

From the Washington Union

Aggression and Interference in the Affairs of the Territories and States.

The secret of most of our political and social troubles in the United States is the spirit of aggression and interference; and we charge that, in every instance, this spirit has been set on foot, fomented, and pushed to extremities, by the opponents, however called, of the democratic party. The spirit of the constitution is that of non-intervention and equality—the independence of the States in their local affairs, consistent with their relations for general purposes to the requirements of the federal compact. Wisely following the lead thus clearly marked out by the fathers, the democracy, from the days of Jefferson down to the present moment, have studiously avoided all interposition against that highest of all human franchises, the right of the people to manage their own affairs.

If we glance back at the prominent landmarks in our history, we shall be strongly startled by the spectacle presented in confirmation of these premises. The Bank of the United States was a war, persistent, and organized interference with the government. It set itself up as a rival against the federal power, and, because it had managed to control local politics and State legislatures, arrogantly assumed to dominate over the Chief Magistrate of the United States and the representatives of the people. Happily for our posterity and the masses in those days, this great rival encountered in Andrew Jackson the personification of that truly national sentiment which still lives in the breasts of the American people. About the same time abolitionists attempted to interfere with the rights of the States by pouring into the South myriads of inflammatory documents against the institutions of our fellow-citizens in that region; but the democracy resisted and arrested the undertaking. The tariff of 1842 was a flagrant interference with the rights of labor, and was put down by the democratic party in a manner of an unprecedented clamor. The bankrupt law was an infraction of the obligations between man and man, and had it not been sternly met and repudiated by the democratic party, the wide-spread ruin which marked its brief existence would have convulsed the nation from its centre to its circumference, even to the present hour.

Nor has this spirit of aggression and interference been confined to a party in our midst. Its base of operations is in Great Britain; and the enemies of free institutions in that part of the world, imitating abolitionism in its hatred of the example set to the oppressed of the Old World by the success of liberal laws on these shores, has sought every occasion to gratify its hypocritical hostility to slavery by introducing offensively into the affairs of our citizens. And at this day the sign by which abolitionism hopes to conquer is aggression upon the rights of the States and interference in the affairs of the Territories.

The black republicans under Seward fear to trust the people. They repose their faith not in the popular will, whether in seceded communities or in those organized assemblies from which States are created, but in the decrees of Congress, in the dictation of arrogant and impulsive majorities, and in the intrigues of aspiring demagogues, who reserve to themselves the superior power of managing for others who are best able to take care of themselves. The advocates of congressional intervention have before their eyes a specimen of congressional unanimity and dignity in the present Congress. These are the would-be masters of the American Territories! This divided and discordant array of factions, unable to keep itself together, utterly incompetent to manage itself, aspires with inconceivable infatuation to extend its desolating misrule over the affairs of the people, and to set up its own rash judgments against the men whose destinies are intertwined with the future of our territorial system.

What but aggression of the grossest and most flagrant character is the doctrine enunciated by Mr. Seward in his Albany speech, that no State shall be admitted into this Union unless the constitution of that State shall suit him and his followers? To illustrate the dangers which must spring from the application of this doctrine, let us suppose that South Carolina should set itself up to interfere with the concerns of New York, and should attempt to teach to the people of the Empire State another system of morals, and should say that the voice of those immediately concerned should not decide, but that comparative strangers should be the arbiters. What would be the answer? Need we say that the attempt would be repulsed with ineffable scorn and indignation? And yet, while Mr. Seward and his followers would resist the application of their own idea to themselves, they do not stop to ask that it may be extended to others; they do not stop to see how the people of a new State may rise up against the effort to force upon them the control of men who have no immediate concern in what they undertake to manage; who have no right in law; who are prohibited so far by the constitution that their consent only is required, and that consent so distinctly called for that to refuse it is to deny to the new State the same privileges conceded to the old States.

Written in broad and luminous letters upon the immortal pages of the constitution are the many sterling pledges which these fanatics would ignore—the living protests through all time against the intervention of Congress and the aggression of factions.

