



The following persons have appointed Agents for the HUNTINGDON JOURNAL, who are authorized to receive and remit for money paid on subscription...

We do this for the convenience of our subscribers living at a distance from Huntingdon.

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WANTED. A few leads of WOOD at the Journal Office.

No attention paid to Letters unless post-paid, nor to Communications unaccompanied with the author's name.

New Advertisements.

Please direct your attention to the Cosmopolitan Art and Literary Association, which you will find in one of our advertising columns, organized for the encouragement and general diffusion of literature and the fine arts, on a new and original plan.

John Donnelly, has invented, and is now manufacturing safety patent square upright wood box matches, see advertisement.

See card of D. Kirkpatrick, Leather Dealer. Henry W. Overman, Leather Dealer, see card in another column. Also, petition for license, by Wm. Chrysler.

The Hon. John McCulloch has our thanks for a "Compendium of the United States Census," for 1850. It being a statistical view of the United States, embracing its Territory, population—white, free colored, and slave—moral and social condition, industry, property, and revenue; the detailed statistics of cities, towns and countries; being a Compendium of the Seventh Census, to which are added the results of every previous Census, beginning with 1790, in comparative tables, with explanatory and illustrative notes, based upon the schedules and other official sources of information.

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BOTH WHIG AND DEMOCRAT.—It is a fact, full of significance, that Senator Adams, of Mississippi, a Democrat, and Mr. Taylor of Tennessee, a Whig, have introduced to the different branches of Congress, the alteration or abrogation of the Naturalization Laws. It is no party measure—it is the will of the AMERICAN NATION!

The Virginia Penitentiary, at Richmond, had all its workshops burnt on the night of the 7th, and a convict named Elisha Helms, escaped during the excitement. Loss about \$30,000.

The Novelty Iron Works, N. Y., have discharged 500 hands and closed up, in consequence of the hard times.

CHRISTMAS.

A word on this subject would perhaps not be inappropriate, as we near the time when another anniversary of the birth day of the Prince of Peace is about to dawn upon our world. With what different feelings and emotions is this day looked forward to by the different classes of mankind. With what different feelings should it be contemplated by those generally manifested on this occasion.—Why should this day, the anniversary of the most glorious event that has ever dawned upon a sin-ridden world; be regarded as a day of feasting and merriment? To the epicure, who has never looked for happiness further than the gratification of his own sensual appetite, it may indeed present a festive scene. To the votary of fashion and pleasure, who looks for enjoyment only in the mazy dance, and the giddy round of dissipation and folly, it may be regarded as a time for balls, parties, and magnificent SOIREES; but to the Christian, to the humble believer, he looks forward with a trembling hope for salvation through the atoning merits of a Saviour's blood, it presents a theme for contemplation which outweighs the dull and sensual things of time and sense; a theme which reaches beyond this vale of tears, and claims kindred with the skies. More than eighteen hundred years have rolled away since that day the most eventful in the history of our world, which brought light and liberty and hope, to our lost and ruined race. It was announced to the humble shepherds of Bethlehem as they watched their flocks by night. It was heralded by an angel and "a multitude of the Heavenly host." "Glory to God in the highest," was the pealing anthem which rang through the skies; "peace, good will toward men," was the strain re-echoed back to earth, whilst the Eastern Magi, from the far land of the Gentiles, guided and directed by the beams of that wandering star, as it "went before them, till it came and stood over where the young child was," came to worship in his presence, and to present their offerings at the feet of the slumbering babe. More than eighteen centuries have now elapsed since the Great Author of Man's redemption commenced his ministry here below, "a man of sorrows and acquainted with grief;" "enduring the contradiction of sinners against himself," the insults of the Roman soldiery, and the stern buffet of the Jew; until led forth to die as a malefactor, outside the gates of Jerusalem. Since that time the religion of Jesus Christ has gone forth to the uttermost parts of the earth. The simple story of the cross, at first confined to a few illiterate fishermen of Galilee has been proclaimed by the heralds of salvation throughout the length and breadth of the entire world. The unperverted truths of the doctrines of Christianity have exerted their benign influence wherever it has been preached. No system of ethics since the foundation of the world, has ever had such a renovating, such a regenerating effect upon the Nature of man. The great moral principles which it reveals and confirms, have been preserved without interruption. Under all circumstances, and attended with every difficulty, it has still been working beneath the surface of society for its gradual purification; moving upon the great deep of the human heart; enlightening the darkened mind of man; and fitting him to the companionship of angels. The animating beams of the Sun of Righteousness have shone into the darkest corners of the earth and all classes of society have felt the influence. It has penetrated the dark jungles of India, and the poor Hindoo has cast his idols to the moles and bats. It has beamed forth on the sunny banks of the Irrawaddy and the Ganges, and the soul-stricken pagan has been enabled to exclaim "behold the Lamb of God." It has shed its cheering ray upon the frozen shores of Labrador, and warmed the heart of the poor Greenlander, amidst the frozen snows of his icy home. The snow hut of the Esquimaux, and the rude wigwam of the North American Savage have been lighted up by its fruitifying beams, and the heart of the South Sea Islander has been warmed and cheered by its presence. Its effects are not confined to this world of ours. We are told that it enhances the bliss of the bright intelligences that surround the upper sanctuary when one sinner is converted from the error of his ways and finds redemption through the blood of the Lamb. New notes then are being added continually to the Heavenly choir, and mingling with the song of Angels in the diapason of the skies, as some poor, lost and perishing child of earth has been reclaimed from his wanderings, and gathered into "the upper fold." Hail then thou blest morn! the fairest that ever cast its radiance upon this blighted and sin-stricken earth, emblem of that more glorious day when He "who is our life," shall the second time appear "without sin unto salvation," and when his faithful followers shall "also appear with him in glory," and "be like Him."

