Foreign News.

Later from Europe.

ARRIVAL *of the* AMERICA.

Great News from the Crimea.

Destruction of Sebastopol.

30,000 MEN KILLED.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—By the United States mail steamship Washington, Capt. Connelly, from Bremen and Southampton, we receive English despatches and newspapers to the 11th inst. She brings 230 passengers.

The steamship America arrived at Liverpool on the 9th inst.

The Washington brings the important intelligence of the "*Fall of Sevastopol!*" On the 8th inst. the allied forces attacked the defences of Sevastopol; and the French succeeded in gaining possession of the Malakoff. The English, who attempted the Redan, were not successful. During the night, the Russians began to sink their ships, blow up their magazines, and burn their city, and on the following morning Sevastopol was evacuated, and the communication between the north fort and the town broken off.

The following telegraphic despatch, received by Lord Panmure from Gen. Simpson, appeared in the English morning journals of the 11th, instant: "Sevastopol is in possession of the Allies. The enemy, during the night and morning, evacuated the south side, after exploding their magazines and setting fire to the whole of the town. All the men-of-war were burnt during the night, with the exception of three steamers, which were playing about the harbor. The bridge communicating with the north side is broken." Gen. Simpson regrets that the casualities in the attempt on the Redan were somewhat heavy, but there was no general officer killed.

In a suppliment of the Moniteur the following telegraphic despatch, received by the French government from Gen. Pelissier, appears: Karabelnia, the south part of Sevastopol, no longer exists. The enemy, perceiving our solid occupation of the Malakoff, decided upon consuming the place after having destroyed and blown up by mines nearly all the defences. Having passed the night in the midst of my troops, I can assure you that everything in the Karabelnia is blown up, and from what I could see, the same must be the case in front of our left line of attack. This immence success does the greatest honor to our troops. Everything is quiet on the Tchernaya.

The assault on the Malakoff was at noon of the 8th inst. The redoubts and the Redan, of Careening bay were carried by storm by the French soldiers, with admirable intrepidity to the shouts of Viel' Emperor. The Redan of Careening bay was not tenable, owing to the heavy fire of artillery which was poured upon the first occupiers of that work. On beholding the French eagles floating on the Malakoff Gen. de Sulls made two attacks on the Central Bastion, but did not succeed. The French troops returned to their trenches. The losses were serious.

The plan of the battle appears to have been as follows:—The place was attacked in four directions. The British troops attempted the storming of the Redan, the French attacked the Malakoff. The extreme right of the French made a diversion on the little Redan, and a united attack of the English, and French, and Sardinians was made on the Central Battery. All the attacks were made simultaneously with great spirit and energy; but the one which was most eminently successful, was led by Gen. Bosquet and Gen. M'Mahon on the Malakoff. Both the Redan and Central Baston were at times in the hands of the storming parties, but so accurately did the guns of the Russians cover these, that as soon as the English had gained possession of them it was found impossible to hold them.

The following despatch is from Prince Gortschakoff, and it is dated the night of the 9th.—The garrison of Sevastopol, after sustaining an infernal fire, repulsed his assaults, but did not drive the enemy from the Malakoff Tower.—Our brave troops, who resisted to the last extremity, are now crossing over to the northern part of Sevastopl. The enemy found nothing in the southern part but blood stained ruins On the 9th of September the passage to the northern side was accomplished, with the loss of 100 men. We left, I regret to say, 600 men previously wounded, on the southern side.

The intelligence of the fall of Sevastopol was received in London with demonstrations of great joy. At the various theatres and places of public amusement, the fact was officially announced, and the bands at each place immediately played the national anthems of England and France, throughout England demonstrations were general.

The English loss in the assault on the Redan is estimated at 2000 killed and wounded.

The funeral of the late Feargus O'Connor took place at Kensil Green Cemetary, on the afternoon of the 10th inst., and was attended by a large multitude of his friends, and the supporters of his political principles. A complimentary address was delivered by Mr. Jones late of Liverpool, to the people assembled around his grave. It was estimated that not less than from 15,000 to 20,000 persons were present at the Cemetery, all of whom quietly separated at the close of the proceedings.

On the night of the 8th inst., whilst the Emperor of the French was at the door of the theatre Italien, at the moment the carriage containing the Ladies of Honor of the Empress stopped at the entrance of the theatre, an individual who was standing in the *trotoir* discharged, without taking aim, two pocket-pistols at the carriage. No one was struck. The man, who had more the appearance of a maniac than an assassin, was immediately arrested is Bellemarre. He is about 22 years of age, and was born at Rouen. When 16 years of age he was sentenced to two years imprisonment for swindling.