And yet, in studied defiance of these pledges and protests, we find aggressions at this day the rule by which infuriated parties would seek to ruin our happy country. It is not enough that they should maintain their peculiar notions on the subject of slavery. They do not stop with these; but, eager for mischief, they combine for the purpose of destroying the rights of the southern States, and of disturbing the rights of the people in peaceful enjoyment of their domestic institutions. If Kansas remains in a territorial condition, they will insist upon depriving the people there of the right to manage their own affairs; and when it is offered to Congress for admission as a State, they will be arrayed against it unless its constitution should be framed in accordance with their desires!

But aggressions and interference are the favorite weapons of the factions of the present day on other subjects. The democratic party occupies ground precisely different. The opposition interferes on the subject of temperance, on the subject of religion, on the subject of suffrage, and wherever it interferes it is aggressive. When three thousand clergymen, impelled by a sudden impulse, left their pulpits for the sake of taking part in politics and becoming candidates for Congress, it was a double abandonment of duty; they first deserted their holy calling, and next interfered among the combinations of passionate and ambitious men, rendering themselves firebrands in the true sense of the term, and not, as they were sent to be, peacemakers and friends.

When the know-nothings set up their standard they intruded themselves between the conscience and the Deity, and in this perpetrated an aggression of the most cruel character. It is easy to pass from one stage of interference to another, and we have not been surprised that know-nothingism should extend the spirit of interference from the conscience of men to the constitution of the country, and from the rights of individuals to the rights of the States.

It is singular and significant how the fundamental principle of all moral law guards against this interference in the concerns of the people. And it is a no less positive truth that the constitution of the United States is based upon the same principle. Animated by this great idea, and obedient to the teachings of that immortal instrument, it is fortunate for us, as a free people, that while the opposition to the democracy constantly practices interference and aggression, the democratic party no less constantly denounces and defeats them.

From the Louisiana Courier.

Know-Nothingism in the South.

The South is now beginning to experience the baneful effects of know-nothingism. The seed which this dangerous party had cast into our soil has taken root with frightful rapidity, and is producing fruits the bitterness of which is being sensibly felt among all the truly national men of the Union. It has brought into agitation issues, and succeeded in carrying to power a large number of its proselytes, to keep them prominently before the people, and to exert all their efforts to promote their ultimate triumph. Never was abolitionism more rampant than at the present time—never did the fell spirit of abolitionism instil its poison with more certainty and effect.

Contrast the present condition of the country with what it was two years ago, and how changed is the scene! At that period our halls of legislation were in the keeping of the sturdy democracy and national whigs of the country. The enemies of the South and the advocates of negro-phobia—though in a helpless minority, unheeded, contemned—attempted to revive the dangerous agitation of the slavery issue, but were foiled in their schemes, thanks to the unflinching devotion of northern and southern patriots. A bill, the object of which was to repeal a pseudo-compromise, which, when interest required, was always discarded by the North, and which infringed upon the constitutional rights of the South, was passed. The principles of that measure were essentially the same as those enunciated and advocated by the fathers and founders of the republic, viz: that Congress had no right to determine whether slavery should exist or not in national territories, but that the question should be left open for decision, according to the wishes and interests of the people residing therein. These were the doctrines laid down in the Kansas-Nebraska act, introduced by Richardson in the House and Douglas in the Senate. After a warm and protracted debate, the measure was carried, approved by the Executive, and received the sanction of all the Union-loving men of the country. It was thought by them that the vexed question of slavery, decided as it had been on principles which injured the interests of neither section of the land, and which was left entirely to the arbitrament of the people, would have received its final quietus.

