The Huntingdon Journal.

J. R. DURBORROW, - - - - - EDITOR

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

Wednesday Morning, March 8, 1871.

THE AMERICAN HOTEL SYSTEM.

An exchange, which has been looking after our hotel system, says:

"Hotel keepers must learn that the day of high-priced hostelries is at an end. The tendency now is toward hotels charging but $2 or $3 per day, although increasing their comforts. People have got tired paying $2 or $3 more, just for a little extra style."

We have been led to regard the American hotel system as one of the greatest impositions that the American people have to contend with. In fact it is nothing more than a huge swindle. A traveler, who is obliged to have lodgings, is compelled to pay three and four times the value of what he gets, and simply because he is forced to have a respectrble place to lodge. Let us illustrate: Mr. A is a merchant who is obliged to visit Philadelphia or New York to buy goods. We will say Philadelphia because she is nearer to us—he leaves this place at 11.12 o'clock at night and reaches the city between 7 and 8 o'clock in the morning. He goes into a first-class hotel, because he cannot run any risks by going into places without any reputation, registers his name, takes his breakfast, and goes down street to business. At noon he is busy and runs out to the nearest restaurant, and for fifty cents or seventy-five, takes an excellent dinner. Again at tea time he finds himself away from his hotel, and for thirty or forty cents he gets an excellent supper. But when night comes on he must have a place to lodge, and he wends his way back to the hotel. The next day he pursues the same course, and at night, when he desires to return home, he steps up to the clerk and is coolly informed that his bill is seven or eight dollars! There is no use in him asking "how is that for high?"—he must shell out. For about two dollars worth of actual entertainment he has paid seven or eight dollars! Truly, the people ought to be getting tired of this kind of thing.

PERSONAL DENUNCIATION.

The Pittsburg *Commercial*, in commenting upon a resolution adopted by the late Ohio Editorial Convention, condemning personalities in discussions, makes the following sensible remarks:

"We are glad to observe that the recent Ohio Editorial Convention, the proceedings of which are reported elsewhere, adopted a resolution condemning personal denunciation and defamation in discussing questions of public interest. We have no doubt that the personalities in which opposing editors so freely indulge, are, after all, meant often only in a Pickwickian sense; but this private understanding that no harm is intended does not lessen the evil consequences which have flowed from the habit. Indeed, we are not quite certain whether the insincerity which such an admission on the part of rival editors would indicate, is not of itself as reprehensible a feeling as outspoken malice. What is needed is perfect candor, frankness, fairness and respect for the truth. Epithets are not arguments, nor can it be proved that twice two are NOT four, because the author of the multiplication table may haply have trenched upon the rights of his neighbor. 'This is a digression,' observed a gentleman to his antagonist in debate, when the latter threw a glass of water in his face; 'now for the proof.'—We are glad to notice this advance toward impartial and impersonal journalism."

Since our connection with the press, we have always endeavored to avoid what these editors so justly condemn, and we hope the day will come when the man who controls the columns of a newspaper and resorts to personal defamation, will be deserted by his subscribers and discountenanced by gentlemen everywhere. It is a most vicious and loathsome practice. As well might ministers of the different churches abuse each other because they hold opposite views.—The effect upon the community could not be any worse, if as bad. We are happy to see so respectable a body as the Ohio Editorial Convention take so decided a stand upon this subject.

GENERAL CAMERON.

The following deserved tribute is paid to General Cameron by the Pittsburgh *Gazette*: "There is no man more faithful to the interests of his constituents than Senator Cameron. Notwithstanding the infirmities of age, and that he is just recovering from a severe accident, his tall and erect form was seen moving toward the Senate Chamber every morning during the past week, and he was in his seat punctually at the hour appointed for meeting.—The centennial bill has not failed in any respect for any lack of interest in or attention to it on his part. As it has been in this, so it is in every case entrusted to his care or in which his constituents are interested. Pennsylvania has never had a more faithful, diligent nor influential Senator to attend to her interests in the United States Senate than General Cameron."

THE PRESIDENT JUDGESHIP OF THIS DISTRICT.

The last issues of the papers of a neighboring county, teem with articles on this subject, plainly instigated by *aspirants* there to the office; all aimed at JUDGE TAYLOR; most of them designed to intimidate,—all to disparage him. We have not had a word with him on the subject, and are entirely ignorant of his views or intentions; but everybody knows that he is not easily intimidated, and that he has very many very warm friends who are likely to cling more closely, rather than be driven away, by abuse of him.