[*From the London Times of the 12th inst.*]

Military Consequences of the Victory.

The first question which presents itself to our consideration, after we have given utterance to these feelings of exultation of the siege Sebastopol excites at this moment throughout the empire, relates to the military consequences of this victory, and to the strategical measures best calculated to bring the campaign and the war to a speedy and triumphant termination. A tremendous blow has been struck at the military power and fame of Russia, and her naval forces in the Black Sea have been annihilated.

The courage, the preservance, and the incessant labors of the Allied armies have already disposed of the arrangement of those who contended that Sebastopol was impregnible until it should be invested, and that the Russian soldiers were invincible within its redoubts. It now appears Admiral Bruat's despatch that the mortar boats of both squadrons took part in the attack, and threw shells against the marine batteries, so that, from the heights of Inkerman to Streleizka bay, the whole foretress was encompassed with a storm of fire, an enormous numbers of men must have been engaged in the works.

Nevertheless, upon the final establishment of Gen. Bosquet's division of the French army in the Malakoff Tower, Prince Gorschakoff instantly proceed to execute a pre-arranged plan for the destruction and evacuation of the town. All that night the harbor was illuminated with the lurid glare of burning ships, and from time to time the explosion of the vast magazines rent asunder enormous piles of masonry, while an all-devouring conflagration swept like the scourge of Heaven over the devastated city. Sebastopol has perished, like Moscow, by the hands of her defenders, while her successful assailants witnessed the awful spectacle unscathed.

Means of retreat had been secured by a long bridge of rafts across the great harbor, and for many hours large masses of troops were removed by this passage to the northern side but at eight o'clock on the morning of the 9th, this communication was stopped, the whole of the works and town being evacuated. If, as is probable, any of the Russian remained on the south bank after that hour, they must either have perished in the fire, or fallen into the hands of the besiegers. About 500 of the wounded, we know remained in the Fort St. Paul, and for them an armistice was asked; but with their accustomed indifference to the preservation of life and property, the Russians were determined to destroy the city rather than to capitulate, and they executed their design.

The position of Prince Gortschakoff's army, after the main body had effected its retreat across the harbor, was, therefore, as follows:—His extreme right, consisting of the corps most actively engaged in the defence of the place, rests upon the Severnia work, or Star Fort, and holds the strongly intrenched positions on the north shore, where, no doubt, considerable preparations have been made for this emergency. His centre covers the Belbeck, and is protected in front by the fieldworks thrown up along the ridge of Inkerman. His left wing consists of Liprandi's corps, occupying the ground from Mackenzies Farm to the heights of Altoder on the Backshiserai road.

The mere occupation of the north side of the port is a barren advantage, for, though it might hold a garrison, it cannot shelter a defeated army; and it is obvious that after the failure of the main object, all the ability and generalship of the Russians will be required to save the whole body of their forces in the Crimea from destruction. We therefore infer that the northern forts will either be held for a time by a limited garrison, or, more probably, altogether abandoned, in the hope of saving the army.

Prince Gortschakoff's plan of campaign has long since been made; judging, therefore from the accustomed tactics of the Russian army, as well as from the extreme difficulty of his present position, we incline to the opinion that he will adopt the course of a general and immediate retreat. To hold the Crimea without Sevastopol, and even after the harbor of Sevastopol itself, has been transformed by conquest into the base of operations of the invading armies, would be a bootless and unprofitable task, and the danger is greatly aggravated by the fact that the whole body of the Allies, with unlimited means of naval transport at their command, will shortly be at liberty to advance upon any part of the Peninsula which is accessible from the coast.

These immediate consequences of their own success in the siege operations must have been considered by the allied Generals, and the moment is now arrived when they may proceed to open the campaign of which the reduction of Sevastopol was the first preliminary. That field operations of this nature have long been contemplated by the allied Governments, is obvious from the large cavalry force they have continued to send to the Crimea. The British army alone can bring upwards of 3000 sabres and lances into the field, and the French cavalry is still more numerous and impatient of the inaction to which it has hitherto been condemned.

