord and Master for thirty pieces of silver, so have you sold, for a less compensation, your honor and integrity, as a man—your good name as the ruler of the State—at the peril of your peace and happiness as a citizen."

The writers are very sarcastic upon the Governor's expression, "ardent friend of temperance," and then proceed: "The roses please keep in remembrance of temperance and its morals which we so much need. The tobacco please chew and expectorate as we do your frivolous objections for perfume; while the tar please use for perfumery; while the bitters please use to help you to rest your guilty conscience. The bitters take at your leisure for your stomach's sake. The crape you will attach to the topmost spire of the capitol, to float in the passing breeze, expressive of the deep sorrow of a State and penitence for the misdeeds of the guilty ones in the Legislative halls."

As Hamlet said when a rebuke was being administered to another potentate, the King of Denmark, "That's Wormwood." On the evening of Wednesday last, the 4th inst., D. D. G. W. C. T., James Maguire, of this borough, assisted by several members of Juniata Lodge, No 233, instituted "Mountain Spring" Lodge No. — of the Independent Order of Good Templars, at the borough of Cassville, in this county, and installed the following named officers for the current term: W. C. T.—Richardson Read, W. D. G.—H. J. Smith, W. C.—David Clarkson, W. S.—Robert Speer, W. A. S.—W. E. Broughton, W. T.—Louisa A. Read, W. F. S.—M. W. Heaton, W. M.—Henry T. White, W. D. M.—George W. Smith, W. G.—H. J. Smith, W. O. G.—Robert Gehrhart, W. R. H. S.—Benjamin F. Houck, W. L. H. S.—Samuel Smith.

Foreign News. ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA AT HALIFAX. ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE. HEAVY DECLINE IN COTTON. HALIFAX, N. S., July 5—A. M. The royal mail steamship America, Capt. Lang, from Liverpool at 10 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, the 29th ult., arrived at this port yesterday afternoon, and started shortly after for Boston, where she will be due at an early hour on Friday morning. The steamer North Star, of the Vanderbilt line, arrived at Havre on the 20th ult.

THE SIEGE OF SEBASTOPOLE. Lord Raglan's despatch and the newspaper correspondence are to hand, describing the gallant capture of the Mamelon and the Quarries. The details are highly interesting, but the main facts have been already stated with general correctness. DEFEAT OF THE ALLIES—TERRIBLE SLAUGHTER. The allies sustained an unsuccessful attempt to storm Sebastopol. The most sinister rumors prevailed in regard to the transaction. By some accounts the English loss is set down at four thousand men, but the report is believed to be much exaggerated. The following are the only official notifications of the event: "The allies regret to have to announce that they have received information that the English troops attacked the Redan and the French the Malakoff Towers, at daylight on the morning of the 18th, without the success which has hitherto attended our efforts. Both the French and ourselves have suffered considerably.—The names of the officers who have fallen will be forwarded immediately, but it will be impossible to receive complete lists of all the casualties before the 30th inst. (June) at the earliest."

The Monitor announces that the government has received two despatches from Gen. Pelissier: the first dated the 17th, informs of operations concerted between the general and his allies, and that the Turks and Chasseurs made a reconnaissance towards Algodar, General Bosquet occupying the Tcherava. The next day, at daybreak, French and English were to attack the Malakoff Tower. The second despatch, dated the 18th, announces that the attack had failed, and that, although the troops had showed the greatest ardor, and had gained footing in the Malakoff Tower, General Pelissier was obliged to order their retirement into the parallel. This was effected with order and without molestation by the enemy. Private accounts, published in the London Standard, says that the loss of the British officers killed and wounded amounts to no less than seventy. Among the killed are Gen. Sir J. Campbell, Col. Yea, and Col. Shadforth.—From the accounts received at the British at the Redan, and the necessity of eventually retiring from the attack, the slaughter all sides has been immense; and if the information be correct, the loss in killed and wounded of the British alone amounts to very little short of 4000. The greatest portion of the loss was experienced in a ravine, where a powerful and unexpected battery was opened on the troops. There is reason to fear that the loss has been very great, but Lord Palmerston said last night no additional information had arrived. The Allies lost terribly by the Russians springing a mine, and during the confusion they recaptured the Mamelon Tower.

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to act as a telegraph operator. This, according to rumor, accounts for the recent absence of news in the Monitor.

THE BLACK SEA.

The Russian accounts of the successes of the Allies in the Sea of Azoff is published. Gortschakoff confirms the successes claimed by the Allies, but says that operations against the Sea of Azoff were expected—that not having means to oppose the hostile fleets, the garrisons had orders to blow up the batteries and retire—that the grain stores burned by the Allies were mostly private property, and cannot materially affect the supply of the army, inasmuch as anticipated such an attack, supplies were mostly conveyed by land, notwithstanding the facilities offered by sea.