This discussion of the subject, if not premature, is not likely, we think, in the end, to injure the Judge, or greatly to benefit those who, to disparage him, give it a personal direction.

THE LAST CHANCE!

I hereby give notice to *all* persons indebted to me for subscription, advertising or job work, that all unsettled accounts will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection immediately after the April Court. Those who settle their accounts by that time will be charged only two dollars per annum; after that date *three dollars* will be charged. Those who desire to save something will avail themselves of this offer. My books MUST be settled.

J. A. NASH.

March 7, 1871.–tf.

FOR SALE.

The propietors of this paper have a Gordon Cylinder Folio Post Press, bed 13x19, in excellent condition, just new; also a Newbury Press, as good as new, both of which they will sell on reasonable terms and at half the original cost. Address JOURNAL, Huntingdon, Pa tf.

The Harrisburg *Patriot*, the central organ of the Democratic party of Pennsylvania, published at Harrisburg, by B. F. Meyers & Co., is one of the most sprightly and enterprising newspapers in the State. It reaches Huntingdon twelve hours sooner than any of the papers from the eastern cities, and it contains all the current news. If any of our Democratic friends will read the news, and refuse to take a republican paper, we say, by all means, take the *Patriot*. It is published at $7 a year and furnished by the news agent at this point.

The official statement of the National Debt for the month of February shows a decrease during the month, of $7,317,960, and a total decrease since the first of March, 1870, of $117,619,360. This looks as if Gen. Grant's administration was doing the handsome thing on the National debt question. At this rate, if Grant is re-elected, he will wipe out one-fourth of the debt inside of eight years.

The Bedford *Inquirer* thinks we misconstrued its article on the next U. S. Senator. We think not. If the *Inquirer* intends to insist upon the course it has chalked out we hope it will be "left alone in its glory." A general acquiescence of the Republican party in a movement of this kind would result in general defeat.—Perhaps the *Inquirer* wants this?

Hon. T. E. Stevenson, M. C. from Ohio, will please accept our thanks for a copy of his speech on San Domingo.

Our Washington Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, D. C, March 3, 1871.

EDITOR OF HUNTINGDON JOURNAL:—On to-morrow, at 12 o'clock, M., the 41st Congress will be classed "among the things that were." From and after that hour, it will be known only by its living record, and its fame will rest upon its acts. The future must determine, whether it will be distinguished, in the history of the country, for its wisdom and patriotism, or be denounced for its errors. It came into power with General Grant as President, whose administration follows one that had forfeited the respect and confidence of the country. It gave to the new Executive its helping aid, in the task of reforming abuses, and inaugurating an era of economy in the working of every branch of the Government. It ceases to exist when the Constitutional term of the President, chosen by the people at the same election, is but half completed, leaving it to a successor, to either pursue the same line of policy or to supplant that policy by a different one. We know what has been done, and that is open to the criticism of the people, the source of all power in our system of Government.—We know *not* what will be done, and that is open to speculation.

The changes in the representation of the respective States, in the Senate and House of Representatives, have brought to Washington many heretofore unknown to political circles at the Capital. At the opening of the 42d Congress, nineteen new Senators and one hundred and ten new Representatives (not members of the 41st Congress) will be introduced on the floors of the respective Houses. There have been no elections to the 42d Congress, in the States of New Hampshire, Connecticut, California and Texas, having, in the aggregate, fourteen members.

In the Pennsylvania Delegation, in the 42d Congress, there will be thirteen members, who were not in the 41st. In the 2d Dis., John V. Creely (Rep.) will succeed Charles O'Neill (Rep.)—In the 5th Dis., Alfred C. Harmer (Rep.) will succeed Caleb N. Taylor (Rep.)—In the 6th Dis., Ephraim L. Ackers (Dem.) will succeed John D. Stiles (Dem.)—In the 10th Dis., John W. Killinger (Rep.) will succeed Henry L. Cake (Rep.)—In the 11th Dis., John B. Storm (Dem.) will succeed Daniel M. Van Auken (Dem.)—In the 12th Dis., Lazarus D. Sohemaker (Rep.) will succeed George W. Woodward (Dem.)—In the 16th Dis., Benj. F. Myers (Dem.) will succeed John Cessna (Rep.) who will contest the right of Mr. Myers. In the 17th Dis., R. Milton Spear (Dem.) will succeed Daniel J. Morrell (Rep.)—In the 18th Dis., Henry Sherwood (Dem.) will succeed Wm. H. Armstrong (Rep.)—In the 20th Dis., Samuel Griffith (Dem.) will succeed Calvin W. Gilfillan (Rep.)—In the 21st Dis., Henry D. Foster (Dem.) will succeed John Covode, deceased, (Rep.)—In the 23d Dis., Ebenezer McJunkin (Rep.) will succeed Darwin Phelps (Rep.)—In the 24th Dis., Wm. McClelland (Dem.) will succeed Joseph B. Donley (Rep.) In this change of representation, the Democrats gain six members and lose one, leaving a net gain of five members. If Mr. Myers, of the 16th Dis., retain his seat, the Pennsylvania Delegation will stand thriteen Republicans and eleven Democrats. The House will be divided as follows: 130 Republicans, 96 Democrats, 1 Independent, 2 vacancies since election, and 14 not yet elected.

