THE "organ" has got itself into very deep and muddy water. When it gets out it will have seriously damaged its best friends and its party.

Some very good Republicans and Democrats have suggested the holding of a mass county meeting to select proper persons to be voted for next fell. The honest voters of the county are getting tired of having the wool pulled over their eyes by the office seeking politicians.

WE are indebted to Hon. Louis W. Hall, Speaker of the Senate, for a copy of the General Laws of Pennsylvania, for which he has our thanks. We confess we are beginning to be a little posted as to what our Legislature done at the last session, since we have scanned its contents. There have been seventy-three General Laws passed.

En. A number of citizens in Millin county, have organized a new political party called the Workingmen's Party. They set forth in their preamble that "in our opinion, both the existing political parties have become so corrupt that they have lost sight of the interest of the great mass of people," &c .-The leaven is beginning to work.

The editor of the Portage (Wisconsin) State Register takes a new view of the question of Women Voting. He says that for a number of years regularly he has paid considerable sums of money for teams to haul indifferent. lazy or crippled men to the polls; and he thinks it would be decidedly preferable to get up a horse and buggy and escort young ladies to the voting places. Clearly the romance has not been taken out of that fellow yet.

The Globe, also, true to its Copperhead instincts, furnishes its readers with the rebel version of the late negro riot taken from the Richmond papers, together with a half column of falsehood, misrepresentation and sophistry, connected therewith.—Journal

We refer our readers to the "rebel version" in question, and respectfully leave to their decision whether the New York Herald, from which it is extracted, is a Richmond paper, and again whether the Philadelphia Press, Philadelphia Telegraph, Pittsburg Conmercial, and Pittsburg Gazette, (all of which copied the "rebel version") are Richmond papers. All the papers we have quoted are Republican, and our comments of a "half column of falsehood, misrepresentation and sophistry" are based upon the "robel version" published in a Republican paper. We charged rabid politicians for inciting the riot, and it is nothing more than field clear on either side to the man who the sequel showed; for a Massachu. setts politician named J. K. Haywood, was arrested for making an incendiary speech at the negro meeting, and released on \$4,000 bail. It is a remarkable fact that the Journal has not published a more loyal version of the riot, aor did it condescend to give its readers the benefit of the "rebel version." We have in vain sought for a loyal version of the negro riot in the Republican papers, and we believe that we could not find a more truthful one.

TROUBLE AHEAD.—The New York Herald, a strong Radical paper, is not party leaders in power. There is one thing certain, if the party in power fail to bring about a reform, other party leaders will soon be in power. The

Herald says: "We are in great danger. The exous other expedients for spending monev, is four times as extensive and costmoney and expending the currency, if they think that we have enjoyed as and choose servants who will act for erty. the best interests of the country. We are on the wrong track.

efforts for the general practice of total

How to Put Good Men in Office.

The offer made by the Loyal beague of Philadelphia of \$500 for the best essay on "the legal organization of the people to select candidates for office," is producing some discussion, and it is not impossible that no inconsiderable good results may come of it. "I know of no mode in which a loyal citi One thing is certain, the wish and intention in the popular mind to work leliberately determined to live on ofest man, unless he be in some manner physically disabled for more active business, so well as to be an inducesmall offices-or offices with small salfour times the salary, the presumption is either that they already are so rich that pay is of but little consequence, or that they expect the pay will prove to be but a small part of what they will realize. Every day observation is fruitful of conclusions on this point; and in view of the extent to systematized, the people are casting around for a remedy. The New York

> These offers will doubtless elicit several good essays; yet we wish the field of inquiry had been made far broader. "How shall those citizens who desire to vote for competent, upright legislators and rulers, and none others, achieve their end? How shall they achieve such an understanding or concert that they will be enabled to combine their strength, and not be constrained either to throw away their votes on candidates who stand no chance of election, or to vote for men in whom they have no confidence, and whom they support only because they must?" There are few problems now to be solved of

> greater practical importance.
> Each of us is now virtually compelled to vote for candidates in whose integrity and capacity we feel no confidence. There may be a very good name at the head of our ballot, with two or three more scattered through it; but of three-fourths of those named thereon we neither know nothing or no good. How shall we mend this?

Our advice, briefly, would be:

1. Let us elect by popular vote fewer officers than now, leaving more to be appointed.

2. Let us discard for the most part, the swindling machinery of "Regular Nomina" and call by rubble requisition and for the second statements. tions," and call by public requisition upon fit persons to stand as candidates for elective of-

A requisition is a very simple matter. It reads:

"To———, Esq,
"The undersigned, residents and electors
of the——District, respectfully request you
to stand as the Republican (or Democratic, or Conservative, as the case may be) candidate for Representative in Congress [or State

neid clear on either side to the man who ought to be supported. But, admit that the strongest party in a district would sometimes lose the day through a plurality of candidates in its interest, we insist that the evil would from the rettenness or incapacity of the candidates forced upon us by "regular nominations."

