

The Huntingdon Journal.

HUNTINGDON, PA., JANUARY 11, 1871.

VOL. 46.

The Huntingdon Journal.

J. R. DURBORROW, J. A. NASIH,
PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

Office on the Corner of Bath and Washington streets.

THE HUNTINGDON JOURNAL is published every Wednesday, by J. R. DURBORROW and J. A. NASIH, under the firm name of J. R. DURBORROW & Co., at \$2.00 per annum, in advance, or \$2.50 if not paid for in six months from date of subscription, and \$3.00 if not paid within the year.

No paper discontinued, unless at the option of the publishers, until all arrearages are paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at Text Rates per line for each of the first four insertions, and five cents per line for each subsequent insertion less than three months.

Regular monthly and yearly advertisements will be inserted at the following rates:

Special notices will be inserted at TWELVE AND A HALF CENTS per line, and local and editorial notices at FIFTEEN CENTS per line.

All Resolutions, Resolutions, Communications of limited or individual interest, and notices of Marriages and Deaths, exceeding five lines, will be charged text rates per line.

Legal and other notices will be charged to the party having them inserted.

All advertising accounts are due and collectible when the advertisement is inserted.

JOB PRINTING of every kind, in Plain and Fancy Colors, done with neatness and dispatch—Hand-Bills, Cards, Pamphlets, &c., of every variety and style, printed at the shortest notice, and every thing in the Printing line will be executed in the most artistic manner and at the lowest rates.

Travellers' Guide.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.

Winter Arrangement.

WESTWARD EASTWARD.

TIME	STATIONS	TIME	STATIONS
7:10 A. M.	Huntingdon	7:30 P. M.	Huntingdon
7:40 A. M.	Carlisle	8:00 P. M.	Carlisle
8:10 A. M.	York	8:30 P. M.	York
8:40 A. M.	Harrisburg	9:00 P. M.	Harrisburg
9:10 A. M.	Gettysburg	9:30 P. M.	Gettysburg
9:40 A. M.	Frederick	10:00 P. M.	Frederick
10:10 A. M.	Washington	10:30 P. M.	Washington
10:40 A. M.	Philadelphia	11:00 P. M.	Philadelphia
11:10 A. M.	New York	11:30 P. M.	New York

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

Winter Arrangement.

On and after Wednesday, Nov. 23d, 1870, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

UP TRAINS.	DOWN TRAINS.
7:10 A. M.	7:30 P. M.
7:40 A. M.	8:00 P. M.
8:10 A. M.	8:30 P. M.
8:40 A. M.	9:00 P. M.
9:10 A. M.	9:30 P. M.
9:40 A. M.	10:00 P. M.
10:10 A. M.	10:30 P. M.
10:40 A. M.	11:00 P. M.
11:10 A. M.	11:30 P. M.

Professional Cards.

MILES ZENTMYER, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa., will attend promptly to all legal business. Office in Cunningham's new building, on Hill street. [Jan. 4, 71.]

K. ALLEN LOVELL, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Special attention given to Collections of all kinds; to the settlement of Estates, &c.; and all other Legal Business prosecuted with fidelity and dispatch. Office in room lately occupied by R. Milton Speer, Esq. [Jan. 7, 71.]

T. W. MYTON, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office, second floor of Leister's new building, Hill street. [Jan. 7, 71.]

J. HALL MUSSER, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office, second floor of Leister's new building, Hill street. [Jan. 7, 71.]

A. P. W. JOHNSTON, Surveyor and Surveyor, Huntingdon, Pa. All kinds of office, drafting, &c., done at short notice. Office on Smith street, over Woods & Williamson's Law Office. [Jan. 7, 71.]

P. M. & M. S. LYTLE, Attorneys-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Will attend to all kinds of legal business entrusted to their care. Office on the south side of Hill street, fourth door west of Smith. [Jan. 4, 71.]

J. SYLVANUS BLAIR, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office, Hill street, three doors west of Smith. [Jan. 7, 71.]

J. A. POLLOCK, Surveyor and Real Estate Agent, Huntingdon, Pa. Will attend to Surveying in all its branches. Will also buy, sell or rent Farms, Houses, and Real Estate generally, in any part of the United States. Send for a circular. [Jan. 7, 71.]