But such was not the case. The north, or rather that portion of it under which blue laws, abolitionism, and the spirit of faction flourish in unchecked growth, conceived the design of carrying out its projects under a guise so novel and attractive as easily to delude the unwary and the ignorant. The snare which they adopted was know-nothingism. By arraying the religious prejudices of the descendants of the Puritans against a denomination which was represented as silently working the downfall of the republic; by insidiously instilling into the minds of the laboring classes feelings of envy and jealousy against those mechanics of foreign birth whose vocations frequently brought them in contact, and perhaps in competition, with them; and by skillfully using the lever of anti-slavery upon the fulcrum of sectional hatreds and passions the leaders of the movement soon saw hundreds and thousands of young enthusiasts, gray-headed abolitionists, disappointed demagogues, and ambitious wire pullers, flocking to their standards and arraying themselves into a body, the invincibility of which was said to be unquestionable. What was the result? It can be clearly seen in the Congress now in session. Every northern representative who stood upon the Nebraska platform, and had the patriotism to vote according to the dictates of conscience and equity, was unmercifully sacrificed, and a rampant abolitionist elected in his stead. It was immaterial to what political creed he might have been attached, whether that of democracy or whiggery; know-nothingism needed victims, and ruthlessly glutted its vengeance. This was the stab inflicted upon the vitals of the South by that heterogeneous conglomeration of isms, miscalled the "American party"—a stab from which she has not entirely recovered, and a repetition of which it will require the undivided exertions of the democracy to avert.

The difficulties which are now occurring in Kansas, the state of anarchy and disorder into which this unhappy Territory has been plunged, nay, the civil war which threatens to break out at every moment, are undoubtedly the work of know-nothingism. It is a matter of fact which events in the North have fully corroborated, that the principal aim and purpose of the new fangled party was to secure a majority of members in Congress opposed to slavery, for the purpose of defeating any attempt to introduce Kansas into the Union as a slave State. It is, also, a matter of public notoriety that, for months back, a secret political and military society has been formed in that Territory for carrying freesoil measures into operation, the chief of the order being styled "the General," and his subordinates officered according to their respective stations. This is the second evil which know-nothingism has entailed upon the South—the creation of new political secret organizations, heretofore unknown in our country's history, and incompatible with our institutions and the spirit of liberty. It is a matter of satisfaction to all good democrats throughout the land to know that while others have been plotting against the true interests of their country, and lending aid and comfort to those who have been seeking its destruction for years past, they at least have been true to their creed, to the laws, and to the Union. Even now, while know-nothingism is openly showing its hands in Congress, while freesoilism threatens to elevate to the Speakership of the House an abolition agitator, the eyes of the South—nay, of the whole country—are turned up toward the democracy as the

only party which deserves its confidence, and which offers guarantees of order and tranquility. It is a tribute due to genuine patriotism and to unflinching attachment to republican principles.

The Spirit of the Democracy.

Illinois has no second choice. It is Douglas before all other men; yet the representatives of Illinois will go to that convention with no other instructions than to vote for that man who deserves to be the nominee of the only party in the United States which dare assert and maintain that the Constitution is the only bond of the Union, and that the Union, without the Constitution practically observed, is but a solemn mockery of freedom, justice and equity. Democracy of Illinois will support any man who is the nominee of that Convention, and they forbear presenting the name of their own favorite, because they wish to go into that Convention as faithful, unprejudiced umpires in the choice of candidates.—Chicago Times.

It is this spirit—the spirit that induces the prominent statesmen of the Democratic party to sink all personal wishes and aspirations in their feeling for the common cause, and to withhold their names from the canvass, in order that the representatives of the party shall come together in National Convention free to choose their leader, untrammelled by preferences—it is this spirit that is to redeem the fortunes of the party, and restore its ascendancy.—Albany Atlas.

The paragraph which we quote above from the Chicago Times, appears in an article which says, "Senator Douglas is not now, nor has he ever been a candidate for the Presidential nomination. No man is now or ever has been authorized by him to use his name in or out of that convention, nor will that authority be given;" and the one from the Atlas is a comment upon the judicious remarks of the Times. We give them both as evidences that a really democratic spirit pervades the leaders as well as the ranks of the democracy. Men are every where willing to sacrifice personal ambition and even personal interest for the good of the party to which they belong and the triumph of the principles which they consider vital to the nation. If this feeling prevails, as we have every reason to suppose it will, till the meeting of the Cincinnati Convention, there will be a gathering of democrats such as has not been seen in this country for many a year.—Buffalo Courier.

The Know-Nothings Aiding England.

