# The Huntingdon Journal.

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ıe Huntingdon Journal.

t. DURBORROW, - - J. A. NASH,
PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

*ce on the Corner of Bath and Washington streets.*

HE HUNTINGDON JOURNAL is published every inesday, by J. R. DURBORROW and J. A. NASH, er the firm name of J. R. DURBORROW & Co., at 0 per annum, IN ADVANCE, or $2,50 if not paid in six months from date of subscription, and f not paid within the year.

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DVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at TEN TS per line for each of the first four insertions, FIVE CENTS per line for each subsequent inser- less than three months.

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| | 6 00 | 10 00 | 14 00 | 18 00 | ¾ " | 34 00 | 50 00 | 65 | 80 |
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pecial notices will be inserted at TWELVE AND ALF CENTS per line, and local and editorial no- s at FIFTEEN CENTS per line.

ll Resolutions of Associations, Communications imited or individual interest, and notices of Mar- ges and Deaths, exceeding five lines, will be rged TEN CENTS per line.

egal and other notices will be charged to the ly having them inserted.

dvertising Agents must find their commission side of these figures.

*ll advertising accounts are due and collectable n the advertisement is once inserted.*

OB PRINTING of every kind, in Plain and ey Colors, done with neatness and dispatch.— nd-bills, Blanks, Cards, Pamphlets, &c., of every iety and style, printed at the shortest notice, every thing in the Printing line will be execu- in the most artistic manner and at the lowest s.


## Travellers' Guide.

NNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.
TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS.

**Winter Arrangement.**

| WESTWARD | | | | EASTWARD | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PACIFIC EXPRESS | PASSENGER | WAY PASSENGER | STATIONS. | PHILA EXPRESS | MAIL. | HARRISBURG ACCOM. |
| A. M. | A. M. | A. M. | | P. M. | P. M. | A. M. |
| ..... | 11 57 | ..... | N. Hamilton | ..... | 5 13 | 9 23 |
| ..... | 12 05 | 7 43 | Mt. Union | ..... | 5 05 | 9 15 |
| ..... | 12 14 | ..... | Mapleton | ..... | 4 57 | 9 07 |
| ..... | 12 23 | 7 56 | Mill Creek | ..... | 4 48 | 9 00 |
| 5 20 | 12 37 | 8 08 | HUNTINGDON | ..... | 4 33 | 8 45 |
| ..... | 12 58 | ..... | Petersburg | 11 12 | 4 15 | 8 30 |
| ..... | 1 06 | ..... | Barree | ..... | 4 06 | 8 23 |
| ..... | 1 15 | ..... | Spruce Creek | ..... | 4 00 | 8 17 |
| ..... | 1 28 | ..... | Birmingham | 10 46 | 3 46 | 8 06 |
| ..... | 1 37 | 8 55 | Tyrone | ..... | 3 39 | 8 00 |
| ..... | 1 48 | ..... | Tipton | 10 30 | 3 29 | 7 51 |
| ..... | 1 55 | ..... | Fostoria | ..... | 3 23 | 7 45 |
| ..... | 2 00 | ..... | Bell's Mills | ..... | 3 18 | 7 41 |
| 6 30 | 2 20 | 9 30 | Altoona | 10 00 | 3 00 | 7 25 |
| A. M. | P. M. | A. M. | | P. M. | P. M. | A. M. |

ıe Fast Line Eastward, leaves Altoona at 12 48 A. M., arrives at Huntingdon at 1 57 A. M.

ıe Cincinnati Express Eastward, leaves Altoona at P. M., and arrives at Huntingdon at 7 05 P. M.

acific Express Eastward, leaves Altoona at 7 15 A. M., passes Huntingdon at

ncinnati Express Westward, leaves Huntingdon at A. M., and arrives at Altoona at 4 50 A. M.

he Fast Line Westward, passes Huntingdon at 7 35 ., and arrives at Altoona at 8 45 P. M.

NTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

**Winter Arrangement.**

n and after Wednesday, Nov. 22d, 1870, Passenger ins will arrive and depart as follows:

| UP TRAINS. | | | | DOWN TRAINS. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| COM. | MAIL | | STATIONS. | ACCOM. | MAIL |
| . M. | A. M. | | | A. M. | P. M. |
| 5 20 | 9 00 | LE | Huntingdon | AR 8 40 | AR 4 10 |
| 5 28 | 9 08 | | Long Siding | 8 29 | 4 02 |
| 5 42 | 9 21 | | McConnellstown | 8 13 | 3 46 |
| 5 49 | 9 30 | | Pleasant Grove | 8 05 | 3 38 |
| 6 03 | 9 45 | | Marklesburg | 7 53 | 3 23 |
| 6 18 | 10 00 | | Coffee Run | 7 35 | 3 08 |
| 6 25 | 10 08 | | Rough and Ready | 7 27 | 3 00 |
| 6 40 | 10 23 | | Cove | 7 12 | 2 46 |
| 6 48 | 10 27 | | Fishers Summit | 7 06 | 2 41 |
| 7 05 | 10 43 | | Saxton | 6 50 | 2 25 |
| 1 10 | 10 50 | | | | 2 06 |
| | 11 08 | | Riddlesburg | | 1 58 |
| | 11 16 | | Hopewell | | 1 38 |
| | 11 36 | | Pipers Run | | 1 18 |
| | 11 56 | | Tatesville | | 1 10 |
| | 12 08 | | Bloody Run | | 1 05 |
| | AR 12 12 | | Mount Dallas | | LE 1 00 |

SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7 10 | LE 10 55 | | Saxton | AR 6 40 | AR 2 00 |
| 7 25 | 11 10 | | Coalmont | 6 25 | 2 05 |
| 7 30 | 11 15 | | Crawford | 6 20 | 2 00 |
| 7 40 | AR 11 25 | | Dudley | LE 6 10 | LE 1 00 |
| | | | Broad-Top City | | |

JOHN M'KILLIPS, SUPT.

Nov. 22, 1870.

## Professional Cards.


MILES ZENTMYER, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa., will attend promptly all legal business. Office in Cunningham's new ilding. [jan.4,'71.

K. ALLEN LOVELL, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Special attention ven to COLLECTIONS of all kinds; to the settle- nt of Estates, &c.; and all other Legal Business osecuted with fidelity and dispatch. ☞ Office in room lately occupied by R. Milton. eer, Esq. [jan.4,'71.

C. W. MYTON, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office with J. Sewell Stewart, sq. [jan.4,'71.

C. HALL MUSSER, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office, second floor of ister's new building, Hill street. [jan.4,'71.

A. P. W. JOHNSTON, Surveyor and Scrivener, Huntingdon, Pa. All kinds writing, drafting, &c., done at short notice. Office on Smith street, over Woods & Williamson's aw Office. [may12,'69.

D. M. & M. S. LYTLE, Attorneys-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa., will attend to l kinds of legal business entrusted to their care. Office on the south side of Hill street, fourth door est of Smith. [jan.4,'71.

J. SYLVANUS BLAIR, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office, Hill street, ree doors west of Smith. [jan.4'71.

J. A. POLLOCK, Surveyor and Real Estate Agent, Huntingdon, Pa., will attend Surveying in all its branches. Will also buy, ell, or rent Farms, Houses, and Real Estate of ev- ry kind, in any part of the United States. Send r a circular. [jan.4'71.

DR. J. A. DEAVER, having located at Franklinville, offers his professional ser- ices to the community. [jan.4,'71.

J. W. MATTERN, Attorney-at-Law and General Claim Agent, Huntingdon, Pa., oldiers' claims against the Government for back ay, bounty, widows' and invalid pensions attend- d to with great care and promptness. Office on Hill street. [jan.4,'71.

JOHN SCOTT. S. T. BROWN. J. M. BAILEY.

SCOTT, BROWN & BAILEY, Attorneys-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Pensions, and all claims of soldiers and soldiers' heirs against he Government will be promptly prosecuted. Office on Hill street. [jan.4,'71.

DR. D. P. MILLER, Office on Hill street, in the room formerly occupied by Dr. John M'Culloch, Huntingdon, Pa., would respectfully offer his professional services to the citi- zens of Huntingdon and vicinity. [jan.4,'71.

J. R. PATTON, Druggist and Apothecary, opposite the Exchange Hotel, Huntingdon, Pa. Prescriptions accurately compounded. Pure Liquors for Medicinal purposes. [nov.23,'70.

DR. A. B. BRUMBAUGH, offers his professional services to the community. Office on Washington street, one door east of the Catholic Parsonage. [jan.4,'71.

