



Wednesday Morning, May 18, 1859.

STATE AGRICULTURAL FAIR.—The Exhibition of the Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society for 1859, is to be held at the Powelton Grounds, Philadelphia.

When it is remembered that the only U. S. Senators that the Locofoco party could boast of in all the New England States were defeated in Connecticut, thus sweeping out the last vestige of the party in the Eastern States, the reader can easily imagine what trifling matters it takes to encourage the 'uninterrified Democracy.'

When Mr. Buchanan was running for the Presidency, we were promised that he would leave the institutions of Kansas in the hands of her settlers; that he would build a railroad to the Pacific; that he would gladden the home of the laborer, at least in Pennsylvania, by protection, and that he would guard the national gold with strict economy.

The aspect of European affairs as presented by us by no means flattering, and it may be ere this that actual hostilities have taken place between some of the leading powers. France and Russia have entered into an alliance, and are rapidly sending troops to the threatened territories.

The ultimate aim of this war on the part of France and Russia, the two great powers whose policy has brought it on, is very probably the possession of the left bank of the Rhine for the one, and of the Bosphorus for the other. As yet, however, the full scope of the conflict is not developed; but its immediate and apparent objects are simple and easily explained.

Hostilities have been begun by Austria against Sardinia, and the step is justified by the former, as a necessary act of self-defence. Austria complains in her manifesto that, after years of hostility, Sardinia has finally taken up a position of declared antagonism to her rights. By her armaments she has placed herself in a state of perpetual preparation for attack; and the invasion of the Sardinian territories professes to have for its object only to compel her to disarm.

Sardinia, on the other hand, complains that Austria, not content with the possession of those parts of Italy assigned to her by the Treaty of 1815, aspires to a complete control of the whole Italian peninsula, that, by means of her garrisons on the south side of the Po, she sustains Governments of so oppressive a character as to keep up a constant state of agitation and discontent; and that the peace of Italy can only be preserved by the withdrawal of the troops of Austria within her own limits and the renunciation of the right of intervention which she claims against any attempt on the part of the inhabitants of those countries to depart from the Austrian model of government and to approach to that of Sardinia.

The manifesto of the French Government assumes as the basis of the action of France in the case, the alarm produced in the kingdom of Sardinia by the warlike preparations of Austria, and the necessity which France is under of protecting Sardinia against Austrian attack.

champion of the rights of the Italians generally, but as bound to protect Sardinia from being overwhelmed and crushed. It would appear that if the disarmament proposed by England could be brought about, no cause of war would remain—at least, no cause which could justify the intervention of France in the case. However, there is never any lack of pretexts when a ruler like Louis Napoleon has set his mind on accomplishing a cherished end.

This was a case lately tried in Ohio for the attempted rescue of a fugitive slave, from slave drivers, who under the provisions of the Fugitive Slave Law, were attempting to carry back a black man to bondage. Sentence has been passed upon Bushnell and Langston, against whom the Judge and District Attorney for the Northern District of Ohio have succeeded in obtaining verdicts. Bushnell was sentenced to 60 days imprisonment, a fine of \$600, and the costs of the trial, which must probably amount to more than double that sum. Langston was sentenced to a fine of \$100, and the costs of the trial. The Court also directed the Marshal in case he might, for any reason, consider the Cleveland jail an insecure place for the confinement of the prisoners, to commit them to such other jail of the district as he might see fit.

It is the intention of the counsel, now that final judgment has been rendered in these cases, to make a new application to the Supreme Court of Ohio for a writ of habeas corpus, the objection upon which the former application was refused having now been removed. The District Attorney, in arguing a motion which he made for the postponement of the other cases till July, stated that he had received notice to that effect, and gave as one reason for the postponement which he requested, the necessity he would be under of appearing before the Supreme Court to resist that application.

He also pleaded another duty, to which the United States Government had directed him to attend. Five of the witnesses on whom he relied—the parties, namely, from whom the rescue had been made—had been arrested under an indictment found against them for kidnapping. They must appear at Elyria on the 17th instant to answer to that charge, and he had received orders from Washington to appear and defend them. Two other of his Kentucky witnesses, the owner of the slave rescued, and the Clerk of the Court, by whose signature the power of attorney had been authenticated, had suddenly started off for Kentucky without giving him any notice of their departure. The counsel for the prisoners strenuously resisted any continuance, and insisted on their right to an immediate trial, especially such of them as were in custody; but the Judge granted the motion, and directed a continuance of the cases to the 12th of July.