The correspondence relates the horrible atrocities perpetrated by the French and Turks, at the capture of Kerch. A boat expedition is rumored to be preparing to enter the river Don, but the Russians have the entrance defended by twenty-seven gun-boats. General Adjujan, vice Hotman of the Cosacks of the Don, has issued an address for their general enrollment as militia.

ASIA. The Russian forces have advanced and encamped near Redout Kahl. The Turks have evacuated the fort of Kars, and the Russian Pacha has advanced with his staff to Kars.—A despatch from Varna, dated June 17th, which was retarded on the way, says the Russians had made an unsuccessful attack on Kars, and it was reported they had retaken Anapa. The Austrian commander has proclaimed martial laws in Moldavia, but the Moldavian authorities refuse to recognize the order, unless authorized by the Sultan.

Constantine Balaba, son of the reigning prince was killed at Jersey, in a duel, by the Austrian Major Stalberg. The affairs had caused considerable sensation in the Principality. THE BALTIC. Admiral Baines, with a squadron of seven steamers, has left Kiel for the Baltic.—The rest of the fleet lay at Seaker Island. The recent attack on an English boat's crew at Hango, on the 23d ult., caused much excitement in England. Evidence rests solely on the authority of a negro, the sole survivor, who asserts he heard the Russian commander say, "I don't care a damn for a flag of truce." Unprejudiced supposition is, that the Russians sought the boat was taking soundings as recently was done at Kerch.

An informal meeting was communicated with the Russian authorities and British Government through the Danish Minister at St. Petersburg, and demands redress. The Russian account in the Invalid Review says six were killed, and the remainder are prisoners. A despatch from Dantzic confirms that the officers of the boat, Luitz, Genesi, Dr. Eastons, Mr. Sullivan and all of the crew except six are prisoners. An infernal machine exploded under the English steamers Merlin and Firefly, off Cronstadt, on the 5th, but did not damage them seriously. Prince Gortschakoff is appointed Resident Russian Minister at Vienna; M. Tifot to Wurttemberg, and M. Fonten to Hanover. Russian influence is very active, even in the smallest German States.

The Journal of St. Petersburg publishes the semi-official discussion on Count Walewski's French circular of May 23d. The Journal also semi-officially says that peace is possible if France and England are willing, inasmuch as the Fourth Point is morally, although not formally, settled, and the other points, namely, the navigation of the Danube, and the evacuation of the Principalities are also settled—leaving only the Vienna Third Point to be arranged. All the camps are healthy, excepting that at Balaklava, where cholera prevails. The Sardinians are suffering, and General Marmora, the younger is dead. Hail Pacha remains in office. A national movement is to be erected to the English dead at Scutari.

GREAT BRITAIN. The steamer Hermann carried out intelligence of the presentation to Parliament of a report of the Roebuck Committee. The report merely admits that the sufferings of the army have been aggravated by incompetency at home. Since then there has been considerable excitement created by Mr. Roebuck, in consequence of his report being overruled by the other members of the Committee, they having given notice of a resolution of censure on the government, so worded as to embrace the grievances of all sections of the opposition, namely: "that Parliament, deeply lamenting the sufferings of the army during the winter campaign in the Crimea, and coinciding with the report of the Sevastopol Committee, that the conduct of the Administration was the chief cause of the calamities, hereby resolves with its severest reprobation, every member of the Cabinet which led to the cause of such disastrous results. The debate on administrative reform, after repeated adjournments, has ended in the unanimous passage of Sir Bulwar Lytton's resolution: That the House of Commons recommends to the earliest attention of Ministers the necessity of a careful revision of the various official establishments, with a view to simplify and facilitate the transaction of public business, and by instituting judicious tests of merit as well as by removing obstructions to its fair promotion, and by legitimate rewards to secure to the service of the State the largest available proportion of the energy and intelligence for which the people of the country are distinguished.

Sir John Paul, Wm. Strachan, and Robert M. Bates, partners of the Banking House of Strachan, Paul & Co., London, have been arrested on the charge of disposing of securities entrusted to their charge. Mr. Buchanan received the degree of Doctor of Canon Law from the university of Oxford, as also did Chief Justice Robinson, of Canada, Sir Chas. Lyell, Alfred Tennyson, Delacey Evans, Monckton Miles, etc. The Admiralty have awarded £10,000 to the salvors of the ship James Cheston.

FRANCE. The Senate and Legislature are convoked for July 2d, to negotiate a new loan of a hundred or a hundred and fifty millions of dollars. Louis Napoleon has been ill for two days, but has recovered. He fell two per cent, on the announcement of his illness. The Countess of Lavalette died at Paris on the 18th. Nineteen Hussars were court-martialed at Rouen, recently, for mutiny, and two were sentenced to be shot.

