

From the Washington Union.  
First Fruits of Sectionalism.

The subjoined article, from the Indiana State Sentinel, is one of the numerous comments suggested to the thoughtful mind by the extraordinary exigency growing out of the condition of things in the National House of Representatives. It transfixes the opposition, and shows to whom the direful responsibility exclusively belongs. Sectionalism has done the work, and we are now reaping its first bitter fruits. The men who tell us that their ideas of freedom, or, in other words, their unconstitutional dogmas, their oaths, and their obligations—that all these are national—answer this monstrous statement in the daily votes which they cast, solid, against one-half of their fellow-countrymen. When a historian shall proceed to tell why it was these men were voted into Congress, he will also be compelled to say that the movement which sent them there contemplated exactly the dilemma in which the country is now placed. Sectionalism in the House of Representatives is the dominant and exclusive majority—and this, whether it assume the name of Republican or of American. Whenever the House of Representatives is organized, no matter who is chosen to preside over its deliberations, this majority will lay its iron hand upon the constitution, and will attempt to annul the laws of Congress, and will array itself against the rights of the States and the rights of the citizen. This fact shows that, however its divisions about men may postpone the ultimate resort to its extreme projects, yet the moment it is enabled to forget these divisions the work to which it is sworn will be commenced. How monstrous, then, in the face of these facts, to charge upon the Democratic minority the responsibility of the disorganization which prevails in Congress! It is because the Democratic party is in the minority that the House cannot organize by electing a friend of the Union.

We leave the Sentinel to tell the rest of the story:  
"FIRST FRUITS OF SECTIONALISM.—The second month of the session of Congress has come, and is going, and still the House of Representatives is without a presiding officer. Two or three hours are each day spent in angry debate, and two or three more in balloting, when the members adjourn to their comfortable quarters, and the people are left to foot the score—amounting to thousands of dollars a day. Never before was such a scene witnessed at the seat of government. The country has many times, since its organization, witnessed the strife of contending parties. Angry debates on the floors of Congress have frequently occurred; but in all the strifes and contentions of parties, sectional feeling had little to do. The members of Congress were the representatives of one or the other of the two great national parties which then had an existence. They struggled for the triumph of great measures which they believed calculated to advance the prosperity of the country and the happiness of the people, without regard to the section in which they lived.

But what do we now witness? A violent struggle is progressing in which more than a hundred members are endeavoring to elevate to the speakership of the House a man whose only recommendation to their support is his bitter hatred of the Southern half of our confederacy. On no other question than this does he agree in sentiment with the majority of those who support him. They were bank men; he is anti-bank. They were high tariff men; he is an ultra free trader. They were opposed to the independent treasury; he was its advocate. On all the great questions of the day, in fact, he is, and always has been, the antipode of nearly all those who are supporting him. They adhere to him with the most stringent pertinacity, and it is one of the wonders of the day, and an alarming evidence of the signs of the times, there is not a single representative south of Mason and Dixon's line for whom these hundred and odd members can or will vote. What will be the natural and inevitable effect of this state of things if not frowned down? Supposing that the feeling exhibited by these Northern representatives should be the rule of conduct of their constituents, what would be the result? No Northern man would hold intercourse with a Southern man, would refuse to vote for him, buy from him, or interchange the ordinary civilities of life with him. Mutual estrangements between the people of the two sections would ensue, and a dissolution of the Union would not only be inevitable but desirable; for we hold that when the people of the North and South can no longer act together in harmony and concert, they had better sever those ties which exist only in name and not in reality.

"It must be quite evident to all national men that the only refuge from this state of things is in the Democratic party. No other does or can present a common platform upon which all its members, of whatever section, are able to stand. In the triumph of the Democratic party rests the only hope of staying the mad tide of fanaticism which in 1854 raged over the country and filled the halls of Congress with men of one idea and no principle—men who isolate themselves from the Southern people and their representatives, and whose greatest ambition is to embroil the two sections in a violent quarrel. The boasted nationality of the Know-Nothing party has proven to be a will-o'-the-wisp—a figment of the imagination. Those who had hoped that that organization would put an end to sectional strife have been disappointed, and so will all be who think there is hope for such a result from any other than the Democratic party of the country."

