The Huntingdon Journal.

Wednesday Morning, April 5, 1871.

READING MATTER ON EVERY PAGE.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

[illegible]

THE MORRISDALE COAL MINE.—The future of this community, the centre of the bituminous coal fields of Central Pennsylvania, is undoubtedly to be dependent materially on the coal interest. Its prosperity or decline, for many years, may indicate ours. [illegible] will the growth of the coal interest be [illegible] the proprietors of mines are [illegible] to erect the capital accumulated by the profits of the trade, to the establishment of extensive manufactories in our midst. Among the collieries more recently opened in this region is the one which bears the name expressed in the caption of this sketch, and we propose to give a few statistics connected with it, gleaned during a visit to the works in company with Mr. Hobart Allport, on Monday of last week.

THE MORRISDALE COAL COMPANY

is composed of the following named gentlemen, all more or less known to a majority of our readers—those who are not citizens of the place by their extensive connection with the coal trade, and those who are by their long residence in this part of the Commonwealth. [illegible] R. B. Wigton, of Philadelphia; Wm. Dorris, of Huntingdon; J. C. Allport, Hobart Allport, and David Holt, superintendent, of Philipsburg. The capital of this company is sufficient for almost any emergency, and it owns the land which the works comprising an area of

3,000 ACRES OF COAL LAND,

in a compact form, located in Morris township, Clearfield county, about three and one-half miles distant from this place. The mines are reached by a branch railroad from the main line of the Decatur Coal Co. [illegible] at this place. The grading of this road, building and all the improvements necessary to the opening of the mine was accomplished at a cost of [illegible], the time of opening, January 11, 1870—and since been aggregated to [illegible]. The rail, although built by the company, was, as customary, given to the P. R. R. Co., in consideration of their running and running it.

[illegible]

access into the side of a gentle slope, the main gangway extending in a straight line a distance of 1,[illegible] feet into the hill, from which headings or minor gangways cut off at right angles, averaging 300 feet in length, thus cutting up into a subterraneous net work of passages the very foundation of the "lumb hill." The total number of "rooms" is 260, [illegible] of which are not worked, however, simultaneously. It was at the mouth of the main gangway that a lamp, resembling a miniature tea-pot, with a wick in its spout, was placed in our hands, and we entered the inward [illegible], propelled by donkey power, and [illegible] ourselves rolling along through the darkness, with just the faintest speck of twilight visible behind us, and an occasional glimmer of a lamp ahead, when some [illegible] denizen of this under-world crossed our track. The driver kept up a series of "at it's" [illegible] to our motive power, which echoed through the low passage and filled our ears with an [illegible] din, and once swaying himself from the side of the car to the other, with a quick movement of the foot he joined us, first this way and then that, as we passed the switches at the headings; and occasional low spots in the ceiling—of which our companion admonished us by shouting "low bridge"—obliged us to keep up a continual ducking—all of which contributed to make the ride agreeable [illegible]. We were not sorry when our conductor stopped his train and informed us that we must take the next one to reach our terminus. We concluded to walk. At the end we found a miner still continuing the passage. Several rooms were explored, and the manner and [illegible] observed—and we quietly give it as our opinion that the miner earns all he receives. The ventilation of this mine is unexceptionable, and a free current of air is always kept up throughout the whole bank, by means of a furnace, then the draught is not sufficient without its aid. This is a sanitary measure and shows that the Company have the welfare of the men in their employ at heart. [illegible] Suffice it to say [illegible] reached the light of day safe and sound. The deposit of coal is in a

FOUR AND ONE-HALF FOOT VEIN

clear, sparkling carbon, perfectly free from slate, except a mere line about one foot from the bottom, second in quality to none in this region, and rivaling the famous bituminous coal of Pittsburg. Just at the mouth of the mine, and below it, is the

COKE YARD,

where smouldering fires were purifying the coal of its sulphur and bitumen. A more convenient yard it would be impossible to find. [illegible] between the railroad and the entrance to the mines, bordering upon each. The coal is dumped down upon it, and after transformation to coke has but to be wheeled aboard the cars for shipment, as the bottom of the yard is level with the floor of the car. [illegible] an extra handling of the material is avoided. The attention of the Company has only recently been turned to this department, but the successful sale with which their coke meets will warrant them in increasing this branch of the trade. The first car load of coke was shipped on the 25th of January, 1871, and some idea of the

CAPACITY OF THE WORKS

may be inferred from the statement, that 45,000 tons were mined, to the date of January 1, 1871. The superintendent informed us that 250 tons per day could be shipped with ease, and that the actual shipments now averaged over 200 tons per diem. The average number of hands employed during the year ending January 1871, was 69, and the aggregate now in their service 81. Six mules are required in the works. Thirty frame houses have been built for the accommodation of the families of the miners, all comfortable, good sized buildings.

At the store located there, owned by Messrs. W. & J. H. Holt, we found our urbane friends A. J. Graham and R. C. Sansom, "up to their eyes" in business, and as polite and attentive as ever. The store is gaining a large country custom, we were informed, and is certainly well stocked with general merchandise.

