The Huntingdon Journal.

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

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

Wednesday Morning, April 12, 1871.

HAVE YOU PAID FOR THE JOURNAL FOR 1871-2?

This is the all important question with us. We believe every subscriber, for his local paper, ought to pay in advance. City papers require this in all instances, and if it is absolutely necessary in the case of city papers, that in all probability have ten subscribers to our one, how much more necessary should it be with us? We have to pay cash for everything we get, for types, presses, paper, ink, labor, and these amount, in the aggregate, to thousands of dollars in a single year, while you are only asked to pay the small sum, a mere trifle in comparison with our large sums, of Two DOLLARS. This being the case we do hope you will, without exception, pay the new firm of J. R. Durborrow & Co., one year in advance. The *Monitor* man claims that the Democrats of Huntingdon county pay better than the Republicans, but he can't make us believe any such stuff, at least until after the 19th inst., and we shall not believe it then unless forced to do so. You have two weeks of Court, when, if you do not come in yourself, you can send it in with your neighbors. We will be compelled to establish the cash rule to all parties who take the JOURNAL out side of the State limits. We have received a large number of subscriptions during the last week or two, but we are far from being out of the woods. The *Monitor* shan't have the joke on us. Ah, Cornman, that little list in last week's *Monitor* won't do!

THE COAL TROUBLES.

The New York *Herald*, commenting on the action of the Senate committee, and the probable failure of the Legislature, which is controlled by the Democrats, to grant any relief to the miners, says:

"But Governor Geary has determined to offset all such infamous legislation by the issue of a writ of *quo warranto* compelling the Reading, Lehigh Valley, and other railways implicated in the conspiracy to lower their tolls to the rates prescribed by their charters. If they refuse to do so he is prepared to seize them and run them by State authority. Here is a proper and prompt solution of the coal difficulty, and we hope the Governor will have calm nerve, clear head, and clear grit enough to do it. If the charters of the roads have been violated by the conspirators, they should have been brought to terms by the strong hand of the law ere this, and they would have been, in any community where the honest welfare of the public was a more powerful incentive to legislation than the moneybags or political trickery of railroad lobbymen. As it is, Governor Geary proposes to stand, like a rock, between the growing power of these giant corporations and the will and wishes of the masses of the people. On that platform he has a bright chance ahead in the great battle of 1871.

☞The Johnstown *Tribune* shows a spirit of vindictiveness against Judge Taylor that indicates a deeper rooted opposition than that which generally manifests itself from mere preference for somebody else. Whether Judge Taylor is right or wrong in believing that the judicial ermine should not be dragged into politics, we will leave the people to determine, but this we we will say, that Judge Taylor maintains too high a character as a Judge and a gentleman to be injured by any such *injudicious* spleen as the *Tribune* has been throwing at him for months by the bucket full. It must be secretly very anxious for his re-re-election. Its course will be sure to bring out the Judge's friends *strong*, and their name is legion, and in such an event Judge Taylor will continue to fill the bench, which he has filled so well for many years, for the next judicial term.

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.

☞The election in Connecticut, on last Tuesday, contrary to all expectations, went generally Republican. The election for Governor goes to the Legislature which is strongly Republican, so that the Republican candidate, Mr. Jewell, will be elected. The Democrats were too confident, and failed to send the usual number of repeaters down from New York, and hence the Republican triumph. They thought that New Hampshire and Sumner would make it all O. K., but they reckoned without their host. "Pity the sorrows of a poor old man."

☞Hon. John Scott paid his family a flying visit last Saturday a week. He is evidently being severely worked. We hope that during the recess he will leave his colleagues to attend to the Ku Klux and take a trip across the continent. Mr. Scott has spent but a short time in the United States Senate, and yet, few, if any, have rendered the Republican party so much service in the same length of time. We hope that his life may long be preserved to enable him to see and enjoy the fruits of his labors.