When they who control convennominations will be sure to lead to defeat, they will be likely to make good ones-and there are many signs that it will be extremely hazardous longer to act so as to provoke the people to taking matters of this sort in their and the redundant currency would

Power of Congress over Suffrage. Meraid, a strong Radical paper, is not __The Rev. Dr. Bacon, a strong Reafraid to complain of the conduct of its publican, in allusion to Charles Sumner's proposition that Congress control the right of suffrage in all the States, says: "Suppose such a law be enacted, how shall it be executed? The National Government has undertaken to determine who shall vote and who not. in the State of Massachusetts. What penses of the country are greater than it can safely bear. The machinery now must make a registration of voters, (as employed by the Government, inclu- it is now doing in the Southern States,) ding the military government of the by officers of its own. What next?—South, the Freedmen's Bureau, the The National Government must take army of tax gatherers, and the numer- care that no man whom it invests with this right of voting is in any way restrained from voting; and therefore ly as it was before the war. We did the ballot boxes must be under the innot feel it when we were borrowing spection and in the custody of United States officers, and United States pobut now pay day is at hand. Legitilicemen or soldiers must keep order at timate business throughout the North the voting places. The National Govand West is in a prostrate condition. ernment, having taken this matter in Its vitality has been sapped by taxation. hand, must go through with it, and The South is not only bankrupt, but must take care that no man's vote is actually starving. The people every- thrown out in the counting, and that where are suffering from the burdens the returns are made, or the result heaped upon them. Prices of food, of declared, correctly; and this too it rents, of clothing, are increasing, and must do by its own officers. A few leg, broken in jumping from the box to our taxes are growing higher every years' experience of elections conduct- the stage, was much discolored and year. The remedy is in the hands of ed by authority and under regulations the people, and if they do not exercise proceeding from the seat of the Nait they have no right to complain. But tional Government, would prove the destruction of the reserved right of the as we can afford of such luxur- States, and the consequent centralizaies, we call upon them to kick over all tion of power at the National Capital, platforms built upon abstract dogmas, is identical with the subversion of lib-

The intelligence from Montana indicates that the people of that Territory The Pennsylvania State Temperance are making extensive preparations for Union is about to begin its working a general Indian war, which they show daties. The State has been divided a determination to push to the point of into the eastern, middle and western extermination. Acting Gov. Meagher rude grave dug; the boy was dropped departments, each to have a traveling is reported to have issued a proclamaagent and lecturer, to effect the object tion calling for six hundred mounted of the society in earnest and perpetual men for immediate service, which was being eagerly responded to, several abstinence from all intoxicating drinks. companies having been organized in a

OUR FINANCES.

McCulloch.

Washington, May 29,-Secretary McCulloch has written a long letter to Boston capitalists in reply to an inquiry addressed to him on the national nancial situation. In the course of this letter he says they must not expoct that our monthly statements for a reform in this respect have taken a the rest of the present and early part deeper lodgment than over before, and simply because the necessity is felt to be greater than ever before. In every ties to soldiers, preparations for a threatquarter are to be found men who have ening Indian war, even if the war it self should be avoided, and very libcral appropriations of a miscellaneous fice, whether the people want them, character, will cause unusually heavy or whether they are fit or not. The drafts to be made upon the Treasury fact that such a purpose exists, is pret- While on the other hand the general ty good evidence of unfitness, and failure of the wheat crop and partial should be good reason, even if fitness gress in the restoration of the Southexisted, why the man who has thus gress in the restoration of determined should be rejected by the the Federal Government; the dullness people. Few offices will pay an hon. of trade throughout the country, partly the result of a decrease of production and partly of natural reaction, which always follows periods of excitement and speculation, together with reduced ment for seeking them as a perma- taxes, will very considerably affect our nent employment; and when we find revenues. This combination of adverse circumstances may retard a return to specie payments, and with large issues aries—actually sought for by men who of bonds to be made to the Pacific railin almost any other way could make road and its branches or divisions, will prevent for a short season a reduction of the public debt, and may even render a temporary increase of it unavoid able, but it will not weaken faith in our ability to move on again in the right direction at an early day. He says that in reply to the surprise

expressed that he has not lately contracted the currency, and to show that his opinions on contraction have underwhich these things have come to be gone no change, he reiterates that he is as much persuaded as ever of the the importance, of the necessity, of an early return to specie payment. What to that sent to General Berriozabal at Tribune, in making reference to the the country needs to secure this he Philadelphia movement, makes some says is economy and industry. He adds Imperialists, their ammunition and suggestions of a practical character, as that he has novertheless suspended the supplies, were captured on the 15th reduction of the circulation of United inst. Maximilian and all officers above States notes, and for the following rea- the rank of Lieutenant are reported sons, either of which would perhaps have justified his course, and all of which have had more or less influence escaped and arrived at Brownsville on in determining it.