The Judiciary Committee of the Senate has made a very important Report, construing the law in relation to the payment of the principal and interest of the bonds of Railroad Companies, which have received aid in bonds of the United States. The Attorney General had given an opinion, that the Government should retain the *full amount* due the Companies for Government transportation over their roads, as a credit on the amount of interest on the bonds which had been guarantied and paid by the United States. The Report of the Senate Committee takes a different view of the law. The committee holds that these companies are not lawfully bound to reimburse the United States for this paid interest before the maturity of the bonds, except that one half of the compensation for services for the Government may be retained: Also the five per cent. of the net proceeds of the business of the roads must be annually applied to the payment of said bonds and interest. It is said that, if the Government gives all its transportation to these companies, in the end it will not be the loser—that one half of the compensation for all the Government transportation and the five per cent. of the net proceeds of a business, which will be largely increased, will be sufficient to ultimately re-imburse the Government and pay the bonds at maturity.

The Industrial Exposition commemorative of the Declaration of Indpendence will be held in the City of Brotherly Love. You are aware that, some time ago, your Representative, Hon. D. J. Morrell, introduced, and had passed, by the House, a bill having in view the National authorization for holding this Exposition in the year 1876, and the fixing of the city of Philadelphia as the place. When the bill came to the Senate, it was referred to the committee on Foreign Relations, from which committee it was reported some days ago. It met with opposition from rival localities, but Senators Scott and Cameron fought it through the Senate, despite the violent hostility of Senator Conkling, of New York, who endeavored, by amendments and dilatory motions, to delay final action upon it, during the session of the 41st Congress. In the House, the Senate amendments have been concurred in under a suspension of the rules. This result was secured by the active exertions of Mr. Morrell.

On yesterday, Senator Scott, on behalf of the managers, on part of the Senate, appointed to adjust the differences between the Senate and House of Representatives, as to the power of the Senate to originate the bill for the repeal of the Income Tax, made a lengthy report, covering the whole question of the relative powers of the two Houses, in this and like cases. The report is a most able one, clearly demonstrating that, notwithstanding the seventh section of the first article of the Constitution *may* rest in the House of Representatives the sole right of originating bills for *raising* revenue, is within the Constitutional exercise of the prerogative of the Senate to originate bills *to repeal* or amend said laws, or any portion of them. As I stated in a former letter, this is no new question. It was discussed at length in the convention that framed the Constitution, and has been the subject of controversy between the respective Houses, on several occasions since. The Managers on the part of the Senate and House, respectively, have failed to agree. Both have made reports. That drawn up by Senator Scott has required a vast amount of labor and research, guided by the legal acumen for which he is distinguished. It has met the approval of the Senate. It will be printed, it having been so ordered.

The House has adopted a joint resolution, repealing the duty on coal. In the Senate, this resolution has been referred to the Committee on Finance, where it is to be hoped it will sleep for the few remaining hours of this session.

The Public Debt Statement, published this week, showe a reduction in the amount since March 1, 1870, of *one hundred and seventeen millions of dollars*. This is the financial record of this Administration. Think you, the people will be indifferent as to this decrease of the public burden? Will they not say to President Grant, "Well done good and faithful servant?"

Last night, at a caucus of the Republican members of the House of Representatives, elected to the XLIId Congress, all the officers of the XLIst Congress were placed in nomination. Of course, they will be elected.

All the members of the Joint High Commission, on behalf of Great Britain having arrived, they will meet those appointed on behalf of the United States, on to-morrow, in a first formal meeting. We may now hope for an amicable settlement of the questions at issue between the two Governments.