☞The Hollidaysburg *Regisier* exclaims, (of course in the deepest agony of its soul), "Judge Taylor is gone!" Not that the good Judge is dead, oh, no; but he has said that he desires to be elected Judge of this judicial district without a party nomination, and consequently it is all *Over* with him. The Judge ought to be ashamed to have gone and done it in this way. No doubt the *Register* thinks it would be well to have a DEAN to officiate a little at the old fellow's going out.

☞The Red Republicans of France have been badly whipped by the government, and the probabilities are, after a few more blows of the same character, things will quiet down. There are a few Frenchmen who want to be killed, and we hope, that if they will not restore order and quiet, they may be gratified. It will cost less to bury them than to support them living, besides getting rid of their annoyance will be something.

☞Gen. Grant's message accompanying the Report of the San Domingo Commissioners is a fair and honest statement of his connection with the San Domingo annexation scheme, and will carry conviction wherever it is read. Further action in regard to the matter will now terminate for this session of Congress.

☞H. D. McGaw, Esq., Grand Lodge Lecturer for the Independent Order of Good Templars, while stopping in town, called upon us several times. He assures us that the Temperance Reform is going forward with rapid strides, and that the people are settling down in favor of some measures that will restrict, universally, the use of intoxicating beverages.

☞A riot occurred at Scranton on Saturday last, between the miners willing to go to work, and those who are determined to continue the strike. Several were killed. The Governor called out the military and the further rioting was promptly suppressed. Quiet reigns throughout the Lehigh Valley.

☞The Local Option Bill has been defeated in the Senate, by a solid Democratic vote. Temperance men, the Democratic party is responsible for the defeat of this righteous measure at this session, and see to it that you hold them responsible. Democracy and whiskey go hand in hand.

☞*Fast Line Jottings*, published at Lewistown, Pa., by H. Frysinger & Co., has reached us. It is made up of funnyographs and trifles, which, in the main, are readable. It is published at 50 cents a year, and its proprietors expect to realize a fortune out of it. We wish them success.

☞It was thought, early in last week, that there would be a number of first-class Democratic funerals at Harrisburg, but later accounts say, though worried nigh unto death, by old Jack Cummins, they are improving rapidly. Jack didn't only worry them, but flayed them alive.

☞The *Temperance Vindicator*, at Williamsburg, it is said, has suspended. The usual fate of that class of papers. Temperance people talk well enough, but they are the poorest pay imaginable. "Talk Well is a good dog," they think, "but Holdfast is a better."

☞It is said that Brigham Young is dead. What a lot of widow's weeds will be necessary. Salt Lake ought to be a good place, just now, to open out in the mourning goods business. He leaves more orphans than would supply Girard College.

☞Efforts are being made to effect a compromise between the Railroad Companies and the miners in the anthracite coal regions. We hope that a settlement may be effected that will forever obviate the necessity for strikes.

☞The senior editor of the Hollidaysburg *Register* paid us a flying visit a week or so ago. He assures us that the *Register* is getting along handsomely, and that all things are lovely in little Blair. Success attend him.

☞The State *Journal* says: "Men will blunder." Ain't it more than probable that the *Journal* was one of the blunderers, and that Sumner "was the chief among ten thousand?"

☞The Republicans carried Rhode Island, at the election on last Wednesday, by from 4,000 to 5,000 majority. The reports from all the principal elections have been encouraging.

☞The State *Journal* concludes that the Republican party can win without Sumner after all. A very sensible conclusion.

☞In Bedford, when people salute the local of the *Gazette*, they say: "How are you, Connecticut?"

THE PRESIDENT JUDGESHIP.—The following letter, written, by Hon. GEORGE TAYLOR, of this place, in reply to a letter of a number of gentlemen, of both parties, at Wilmore, Cambria county, requesting him to be a candidate for a third term for President Judge of this Judicial District, we copy from the Ebensburg *Freeman*:

EBENSBURG, March 10, 1871.

Messrs. S. A. Kephart, Dr. S. M. Kern, John Knepper, Joseph Miller, Esq., Thomas Doran, Henry Michael, Patrick Doran, George D. Pringle, George Settlemoyer, G. S. Bornbaugh, John Wright, Christian Shaffer, Wm. Doran, Henry Walters, Esq., Enos Ellis, Esq., and E. McGlade, Wilmore, Cambria county:

GENTLEMEN.—Your kind letter of the 3d inst., was duly received here through the mail, and I avail myself of the earliest leisure to reply to it.