IMPROVEMENTS

A new mine is now being opened nearly opposite the present one, which in dimensions and capacity will be just as large, consequently the business for the present year will be double that of last, without allowing for the increase of business at the mine now open, which is not worked to its full extent. It is not improbable that this will become one of the largest coal enterprises in this region. The welfare and general happiness of their employes appears to be a consideration in the eyes of this Company, and their moral well-being may be contributed to, they are about erecting a church and school house, mostly at their own expense, although a certain amount has been contributed by the miners themselves. The contract for building the church has been given out. The dimensions will be 28x45 feet, and it is planned much after the style of St. Paul's Episcopal Church in this borough. Upon the same lot will be erected the school house, and the probable cost of both will not be less than $8,000. For this movement the Company deserve much credit, and it will give them a reputation for liberality toward their employes, seldom found. As we have before intimated, the extent of capital invested in this company, and the enterprising character of its members will, without doubt, give the works a rank in this region. To Mr. Hobart Allport and D. W. Holt, Superintendent, under whose careful management the business is conducted with such promptness and regularity, we are indebted for information which has enabled us to lay before our readers this sketch.

The above article is copied from the Philipsburg Journal. We are informed that the Penna and Reading R. R. Co.'s are the largest contributors to the church building. The miners agreed to devote one day's labor for the erection of a church and the R. R. Co. generously remitted their tolls, so that the entire proceeds of the sale of coal for one day goes to the church, and will be sufficient to erect a neat and commodious building. The Morrisdale Coal Co. is now making arrangements to have the coal hauled out of the mines by a "Little Giant Locomotive." During the month of March this Company shipped 7,267 tons of coal.

INAUGURATION OF THE TOWN OF AYER.—The Legislature of Massachusetts having chartered Groton Junction as a town to be called Ayer, after the famous "Medicine man," that gentleman delivered a speech of which we give a brief synopsis:

Ladies and Gentlemen:—

On the western coast of Scotland where it slopes into the Irish Sea, a river, rising on the mountains of the inner land, winds down among the hills, and empties into Frith of Clyde. From remote time it has been called Ayr from an old Scotch word "Ayrr," meaning eagle's nest—the river of the eagle's nest. Near its mouth and a contiguous harbor long stood a hamlet which became a royal burgh or town named from the river, and now about one third as large as Lowell—the city of Ayr. For more than a thousand years it has been noted in the history of Scotland. During the wars of Robert Bruce it was one of his resorts, and was especially favored by him because it was there cured of leprosy. Oliver Cromwell made it one of the depots and head quarters of his army in his attack upon Scotland, and one of his old forts is now known as Fort Ayr.

But above all its distinctions, Ayr was the birth-place of the poet Burns. And what a poet! What a voice has he given to all the affections of home! How has he hallowed the cottage and all it covers—weans and wife, patches and poverty, beans, barley, ale, hardship and the poor man's toil. How he wraps with tenderness whatever he names, even his bleak leagues of pasture, the stubble field, ice, snow, sleet and rain, broom, birds, mice, thistles and heather. His Bonny Doon, John Anderson my Jo John, Auld Lang Syne, and Highland Mary roll round the world in ever ringing symphony, with what is purest and best in human nature. His songs woo and melt the heart of youth and maidens, bring solace to the sorrowing, and courage to the overburdened by their lot. His inspiration has set the emotions to music in strains that are immortal.

No other one man ever made a language classic, but he has rendered that lowland Scotch, a Doric dialect of fame. The name of his home and his beloved river Ayr was lifted on the wings of his pathos, and now the approaching traveler yearns to reach the spot his genius has consecrated.

Along the borders of the sea in a parallelogram surrounding the town is a county of the same name—Ayrshire.

It would weary your patience to hear the history of my ancestors from one ancient John Ayr, down through the centuries to the present one, before you, through their vicissitudes of poverty and plenty—of fortune and misfortune; how they have intermarried with England, Ireland and Scotland, and later with the Americans, who are an extraordinary mixture of them all.

My friends,—You have chosen the name I have given to your town with an extraordinary unanimity, and have thereby conferred an honor upon me, the proper acknowledgment of which I do not feel fully able to express. But allow me to assure that it is appreciated and that it will be gratefully remembered with a living interest in your prosperity while life remains to me, and, I trust, beyond that by my children after me.

If this name has become noted among the many that are worthier around you, that is greatly due to its publicity.

Our laboratory makes every day some 630,000 potions or doses of our preparations. These are all taken by somebody. Here is a number equal to the population of fifteen cities as large as Lowell, taking them every day (for sickness keeps no Sabbaths) nor for once only, but again and again year after year, through nearly one third of a century. We all join in the jokes about medicines as we do about the Doctor's mission to kill, the clergyman's insincerity and the lawyer's cheating. Yet each of these labors among the most serious realities of life. Sickness and its attendant suffering are no joke, neither is the treatment of them. This system of transportable relief, to be made available to the people, must keep its remedies fresh in their memories. This is done by advertising. Mark its extent. An advertisement, taking the run of the newspapers with which we contract (some 1900 annually) is struck off in such numbers, that when piled upon each other flatwise, like the leaves of a book, the thickness through them is sixteen miles. In addition, it takes some seventeen millions of pamphlets and twelve millions of circulars to meet the public demand for this kind of information. Our annual issue of pamphlets alone, laid solid upon each other, make a pile eight and one quarter miles high. The circulars measured endwise reach 1804 miles, and these assertions are matters of mathematical certainty. Whatever the estimation in which these publications may be held here, they reach the firesides of millions upon millions of men who do treasure and regard them, and who in their trials do heed the counsel they bring.

Not only over these great Western continents but throughout that other land so little known to you, under our feet, the Australian continent, there are few villages as large as this which are not familiar with the name you have chosen, and employing the remedies that bear it.