D. J. A. DEAVER, having located at Frankfort, Pa., offers his professional services to the community. [Jan. 7, 71.]

J. W. MATTER, Attorney-at-Law and General Claim Agent, Huntingdon, Pa. Solicitor claims against the Government for back pay, bounty, widows' and invalid pensions attended to with great care and promptness. Office on Hill street. [Jan. 7, 71.]

JOHN SCOTT, J. E. BROWN, J. M. BAILEY, SCOTT, BROWN & BAILEY, Attorneys-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Will attend to all claims of soldiers and soldiers' heirs against the Government will be promptly prosecuted. Office on Hill street. [Jan. 7, 71.]

DR. D. P. MILLER, Office on Hill street, in room formerly occupied by Dr. John McCulloch, Huntingdon, Pa., would respectfully offer his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. [Jan. 7, 71.]

J. R. PATTON, Druggist and Apothecary, opposite the Exchange Hotel, Huntingdon, Pa. Prescriptions accurately compounded. Pure Liquors for medicinal purposes. [Nov. 23, 70. Office on Hill street.]

DR. A. B. BRUMBAUGH, offers his professional services to the community. Office on Washington street, one door east of the Catholic Parsonage. [Jan. 7, 71.]

E. J. GREENE, Dentist. Office re- moved to Leister's new building, Hill street Huntingdon. [Jan. 7, 71.]

R. ALLISON MILLER, Dentist, has removed to the Brick Row, opposite the Court House. [Jan. 7, 71.]

EXCHANGE HOTEL, Huntingdon, Pa. JOHN S. MILLER, Proprietor. [Jan. 4, 1871.]

FOR ALL KINDS OF JOB WORK, Go to THE JOURNAL BUILDING, corner of Washington and Bath streets. Our press and work is executed in the best style.

TO ADVERTISERS:

THE HUNTINGDON JOURNAL

EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING

BY

J. R. DURBORROW & J. A. NASIH.

Office corner of Washington and Bath Sts., HUNTINGDON, PA.

THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM

IN

CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA.

CIRCULATION 1500.

HOME AND FOREIGN ADVERTISEMENTS INSERTED ON REASONABLE TERMS.

A FIRST CLASS NEWSPAPER.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION: \$2.00 per annum in advance. \$2.50 within six months. \$3.00 if not paid within the year.

JOB PRINTING: ALL KINDS OF JOB WORK DONE WITH NEATNESS AND DISPATCH.

AND IN THE LATEST AND MOST IMPROVED STYLE.

SUCH AS POSTERS OF ANY SIZE, CIRCULARS, BUSINESS CARDS, WEDDING AND VISITING CARDS, BALL TICKETS, PROGRAMMES, CONCERT TICKETS, ORDER BOOKS, SEGAR LABELS, RECEIPTS, LEGAL BLANKS, PHOTOGRAPHER'S CARDS, BILL HEADS, LETTER HEADS, PAMPHLETS, PAPER BOOKS, ETC., ETC., ETC., ETC., ETC.

J. R. DURBORROW & CO.

Miscellaneous.

DRUGS!! DRUGS!! DRUGS!!

(Stock New and perfectly Pure.)

J. R. PATTON

Near the Depot, Huntingdon, Pa.

PATENT MEDICINES, PERFUMERY,

NOTIONS, PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES,

TOBACCO, SEGARS, AND PIPES,

FAMILY GROCERIES.

Crackers, Nuts, Fruits, &c., &c., &c.

Choice Wines, Brandy, Gin, &c., &c.

and pure Old Monongahela Rye whiskey for family medicinal use.

Special care given to filling Prescriptions.

Call at the Depot Drug Store for any and everything you may need in our line.

MEDICINES. MEDICINES. Jan. 4, 71.

1871.

CARPETS!! CARPETS!! CARPETS!!

FALL STOCK. AT REDUCED PRICES!

JAMES A. BROWN

Is constantly receiving at his new

CARPET STORE,

IN HUNTINGDON, PA.,

Beautiful Patterns of Carpets, fresh from the looms of the manufacturers. His stock comprises

BRUSSELS, INGRAINS, WOOD DUTCH, VENTIAN, HEMP, COTTAGE, LIST AND RAG CARPETS, COCA AND CANTON MATTINGS, FLOOR, STAIR AND TABLE

OIL CLOTHS, and a large stock of

WALL PAPER,

Window Shades and Fixtures, Druggist, Velvet Rugs, Poor Mats, Extra Carpet, Thrift and Binding. I make a specialty of furnishing Churches and Lodges at City Prices, and invite Furnishing Committees to call and see goods made expressly for their purposes.