You say to me, gentleman, that the question having been agitated and discussed, "Who shall be our next President Judge?" in your judgment "the sentiment of our (your) vicinity is that the people have full faith and confidence in the court as it now stands, and that no change is required;" and you express to me your desire that I will permit my "name to be used by the people as as a candidate for that honorable position." You are pleased to add the expression of your "most earnest desire that political elements will not be brought into question in the selection of a candidate."

I say to you frankly, gentlemen, in reply, that after much thought and deliberation on the subject, it is my purpose, if my life be spared till the next general election, to be a candidate. I will be excused, I know, for adding a few words explantory of the reasons which have brought me to this conclusion.

Neither my age nor my circumstances allow me to think of retiring from the duties of active life; and, while I feel a strong aversion to going back to the bar and engaging again in the practice of the law, there are many reasons which attach me warmly to my present field of labor. When the XXIVth Judicial District was formed, nearly a quarter of a century ago, then very young in the profession, without the advantages of a liberal education, and with only such poor acquirements as my unaided efforts in the struggle upward from obscure life had secured, I was called to be its FIRST PRESIDENT JUDGE; and have since, through the kind and indulgent confidence of the people, been retained in that high and responsible position. Those who were then the old members of the bar, have nearly all retired, or sunk into the grave. With a few of my cotemporaries in age around me, the bar of this day is composed of younger gentlemen, who have been admitted to practice, and many of whom, as I have watched with almost parental pride, have arisen to distinction, since I have been on the bench. And even among them, I have sorrowed to see death do his remorseless work. One, in this county, the most brilliant star in the galaxy, before he had reached his meridian, I was grieved to see set in a mist of tears; and another—one of my most devoted personal friends—went down in the shock of battle in defence of our glorious Union;—and they both sleep side by side, almost in view of where I write. The great mass of those whom I now see attending the courts, as jurors, and witnesses, and suitors, first commenced their attendance within the same period, and first saw me there as the Judge, and I them as attendants upon my courts. During this whole time, also, notwithstanding the very large amount of business done in this important district, and the varied character of it—often growing out of or involving partisan or sectional excitement—I have always and uniformly, without any interruption, received and appreciated the generous courtesy and kindness or the bar, and the most unmistakable evidence of the confidence of the people. Whatever have been my errors, they have been indulgently ascribed, by bar and people, to the head rather than to the heart; and there has been, as you all know, and as I am proud to claim, and most gratefully acknowledge, universally accorded to me the strictest INTEGRITY and IMPARTIALITY in the discharge of all my onerous and responsible judicial duties. I have discharged the most solemn and painful duty a Judge could be called upon to perform with less emotion than I have been able to pen this brief retrospect.

Thus identified with the District, it will not, I am sure, be thought strange that I am warmly attached to it, and prefer the duties of my psesent office to any other department of labor while I feel the obligation resting upon me to labor at something. I would prefer it to any POLITICAL office that could be offered me or named. I would rather be the President Judge of the XXIVth Judicial Distsict, I do not hesitate to say, that the Governor of the Commonwealth.

There are considerations, on the other hand, which greatly moderate my anxiety on the subject. While I have been upon the bench, I have performed the labor and felt the responsibility, very often involving sleepless nights, of trying a very large number of civil causes, many of them of great importance, and have, in addition to the perplexing miscellaneous business of four quarterly courts, in each county, and the necessary adjourned courts, occupying nearly all my time, tried an immense number of criminal issues, with everything perplexing and unpleasant involved in them. Besides indictments for other felonies, more or less grave in their character, and almost countless misdemeanors, I have tried over FIFTY persons indicted for HOMICIDE—more, perhaps, than any other Judge in the State, out of the principal cities; and have pronounced upon no less than EIGHT, the extreme penalty of the law. I know, therefore, gentlemen, what they only can know and can appreciate who have learned it in the same way, the heavy weight of labor and responsibility involved in the discharge of all the judicial duties in a heavy district like this; and I know, of course, and feel, that if God should spare my life till the allotted limit of "three score and ten" years, a new commission a year hence, would be a commission to toil on until my lifework would be nearly done.