STEAM POWER ON CANALS.—Several attempts have been made to introduce steam power on our canals, in the ordinary way of constructing steam boats, nearly all of which have been abandoned; but a gentleman in this vicinity has hit on a novel, and will take out letters patent as soon as the novel parts of his improvement have been completed, for using steam power on canals in an entire new manner from any heretofore used. We are permitted to publish the novelties of the invention, but will give a general detail. The proposition is to construct a thirty inch track on the present towing path, of light iron, [illegible] engines, constructed so as to run either way alike. These engines to run on time tables and on regular routes. One of these engines could tow five boats at a time and double the speed obtained by horse power. As it takes six horses to tow one boat night and day, and a horse could do twice as much freighting towed by steam as by horse power; this engine could do as much work as sixty horses and twenty drivers. To illustrate, suppose it is required to start a tow from a given point every two hours, to run four miles an hour; the route would have to be four miles long, and when an engine arrived at the end of its route, it would meet a tow coming the other way, when they would merely exchange tow lines, and each start back, without the boats stopping at all. Where a less number of boats are running these routes could be increased to eight, twelve, or sixteen miles, and the power regulated according to the amount of freight. Locking could be done much quicker with steam power, than with horses, and where the schedule could be arranged so as to have tows meet at a lock, it would make a saving of one half the water. At change bridges, the line would be cast off when these light engines could run over a heavy grade and short curves without much delay. Horse power can never compete with steam, and this arrangement will not only make a saving in expense, but it will nearly double the amount of freight, carried by a given number of boats, by the increase of speed, and thereby double the receipts for toll.—*Columbia Herald.*

OUR friend J. G. Boyer, has taken possession of that well-known and popular hotel, the "Jackson House," and refurnished it entirely. Everything is new and in tip-top style, and our friends from the country visiting town on court week will no doubt find it to their advantage to give him a call. Mr. Boyer knows how to "keep a hotel" and is prepared to furnish his guests with the best the country can afford, on reasonable terms.

Norway Oats and Seed Barley, for sale at Henry's. [mh. 22 3t.

THE BORDER CLAIMS.—A rumor that the Hon. Jeremiah S. Black would address the special committee of the senate on the border claims drew a great many visitors to the capitol last night. The committee met in one of the committee rooms of the senate, which was filled to its utmost capacity, many visitors going away disappointed at not being able to hear the distinguished lawyer. Judge Black briefly addressed the committee on behalf of the claimants, prefacing his remarks with the explanation that he was not their counsel, and had no fee, and would accept none. He was simply convinced, however, of the justice of their demand. The duty of the State is to protect our citizens, and, if it fail in that, the citizens have a claim for damages. If that be not the purpose of the state, he did not know what the state was created for. If Pennsylvania neglected, or was unable or unwilling to protect her citizens at the time of the raid, she is bound to make reparation now. Failing then, the state should repair the damages now, when she is able. If the state did not at the formation of the federal compact strip herself of right of self-defense, the duty to defend all her people still exists, and having failed to perform that duty at the time of the invasion, she is liable to the sufferers of the border. The people of a state are partners, and they should bear the misfortunes of war in common. If those adherents of the government in the south who have suffered losses of property at the hands of the insurgents have a just claim against their states, then is the claim of citizens of southern counties so much the stronger against Pennsylvania. The state should pay the debt and demand payment of the general government. He had no doubt that the demand would be heeded. As to the clause of the constitution which limits an increase of the public debt to $750,000, Judge Black said this is not an increase but a diminution of the debt. This was not creating a debt, but paying one which already existed. The opinion so ably stated by Judge Black cannot have failed to make a strong impression on the committee and on the other members of the legislature who were present.

A. K. McClure, esq., next addressed the committee at great length. He reviewed the precedents and authorities in favor of the payment of these claims. The general government had paid damages of a similar nature in many instances which he cited. Congress had paid the settlers on the frontiers the losses occasioned by Indian raids. The war claims of Massachusetts and of Maryland had been paid their citizens by the state legislatures, and the general government has refunded the entire amount. Such just demands, supported by the power of the state were never rejected. But the claims of individual citizens would not be heard by the government at Washington. The only way for the state to pay her citizens the losses which they had sustained, and then rely on the justice of the nation.

The state of Pennsylvania had in too many instances assumed the duty of defending her citizens, and it was too late to repudiate the obligation now. Colonel M'Clure proceeded to refer to the various acts of the legislature, in which the payment of claims of citizens who have suffered in the war has been provided for. The authorities of the state has organized regiments for the protection of her citizens, but these troops had been sent into distant fields. The general government is liable to the state, and the state is liable to her citizens.

Colonel M'Clure made eloquent reference to the sacrifices and sufferings of the people of the border counties. He indignantly denounced the flippant and cold blooded allusions which had been made concerning them in a portion of the press of the state. These people demanded justice as their fellow citizens, and made no mendicant appeal to charity. His speech was listened to throughout with deep attention. When he had concluded, Judge Black and the members of the committee continued the discussion of the question in a familiar conversational way for some time. Questions were asked of the learned lawyer, and objections raised, which he seemed to have little difficulty in removing. A favorable report from the committee is anticipated.—*Har. Patriot, 27th ult.*

JURY LIST—APRIL TERM.

GRAND JURORS.