Your correspondent, although he has passed the apex of the hill of life and is going slowly down on the other side, realizes that he is every day learning something from observation. In his youth, his vivid imagination painted to his mind's eye a great lord of England in the enjoyment of unbounded wealth and very slightly restricted power. He pictured him as something only a little lower than the angels in faultlessness of person, and dazzling attire. Well, he has now had a look at a squad of these dignataries, on the floor of the Senate, bought *vis-a-vis* with our "men in authority," and let him assure you, the contrast has been damaging to the 'my lords.' Power and wealth, with them, are hereditary, but, if "looks" are the same, their great grandfathers were not "beauties."

The situation of affairs in many of the Southern States is really deplorable. Appeal after appeal comes up for protection from outrages perpetrated, by organized bands of ex-rebels, against the life and property of those who were loyal, without even the fear of punishment. The hearts of these conquered traitors are so thoroughly imbued with the venom of rebellion that concessions and kindnesses seem to have produced no real penitence for their treason. With them there exists no sincere attachment to the old Flag. Regrets for defeat outweigh sorrow for having conspired against the life of the Nation. A forced obedience to the laws is necessary, else it were as well to yield to the rebels of the South all for which they fought. The spirit of rebellion still lives, and must be held in subjection by that strong arm which thwarted treason. The loyal freedmen must be educated, and protected in the enjoyment of their political rights. The enfranchised colored men of the South are the sincere friends of the Government. To the loyal whites and the loyal colored race, in that section, we can only look for a patriotic devotion to the Union.

KEYSTONE.

THE GERMANS IN PARIS!!

NO OPPOSITION OFFERED!

Mournful Aspect of the City!

SHOPS CLOSED & WINDOWS CURTAINED!

MEN AND WOMEN IN TEARS!

THE HUMILIATION COMPLETE!

PARIS, March 1.—The head of a column of the Eleventh Corps, under Gen. Vonbos, is just entering Pont du Jour and Pont Mailot, and is moving toward the Arc de Triomphe. No hostile movement of the populace has yet been seen, and the prospect of a collision is diminishing.

Last night a rumor prevailed that the enemy had given up the intended occupation, and it found credit in many quarters. The completion of the preparations and the activity of the authorities, however, forbade hope in the truth of the rumor. The scenes in some portions of the city beggar description. Excited crowds had gathered at Montmartre and Belleville nearly all night listening to incendiary speeches and shouting defiance at the Prussians.

Since Vinoy's proclamation the best part of the National Guard have been active in perfecting barricades as safeguards against the aproach of armed crowds to the line marked out by the Germans. At an early hour in the morning preparations were completed.

This morning the streets presented a singular appearance from the absence of people and the almost entire desertion of the line of march except by strong bodies of regular French troops, who occupied the triangle during the night, with the intention to fall back on the advance of the Prussians and taking position commanding the approaches to the line.

The Paris press, which is beginning to fear the consequences of its rash utterances, is making a last appeal to the people to abstain from acts likely to bring a terrible disaster upon France without improving the position or altering the result.

At the appointed hour (10 o'clock) the first representive corps of the victorious army entered within the enciente under the eye of his Imperial Majesty in accordance with the programme, favored by splendid weather. The Eleventh Corps numbering 30,000, with ninety-six pieces of field artillery and the usual proportion of cavalry, under the command of General Von Bose, advanced in two columns, one at Pont Nuilly and the other at Pont de Jour. The former advanced at a pretty rapid pace up the avenue of the Grand Armee directed for the Arc de Triomphe, the French troops vacating the streets as the Germans approached. The other column, entering at Pont du Jour, below Auteniel, commenced its march along the quay on the north side of the Seine direct for the Place de la Concorde, where the rendezvous of the two columns is fixed. The zone surrendered to the Germans was almost entirely free of French.

Nothing could exceed the splendid appearance of the troops despite the hard service they had seen. The rest afforded them during the armistice seems to have obliterated most of the traces of the campaign.

The shops are closed and the aspect of the city is desolate. The Nationals are posted as piquets on every avenue with lines of sentries across the streets to prevent soldiers going beyond the line of demarcation.

From 10 to 12 o'clock a. m., the same aspect was presented with more people in the streets in small crowds, and with more Nationals on duty. At Rue Royale, Rivoli and Place de la Concorde are double lines of wagons, cutting off communications with civilians, who are allowed to pass the champs Elysees. Most of the women out are in mourning and going to mass. The men are depressed in spirts, and conversation is on the unfortunate state of Paris and France but no threats against the Germans. At 8 o,clock a. m., hardly a person was seen. All the houses are closed.

At 9 a. m., the head of the Prussian advance was seen rounding the Arc de Triomphe. To the suprise of the few who were present, both men and women were seen hurrying away in tears and only boys and a few workmen were left.