First, The views of a majority of the members of Congress, as indicated Juarez had ordered Escobedo to exe-by a number of votes last winter, were cute Maximilian and his Generals, and adverse to immediate contraction, and I have not felt at liberty to place myself in practical opposition to the law making branch of the government, without whose support I must be powerless.

Second, There have existed for some months past auxious forebodings of financial troubles, and while they continued I have been apprehensive that a contraction of the currency—the object and effect of it being understood or misinterpreted - might produce a pan-ic in the commercial cities, which, extending over the country and beyond the speculative interest, would injuriously affect legitimate business, and the revenue depending upon it.

Third, Large amounts of interest bearing notes are to be paid or converted within the present and next fiscal year; to which it seemed prudent for me to direct my attention touching the question of a curtailment of the circulating notes, to be determined from month to month by the condition of

scapegoat for evils resulting from dif-Secretary McCulloch's letter con-

cludes as follows: "You will not infer from what I have written that I am not hopeful in regard to our financial future. It has been my constant aim to so manage the nations come once to know that bad tional finances as to aid in bringing the country to a healthy financial condition, without being subjected to severe disasters which many judicious persons have supposed the large debt and derangement of business, the diminu-

render inevitable.

My faith that this can be accomplished, is unshaken. The causes which are now operating against us, truth, which seems to have been disreperity is the result of labor; that industry and economy are as indispensablo to national as individual wealth.'

which was in charge of Gen. L. C. Ba- States. ker, Chief Detective of the War De-

partment: "Immediately after the conclusion of the body, which had become very offensive, owing to the condition in which it had remained after death; the swollen, the blood from the wound having saturated bis under clothing. With the assistance of Lieut. L. G. Baker, I took the body from the gun boat dihad not been used as a prison for some years previously. The Ordnance Department had filled the ground-floor cells with fixed ammunition—one of the largest of these cells was selected as the burial-place of Booth-the ammunition was removed, a large flat rude grave dug; the boy was dropped in, the grave filled up, the stone replaced, and there rests to this hour all that remained of John Wilkes Booth.

Contributions and communications to be sent to William Nicholson, Eq., resident secretary, at the office, 118 seem to be the provocation for this South Seventh street, Philadelphia.

Companies naving ocen organized in a few hours. Indian outrages upon the white settlers in the Gallitin Valley ing nearly a million soldiers. This force can be increased fifty per cent. at the slightest notice. Russia has an active army numbering nearly a million soldiers. This

IMPORTANT MEXICAN NEWS.

Interesting Statement of Secretary Queretaro Taken by the Liberals.

Matamoras, May 23d, via New Orlcans, May 27th.—The following was received from General Escobedo to-

day:
Citizen Minister of War-At three o'clock on the morning of the 15th, La Cruz was taken by our forces, who surprised the enemy. Shortly after the garrison were made prisoners, and our troops occupied the Plaza. Meanwhile the enemy retreated towards Cerro De La Campana, where our arillery caused him to surrender. At ight o'clock A. M., Maximilian and his Generals, Mejia and Castello, surrendered unconditionally.

You will please give the President my congratulations on this triumph of the national army.

[Signed.] Esconedo.

Gen. Escobedo reports from the interior that President Junrez has ordered Arch Duke Maximilian and all his Gen-

erals to be shot.

Matamoras, May 25.—The Liberal force which took possession of Quere-tare has started for the Capital. Commodore J. D. Payan, of the Mexican navy, has been ordered by General Berriozabal to the command

of an expedition against Vera Cruz. The Liberals have taken possession of the steamer General Sheridan, for naval purposes.

So ends the struggle in Mexico. Latest News from Mexico.

Maximilian Ordered to be Executed.

New Orleans, May 31, 1867.—The city of Mexico has certainly capitulated. Gen. O'Hara was shot there for correspondence with the Liberals .-Vera Cruz will soon surrender.