The Times and Prospects. Our exchanges from the East and West are displaying the tightness in the money market, and as an incident, the depression of bank notes; stagnation in business and failures among business men. We hope and trust that the high prices of grain, and all other farm products, will prevent the pressure from spreading abroad through the country, such a blight upon all kinds of business, as was experienced in 1841 and the two following years. We know that the large Cities are the first to be affected by the hard times, and as their indebtedness abroad presses upon them, they are compelled to press and drain their customers in the country. This state of affairs is generally brought about, soon after times of prosperity; when there is engendered a spirit of wild speculation, extravagance of living, and boundless credit. But as the result of all this, when the resources of the country are not sufficient to meet the demands of the cities, a large amount of property is thrown upon the market, bank notes are depreciated, confidence and credit are gone, business men fail, and there is a general stagnation in all the channels of trade. The whole community feel the shock, business men are compelled to sell their commodities at a ruinous sacrifice, and failing to comply with their engagements, those persons to whom they are indebted are disappointed, and in turn compelled to disappoint and harass others. We believe that in this State, while the banks have been affording facilities to business men, their officers have been managing them with prudence, and as the result, they are now in a sound and healthy state. However, when there is a slight pressure in the money market, as now, many persons are alarmed by injurious reports that get into circulation, without any foundation. To such of our country friends who have fears on this subject, we would advise them not to be alarmed, but as a safe place of deposit we would refer them to the Banking House established in this Town, which does not issue notes, but receives on loan and deposits, money of all kinds.—Here they deposit their money, and draw interest for it until they expect to need it, and here below, "a man of sorrows and acquainted with grief;" "enduring the contradiction of sinners against himself," the insults of the Roman soldiery, and the stern buffet of the Jew; until led forth to die as a malefactor, outside the gates of Jerusalem. Since that time the religion of Jesus Christ has gone forth to the uttermost parts of the earth. The simple story of the cross, at first confined to a few illiterate fishermen of Galilee has been proclaimed by the heralds of salvation throughout the length and breadth of the entire world. The unperverted truths of the doctrines of Christianity have exerted their benign influence wherever it has been preached. No system of ethics since the foundation of the world, has ever had such a renovating, such a regenerating effect upon the Nature of man. The great moral principles which it reveals and confirms, have been preserved without interruption. Under all circumstances, and attended with every difficulty, it has still been working beneath the surface of society for its gradual purification; moving upon the great deep of the human heart; enlightening the darkened mind of man; and fitting him to the companionship of angels. The animating beams of the Sun of Righteousness have shone into the darkest corners of the earth and all classes of society have felt the influence. It has penetrated the dark jungles of India, and the poor Hindoo has cast his idols to the moles and bats. It has beamed forth on the sunny banks of the Irrawaddy and the Ganges, and the soul-stricken pagan has been enabled to exclaim "behold the Lamb of God." It has shed its cheering ray upon the frozen shores of Labrador, and warmed the heart of the poor Greenlander, amidst the frozen snows of his icy home. The snow hut of the Esquimaux, and the rude wigwam of the North American Savage have been lighted up by its fruitifying beams, and the heart of the South Sea Islander has been warmed and cheered by its presence. Its effects are not confined to this world of ours. We are told that it enhances the bliss of the bright intelligences that surround the upper sanctuary when one sinner is converted from the error of his ways and finds redemption through the blood of the Lamb. New notes then are being added continually to the Heavenly choir, and mingling with the song of Angels in the diapason of the skies, as some poor, lost and perishing child of earth has been reclaimed from his wanderings, and gathered into "the upper fold." Hail then thou blest morn! the fairest that ever cast its radiance upon this blighted and sin-stricken earth, emblem of that more glorious day when He "who is our life," shall the second time appear "without sin unto salvation," and when his faithful followers shall "also appear with him in glory," and "be like Him."