SPAIN. The disturbances at Santiago have been suppressed. We have no reliable statement respecting the Carlist insurrection. Russia is suspected as the instigator. Mr. Doyle has had his first interview with the Minister of Foreign Affairs and friendly remarks were exchanged. Lord Howden left Madrid on the 21st.

HOLLAND. Extra estimates are voted for the reorganization of the army. SWITZERLAND. The opening of the Federal Assembly is fixed for July 2d. ITALY. The Marquis of Aspeglio has been sent on a special mission from Sardinia to London. The Austrian Despatch, dated the 12th, proposes to Prussia that Prussia and Austria should come to an understanding as to a common course of conduct to be adopted by the two powers, in their communication to the Diet at Frankfurt.

DENMARK.

The Danish Diet is dissolved. Deluce forbids enlistments for foreign service, under penalty of eight years' imprisonment. AUSTRIA. The army is being disbanded. The reduction is great and rapid. LATEST NEWS. LONDON, 11 50 A. M.—Marselles, Friday night.—The English steamer Astrolagus has arrived, bringing news from Constantinople to the 16th of June. There has been a slight improvement in the coal trade since the 12th of June. The Russians attacked unsuccessfully the batteries of the besiegers. The general loss in the taking of the Mamelon and the Quarries is 4,000 men. Wheat is declining at Marselles.

Communication. We have lately been shown a new book, combining History and Geography, by Goodrich, our late Minister to France. Not only author has conveyed as much information, in a pleasing, comprehensive style, or infused more life, animation and pleasant past-time into the school room than this far-famed Peter Parley. Among some thirty volumes of his writings that we have examined, there are two of superior merit—his Common School History, and this last and best work, of History and Geography. To him who would wish to have an attention to consider an article to a parent who would desire to buy a good book for a son or daughter, or to the student that wishes a "Chart of Life and of the World," we would say we got this book. It can be had of an agent now canvassing the country. A TEACHER.

A COMMUNICATION. We publish the following communication, through the solicitation of a number of "old liners." It should not be looked upon as receiving our endorsement. We publish both sides of a question for public action. Mr. EDITORS: I notice in your paper a call for a meeting of the Whig County Committee, in Huntingdon, on the 4th of July. The object of the meeting, as stated by the Chairman, was to consider and determine what line of action the Whig Party of Huntingdon County should adopt in the present state of political affairs. The gentlemen whose names are given as members of the committee, are Dr. J. A. Shade, S. L. Glasgow, B. P. Lytle, W. Christy, J. K. McCahan, J. M. Leech, J. L. Lupton, and D. Blair Esq., Chairman. I have not been informed whether the committee met on the day appointed, or if so, what "line of action" was adopted for the Whig party of Huntingdon County. It is certainly very kind in gentlemen composing the committee, to take so deep an interest in the welfare of the party; as it is very well known that every man of them has long since left the Whig party, and now belong to that proscription order, called "Know Nothing." Whether the committee met on the day appointed, or if so, what "line of action" was adopted for the Whig party of Huntingdon County. It is certainly very kind in gentlemen composing the committee, to take so deep an interest in the welfare of the party; as it is very well known that every man of them has long since left the Whig party, and now belong to that proscription order, called "Know Nothing." Whether the committee met on the day appointed, or if so, what "line of action" was adopted for the Whig party of Huntingdon County.

Important to Business Men. The Star of the North says:—Of all acts passed by the late legislature, that which most interested the business community is the enactment of a portion of the British statute of frauds, which will require nearly all contracts to be in writing, and to be signed by the person who is designed to be held liable. In the following cases they will be entirely void if they depend only on verbal evidence: 1. Where it is designed to charge the defendant upon any special promise for the debt, default or misarrangement of another person. This will apply to all assumption where the engagement is collateral and not original. 2. Upon any contract or sale of lands, or any interest in or concerning them. A part of this same statute was adopted in 1772 which declared void all contracts for any interest in real estate for a longer term than three years. 3. Upon any agreement which is not to be performed within one year from the making thereof.

This act is to go into operation on the first of January next, and is to apply to all cases where the subject of the agreement exceeds \$20. It has long been in force in some states of the Union, and is adapted to a condition of society like that of England, and the Eastern states where all business men have a liberal commercial education. How it will work among young men after an apprenticeship start a family and shop upon "their own hook," and enter into business before they understand any of its details, remains to be seen.—Montgomery Ledger.