We copy from that faithful and able Democratic journal, the Richmond Enquirer, the following view of the effect of Know-Nothingism upon the interest and security of our country:

The Pseudo-Americans have, already, not only stopped emigration from Canada to our Territories, and diverted a vast amount from Europe intended for this country to Canada, but they have also, by persecution and violence, expelled many of our foreign-born citizens, and started a stream of emigration from our dominion to those of England. Thus they will build up a mighty power North of us, of justly incensed and implacable enemies. These enemies, too, will be men as independent in their feelings and as warlike as ourselves. The Canadians resemble not the oppressed, degraded, down-trodden, cowering peasantry of England. The experience of the last war with England leaves no room for doubt on that subject. But for the Know-Nothings, Canada would soon have declared herself independent, and become our friend and ally. They are endeavoring to make her our only formidable enemy.—All of Europe combined could not successfully assail us, because they could not reach us; but, build up a great power on this continent, North of us, and we shall have formidable if not dangerous enemies. The Know-Nothings have not reflected on these consequences of their action, or they would surely desist from their cruel proscription and persecution of Catholics and foreigners.

England's sole reliance to check our growth and prosperity, is the more rapid growth of Canada—a growth which the Know-Nothings are trying to accelerate a hundred fold. Read the following from a bitter and abusive article from an English paper, which we published in the Enquirer of 29th November: "In Canada, too, we are calling into existence a noble people, on a vast and magnificent territory, destined to become a preponderating element to Yankee aggressive violence in the New World, already increasing in prosperity and population even more rapidly than the United States, and not only arresting the tide of emigration thither by its growing attractiveness, but actually drawing from them their best citizens."

Why didn't the K. N. Party carry Louisiana.

The editor of the New Orleans Crescent who has been a good deal bored by correspondents inquiring why the K. N. party did not carry Louisiana, takes his text from one of their letters, and thus discourses: "Why didn't you carry Louisiana? We all expected you would up here." "You 'all expected' we would up there, did you? Well, we expect you are confoundedly disappointed. We expected to carry Louisiana down here, but we didn't for the enemy 'played on a harp up a thousand strings,' and deluded too many people into voting the wrong ticket!" "You want to know how this happened? We'll tell you in short order—quicker than a short horse was ever carried. In the Catholic parishes the people voted against our ticket because they were told by high priests, scribes, Pharisees and Sadducees of the enemy, each one of whom 'played on a harp of a thousand strings,' that we were opposed to Catholics.

In the protestant parishes, the people voted against our ticket because they were told by men in authority that we were opposed to Protestants because we nominated a Catholic as a candidate for Governor and each man in authority, as he concluded, 'played upon a harp of a thousand strings,' and thereby enticed the people to follow in their footsteps. And, then, five-sixths of the foreigners voted against us because they were told that the diabolical know-nothings intended to hamstring every mother's son of them, after the election, and the orators aforesaid in the most earnest manner imaginable, played on a harp up a thousand strings,' and the foreigners followed the music.

And it rained over all the interior on the day of the election, and so about two thousand of our folks, having fear of wetting their beloved feet before their eyes, and having each one purchased a 'a harp up a thousand strings,' concluded to stay at home and practice music.

Furthermore, and in addition to the foregoing reasons, we didn't and couldn't—found it utterly impossible—to get votes enough, for the enemy 'played on a harp up a thousand

sand strings,' and great multitudes followed and joined with the harps.

P. S.—If our correspondent isn't satisfied with this luminous explanation, he must put his interrogatories in a different shape, and we will endeavor to answer them, at least to the best of our ability. We may (we want this kept secret) by continually trying our hand, arrive at the true reason ourselves!

N. B.—It is positively untrue that the American party has ordered ten thousand harps—each "up a thousand strings,"—for use during the next Presidential campaign.—We desire to nip this atrocious calumny in the bud.

What a Newspaper does for Nothing.

The following article should be read and pondered well by every man who takes a newspaper without paying for it:

The result of my observation enables me to state, as a fact, that publishers of newspapers are more poorly rewarded than any class of men in the United States, who invest an equal amount of labor, capital and thought.—They are expected to do more service for less pay, to stand more sponging and "dead-heading," to puff and defend more people, without fee or hope of reward, than any other class.