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BOARD OF CANAL COMMISSIONERS.—The Democratic Union at Harrisburg says—"probably one of the first acts of the Legislature will be the dissolution of the Canal Board. It seems to be a useless appendage to the Public Works, even should they be retained. We have no particular dislike to the present board. Messrs. Forsyth and Clover, are probably as good men as could be found to fill the place they occupy. But one man, subject to the orders of the Executive or the Legislature, would be of more service to the State than the entire board as at present organized. When we first broached the subject of abolishing the Canal Board, we were strongly opposed in many quarters—but public opinion has changed since, and is now nearly unanimous in favor of the measure. If the Legislature acts up to the popular sentiment, the board will not be in existence six weeks hence."

THE USURY LAWS will be very generally brought to the attention of the State Legislature this winter with a view either to their entire abrogation or liberal modifications. In North Carolina a bill has been introduced to amend these laws in several important particulars. It is proposed that the regular interest shall be, as now, six per cent. per annum, upon a sale of any goods, chattels, wares, and merchandise, unless by a special contract or writing between the parties, a higher or lower rate be fixed. It is also proposed that in a suit at law judgment shall be rendered for the principal money, and the rate agreed upon and stipulated: Provided, however, that such a rate shall not be reduced to six per cent. per annum upon the special plea of the defendant.—The Massachusetts Legislature, as well as of N. York and Pennsylvania, will be petitioned to revive the present laws upon the subject.

THE BANK OF COLUMBUS, Ohio.—Information has been received at the Treasury Department, that the Bank of Columbus, O., against which there is a Government suit pending, for the recovery of the \$100,000 deposited with it by order of Secretary Corwin, has made an assignment for the benefit of its creditors; or in other words, has taken that means of preventing the U. States from recovering by due process of law. It is not believed, however, that the assignment can hold good against the Government.

A heavy foglet has occurred in Boston, the firm being Blood & Co., whose liabilities amount to \$2,000,000.

The weather has been extremely cold, for the last week.

From Washington.

Disastrous Conflagration in Philadelphia. A large fire took place in Cherry street, about eight o'clock on Tuesday morning the 12th inst. by which about twenty houses were entirely destroyed or more or less damaged.

The alarm was quickly given by one of the watchmen employed in the building, but the fire appeared to have been burning in a concealed manner for some time, for, before the ringing of the State House bell could bring a single engine to the ground, the flames burst from many windows, and the scintillating element had gained a fearful headway. When the firemen arrived they found it impossible to save the factory, and devoted themselves to the preservation of the surrounding property to which the flames were rapidly communicated.

Shooting from the windows of the extensive front of the factory, the fire spread across the street to a brick stable, occupied by Enoch W. Cloud. It contained a number of carriages and horses, which, however, were safely removed. Although the building was of a substantial character, and roofed with tin, it burned rapidly and was completely destroyed.

Even though the firemen found it impossible to check the flames from spreading in this direction, and for a time it seemed as if the whole block must be destroyed. The most of the furniture and valuables were removed from the dwellings adjacent. But all the substantial brick houses, from 158 to 168 inclusive, on Cherry street, were completely burned out, and it appears to us will have to be rebuilt. No. 156 was very much damaged by fire and water. Fortunately the progress of ruin toward this side of the street, was stopped by an open space in front of a school house, while eastward the efforts of the firemen prevailed.

In the meantime, the neighborhood was thoroughly aroused, and the inhabitants of the houses could be seen hurriedly removing their goods, placing them on the sidewalk under the guard of the police. The two story brick houses, Nos. 1, 3, 5, and 7, on Raspberry alley, at the east end of the factory, caught fire, and were destroyed. By these the fire communicated to the back buildings of the houses on Eighth street, Nos. 98 to 108, inclusive. From these latter buildings, occupied as stores and dwellings, furniture and dry goods were hurriedly removed to save them from fire and water. All of the buildings mentioned were much damaged in the rear, and in the upper stories; but the stores escaped the flames, though they suffered much from water.