By the arrival of the last steamer from Europe, we have the most startling intelligence from the seat of war. The question of war or peace is definitely settled by this news, and it is not necessary to comment or speculate on the chances. The war is a fact. The Austrians have crossed the Ticino, and hostilities have already commenced. The French troops are pouring into Sardinia to assist the Piedmontese, and another week may bring us news of a great battle on land already made historical and classic by great battles in repeated former wars.

The main body of the Austrian army crossed the Ticino by the bridge of Bollalora on the 28th of April. This bridge is a splendid structure of stone, with eleven arches, all of the same size. It is 1,000 feet long, and cost about \$640,000. We are glad to find in the news no confirmation of the report that the bridge was blown up after the passage of the army. Other divisions of the Austrians crossed at other points, and we hear already of their occupying Arona, on Lake Maggiore, as well as the important Sardinian posts of Intra, Palanza, Novara, Montura and others. These embrace a line of 80 or 100 miles in length, and such simultaneous movement of strong forces along the entire Sardinian frontier, shows a grand military plan, and a determination to carry on the war on a magnificent scale. So far as the accounts reach us, the Austrians have met with little resistance. The allies seem to have been taken by surprise. Austria has made the premier pas, and has all the advantage of it. But we shall soon hear from France and Sardinia, and in spite of early Austrian success, we have faith that the ultimate triumph will be with the allies.

At Madison, Ind., the inhabitants were thrown into a state of excitement by a lamentable affair on Saturday night. A citizen engaged in the saddlery business entertaining suspicion of his wife, resolved to satisfy himself. On Saturday he informed his family that he would leave in the evening for Cincinnati. About 9 o'clock, however, he returned unexpectedly to his home and found his wife there. The husband found the guilty couple and without an instant's delay, drew a revolver and shot the man dead. He then left the house and gave himself up to the authorities.

A correspondent of the St. Louis Republican writing from Leavenworth City, confirms the reports which have heretofore been circulated in regard to the foray upon Chihuahua and Sonora, in the event of the failure of the Pike's Peak gold adventure. It is stated that agents have been at work in getting up an expedition, and that hundreds of those who have repaired to the mines, are ready for any enterprise, however bold or hazardous, provided that it promises plunder. The great difficulty however is, to raise sufficient funds to obtain provisions and clothing, and to supply the men with a month's pay in advance.

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IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO. NEW ORLEANS, Thursday, May 12, 1859. The Tennessee brings dates from Vera Cruz to the 8th, and from the City of Mexico to the 1st of May. The news is important. Gen. Robles was at Jalapa with 1,000 men. He had issued a decree forbidding the passage of the American mail.

The English and French fleets were still at Sacrificos. The steamship Tennessee has arrived from Vera Cruz on the 8th inst. Guadaluajara had been taken, and the capture of Tepic, San Blas, Colima and Manzanillo by the Liberals is confirmed.

Confagration at Pittsburg. At quarter past twelve o'clock on Saturday last, the fire broke out on board the steamer Henry Graff at the landing, and quickly communicating to the adjoining boats, in less than five minutes ten of them were enveloped in flames, and soon proved a total loss.

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DEFACTO LANCASTER BANK.—At length we have an item of news relative to the defunct concern. It is a complete wreck—shivered all to atoms. Not only has the entire capitol stock been sunk, but the notes in circulation, at the time it closed its doors, will not worth a miserable mill on the dollar. A more glaring instance of reckless mismanagement of an important institution has seldom come to our knowledge. The case of the Lancaster Savings Institution was a personified piece of villainy, but this Lancaster Bank business seems to have reached even a 'lower deep' of infamy. The assignee of the Bank, which failed two or three weeks ago with an outstanding circulation of over \$600,000, reports that the notes will be utterly worthless so far as the assets of the defunct bank are concerned, which will hardly realize enough cash to pay expenses. The only chance for bill holders is to enforce the individual liability against directors and stock holders, who, he says, are fully able and responsible to redeem dollar for dollar. Some of the bill holders have determined to prosecute accordingly.

The claim of Mrs. Cunningham to the estate of the murdered Dr. Burdell was set at rest forever yesterday in New York. It will be remembered that the surrogate made a decision against Mrs. Cunningham, holding that she was not the widow of Dr. Burdell; from that decision Mrs. Cunningham appealed to the Supreme Court. The matter has been in court for some time, but no further steps were taken by Mrs. Cunningham. Yesterday, Charles Edwards, Esq., the counsel for the heirs, took an order dismissing the appeal, for want of appearance on the part of the lady. This puts a quietus on all the proceedings, and the lady is once more plain Mrs. Cunningham, and not a doctor's widow.