In consenting, therefore, to be A CANDIDATE, I feel no anxiety for success which would induce me to make any special effort to influence the calm and unbiased judgment of the voters of the district; or, particularly, to secure a partisan nomination, for a high judicial office, at the hands of any political party. If the people should think it best for them, and for the interests of the public at large, to prefer or select any other, for political or any other reasons, I shall try to think it best for me; and shall bow with entire resignation to their will.

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully and truly,

GEO. TAYLOR.

News Summary.

The fifth and last child of Peter Hosterman of Penn township, Snyder county, died last week of scarlet fever, making a home desolate in a few weeks.

Hon Alexander K. McClure has accepted the invitation of the Literary Society of Lafayette College, Easton, Pa., to deliver the annual address at the commencement in June next.

The Republican administration of President Grant has paid off during the month of March $11,011,250 of the debt created by the Slaveholders and their Democratic allies, in their efforts to destroy the Union.

Mr. George Bergner, editor of the Harrisburg *Telegraph* has been arrested for libel. The prosecutor is Hon. Jere. S. Black, and the alleged defamatory article was published in the *Telegraph* on the 8th of February.

Prince Gortschakoff, the ablest diplomatist in Europe to-day, despite his age, has been honored with a Grand Cross by the Czar for his skill in settling, honorably to Russia, the Black Sea question.

An organization composed of a grate number of the most solid business men in New York has been formed to procure the repeal of the Income Tax. The movement will receive support from all the centers of business in the country. If ever a policy was maintained against the will of those whom it affects, it is this.

Reports from all parts of the country give cheering accounts of the condition of the crops. There is every where a promise of a large yield and great abundance. The cereals look well, East, West, North, and South. From the South, also, comes the report that for fruit the indications are favorable.

Frederick Douglass having been excluded from the social privilege of the select class of people which travels between Washington and Acquia Creek, Mr. Sumner has moved in the Senate a resolution of redress, and so the very first result of the San Domingo Commission will likely be legislation for the colored men at home.

It is currently reported that Sumner sent his speech on San Domingo in printed form to all the Democratic newspapers and to the Chicago *Tribune*, in advance of its delivery in the Senate. They are using it as a capital document against the Republican party. If it is true, it does not speak well for Mr. Sumner's adherence to the Republican party.

Spain still has within her borders a turbulent element, ready at any time to foment insurrections and disturbances. The Carlists are now specially active, but they are reported to have been severely punished. The Spaniards seem determined not to give their new King an opportunity to show his skill in improving their system of government.

The subscribers to the stock of the American Steamship Company held an election in Philadelphia on Tuesday, for directors, which resulted in the choice of the following named gentlemen: President, Herman J. Lombaert; Directors, Edward C. Knight, Washington Butcher, Josiah Bacon, John Rice, B. H. Bartol John Price Wetherhell, Henry D. Welsh, D. B. Cummins.

Senator Jacob M. Howard, of Michigan, died at Detroit on Sunday, from paralysis. He was born in Shaftsbury, Vt., July 10, 1805, and enjoyed educational advantages not usal to the youth of his day. He was educated at the excellent Academies of Bennington and Brattleborough, whence he was graduated in 1830 with marked honor, conspicious alike for natural parts and solid scholastic acquirements.

Frederick Douglass is stated to be most decidedly opposed to Mr. Sumner on the San Domingo question. He affirms the Haytien attempt at a black Republic a failure, and we are led to infer that he believes a separate effort on the part of the colored race to establish a Government of their own will result in failure. Yet the secret of Mr. Sumner's opposition to San Domingo is, that he desires the establishment of a black Republic.

"Old Ben. Wade" is willing to be Governor of Ohio, although, to be frank about the mattter, he says he don't want the office. As our friends in Ohio are a trifle at sea, perhaps they will conclude to make the landing with Ben. especially as he is just now out of employment, otherwise out of office, which is something new for him.