The War in Europe.  
Happy are they who placed no confidence in the peace rumors lately circulated with so much industry. The rumors were, as we always felt convinced, totally groundless; got up for a purpose in the stock provision markets—a purpose which was temporarily accomplished; but which is now having its natural consequence—a reaction and a decline; a depression of stocks and of spirits. No one of common sagacity believed that Russia would accept the terms which Austria so officiously proposed, and those that professed to regard such terms as acceptable to the allied powers, must have been wanting either in sagacity or sincerity. No: there is no chance of peace whatever at present. Russia has always been disinclined for it, and with the capture of Kars to encourage and flush her, she is very unlikely to think of it now. The Allies would not choose the present moment of inglorious uncertainty to urge negotiations on terms which must be less advantageous than they could obtain at another time. That they should accede to the terms lately carried from Vienna to St. Petersburg, is most improbable; for they are beneath the dignity of great powers who have made enormous sacrifices and always insisted that the cost

of the war should be sustained, in whole or in part, by their common enemy. The only evidence that there is an earnest desire on the part of the Western Powers for a peace, is the project urged in a French pamphlet attributed to the Emperor, in favor of a general Congress of the nations of Europe, for the adjustment of all questions that disturb or are likely to disturb their pacific relations. The very earnestness of this proposal shows that France puts no faith whatever in the present so-called negotiations. Moreover, if a congress of the sovereigns of Europe were assembled, it would make only a remote prospect of peace; for nations move slowly; it would take longer to organize such a congress than it does to organize a Congress at Washington, and the nationalities, petty and great, would take a much longer time to adjust all their difficulties than would the Americans, Republicans, Whigs, Hards and Softs, in our House of Representatives. But even this forlorn dernier ressort is not likely to prove available; for England, through her press, is inimical to the proposition of her ally across the channel, and will not entertain the idea of submitting her affairs to a Congress in which the Czar of Russia and the monarchs of the various wretched German and Italian sovereignties shall be placed upon a par with the Queen of Great Britain. When peace depends upon such doubtful and distant contingencies as are involved in the project of a Congress of European Nations, it must be indeed afar off.

The extraordinary preparations for the spring campaign, making by all the belligerents, are a further proof that there is no expectation of an early close of the war. The depression of the English funds is, however, a more significant proof. But the depression has not yet reached its lowest point. There is little doubt that after the 31st of January, when Parliament meets, there will be a proposition for a new loan to carry on the war, and of course there will be a fresh decline in consols. We mention this matter with a view to preparing the public mind in this country for what seems almost inevitable, so that there may be no pretence of surprise when the decline does come. We have often urged upon our readers the fallacy of having our own finances so much affected as they are by the English money market. It is a monstrous absurdity that, because the English treasury is oppressed, the money market of the United States should be disturbed. In the beginning of the war this might have been expected; but after nearly two years of trial, with our country in a condition of unexampled prosperity; with public and private affairs in an easy and improving condition, with no apprehension of being ourselves involved in a war; with foreign capitalists seeking American investments as the safest in the world, we ought to be able to look on unconcerned at the rise and fall in the money markets of London and Paris. Above all, we should learn to treat peace rumors, while the Eastern war is in a condition like the present, as tricks to deceive. A better reliance than all these speculating stories is our own common sense, and this, while it teaches us that there is no chance of peace, will also teach us that here in America no danger need be apprehended from the military, political or financial difficulties of Europe.

The Rulers in Council.—An Indignant Know Nothing.  
It appears that the Know Nothing State Council, held in Carlisle, adjourned to meet in this place on the 31st inst., mainly for the purpose of electing a delegate to the State Convention, from this District. How it comes that K. N's. from other sections of the State can have a say in a matter of this kind, we do not profess to know—but so it was. Ex-Governor Johnston, who is ever on the alert to join in the "wild hunt after office," arranged matters so that John Williamson should be the man. He knew the susceptibility of John to be worked upon by a dose of Jayne's pills, so to secure him was to have a delegate sure. But, there was never a truer adage written than the one which admonishes us that, "There's many a slip twixt the cup and the lip."