An act passed by the Legislature of New York provides that it shall be unlawful to admit to any theatrical exhibition, held in the evening, any minor under the age of fourteen years, unless such minor is accompanied by an adult. The law makes any person violating this provision liable to a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars, nor more than one hundred dollars, or imprisonment for a term not less than ten nor more than ninety days, for each offence.

The Doylestown Standard holds that no member of the Democratic party has a right to exercise his own judgment in regard to public matters. He must "go with" the party, right or wrong, or be excommunicated. A pretty position for an intelligent freeman! To be a good Democrat he must endorse what his judgment condemns! Pennsylvania, we think, is tired of swallowing such stuff.

The Steam Mill belonging to Mr. Gideon Eiter, near Campbelltown, Lebanon county, was recently destroyed by fire. The Mill was entirely a new one, having been completed last week. About a year ago the mill on the same spot was destroyed by fire.

Jacobi and Evans, the Pittsburg murderers, will be executed on Friday, the 20th of this month.

OUR BOOK TABLE. PILLAR OF FIRE or Israel in Bondage; by Rev. J. H. Ingraham.—We have received a copy of the above named work from G. G. Evans Philadelphia. In this a young prince of Phoenicia is supposed to write from Egypt. The condition of the children of Israel and the wonders wrought by Moses, form the staple of the work, and as much of Egyptian history and description is introduced as are necessary to complete the picture and give it fullness and unity. The object is to promote a knowledge of the Bible, by leading readers to compare and verify, and search for themselves. It is a Phœnician and cotemporary view of the scenes and events which we are accustomed to regard from quite a different standpoint. It will popularize knowledge upon subjects heretofore restricted to archaeologists.

This is an instructive book of 596 pages, bound in good style, and sold for \$1.25. Address G. G. Evans, 439 Chestnut Street Philadelphia, Pa.

The Medical Reporter is a Weekly Journal. S. W. Butler, M. D., and R. J. Lewis, M. D., Editors. Published in Philadelphia by Criss & Markley. Price \$3 per annum in advance. Contents, Original Contributions, Illustrated Reports, Editorial, Correspondence, Medical News, &c.

Married. On the 10th inst., by David Snare, Esq., at Miller's Hotel, Mr. Charles Slack to Miss Sarah Bloomer, both of Barree tp., Huntingdon county.

On the 3d inst., at the Lutheran parsonage in Newry, by Rev. Jos. Fichtner, Mr. John W. Bracken of Hollidaysburg to Miss Sallie Todd, of Maria Forge.

In this borough, on the 12th inst., Miss Martha Orr, aged about 21 years.

David W. Madara & Jas. S. Tussey, LAND AGENTS; CLINTON, N. KANSAS TERRITORY.

THE WORLD-REMARKED WORKS OF SIR WALTER SCOTT. PUBLISHED BY PETERSON & BROTHERS, No. 306 CHESTNUT STREET.

AMERICAN HOUSE, Corner of Hill & Montgomery Streets, HUNTINGDON, PA.

JACKSON'S HOTEL, Huntingdon, Pa. J. S. MILLER, PROPRIETOR.

EXECUTORS NOTICE. Notice is hereby given that Letters Testamentary on the estate of John Starkland deceased, have been duly granted to said executors, to whom all persons indebted to said estate will make payment, and those having claims or demands against the same, will present them, duly authenticated, for settlement.

WANTED. TWO YOUNG MEN to learn the Ambrotyping business. Instructions given for the sum of \$15.00. For particulars, &c., apply to WM. F. THOMAS, Ambrotypist, Huntingdon, May 4, 1859.

MILNWOOD ACADEMY. MALE AND FEMALE INSTITUTE. Shade Gap, Huntingdon County, Pennsylvania.

W. H. WOODS, A. M. Proprietor and Principal. Mrs. F. T. WOODS, Principal of Female Department.

KISHACOQUILLAS Male and Female Seminary. THE Summer Session of this Institution will open on the 2d day of May.

ABBEY & NEFF. No. 308 N. THIRD ST., (3 doors above Vinc.) PHILADELPHIA.

J. W. DUTCHER, WATCHMAKER & JEWELLER. Respectfully informs the citizens of Huntingdon, vicinity, and the surrounding country, that he has commenced in business in the room opposite M. Gutzman's Store in MARKET SQUARE, HUNTINGDON, and hopes to receive a share of public patronage.

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EXECUTORS NOTICE. Notice is hereby given that Letters Testamentary on the estate of Alexander Steel deceased, have been duly granted to said executors, to whom all persons indebted to said estate will make payment, and those having claims or demands against the same, will present them, duly authenticated, for settlement.

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