The German Hussars galloped down every avenue leading to the Champs Elysees to search the streets branching therefrom. Not the slightest attempt at disturbance occurred and the conduct of the people was admirable. About 4,000 infantry and cavalry only advanced. There was no music, but a drum was beat and a trumpet sounded. A splendid body of men whose equal to household troops, halted opposite the Palais de Industrie, which was at once taken possession of by the Hussars. A few Uhlans ride down to the Place de La Concorde, where they view with derision the faces of its statues covered with crape.

The Germans are astonished at the mournful aspect of the city and the desertion of the streets.

The only incident observed was the following; A Frenchman respectably dressed went up to a Hussar sentinel and spoke to the soldier who replied civilly, when a workman near beat and kicked the former severely, and uttered cries of assassin. The German officer only laughed.

At precisely thirteen minutes past eight the first Prussians were inside of Paris. Directly within the gates six Hussars spread out and came up the avenue Grand Armee at a rapid trot, sometimes breaking into a hard gallop. Ten paces in advance of these rode a young officer about twenty years of age, sword in hand. It is said he was selected in honor of, and in reward for his great personal bravery in the field. The men carried carbines resting on their thighs. On they came at a rattling pace. The young leader looked so gallant I could not help admiring him.

A small party dashed to the Arc de Triomphe and under it they went without drawing bridle, over heaps of stones and sand which had been left if possible to prevent their passage. They reined sharp up at the top of the Champs Elysees with the Tuilleries in front. As I hurried toward the Arc de Triomphe I saw another officer with a trumpeter at his side, galloping up the avenue, and behind them at a little distance, a dozen Hussars. A cloud of infantry was seen approaching, but at such a distance that the little squad of cavalry was for a moment entirely unsupported.

When I reached the Arc I asked the young officer his name. He replied politely, Lieutenant Von Bernardy of the Fourteenth Hussars. As he was speaking his Captain joined the party. There was an expression of excited satisfaction about both, but no swaggering. After a minute piquets were detached to each avenue. The men started on a gallop, but soon returned with reports. Bernardy sat coolly stroking the mane of his horse with his sabre, not noticing the rapidly growing crowd, which his arrival had provoked. More Hussars soon came riding up. By half-past eight the whole squadron had assembled on the Neuilly side of the Arc. A mob of 200 looked on with a mixture of indifference and indignation. There was no external sign of rage.

At a quarter of nine the staff arrived with General Von Kamecka in front, followed by fifty officers of all sorts of uniforms. They did not stop, but rode down the Champs Elsees to the house of Queen Christina, where the headquarters were established. One of the officers, Count Waldersee, halted to shake hands with one of our group, an Englishman. They chatted a few minutes, but directly after the Prussian had passed this gentleman was attacked by three men in blouses but he managed to keep his temper.

LAWS

OF THE

UNITED STATES

PASSED AT THE

THIRD SESSION OF THE FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 18.]

AN ACT making an appropriation for the contingent fund of the House of Representatives.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of fifteen thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the miscellaneous items under the head of contingent expenses of the House of Representatives.

Approved, February 13, 1871.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 19.]

AN ACT granting pensions to soldiers and sailors of the war of eighteen hundred and twelve, and the widows of deceased soldiers

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 be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll the names of the surviving officers and enlisted and drafted men, including militia and volunteers, of the military and naval service of the United States, who served sixty days in the war with Great Britain of eighteen hundred and twelve, and were honorably discharged, and to such other officers and soldiers as may have been personally named in any resolution of Congress for any specific service in said war, although their term of service may have been less than sixty days, and who at no time, during the late rebellion against the authority of the United States, adhered to the cause of the enemies of the government, giving them aid and comfort, or exercised the functions of any officer whatever under any authority or pretended authority in hostility to the United States, and who shall take and subscribe an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and the surviving widows of such officers and enlisted and drafted men: *Provided*, That such widows shall have been married, prior to the treaty of peace which terminated said war, to an officer, or enlisted or drafted man, who served as aforesaid in said war, and shall not have remarried.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That this act shall not apply to any person who is receiving a pension at the rate of eight dollars or more per month; nor to any person receiving a pension less than eight dollars per month, except for the difference between the pension now received and eight dollars per month. Pensions under this act shall be at the rate of eight dollars per month, except as herein provided when a person is receiving a pension less than eight dollars per month, and shall be paid to the persons entitled thereto from and after the passage of this act for and during the term of their natural lives.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That before the name of any person shall be placed upon the pension roll under this act, proof shall be made, under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe, that the applicant is entitled to a pension under the provisions of this act; and any person who shall falsely take any oath required to be taken under the provisions of this act, shall be guilty of perjury; and the Secretary of the Interior shall cause to be stricken from the pension roll the name of any person whenever it shall appear, by proof satisfactory to him, that such name was put upon such roll through false or fraudulent representations as to the right of such person to a pension under the provisions of this act. The loss of a certificate of discharge shall not deprive the applicant of the benefits of this act, but other proof of services performed and of an honorable discharge, if satisfactory, shall be deemed sufficient.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the provisions of sections twelve and thirteen of an act entitled "An act supplementary to 'An act to grant pensions,'" approved July four, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, and of sections two, three, and four of an act entitled "An act supplementary to several acts relating to pensions," approved June six, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, shall be applicable to the pensions granted by this act.