They credit wider and longer; get oftener cheated; suffer more pecuniary loss, and oftener the victims of misplaced confidence, than any other calling in the community.—People pay a printer's bill more reluctantly than any other. It goes harder with them to expend a dollar on a valuable newspaper, than ten on a needless gewgaw; yet every body avails himself of the use of the editor's pen and printer's ink. How many professional and political reputations and fortunes have been made and sustained by the friendly, though unrequited pen of the editor? How many embryo towns and cities have been brought into notice, and puffed into prosperity by the press? How many railroads, now in successful operation, would have foundered but for the assistance of the "lever that moves the world;" in short, what branch of American industry or activity has not been promoted, stimulated and defended by the press? And who has tendered it more than a miserable pittance for its mighty services? The bazaars of fashion, and the haunts of appetite and dissipation, are thronged with an eager crowd, bearing gold in their palms, and the commodities there vended are sold at enormous profits, though intrinsically worthless; while the counting-room of the newspaper is the seat of jehing, cheapening trade, orders and pennies. It is made a point of honor to liquidate a gro bill, but not a dishonor to repudiate a printer's bill.

Fashionable Church in New York.

You enter the church porch. The portly sexton, with his thumbs in the arm holes of his vest, meets you at the door. He glances at you, your coat and hat are new, so he graciously escorts you to an eligible seat in the broad aisle. Close behind you follows a poor, meek, plainly clad seamstress, relieved from her treadmill round to think one day in seven of the immortal. The sexton is struck with sudden blindness. She stands embarrassed one moment, then, as the truth dawns upon her, retraces her steps, and, with a grimace, re-crosses the threshold which she has profaned with her plebeian feet. Hark to the organ. It is a strain from Norma, slightly Sabbath-ized. Now the worshippers one after another glide in—silks rattle—plumes wave—satin glistens—diamonds glitter, and scores of forty dollar banker-chiefs shake out their perfumed odors. What an absurdity to preach the Gospel of the lowly Nazarene to such a set. The clergyman knows better than to do so. He values his fat salary and handsome parsonage too highly. So with a velvet tread he walks all around the ten commandments—places the downiest pillow under the profligate's head—and ushers him with seraphic hymning into an upper ten Heaven.—Fanny Fern.

M A P

OF

FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP

THE undersigned proposes to construct from actual survey, and publish, if a sufficient number of subscribers can be obtained,

A MAP OF FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP

Huntingdon county, on which will be represented all the Villages, Streams of Water, Public Roads, Post Offices, Churches, School Houses, Furnaces, Forges, Grist and Saw Mills, the boundaries of the School Districts, and other objects worthy of note in said township. The position of most of the dwellings will be given with the name of the owners or occupants.

VIEWS OF FARM RESIDENCES, (house and barn) plain, will be inserted on the margin of the Map for five dollars each view; for more than two buildings, or if ornamental, ten dollars. The boundaries of farms or tracts of land, together with the area of the same, will be shown, for one dollar each, in case a draft is furnished by the owner.

The scale will be about eighty perches to one inch, and the size of the Map, including the marginal representations, three feet wide and four-and-a-half long. Price three dollars.

It will be HANDSOMELY ENGRAVED, COLORED, VARNISHED, and mounted on rollers, and will form a desirable reference worthy a place in the office or dwelling of every citizen of the township.—To be completed and delivered to subscribers within six months from this date. Specimen maps can be seen at my office.

J. SIMPSON AFRICA.

Huntingdon, Dec. 11th, 1855.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons interested that the undersigned auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, to distribute the balance remaining in the hands of George McCrum, Administrator of Martha Selfridge, deceased, amongst those entitled to receive the same, will attend for the purpose aforesaid, on Friday the 4th day of January next, at one o'clock, P. M., at his office in the borough of Huntingdon, when and where all persons having claims upon said balance are required to present them, or be thereafter forever debarred from receiving any share thereof.

JOHN REED, Auditor.

December 5th, 1855.

STRAY STEER.

CAME to the premises of the subscriber living in Hopewell township, Huntingdon county, on or about the middle of November last, a dark brown steer, with a white head and half of the tail white. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be disposed of according to law.

JOHN RUSSELL, Sr.

