

# The Huntingdon Journal.

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**Huntingdon Journal.**

J. A. NASH, PUBLISHER AND PROPRIETOR.

Office on the Corner of Bath and Washington streets.

THE HUNTINGDON JOURNAL is published every day, by J. R. DUBBORROW and J. A. NASH, for the firm of J. R. DUBBORROW & CO., at \$2.50 per annum, in advance, or \$2.50 if not paid in six months from date of subscription, and if not paid within the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at Texts per line for each of the first four insertions, 1 cent per line for each subsequent insertion less than three months.

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

3m	6m	9m	1y	3m	6m	9m	1y
25	45	65	85	25	45	65	85
50	90	135	180	50	90	135	180
75	135	202	270	75	135	202	270
100	180	270	360	100	180	270	360

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WESTWARD EASTWARD.

STATIONS.

## TO ADVERTISERS:

THE HUNTINGDON JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING.

BY J. R. DUBBORROW & J. A. NASH.

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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. DUBBORROW & CO.

## United States Laws.

L A W S OF THE UNITED STATES.

PASSED AT THE THIRD SESSION OF THE FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

[RESOLUTION OF GENERAL NATURE—No. 8.]

JOINT RESOLUTION for the protection and preservation of the food fishes of the coast of the United States.

Whereas it is asserted that the most valuable food fishes of the coast and the lakes of the United States are rapidly diminishing in number, to the public injury, and so as materially to affect the interests of trade and commerce: Therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President be, and he hereby is authorized and required to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, from among the civil officers or employees of the government, one person of proved scientific and practical acquaintance with the fishes of the coast, to be commissioner of fish and fisheries, to serve without additional salary.

Sec. 2. And he is further resolved, That it shall be the duty of said commissioner to prosecute investigations and inquiries on the subject, with the view of ascertaining whether any and what diminution in the number of the food fishes of the coast and the lakes of the United States has taken place; and, if so, to what causes the same are due; and also whether any and what protective, prohibitory, or precautionary measures should be adopted in the premises; and to report upon the same to Congress.

Sec. 3. And he is further resolved, That the heads of the Executive departments be, and they are hereby, directed to cause to be rendered all necessary and practicable aid to the said commissioner in the prosecution of the investigations and inquiries aforesaid.

It shall be lawful for said commissioner to take, or cause to be taken, at all times, in the waters of the sea-coast, and in the streams, rivers, bays, and flows, and also in the waters of the lakes, such fish or specimens thereof as may in his judgment, from time to time, be needful or proper for the conduct of his duties as aforesaid, any law, custom, or usage of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

Approved, February 9, 1871.

[RESOLUTION OF GENERAL NATURE—No. 9.]

JOINT RESOLUTION authorizing the sale of a portion of the Fort Leavenworth military reservation to the Kansas Agricultural and Mechanical Association.

Whereas a portion of the Fort Leavenworth military reservation to the Kansas Agricultural and Mechanical Association, organized and incorporated under the laws of the State of Kansas, is hereby authorized to purchase from the United States, for the sole purpose and use of such association as a fair ground, and for experimental agriculture and horticulture, that portion of the Fort Leavenworth military reservation bounded and described as follows, viz: Commencing at the southeast corner of the premises herein described, at a point one hundred feet north and in continuation of the west line of Sixteenth street, as laid down and recorded in the map of the city of Leavenworth, and one hundred feet north of the south line of said reservation; thence running westerly and parallel to said south boundary two thousand five hundred and eighty feet to the east line of Nineteenth street; thence northerly and in continuation of the east side of said Nineteenth street two thousand one hundred and seventy-five feet; thence easterly and parallel to the south line of said reservation two thousand five hundred and eighty feet; thence southerly and parallel to the west line of the premises herein described two thousand one hundred and seventy-five feet to the place of beginning, containing one hundred and twenty-eight and eighty-two one-hundredths acres of land, more or less; reserving to the government or assigns the right to the coal, or royalty for coal, underlying the same.

Sec. 2. And he is further resolved, That the Secretary of War is hereby directed to appoint a competent surveyor or other officers, of such number as he may deem best, which said commission shall, without unnecessary delay, examine and report the true value of the land hereinbefore described to the Secretary of War. On receipt of this report, the Secretary of War will forward certified copies of the same to the Secretary of the Interior and to the Kansas Agricultural Association.

Sec. 3. And he is further resolved, That whenever the association thus notified shall place to the credit of the United States, in lawful money, the amount of said appraisal, and notify the Secretary of the Interior of such deposit, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Interior to cause to be issued to the said Kansas Agricultural and Mechanical Association a patent for the same, which said patent shall be subject to the same conditions and restrictions as are provided in the act to regulate the association shall make the said deposit within one year from the date of the notice of appraisal from the Secretary of War.

