

Foreign News.

Later from Europe.

ARRIVAL OF ATLANTIC BATTLE OF TCHERNAYA.

New York, Sept. 6.—The steamship Atlantic from Liverpool, with dates to Saturday, the 29th August, has just arrived. Her arrivals are a week later.

Two British ships had fired on Riga without effect. The squadron in the White Sea continues to destroy the stores of the enemy.

The British in the Sea of Azoff have blown up and sunk the Russian ships of war in Bratsk Bay, and burned the suburbs of that town.

The British gun boat Jasper had been wrecked in the Sea of Azoff, and the Russians had found the signal book.

Affairs before Sevastopol are quiet and unchanged. Affairs are also unchanged at Kars.

The Russian loss in the battle of Traktir Bridge, on the Tchernaya, was nearly 4000 killed and wounded, and of the allies 1000.—The Russians were not pursued across the river, but hold their former positions.

It is rumored that a rupture has occurred in the Austrian Cabinet.

A despatch from General La Marmora states that the number of killed and wounded in the Sardinian Campaign, at the battle of the Tchernaya, amounted to 6000.

St. Petersburg.—An imperial ukase orders the embodiment of the militia in eleven provinces, commencing on the 1st of October and finishing on the 1st of November, and in the proportion of 23 men to 1000 souls.

The Morning Post authentically confirms the statement as to Omar Bey's taking the command of the Sultan's forces in Asia.

A letter from Erzerum, dated the 31st ult., in the Monitor says:—“The last day received here from Kars are of July 24. On the 15th the Russians made a great demonstration against Kars, for the purpose of covering an enormous convoy of provisions on its way to their camp from Alexandropol. From that day to the 24th all has been quiet, only the town has been more closely invested.”

SIERGE OF SEVASTOPOL.

Gen. Simpson's latest despatch, (August 11th), states briefly that the army was successfully employed in strengthening the advanced works which are now so close to the enemy, that scarce any further advance can be made; that Major McDougal of the 93rd is taken prisoner, and that the health of the army, is on the whole, good, although cholera still continues to take several victims a day.

The Monitor adds:—“The artillery has again opened fire against Sevastopol. An error in a despatch led to the belief that another bombardment had commenced, but that was not the case. The fire referred to was from the batteries, which have powerfully contributed to facilitate our works of approach against the Malakov.”

THE BATTLE OF TRAKTIR BRIDGE ON THE TCHERNAYA.

Accounts are yet imperfect. The following are the despatches received:—Prince Gortschakoff telegraphs:—“Evening, August 16th.—Part of our troops crossed the Tchernaya and attacked the height of Tediouciene. Having encountered very considerable resistance, we after an obstinate fight, thought proper to retire to the right bank, where we awaited the advance of the enemy for four hours. As they did not move forward, we returned to our position. The loss is heavy on both sides.”

Gen. Simpson telegraphs:—“August 17th.—Prince Gortschakoff commanded in person.—Our loss is killed. Our allies have 600 prisoners. The Russian loss is greater than at first thought. Our batteries kept up a steady fire.”

Gen. Pelissier telegraphs, Aug. 17th.—11 P. M. In his attack yesterday the enemy threw forward five divisions, supported by 6000 cavalry, and twenty batteries of field artillery, with the determination of possessing the heights of Tediouciene. After having crossed the river at several places they had accumulated supplies of spades, tools, oak planks, beams and scaling ladders, all of which they left in their retreat.

As on all occasions our artillery fought most valiantly and successfully. An English battery on the rising bank of the Tchernaya, lent us powerful aid. The Russians left on the field 2500 dead, and 37 Russian officers and 1620 Russians wounded are now in our ambulances. Three Russian generals are killed, and we have more than 400 prisoners.—Our losses amount to 181 killed and 810 wounded.