NEW LOAN OF THE UNITED STATES.

IMPORTANT CIRCULAR.

SUBSCRIPTIONS NOW OPEN—CERTIFICATES READY.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Feb. 28, 1871.

Public notice is hereby given that books will be opened on the 6th day of March next, in this country and in Europe, for subscriptions to the National Loan, under the act approved July 14, 1870, entitled "An act to Authorize the Refunding of National Debt," and the act in amendment thereof, approved January 20, 1871.

The proposed loan comprises three classes of bonds, namely:

First. Bonds to the amount of five hundred millions of dollars, payable in coin, at the pleasure of the United States, after ten years, from the date of their issue, and bearing interest payable quarterly in coin, at the rate of five per cent per annum.

Second. Bonds to the amount of three hundred millions of dollars, payable in coin, at the pleasure of the Unted States, after fifteen years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest, payable quarterly in coin, at the rate of four and a half per cent per annum.

Third. Bonds to the amount of seven hundred millions of dollars, payable in coin, at the pleasure of the United States, after thirty years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest, payable quarterly in coin, at the rate of four per cent per annum.

Subscriptions to the loan will have preference in the following order namely:

First. Subscriptions that may be first made for five per cent bonds to the amount of two hundred millions of dollars; of which there will be reserved, for twenty days, one half for subscribers in this country and one half for subscribers in foreign countries.

Second. Subscriptions for equal amounts of each class of bonds.

Third. Subscriptions for equal amounts of bonds bearing interest at the rate of four and a half per cent, and of bonds bearing interest at the rate of five per cent.

Fourth. Subscriptions for any five per cent bonds that may not be subscribed for in the preceding classes.

When a subscription is made, the subscriber will be required to deposit two per cent of the amount thereof in coin or currency of the United States, or in bonds of the class to be exchanged, to be accounted for by the Government when the new bonds are delivered; and payment may be made either in coin or in bonds of the United States known as FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, at their par value.

The coin received in payment will be applied to the redemption of five twenty bonds, and the debt of the United States will not be increased by this loan.

The bonds will be registered or issued with coupons, as may be desired by subscribers. Registered bonds will be issued of the denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000, and $10,000; and coupon bonds of each denomination except the last two. The interest will be payable in the United States, at the office of the Treasurer, any Assistant Treasurer, or Designated Depositary of the Government, quarterly, on the first days of February, May, August, and November, in each year.

The bonds of the several classes aforesaid, and the interest thereon, are exempt from the payment of all taxes or dues of the United States, as well as from taxation in any form by or under State, municipal, or local authority.

After maturity, the bonds last issued will be first redeemed, by classes and numbers as may be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The bonds will be issued at the United States Treasury, but the agents for the negotiation of the loan in Europe are authorized to make arrangements with subscribers for the transmission of the bonds to the agents through whom subscriptions may be received.

Subscribers in the United States will receive the new bonds of the agents with whom the subscriptions are made.

In the United States the National Banks are authorized to receive subscriptions and subscriptions may also be made at the office of the Treasurer of the United States, or of any Assistant Treasurer, or the Designated Depositaries at Buffalo, N. Y.,; Chicago, Ill.; Cincinnati, Ohio,; Louisville, Ky.; Mobile, Ala.; and Pittsburg, Penn.

P. S.—This Deparment and its own Loan Agents are now ready to receive the United States Five-twenty Bonds and to pay the gold interest thereon to May 1, from which date the new bonds will bear interest. A scrip certificate, calling for the bonds on the 1st May, will be issued at once in exchange for the old bonds.

GEORGE S. BOUTWELL, Secretary of Treasury.

April 12, '71–3t.

Marriages.

BADE—BENSON.—On the 2d inst., in Water-street, by Peter Tippery, Esq., Mr. James M. S. Bade to *Hannah* Benson, both of this county.

EMRICK—BAILEY.—On the 30th ult., by Samuel Ralston, Esq., Mr. Jacob Emrick to Miss *Harriet* Baily, all of *Huntingdon* county, Pa.

Deaths.