Fighting, as they are, in closed lists, without the means of escape, the defeated Russian army should be compelled to lay down its arms, or to fight a general action, which would crown the series of our successes by a still more decisive victory. The peninsula itself is besieged and well nigh invested by our fleets and armies and if the command of a single road be lost, the whole line by which supplies and communications can reach the Russians, is gone. Such we take to be the relative position of the belligerents in the Crimea, and, with the means of action at the disposal of the French and English Generals, we have confident hopes of a glorious result.

FRANCE.

The Paris correspondent of the Times, under date of the 9th, gives the following account of the attempt to assassinate Napoleon:—At the moment the carriage in which were the ladies of honor of her Majesty the Empress, stopped in front of the theatre, an individual standing on the foot pavement opposite fired, without taking aim, two small pocket-pistols at the carriage. No one was hit. This person, who appeared to be a maniac rather than an assassin, was immediately arrested.

The name of the individual arrested is Bellemarre. He is about 22 years of age, and was born at Rouen. When he was 16 he was sentenced to two years' imprisonment for swindling. At the expiration of two months the Emperor then President of the Republic, commuted his sentence.

He pretends to have afterwards taken an active part in the events of the 2d of December, to have fought behind one of the barricades of the Rue Rambuteau. At that time placards, having in large characters "Motives for the Condemnation to Death of Louis Napoleon,"—were seized by the police. During the examination Bellemarre declared himself to be the author of those placards. He was sentenced by default to two years' imprisonment, and was transferred to the Belle Isle.

Since he left prison, in February last, he lived at Paris under a false name, and had accepted an appointment as clerk to M. Jeanne, constable.

He had taken up a position at the entrance of the Rue Marsollier, on the foot pavement opposite to the entrance of the theatre, and he fired his two pistols at the moment when the cries Vive l'Empereur made him fancy that the carriage which contained the ladies of honor of the Empress was that of his Majesty.

A city policeman on duty at this point instantly pulled down the assassin's arm, and captured him at once. Bellemarre was first taken to the police office at the Italian Theatre, and at once M. Pietri, Prefect of the Police presiding, a first statement was drawn up by the Commissary of Police of the District. The assassin is locked up in a cell at the Conciergerie where he is undergoing an examination.

His Majesty, the Emperor, on his entrance into the theatre, where the news of this criminal attempt was immediately known, was greeted with shouts of "Vive l'Empereur!" and by rounds of applause, which were renewed at intervals.

BY STEAMER AMERICA.

HALIFAX, Sept. 27.—The Royal Mail steamship America, Capt. Lang, arrived here at an early hour this afternoon, and will be due at Boston about two o'clock, P. M., on Friday.

The America brings Liverpool advices to the 15th inst., one week later than those received by the Baltic.

The Collins steamship Pacific, Capt. Nye, from New York at noon on the 5th inst., arrived at Liverpool at noon on Saturday, the 15th—passage 9 days 19 hours, mean time.

The Vanderbuilt steamship North Star arrived at Havre on the 12th inst.

The steamship Washington sailed from Northampton, for New York, on the 12th.

THE WAR.

The news by the America confirms the accounts of the fall of the south side of Sevastopol, brought out by the Washington, by which but few details are yet added.

On Saturday, the 8th being twelve months since the landing in the Crimea and three hundred and sixty days since the opening of the siege batteries, a final and victorious assault was made on the Malakoff. The assault was preceded by a terrific bombardment; and a despatch from Gortschakoff, permitted to transpire at Vienna and Berlin, saying "Our works suffer," prepared the public for the result. Precisely at noon on the 8th the whole disposable force of the besieging armies moved forward in a four-fold attack.

The extreme right of the French attack was directed against the little Redan, which they carried, but which they had to abandon in consequence of the fierce charge made by the Russians. The second and principal assault of the French was against the Malakoff, which, after six repulses, they carried by storm, and decided the fate of the day. A third attack made by the British against the Great Redan completely failed, for although they succeeded in gaining temporary possession of the salient angle on the work, they were speedily driven back and the British loss is numbered at 2000 killed and wounded. The fourth portion of the assault was made by the French under De Salles, against the central battery, but also failed.

The other events of the siege are embraced in the following official despatches:

THE CRIMEA, Sept. 8.—The Allied forces attacked the defences of Sevastopol this day, at 12 o'clock. The assault on Malakoff has been successful, and the work is in possession of the French.

OPERATIONS IN THE SEA OF AZOFF.

