The Huntingdon Journal.

J. R. DURBORROW, ... EDITOR

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

Wednesday Morning, April 26, 1871

☞An election for territorial officers was held in Washington, on Thursday last, which resulted in the choice of Chipman, Republican, as delegate to Congress by over 4000 majority. Of the twenty-two Legislative delegates elected, fifteen are Republicans and seven Democrats.

☞The material, presses, types, good will, etc., of the *Bedford County Press*, located at Bloody Run, are for sale. This is an excellent opportunity for some good printer to get into a paying position. The *Press* has a large circulation and its advertising patronage is good.

☞The editor of the *Monitor* announces, in last week's issue, that he has given up the idea of getting a power press at this time. We are sorry that the Democratic party has not responded more liberally to his calls for material aid. Mr. Cornman has done much for the *Monitor* and more for the Democratic party, and a favorable response to his requests for advancement was to be expected.

☞The Bedford *Gazette* gives notice that a lost ear drop will be restored if the fair owner will apply at that office and, by way of reward, kiss the "devil." The "one more unfortunate" requests us to say that she considers it a great imposition to ask her to go to h——ades to kiss an imp, but steep as it is she would be willing to yield the unreasonable demand, if she were not afraid that the local would undertake to *"play the devil."*

☞The Beaver *Radical* says: "A scamp has been swindling the farmers in the eastern part of Washington county by claiming to be the agent of a cement company, and through representations they are induced to sign certain papers which turn out to be negotiable notes, and the swindler then disposes of them. Let the people of other sections be on the look out for him."

Judging from the Common Pleas record of our last court the same kind of a dodge has been recently practiced in this county. Our farmers would do well to keep a sharp eye on all "agents," and put their signatures to no papers whatever.

THE DEMOCRATIC PRESS AND THE KU KLUK.

The Democratic press is becoming fearfully alarmed at the position in which the party is placed by the Ku Klux outrages. It is only another vindication of the old adage: "Chickens go home to roost." The Democratic press has persistently insisted, for the last eighteen months or two years, that there were no such outrages and thereby encouraged the perfidious midnight assassins, known as the Ku Klux, in their horrid work, and now, when the overwhelming testimony of more witnesses than were represented to have been summoned to show why Georgia by no means could nor should enter the celestial gates, are produced, to establish the facts, daily reported, they whine like whipped spaniels, and assail those in whose hands an outraged people have committed the task of redress in a most frantic manner and deny sworn statements and impugn the motives of men as if all men were of their political creed.

Gentlemen of the Democratic press, you are, in a great measure, responsible for these outrages by your persistent vindication of the authors of the deviltry which has made the South a reproach to the civilized world, and you must bear it. The people mean to hold you to account.

R. C. McMURTRIE AND THE REVISED STATUTES.

A lawyer in Philadelphia, named R. C. McMurtrie, is very much concerned, apparently, in regard to the Revised Statutes, reported by Messrs. Hall and Derrickson, Commissioners, appointed by the Governor, to Revise the Civil Code of Pennsylvania. We are not acquainted with Mr. McMurtrie, nor do we remember of ever having heard of him, with a single exception, until we saw his assault upon the report in question. Then, if we remember correctly, he was one of the counsel for the Credit Mobillier of America, a corporation organized under the laws of Pennsylvania, which was attempting to swindle the State out of some four or five hundred thousand dollars, And, if we are not mistaken, this same Credit Mobillier business is the secret of the malicious attacks upon the Code Commissioners. It is, we have no doubt, the inspiration of Mr. McMurtrie's far-fetched and unjust conclusions.

Governor Geary, Hon. Francis Jordan and Hon. L. W. Hall, the former as Governor, and the latter as counsel for the Commonwealth, were determined that the little game of Mr. McMurtrie's clients, to swindle the State, should not succeed, and the large sum of money named has so far been saved to the State. Hon. L. W. Hall is a brother and Hon. Francis Jordan a brother-in-law of Hon. Wm. M. Hall, one of the Commissioners, and Mr. McMurtrie intends to revenge himself upon the former by assailing the report made in part by the latter. This, to say the least, is a very small business. We have no hesitation in saying that the portion of it prepared by Hon. Wm. M. Hall will remain as a monument of his great legal ability and acumen when Mr. McMurtrie and his Credit Mobillier will be forgotten.

We have read this gentleman's criticisms, and we have come to the conclusion that they could only be prompted by some such motive as the above. It is apparent in every line. Out side of this, if Mr McMurtrie knows what he means himself he is the only man that does; and, in short, he is not a candid critic for the purpose of aiding in the perfection of a necessary work, but is actuated, we have not a particle of doubt, by personal malice.

We give this explanation of this gentleman's violent assault upon this great work, because we believe it to be due to the profession at large, that this sort of criticism should be understood and valued accordingly.