Shaving upon the Sabbath Declared Illegal. In the Police Court, this morning, Justice Russell delivered the opinion of the Court, in the case of E. C. Deaning, barber. In this case the defendant was charged, first with doing work on the Lord's Day, shaving other persons than himself, the same not being a work of necessity or charity, and with keeping open his work-house for the same purpose. On a former complaint, the defendant was acquitted on a technical point that his place of business was not a shop. In that decision he (Justice Russell) did not acquiesce. In the present case the first point was whether shaving was a work of necessity or charity. On this point the Justice of the Court were all agreed that it was. In shaving by a barber, or by a person upon the Sabbath is not a work of necessity or charity then is a person who shaves himself liable, and even the cooking of food upon that day is illegal. The exchange of ministers, the celebration of the marriage rite, or the performance of the funeral ceremony, might be held as an infringement of the Sabbath, but in the more liberal sentiment prevailing in modern times in regard to the observance of the Sabbath, and in consideration that he was aware that the most of those engaged in the business would greatly prefer to have their places closed, but that does not alter the law in the matter. In the decision of the point in regard to keeping open shops, Justice Rogers had doubts upon some parts of the decision, the result of the decision was that the defendant was ordered to be discharged.—Boston Traveller.

Doctor Deale—A Falsehood. The Democratic Union has on several occasions asserted that we charged the Presbyterians with having raised \$20,000 to procure the pardon of Dr. Deale, and its last issue in which we charged that it had been raised by the Reverend Messrs. CHAMBERS, ROOD, and other Presbyterians. The charge is simply a falsehood. We published an extract from one of our Philadelphia exchanges, stating that the money had been raised for that purpose,—shortly afterward we published a certificate duly signed by several prominent citizens of Philadelphia, that the extract was entirely untrue, which we immediately published. Messrs. CHAMBERS, ROOD, and others Presbyterians were never mentioned. What next Colonel? We shall not be astonished if you accuse us of saying that JOHN CHAMBERS and ANSON ROOD are in the penitentiary.—Telegraph.

A Discovery we have been waiting for.—To have to kill an ox in order to make a pair of boots is a clumsy thing; and we have waited some time for some invention which would supersede leather for the feet, and we are disappointed. A leather cement, so strong and adhesive that the boots and shoes are made with it, in which not a single stitch is seen or required, and the process of making so simple that every man may be his own boot-maker, at all events, his own boot-maker. THE PLACER said to exist in New York ten or to be some half dozen cases of an eruptive disease called Pustule Maligra. A few cases existed last year. It is characterized by the appearance of a pimple, rapidly increasing in size to that of an ordinary boil, with symptoms resembling those of a carbuncle, great fever and very severe constitutional disturbance.—One or two of the patients recovered, but they have generally been fatal. The disease is not a new disease, though infrequent here; and it is well known not to be a contagious character.

Miscellaneous.

Whatever may be Mr. Greeley's eccentricities of character, he is certainly entitled to rank as a "philosopher," even if he is of an original school of his own. We give an extract from a very amusing account he furnished the Tribune of his arrest and imprisonment in France. His conduct during the whole really annoying adventure exhibits a good deal of that civil heroism which constitutes a good citizen. And while multitudes will read and be vastly amused by the account, which these national exhibitions ought to sustain between active participants in their affairs, the press of England will at least vindicate the position of Greeley, on broader ground than the mere law of the case. It is worthy of remark that the arrest of many a man under the same or like circumstances would have been attended with a severe reprimand from the community, which these national exhibitions and the United States, aroused the martial spirit on both sides of the Atlantic, and perhaps have created a hot temporary of a day and a half's duration for a Vanderbilt steam fleet and George Law's rusty muskets. The whole American legation in Paris would have been required by an indignant press, to put the Emperor of France through a reprobation of special mission from Washington, if he didn't promise to behave himself in future, &c., &c. But with the Tribune "philosopher," there is no commotion beyond that incidental to the proceeding, and in treating of the affair itself he does it with the utmost equanimity and with resistless humor. In all this we have the exhibition of good—indeed excellent—analytical points of character, rising superior to the narrow, servile and stubborn waywardness of spirit by which the moral intellect is distorted and abused.

Important to Business Men. The Star of the North says:—Of all acts passed by the late legislature, that which most interested the business community is the enactment of a portion of the British statute of frauds, which will require nearly all contracts to be in writing, and to be signed by the person who is designed to be held liable. In the following cases they will be entirely void if they depend only on verbal evidence: 1. Where it is designed to charge the defendant upon any special promise for the debt, default or misarrangement of another person. This will apply to all assumption where the engagement is collateral and not original. 2. Upon any contract or sale of lands, or any interest in or concerning them. A part of this same statute was adopted in 1772 which declared void all contracts for any interest in real estate for a longer term than three years. 3. Upon any agreement which is not to be performed within one year from the making thereof.

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