Approved, February 9, 1871.

[RESOLUTION OF GENERAL NATURE—No. 10.]

JOINT RESOLUTION to exempt certain boats from the payment of marine hospital dues, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the provisions of an act entitled "An act to reorganize the marine hospital service, and to provide for the relief of sick and disabled seamen," approved June twenty-nine, eighteen hundred and seventy, and also the provisions of the first section of a certain act entitled "An act to regulate the foreign and coasting trade on the northern, northeastern, and northwestern frontiers of the United States, and for other purposes," approved July one, eighteen hundred and seventy, shall not apply to nor be construed to include canal-boats employed in navigating the canals within the United States, notwithstanding such canal-boats may be enrolled or licensed for the coasting trade, and no person employed in or connected with the navigation, management, or use of canal boats in the coasting trade shall by reason thereof be entitled to any benefit or relief from the marine hospital fund.

Sec. 2. And he is further resolved, That the seventh section of the last above mentioned act, be, and the same is hereby amended so as to extend to all vessels navigating the waters of said frontiers otherwise than by sea, the fees for the en-

france and clearance of which shall be as follows: For the entry of a vessel direct from a foreign port, fifty cents; Provided, That ferry-boats running on routes, duly bonded, and used exclusively for carrying sealed cars, under the provision of sections five and six, of the act of July twenty-eight, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, and the regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury, and ferry-boats carrying passengers and their personal baggage only, shall not be required to enter or clear, or to pay entrance or clearance fees; but such baggage shall, however, be subject to the provisions of section forty-six of the act of March two, seventeen hundred and ninety-nine, and acts supplementary thereto; And provided further, That enrolled or licensed vessels departing from or arriving at a port in one collection district or from a port in another collection district, and also touching at intermediate foreign ports, shall not thereby become liable to the payment of entry and clearance fees, or tonnage tax, as if from or to foreign ports; but such vessels shall, notwithstanding, be required to enter and clear.

Approved, February 10, 1871.

[RESOLUTION OF GENERAL NATURE—No. 11.]

A RESOLUTION authorizing the use of a naval vessel to transport breadstuffs to Europe.

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 hereby, authorized to cause to be stationed at the port of New York, and the ports of Boston and Philadelphia, if the same can be done without injury to the public service, one or more of our naval vessels, to be there held in readiness to receive on board for transportation such supplies as may be furnished by the people of the United States for the destitute and suffering people of France and Germany.

Approved, February 10, 1871.

[RESOLUTION OF GENERAL NATURE—No. 12.]

JOINT RESOLUTION in favor of Joshua Bishop, late lieutenant commander United States Navy.

Be it enacted 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 hereby, authorized to nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to reappoint Joshua Bishop, as a lieutenant commander in the United States Navy.

Approved, February 10, 1871.

[RESOLUTION OF GENERAL NATURE—No. 13.]

A RESOLUTION for the relief of Lieutenant Commander John N. Quackenbush.

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 hereby, authorized to nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate to appoint, Lieutenant Commander John N. Quackenbush to the active list of the navy, with the rank which he may be entitled thereon.

Approved, February 16, 1871.

[RESOLUTION OF GENERAL NATURE—No. 14.]

A RESOLUTION to authorize the President to permit William L. Hanson, late a naval constructor of the navy of the United States, to withdraw his resignation of that office.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President, if he shall deem it expedient, he, and he hereby is, authorized to permit William L. Hanson, late naval constructor of the navy of the United States, to withdraw his resignation of that office, which was accepted by the Department of the Navy, January fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, and to reappoint said Hanson in the office of naval constructor, *Provided*, That no pay, emoluments, or compensation in any form, shall be allowed or paid under authority of this resolution, except such as may become due under the laws for services which may be rendered from and after the time when the said Hanson shall have been reinstated as an officer of the President.

Approved, February 16, 1871.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 15.]

AN ACT to amend section twenty-two of an act entitled "An act further to prevent smuggling, and for other purposes," approved July eighteen, eighteen hundred and sixty-six.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section twenty-two of an act entitled "An act further to prevent smuggling, and for other purposes," approved July eighteen, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, be, and the same is hereby, amended, so that the same shall be as follows:

Sec. 22. And he is further resolved, That if any vessel enrolled or licensed to engage in the foreign and coasting trade on the northern, northeastern, and northwestern frontiers of the United States shall touch at any port or place in the adjacent British provinces, and the master or other person having charge of such vessel shall purchase any goods, wares, or merchandise, for the use of said vessel, said master or other person shall be liable to the same conditions and restrictions as are provided in the act to regulate the association shall make the said deposit within one year from the date of the notice of appraisal from the Secretary of War.

Approved, February 16, 1871.