FISHER.—In *Huntingdon*, on the 31st ult., Minnie Maud Fisher, aged 2 years, and 7 months. [Wyandotte county, (Ohio), papers please copy.]

HAWN.—At his residence, in Juniata Township, on the 7th inst., Mr. Jacob *Hawn*, aged 81 years, 5 months and 15 days.

New Advertisements.

C. DENGATE, Surveyor, Warriorsmark, Pa. [ap12,'71.

D. CALDWELL, Attorney-at-Law, No. 111, 3d street. Office formerly occupied by Messrs. Woods & Williamson. [ap12,'71.

G. L. ROBB, Dentist, office in S. T. Brown's new building, No. 520, *Hill* St., Huntingdon, Pa. [ap12,'71.

ROBT. KING, Merchant Taylor, 412 Washington street, Huntingdon, Pa., a liberal share of patronage respectfully solicited. April 12, 1871.

$5 TO $10 PER DAY.—Men Women, Boys and Girls who engage in our new business make from $5 to $10 per day in their localities. Full particulars and instructions sent by mail. Those in need of permanent, profitable work, should address at once, GEORGE STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine. [apr12,'71,3mo.

WANTED.—Agents and Peddlers to sell a thoroughly good domestic article, wanted in every family. No competition. Exclusive territory given. Business very pleasant. Agents have sold 3 dozen, netting $30 profit per day One sold 250 in a small town, another 1000 in five towns, another 31 in calling on 33 families. Outfit $3. No danger of imposition. Best of references given. Send for circular to 102 Washington street Boston, Mass. LITTLEFIELD & DAME. April 12, '71–1t*

EXECUTORS NOTICE.

Letters testamentary having been granted to the undersigned living in the township of Franklin, on the estate of Nancy Travis, of said township, deceased. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them for settlement.

JOHN L. TRAVIS, GEO. T. TRAVIS, Executors.

April 12, '71–6t.

STAGE LINE.

The undersigned has established a line of daily stages between Petersburg and M'Alevey's Fort, leaving the Fort at 7 a. m., arriving at Petersburg at 12, and starting at 1 p. m.

The coaches are good, and are in the hands of careful and competent drivers.

The patronage of the traveling public is respectfully solicited.

J. F. LITTLE.

April 12, '71–3mo*.

New Advertisments.

DR. R. R. WEIESTLING, respectfully offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office removed to No. 618½ Hill street, (SMITH'S BUILDING.) [apr.5,'71–1y.

TEACHERS WANTED.—Three male and six female teachers wanted, to teach the Public Schools of Huntingdon borough. Applicants for said schools are requested to meet the County Superintendent for examination, on Friday, the 28th of April, inst., at 9 o'clock, A. M., at the School House, in Huntingdon. The schools are expected to open on the 15th of May.

By order of the Directors.

THEO. *H.* CREMER, Secretary.

April 12, '71–3t.

W. W. SHEIBLEY. W. T. HOWARD.

MORRISON HOUSE,

OPPOSITE PENNSYLVANIA R. R. DEPOT

HUNTINGDON, PA.

SHEIBLEY & HOWARD, Prop's.

April 5, 1871–1y.

TO THE WORKING CLASS.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time or for the spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50c. to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all that see this notice may send their address, and test the business, we make this unparalleled offer: To such as are not well satisfied, we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, a valuable sample which will do to commence work on, and a copy of *The People's Literary Companion*—one of the largest and best family newspapers published—all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address E. C. ALLEN & CO., Augusta, Maine. April 12, '71–3mn.

Miscellaneous.

B. ALLISON MILLER. H. BUCHANAN.

MILLER & BUCHANAN,

DENTISTS,

No. 228 Hill Street. HUNTINGDON, PA.

April 5, '71–1y.

TWO LOTS IN WEST HUNTINGDON, AT PUBLIC SALE.—The subscriber will offer at Public Sale, at one o'clock, on SATURDAY, 8th day of APRIL, on the premises, two (2) valuable lots, in a good state of cultivation, located on Mifflin street, Nos. 78 and 86. Terms made known on day of sale. Also, lot No. 2, Block 17, near Planing Mill. HENRY DECKER. March 29–2t.