A secret circular was sent among the chief priests and rulers, by those opposed to the ex-Governor's abolition proclivities, changing the time of holding said Convention to the 1st inst. This arrangement was kept from the knowledge of our worthy ex-Governor and his woolly-head friends, and, sure enough, Prof. Tiffany, Edie, the Congressman, Lem. Todd, and some few other intellectual looking gentlemen, met here on the 1st and adjourned to Altoona, where they elected Mr. Jolly to Delegate. This was, of course, an anti abolition triumph. On Wednesday evening following, a consequential chap from Pittsburg, calling himself Dr. Madara, being the advance guard of ex-Governor Johnston's abolition forces, made his appearance in town, and stopped at the excellent hotel of our friend Wingate. Before his supper—which was specially provided for him—was ready, he told his mission to a confidential friend, stating that the ex-Governor and his forces would be here in the morning. Imagine his surprise, when he was informed that a majority "had been gone and gone it," in Altoona. He towered; he raved—he swore. He went into supper, carried the nigger waiter, swore the beef steak was all bones, although in such a frame of mind one would suppose he might have digested saw just pudding stuffed with soldier buttons. Next morning he arose by time, his nerves some-what calmed, and left for Altoona to intercept his Excellency's forces for the 31st.

Now, was there ever any more duplicity extant—any more double-dealing knavery and treachery, than is practised by these spoils hunters to circumvent each other in the "wild hunt?" We think not. The family spit is a nice one as it stands, but how it will end, depends a good deal upon circumstances. The corrupt old demagogues who make office seeking a trade, will not give it up—so they will fight to the death, and our confident belief is that we will have a Kilkenny cat-fight to chronicle long before the next Presidential election.—Hollidaysburg Standard.

From the Washington Union.  
The Old Guard can never Surrender.  
In the present situation of parties, it is impossible to estimate too highly the importance of the approaching political contest. Never was a graver or more vital issue presented to the American people than that which must inevitably enter into the Presidential canvass of 1856. This issue is union or disunion. We speak not as an alarmist, but in the honest conviction that nothing but the triumph of the Democratic party can save the country from an Abolition President. Never were the enemies of the constitution

and the Union stronger, more determined, or more favored by circumstances than they will then be. For years fanaticism, political, social and religious, has left no effort untried to destroy the constitution and its friends. For this aim they are marshalling their every man to make one last great effort. The country and the constitution have but one hope, but one friend—the Democratic party. It battles for no mere party ascendancy, but for the constitution. In defence of this noble instrument it enters the contest. Its cause is the cause of the Union—the constitution and the Union, one and inseparable. By these they have lived; by these they will conquer or they will fall—for the Old Guard can never surrender its proud banner! Our cause is a glorious one, and with a proud and willing heart will every true Democrat do battle in it. The struggle will be fierce, but the victory will be all the prouder for that. The hopes of the people are in the Democracy, and their eyes are fixed upon them as they marshal their tried men for battle. They expect to see every Democrat at his post, and ready for action. Our enemies are harmless while we remain true to ourselves. Dissension and division alone can defeat us. These, then, are the enemies we have most to guard against. United—of one heart, of one mind, and of one faith—the great national Democratic party may defy all the combined hosts of fanaticism. Now all is bright before us. Each day that comes shows us the old legions which time and again have done battle in the good old cause, wheeling into line all eager for the fray. And when the battle signal sounds to the music of the Union, the glorious old Democracy will bear aloft its proud banner in spite of all its foes combined—for the Old Guard can never surrender.

From the Boston Post, Jan. 11.  
New Hampshire Politics.  
The first Democratic meeting for the campaign took place at Lancaster, in Coos county, on the afternoon of Tuesday last, when Hon. John S. Wells, of Exeter, the Democratic candidate for governor, gave an eloquent exposition of his political faith in a speech of nearly three hours in length. The meeting was a full one, and embraced gentlemen collected from every corner of the extensive county of Coos, among whom were many veterans of the Democracy who had fought its battles in times as trying as the present. William Burns, Esq., of Lancaster, was in the chair, and made an able introductory address. Mr. Wells was received with much favor, and proceeded to the task of defining his position.

During three hours he reviewed, with great power of analysis, the principles which separated the opposition from the Democracy, showing that they were foundationless, fanatical, intolerant, unjust, unconstitutional, and impolite, and that true patriotism, which upheld Union principles as paramount to all others, was at issue equally with the definite doctrines promulgated by Know-Nothings and Republicans. His strictures on the Maine law, the proscription of Catholics, the obstructions placed in the way of a free exercise of the elective franchise by naturalized foreign born persons, and the late unconstitutional action of the New Hampshire Legislature in the matter of the alteration of the judiciary system of the State on mere party grounds, were peculiarly severe in their truth, and full of the conviction which will condemn them at the ballot-box. Mr. Wells was liberally applauded throughout his speech, which was made under severe physical suffering. There is not a shadow of doubt that Democracy will give a triumphant account of itself in New Hampshire next March, and less that Coos will run up one of those old-fashioned hunker majorities which, not many years ago, made her a solid terror to sectionalists and political visionaries. Mr. Rix, of the Coos Democrat, though in feeble health, is doing herculean duty in behalf of Democracy, whose elements were never united and more harmonious in determination after success than they are now. Mr. Wells, we understand, will visit the counties in the State, and will have the powerful co-operation of some of the ablest speakers at home and abroad during the campaign.