William Appleby, farmer, Dublin
William Africa, shoemaker, Huntingdon
Samuel Beaver, farmer, Penn
John R. Donaldson, farmer, Hopewell
Andrew Gibson, merchant, Carbon
Robert Green, farmer, Walker
Mord Gayhagen, blacksmith, Huntingdon
M. S. Harrison, farmer, Shirleysburg
James Harrison, farmer, Henderson
Henry [illegible]wilson, surveyor, Clay
Wm. Harris, laborer, Jackson
Joel Isenberg, farmer, Cromwell
Thomas Irwin, farmer, Union
Christian Long, gentleman, Huntingdon
Joseph Miller, farmer, Shirley
James McIlroy, clerk, Porter
Robert Oatman, farmer, Union
Alex Rumsey, farmer, Springfield
Alex Rouse, farmer, Tell
John Stonerod, carpenter, Warriorsmark
Jonathan Wilson, farmer, West
George Wallace, farmer, Huntingdon
D. L. Wray, clerk, Franklin
Henry Wilson, farmer, Oneida

TRAVERSE JURORS—FIRST WEEK.

Alex Armitage, carpenter, Huntingdon
Peter N. Burkett, farmer, Warriorsmark
[illegible]

TRAVERSE JURORS—SECOND WEEK.

Andrew Anderson, farmer, Porter
William Barger, farmer, Warriorsmark
William Christy, J. P., Alexandria
[illegible]

THE Huntingdon Manufacturing Company will offer at Public Sale, on Wednesday, April 12, 1871, their splendid two story brick Planing Mill. To persons wishing to engage in a first-class business, a rare chance is here offered. For particulars, and for descriptive circulars, address R. Allison Miller, Huntingdon, Pa. mar29-2t.

FISHER & SONS will receive, during the next thirty days, their large spring stock of carpetings, mattings, &c. They show the largest and best selected stock in the county, and sell the cheapest. March 8, 6t.

EARLY IRON WORKS IN HUNTINGDON COUNTY.—The Pittsburgh Commercial has contained several articles on the early iron works in Western Pennsylvania, one of which contained the following in regard to the Bedford Iron Works:

[illegible]

"August 7, 1795.

[illegible]

TO NEBRASKA, CALIFORNIA, AND KANSAS, AND THE B. & M. R. R. LANDS.—The "Burlington Route," so called, lies right in the path of the Star of Empire. It runs almost immediately in the center of the great westward movement of emigration. Crossing Illinois and Iowa, it strikes the Missouri river at three points. These three points are the gateways into three great sections of the trans-Missouri region. The Northern gate is Omaha, where the great Pacific road will take you to the land of gold and grapes, sunny mountains and perpetual summer. The middle gate is Plattsmouth, which opens upon the south half of Nebraska, south of the Platte river, a region unsurpassed on the continent for agriculture and grazing. Just here are the B. & M. Railroad lands, concerning which Geo. S. Harris, the land officer at Burlington, Iowa, can give you all information; and in the heart of them is Lincoln, the State Capital and present terminus of the road. The Southern gate leads to Kansas, by connections with the St. Joe Road at Hamburg, running direct to St. Joe and Kansas City. The trains of the Burlington run smoothly and safely, and make all connections. It runs the best of coaches, Pullman Palace and Pullman dining cars, and should you take the journey for the journey's sake alone, you will be repaid; or take it to find a home or a farm, and you cannot find either better than among the B. & M. lands, where you can buy on ten years' credit, and at a low price. tf.

AN IMPOSTOR.—The following, copied from the *Pilgrim*, is communicated to that journal, by a friend at Hollidaysburg:

"We are quite frequently warned through the columns of our papers to be aware of impostors. We think we can give a sketch of one of the greatest impostors known here. On the eve of February 8th, a stranger came to the house of my father, stating that he was a traveling agent selling bankrupt goods for a firm in England. He sold packages which he called forty-five dollar lots, composed of cloth, calicoes and muslins. Some places he sold his lots for forty dollars. Boasted of having sold a great quantity of goods to the Brethren (or Dunkards as he called them) and others through Morrison's Cove, from Williamsburg to Martinsburg to the amount of several thousand dollars. Of the names he read from his list I remember hearing that of Snively and a widow Smith near Williamsburg, also bros. Quinn and Miller of McAlavey's Fort—had a number of circulars of the "Universal Guide for Cutting Garments," and very much recommended it. The cloth goods had a good appearance at first sight, but upon a little examination it was ascertained to be nothing but cassinette goods manufactured for the sole purpose of imposition. He also carried with him "Genuine English silk dress patterns," which he offered for twenty dollars a pattern. At each end of the piece for an inch it had the appearance of silk, the rest cotton. He gave his name Michael Bogan and said he came from five miles west of Philadelphia—has the Irish brogue, but asserts that he is a native of America, but says his parents are Irish—travels with horse and buggy, is of a very gentlemanly appearance, and no doubt, is well adapted to his profession.

We think it would be advisable to all, not to give such a person patronage in the least. From what we have already learned, there is no doubt that he has flooded the country with his trashy goods and robbed many a person of their money."

A GALA DAY IN YE ANCIENT BOROUGH—GRAND OPENING OF THE "MORRISON HOUSE."—Last Saturday we witnessed the opening of the "Morrison House," under the Proprietorship of Messrs. Sheeder & Howard. The Morrison House is situated in close and convenient proximity to the Public Buildings, and opposite the Penna. R. R. Depot. We saw the table, we tried its goods and he who could not relish the provender of this house must be very fastidious indeed. We went through the building and found everything in keeping with the table—all the furniture new and of the very best. The parlor is very large, and most splendidly furnished.