H. ROBLEY, *MERCHANT TAYLOR,*

Has removed to one door south of the Bee Hive, on Montgomery street, where he is prepared to do all kinds of work in his 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.

WAGON AND COACH MANUFACTORY, No 1316, 12th Avenue, Altoona, Pa. The undersigned, takes this method of informing the citizens of Huntingdon county, that he is prepared to manufacture to order, CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, PHAETONS, EXPRESS AND BUSINESS WAGONS, &C., of the latest style—equal to Philadelphia and New York make. Also on hand, a large supply. Sarvin's Patent Wheel and Terry Brothers' Patent Elastic Reach—added, when desired. JOHN R. KEMP. April 5, 1871–3mo–*.

TOWN LOTS *In West Huntingdon for Sale.*

Buy Lots From First Hands at

TWO 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.

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, as he has advantages over others, his expenses being trifling.

Every artical usually found in a first-class store will be kept on hand.

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.

Jan. 4, '71.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF FALL AND WINTER GOODS

at the Cheap Store of

BENJAMIN JACOBS,

Corner of the Diamond, in Saxton's Building

I have just received a large stock of Ladies' elegant Dress Goods, Gentlemens' 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, &c. 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.

Thankful for past patronage, I respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

January 4, 1871.

W. H. WOODS, W. B. LEAS, JAMES NORTH, R. MILTON SPEER, DAVID BARRICK.

THE UNION BANK OF HUNTINGDON, *HUNTINGDON, PA.,*

CAPITAL, PAID UP $100,000,

Solicits accounts from Banks, Bankers, and others. A liberal Interest allowed on time Deposits. All kinds of Securities bought and sold for the usual commission.

Collections made on all points. Drafts on all parts of Europe supplied at the usual rates.

Persons depositing Gold and Silver will receive the same in return, with interest. The partners are individually liable to the extent of their whole property for all deposits.

C. C. NORTH, Cashier.

January 4, 1871.

S. E. HENRY, T. S. JOHNSTON, S. H. ISENBERG, B. F. ISENBERG.

HENRY & CO.,

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

FORWARDING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Wholesal and Retail Dealers in

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, FURS, CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, CLOTHING, IRON, NAILS, GLASS, PUTTY, OILS, PAINTS, SALT, PLASTER, &C., &C.

Proprietors of the WARRIOR RIDGE FLOURING MILLS. Flour and Feed constantly on hand.

CASH paid for all kinds of grain. Produce taken in exchange for goods at the Mammoth Store. Feb. 15, 1871.

Miscellaneous.

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE FOR 1871.

Through struggle and suffering, at the cost of multiform agonies, bereavements, devastations, the American Idea embodied in the preamble to our fathers' Declaration of Independence approaches its complete realization. The noble, inspiring assertion that "all men are created equal," and endowed by their Creator with inalienable rights to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, is no longer a glittering generality, a poet's fancy, a philosopher's speculation, but the recognized base of our political fabric. The benign Revolution, which dates from the Boston Massacre of 1770, finds its logical completion, just one century later, in the XVth Amendment, which gives to the equal political and civil rights of every man born or naturalized in our Republic the shield and defense of the Federal Constitution. The billows of Caste and Privilege may roar and rage around that rock, and may transiently seem on the point of washing it away; but its foundations are deep laid and steadfast, and the breakers of Reaction and Slavery are hurled against and dash their spray over it in vain.

We do not underrate the forces of Prejudice and Aristocracy. We do not forget that a very large minority of the American People still hold in their inmost hearts that Blacks have no rights which Whites are bound to respect. We fully appreciate the desperation wherewith all the warring elements of hatred to Republican achievement will be combined and hurled against the battlements of Republican ascendency of 1872. We do not doubt that local successes, facilitated by Republican feuds and dissensions, will inspire the charging host with a sanguine hope of victory, such as nerved it to put forth its utmost strength in the earlier stages of the contests of 1864 and 1868. Yet our faith is clear and strong that the American People still bless God that, on the red battle-fields of our late Civil War, the Union was upheld and Slavery destroyed, and will never consciously decide that the precious blood there on poured out was lavished in vain.