Upon the surrender of Maximilian, Juarez sent to Vera Cruz, Puebla and the city of Mexico dispatches similar Matamoros. These state that all the to have been shot at seven o'clock on the 27th from Queretaro. Private lettors received at Matamoras state that cute Maximilian and his Generals, and the official paper at San Louis Potosi, after narrating the particulars of the fall of Queretaro, states that the Secretary of War forwarded orders to Escobedo on the 15th to shoot Maximilian

and his generals. Minister Campbell has received no dispatches, but believes the news to be correct. He is indignant that the letter of the United States government has been so unworthily received. The news is universally believed here of the shooting of all.

THE REPLY TO MINISTER CAMPBELL. The following is taken from the rethe United States Minister Mr. Campbell, who in behalf of our Government tried to save the lives of Maximilian

and his Generals: "The French gone, the Archduke Maximilian has desired to continue shedding the blood of Mexicans. With the exception of three or four cities yet demineered by force, he has seen the entire republic rise against him.

Notwithstanding this he has desired or independence. The work will probor Conservative, as the case may be grand of the Treasury.

Senate, or Assembly at the ensuing election."

[Here follow the signatures.]

Of course, there may be two or more rival requisitions; but almost any one might determine by a simple scrutiny of the names tant that the public mind should not the condition of the date for Representative in Congress [or State Senate, or Assembly] at the ensuing election."

[Here follow the signatures.]

Of course, there may be two or more rival requisitions; but almost any one might determine by a simple scrutiny of the names tant that the public mind should not the condition of the Constitute of the country and of the Treasury.

Notwithstanding this he has desired to continue the work of desolation and ruin by a civil war, without object, surrounded by some men known by their rounded by some men known by their rounded by some men known by their ging might be requisitions.

The continue the work of desolation and the continue the work of desolation and ruin by a civil war, without object, surrounded by some men known by their rounded by some men known by their plut dering and grave assassinations plut dering and grave assassinations. to continue the work of desolation and ably be troublesome, but as there will ruin by a civil war, without object, sur- at any rate, be nobody to hinder it, requisitions; but almost any one might determine, by a simple scrutiny of the names tant that the public mind should not attached to each, which of them was the be diverted by the criticisms and comfortunes upon the republic. In case

> manity and sentiments of generosity, is also obliged to consider, according to the circumstances of the cases, what the principles of justice demand and the duties which it has to perform

Movement Against Canada.

Sr. Albans, May 28.—Again our citizens are on the qui vive respecting Fenian movements, and this time there appears to be some reason for anticipating a raid on the Provinces at no are exceptional and temporary. The distant day. I have conversed with prospect of a good crop of winter wheat two officers of the Fenian army, whose was never botter; more spring wheat acquaintance I formed while they has been sowed, and more corn has or were in service at this point last sumwill be planted this season, than ever mer, and the substance of their state before. The people are beginning to ment is that they, with four thousand comprehend again this important picked men, who are located on the picked men, who are located on the borders between this place and Magarded for some years past, that pros- lone, New York, are only awaiting an opportune moment to strike a decis ive blow at British rule on the Ameri can continent; and if they cannot form the nucleus for an Irish republic BOOTH'S BODY.—The following par- in Canada, they can, at least, instil demagraph will show what disposition was ocratic ideas into the minds of the peomade of the body of J. Wilkes Booth; plo, and endeavor to procure the annexation of Canada to the United

. The officers say they have had special orders from headquarters since the trial of Colonel Burke and his fellow-The condition of the examination, the Secretary of War gave orders as to the disposition of the body, which had become very dearly in this country as well as Iroland. Large quantities of small arms and ammunition, they tell me are buried on Canadian soil, within their reach, which will be used as soon as an opportune moment arrives. This again cross the border their supplies will be out of the reach of the United rect to the old Penitentiary, adjoining will be out of the reach of the United the old Arsenal grounds. The building State officers. My informants allege that when the army crosses the line they will be joined by several hundred Irish Canadians, whose names are en-rolled at headquarters in New York, and who have in their keeping the munitions above mentioned. The invading army will be all officered and equipped, and supplied with enough provisions to last it until it gains a sufficient foothold upon the country

> There is now exhibiting at Redcar, a small rillage in England, a cork model of Lincoln cathedral, made by a Lincolnshire plowman, which contains the extraordinary number of half years in building.

to live thereon.

The United States and Mexico.