In the evening the Huntingdon Silver Cornet Band was present and the music discoursed was excellent. After having played for an hour or two and partaken of refreshments a short speech was given tendering the thanks of the proprietors for the compliment paid them. The band immediately responded by playing several beautiful airs.

On the whole, the opening was grand, it having been remarked by one, that never has anything of the kind occurred in the town of Huntingdon.

MAXIMS FOR BUSINESS MEN.—A short advertisement four times is better than a very long one. "Brag is a good dog, but Holdfast is better."

Don't fear to have a small advertisement by the side of a large one. The big one can't eat it up.

A prominent advertisement once or twice will be effective if followed up by a steady card giving your business and address.

If business admits of it, several small advertisements, with your name repeated every time, will avail more than the same, collected, with your name only once.

Don't take your sign down in dull times. People read newspapers all times of the year.

There is no instance on record of a well-sustained system of judicious advertising failing of success.

When people see a man advertise, they know he is a business man, and his advertising proclaims that he is not above business, but expects to do it.

Widow Caps and Patty at Patton's. March 22, 4t.

SCOTTSVILLE.—A FRIGHTFUL RUNAWAY.—A frightful accident occurred at Scottsville on Saturday. Mr. Michael Green, who was having a public sale, hitched up two horses in a wagon to [illegible]. The horses took fright and [illegible]. Some of them jumped the fence, others [illegible] while [illegible]. The wagon was broken to pieces [illegible]. The sale of the day was considerably spoiled by the affair.—*Fulton Republican.*

OUR HAMMER.—The *Qui Vive* takes off Harrisburg in the following style which we believe to be too severe by half:

"We must confess to [illegible] handsome [illegible] edifices and the surrounding scenery is [illegible] picturesque [illegible] the town is badly demoralized—the main street is blockaded with all sorts of rubbish, from a three penny nail to a six-horse cart which has been laid aside because of its inability to stand on its pins, in front of nearly every building [illegible] a small mountain of coal ashes. While immediately opposite our sanctum window there vacillates an old, dilapidated, and obnoxious building, used for no purpose whatever, but stands there as if in memory of some far-famed cathedral, when in fact it was used only for the anvil and bellows years and years ago. Do wish that shell would be removed [illegible] old rubbish [illegible] dwelling houses, people! Have you no respect for beauty?"

How is that for high? *Sans reproche?*

GUIDE BOARDS.—In traveling over the country, one of the most noticeable defects to be met with is the want of guide boards to direct the stranger at the intersection of roads. The authorities of some townships are far more capable for this neglect than others, but the neglect in this respect is entirely too common. The law is perhaps sufficiently explicit, but the fault is that it is not complied with in many cases. This difficulty is apparent in many of our most important turnpikes and roads, and persons have often been compelled to travel considerable distance in great doubt and uncertainty whether they were pursuing the right road or not. We hope the laws in regard to the management of roads will be revised and better adapted to the present wants of the public, and if this is attempted the requirement in regard to maintaining proper guide boards ought to be made more stringent and more strictly enforced.

BOROUGH ELECTION.—The election passed off quietly on Monday. The only excitement being the contest between water and no water, the latter being defeated. The following is the result:—

BURGESS.

James H. Boring ... 182
William Lewis ... 142

COUNCIL.

W. K. Burchinell ... 183
W. Buchanan ... 174
John H. Bailey ... 169
Jas. Port ... 111
John S. Miller ... [illegible]
Samuel T. Brown ... 137

CONSTABLE.

Wm. H. King ... 278
U. B. Lewis ... 37

How high is it now?—The water mark?

TEMPERANCE APPOINTMENTS.—EDITOR HUNTINGDON JOURNAL—*Dear Sir:* Arrangements have been made with H. D. M'Gaw, of Pittsburgh, to lecture on the subject of Temperance in this county. Will you please publish the appointments in your paper, you will confer a favor on many of your subscribers, and give aid to a good cause.

Coalmont, Wednesday ... April 5th.
Marklesburg, Thursday ... 6th.
McConnellstown, Friday ... 7th.

Mr. M'Gaw has spent [illegible] in the lecture field for years. He is an able lecturer, and we bespeak for him a large audience. Let the people, young and old turn out, and we are sure they will be pleasantly and profitably entertained. All admitted free.

A. H. WEIDMAN,
D. R. FRY, Dis. Dep's.

BEDFORD AND BRIDGEPORT R. R.—The directors of this Company met in Pittsburgh on last Wednesday, and mortgaged their road for the superstructure to the amount of $500,000, which will enable them to complete it as soon as possible. It was resolved to extend the road from Bridgeport to the Maryland line, a distance of seven or eight miles, to reach the George Creek coal field. A Boston Company propose to build the road from the line to the coal field. This extension is to be completed within three years. The bonds, we understand, were taken at par, which indicates that capitalists believe the stock will be a paying investment.

AFTER THE FARMERS.—It is said that sharpers are traveling the country, appointing farmers to agencies of all sorts of patent traps, and when they have induced one to become an agent they make him believe that it is necessary for him to sign a paper, which they call an acceptance of the agency. In many instances the papers so signed by unsuspecting farmers turn out to be promissory notes, which the sharpers sell for what money they can and then get out of the country, leaving the farmer to pay the note. The moral of all which is sign nothing unless you read it carefully for yourself and are certain you can fully understand what it means.