Pelissier again telegraphs, Aug. 18th.—Prince Gortschakoff has asked for an armistice to bury the dead. Lieut. Gen. Reilly is killed. Aug. 19th, P. M.—It was necessary to continue the armistice demanded yesterday by the Russians from 5 A. M. to 2 P. M. to-day. The armistice return we could make give these results: Russians buried by the French, 2129; by the Russians, 1206; total, 3329. Signed: PELISSIER.

The French battle of Vienna has the following account of the battle of the Tchernaya:—“Prince Gortschakoff was informed that on the 13th, 14th and 15th, the French had collected considerable forces in the trenches, and that a general attack upon Karabelina was imminent. He resolved to profit by this circumstance. He attacked on the 16th to force the line of the Tchernaya, between Traktir and Zehrunun. At the head of 36,000 men, he surprised the Turks, broke the ranks of the Piedmontese, and alarmed the whole besieging army. The arrival of reserves turned the combat. Prince Gortschakoff having ascertained that the attack on Karabelina was not pending, gave the signal for retreat. The loss on both sides was considerable.”

DESTRUCTION OF RUSSIAN SHIPPING AT WASA.

Stockholm, Aug. 17.—Accounts received from Wasa state that some English cruisers had visited the place, and burned the magazines and vessels found there belonging to the English government.

The Finland papers report that the Russian loss at Swaborg was 40 killed and 160 wounded.

The Daily News says: “According to advices of very high character, the distress of the Russian troops at Sevastopol is so severe that the only evacuation of the southern side would not surprise those who are best acquainted with the real posture of affairs.”

The Pottsville, (Pa.) Journal states that one dark night last week, an engineer of a freight train on the Catawba Railroad, perceiving a light rapidly approaching, as he thought, upon the track.—He immediately stopped, and allowed permission to one of his men to investigate. He discovered that it was the signal light upon the rear of his own train, which from the great curvature of the road, showed full upon him. That was the fault of the road and not of the engineer. It is said that on one of the New Jersey railroads, a few weeks ago an engineer detected a light which he took to be a locomotive, and, fearing a collision, he jumped off. By the time he reached the ground he discovered that the light came from the full moon just rising!

A Texan editor, with great politeness states that at a sitting of the Court in San Antonio, 13 gentlemen were assigned places in the penitentiary.

General News.

The Fever at Norfolk and Portsmouth.

The News received from the South gives but little hope for an immediate abatement of the epidemic. Mayor Woodis, of Norfolk, fell a victim to the disease on Monday last. The Baltimore American, of yesterday, gives the following information:—

Dr. John Morris returned to this city yesterday morning from Norfolk, whither he had been for several days, and represents the condition of the city as deplorable in the extreme. There are more physicians in Norfolk, he says, than are necessary, but there is a great want of nurses, which it seems impossible to obtain. All the physicians of the city are attending to their business, but there is now no one to direct the affairs of the city, or enforce sanitary regulations.

Mayor Woodis died on Sunday, which left the city government without a head; there is no quarantines of the City Council or board of Health, nor is there any one to attend to anything except the Howard Association, and the whole time of that body is absorbed in distributing food to the population. The scenes witnessed by Dr. Morris, while in Norfolk, he says are indescribable. The stores are all closed, the market houses deserted, and out of a population of twenty thousand, there are only about eight thousand left, of which number there only three thousand white. Dr. M. visited a family on Sunday last, and found the wife lying in a dying condition on the bed, and the husband with blood vomit on the floor, without a friend to attend them, or a nurse to administer the necessary medicine. He made an effort to perform a surgical operation, but could not, and when he left they were both in the agonies of death. During the illness of Mayor Woodis there was not a citizen of Norfolk at his residence, and on the last night of his life two of the physicians remained with him. So great has been and so great continues the mortality that the people look at it and talk of it with apparent unbelief, and look upon the disease as a course for the death of a patient as surely as attacked. In the midst of this distress, those who own vehicles for public use have taken advantage of the times and refuse to physicians except at rates which the Howard Association cannot pay. Dr. M. states that the malaria is such that all the people, even those that are apparently healthy, but could not, and their eyes partake of a yellow hue. The air is but few paces to be seen in the streets, except those having charge of the hearse, and the physicians who are constantly going. It is impossible for any one to form any proper idea of the distress which prevails, and even those in comfortable circumstances are obliged to obtain their supplies from the Howard Association there being no other means of procuring it.