A despatch from the Sea of Azoff states that the Allies were doing immense damage to the Russian vessels and merchandise along the coast. The fisheries were almost destroyed.—The damage is estimated at several millions of francs.

Two British steamers were about ascending the Gulf of Oukiouk, to destroy the government stores collected on the coast.

FRANCE.

Bellemarre, the would-be assassin, is undoubtedly a maniac, and will not be tried. He will be sent to the lunatic hospital.

The Emperor was to leave Paris on Tuesday, the 18th, for the camp at Saint Omer, to review the troops destined for the Crimea.

DENMARK.

A letter dated Berlin, August 4th says Austria is said to have offered her mediation to Denmark in her difference with the United States. Doubts are entertained as to whether the United States will consent to the compromise which Denmarks intends proposing, of lowering the Sound duties generally, but Prussia would be quite disposed to accept it.

The Paris Debats has an editorial discussion whether Sevastopol is tenable by the Allies, while the Russians are masters of the forts on the north side, fronting the sea, and assert that it is quite tenable. The possession of fort Chorsone and Balaklava superceding the necessity of entering the harbor. The Russian armies will probably continue in observation within their strong positions until the Allies make some movement; hence all the speculation as to the plan of the campaign must be imaginary.

RUSSIA.

A telegraphic despatch from St. Petersburg states that the Czar intends leaving there on the 13th for Moscow. At Warsaw he will be attended by Count Nesselrode, who will, it is thought arrange an interview for him with the King of Prussia.

THE LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

LONDON, Staturday morning, Sept. 15.—The Paris correspondence says it is reported that 25,000 troops embarked at Balaklava for the north of Sevastopol, and also that the Russians were in full retreat towards Perekop.

A despatch from Dantzic, dated the 14th, says, the blockading ships are expected to be ordered home immediately.

It is rumored in the Clubs to-day, that the Allies found 1200 guns in Sevastopol, and also that the Russians were falling back on Backsha Serai, but the French rumors say the Russians still contestibly hold the north side of Sevastopol, and will to the last extremity.

It is also rumored in Paris, that the Allied Admirals have decided that it is not expedient to enter the harbor of Sevastopol until Fort Constantine is silenced.

It is probable that the Allies will attack Fort Constantine from Fort Alexander and Artillery Bay.

Prince Frederick of Prussia is on a visit to the Queen.

The London Times suggests the celebration of a day of national thanksgiving, on account of the fall of Sevastopol.

$1 000.—SOLD IN TWO DAYS!—*Triumph Complete!!*—Why is it that the Ex-Governor of Maryland, also the President of one of the Banks at Frederick City, urged the Doctors there to procure it? Why has a large cash order this week come from such men as Messrs. Peel & Stevens, wholesale Druggists of Alexandria, Va., and by the very next mail, an order, (the third time in four weeks) from Mr. Pierpoint, and from Messrs. Cook & Co., of same place, and by the very same mail a fourth order from Messers. Hopper & Wilmer of Centreville, Md., (where a short time since such an excitement sprung up from some remarkable cures made there by Prof. C. DeGrath's (genuine) Electric Oil, from 39 South Eighth Street, Philadelphia, a few doors south of Chesnut street? How is it that the editor of Erie Observer, was cured in two days of rheumatisms in his back of three years' duration; and Mr. Brady, of Harrisburg of Paralysis? Why and how was it that the other day Mr George Weis, 227 Eager street Baltimore, two doors from St. James' church, was cured of palsied hands of long standing, also the late case of a lady in Philadelphia, cured of spinal curvature, and another of Prolapsus Uteri, a complete, radical cure? Ask them. Why do such men as Mesrs. G. N. & W. H. Williams, wholesale Druggists, of Syracuse N. Y., write, August 30th, that—"your Electric Oil proves more beneficial than any other preparations we have ever heard of," &c.

Yours, G. N. & W. H. WILLIAMS.