BLOODY RUN.—This place is improving much more rapidly than any other village on the line of the Broad Top Railroad. Quite a number of buildings are going up, and the citizens manifest the liveliest enterprise. We do wish they would dispense with about six hotels and establish one good one that would be a credit, in appearance, to the place. They are two thick to thrive.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD—*Report of Coal Shipped:*

	TONS.
For the week ending April 1, 1871	8,426
Same date last year	6,711
Increase for week	1,715
Shipped for the year 1871	73,770
Same date last year	58,573
Increase for year 1871	14,[illegible]

DR. HOMER BUCHANAN, a graduate of the Pennsylvania Dental College, has associated with Dr. E. Miller in the practice of Dentistry. Dr. Miller needs no eulogy at our hands. He is one of the oldest and most successful practitioners in this part of the State. Dr. Buchanan is a very worthy young man, and a good Dentist.

DON'T YOU SEE IT?—The great increase of sales at Brown's Carpet Store in Huntingdon, shows a natural shrewdness of buyers. The people will go and buy where they can select from the largest stock of beautiful patterns, at lowest prices. Reader, if you need Carpets, Window Shades or Wall Paper, what is your answer? Don't you see it? [apr5-2t.

FARMERS wanting Reapers and Mowers, Grain Drills, Hay Rakes, Corn Planters, [illegible] above implements. [illegible]

[illegible] LIFE INSURANCE Company in Huntingdon county. Assistance will be given by an experienced solicitor from the General Agency. Call or address this Office. [ap5-4t.

THE Excelsior Reaper and Mower is the best. It took the first premium last fall at the Huntingdon and Blair county fairs, as the best Reaper and Mower. It took the first premium at the trial of machines at the Pennsylvania Agricultural College in July 1870. Sold by T. W. Montgomery, Neff's Mills P. O., Huntingdon Co., Pa. 5apr3t.

J. PRESTON KNOTT, the Kentucky member, who has achieved quite a reputation from his Duluth speech, [illegible] store, Johnstown, now occupied by Berlin's drug store.

ORDERS for Excelsior Reapers and Mowers [illegible] will receive attention. Farmers, don't buy until you have seen the Excelsior. It is the best out. T. W. Montgomery sells it. 5apr3t.

SOMETHING NEW AT THE BAZAAR OF FASHION.—Mrs. L. A. Hamer respectfully announces that she is now making a specialty of cleaning and coloring ladies' and gentlemen's Kid Gloves, and white and mixed Furs. Call at N. E. corner of Bath and Mifflin streets, Huntingdon, Pa.

A CARGO of fresh lime just received from Fishers' quarry, burnt of best quality of limestone. Fresh lime received daily. Apply to A. B. Flood or John Flood or to Robt. U. Jacob, 105 Fourth street. [ap5,-2t.

BADLY HURT.—John Showalter, an employe of the Penn'a. Central R. R. Company, while engaged in coupling cars at the coal station in West Huntingdon, on last Wednesday, had his collar bone broken and one of his arms badly injured.

Go to T. W. Montgomery, of Neff's Mills, Huntingdon county, Pa., to buy of Reapers and Mowers, Hay Rakes, Corn Planters, Corn Shellers, Fanning Mills, Hay Forks, and the best Hay Fork [illegible] fastening. 5apr3t.

NOTICE.—We hereby caution everybody and all their friends to pass by [illegible] if they do not wish to buy goods at [illegible] prices. We sell at fair prices and make no misrepresentation. HENRY & CO.

PEARL DROP.—This is an excellent article for beautifying the complexion. All will be sure to like it who have tried it. Manufactured and for sale by Mrs. L. A. Hamer. Druggists and Milliners supplied.

ROOMS TO LET.—A number of rooms, suitable for small families, can be had in the Chaney building, on Railroad street. Call at S. R. Chaney & Co.'s store. tf.

FROM and after the first day of April next, the patients of R. Allison Miller, Dentist, will receive his personal attention. Office hours from 9 to 12 A. M., and from 1 to 4 P. M.

A full stock of new Mackerel, Herring, White Fish, &c., now on hand and selling low, at Lewis' Red Front Grocery. Also, extra 80 cent syrup.

C. M. Africa, dealer in fancy and common Candies, Nuts, Raisins, Figs, Dates, &c., at No. 420 in the Diamond.

If you wish to see a fine assortment of cakes [illegible] Bee Hive Bakery, call at No. 420, in the Diamond.

[illegible] if you wish to buy cheap, you will do well by calling at No. 420, one door east of the postoffice.

The best thing out is Wehr's Revolving Smoothing Iron, for sale at A. R. Stewart & Co. March 8, 2-m.

Some folks use the Prescription Yeast Powder! Patton has it at the Depot Drug Store. March 22, 4t.

Drugs, Essences, Oils, etc. supplied to dealers at lowest rates, at Read's, 420 Hill street.

Reliable Flower and Garden Seeds at Patton's. March 22, 4t.

Norway Oats and Seed Barley, for sale at Henry's. [mh. 22 3t.

Have you tried the genuine Imported Mustard? 1 lb equals 2 of ordinary. For sale at Patton's. March 22, 3t.

GENUINE Norway Oats for sale by Glazier & Bro. Price $1.50 per bushel. [mh15-tf.