The dwellings adjoining the factory on the north side of Cherry street, namely, Nos. 169, 171 and 185 soon caught, and before the flames were checked in them, were damaged to a considerable extent. The walls of the factory were apparently very strongly built; but it soon became known that they could not stand the intense heat to which they were subjected. Just before 10 o'clock, the front wall fell inwardly, with a crash that could be heard at a great distance. Two or three firemen were slightly injured, but as far as we could learn, no serious accident occurred. During the remainder of the day, the firemen were employed in throwing water upon the smouldering ruins, and in pulling down dangerous walls. In performing this latter work, many of the firemen exposed themselves needlessly, and some were very reckless in their disposal of property, which the police did not seem able to protect.

The total loss by this disastrous conflagration cannot be less than \$240,000, about three-fourths of which are covered by insurance.

Resignation of Losses.

Table listing losses from the fire, including Cornelius, Baker & Co., \$200,000; Crowell, 2,000; Capt. Pedrick, 3,500; C. S. Hoffman, 2,500; C. B. Lawrence, 1,500; C. H. Mitchell, 400; Bury, 4,000; Wm. Hughes, 1,000; D. B. Groves, 5,000; D. B. Newberry, 4,500; An. Hopson, 400; L. O. Tumbler, 500; Wm. Mason, 2,500; Chas. Ragan, 1,500; Joseph Riskey, 1,500; Spillman & Dittmar, 1,200; Enoch W. Cloud, 600; Franklin Fredericks, 1,000; C. F. Folwell, 800; Jos. Rosenbaum, 3,000; Soci. of Friends, 500.

RUSSIA.

The regular troops of the Czar before the war, were estimated thus: Infantry, 468,000; Cavalry, 85,000; Garrison and Cosacks, 20,000; Resources, 150,000.

AUSTRIA.

At this crisis Austria has arrayed the whole of her war force. In peace the army numbers 378,552 men; in war it is nearly double. The following are the numbers: Infantry, 484,240; Engineers, 56,549; Cavalry, 34,560; Artillery, 26,104; Landwehr, 200,000.

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Infantry, 265,530; Artillery, 23,400; Cavalry, 49,662; Engineers, 40,800; Total, 379,392; Landsteerr, 224,416.

GRAND TOTAL.

Infantry, 1,199,900; Great Britain, France, including National Guards, 3,038,630; Russia, 1,000,000; Austria, 826,453; Prussia, 603,998; Total, 5,648,800.

What a number of human beings, whose trade is war, whose ambition is glory on the battlefield, and whose aim is to obtain victory and triumph. Think of five millions six hundred and forty-eight thousand eight hundred soldiers, to guard the destinies of Europe, when TEN THOUSAND MEN only are required to guard the destinies of this Republic—a Republic whose territory is as large as the whole of Europe combined.

USE OF THE MOST BRUTAL PRIZE FIGHTS on record took place on the 10th of November, in Nevada, California between the pugilists, named Fritzgard and Kelly, in presence of a great concourse of spectators. An account of the affair in the Sacramento Union says:—

"Towards the last it was impossible for Kelly to keep his feet on the ground. He was perfectly blind, but being once the strongest man, he thought he would catch Fritzgard and hold him up until he would win the prize. The eighteenth round Kelly received such a severe blow that he did not come up to time, and his friends took him from the ring. He lay very badly hurt, his face being powdered and completely jelly. Fritzgard received but little damage, and declared he could fight such an opponent all day. He turned two hands upon the ring before leaving it. The fight lasted about twenty-five minutes. It was pronounced by all witnesses to be a most bloody and exciting spectacle. Immediately after the fight, the sheriff arrested both parties."

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Recapitulation of the news from Europe by the Steamship Pacific.

Letter from Europe.—The steamship Pacific has arrived, bringing news from Europe eight days later. There is talk of an impending ministerial crisis in England, and Parliament has been summoned by proclamation to create new taxes, or a loan, for war purposes. The Russians are reported to have captured two English cruisers in the Baltic. Great activity is manifested in England and France in sending reinforcements to the Crimea, and several thousand men have already reached there. In England the compulsory ballot of the militia for filling the army is said to have been proposed. England and France have notified Prussia and Austria that they will not put on the basis of the note of the four powers.—A terrible storm occurred in the Black Sea on the 14th, in which thirty-two English transport ships were lost, two of them carrying down all on board. Three mail steamers also stranded and of the allied fleet the Pluto and Henry the Fourth were lost, the Agamemnon and Sanspareil were stranded, the latter on fire, the Sampson and her machinery damaged, and the Retribution had to throw overboard her guns. Forty thousand Turks were to be immediately sent to the Crimea, the blockade of Odessa to be renewed, and a powerful diversion made in Bessarabia. At the battle of Inkermann, on the 5th, the Russian loss was 15,000 men. The Russians have invaded Bokara, and defeated 50,000 troops of the Khan in China, the insurgents have retired from the siege of Canton, and the people of the city were returning. In Switzerland, elections are going on for the army of Santa Anna, Dictator of Mexico. From Spain we have a rumor that the Ministers are about to resign, as Espartero wishes to retire into private life.