Why has Joseph Osborn, Esq., of Auburn, written, now the third time that "Prof. DeGrath's Electric Oil is selling very fast, and making great cures never before accomplished here?" Why did John Rux, Esq., send, the 2d inst., a gold dollar in a letter from Double Bridges, Va., for a bottle, on the recommendation of Wm. Arvin, Esq., of the same place who got some a short time since for the Gout, and was cured? Why is it that every one speaks of it as "a wonderful curative," and is this not the real cause of more selling at retail, in Philadelphia alone, than is sold of Dr. Jayne's medicines, or five of any others? Why is it that a Physician of large practice used it on the paralyzed limbs of his boy, after using everything else? Simply because the genuine "Electroic Oil," from the office of Prof. DeGrath, effectually cures paralysis. Why and how is it that over $500 has been sold in Washington, D. C. during about six weeks, and over $1000 worth in Baltimore in the same time? Why do Messrs Morris & Co., of York, Pa., (one of the finest Drug houses in the State,) and John Wyeth, Esq., of Harrisburg, Pa., sell so much, when they have any quantity of all sorts of other medicines right by the side of the "Electric Oil?" Simply because nothing else will answer the purpose that the Oil does. Let the skeptical ask the numerous cases of almost hopeless patients, if anything could be more agreeable in use, or more effectual in its results—some after having expended hundreds of dollars on various former treatment, with nothing but discouragement and despair for their trouble. Why is it that other medicines have advertisements piled up column high, in all the papers while Professor De Grath's 'Electric Oil' is only noticed at a simle expense not to exceed $15 to $20 a day? Why is it that two physicians are daily employed in the office, applying the (genuine) "Electric Oil" to patients afflicted with Tetter, Palsy (and it is warrented for this).—Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Headache, Old Sores and Bruises, Wounds, Cuts, Sprains and Injuries, Sore Breast and side; also all kinds of painful complaints. Although a cure is warrented, yet not more than one bottle has ever been returned; and that was a case of total deafness, of 16 years' standing. Of course nature could not restore such a case, with whatever help.

N. B.—An educated Doctor always in attendance and ladies may, if they desire it consult with a lady by dropping a line to the office of

PROF. C. DEGRATH,
39 S. Eighth street, Phila.,
3 doors South of Chesnut st.

Price. 50 cts, 75 cts., and $1.

P. S.—Five dollars reward will be paid for the arrest of a low scamp, a Jew peddler, who copied, on a dirty sheet, some of Prof. De Grath's bills; and as the originals are copyrighted, he is liable to the law.

Remember the No., 39 S. Eighth st., Phiada.

Thomas Read & Son, Huntingdon, Hunt. Co. R. Barnwell, Montgomery, Blair co., W. G. Murray, Hollidaysburg, Blair co., Condron & McCoy, Frankstown, Blair co., J. H. Horner & Co., Waterstreet, Hunt. co., Wm. Moore, Alexandria, Hunt. co.

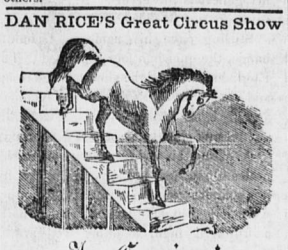
Sept. 26, 1855.

ANOTHER INSTANT CURE.

I, John, Williamson, Attorney at Law, Huntingdon, Pa., do certify that Prof. De Grath's Electric Oil is infallible for Rheumatic Pains.

My wife who for some time past has been greatly afflicted and unable to walk has been restored by the application of this oil almost instantaneously and I can cheerfully recommend it to others.

DAN RICE'S Great Circus Show



Is Coming!

Dan Rice respectfully announces to the citizens of this vicinity, that his great Equestrian Establishment and trained animals combined, as organized for 1855 will have the honor of appearing before them at HUNTINGDON on Monday October 8th.

☞ Admission 25 cents. Performance commences at 2 and 7 o'clock, P. M. The three great features distinguish

DAN RICE'S GREAT SHOW

from every other exhibition in the country, are as follows:

1. *The Brilliant Array of Professional Talent.*
2. *The Beautiful Stud of Horses, Ponies and Mules.*
3. *The most perfectly trained Wild Animals ever exhibited*

Among the Equestrian Talent, the following eminent artists will appear:

MRS. DAN RICE,

in her great Menege Act, is a feature which challenges the most enthusiastic admiration of all who witness it. The rapid evolutions and fearful leaping excite a deep and thrilling interest in the scene. The justly celebrated and beautiful Equestrienne,

MADLLE FRANK VICK,

Mad'lle Jonta, the vocalist—Mad'lle Georgian.

F. H. Boston, the Great Six and Eight Horse Rider and Mitre de Cirque.

Young Jean Johnson, the Roscius of the Arena, Tight Rope Dancer, Scene Rider and best general performer now living.

W. O. Dale, the Champion Vaulter, being the only one who has thrown 100 consecutive somersets.

O. Richardson, the only person executing the feat of the Revolving Globe in mid air, Surla Perche Equipoise.

Charles Noyse, the little Giant.