December 18th, 1855.

THE

British Periodicals.

PREMIUMS TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS!!

L. SCOTT & CO., NEW YORK, continue to publish the following leading British Periodicals, viz:

1. The London Quarterly (Conservative).
2. The Edinburgh Review (Whig).
3. The North British Review (Free Church).
4. The Westminster Review (Liberal).
5. Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine (Tory).

The great and important events—Religious, Political, and Military—now agitating the nations of the Old World, give to these Publications an interest and value they never before possessed. They occupy a middle ground between the hastily written news-items, crude speculations, and flying rumors of the newspaper, and the ponderous tomes of the historian, written long after the living interest in the facts he records shall have passed away. The progress of the War in the East occupies a large space in their pages. Every movement is closely criticised, whether of friend or foe, and all short-comings fearlessly pointed out. The letters from the Crimea and from the Baltic in Blackwood's Magazine, from two of its most popular contributors, give a more intelligible and reliable account of the movements of the great belligerents than can elsewhere be found.

These Periodicals ably represent the three great political parties of Great Britain—Whig, Tory, and Radical—but politics forms only one feature of their character. As Organs of the most profound writers on Science, Literature, Morality, and Religion, they stand, as they ever have stood, unrivalled in the world of letters, being considered indispensable to the scholar and the professional man, while to the intelligent reader of every class they furnish a more correct and satisfactory record of the current literature of the day, throughout the world, than can be possibly obtained from any other source.

EARLY COPIES.

The receipt of Advance Sheets from the British publishers gives additional value to these Reprints, especially during the present exciting state of European affairs, inasmuch as they can now be placed in the hands of subscribers about as soon as the original editions.

TERMS AND PREMIUMS.

(See List of Premium Volumes below.)

	Per ann.
For any one of the four Reviews and one Premium volume,	\$3 00
For any two of the four Reviews and one Premium volume,	5 00
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For all four of the Reviews and two Premium volumes,	8 00
For Blackwood's Magazine and one Premium volume,	3 00
For Blackwoods & three Reviews and three Premium volumes,	9 00
For Blackwood & the 4 Reviews and three Premium volumes,	10 00

Payments to be made in all cases in advance. Money current in the State where issued will be received at par.

The Premiums consists of the following works, back volumes of which will be given to new Subscribers according to the number of periodicals ordered, as above explained:—

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FOREIGN QUARTERLY REVIEW (one year).
BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE (six months).
LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW (one year).
EDINBURGH REVIEW (one year).
METROPOLITAN MAGAZINE (six months).
WESTMINSTER REVIEW (one year).

Consecutive Premium volumes cannot in all cases be furnished, except of the Foreign Quarterly Review. To prevent disappointment, therefore, where that work is not alone wanted, Subscribers will please order as many different works for premiums as there are volumes to which they may be entitled.

CLUBBING.

A discount of twenty-five per cent, from the above prices will be allowed to Clubs ordering four or more copies of any one or more of the above works. Thus: Four copies of Blackwood, or of one Review, will be sent to one address for \$9; four copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood for \$30; and so on.

* No premiums will be given where the above allowance is made to Clubs, nor will premiums in any case be furnished, unless the subscription money is paid in full to the Publishers without recourse to an agent.

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In all the principal Cities and Towns these works will be delivered, FREE OF POSTAGE. When sent by mail, the POSTAGE to any part of the United States will be but Twenty-four Cents a year for "Blackwood," and but Fourteen Cents a year for each of the Reviews.

Remittances for any of the above publications should always be addressed, post-paid, to the Publishers,

LEONARD SCOTT & CO.
No. 54 Gold Street, New York.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons interested that the undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, to distribute the balance remaining in the hands of Dr. C. J. Hirst, Administrator of William Hirst, Esquire, dec'd., amongst those entitled thereto, will attend for the purpose aforesaid on Saturday the 5th day of January next, at one o'clock, P. M., at his office in the borough of Huntingdon, when and where all persons having an interest in said balance, are requested to attend and present their claims or be thenceforth forever debarred from receiving any share of said balance.

JOHN REED, Auditor.