[RESOLUTION OF GENERAL NATURE—No. 16.]

AN ACT to create an additional land district in the State of California.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That so much of the districts of lands subject to sale under existing laws at Marysville and Shasta, in the State of California, as are contained in the following boundaries, shall constitute a new land district, to be called the Susanville district, bounded as follows: Beginning at a point where the boundary of township nineteen north, Mount Diablo meridian, intersects the eastern boundary of the State of California; thence west to the north boundary of township nineteen north, to the corner of townships nineteen and twenty north, range[s] thirteen and fourteen east; thence north to the corner of townships twenty-one and twenty-two north, range[s] thirteen and fourteen east; thence east to the corner of townships twenty-three and twenty-four north, range[s] thirteen and fourteen east; thence north to the corner of townships twenty-three and twenty-four north, range[s] thirteen and fourteen east; thence east to the corner of townships twenty-five and twenty-six north, range[s] five and six east; thence north between ranges five and six to the northern boundary of the State of California; thence east on said boundary line to the northeast corner of said State; thence south on the eastern boundary of said State, the place of beginning.

Sec. 2. And he is further resolved, That the location of the office for said district shall be designated by the President of the United States, and may be changed by him from time to time as the public convenience may seem to require.

Sec. 3. And he is further resolved, That there shall be appointed by the President, and with the advice and consent of the Senate, a register and a receiver for said land district, who shall respectively be required to reside at the site of the office, be subject to the same laws, and entitled to the same compensation as is, or may hereafter be, prescribed by law in relation to other land districts in the State of Wisconsin.

Approved, February 19, 1871.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 17.]

AN ACT to authorize the sale of certain lands reserved for the use of the Menominee tribe of Indians in the State of Wisconsin.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to cause to be subdivided, appraised, and sold a portion of the lands, not exceeding six townships, reserved for the use of the Menominee tribe of Indians in the State of Wisconsin, as follows: The said lands shall be appraised by two or more disinterested appraisers, to be selected and appointed by said Secretary, in eighteen acres, according to the public survey. Such appraisal shall state the quality of the soil, the quality, quantity, and value of the timber, growing on each lot, and the value of the land, and the persons appointed to make such appraisal shall receive such compensation for their services as may be fixed by the Secretary of the Interior.

Sec. 2. And he is further resolved, That the lands appraised as aforesaid shall be advertised for sale by notice of not less than three months, to be published in at least one issue of the public circulation, and shall be offered at public auction, at the nearest Government land office within Green Bay agency, to the highest bidder, in lots of not exceeding eighty acres; but shall not be sold for less than the appraised value thereof. None of said lands shall be subject to private entry until the same shall have been offered as aforesaid, and then only at the price fixed by such appraisal. All of said lands remaining unsold at the expiration of one year after they shall have been offered as aforesaid shall be again advertised and offered, at public auction, at the nearest Government land office within the Green Bay agency, at not less than the minimum of one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, and thereafter shall be subject to private entry at the latter price, and shall in all cases be sold for cash only.

Sec. 3. And he is further resolved, That the townships thus selected for sale shall be in a compact body, and consist, if practicable, of unoccupied lands; *Provided*, That such portions of the same as may be occupied and improved, if any, by members of the tribe, not exceeding eighty acres to each settler, shall not be sold without the consent of the party in possession, but shall be valued as other subdivisions, and the appraisers reporting separately the value of the improvements thereon; which tracts may, then, with the consent of the occupants, be sold, and the price of the improvements paid over to the respective owners.

Sec. 4. And he is further resolved, That the first proceeds of the sale of lands, as hereinbefore provided, shall be paid the expenses of survey, appraisal, and sale thereof; and the residue of such proceeds

shall be paid or funded for the benefit of said tribe, in such manner as the President, with the assent of the chiefs and headmen of said tribe, may determine.

Sec. 5. And he is further resolved, That this act shall be and remain inoperative, as to its first five sections thereof, until full and satisfactory evidence shall have been placed on the files of the office of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs that the sales herein authorized have the sanction of tribe, evidenced by orders of agreement taken in full council.

J. G. BLAINE, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

SCHUYLER COLFAX, Vice-President of the United States and President of the Senate.

[NOTE BY THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.]

The foregoing act having been presented to the President of the United States for his approval, and not having been returned by him to the house of Congress in which it originated within the time prescribed by the Constitution of the United States, has become a law without his approval.

Reading for the Million.

Tit-Bits, Taken on the Fly.

Disraeli is coming to America.

Paul Morphy has quit chess and gone to law.

Col. James Fisk, Jr., opened the ball of the Ninth Regiment, by dancing with Mrs. Fisk.

Dr. Mercer Brown died at Middletown, Dauphin county, Sunday morning, aged seventy-five years.