Jacob Showles, whose numerous Acrobatic Feats have placed him in the front rank of his profession. Wm. Walker the Great Equilibrits and Gymast, on the Cord Volant. Master Charles Read, the Infant Prodigy, with Dan Rice, and his counterpart, Little Mike Lipman. In his Zoological Collection will be found the stupendous and magnificent Elephant Lalla Rookh, who, among other feats and sagacious tricks, has been taught to walk the tight rope.

DAN RICE will convince the public there will be nothing done at his Exhibition but what is novel, wonderful, and morally instructive.—During each exhibition, DAN RICE will introduce his Thorough Bred Horse, Excelsior, and the famous pair of educated mules, taught to perform some of the most laughable and incredible feats of sagacity. Besides these will be exhibited the most extraordinary performances of the largest and most perfectly trained Australian Bear ever captured. This ferocious and hitherto untamable beast is performed with the most perfect address by his keeper, the famous Loveal by whom he was brought to this country. The weight of this bear is near 2,000 pounds. Besides all the splendid achievements of DAN'S Dancing Horse, Trick Ponies, and performing Mules. A Brilliant Coronet Band, (silver instruments) in their beautiful Band Carriage, drawn by highly caparisoned Horses, unhesitatingly pronounced the first and most accomplished in America, and led by the mighty Sig. ROSSINI, will head the Grand Procession, and pass through the principal streets at 10 o'clock, A. M., on the day of Exhibition. This Company Exhibits at Lewistown Saturday Oct., 6th Tyrone Tuesday Oct., 9th C. H. CASTLE,

September 26 —2t. Agent.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon County, there will be exposed to public sale, in CASSVILLE, on

Thursday, 25th day October next,

A FARM OF 120 ACRES OF LAND, adjoining Cassville, partly in a good state of cultivation.

A FARM OF 200 ACRES, more or less, about 2 miles from Cassville, with large Stone House, Saw Mill, and other improvements.

ALSO, two point Lots in the borough of Cassville.

ALSO—At the same time and place, the one undivided half of a tract of Coal Land, situate on Broad Top, Hunt., Co., containing 55 acres, more or less, known as the "Rhodes' tract."

TERMS:—One third of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of the sale at the November Court following, and the remainder in two equal annual payments, with interest, secured on the property in the usual manner.

DAVID CLARKSON, *Trustee*,
Estate of Robert Speer, Dec'd.

Sept. 26, 1855.—4t.

CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES, plain and fancy, at very low prices, at the store of GEO. GWIN.

WHEAT by the bushel and Flour by the barrel for sale at the cheap new Store of CUNNINGHAM & DUNN.

DRIED APPLES, peeled and unpeeled just received and for sale by CUNNINGHAM & DUNN.

PURE White Lead just received and for sale by CUNNINGHAM & DUNN.

Horse Shoe and Nail rod Iron, just received and for sale by CUNNINGHAM & DUNN.

CROCKERY—A well-selected lot of Earthen Ware, for sale by CUNNINGHAM & DUNN.

Nails and spikes. A general assortment by CUNNINGHAM & DUNN

SILVER Butter Knives, and Salt Spoons, at E. Snare's Cheap Jewelry Store,

PARASOLS of the very best quality from 75 to 350 each for sale by J. & W. SAXTON.

GEO. GWIN

Will sell off his summer stock of dress goods at reduced prices.

JOSEPH DOUGLASS, in McConnellstown has constantly on hand, ready made rifles, and is prepared to make and repair Guns of all kinds at the shortest notice.

April 23, 1855-1y.

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 elections of this Commonwealth," approved the second day of July, A. D. 1839, I, JOSHUA 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 the places of holding 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's 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 Saulsburg, in said township.

6th district, composed of the township of Shirley, at the house of D. Fraker, 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 southernly part of the farm owned by Michael Maguire, thence north 40 degrees west to the top of Tussey's mountain, to intersect the line of Franklin township, thence along said line to little Juniata river, thence down the same to the place of beginning, at the Public School House opposite the German Reform Church in the borough of Alexandria.

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

9th district, composed of Tell 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 Ezekial Corbin's, in said township.

12th district, composed of Brady township, at the School House known as the Centre 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 Waterstreet, 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 commencing opposite David Corbin's House, at the Union township line, thence in a straight line, including said Corbin's house to the corner of Porter township, on the Huntingdon and Woodcock valley road, at the house of Jacob Magahy, in said township.