In Portsmouth there are better regulations, the authorities standing at their posts and doing all they can to relieve the afflicted. The city has been divided into seven districts, each of which has its own physicians, and the patients are made more comfortable than in Norfolk. The epidemic rages quite as severely as in Norfolk, but the physicians have more ready medical treatment. The average number of deaths is about twenty per day, and the number of new cases are as great per day as they have been any time since the epidemic broke out. Dr. M. states that he left because there were more physicians than are needed, but the authorities cannot tell those who are constantly arriving that they require no more medical help. Many of the physicians are young and inexperienced, though they might be very effective as nurses. All the people seem more or less indisposed, the malaria which fills the atmosphere producing a disagreeable fever in the head. There is now no hope of arresting the ravages of the disease, and it is thoroughly infected have become the cities that it will continue to rage until dispelled by frost, there being nothing else which can stay its progress.

Relief for the Yellow Fever Sufferers.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—In response to the application of the Norfolk Committee, the President, after consultation with the Cabinet, has ordered that the Commandant of the Coast Guard, and a division of the Coast Guard, be sent to Norfolk, and advance a month's pay to the employees, who wish to leave. An order has also been issued to the Commandant of other yards to employ such refugees. It is probable that other suggestions for the relief of sufferers will be made by the U. S. S. P.

Preserving Fruit.

A number of persons who have been putting up fruit in “air-tight cans” have stated to us that they are losing large quantities of it by fermentation, and inquire of us the cause of the difficulty. This cause may be in the imperfect manner of sealing and putting up the fruit, or it may arise from the defective form in which the cans are made. If the cans are properly constructed, it only remains to seal the fruit sufficiently, and to fill the cans so near the top as to leave the least possible amount of air in them, taking care that the moisture does not rise into the channel formed for the sealing material, and to close the cans with care. To do this, as we before stated the most expeditious and sure method is to first seal the fruit in a kettle, fill the cans, and set them into a vessel of boiling water, there to remain until the sealing is completed.

A MOTHER AND SON DROWNED.

A mother and son Broxton, in Middle county, Va., and a son nine years old, were drowned last Friday morning under the following circumstances, says the Sussex Herald:—The lad was making an effort to reach a hat that had fallen into the water, when he lost his equilibrium and was precipitated into the lake. A younger brother being present gave the alarm to the parents, which caused Mrs. Taylor to hasten to the place in a state of inconceivable fright. She immediately waded into the lake to reach her drowning child, but unfortunately went too far and was also drowning, when Mr. Taylor arrived at the place, which was but a few moments after she was drowned. He immediately plunged into the lake and swam to Mrs. Taylor, but being seized with a fit of cramp came near perishing with the others, but succeeded in reaching the shore again leaving his wife and son to the sad fate of drowning within a few feet of the shore.

WANTED TO DIE.

An athletic Irishman called at the office of the Health Commissioner in Baltimore, on Friday, and asked permission to go to Norfolk to nurse the sick. He stated that he was an entire stranger in the city without means and had vainly endeavored to procure employment; that he had walked from Pennsylvania and subsisted on fruit plucked by the roadside. He thought that if he could reach Norfolk the chances were that he would take the fever and die; which would put an end to all his earthly troubles. In consequence of a request to send no more, his application was rejected and he left the place, sorrowful that he could not have an opportunity to die.—There are many in the world in a like desperate condition, who are bewildered who deliberately desire to pass from among men to be numbered with the dead.

Execution of Rebels at Canton.