Buyers will save money and be better suited by going to the regular Carpet and Oil Cloth Store, for any of the above goods. I defy competition in price and variety of beautiful patterns.

Call on JAMES A. BROWN, YARD AND EDWARDS. I have also the Agency for the Original

HOWE SEWING MACHINE,

so well known as the best Family Machine in the world.

Call at the CARPET STORE and see them.

Jan. 4, 1871. JAMES A. BROWN.

EASTON BLAKE, H. MARIOT N'NEIL, HUNTINGDON FOUNDRY.

BLAKE & N'NEIL, (Successors to J. M. Cunningham & Son.)

IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS.

Iron and Brass Castings,

made in a first-class Foundry. We have always on hand all kinds of Plug and Sledge Castings, Wash Kettles, Collar Windows, Grates, Coal-hole Castings for pavements, Window weights of all sizes and weights, Pipe joints, Sled and Sleigh Sleds, Water-jacks, Machine Castings, for steam and water, gips, saw, sawmills and plaster mills of all descriptions.

We are prepared to furnish

of the most improved styles, iron doors and frames, floor stils, and in fact everything made in this line.

We have a large stock of patterns, and can furnish castings at the shortest notice. The quality of our work is guaranteed to be equal to that of any other establishment in the country. Having a good drill, we are prepared to do drilling and fitting up of all kinds.

Office in Leister's new building, Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa. [Jan. 4, 71.]

HEATERS AND IRON FENCES

MONEY CANNOT BUY IT!

FOR SIGHT IS PRICELESS!

But the Diamond Spectacles will Preserve It.

THE DIAMOND GLASSES,

MANUFACTURED BY J. E. SPENCER & CO., N. Y.

Which are now offered to the public, are pronounced by all celebrated Opticians of the world to be

MOST PERFECT.

Natural, Artificial help to the human eye ever known. They are ground under their own supervision, from minute Crystal Pebbles, melted together, and derive their name "Diamond" on account of their hardness and brilliancy.

The Scientific Principle on which they are constructed brings the eye or centre of the lens directly in front of the eye, producing a clear and distinct vision, as in the natural, healthy sight, and preventing all unpleasant sensations, such as glimmering and wavering of sight, dizziness, &c., peculiar to all others in use. They are Mounted in the Finest Mounting, in frames of the best quality, of all materials used for that purpose. Their Finish and Durability

EXCEEDS ALL OTHERS.

CAUTION.—None genuine unless bearing their trade mark stamped on every frame.

LARON STEWART, Jeweler and Optician, is Sole Agent for Huntingdon, Pa., from whom they can only be obtained. These goods are not supplied to peddlars, at any price. [Jan. 15, 70.]

SMITH IN HIS NEW BUILDING, CALL AND EXAMINE.

IF YOU WANT GREAT BARGAINS GO TO SMITH'S NEW STORE.

The best Sugar and Molasses, Coffee, and Tea Chocolate, Flour, Fish, Soda, and Vinegar, and all the necessities of life, at the lowest prices, and of the best quality, at the

best of the kind, and of every article usually found in a Grocery Store.

Also—Drugs, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Varnishes, Oil Spits, Turpentine, Fluid, Alcohol, and all the best of the kind, and of every article usually found in a Grocery Store.

The public generally will please call and examine for themselves, and learn my price. S. S. SMITH. Jan. 4, 71.

WILLIAM I. STEEL,

SADDLE AND HARNESS MAKER,

Has removed to his New Rooms, on Main street, three doors east of the "Washington House," where he has ample room and facilities, and is now prepared to accommodate his old customers, and all others who may desire anything in his line of trade. Plain and Fancy Buggy Harness, Carriage, Tug, and Yankee Harness, Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Blankets, &c., always on hand, or made to order on the shortest notice, and at reasonable terms. Also, a good assortment of Horse Blankets and Sleigh Belts. Having had twenty-five years practical experience in the business, he flatters himself that he can render entire satisfaction to all who may patronize his establishment. Work warranted and Repairing neatly done. Huntingdon, Oct. 19, 1870.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

GENTLEMEN:—An All-wise Providence has permitted you to assemble under circumstances demanding profound gratitude to the Great Lawgiver of the Universe. Our acknowledgments are first due to Him whose hand has not grown weary in showering blessings of profusion upon the people in every department of industry, and crowning their toil with richest rewards.