Senator Morrill, of Maine, is not so ill as has been represented, which country he will be glad to know.

A Norwegian woman with twenty children recently arrived in Milwaukee, the children were all her own.

It is known beyond a doubt that President Grant will visit California after Congress adjourns, accompanied probably by Secretary Fish.

Governor English, of Connecticut, leads a petition to the City Council of New Haven to allow the running of the street cars on Sunday.

"Chorpenning" is a newly coined word, meaning swindling the Government without incurring penalty, much used in Washington at present.

The election of M. Thiers as chief executive of France appears to be well received by the French people, and the press, generally, approves the selection.

A number of literary men in London talk of celebrating the anniversary of Shakespeare's birth—April 23—by a dinner in the poet's house at Stratford.

Two short treatises on Pennsylvania German are in course of compilation, a grammar by Professor Notz, and a vocabulary by Mr. E. H. Ranch, of Lancaster.

General J. B. Magruder, well known as a prominent actor in the rebellion, died a few days since, in the city of Houston, Texas. He had reached the age of sixty years.

The Democrats of New Hampshire have failed in efforts to persuade the Labor Reformers to withdraw their candidate for Governor, and vote for the Democratic nominee.

There is a man living in the mountains of North Carolina who, it is said, has reached the age of 143 years. At the time of Braddock's defeat he was twenty years old, and had a wife and three children.

The supposed gold mine on Lending Creek, Randolph county, West Va., which caused so much excitement several months ago, and reported to be worthless, has been pronounced by geologists to be a rich vein of nickel.

Let us give honor to whom honor is due. Governor Randolph, of New Jersey, a Democrat, has signed the joint resolution passed by the Legislature ratifying the Fifteenth Amendment to the National Constitution.

The Missouri State Senate has passed a concurrent resolution, previously adopted by the house, asking Congress to provide full and complete amnesty for the House has passed a bill taxing all the railroads in the State.

The Greensburg Republican and Democrat pronounce the story that the late John Covode left an estate worth over a million, a fabulous one, and furnishes some facts and figures going to show that the estate will not amount to \$200,000.

The pine forests of Pennsylvania are rapidly melting away. For ten years past the consumption of timber to supply the numerous saw mills at Williamsport alone has been immense. The amount of logs rafted out of the boom for the present season will not over 215,000,000 feet of board.

Dr. Mercer Brown, brother of John Brown, Esq., of Harpersburg, Pennsylvania, died at his residence in Middletown, on Sunday morning, in the 75th year of his age. He was born near West Chester, April 19, 1776. Entering the office of Dr. King, of Columbia, at an early age, he devoted himself assiduously to the study of the profession he had chosen, graduating in the year 1815, with the degree of doctor of medicine. Subsequently he became a successful practitioner at Wrightsville, York county, where, after remaining several years, he removed to Middletown.

The female suffragists continue their efforts in Washington to secure the ballot. Mrs. Isabella Beecher Hooker succeeds Mrs. Woodhull in public lecturing, and will this week deliver her moral and religious argument for the enfranchisement of woman. On the other side Mrs. Almira Lincoln Phelps will, in a few days issue an address to the women of the country, and ask them to withhold their votes from Mrs. Willard, and of her own calling on them to protest against female suffrage indicate themselves as true women.

General Sheridan told a correspondent, at Florence, in regard to his observation of the Franco-German war, that in the first place he saw very well that the Germans were "walking over the track," and secondly, that he did not find any important advances upon the tactics already adopted by American strategists. But with regard to the national defence of France, General Sheridan considered that the want of good cavalry had prevented the French commanders from repulsing their invaders, and he estimated that a flying column like his own, vigorously directed, would have the Germans all to pieces and liberated Paris long before now.

Little Things and Great Results.

The "Grasshopper War," which took place about the time the Pilgrims came to New England in the Mayflower, between two Indian tribes, was brought about in this way: An Indian woman, with her little son, went to visit a friend belonging to another tribe. The little fellow caught a large grasshopper on the road and carried it with him. A lad from the other tribe wanted it, but he refused to give it up. A quarrel ensued, which soon drew the fathers and mothers into the dispute, and ere long the chiefs were engaged in a war which nearly exterminated one tribe.

Several centuries ago, some soldiers of Modena carried away a bucket from a public well at Bologna, which was the cause of a long war; and the King of Sardinia was imprisoned for twenty-two years, where he died.

An English and French vessel had a quarrel about which should be supplied first from a certain well of water, which induced a war that cost 1,000 lives.

The great philosopher, Newton, was a child playing with soap bubbles, which led him to his most important discoveries in optical instruments.

Stephen Henslow saved a shirt waving his hand before the fire, from which he first conceived the idea of a balloon.