Marseilles and Lancaster Quilts, at reduced prices, at Henry & Co.'s. [mh.15-3t.

Gum Diapers 1.00 a square at Henry & Co's.

Norway Oats and Seed Barley for sale at Henry's. [mh. 22 3t.

Whew! how they dazzle! Those new styles of Wall Paper, at Brown's Carpet Store. 2fa5

If you are a lover of Mead and Cream Beer, call at No. 420, in the Diamond.

You will save time and money by calling at No. 420.

Best quality of brown Sugar at 12½ cents, at Orbison & Miller's. [Feb.25-3t.

Carpet cut and matched to order at Brown's Carpet Store. tf.

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

Reported Weekly for the JOURNAL by Henry & Co.

HUNTINGDON, PA., April 4th, 1871.

[illegible]

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

[illegible]

Dry Goods and Groceries.

SMITH IN HIS NEW BUILDING

CALL AND EXAMINE.

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

The best Sugar and Molasses, Coffee, and Tea, Chocolate, Flour, Fish, Salt and Vinegar, Confectionaries, Fruits, Cheese, Tobacco, and Spices of the best, and all kinds, and every other article usually found in a Grocery Store.

Also Drugs, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Varnishes, Oils, Spts. Turpentine, Fluid, Alcohol, Glass, Putty, &c., &c. The best Wine and Brandy for medical purposes, and all the best Patent Medicines, and a variety of articles too numerous to mention.

The public generally will please call and examine for themselves, and learn my prices.

S. S. SMITH.

GLAZIER & BRO.

DEALERS IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS,
BOOTS,
SHOES,
HATS,
&c. &c.,

SMITH Street, between Washington and Mifflin.

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
QUEENSWARE,

WASHINGTON Street, near Smith.

Jan. 18, '71.

GRAND DEPOT
FOR
NEW GOODS.

D. P. GWIN

INFORMS THE PUBLIC THAT HE HAS JUST OPENED A SPLENDID STOCK OF NEW GOODS THAT CAN'T BE BEAT IN CHEAPNESS AND QUALITY.

CALL AND SEE.

Jan. 4, '71. D. P. GWIN.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF FALL AND WINTER GOODS

at the Cheap Store of BENJAMIN JACOBS, Corner of the Diamond, in Saxton's Building.

I have received a large stock of ladies' elegant Dress Goods, Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps of all kinds, in endless variety, for ladies, gentlemen, misses and children.

CARPETS,

OIL CLOTHS,

GROCERIES,

Coffee, Teas of all kinds, best and common Syrups, Spices, Tobacco and Segars, wholesale and retail. These goods will be sold as cheap, if not cheaper, than any other house in town. "Quick sales and small profits" is my motto. I respectfully solicit a continuance of patronage.

January 4, 1871.

NEW STORE.

John Hagey has just returned from the city with a fine assortment of choice goods, consisting in part of

DRY GOODS,
DRESS GOODS,
NOTIONS,
SHOES,
GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,

and a general variety of white and yellow

QUEENSWARE.

These goods have been carefully bought, in regular houses, and will be sold at reasonable prices. He has advantages over others, his expenses being trifling.

Every article usually found in a first-class store will be kept. Thankful to the public for the very liberal patronage extended to him in the past, he respectfully solicits a continuance of the same.

Store on Washington street.

Miscellaneous.

SMUCKER, BROWN & CO.,

AT THEIR

FURNITURE WAREROOM,

In Smith's Building,

HUNTINGDON, PA.,

Have just opened an immense stock of all kinds of

FURNITURE,

of the latest styles and best manufacture, consisting of

PARLOR,
DINING-ROOM and
CHAMBER FURNITURE,

MATTRESSES OF ALL KINDS,

Cottage and Walnut Suits of all Styles.

Purchasers will find the largest stock of

GOOD FURNITURE

ever offered in Central Pennsylvania, which will be sold

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

We buy direct from manufacturers, for cash, and will sell for cash only. We can offer greater bargains than are to be had in the cities.

Huntingdon, July 13, 1870-3m.

LOTS FOR SALE.

[illegible] West Huntingdon for Sale.

[illegible] HUNDRED DOLLARS.

Purchasers desiring to build can have very liberal terms as to payments.

Now is the time to invest.

Apply to

R. ALLISON MILLER.

Jan. 4, '71.

H. ROBLEY,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

Has removed to one door south of the Bee Hive, on Montgomery street, where he is prepared to do all kinds of work in the line of business. He has just received a full line of

CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES,
OVERCOATINGS,

and he solicits a call from the public, promising to make goods to order in a workmanlike manner.

VALUABLE MILL PROPERTY

AT PRIVATE SALE.

The undersigned offers at Private Sale his Valuable Mill Property, situated on the Juniata river and Pennsylvania Railroad, at Union Furnace, now Morell P. O.

In addition to the Mill which is a new and substantial three story building, furnished with the best machinery, there are Eighty-Five Acres of Land lying on both sides of the Juniata river, and on Sinking Spring creek, embracing all the valuable and available Water Power in that vicinity. Erected on said lands are a New House, for miller's residence, and a large Bank Barn.

This property is in every respect in good condition and is situated in the midst of a rich agricultural community, having easy communication up and down the Juniata and Sinking Valley, and with all points by railroad, one of the most desirable properties of the kind in the State.

My attorney, P. M. & M. S. Lytle, will give further information to persons desiring to purchase. Apply to them or to myself on the premises.