By the full of the empire one chance of civilization has been lost to Mexico. The actual state of that wretched country is worse, if that be possible, than it was before the arrival of the allies. The anarchy is apparently more desperate, and the character of the strife more sanguinary and horrible. Nor is there any prospect of pa-cification, for Juarez, though he could destroy a government, can neither construct or maintain one; and it appears to be believed that the United States, after forbidding and disconcerting the intervention of others, must attempt an intervention of their own. The Mexicans are incapable of self-go-vernment. If life and property are to be secure in the country, and if it is to be included in the community of civilized States, the strong arm of some foreign power must be employed to do them. what Maximilian was compelled to leave undone. There may be a change in the instruments, but the work will still be the same. It will not be easy, and we can well imagine that the Am ericans may be reluctant to undertake it, but they have brought it upon their wn hands.

There would be little profit now in reviewing the errors of that policy in which the ill starred empire took its rise. Public opinion has been miscalcutated even in France itself, where first to last; but except for the termiwas changed. Maximilian's enemies company. were encouraged, and his patrons for bidden to interfere.

The American Government said the archy once more. Maximilian accepted his new part of a Mexican chief. and encountered the consequences. His resolution did credit to his bravery and intentions, if not to his wisdom. It will probably be the opinion of everybody that he has deserved a better fate than he has found, and we can but trust that he may yet escape with life from an enterprise which whatever may have been its disasters, can never be set down to his dishonor. As far as his personal administration was concerned, it was exercised in the interests of his subjects, and it might by this time borne fruit in a stable Government and tranquillized society, had the experiment not been inturrupted. Perhaps the Americans will now resume the attempt. They will experience the same resistance, but ply of Sebastian Lordo de Tajoda to they will have greater advantages in overcoming it. What ever cause or principle or policy they may proclaim, they will find a faction in Mexico ready to oppose their intervation, and to rise in insurrection, like Juarez and his partisans, against the authorities established. This opposition they must suppress, as the French would have done, by force of arms, and with little

A despatch from Mobile of the 31st adiabated of continuous and composed to plaints of those who are opposed to it should have the fewer names attached to contraction from the real causes of it. Usually, the weaker candidates would be withdrawn or quickly dropped, feaving the field clear on either side to the man who are opposed to contraction from the real causes of the sound policy should appear to me that they can be considered as simple prisoners of war, for the responsibilities, it does not appear to me that they can be considered as simple prisoners of war, for the responsibilities, it does not appear to me that they can be considered as simple prisoners of war, for those who are opposed to plaints of those who are opposed to there be captured persons on whom the real causes of the says: Yesterday's National Republican newspaper, published in this city, promptly collected, by addressing the understand the opposition of the says: Yesterday's National Republican newspaper, published in this city, promptly collected, by addressing the understand the opposition of the says: Yesterday's National Republican newspaper, published in this city, promptly collected, by addressing the understand of claim against the literature of the says: Yesterday's National Republican newspaper, published in this city, promptly collected, by addressing the understand of claim against the literature of the says: Yesterday's National Republican newspaper, published in this city, promptly collected by addressing the understand of claim against the literature of the says: Yesterday's National Republican newspaper, published in this city, promptly collected by addressing the understand of claim against the literature of the says: Yesterday's National Republican newspaper, published in this city, promptly collected by addressing the understand of the says: Yesterday's National Republican newspaper, published in this city, promptly collected by addressing the says of appear to me that they can be considered as simple prisoners of war, for these are responsibilities defined by over the office, and its future publicathe laws of nations and by the laws of tion prohibited until the proof sheets the republic. the republic. are submitted. The commandant, in The Government, which has given the order suppressing the paper, says many proofs of its principles of hu- the paper is rendered amenable to the Inst paragraph of the general order of May 19, prohibiting publication of articles inciting to riot and violence, or public use of incendiary language.—

The article referred to was instructing to recruite at \$300 each, Systember, 1864.

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The article referred to was instructing to recruite at \$300 each, Systember, 1864.

The article referred to was instructing to recruite at \$300 each, Systember, 1864. The article referred to was instructing for the welfare of the Mexican peo. the freedmen when, where and how to

EST It is reported than an energetic effort is being made by the impeachment party, Mr. Sumner and others, to bring a sufficient number of members of Congress in July to form a quorum of Congress in July to form a quorum of both Houses. Mr. Sumner says he only remains here himself to make up that quorum, and if possible pass a law to give suffrage to the negroes in the Northwestern States and Territories. Thirty-three letters to members were sent off last week by the impeachment party, urging them to come on, and a large number have been written by Sumner, who urges them to come in aid of his suffrage proposition.