E. J. GREENE, Dentist. Office removed to Leister's new building, Hill street Huntingdon. [jan.4,'71.

R. ALLISON MILLER, Dentist, has removed to the Brick Row, opposite the Court House. [jan.4,'71.

EXCHANGE HOTEL, Huntingdon, Pa. JOHN S. MILLER, Proprietor. January 4, 1871.

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



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:o:

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EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING

BY

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HUNTINGDON, PA.

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WEDDING AND VISITING CARDS,

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SEGAR LABELS,

RECEIPTS,

LEGAL BLANKS,

PHOTOGRAPHER'S CARDS,

BILL HEADS,

LETTER HEADS,

PAMPHLETS,

PAPER BOOKS,

ETC., ETC., ETC., ETC., ETC.,

:o:

Our facilities for doing all kinds of Job Printing superior to any other establishment in the county. Orders by mail promptly filled. All letters should be addressed,

J. R. DURBORROW & CO


## United States Laws.

LAWS

OF THE

UNITED STATES

PASSED AT THE

THIRD SESSION OF THE FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

[PUBLIC—No. 1.]

AN ACT to enlarge the jurisdiction of the probate courts in Idaho Territory.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the probate courts of the Territory of Idaho, in their respective counties, in addition to their probate jurisdiction, be, and they are hereby, authorized to hear and determine all civil causes wherein the damage or debt claimed does not exceed the sum of five hundred dollars, exclusive of interest, and such criminal cases arising under the laws of the Territory as do not require the intervention of a grand jury: *Provided,* That they shall not have jurisdiction in any matter in controversy, when the title, boundary, or right to the peaceable possession of land may be in dispute, or in chancery or divorce cases: *And provided further,* That in all cases an appeal may be taken from any order, judgment, or decree of said probate courts to the district court.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed: *Provided,* That this act shall not affect any suit pending in the district courts of said Territory at the time of its passage.

J. G. BLAINE,
*Speaker of the House of Representatives.*
SCHUYLER COLFAX,
*Vice-President of the United States and President of the Senate.*

Approved, December 13, 1870.
U. S. GRANT.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 2.]

AN ACT granting to the Utah Central Railroad Company a right of way through the public lands for the construction of a railroad and telegraph.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the right of way through the public lands be, and the same is hereby, granted to the Utah Central Railroad Company, a corporation created under the laws of the legislative assembly of the Territory of Utah, its successors and assigns, for the construction of a railroad and telegraph from a point at or near Ogden City, in the Territory of Utah, to Salt Lake City, in said Territory; and the right, power, and authority is hereby given to said corporation to take from the public lands adjacent to the line of said road material of earth, stone, timber, and so forth, for the construction thereof. Said way is granted to said railroad to the extent of two hundred feet in width on each side of said railroad where it may pass through the public domain, including all necessary ground for station-buildings, work-shops, depots, machine-shops, switches, side-tracks, turn-tables, and water-stations: *Provided,* That within three months from the passage of this act the said Utah Central Railroad Company shall file with the Secretary of the Interior a map to be approved by him, exhibiting the line of the railroad of said company, as the same has been located and constructed: *Provided further,* That said company shall not charge the Government higher rates than they do individuals for like transportation and telegraphic service. And it shall be the duty of the Utah Central Railroad Company to permit any other railroad, which has been or shall be authorized to be built by the United States, or by the legislature of the Territory of Utah, to form running connections with its road on fair and equitable terms.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the United States make the grants herein, and that the said Utah Central Railroad Company accepts the same, upon the express condition that the said company shall not exercise the power given by section ten of chapter sixteen of the laws of the Territory of Utah, approved February nineteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine; and upon the further express condition that if the said company make any breach of the conditions hereof, then in such case, at any time hereafter, the United States, by its Congress, may do any and all acts and things which may be needful and necessary for the enforcement of such conditions.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That said Utah Central Railroad shall be a post route and a military road, subject to the use of the United States for postal, military, naval, and all other Government service, and also subject to such regulations as Congress may impose, restricting the charges for such Government transportation.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That the acceptance of the terms, conditions, and impositions of this act, by the said Utah Central Railroad Company, shall be signified in writing under the corporate seal of said company, duly executed pursuant to the direction of its board of directors first had and obtained, which acceptance shall be made within three months after the passage of this act, and shall be served on the President of the United States; and if such acceptance and service shall not be so made, this grant shall be void.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That Congress may at any time, having due regard for the rights of said Utah Central Railroad Company, add to, alter, or repeal this act.

Approved, December 15, 1870.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 3.]