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

17th district, composed of that part of West tp., on the south east side of Warrior ridge, beginning at the line of West and Henderson townships, at the foot of said Ridge, to the line of Barree tp., thence by the division line of Barree and West townships, to the summit of Stone mountain, to intersect the line of Henderson and West townships, thence by said line to place of beginning, a the house now occupied by Benj. Corbin, on Murry's Run.

18th district, composed of Cromwell tp., at the house now occupied by David Etnire, in Orbisonia.

19th district, composed of the Borough of Birmingham, with the several tracts of land near to and attached to the same, now owned and occupied by Thomas M. Owens, John K. McCahan, A. Roberson, John Gensimer and Wm. Gensimer, the tract of land now owned by Geo. & John Shoenberger, known as the Porter tract, is annexed to said district, situate in the township of Warriorsmark, at the public school house in said Borough.

20th district, composed of Cass township, at the public school house in Cassville, in said tp.

21st district, composed of Jackson township, at the house of Robert Barr, now occupied by John Hirst, at McAlevy's Fort, in said tp.

22d district, composed of Clay township, at the house of Josh. Shore, at the Three Springs in said township.

23d district, composed of the township of Penn, at the public school house in Marklesburg, in said township.

24th district, composed of that part of Shirley township, lying and being within the following described boundaries, to wit: Beginning at the intersection of Union and Shirley township lines with the Juniata river, on the south side thereof; thence along said Union township line for the distance of three miles from said river; thence eastwardly by a straight line to the point where the main from Eby's mill to Germany Valley, crosses the summit of Sandy Ridge;—thence northwardly along the summit of Sandy Ridge to the river Juniata, and thence up said river to the place of beginning; at the public School House in Mount Union, in said district.

25th district, composed of the Borough of Huntingdon, at the Court House is said borough.

I also make known and give notice, as in and by the 13th section of the aforesaid act, I am directed, "that every person, except justices of the peace, who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the government of the United States, or of this State, or of any city or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or agent, who is or shall be employed under the legislative, executive or the judiciary department of this State, or of the U. States, or any city or incorporated district, and also, that every member of Congress and of the State Legislature, and of the select or common council of any city, commissioners of any incorporated district, is by law incapable 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 executions 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's Office, } *Sheriff.*
Hunt., Sept. 10, 1855.

Lewistown Advertisements.

NEW AND DESIRABLE

PARLOR STOVES.

OF beautiful patterns and elegant designs, altogether surpassing in practical use and style the Parlor and Room Stoves sold here for the last four years, among which will be found the Opal Parlor Stove, open and close fronts; the Jewel Parlor stove, the most beautiful coal stove in the market; the Fairy Queen Air-tight for wood; this stove is the admiration of all who have seen it—it is (in appearance) indeed a Fairy Queen; the Hunter's Air-tight Franklin; the Room Parlor; the Room Franklin; the Floral Air-tight Parlor and Franklin; the Metropolitan Coal Burner—this stove is symmetrical in shape, splendidly ornamented and unrivalled in its capacity for throwing out heat with small amount of fuel; the Roman, Grecian and Philadelphian six plates, from 16 to 32 inches in length, for wood; the numbers 4, 5, 6, are just the stove for farmers—will take a stick of wood from 26 to 32 inches in length—plain and neat styles, the sides are in two pieces, rivetted together to prevent warping or cracking from heat.

All these stoves (with many others) are new in this market, and are warranted superior in utility, economy and beauty to any stoves we have.

To one and all we say "come" and we will be glad to show you what we have, sell you what we can, and endeavor to please you by low prices, courtesy, and attention.

F. G. FRANCISCUS.

Sept. 12, 1855-1mo.

GREAT REDUCTION

IN THE PRICES OF

STOVES STOVES

AT

The Lewistown Stove Warehouse,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

F. G. FRANCISCUS, Agent.

HAVING made arrangements this season with several of the Eastern Foundries, I am enabled to offer for sale at

Commission Prices,

the largest and best stock of all kinds of stoves ever presented for the choice and inspection of the public. Call and see the Superior "New World" Cook, the unexceptionable Globe, the excellent Girard, Flat Top Cook, Chrystal Cook Champion Cook, Enchantress, Penn Cook, Juniata Cook, &c. F. G. FRANCISCUS.

Sept. 12, 1855-1m.