Approved, February 14, 1871.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 20.]

AN ACT to provide for taking testimony to be used before the Departments.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That any head of a department or bureau in which a claim against the United States is properly pending may apply to any judge or clerk of any court of the United States, in any State, District or Territory, to issue a subpœna for any witness residing or being within the jurisdiction of such court, to appear at a time and place in said subpœna stated, before any officer authorized to take depositions to be used in the courts of the United States, there to give full and true answers to such written interrogatories and cross-interrogatories as may be submitted with said application, or to be orally examined and cross-examined upon the subject of such claim; and if any witness, after being duly served with such subpœna, shall neglect or refuse to appear, or appearing shall refuse to testify, the judge of the district in which the subpœna issued may proceed upon proper process to enforce obedience to the process, or to punish the disobedience, in like manner as any court of the United States may do in case of process of subpœna ad testificandum issued by such court; and witnesses in such case shall be allowed the same compensation as is allowed witnesses in the courts of the United States.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That if any witness who shall be duly sworn and examined under the provisions of this act shall be guilty of the crime of intentional false swearing in his testimony, he shall be deemed guilty of the crime of perjury, and on conviction thereof shall be punished in the same manner and to the same extent as is provided against perjury committed in the courts of the United States.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever any head of a department or bureau shall make application to take testimony under this act, and shall be of the opinion the interests of the United States require the attendance of counsel at the examination, or if he shall be of the opinion that the interests of the United States require legal investigation of such claim, he shall give notice thereof to the Attorney General, and of all facts necessary to enable the Attorney General to furnish proper professional service in attending such examination, or making such investigation; and it shall be the duty of the Attorney General to provide for service.

Approved, February 14, 1871.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 21.]

AN ACT prescribing an oath of office to be taken by persons who participated in the late rebellion, but who are not disqualified from holding office by the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That when any person, who is not rendered ineligible to office by the provisions of the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution, shall be elected or appointed to any office of honor or trust under the government of the United States, and shall not be able to account of his participation in the late rebellion to take the oath prescribed in the act of Congress approved July two, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, said person shall, in lieu of said oath, before entering upon the duties of said office, take and subscribe the oath prescribed in an act of Congress entitled "An act prescribing an oath of office to be taken by persons from whom legal disabilities shall have been removed," approved July eleven, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight.

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.]

Berks county had two mad dogs last week, but aside from bitting a number of dogs they did no damage.

Hon. Henry E. Souther, recently appointed additional law judge of the Schuylkill district, took his seat on the bench on Monday of last week.

In ten years, 163,411 Philadelphians have died. There were in the city 173,615 births and 62,824 marriages during that time. Three sets of triplets and 140 twins are reported.

The total debt of the State of Virginia on the 1st of July, 1871, will be 49,691,871.66, a litle less than that of the city of Philadelphia.

On the 1st of January, 1870, there were in force in the United States 706,328 life polices, taken out in American life assurance companies. These policies assurance the vast sum of $2,002,906,163.

The Cambria iron company support four night schools for the benefit of boys employ. Of these, two are located in Johnstown, one in Cambria borough, and another in Millville borough.