AN ACT to amend an act entitled "An act to reduce internal taxes, and for other purposes," approved July fourteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That so much of section twenty-one of the act to reduce internal taxes, and for other purposes, approved July fourteen, eighteen hundred and seventy, as relates to sugar, be amended so [that] it will read—

On all sugar not above number seven, Dutch standard color, one and three-quarter cents per pound.

On all sugar above number seven, and not above number ten, Dutch standard in color, two cents per pound.

On all sugar above number ten, and not above number thirteen, Dutch standard in color, two and one-quarter cents per pound.

On all sugar above number thirteen, and not above number sixteen, Dutch standard in color, two and three-quarter cents per pounds.

On all sugar above number sixteen, and not above number twenty, Dutch standard in color, three and one-quarter cents per pound.

On all sugar above number twenty, Dutch standard in color, and on all refined loaf, lump, crushed, powdered, and granulated sugar, four cents per pound, *Provided,* That the Secretary of the Treasury shall, by regulation, prescribe and require that samples from packages of sugar shall be taken by the proper officers, in such manner as to ascertain the true quality of such sugar; and the weights of sugar imported in casks or boxes shall be marked distinctly by the custom-house weigher, by scoring the figures indelibly on each package: *And provided further,* That all sirup of sugar, sirup of sugar cane juice, melada, concentrated melada, or concentrated molasses, entered under the name of molasses, shall be forfeited to the United States.

Approved, December 22, 1870.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 4.]

AN ACT in relation to certain territorial penitentiaries.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the penitentiary which has been, or may hereafter be, erected by the United States in any organized Territory thereof, shall, when the same is ready for the reception of convicts, be placed under the care and control of the marshal of the United States for the Territory or District in which such penitentiary may be situate.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That it is hereby made the duty of the Attorney General of the United States to prescribe all needful rules and regulations for the government of such penitentiary, and the marshal having charge thereof shall cause them to be duly and faithfully executed and obeyed. The reasonable compensation of such marshal and of his deputies, for their services under this act and said regulations, shall be fixed by the Attorney General; and it and the expense incident to the subsistence and employment of offenders against the laws of the United States, who have been or may hereafter be sentenced to imprisonment in such penitentiary, shall be chargeable on and payable out of the fund for defraying the expenses of suits in which the United States are concerned, and of prosecutions for offenses committed against the United States: *Provided,* That this act shall not be construed to increase the maximum compensation now allowed by law to those officers.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That any person convicted by a court of competent jurisdiction in a Territory, for a violation of the laws thereof, and sentenced to imprisonment, may, at the cost of such Territory, on such terms and conditions as may be prescribed by such rules and regulations, be received, subsisted, and employed in such penitentiary during the term of his or her imprisonment, in the same manner as if he or she had been convicted of an offense against the laws of the United States.

Approved, January 10, 1871.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 5.]

AN ACT to amend an act entitled "An act to authorize the refunding of the national debt."

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the amount of bonds authorized by the act approved July fourteen, eighteen hundred and seventy, entitled "An act to authorize the refunding of the national debt," to be issued bearing five per centum interest per annum, be, and the same is, increased to five hundred millions of dollars, and the interest of any portion of the bonds issued under said act, or this act, may, at the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury, be made payable quarter-yearly: *Provided, however,* That this act shall not be construed to authorize any increase of the total amount of bonds provided for by the act to which this act is an amendment.

Approved, January 20, 1871.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 6.]

AN ACT ceding certain jurisdiction to the State of Ohio.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the jurisdiction over the place purchased for the location of the "National Asylum for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers," under and by virtue of the act of Congress of March third, eighteen hundred and six-five, entitled "An act to incorporate a National Military and Naval Asylum for the relief of the totally disabled officers and men of the volunteer forces of the United States," and the act of March twenty-first, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, amendatory thereto, and upon which said asylum is located, is hereby ceded to the State of Ohio, and relinquished by the United States. And the United States shall claim or exercise no jurisdiction over said place after the passage this act: *Provided,* That nothing contained in this act shall be construed to impair the powers and rights heretofore conferred upon the board of managers of the National Asylum for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, incorporated under said act, in and over said territory.

Approved, January 21, 1871.

[RESOLUTION OF GENERAL NATURE—No. 1.]

JOINT RESOLUTION to correct an error in the enrollment of the law in relation to pay of grand and petit jurors.

*Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the third section of the act approved July fifteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy, "to provide for the compensation of grand and petit jurors in the circuit and district courts of the United States, and for other purposes," be, and the same is hereby, repealed; the said section having been enrolled by mistake.

Approved, December 22, 1870.

[RESOLUTION OF GENERAL NATURE—No. 2.]

A RESOLUTION to authorize the restoration of Benjamin S. Richards to the active list of the Navy.

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the President of the United States be, and he is, authorized, by and with the *advise* [advice] and consent of the Senate, to appoint Ensign Benjamin S. Richards a master on the active list of the navy, to date from the twenty-sixth day of March, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, with the pay of that grade from that date.

Approved, January 10, 1871.

[RESOLUTION OF GENERAL NATURE—No. 3.]

JOINT RESOLUTION providing for publishing specifications and drawings of Patent office.

*Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the publication of the abstracts of specifications and of the engravings heretofore accompanying the annual report of the Commissioner of Patents be discontinued after the publication of that portion of the report for eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, for which the plates have already been prepared; and that, in lieu thereof, the Commissioner be authorized to have printed, for gratuitous distribution, not to exceed one hundred and fifty copies of the complete specifications and drawings of each patent subsequently issued, together with suitable indexes to be issued from time to time, one copy to be placed for free public inspection in each capitol of every State and Territory, one for the like purpose in the clerk's office of the district court of each judicial district of the United States, except when such offices are located in State or territorial capitols, and one in the library of Congress, which copies shall be taken and received in all courts as evidence of all matters therein contained, and shall be certified to under the hand of the Commissioner and seal of the Patent Office, and shall be taken and received in all courts as evidence, said copies not to be taken from said depositories for any other purpose than to be used as evidence; and the Commissioner of Patents is hereby authorized and directed to have printed such additional numbers of copies of specifications and drawings, certified as hereinbefore provided, at a price not to exceed the contract price for such drawings, for sale, as may be warranted by the actual demand for the same; and the Commissioner is also hereby authorized to furnish a complete set of such specifications and drawings to any public library which will pay for binding the same into volumes to correspond with those in the Patent Office, and for the transportation of the same, and which shall also provide proper custody for the same, with convenient access for the public thereto, under such regulations as the Commissioner shall deem reasonable: *And Provided, also,* That all contracts for making copies of drawings shall be made under the provisions of chapter one hundred and fifty-five, section nine, of act of Congress approved June twenty-five, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, which reads as follows: "SEC. 9. And be it further enacted, That all lithographing and engraving, where the probable total cost of the maps or plates illustrating or accompanying any one work exceeds two hundred and fifty dollars, shall be awarded to the lowest and best bidder for the interests of the Government, due regard being paid to the execution of the work, after due advertisement by the Superintendent of Public Printing, under the direction of the Joint Committee on Printing: Provided, That the Joint Committee on Public Printing be authorized to empower the Superintendent of Public Printing to make immediate contracts for engraving, whenever, in their opinion, the exigencies of the public service will not justiiy waiting for advertisement and award."

Approved, January 11, 1871.

[RESOLUTION OF GENERAL NATURE—No. 4.]

A RESOLUTION authorizing the appointment of commissioners in relation to the Republic of Dominica.

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the President of the United States be authorized to appoint three commissioners, and also a secretary, the latter to be versed in the English and Spanish languages, to proceed to the Island of San Domingo, and to such other places, if any, as such commissioners may deem necessary, and there to inquire into, ascertain, and report the political state and condition of the republic of Dominica, the probable number of inhabitants, and the desire and disposition of the people of the said republic to become annexed to and to form part of the people of the United States; the physical, mental, and the moral condition of the said people, and their general condition as to material, wealth and industrial capacity; the resources of the country; its mineral and agricultural products; the products of its waters and forests; the general character of the soil; the extent and proportion thereof capable of cultivation; the cimate and health of the country; its bays, harbors, and rivers; its general meteorological character, and the existence and frequency of remarkable meteorological phenomena; the debt of the government and its obligations, whether funded, and ascertained, and admitted, or unadjusted and under discussion; treaties or engagements with other powers; extent of boundaries and territory—what proportion is covered by foreign claimants or by grants or concessions, and generally what concessions or franchises have been granted, with the names of the respective grantees; the terms and conditions on which the Dominican government may desire to be annexed to and become part of the United States as one of the Territories thereof; such other information with respect to the said government or its territories as to the said commissioners shall seem desirable or important with reference to the future incorporation of the said Dominican republic into the United States as one of its Territories.