In our remarks on the retirement of the rebels from Sunchow, it is stated that the thousands of men brought to Canton as prisoners are now being decapitated at the rate of a hundred and fifty a day. That was the number, we are told, executed on Saturday last, a spectacle to which we were witness. The execution ground has before been described in this journal, and for all our readers it is not necessary to repeat that it is situated about one hundred yards from the river, at a distance of two miles or so below the factories. The ground is oblong, about one hundred and fifty feet in length, the entrance on the side nearest the river being about six feet. This is closed with bars during practical operations. At the grand entrance the ground is elevated to a considerable distance. The ground was covered with a muddy red mire, the result of the past day's work. There are no drains to take the blood away, nor is any substance used to slake it. One man was found digging holes for two crosses, on which, he said, four were to be tied and cut in pieces.

The execution had been fixed for noon. At half past eleven half a dozen men arrived with their knives, preceded by banners of rough deal wood boxes, decorated with bloody sides. These were the coffins. Unconscious was the general appearance of the soldiers and spectators, of whom, altogether, there may have been one hundred and fifty. The day was dull, a fresh breeze from the eastward carrying the stench away from foreigners, who, to the number of a dozen, had obtained admittance to the top of one of the houses on the far side of the street passing the entrance of this “field of blood.” At a quarter to twelve the first batch of ten prisoners arrived, specially followed by the rest in similar quantities. Each prisoner (having his hands tied behind his back, and labeled on the tail) appeared to be bound and thrust down in a wicker basket over which his chained legs dangled loosely, the body riding uncomfortably, and marked with a long paper tally, pasted on a slip of bamboo thrust between the prisoner's jacket and his back.—These “bamboo baskets,” slung with small cords, were carried on bamboo on the shoulders of two men. As the prisoners arrived, each was made to kneel with his face to the south. In a space of about 20 feet by 12 were counted as many as 70, ranged in half a dozen rows. At five minutes to twelve a white button mandarin arrived, and the two to be first cut in pieces were tied to the crosses. Whilst looking at this frightful process the execution commenced, and 20 or 30 must have been headless before we were aware of it. The only sound to be heard was a horrid creak—cheep—cheep, as the knives fell. One blow was sufficient for each, the head tumbling between the legs of the victim before it. As the sword falls, the blood gushing trunk springs forward, falls on the breast and is still forever.

In four minutes the decapitation was complete; and then on the other victims commenced the barbaric work to think of only is sufficiently barbaric. With a short sharp knife a slice was cut out from under each arm. A low suppressed fearful groan from each followed the operation of the weapon. Dexterous butchers, assiduous was taken successively by the operators from the calves, the thighs, and then from each breast. We may suppose, we hope, that by this time the sufferers were insensible to pain; but they were not, the knife was then stuck into the abdomen, which was ripped up to the breast bone, and the blade twisted round and round as the heart was separated from its holding. Up to this moment, having once set his eyes on the victim under torture, they had become fixed as by fascination but they could not look on the scene, and the line connecting ran through the brain, and it was with difficulty we could keep ourselves from falling. But this was not all the lashings there then, cut, and head, being tied by the tail to a limb of the cross, was separated from the body, which was then dismembered of hands and arms, feet and legs separately. After this the mandarin left the ground to return, however, with a man and a woman; the latter, it was said the wife of one of the rebels chief—the man a leader of some rank. The woman was cut up in the way we have described; for the man a more horrible punishment was decreed. He was flayed alive. We did not see this, but it was witnessed by the Sergeant of the Marines of the U. S. S. P.

The first insertion of the knife crosses the forehead, and the pulling of the flesh over the eyes, being most horrible.—Friend of China.

The Wheeler Slave Case.

The trial of Still, Ballard, and others, for riot, and an assault on Hon. Jno. Wheeler, was brought to a conclusion on Saturday.

Judge Kelley, after briefly stating the manner of forming a verdict to the jury, said:—“When Jane was brought here by Col. Wheeler, she and her children were as free as we are. We recognize the right of returning slaves who escape and come here—we must stand by and enforce the laws of our own State. I accept as part of my charge the laws as given you by the District Attorney.”

The judge then read the Act of 1780, and also the Act of March 30, 1847.