Amount remaining to be assessed,

NOTE—The amounts paid to volunteers in September, 1881, was \$210 mer to five in the reason which there was subscription to the amount of \$253, of which \$253, of w

The report of the Famine Commissioners of India confirms previous accounts of the terrible severity in that country. The Commissioners estimate that not less than one fourth of the en tire population of the provinces of Or issa and Midnapore have perishedsay about one million persons! In two other districts (Cole and Southral districts) the official report gives the number of deaths in a population of half a million, as 32,596

The President and Attorney General are receiving an immense number of letters from all portions of the south, containing suffgestions and complaints of every conceivable nature, which they, profess have arisen under the reconstruction act. No attempt is made to answer these letters, but when important inquiries are proposed, they ire referred to the Attorney Genera for such action as he may deem proper

The excessive wet and cold rains this spring have not been without some small benefits. It is stated by those claiming to be acquainted with the fact, that the caterpillars, or army worm, which stripped the trees and and vines of their foliage last year, nave been entirely destroyed.

The International Ocean Telegraph Company expects to open a line to the public as far as the island of Cuba, duing July. Dispatches from Florida report that the land line will be com-pleted by the first of June. The Cuba Table was manufactured in England, 1,800,000 old corks, and occupied ten and a is completed, and the new steamer Nora chartered to lay it.

By this Morning's Mail.

Municipal Election in Washington. How the Colored Men Vote---Exciting Scenes and Incidents, &c.

Special despatch to the Phila. Telegraph Washington, June 3.—The municipal election is proceeding quietly to-day, and the result will show a large Republican majority. The colored people were out at 2 a. m., marching through the wards with bugles and horns, rallying the colored voters to the polls.

At some of the voting precincts the colored voters were in line, four abreast, to the number of one thousand, as early as 4 a.m., and up to 12 o'clock they have almost entire possession of the polls in several of the Wards, as the whites refuse to fall into line with

In the Seventh Ward, where the negroes are largely in the preponderance, they have camped down on the line of the polls with umbrellas and refreshments, prepared to wait all day for their turn to vote. In this ward the colored vote is so heavy that it will be impossible for all registered to vote before the polls close, at 7 p. m.

169. A law regulating the amount of baggage each passenger on Pennsyva-nia railroad shall hereafter be allowed the expedition was unpopular from to carry, was passed at the last session of the Legislature. It provides nation of the civil war and the victory that each passenger shall be entitled to of the Federals in the United States, carry one trunk or box, not exceeding the new monarchy would undoubtedly one hundred pounds in weight; that have been consolidated, and the regeneration of Mexico gradually accomplished. The opposition offered in the country itself amounted to no trunk or box together with its conmore than the struggle of a despairing tents; that if any person wishes to carfaction, and was soon overcome. It is ry more weight or greater value of not long since Juarez was a fugitive baggage than this, be or she must have on the borders of Texas, preparing for the trunk or box weighed by the bagflight into American territory; but gage agent before starting, disclose the with the defeat of the Confederates value that will be claimed in case of and the reascendancy of the Union loss, and pay extra for excess as may and its principles, the whole prospect be required by the particular railroad the public generally. He will sell his stock at the most

Late advices from British Honduras state that about 30,000 acres of land French must quit Mexico, and that | was bought by American Southrons was enough to threw Mexico into an- at fifty cents per acre, for purposes of colonization. Nearly one hundred families were expected by the next stenmer from the States.

nes. A young lady residing in the vicinity of Brooklyn complains that she became so interested in a young man who visited her that while in his society she lost her diamond ring and found a brass one on her finger instead, and adds "that if the ring is re-turned she will ask no questions."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TOTICE.-W. S. ENTRIKEN having disposed of his store at Coffee Run to JOSEPI MARCH & BRO., requests those having unsettled accounts with him to call and settle up immediately. 4-3

UNITED STATES Anthorized WAR CLAIM AGENCY ·HUNTINGDON, PA.

SOLDIERS' HEIRS. ATTENTION! The act of Congress approved March 2, 1867, gives Heirs of Soldiers who died prisoners of war. COMMUTATION FOR RATIONS,

for the time the soldier was so held a prisoner, at the rate of twenty-five cents per day, to be paid in the following order: 1st. To the widow, if unmarried; 2d. To the children; 3d. To the parents, to both jointly if they are living, if either is dead, to the survivor; 4th. To the brothera and sisters.

The act of February 28, 1867, provides for the refund ing of the \$300 Commutation Money, where the same person was again drafted, and was required to enter the service or furnish a substitute. DISCHARGED SOLDIERS.