Precautions on Railroads.  
The bill introduced into the State Senate by Mr. Price, for the greater security of railroad travelling, defines minutely the duties and liabilities of railroad companies. It requires that all baggage and freight cars shall invariably be placed in front of the passenger cars; steam whistles to sound an alarm at eighty rods from any crossing of the high way at the same level; speed to be reduced on approaching a draw; the running time to be so regulated that no two trains moving in opposite directions shall be on the same track at the same time, without a switch and siding between them, unless the train that is out of time is preceded by an agent on foot, eighty rods in advance, with a signal; when any train is stopped when another is expected, a signal is to be sent eighty rods in advance in the proper direction. In enclosed or fenced parts of the country, cattle guards to be constructed at every commencement and termination of such enclosure. When a rail is taken up for repairs, a signal is to be placed at eighty rods distant each way. It is made a misdemeanor for any one crossing a railroad with a horse or a vehicle, or driving any animal on it when a locomotive is approaching within forty rods of such intersection. It is also made a misdemeanor, with ninety days' imprisonment, for a railroad conductor to get intoxicated \$5000 is the greatest amount which may be recovered of a railroad for any person's death through its negligence. No recovery of damages when the person injured is acting contrary to the printed regulations of the company. The punishment for injury through the negligence of any employee of the road is twelve months' imprisonment. If death ensue, the punishment is the same as manslaughter. Persons who put obstructions on railroads, whereby death ensues, shall be tried for murder. If injury is caused, the punishment, upon conviction, is ten years' imprisonment.—Evening Argus.

Curious Geographical Fact.  
Captain Wm. Allen, of the British Navy, has published a book advocating the conversion of the Arabian Desert into an Ocean. The author believes that the great valley, extending from the Southern depression of the Lebanon range to the head of the Gulf of Akaba, the Eastern branch of the head of the Red Sea, has been once an Ocean. It is, in many places, thirteen hundred feet below the level of the Dead Sea and the Sea of Tiberias. He believes that this Ocean being cut off from the Red Sea by the rise of the land at the Southern extremity, and being only fed by small streams, gradually became dried by solar evaporation. He proposes to cut a canal of adequate size from the head of the Gulf of Akaba to the

Dead Sea, and another from the Mediterranean, near Mount Carmel, across the plain. Esdras, to the fissure in the mountain range of Lebanon. By this means the Mediterranean would rush in, with a fall of 13000 feet, fill up the valley, and substitute an Ocean of two thousand square miles in extent for a barren useless desert; thus making the navigation to India as short as the overland route, spreading fertility over a now arid country, and opening up the fertile regions of Palestine to settlement and cultivation. The conception is a magnificent one, but no sufficient survey has been made to determine its practicability or its cost.

From Washington.  
WASHINGTON, Jan. 17, 1856.  
The English papers are commenting with much wisdom upon the state of affairs in the House of Representatives betraying, as usual, the greatest amount of ignorance, even in reference to the very details with which they affect to be well acquainted. Now, there is no doubt that if any such interregnum could take place, even in England, it would be followed by a popular convulsion, by the introduction of armed men into the halls of Parliament, and by the establishment of martial law over the land. Here, acting upon the motto that the "world is governed too much," our people, confident in the security afforded by their glorious institutions, look upon the efforts of their Representatives to elect a Speaker with the most singular complacency. They derive, so far from discomfort, many profitable reflections from the scene. They are perfectly convinced that the organization will come, and until it does come, all the interests immediately connected with the government can wait without suffering. There are no tax gatherers among the people to worry them; there are no church dignitaries to oppress them; they themselves are not dependent, as is the case in France, upon Government for bread and work, and should an exigency occur, such for instance as a foreign war, they are perfectly satisfied that our government would move into its orbit at once, and that the whole machinery of our institutions would work in majestic consistency with the principles upon which they are grounded. If the Old World was astonished when during the Mexican War, an unarmed nation suddenly sprang into military organization and power, when a million of men were ready to march at their country's call, and when the rivalry was not who should stay at home, but who should go to the battle field; (which was a phase of American society in its warlike aspect,) the trembling Despots of Europe will be still more amazed to see the invincibility of those principles which govern the Americans in times of peace. It shows conclusively how anxious the besotted rulers of the earth have become, that the institutions of the United States should break down, no matter how, when they seize upon the disorganization of our House of Representatives as a text upon which to hurl their maledictions against our system. We will not insult an intelligent American reader by predicting the disappointment of these foreign croakers. We will only say, that when a steamer arrives at Liverpool, bringing the news, as it will very soon, that the House of Representatives is in motion, and that the government is proceeding steadily in its proper paths, those libellers of our form of government will find new material for surprise, and will be compelled to revise their prophecies and to find out what next they can do to injure and to discredit the American Union.