December 5th, 1855.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters testamentary on the will of John W. Balfour, late of Hopewell township, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to the estate of said deceased, are requested to make payment and those having claims to present them for settlement.

JACOB WEAVER,
JACOB S. BARKSTRESSER,
Executors.

December, 5th 1855.*

500

Laborers Wanted.

500 HUNDRED LABORERS, on Sections 39 and 40, of the Huntingdon and Broad Top Rail Road.—Constant employment, and liberal wages given.

The situation is healthy and agreeable.

THOMAS KEATING, Contractor.

December 11th, 1855.

FRUIT, SHADE, AND

ORNAMENTAL TREES.

MESSRS. TAYLOR & CREMER have a large assortment of Trees for sale at their Nurseries at Huntingdon.

Apple, Cherry, Dwarf Cherry,
Pear, Apricot, Silver Maple,
Plum, Almond, Balsam Pine,
Nectarine, Dwarf Apple, Arbor Vita,
Dwarf Pear, Orange Vines, &c.

Their fruit trees are of the choicest varieties. All orders will be filled at the usual nursery prices. Terms cash.

Nov. 27, 1855.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

A TAN YARD in the borough of Alexandria, Huntingdon county, well supplied with water; twenty-four lay-away vats, two limes, and four handlers under roof—a good two story frame tan house and carrying shop—a good bark house, &c. Terms easy. Address,

JOHN PIPER, Sen.

Oct. 10, 1855.—10*

A HOUSE AND THREE LOTS, FOR SALE.

THE subscriber desirous of removing to the West, offers for sale his dwelling house and three lots in the small village lately laid out by A. B. Sangree, near McConnellstown, Walker township, Huntingdon county Pa. The house is a new log, weatherboarded and painted white, three stories high, 26 by 19 feet. The lot the house stands upon fronts the main road leading from Huntingdon to Bedford, 66 feet front and 165 back to a 16 feet street. There is a good frame stable and a number of choice fruit trees on the lot, and a well of good water at the door. The other lots front on the back street and are in a good state of cultivation. Any person wishing to purchase can have a bargain as I am determined to sell.

JOSEPH GAHEGAN.

Nov. 21, 1855.—3t.

Call Soon!

New Styles of Boots and Shoes.

Just Received by L. Westbrook.

MY numerous customers and the public generally, are informed that I have just opened some new and the handsomest styles of Boots and Shoes for ladies, gentlemen, misses and children, ever manufactured. Also, all kinds of fine and coarse work for all ages. Also, Ladies' and Children's Belts.

CALL AND EXAMINE MY STOCK.

If you want handsome, serviceable Boots and Shoes, my store is the place to find them. Also, Morocco Skines and Lasts for sale.

L. WESTBROOK,
Huntingdon, Sept. 18, 1855.

A HOUSE AND LOTS FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale the house he now occupies and three lots of ground, situate in the north east corner of the borough of Huntingdon. The house is a two story frame. The lots will be sold separately or altogether, to suit purchasers.

For further particulars call on the subscriber.

October 16. A. J. WHITE.

J. SIMPSON AFRICA,

COUNTY SURVEYOR,

Huntingdon, Pa.

OFFICE ON HILL STREET.

If you want to buy Good and Cheap Goods,

CALL AT D. P. GWIN'S.

D. P. GWIN has just received from Philadelphia, a large and beautiful Stock of Fall and Winter Goods, consisting of the most fashionable Dress Goods for Ladies and Gentlemen, such as French Merinos, Alpacas, Parametta, Cloth, Persian Cloth, Plain all Wool De Lain, Fancy De Lain, Debaize, Coburgs, Black and Fancy Dress Silks, and Prints of all description. Also, Cloths Cassimers, Plain and Fancy Cassinets, Vestings, also a large lot of dress Trimmings, Dress Buttons, Ribbons, Gloves, Mitts, Woolen and Cotton Hosiery, Laeces, Veils, Collars, Underseives, Rigulets, Silk Bonnets and a variety of Fancy Goods too numerous to mention.

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Oct. 2, 1855.

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DANIEL D. WOOD.

Nov. 27, 1855.

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Nov. 27th, 1855.

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