LUMBER YARD.

10,000 Feet 1½ and 2 inch dry Plank.
10,000 feet 1¼ " " Boards.
25,000 feet 1 inch dry boards.
20,000 " ¾ & ⅝ " "
20,000 3 feet Plastering Lath.
20,000 4 feet " " 6,000 ft fence bds.
4,000 feet Hemlock and White Pine.
40,000 sawed studding shingles, 24a26 inch.

On hand and to arrive.

Terms—Cash.

In about two months I expect to have received a full and ample stock of country and Susquehanna stuff, of all grades and qualities, as may be wanted. F. G. FRANCISCUS.

Sept. 12, 1855-1m

MICHIGAN PLOUGHS,
EAGLE "
JAMESON "
IRON " For sale by
F. G. FRANCISCUS.

Sept. 12, 1855.-1mo.

RIFLES, double and single barrelled Guns, some extra French Powder Flasks and Pouches, patent Wads, Rifle Powder, Shot of all sizes generally used.

F. G. FRANCISCUS.

Sept. 12, 1855.-1mo.

STOVE POLISH

WE have for sale the best Stove Polish used. A small quantity will brighten a rusted Stove into cleanliness and beauty in a short time. F. G. FRANCISCUS.

Sept. 12, 1855.-1mo.

ONE thousand pounds SHEET ZINC. 3000 pounds English and American Sheet Iron. 100 pounds Russian Sheet Iron.

F. G. FRANCISCUS.

Sept. 12, 1855.-1mo.

TO SPORTSMEN, &c.

115 RIFLE BARRELS, assorted. 30 to 150 Balls, weighing 7 to 11 pounds, warranted, with all kinds of Locks and best Rifle Trimmings, for sale by

F. G. FRANCISCUS.

Sept. 12, 1855.-1mo.

4 DOZEN Ten Plate Stoves, assorted, sizes from 18 to 30 inches.

F. G. FRANCISCUS.

Sept. 12, 1855-1m.

STRAW CUTTERS, several patterns & prices
FODDER " " "
CORN SHELLERS, PLOUGHS, &c, just received by F. G. FRANCISCUS.

Sept. 12, 1855.-1mo.

THE finest assortment of Boots and Shoes ever offered in town, for sale low by

J. & W. SAXTON.

Gold Watches will be sold by ED. SNAR *ower* than elsewhere.

20 BARRELS No. 1 Herring, just arrived and for sale at the store of GEO. GWIN.

1700 Bushels Bituminous Coal just received and for sale by *Cunningham & Dunn.*

PURE WHITE LEAD, just received and for sale by J. & W. SAXTON.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CASSVILLE SEMINARY—Male and Female.

Rev. J. T. TOMLIN, Principal,
Miss E. V. MANN, Preceptress.

The Anniversary Exhibition of this Institute will take place the 27th and 28th of September. Ladies' Exhibition, evening of the 27th. Anniversary address by Rev. Alfred Cookman, of Pittsburg. Morning of the 28th, at 10 o'clock, and the Gentlemen's Exhibition in the evening of the same day.

A general attendance of friends and patrons is solicited. Fall and Winter session will open Nov. 1st.

The temporary difficulties that had arisen between the Faculty and Trustees, have been amicably settled, and all will move on with its usual activity and interest.

Arrangement are being made for the erection of neat cottage buildings upon the Seminary grounds for the private rooms of gentlemen, reserving the large Seminary building for ladies exclusively.

The sexes will thus be on opposite sides of the grounds, and the gentlemen who wish it can board themselves.

Expenses per quarter, for board, tuition, and heavy articles of Furniture in advance,—$25 00

Further information can be had by addressing the principal, J. T. TOMLIN.

Sept. 12, 1855.-4t.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of Fira Fa. to me directed, I will sell on the premises, on *Thursday*, the 11th day of October, next, the defendant's right and interest in the following described property to wit:

A LOT OF GROUND near Saulsburg, in Barree township, Huntingdon county, containing seventeen acres, more or less, bounded by lands of George Jackson on the north, Alexander Bell on the west, John Hack on the South, &c. Seized, taken into execution, and to be sold as the property of John Harper, Esq. JOSHUA GREENLAND,

Sheriff's Office, } *Sheriff.*
Huntingdon. }
Sept. 12, 1855.-4110.

STRAYS.

Came to the farm of the subscriber in Hopewell township, about the 6th of September,