MUSICAL.—"Among the thousand and one Pianos offered to the public, we scarcely know any instrument so fully uniting all the desirable qualities sought for as the Knabe Piano. It is a matter of some difficulty and perplexity to inexperienced persons to select a good instrument of any capacity. We too often rely upon the judgment of friends in the selection of a Piano, and are thus frequently disappointed. The only sure way, in our opinion, is to go to the best maker. For this reason, we recommend to our readers to purchase Pianos of William Knabe & Co's manufacture. This will relieve them the vexatious necessity of wasting time in a long search. The reputation of the Knabe Pianos is an infallible guaranty of excellence. In the houses of the most accomplished and wealthy of our citizens, and in our best seminaries and colleges, these magnificent instruments may be found. Nor is this any wonder, for, in purity, depth and consistency in tone, they are unsurpassed. Their gradation of scale is so exquisitely, and, at the same, comprehensively attuned, that they are capable of expressing every emotion of the human heart and soul. Their tone is exquisitely pure and unique, and so even, sweet and sympathetic that it inspires all who listen to it, while at the same time the action is perfectly free, and the keys resound to the touch with such sensitiveness and intelligence, so to speak, as to make one almost think that *the mind* of the manufacturer lingers in his work.

The *Ledger* says that Philadelphia contains the largest locomotive factory, the largest book-distributing house; the largest wall-paper manufactory; and the largest dental instrument and artificial teeth manufactory of the world.

Col. Wm. McMichael, correspondent of the Philadelphia *North American* and *Ledger*, has returned to Washington, from San Domingo, with important dispatches from the Commissioners.

Marriages.

COPLIN—WIGHAMAN—On the 22d inst., by the Rev. D. S. Monroe, in Altoona, Pa., Mr. John E. Coplin and Miss Emma R. Wighaman, both of Huntingdon, Pa.

[The happy couple will please accept our thanks for their kind remembrance of ye printer. May success attend them through life, and may their last days on earth be their happiest.]

PATTERSON—McCONNELL—At Blair's Mills, February 28th, by Rev. S. A. Creveling, Mr. R. Harvey Patterson and Miss Martha J. McConnell, both of Juniata county.

GOSHORN—PYLES—At Waterloo, on the same day, and by the same, Mr. William Goshorn and Miss Sarah E. Pyles, of Waterloo, Juniata county.

Deaths.

McCRACKEN—In Henderson tp., on the 27th ult., Mr. John McCracken, aged about 29 years.

The deceased was a soldier in the late war, and devoted over two years of his life to the service of his country, during which he contracted the disease which terminated his existence, and has added another to the long list of martyrs to Freedom and Humanity. He sleeps in an honored grave.

New Advertisements.

HENRY HARPER,
NO. 722 CHESTNUT STREET,
(Formerly 520 Arch Street,)
Opposite "Old Masonic Hall," PHILADELPHIA,
Has a large stock of
American and Swiss Gold and Silver WATCHES, Opera, Liontien and Vest CHAINS, French CLOCKS, OPERA GLASSES and FANCY GOODS. Fancy and Plain Solid SILVERWARE, and Roger's Celebrated SPOONS, FORKS, TEA SETS, ICE PITCHERS, CASTORS, &c., all of which are selling at reasonable prices.
March 8th, 1871.—1y.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.
(*Estate of John Peightal, deceased.*)

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, the undersigned will expose to public sale on the premises, in Penn township, in said township, on *FRIDAY, MARCH 24TH*, 1871, at 10 o'clock, a. m., all the following described real estate of John Peightal, late of said tp., deceased, to wit: One hundred and thirty acres of land, more or less; eighty acres of which are cleared, in a good state of cultivation, and having thereon erected a large log dwelling house, barn, and other improvements. The above tract of land will be sold as a whole or in parts to suit purchasers. It is situated on the line of the Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad; is in a pleasant community, convenient to market, and in every way desirable for agricultural purposes.
TERMS OF SALE: One-third of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of sale, and the residue in two equal annual payments, with interest, to be secured by judgment bonds and mortgage of purchaser.
SAMUEL PEIGHTAL,
JAMES WARD,
Administrators of John Peightal, deceased.
M'Connellstown, Pa., March 8, 1871—ts.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.
(*Estate of Henry Shaver, deceased.*)

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon County, the undersigned will expose to public sale, on the premises, on *SATURDAY, MARCH 25TH*, 1871, at one o'clock, p. m., all the following described real estate, late of Henry Shaver, deceased, to wit:
No 1. All that certain tract of land situate in Shirley tp., near the borough of Mt. Union, bounded on all sides by the lands of Peter Shaver, having thereon erected a three story Frame Grist Mill, Saw Mill, Dwelling House, Stable, and necessary outbuildings, and containing ten acres more or less.
No. 2. All that certain Farm, situate in Shirley township, bounded on the north by the Juniata river, on the east by lands of Jacob Sowers, on the south by lands of James Barnes, and on the west by lands of George Miller and Peter Shaver, containing 112 acres and 134 perches and allowance, having thereon erected a two-story dwelling house and necessary outbuildings.
No. 3 All that certain tract of Woodland, situate in the same township, bounded on the north by lands of Peter Shaver, on the east by lands of Wm. Shaver's heirs, on the south by lands of Henry Copenhaver, and on the west by lands of Peter Shaver and others, containing 54 acres and 125 perches and allowance.
No. 4. A lot of ground in the borough of Mount Union, fronting 60 feet on the south side of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and extending in depth 120 feet to an alley, bounded on the east by lot of Nicholas Shaver, and on the west by lot of John Gayton.
TERMS OF SALE: One-third of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of sale, and the residue in two equal annual payments thereafter, with interest, to be secured by the bonds and mortgages of purchasers.
JOHN A. GAYTON,
HENRY C. SHAVER,
March 8, 1871.—ts. Trustees.