Every day more clearly develops the monster design of the two wings of the great Abolition and Know-Nothing conspiracy. One of these wings extends its dark banner over all the Northern, Eastern and Western States, and the other will seek to obtain complete control over all the Southern and South-western States. They are separated by the Slavery question; but this question does not alienate them as it does off all connection between the Abolitionists and the Democrats. Between Abolitionism and Black Republicanism and the Democratic party there is not a single sentiment in common. They are as bitterly antipodes as the Democracy and any other aristocracy can be. They are hostile in the devotion which binds the Democrats to the Constitution, and in contempt which inspires the Abolitionists against that sacred instrument.

There is an impassible chasm between them at the great social question of the union of the two races. They are at war on the principle of religious freedom. They are at war on the issue of secret societies. They are at war in regards to the oaths and obligations of these societies. But between the Abolitionists and the Southern Know-Nothings, there is only the question of Slavery in a very modified form. Observe how the latter try to meet the former even on this question.

The Southern Know-Nothings, with rare exceptions, were the enemies of the Nebraska Bill. Even those who supported it are now trying in the House of Representatives to please the Abolitionists, by assailing the principle of that bill. As the restoration of the Missouri Compromise is to be the issue between the two great parties in the coming campaign, you cannot fail to perceive that many of the prejudices entertained by the Abolitionists in favor of that compact, (after they had for thirty years set it at defiance,) are severed by the Southern Know-Nothings who are telling the people of the North that the repeal of the Missouri restriction was an uncalculated for. But not content with making this difference between themselves and the Abolitionists as slight as possible on the Slavery question, the Southern Know-Nothings unite with the Abolitionists in their assaults upon the Administration, and in their assaults upon the Democratic party, and in their assaults upon the adopted citizen, and in their assaults upon the Catholic, and in all those other points of public policy which distinguish the opponent of the Democracy.—So that you will see how easy it will be for these two wings to unite together, should the present House of Representatives, where that issue would be decided by a shadow, and combined by the substantial sympathy growing out of the mutual hatred of the Democratic party. But as if to mark the reckless inconsistency of the Southern Know-Nothings, you will observe that in proportion as they seek to obliterate all difference on the Slavery question, existing between themselves and their oath-bound brethren of the North, the Abolitionists or Republicans of that region, they labor through their leaders in Congress, daily, to aggravate the Slavery question in the South, as between the Know-Nothings and the Democrats in that region, in order that the extreme advocates of Slavery in that quarter of the Union may be compelled to choose Know-Nothings in preference to the Demo-