The circumstances under which you commence the duties of the present session are, indeed, auspicious; and at no former period in our history has there been greater cause for felicitation upon the inestimable blessings we enjoy, and the happy and prosperous condition of our great and growing Commonwealth.

The meeting of the General Assembly is always a matter of deep interest to the people, and perhaps more so than at any former time, inasmuch as an unusual amount of necessary general legislation will occupy your attention, and questions of the highest importance are to be discussed and determined upon. I sincerely trust your industry and faithfulness in the performance of the important work before you, will win you the proud title of "the working Legislature."

And such circumstances our attention should be directed to a careful review of all the most important and essential interests of the State; and in the exercise of that discretion which the Constitution has confided to the Executive, I proceed to communicate such information, and to recommend to your consideration such measures as are deemed necessary and expedient.

As first in order and the most important, I will present a carefully prepared and precise statement of the financial condition of the Commonwealth.

It affords me pleasure to congratulate the people upon the satisfactory condition of the Treasury. Every demand upon it for ordinary and other expenses has been promptly paid, and the public debt materially reduced, which has inspired such public confidence in the securities of the Commonwealth as to cause them to command the highest premiums in the market. The operations of this department will be presented to you more fully and in detail in the reports of the Auditor General, State Treasurer, and Commissioners of the Sinking Fund. The following statement exhibits the receipts and disbursements for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1870:

RECEIPTS.

Balance in Treasury, November 30, 1869, \$1,450,000 00

Ordinary receipts during the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1870, 6,250,000 00

Total in Treasury during year ending Nov. 30, 1870, 7,700,000 00

DISBURSEMENTS.

Ordinary expenses paid during the year ending November 30, 1870, 2,200,000 00

Loans and advances, 1,750,000 00

Interest on loans, 1,500,000 00

Total disbursements, 5,450,000 00

Balance in Treasury, November 30, 1870, 2,250,000 00

PUBLIC DEBT.

The public debt on November 30, 1869, \$2,814,549 99

Defunct amount redeemed by Sinking Fund, 100,000 00

Amount paid during the fiscal year ending November 30, 1870, 1,500,000 00

Total, 2,714,549 99

Amount remaining on November 30, 1870, 1,000,000 00

Total public debt, November 30, 1870, 1,714,549 99

The following statement shows the nature of the indebtedness of the Commonwealth, November 30, 1870:

Unfunded debt, viz:

Amount of over-issues, \$ 707,000 00

Amount payable in 1871, 100,000 00

Amount payable in 1872, 473,200 00

Amount payable in 1873, 92,200 00

Amount payable in 1874, 7,800 00

Amount payable in 1875, 3,075,000 00

Amount payable in 1876, 55,000 00

Amount payable in 1877, 40,000 00

Amount payable in 1878, 1,138,000 00

Amount payable in 1879, 12,000 00

Amount payable in 1880, 9,275,000 00

Unfunded debt, viz: \$20,907,000 00

Relief notes in circulation, 898,282 00

Interest on outstanding, 15,000 00

Interest on certificates, 4,418 25

Domestic creditors' certificates, 41 67

Total public debt, Nov. 30, 1870 as above stated, \$11,111,001 90

REDUCTION OF THE PUBLIC DEBT.

On the fifteenth day of January, 1867, the total indebtedness of the State was thirty-seven million seven hundred and four thousand four hundred and nine dollars and seventy-seven cents. Since then, and up to November 30, 1870, the sum of six million seven hundred and ninety-two thousand seven hundred and forty-seven dollars and eighty-seven cents has been paid, leaving a balance of thirty-one million seven hundred and eighty-seven dollars and ninety cents.

The average reduction per annum, for the last four years, is one million six hundred and forty-eight thousand one hundred and eighty-seven dollars.

In view of the fact that prior to the first of July, 1872, nearly eight million dollars of the public debt will be due, and in order that the Commonwealth may continue to meet all its obligations promptly at maturity, I recommend that such provision be made by the Legislature, as will authorize the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to sell all the assets that may be in their possession, and apply the proceeds to the extinguishment of the debt; or, at the option of the holders, to exchange them for the outstanding bonds of the Commonwealth.