THE FOLLOWING are the Banks that have suspended specie payments within the last two or three weeks:

- Bank of New York, New York City, Knickerbocker Bank do Eighth Avenue do Lewis County Bank New York State, Bank of Carthage do Kentucky Trust Company, Kentucky, Newport Safety Fund do Bank of Bouverville do Northern Indiana Bank do Bank of Commerceville do People's Bk do Elkhart Co. Bank do Farmer's and Mechanic's Bk Tennessee do Mechanics Bk do Commerce Bk do Bk of Milford Delaware do Bank of the West do Bk of Washington do Erie and Kalamazoo R R Bk do Bk of Hallows do Brunswick Bk do Elsworth Bk do Mousier River Bk do Bank of Castil Vermont do South Royalton Bk do Atlanta Bk do Bank of Milledgeville do Manufacturer's and Mechanic's do City Bk Columbus Ohio Canal Bk Cleveland do Bank of Circleville do Farmers Bk Chicago, Illinois do Merchant's and Manufacturers do Du Pont County Bk Illinois do Exchange Bk Buffalo do Farmer's Joint Stock Bk Toronto do Phoenix Bk Chicago do Bank of Napierville Illinois do Cherokee Insurance Co Bk Georgia do Mechanic's and Trader's Bk Cincinnati.

THE GREAT EXPEDITION.—A movement is on foot in Boston, New York and Baltimore, as well as in this city, towards getting up an expedition to the Arctic regions, under the command of Dr. Elisha K. Kane, in aid of which the co-operation of the general government will be solicited. The matter will be immediately urged upon the attention of Congress. The expedition of Dr. Kane sailed from New York, in the brig Advance, on the 31st of May, 1853, and was composed of the following persons:—Dr. Elisha K. Kane, passed Assistant Surgeon of the United States Navy, in command, having been detailed by the department, for this special service; J. Wall Wilson, Sailing Master United States Navy; Henry Brooks, First Officer; do, James McGray, Second Officer, do, James Bousell, third Officer; do, Dr. J. H. Hays Surgeon; do, Christian Olsen, Carpenter; August Sontag, Astronomer; Henry Good-fellow, Assistant Astronomer; Wm. Morton, Steward; Peter Shepard, Cook; George Stephenson, Seaman; Jefferson S. Parker, do; George J. Whittle, do; Wm. E. Godfrey, do; C. Blake, do. The Chamber of Commerce of New York on Thursday took prompt action with reference to affording relief to Dr. Kane and his companions. A resolution was unanimously adopted to memorialize Congress to appropriate a sum sufficient to dispatch a steam propeller and a storeship to succor the crew of the Advance.

Distress Among the Working Classes.—Reduction of Wages.—What is doing for their Relief?

We announced some weeks ago that the owners of the large foundries and shipyards in the upper part of the city had discharged great numbers of their workmen, in consequence of hard times they are now experiencing. We have since learned that their example has been followed by nearly all the establishments in the city. The Novelty Works, the Morgan Iron Works, the Bible and Tract House, the Methodist Book Concern, besides a great number of shops and smaller establishments, have dispensed with, on an average, over half their workmen.

THE PEOPLE of the neighborhood deserve much credit for their hospitable reception of those who were so unceremoniously turned from their homes, and for kindness to the firemen.

MORE FILLIBUSTERING.—That another fillibustering expedition is on foot within our borders, for the invasion of the "ever faithful Isle" of Cuba, there now cannot be the slightest doubt. We have just read a letter from Gen. John A. Quitman, commander of the invading force, to a gentleman in this city, wherein the plan of operation is distinctly set forth. In the first place, the General declares that it is especially desirable to evade any infraction of the neutrality laws, and to that end it is essential that the expedition should be organized in some locality adjacent to but outside of our borders. The invading army is to be composed of five thousand men—picked bloods of the country—each man is to pay his own expenses to the place of rendezvous, and to contribute fifty dollars towards his own equipment. Some efficient co-officers of the U. S. service are engaged, and thus organized, a descent is to be made at some point near Havana, where the Spanish defences are strongest, thus, by the very audacity of the movement, striking terror into the tyrants who rule the destinies of the "Gem of the Antilles!" However audacious and hair-brained this movement may appear in the