SEC. 2. *And be it further resolved,* That the said commissioners shall, as soon as conveniently may be, report to the President of the United States, who shall lay the report before Congress.

SEC. 3. *And be it further resolved,* That the said commissioners shall serve without compensation, except the payment of expenses; and the compensation of the secretary shall be determined by the Secretary of State, with the approval of the President: *Provided,* That nothing in these resolutions contained shall be held, understood, or construed as committing Congress to the policy of annexing the territory of said republic of Dominica.

Approved, January 12, 1871.

[RESOLUTION OF GENERAL NATURE—No. 5.]

JOINT RESOLUTION for the restoration of Captain Dominick Lynch, of the United States navy, to the active list from the reserved list.

*Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the President of the United States of America be authorized to nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate to appoint, Captain Dominick Lynch to the accive list of the navy, as a captain.

Approved, January 20, 1871.

The Washington correspondent of the Worcester *Spy* says that President White, one of the San Domingo Commissioners, just before leaving on the expedition, spent two hours with Senator Sumner just before leaving for New York He stated to a friend that he had never seen two men more zealous, and yet perfectly honest, than Gen. Grant and Senator Sumner, one for San Domingo annexation and the other against it.

Forty millions of capital were repesented in the dining-room of an Atlanta, Georgia, hotel, a few days since.

## The Muses' Bower.

### "Gran'ma Al'as Does.

BY A. H. POE.

I wants to mend my wagon,
And has to have some nails;
Jus' two, free will be plenty,
We're going to haul our rails.
The splendidest cob fences,
We're makin' ever was!
I wis' you'd help us find 'em,
Gran'ma al'as does.

My horse's name is Betsey;
She jumped and broked her head.
I put her in the stable,
And fed her milk and bread,
The stable's in the parlor:
We didn't make no muss,
I wis' you'd let it stay there,
Gran'ma al'as does.

I's goin' to the cornfield,
To ride on Charlie's plow;
I spect he'd like to have me;
I wants to go right now.
Oh, won't I gee up awful,
And whoa like Charlie whoas?
I wis' you wouldn't bozzer;
Gran'ma never does.

I wants some bread and butter;
I's hungry worstest kind;
But Taddie mustn't have none,
Cause she wouldn't mind.
Put plenty sugar on it;
I tell you what, I knows
It's *right* to put on sugar;
Gran'ma al'as does.

## The Story-Teller.

### LARKEY HUGHES.

A VIRGINIA STAGE COACH INCIDENT.

Fifteen years ago, traveling in the mountains of Virginia was not so pleasant as it is now.

Then the springs were a resort for invalids, and not, as at the present, for the fashionables of society, and hence the necessity of increased facilties for transporting passengers did not exist.

The lumbering old coach, drawn usually by six horses, would be driven by one of those reckless drivers, who, in urging his team to break neck speed, would be whistling some negro melody, while the poor passengers inside, on the top, or domiciled on the boot, would be expecting every moment to be dashed to pieces down some of those fearful precipices that abound along the mountain roads across the Allegheny.

It was a dismal morning in February, 185—that I succeeded in obtaining accommodations on top of the——stage, bound for the————springs.

The day had passed pleasantly enough, but just about dusk signs of a storm were too plainly visible. It was bad enough to trusting my bones on the top of the old coach, if the night were pleasant, but the idea of riding down the mountain road that night expecting a storm was fearful.

Feeling as I did, I must confess that I was rather pleased when, after riding about an hour after dusk, as we passed through a narrow defile the tire of the left hind wheel came off, and the stage was tumbled.

Fortunately the road was so narrow that the stage could not be turned over, else some of us might have been seriously injured. As it was the "Old Bess" was gently turned over on its side, and the passengers were kind of mixed up a little without any of them being hurt much.

As there was no chance of getting the wheel repaired that night, some of us who were not encumbered with baggage determined to hunt up some house where we could get a warm supper and comfortable sleep for the night; but for fear of missing the coach in the morning, we could not go far from the road.

The driver directed us down the road we were on, and about a mile from the scene of our disaster we came to an inn, where, according to a shingle nailed to a tree in front of the house, could be found "accommodations for man and beast." Not having any beasts with us, we were satisfied with the prospect of getting quarters for ourselves.

We soon succeeded in finishing a very substantial supper; and as we sat around a blazing fire, each one with a cigar in his mouth, ruminating on the storm without, and the solid, warm comfort within, it was proposed to shorten time, each one should relate some event in his life, either serious or comic as he best saw fit.