The indebtedness of the State might be paid in the following manner: As already shown, it was, on November 30, 1870, about thirty-one million dollars, from which amount, if the said assets, \$9,500,000, be deducted, there would remain unpaid \$21,500,000. After which, estimating the revenues and expenditures to continue as at present, the entire liabilities of the State could be liquidated in about eight years.

If this mode of paying the State debt should be regarded as unnecessarily rapid and oppressive, then a movement to revise and modify taxation may meet with much more general favor. Our debt is now held firmly by those to whom it is a great benefit to have so secure an investment. A certain reduction of one million dollars per annum on it would, perhaps, be more satisfactory to them and to the people, than to strive to pay it off so hastily. In an endeavor to force things under the present mode of taxation, there is a great danger of driving capital away from our manufacturing centers. The landhold has

been exempted from taxes on his land for State purposes, and the burden shifted upon the active, energetic and enterprising portions of the community, who have always had their full share to bare. The farmer is at ease, and runs no risk; whilst the business man, merchant and manufacturer are the motive power of the community, upon which the farmer himself must, in a great measure, depend for a realization of his industry. A more liable policy cannot be pursued, in order to fill, manufacturing, railroad and mining pursuits should be adopted. Unless these interests are fostered and kept in full operation, all classes of the people will suffer. They are the very life-blood of the State, and should not, in any way, be chilled or impeded, by over burdening them with taxation for the immediate payment of the entire State liabilities.

The foregoing recommendations, in my opinion, embrace the true policy of the Commonwealth, and if adopted, will, doubtless, receive a hearty response and endorsement from the people. The taxpayers demand that all their social, industrial, commercial and financial operations shall be relieved from the burdens of any more taxation than may be necessary for gradual payment of the debt, as it is last above indicated, and to defray the annual expenses of the administration of the government. Economy and reform should no longer be advocated as glittering generalities, or mere abstractions, without meaning or intent, but as vital, living realities.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Four years' experience as an executive officer has given me abundant opportunity for careful observation upon the workings of our fundamental law and the legislation of the State. This experience has strongly impressed me that there should be a thorough revision of the State Constitution, with such amendments as the wisdom of the Convention assembled for that purpose would undoubtedly suggest and an enlightened public sentiment demand.

Authority for holding such convention is found in the second section of the ninth article of the Constitution, and is declared in these words: "That all power is inherent in the people, and all free Governments are founded on their authority, and instituted for their peace, safety and happiness. For the advancement of these ends, they may, from time to time, alter and amend their fundamental law, and inadvisable right to alter, reform, or abolish their government, in such manner as they may think proper."

The last Convention for this purpose was held in 1838. During the thirty-two years which have since elapsed, sundry amendments have been made by joint resolutions of the general assembly, and in compliance with the tenth article of the Constitution, were approved and ratified by a majority of the qualified voters of the State. The most important were those of 1859, making the judges of the courts elective; of 1857, creating a sinking fund, regulating the public debt and legislative districts; and of 1864, conferring the right of suffrage upon those engaged in the military service of the State or nation, and imposing every restriction upon the powers of the legislature. These amendments, though important and valuable, gave an incongruous and sort of patch-work character to the Constitution, and are not consonant with the requirements of the times.

This is a progressive period, and our State has outgrown its fundamental law. That law should, therefore, be made to conform to the requirements of the times. The existing Constitution, including the amendments of 1857 and 1864, impose many wholesome restrictions of the power and jurisdiction of the legislature; but experience has demonstrated their inadequacy to protect the people against the evils intended to be remedied, and especially those of corporate power, and of special and local legislation. The people have suggested, or as may be recommended by the joint committee to which it was referred for examination by the legislature of last year. It will be seen that some of its provisions have been framed with a view to throw much of our special legislation into the courts, where it may be disposed of with less inconvenience to interested parties and a great saving in our annual expenditures.

WRITS OF HABEAS CORPUS CASES.

At the last session of the legislature an act was passed entitled "An act to allow writs of error in cases of murder and voluntary manslaughter." The first section provides that a writ of error "shall be of right, and may be sued out upon the oath of the defendant or defendants, as in civil cases."

The second section makes it the duty of the judges of the supreme court, in all such cases, to review both the law and the evidence.

Before this enactment the law required the defendant to allege that some error had been committed by the court on the trial