A man may bring his slave into this State, but he makes him a free man thereby, for he may not detain him any time whatever. A slave cannot, by virtue of the laws of this State, remain upon its soil. The object of the Act was to remove every law from the Statute Book from which ingenuity could make it appear, that slavery could in any way exist here.

A riot is a conspiracy, which the element of tumult, calculated to inspire terror. It requires three people, with a common intent and conduct that causes terror. I shall not recall the evidence, the facts are before you, and I do not desire men to go to the boat with a lawful purpose? did the woman desire their assistance? or did they forcibly abduct her? If she did want to go, you must judge of the amount of force used.

If you are satisfied that they only went to tell Jane she was free, and conduct her to a place of safety, and acted peacefully, you cannot find them guilty.

Republican Convention in Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 5.—The Republican State Convention assembled here to-day. There were about 3000 persons in attendance from different parts of the State. After a preliminary organization, a Committee on officers was appointed, who reported the Hon. Wm. Jessup, of Susquehanna, for President, with the usual number of Vice Presidents and Secretaries.—The Convention was addressed during the morning and afternoon, by several prominent speakers. The Committee appointed for the purpose, reported a series of resolutions opposed to the aggressions of Slavery, assuming that the question overshadows all others; declaring that Freedom is National and Slavery Sectional, and condemning the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. The resolutions were adopted by acclamation. No side issues were introduced. After the adoption of the resolutions the Convention was addressed by T. J. Bingham, of Allegheny, and Hon. L. D. Campbell, Member of Congress from Ohio.

Nine o'clock P. M.—The Convention is still in session, and has just nominated Passmore Williamson for Canal Commissioner, amid great enthusiasm.

Joshua Giddings is now addressing the Convention. It will probably adjourn to-night.

God Save the Commonwealth.



PROCLAMATION OF GENERAL ELECTION.

PURSUANT TO AN ACT OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, entitled “An Act relating to the election of this Commonwealth,” approved the second day of July, A. D. 1839, J. OSBORN GREENLAND, High Sheriff of the County of Huntingdon, in the State of Pennsylvania, do hereby make known and give notice to the electors of the County aforesaid, that a General Election will be held in said County of Huntingdon, on the SECOND TUESDAY (9th day) OF OCTOBER, 1855, at which time State and County Officers, as follows, will be elected:—

One Person to fill the office of Canal Commissioner of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Two Persons to represent the counties of Huntingdon and Blair in the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One Person to fill the office of Treasurer for the County of Huntingdon.

One Person to fill the office of County Commissioner for the County of Huntingdon.

One Person to fill the office of Director of the Poor, for the County of Huntingdon.

One Person to fill the office of Auditor for the County of Huntingdon.

One Person to fill the office of Coroner for the County of Huntingdon.

In pursuance of said Act, I also hereby make known and give notice, that in places of hold of the aforesaid General Election in the several election districts within the said county, are as follows:—

1st district, composed of Henderson township, and all that part of Walker township not in the 16th district, at the Court House in the Borough of Huntingdon.

2d district, composed of Dublin township, at Pleasant Hill school house, near Joseph Nelson in said township.

3d district, composed of so much of Warriorsmark township as is not included in the 19th district, at the School House adjoining the town of Warriorsmark.

4th district, composed of the township of Hopewell, at the School House at Rough and Ready Furnace, in said township.

5th district, composed of the township of Barree, at the house of James Livingston (formerly John Harper), in the town of Salsburg, in said township.

6th district, composed of the township of Shirley, at the house of D. Frazer, in Shirleysburg.

7th district, composed of Porter and Walker townships, and so much of West township as is included in the following boundaries, to wit: beginning at the south-west corner of Tobias Cauffman's farm on the bank of the little Juniata river, at the lower end of Jackson's narrows, thence in a north-easterly direction to the most southerly part of the farm owned by Michael Maguire, thence north 40 degrees west to the top of the mountain, and thence in a north-easterly direction, to intersect the line of the little Juniata river, thence down the same to the place of beginning, at the Public School House opposite the German Reformed Church in the borough of Alexandria.