The act of March 2, 1867, also makes provisions for th \$100 ADDITIONAL BOUNTY such soldiers as have accidentally lost their dischar-

W. H. WOODS,
Authorized Army and Navy War-Claim Agent,
may 29,1867 HUNTINGDON, Huntingdon co., Pa TXPENDITURES & RECEIPTS
of TOD Township Local Bounty Fund.
March, 1884.
19 men recruited at \$300 each, \$5700 00

Probable amt. of interest on outstanding bonds, 1259 00 Amount remaining to be assessed. \$11670 2

udited.
Witnessour hands, this 8th day of May, A. D. 1867.
SOLOMON HOUGK,
ALLEN EDWARDS,
E. FRENCH,
Auditors.

ECEIPTS & EXPENDITURES
of WALKER Township Election District Bounty

| 1801. | 1801. | 1801. | 1801. | 1801. | 1801. | 1801. | 1801. | 1805: | " " W. Watson, | 2236 62 | 1806 | " " W. L. States, | 235 00 | 1806 | " " W. L. States, | 235 00 | 1800. | 1800. | 1800. | 1800. | 1800. | 1800. | 1800. | 1800. | 1800. | 1800. | 1800. | 1800. | 1800. | 1800. | 1800. | 1800. | 1800. | 1800. | 1800. | 1800. | 1800. | 1800. | 1800. | 1800. | 1800. | 1800. | 1800. | 1800. | 1800. | 1800. | 1800. | 1800. | 1800. | 1800. | 1800. | 1800. | 1800. | 1800. | 1800. | 1800. | 1800. | 1800. | 1800. | 1800. | 1800. | 1800. | 1800. | 1800. | 1800. | 1800. | 1800. | 1800. | 1800. | 1800. | 1800. | 1800. | 1800. | 1800. | 1800. | 1800. | 1800. | 1800. | 1800. | 1800. | 1800. | 1800. | 1800. | 1800. | 1800. | 1800. | 1800. | 1800. | 1800. | 1800. | 1800. | 1800. | 1800. | 1800. | 1800. | 1800. | 1800. | 1800. | 1800. | 1800. | 1800. | 1800. | 1800. | 1800. | 1800. | 1800. | 1800. | 1800. | 1800. | 1800. | 1800. | 1800. | 1800. | 1800. | 1800. | 1800. | 1800. | 1800. | 1800. | 1800. | 1800. | 1800. | 1800. | 1800. | 1800. | 1800. | 1800. | 1800. | 1800. | 1800. | 1800. | 1800. | 1800. | 1800. | 1800. | 1800. | 1800. | 1800. | 1800. | 1800. | 1800. | 1800. | 1800. | 1800. | 1800. | 1800. | 1800. | 1800. | 1800. | 1800. | 1800. | 1800. | 1800. | 1800. | 1800. | 1800. | 1800. | 1800. | 1800. | 1800. | 1800. | 1800. | 1800. | 1800. | 1800. | 1800. | 1800. | 1800. | 1800. | 1800. | 1800. | 1800. | 1800. | 1800. | 1800. | 1800. | 1800. | 1800. | 1800. | 1800. | 1800. | 1800. | 1800. | 1800. | 1800. | 1800. | 1800. | 1800. | 1800. | 1800. | 1800. | 1800. | 1800. | 1800. | 1800. | 1800. | 1800. | 1800. | 1800. | 1800. | 1800. | 1800. | 1800. | 1800. | 1800. | 1800. | 1800. | 1800. | 1800. | 1800. | 1800. | 1800. | 1800. | 1800. | 1800. | 1800. | 1800. | 1800. | 1800. | 1800. | 1800. | 1800. | 1800. | 1800. | 1800. | 1800. | 1800. | 1800. | 1800. | 1800. | 1800. | 1800. | 1800. | 1800. | 1800. | 1800. | 1800. | 1800. | 1800. | 1800. | 1800. | 1800. | 1800. | 1800. | 1800. | 1800. | 1800. | 1800. | 1800. | 1800. | 1

CR.
1864. By 23 men recruited as follows:
20 men at \$100 each,
3 veterans at \$100 each,
Interest and cost on veterans.
Interest on money borrowed from John Miles
and J. Moore,
Expenses for recruiting, 680 00 330 83

\$9363 83 85 00 Balance to be provided for,
There would be enough money standing on subscription if it can be collected, and tax on unscated lands, to
ally liquidate the above balance.
We, the undersigned, Auditors of Walker township,
awing examined the within account do find it just and
rute to the best of our knowledge and belief.
Audited this 17th day of May,
ABKAHAM GRUBB,
JOHN BREWSTER,
GEO, W. STATES,
Auditors.