THE TRIBUNE believes in the prosecution of the great struggle by legitimate means to beneficent ends. To State Sovereignty, it opposes indissoluble National Integrity; to Slavery for Blacks, Liberty for All; to Proscription, Enfranchisement; to Popular Ignorance, Universal Education; to Intensity and eternity of Wrathful Hate, universal and invincible Good Will. It would fain do its utmost to hasten the glad day when the South shall vie with the North in exultation and gratitude over the disappearance of the last trace or taint of that spirit which impelled Man to exult in the ownership and chattelhood of his fellow Man.

Profoundly do we realized that the contest is not yet ended—that Millions mourn, more or less publicly, the downfall of the Slaveholders' Confederacy, and rear their children to hate those by whose valor and constancy its overthrow was achieved. If we ever seem to differ essentially from other Republicans, our conviction that magnanimity is never weakness, that vengeance is never politic, and that devils are not cast out by Beelzebub, must serve to explain alleged eccentricities whose perfect vindication we leave to Time and Reflection.

THE TRIBUNE has been, is, and must be, a zealous advocate of Protection to Home Industry. Regarding habitual idleness as the greatest foe to human progress, the bane of human happiness, we seek to win our countrymen in masses from the ensnaring lures of Speculation, of Traffic, and of always overcrowded Professions, to the tranquil paths of Productive Industry. We would gladly deplete our overcrowded cities, where thousands vainly jostle and crowd in misguided quest of "Something to Do" to cover prairies and plains with colonies absorbed in Agriculture, Mechanics and Manufactures, and constantly projecting into the blank, void wilderness the homes and the works of civilized Man. Holding the Protection of Home Industry by discriminating duties on imported Wares and Fabrics essential to the rapid, beneficient diffusion of Production in all its phases and departments, and so to the instruction of our people in all the gainful arts of Peace, we urge our countrymen to adhere to and uphold that policy in undoubting faith that the true interest, not of a class or a section, but of each section and every useful class, is thereby subserved and promoted.

THE TRIBUNE aims to be preeminently a *Newspaper*. Its correspondents traverse every State, are present on every important battle-field, are early advised of every no able Cabinet decision, observe the proceedings of Congress, of Legislatures, and of Conventions, and report to us by telegraph all that seems of general interest. We have paid for one day's momentous advices from Europe by Cable far more than our entire receipts for the issue in which those advices reached our readers. If lavish outlay, unsleeping vigilance, and unbounded faith in the liberality and discernment of the reading public, will enable us to make a journal which has no superior in the accuracy, variety, and freshness of its contents, THE TRIBUNE shall be such a journal.

To Agriculture and the subservient arts, we have devoted, and shall persistently devote, more means and space than any of our rivals. We aim to make THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE such a paper that no farmer can afford to do without, however widely his politics may differ from ours. Our reports of the Cattle, Horse, Produce and General Markets, are so full and accurate, our essays in elucidation of the farmer's calling, and our regular reports of the Farmers' Club and kindred gatherings, are so interesting, that the poorest farmer will find therein a mine of suggestion and counsel, of which he cannot remain ignorant with positive and serious loss. We sell THE WEEKLY to Clubs for less than its value in dwellings for waste-paper, and, though its subscription is already very large, we believe that a Half Million more farmers will take it whenever it shall be commended to their attention. We ask our friends everywhere to aid us in so commending it.

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Apr5.

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Feb. 15, 1871.

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March 8, 1871.

1871. 1871.

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Jan. 4, 1871.

Miscellaneous.

H. GLAZIER, Notary Public, corner of Washington and Smith streets, Huntingdon, Pa. [jan.12'71.

BLOODED FOWLS.—The undersigned is prepared to furnish the eggs of White Brahma, Haudon, White Spanish, Black Spanish, Buff Cochin, and part Game Chickens. The eggs will be guaranteed. Orders left at Read's Drug Store will receive prompt attention. Address

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