crats! Read the debates now going on in Congress. The Southern Know-Nothings pass by the Abolitionists and the Republicans with an occasional gentle rebuke, but they attempt to break down every truly national Democrat by searching into his record for reasons to weaken his position before the country, and for suspicions to use in the South, to prove that the Democrats are not to be trusted as the friends of the rights of the South. Why is this? It is simply a ruse to prevent the Democratic party from uniting the Southern people in favor of those principles which are essential to the protection of those people, and of playing that game which will enable the opposition to carry a sufficient number of States, so as to render an election by the popular vote in November next an impossibility, and to secure a decision of the Presidency by the present Know-Nothing and Abolition House of Representatives. I need not tell you in the North, who see what is going on around you, that the Republicans will imitate their Southern allies in this—that they will try to carry off all the States they can against the Democratic candidate for President, whomsoever he may be, and now that they too will appear in the House of Representatives, with their candidate, so that the bargain may be struck between the high contracting parties. It will be a canvass of bold and fair dealing on the part of the Democracy. The principles of the Nebraska bill will be met and discussed as they are understood by the leading minds in Congress, and as they were understood in 1854, when the Missouri Compromise was repealed. On the other hand, secrecy will be invoked, and a double game will be played by the same opposition, catering to the prejudice of the South on the one hand, and of the North on the other. You may set it down as a prophecy that this will be the condition of our opponents in the canvass shortly to come off. Where then will the National Whigs be found? "That is the question!" Will they maintain a separate organization between the Democracy and this double headed opposition, or will they unite themselves in the ranks of the friends of the Constitution in support of the Democratic candidate? DEMOCRAT.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18th, 1856.  
Mr. Buchanan has been instructed to demand the recall of Mr. Crampton, for the complicity of the latter in the matter of enlisting troops for the British service in the United States. There is no doubt on this subject, and if the British Government does not yield to this demand the United States Government will, in all probability, be compelled to send Mr. Crampton his passports.—Lord Crampton has carried his purposes with a high hand in all our late negotiations with Great Britain. It was under his instructions that the treaty made between Mr. Clayton and Sir Henry Bulwer, in 1850, was violated. In all the extraordinary and forcible intervention in the affairs of Central America, as well since the acquisition of California as since the enactment of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, he has been the master spirit, and it is not doubted that in reference to the enlistments for the Crimea in the United States, that he, being the leader of the war party in Great Britain, also instigated that movement, and now takes the ground that Mr. Crampton acted under the authority of the British ministry in proceedings which could not have been carried on in this country, as must have been known to that ministry, without violating our laws!

I do not conceal from you that the course of the Administration, in reference to Mr. Crampton, intermingled as it is with the Central American difficulties—difficulties growing out of the gross violation of a treaty fairly made in 1850, may end seriously; but there was no other course left for the President.—We have long since ceased to be dependent upon Great Britain or any other foreign power. We cannot be intimidated by her threats and if in the present case we were to submit to the injustice of her ministry we should be humiliated before all the nations of the earth. Rest assured that the facts will fully sustain our patriotic and fearless Chief Magistrate.—As if to add to the sense of security, that if trouble should come, it will not come until all honorable means have been exhausted to preserve peace. Our national character will be in the keeping of James Buchanan, who, happily for the country, is, at this juncture, the representative of the United States at the Court of St. James. DEMOCRAT.

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, 1856.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.  
THE Huntingdon Foundry lately leased to T. S. Wharton & Co., and destroyed by fire, will be rebuilt and carried on by R. C. McGill, and in the course of a few weeks he will be able to fill all orders as usual. R. C. MCGILL. December 27th, 1855.

1700 Bushels Bituminous Coal, just received and for sale by CUNNINGHAM & DUNN.

10,000 lbs. Pure Tallow Candles, Mould and Dip, for sale at wholesale price, by Huntingdon, Nov. 21.—3t FRED. LIST.

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 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 *Tome* 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 also 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
For any three of the four Reviews and two Premium volumes,	7 00
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.—  
PREMIUM VOLUMES.  
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.

POSTAGE.  
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.

J. SIMPSON AFRICA, COUNTY SURVEYOR, Huntingdon, Pa. OFFICE ON HILL STREET.

Dissolution of Partnership.  
THE partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers was dissolved by mutual consent on the 15th day of November last—persons indebted to the firm will please call and settle their accounts with Geo. C. Bucher, on or before the first of April next.  
GEORGE C. BUCHER,  
GEORGE B. PORTER.  
Alexandria, Dec. 26, 1855.

The business will be continued at the old stand by the subscriber who will sell Goods at very low rates to all who may favor him with a call.  
GEO. C. BUCHER.

HUNTINGDON COMMERCIAL SCHOOL.  
THERE has been opened in the Hall formerly occupied by the "Sons of Temperance" in the borough of Huntingdon, a School under the above title, in which is proposed to be given, a thorough course of instruction, and practice, in single and Double Entry Bookkeeping. Also, Lectures on Commercial Law, will be given in regular course, by the most talented members of the Bar.  
Students can enter at any time, a day or evening class, or both if they wish.  
For any other particulars, address personally or by letter,  
T. H. POLLOCK, Principal.  
Huntingdon, Dec. 17th, 1856.—3m\*