THOMAS FISHER. H. G. FISHER. THOS. C. FISHER.

FISHER & SONS,
PROPRIETORS
of the
HUNTINGDON MILLS.
Manufacturers of
FLOUR, FEED, GROUND PLASTER, &C
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, FISH, SALT, &C.
A Specialty made of
CARPETS, OIL CLOTH & MATTINGS.
March 8, 1871.

Miscellaneous.

LIME,
From the Kiln of George Taylor, Marklesburg, proven by chemical analysis to be of the best quality, constantly kept and for sale in any quantity, at the depot of the H. & B. T. Railroad.
Apply to Henry Leister, "Broad Top House."
Jan. 4, '71.

DISSOLUTION of PARTNERSHIP.
Notice is hereby given that Easton Blake and M. M. McNeil, doing business as Founders, under the name and style of Blake & M'Neil, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will hereafter be conducted in the name of Easton Blake.
BLAKE & M'NEIL.
Feb 9—mar13t.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
[*Estate of Wm. Mills, deceased.*]
Letters of Administration having been granted on said estate to the undersigned, residing at Shade Gap, persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them without delay.
W. C. SWANN.
March 1, 71.

TO CONTRACTORS and BUILDERS
Sealed proposals for the erection of a Presbyterian Church, at Huntingdon, will be received up to the 18TH DAY OF MARCH, NEXT. Plans and specifications can be examined at the office of Wm. Dorris, Esq. Contractors and Builders may propose for the erection and completion of the building, or for furnishing stone, brick, or other materials. By order of the Board of Trustees.
H. G. FISHER, Secretary.
March 1, 1871–3t.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF HOTEL PROPERTY.
The undersigned proprietor of the "Jackson House," Huntingdon, Pa., having concluded to discontinue the hotel business, will sell all the Furniture, &c., now in use in said Hotel, on THURSDAY, the 23d day of March, 1871, consisting of 25 Beds and Bedding, 10 Cook, Parlor and private room Stoves, 20 Washstands, 5 dozen chairs, a lot of Parlor Furniture, a large lot of Carpetings, a great quantity of Dishes and Kitchen Furniture, 1 pair Platform Scales, 1 lot of Bar-room Furniture, with a large lot of other articles too numerous to mention.
Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, a. m. Terms: All sums over $5 and less than $20, three months, and larger sums, six months.
WILLIAM LONG.
March 1, ts.

WM. WILLIAMS,
MANUFACTURER OF
MARBLE MANTLES, MONUMENTS.
HEADSTONES, &C.,
HUNTINGDON, PA
PLASTER PARIS CORNICES,
MOULDINGS. &C
ALSO SLATE MANTLES FURNISHED TO ORDER.
Jan. 4, '71.

WILLIAM J. 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 most reasonable terms. Also, a good assortment of Horse Blankets and Sleigh Bells.
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.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF
BOOTS AND SHOES,
AT SHAFFER'S NEW STORE.
CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST.
THE subscriber would respectfully inform his old friends and customers, that he has just received from the East a large and well selected stock of
BOOTS AND SHOES!
For Men, Women and Children,
which he is prepared to sell a trifle lower than any other establishment in town. Being a practical shoemaker, and having had considerable experience, he flatters himself that his stock cannot be surpassed in the county.
Give him a call, at the
CHEAP BOOT AND SHOE STORE,
(*West end of the Diamond*)
HUNTINGDON, PA.
Customer work made to order, in a neat and durable manner.
GEO. SHAFFER.
Jan. 4, '71.

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 the
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 core 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 Manner*, in frames of the best quality, of all materials used for that purpose. *Their Finish and Durability*
CANNOT BE SURPASSED.
CAUTION.—None genuine unless bearing their trade mark stamped on every frame.
AAR