8th district, composed of the township of Franklin, at the house of Jacob Matern, now occupied by G. W. Matern, in said township.

9th district, composed of Toll township, at the Union School House, near the Union Meeting House, in said township.

10th district, composed of Springfield township, at the School House near Hugh Madden's in said township.

11th district, composed of Union tp., at the School House near Ezekiel Curtis's, in said township.

12th district, composed of Brady township, at the School House known as the Centro School House in said township.

13th district, composed of Morris township, at the house now occupied by Abraham Moyer, (inn-keeper), late Alex. Lowry, Jr., in the village of Waterloo, in said township.

14th district, composed of that part of West tp., not included in the 7th district, at the Public School House on the farm now occupied by Miles Lewis, (formerly owned by James Ennis), in said township.

15th district, composed of that part of Walker township lying southwest of a line connecting the corner of the house at the Union township line, thence in a straight line, including said Corbin's house the corner of Porter township, on the Huntingdon and Woodcock valley road, at the house of Jacob Maguire, in said township.

16th district, composed of the township of Tod, at the Green School House in said tp.

bile of holding or exercising at the same time, the office or appointment of judge, inspector, or clerk of any election of this Commonwealth, and that no inspector, judge, or other officer of any such election, shall be then eligible to any office to be then voted for.

Also, that in the 14th section of the act of Assembly, entitled an “Act relating to elections and for other purposes,” approved, April 16, 1849, it is enacted that the aforesaid 13th section “shall not be construed as to prevent any militia officer or borough officer from serving as judge, inspector or clerk, for any general or special election in this Commonwealth.”

Pursuant to the provisions contained in the 67th section in the act aforesaid, the judges of the aforesaid districts shall respectively take charge of the certificate or return of the election of their respective districts, and produce them at a meeting of one judge from each district, at the Court House, in the Borough of Huntingdon, on the third day after the day of the election, being for the present year on Friday, the 12th day of October next, then and there to do and perform the duties required by law of said judges. Also, that where a judge by sickness or unavoidable accident, is unable to attend said meeting of judges, then the certificate of return aforesaid shall be taken charge of by one of the inspectors or clerks of the election of said district, and shall do and perform the duties required of said judge unable to attend.

Also, in the 61st section of said act, it is enacted that “every general and special election shall be opened between the hours of eight and ten in the forenoon, and shall continue without interruption or adjournment until seven o'clock in the evening when the polls shall be closed.”

Given under my hand at Huntingdon, the 10th day of September, 1855, and of the Independence of the U. States, the seventy-ninth.

JOSHUA GREENLAND, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Hunt., Sept. 10, 1855.

SPALDING & ROGERS' TWO CIRCUSES!

Consolidating their celebrated Floating Palace Circus! From their Palatial Amphitheatre, on the Mississippi and Ohio rivers, and their

NORTH AMERICAN CIRCUS! So celebrated North and East, into One Monster concern!

TWO COMPANIES Comprising the most distinguished NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN Performers, in the most INTERESTING AND FRIENDLY STRIFE! In presence of the Audience.

TWO SETS OF PERFORMERS! TWO SETS OF RING HORSES! SPECTACLE

THE MAGIC BULL! THE RINGING BRASS BAND! Driven in a triumphal procession to the moment of arrival in every place of Exhibition, by

DRIVEN BY ONE MAN! CHOATE'S STRING BAND!

TRICK PONIES! Dancing and War Horses! And everything else upon the same terms as the regular season.

M. L. LAKE, the celebrated Circus and Gymnasium first appearance here.

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RAILROAD HOURS.

Table with 4 columns: Train, P.M., A.M., P.M. Lists trains to and from Harrisburg, Philadelphia, and other locations.

WOODWARD'S MACHINE SHOP AND FRENCH

Corner of Germantown Road and New Market Streets, on the North Pennsylvania Rail Road, Philadelphia.