Besides our own party, consisting of six, there was an unknown person who had intruded himself upon us, but of whom we took no notice until it came to the time of Larkey Hughes to tell his story.

Larkey was a tall, gaunt, lantern-jawed specimen, hailing from "down east," who had remained perfectly silent while the rest of us were telling our stories, his chief occupation seemed to be trying to discover who the stranger was.

Before commencing his story, he went to the door of the room, and locking ti, put the key in his coat pocket; and then apologizing for his strange conduct, but promising to explain it satisfactorily before he finished his story, he commenced:

"Three years ago, gentlemen, I had occasion to travel over these mountains on business, and as I had to journey away from the stage roads. I pursued my way on horseback, with a small valise strapped on the back of my saddle, in which I had a good some of money for those days.

"It was an evening very much like this, in this month, that I stopped at this same house to escape the storm.

"The landlord was extremely obsequious in attending to my wants, and after our smoke after supper, he requested me to join him in drinking a bottle of wine.

"Being a belated traveler and nothing loth, I readily consented, and very soon we had succeeded in disposing of six bottles in place of one.

"As might be expected after taking so much wine, I became very talkative; and my host soon knew as much of my business as I did myself. And of course among other facts he became aware that my valise contained a large sum of money.

"My host kindly volunteered to take care of my baggage, if I would leave it with him, but although I had taken too much wine. still I knew enough to decline his magnanimous offer. And wishing him 'good night' I took my valise in my hand and went to my appointed bedroom.

"I had taken enough of the wine to make me feel very nervous, so that I found it difficult to compose myself, and my feelings were not at all improved by the impression I received from my host.

"He was an Italian, and had that foreboding look of a desperate character; and the beauty of his face was not at all improved by a long scar across his temple; the thumb of his right hand was gone also, so that his general appearance was not, to say the least, at all prepossessing; he looked as if he would as soon commit a murder as smoke a cigar.

"After I had undressed, I placed my valise and pistol under my pillow. And then having carefully, as I thought, examined every nook and corner of the room, to see that there was no danger of intrusion, I laid myself down, but I could not sleep, the wine, instead of having a narcotic effect, produced the contrary, and the recollection of my host put my blood to a fever heat.

"I must have been lying in this troubled state for several hours, when I was sure I heard some noise, apparently under my bed, or under the floor near my bed.

"At first I thought it was the result of my feverish brain; but after collecting my scattered senses, and calmly thinking for a few moments, I felt convinced that I heard a noise of some kind. And so, taking my pistol from under my pillow, quietly cocked it under the clothes, so as to make no noise, and then, laying on my back, with my right arm stretched out to its full length, and the pistol firmly grasped in my hand, awaited any result.

"The noise now became distinct, and I could plainly hear some one drawing back a bolt. I quietly turned my eye toward the door to see if any move was made there; but I hardly had turned my head, when I was sure that I saw the rug in front of the fire-place move.

"In an instant I saw a trap door, which had been most curiously concealed by this rug, cautiously lifted up, and I beheld my landlord, my Italian host, with a dark lantern partially opened.

"I held my breath until he got into the room, and began to look around, when I saw by the light of his lantern that he also had a desperate looking knife in his hand, and knowing that I would be the object of his butchery, carefully lifted my hand from under the covering as his back was partially turned to me, and fired.

"The instant I fired the scoundrel fell. I jumped up, put on my clothes, and after taking a quick look at the body, to see whether I had killed him or not, I took his lantern and left the house.

"I thought I had killed him as the mark of my bullet was to be seen on the left side of his head; it had torn off the lower part of his ear; but when I returned the next morning, there were no traces of the villain."

"Did you ever hear of him since?" asked one of the party

"No, gentlemen, I never saw him since until to-night."

As Larkey said this the intruder, whom we had not noticed till now, jumped up, and making a bound toward him shrieked:

"*You lie!*"

We caught him, and after over powering him found that the identical scars that Larkey had mentioned—the sabre scar, the thumb, and the clipped ear.

We held a council as to what course was best to pursue, and determined to let Larkey wreak his own vengence on him in any manner he saw fit. We then notified him that he had but a few hours to live, and if he wanted to make any confession we we would take it.

Believing our threats, he confessed to no less than seven murders, and told us where to find the skeletons of his victims, all of whom had been murdered in that very room.