J. J. MAHAGERTY,
Morell P. O., Co. Penna.

Jan. 4 '71 3m.

Groceries, Notions, &c.

BEE HIVE!! BEE HIVE!!

QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS IS THE MOTTO OF THE

BEE HIVE GROCERY

Montgomery St., near the Broad Top Depot,
HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

N. B. CORBIN

Has just returned from the East with a large and varied assortment of articles usually found in a first-class Grocery, consisting in part of

SUGARS, TEA, COFFEE,
CRACKERS, MOLASSES, CANDIES,
FRUITS, TOBACCO, SEGARS, CHEESE,

and everything else to be found in an establishment of this kind.

SPICES

of all kinds, pure and fresh, such as

Cinnamon, Allspice, Nutmegs, Cloves, Pepper, Ginger, [illegible]

and all other articles usually kept in a first-class establishment.

BAKERY.

I continue to carry on my Bakery, and am at all times prepared to supply

BREAD, CAKES AND PIES,

at reasonable prices. The following Fancy Cakes always on hand or baked to order:

Pound Cake, Lady Cake,
Fruit " Citron "
Marble " Sponge "

Parties supplied with all kinds of cakes and confections at short notice and reasonable rates.

Family flour, of superior brand, always on hand, and for sale as cheap as the cheapest.

CANDY MANUFACTORY.

In connection with my other business, I have commenced the manufacture of Candies, and am prepared to supply country dealers with both FANCY and COMMON at as low rates as they can be purchased outside of the Eastern Cities.

If you want to save money, Make your purchases at this establishment.

TOYS!! TOYS!! TOYS

This department embraces everything in the Toy line from a Jumping Jack to an Elephant. I can sell Toys cheaper than any other house in the county, and all I ask is a visit from the public to substantiate the assertion.

Thankful to the public for the very liberal patronage extended to me in the past, I will exert my best efforts to merit its continuance.

Huntingdon, Jan. 4, 1871.

W. K. RAHM'S

CONFECTIONERY AND GROCERY STORE,

(One door west of Josiah Cunningham's)

Is now stocked with a choice assortment of all kinds of goods usually found in a store of this kind, consisting of

SUGAR, COFFEE, TEA, PEPPER, SALT, &C.

together with an endless variety of

CANDIES, TOYS, JEWELRY, NOTIONS, &c.

all of which will be sold as cheap as at any other store in Huntingdon.

A choice brand of Tobacco and Segars always on hand.

Pure Cider Vinegar on hand at all times.

I respectfully ask a share of public patronage, feeling confident that my prices will be satisfactory.

Jan. 4, '71. W. K. RHOM.

HEADQUARTERS FOR CHOICE GROCERIES, CANDIES, TOYS, CANNED FRUITS, &C.,

IS AT

D. S. AFRICA'S.

His stock consists of all kinds of Groceries, Teas, Spices, Canned and Dried Fruits, Cider Vinegar, [illegible] Books, &c. Call and examine. [illegible] North-east corner of the Diamond, Huntingdon, Pa.

Jan. 4, '71. D. S. AFRICA.

Pianos and Music.

SIXTY-FIVE FIRST PRIZE MEDALS AWARDED THE GREAT

BALTIMORE PIANO MANUFACTORY.

WILLIAM KNABE & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO FORTES,

BALTIMORE, MD.

These Instruments have been before the public for nearly Thirty years, and upon their excellence alone attained an unpurchased pre-eminence, which pronounces them unequalled. Their

TONE

combines great power, sweetness and fine singing quality, as well as great purity of Intonation, and sweetness throughout the entire scale. Their

TOUCH

is pliant and elastic, and is entirely free from the stiffness found in so many Pianos.

IN WORKMANSHIP

they are unequalled, using none but the very best seasoned material, the large capital employed in our business enabling us to keep continually an immense stock of lumber, &c., on hand.

All our Square Pianos have our New Improved Overstrung Scale and the Agraffe Treble.

We would call special attention to our late improvements in Grand Pianos and Square Grands, Patented August 14, 1866, which bring the Piano nearer perfection than has yet been attained.

EVERY PIANO FULLY WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS.

We have made arrangements for the Sole Wholesale Agency for the most Celebrated

PARLOR ORGANS AND MELODEANS,

which we offer Wholesale and Retail, at Lowest Factory Prices.

WILLIAM KNABE & CO.
JAMES BELLAK,
Wholesale Depot, 279 & 281 South 5th street,
PHILADELPHIA.

Sept. 21, 1870-6m.

MUSIC STORE.

You can save from ten to thirty per cent. by buying your instruments from

E. J. GREENE,

Dealer in

STEINWAY & SONS',
CHICKERING & SONS',
THE UNION PIANO FORTE CO.,
THE WEBER, RAVEN & BACON'S,
GEO. M. GOULD & CO'S,
CONRAD MEYERS'

AND ALL OTHER MAKES OF PIANOS.

MASON & HAMLIN'S

and Geo. Woods & Co.'s celebrated Organs and any other make desired. Also, Melodeons, Guitars, Violins, German Accordeons, Sheet Music, Music Books, &c.

New and good Pianos for $300 and upwards.
" Five octave Organs for 80 "
" Melodeons for 70 " "

All Instruments warranted for five years.

Agents supplied at Wholesale Rates, as low as in the cities. Call on, or address,

E. J. GREENE,
Huntingdon, Pa.,
2nd floor of Leister's new building.

January 4, 1871.