Constantly on hand or made to order, the following highly approved Flour Mill Machinery, Woodward's Patent Portable Mills and Smut Machines.

Johnston's Patent Iron Concave Bran Dusters. Stover's Patent Fuel Saving Corn Kilns. Pierson's Patent Barrel Hoop and Moulding Machines.

WARRANTED. The best Anchor Brand Bolting Cloth Bar & Calico Mill Stones. Corn, Cole and Plaster Crushers.

ALSO SOLE OWNER OF JOHNSTON'S PATENT CAST METAL CONCAVE BRAN DUSTER.

Warranted to take out of the off of every Bushel Ground, from 1 to 2 1/2 lbs. of standard flour, which could not be bolted out on account of the electrical adhesion to the Bran.

NOTICE.—I hereby warn all persons against infringing my rights, secured by Letters Patent as above, as I will prosecute all persons making, selling, or using any Bran Dusters with an Iron or Cast Metal Concave in violation of the Letters Patent of Joseph Johnston, dated April 24th, 1854.

THOMAS B. WOODWARD, Proprietor, N. B.—State and County Patent Rights for all the above Machines for Sale. August 29, 1855.

FILES AND RASPS, NEW STREET FILE WORKS, PHILADELPHIA.

The subscriber is constantly manufacturing Files and Rasps of superior quality and at the lowest prices, equal to the best imported goods and much cheaper.

Manufacturers and Mechanics can have their old files re-cut and made equal to new, at about half the original cost. Flat 12 inches \$2.00 per dozen; Flat 14 inches \$2.75 per dozen; Saw-files, half round, Millsaw and other files in proportion. Single files and fractional parts of dozens charged at the same rates, and warranted satisfactory.

J. B. SMITH, No. 61 New Street between Race & Vine & Second and Third Sts. Philadelphia. Aug. 22, 1855.—3m.

Chambersburg & Mt. Union STAGE LINE REVIVED.

The undersigned aware that a suspension of the line of Stages over the road between Chambersburg and Mt. Union, cannot be but disadvantageous to a large section to the country, has endeavored to run a line of Stages between the two points. Good Horses and comfortable Stages have been placed on the route, and experienced and trusty drivers will be engaged to run the Coaches. The proprietors of the line, confident that it will be for their mutual advantage. Every attention necessary will be given, and the running of the Stages will be regular.

Stages leave Mt. Union, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday evenings, arriving at Chambersburg the next day at 2 o'clock. Returning, leave Chambersburg the same night at 10 o'clock, arriving at Mt. Union early the following morning in time for the Cows, Stages stop at Shirleyburg, Orbistonia, Shale Gap, Burnt Cabins, Fannetsburg, Horse Valley, Strasburg and Keefer's store.

Fare through \$3.00 to intermediate points in proportion. JOHN JAMISON, August 22, 1855.—1f.

BOOKS! BOOKS!!

25,000 VOLUMES of new and popular books embracing every variety to be had in Boston, New York and Philadelphia—the subscriber has just received and offers for sale extremely low. His stock of STATIONARY is of great variety and superior quality as follows:—Books, Letters, Note and Wrapping Paper. Envelopes of every kind; Gold and Steel Pens, Portmonies, Pocket Books, Pen Knives, Pocket Knives, &c. School Books of every kind used in the country, at wholesale and retail prices.

1000 LACES WALL PAPER of the latest and prettiest styles, just received and for sale at Philadelphia retail prices. All the above stock the public will find it to their interest to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to give satisfaction to every customer. Store opposite Whittaker's Hotel, Railroad street.

WM. COLON, Huntingdon, April 10, 1855.—1f.

Persons knowing themselves indebted to the late firm of Frank and Neff of Marklesburg, either by note, book, or any unsettled account, are hereby notified that if settlement is not made on or before the 1st day of November, their accounts will be placed in the hands of proper officers for collection.

ANDREW G. NEFF, Aug. 22, 1855.—1m.