We followed his directions, and did find the skeletons.

We turned him over to the authorities, the next day, with his written confession, and kept on our journey, the "Old Bess" having been repaired; and about a month afterwards I read in the————Chronicle a long account of the hanging of Angelo de Maestro.

## For the Ladies.

### Pretty Dresses.

For the benefit of young lady readers, says the New York Evening Mail, we will make an attempt at describing some of the prettiest dresses we have seen lately:

A toilet of lavender silk, with a trailing skirt; a lace flounce was headed with a full fold of illusion, caught into the dress at each seam with a natural tea rosebud, the overskirt of the same material was in two long points at each side, round, short, and very bouffant behind; the points being edged with lace and caught up, also, with tea rosebuds. The corsage was low, and quite plain; the sleeves short and rosebuds on the shoulders. A spray of the same flowers was worn in the hair.

A toilet of white tulle made with four skirts, all being perfectly plain and extremely full, catching up the skirt and half hidden by the clouds of tulle were the long tendrils of artificial morning-glory, purple and pink. With this was worn a blouse waist, perfectly plain. The hair was dressed with sprays of the same flower.

A toilet of soft, white gros-grain silk, made with a short all-round skirt, and without trimming. Over this was worn a court train of green velvet, caught up in a full pannier, and very long. The waist was of the same material, cut into a deep pointed corsage, edged with white lace; angel sleeves, very long and pointed of green velvet, lined with white satin.

A toilt of Nile green silk, with a long train trimmed around the bottom with a full plaited fold of white tulle, caught on with broad bows of the dress material; up the front breadth it was trimmed with chevrons of satin piping, heading falls of point lace; the dress was cut *decolletts* and with short sleeves, the train being caught up to the shoulders—a revival of last winter's fashion; jewelry of diamonds and emeralds.

A bridal dress of white satin, the side breadths cut rather short, and the back breadth forming a very long square train. This was without trimming, the front breadth being trimmed with heavy wide flounces of old lace, headed with beautiful artificial flowers made of mother of pearl; a small pointed overskirt was worn, also edged with a fall of costly lace; the whole waist was completely covered with drooping folds of the same beautiful material. The veil was of old point-lace, fastened with a wreath of orange blossoms. The jewelry was of pearls.

A reception toilet of cerise silk with a very long train, with a heavy flounce of lace, very old and very soft in color. An overskirt of the same lace was worn with it, caught up in front so as to show elaborate trimming of the front breadth. The corsage was cut square. Necklace, earrings, pendant, and bracelet were all of the most brilliant diamonds, and a single ostrich feather set in the same precious stones decorated the hair.

ABOUT 15,000 pairs of shoe buckles and rosettes are made weekly, in Boston, by the firms engaged in the business, most of which are sold to the small finding stores and to the retail trade.

## The Home Circle.

### Crystals.

The greatest man in history was the poorest.—*Emerson.*

The reward of a thing well done is to have it.—*Emerson.*

Truth withheld is sometimes a worse deception than a direct mistatement.—*Anon.*

It is our own vanity that makes the vanities of others intolerable to us.—*Rochefoucalt.*

In giving alms, let us rather look at the need of the poor than its claim to our charity.—*Anon.*

To bring forward the bad actions of others to excuse our own, is like washing ourselves in mud.—*Anon.*

One hour of love will teach a woman more of her true relations than all your philosophizing.—*Margaret Fuller.*

It is very dangerous for any man to find any spot on this broad globe that is sweeter to him than his home.—*Beecher.*

Do not mistake a tendency for a talent; nor conclude that what you dislike to do is not rightfully demanded of you.—*Carlyle.*

One of the finest qualities in a human being is that nice sense of delicacy which renders it impossible for him ever to be an intruder or a bore.—*Anon.*

It is a good divine that follows his own instructions. I can easier teach twenty men what were good to be done, than to be one of the twenty to follow mine own teaching.—*Shakespeare.*

### Is Religion Beautiful?

Always! to the child, the maiden, the mother. Religion shines with a benignant beauty of its own, which nothing on earth can mar. Never yet was the female character perfect without the steady faith of piety. Beauty, intellect, wealth! they are like pitfalls, dark in the brightest day, unless the Divine light, unless religion throws her soft beam around them, to purify and exalt, making twice glorious that which seemed all loveliness before.

Religion is very beautiful—in health or in sickness, in wealth or poverty. We can never enter the sick chamber of the good, but so