TOLEN.-On the morning of the th inst., from the stable at Union Furnace, Morri hip, a SORREL HOUSE, with white mane and tall hind foot white and ringtone, left hind foot corked orso is between six and seven years old, middling thin in desh.
\$25 REWARD will be paid by the subscriber for th
delivery of the horse to Union Furnace, and \$50 for th
apprehension of the thief. Post Office Address, Spruce Creek, Huntingdon co., P. day 22, 1867-3t

DMINISTRATRIX' NOTICE.

[Estate of James Watson, dec'd.]

Letters of administration upon the estate of James Watson, deceased, late of Jackson tewnship, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the estate will make payment, and those having claims will present them for settlement.

MARTHA WATSON, MARTHA WATSON,

NEW

LEATHER STORE

THE undersigned would respectfully announce that, in connection with their TANNERY, they have just opened a splendid assortment of

FINE LEATHER,

FRENCH CALF SKIN,

KIP, MOROCCO. LININGS. BINDINGS.

> SOLE. UPPER, HARNESS, SKIRTING, &C.,.

PINDINGS. The trade is invited to call and examine our stock, Store on UILL street, two doors west of the Presbyte an church. The highest price paid for HIDES and BARK.

Huntingdon, may 1, 1867 NEW BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

WM. AFRICA Informs the public that he has just opened at his old stand in the Diamond, liuntlagdon. A Fine Assortment of all kinds of

C. H. MILLER & SON.

BOOTS AND SHOES. For Ladies, Gentlemen and Children.

All of which he will sell at fair prices. Quick sales and small profits. Call and examine my stock. Manufacturing and Repairing done to order as usual. [Huntingdon, May 1, 1867.

GEO. SHALFFLE SPLENDID STOCK

BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS, &C.

REASONABLE PRICES. nd those who purchase once will surely call again. BOOTS & SHOES MADE TO ORDER. and REPAIRING done in the neatest and most expeditions manner.

Call upon Mr. Schaoffer at his shop on Hill street, a few doors west of the Diamond.

my2

FOR THE HARVEST OF 1867 BUY THE GENUINE PRIZE MACHINE. BUCKEYE

Mower and Reaper, With Double-jointed Folding Bar.

THOS. BURCHINELL, General Agent for Huntingdon Co.

Huntingdon, April 24-3m LOCAN ACADEMY. BELL'S MILLS, BLAIR COUNTY, PA. VERY way a first class Institution, affording the best facilities to those preparing for College, business or

aching.
Whole expense for Summer term of 5 months \$115 50. Next term begins May 6th. Sond for a circular.

Rext term begins May 6th. Sond for a circular.

Rev. ORR LAWSON, Principal,
Mch.6.-3m.*

Antistown, Pa.

Something New

GLAZIER & BRO. HAVE just opened up on the corner of WASHINGTON and SMITH streets, a new and COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

DRY GOODS, DRESS GOODS, GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, HATS, SHOES

ETC., ETC.. The citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity are hereby entered a standing invitation to call and examine our took. Our aim will ever be, that complete satisfaction, oth as regards goods and prices, be given to every pur-laser.

Can't Be Beaten!

Huntingdon, March 27, 1867.

Good Stock & Low Prices! JOHN H. WESTBROOK

Respectfully informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity that he has just received from the city a New and spleudid stock of GROCERIES, CONFECTIONERIES, BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS,

Hosiery, Shoe Findings, Carpet Sacks, Trunks, &c., &c., &c., &c. ill of which he is prepared to sell at greatly reduced prices. Don't forget the old stand in the Diamond. Old custo-mers and the public generally are invited to call. Huntingdon, may 1, 1867

WINDOW CURTAIN PAPERS, A LARGE STOCK

> SPLENDID ASSORTMENT Window Curtain Papers,

AND

JUST RECEIVED AT BEWIS' BOOK STORE.

DOWN!

\$9278 83

DOWN!! DOWN!!!

LOWER FIRST NATIONAL STORE,

Than any other House in town. AT Give us a call and be convinced. Husbands, come and bring your wives, For they're the comfort of your lives,

The only Place to Get Good CALICOES for Ten Cents a Yard.

50 Packages Fresh MACKEREL just received. ROHM & MILLER.

MONEY! ECONOMY IS MONEY SAVED! The subscriber is permanently located in Huntingdon, and is prepared to purchase, or repair in the best style, and expeditionally broken UBBRALLAS AND PARASOLS.
All articles intrusted to him will be returned to the residence of the owner as soon as repaired. Umbrollas and parasols for repair can be left at Lewis Book store.

WM. FENYIMAN.

OUR PICKLES ready for the table by the % doz., doz., or k doz., for eale at Lewis' Family Grocery,