FRANCE.

The news from France remains, up to the latest dates, but little changed, and is as hopelessly sickening and heart-rending as could well be conceived or imagined. Insurrection, murder, rapine and death hold high carnival with out any hand to stay them. Beleaguered cities, burning villages, smoking ruins, famine, pestilence, misery, destruction and death, are the sad features presented daily, of this terrible condition of affairs, and the bloody work still goes on. The public highways are crowded with fugitives whose way is blocked by the intervention of dead carcasses, while defenceless women and children are being consumed beneath the piles of their burning houses where they had vainly sought for shelter. A recent dispatch says:

"The wildest excitement prevails in Paris, and the inhabitants are leaving by thousands. All the churches are closed, but the war on the sacred edifices still continues, and the priests are daily being insulted and imprisoned Almost every church in the city has been pillaged. The road to St. Denis is choked with fugitives from Paris."

More recent dispatches say, "fighting still continues, and in a bloody character." Large numbers of civilians have been killed in the recent engagements. Another revolution is imminent. Barricades are scattered throughout Paris, and a permanent court martial has been instituted by the Commune, which is in constant session, in imitation of the Revolutionary Tribunal, founded in 1793, by Marat and Robespierre, after the fall of the Girondists.

ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS.

The first session of the Forty-second Congress closed on Thursday last, at two o'clock, P. M. The session consumed more than six weeks. The passage of the Ku Klux Bill, (so called), was about the only business of interest or importance transacted. The consideration of this bill occupied the greater part of the session.

It is supposed that the Senate may be convened in executive session about the middle of next month, by which time the Joint High Commission will have concluded their labors.

THE APPORTIONMENT BILL.

The following is the apportionment Bill agreed upon by the Conference Committee and which has passed both branches of the Legislature:

SENATORS.

Philadelphia	4
Chester and Delaware	1
Montgomery	1
Bucks and Northampton	1
Berks	1
Lancaster	1
Schuylkill	1
Lehigh and Carbon	1
Dauphin and Lebanon	1
Luzerne, Monroe and Pike	2
Bradford, Susquehanna, Wayne and Wyoming	1
Columbia, Lycoming, Montour and Sullivan	1
Cameron, McKean, Potter and Tioga	1
Snyder, Perry, Northumberland and Union	1
Clinton, Cambria, Clearfield and Elk	1
Cumberland and Franklin	1
Adams and York	1
Bedford, Fulton, Blair and Somerset	1
Centre, Juniata, Mifflin and Huntingdon	1
Allegheny, of whom two are to be elected in 1871 and one in 1873	3
Indiana and Westmoreland	1
Fayette and Greene	1
Beaver, Butler and Washington	1
Clarion, Armstrong, Jefferson and Forest	1
Lawrence, Mercer and Venango	1
Crawford	1
Erie and Warren	1

REPRESENTATIVES.

Philadelphia	18
Adams	1
Franklin	1
Armstrong	1
Beaver, Butler and Washington	4
Bedford and Fulton	1
Berks	3
Blair	1
Bradford and Wyoming	2
Bucks	2
Cambria	1
Potter and McLean	1
Carbon and Monroe	1
Allegheny, outside of Pittsburg	5
First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth and Fourteenth wards, Pittsburgh	1
Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth Twentieth, Twenty-first, Twenty-second and Twenty-third wards, Pittsburgh	1
Chester	2
Centre	1
Clearfield	1
Clarion and Forest	1
Clinton, Lycoming and Sullivan	2
Columbia	1
Crawford	2
Cumberland	1
Dauphin and Perry	3
Delaware	1
Erie	2
Elk, Cameron and Jefferson	1
Fayette	1
Huntingdon	1
Indiana	1
Juniata and Mifflin	1
Lancaster	3
Lawrence	1
Lebanon	1
Leghigh	2
Luzerne	4
Montgomery	2
Mercer	1
Northampton	2
Northumberland and Montour	2
Pike and Wayne	1
Schuylkill	3
Synder and Union	1
Susquehanna and Wyoming	2
Tiago	2
Venango	1
Warren	1
Westmoreland	2
York	2
Greene	1
Somerset	1

Santo Domingo.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I have the honor to submit herewith, to the two houses of Congress, the report of the commissioners appointed in pursuance of joint resolution approved January 12, 1871.

It will be observed that this report more than sustains all that I have heretofore said in regard to the productiveness and healthfulness of the republic of San Domingo; of the unanimity of the people for annexation to the United States, and of their peaceable character.

It is due to the public, as it certainly is to myself, that I should here give all the circumstances which first led to the negotiation of a treaty for the annexation of the republic of San Domingo to the United States. When I accepted the arduous and responsible position which I now hold, I did not dream of instituting any steps for the the acquisition of insular possessions. I believed, however, that our institutions were broad enough to extend over the entire continent as rapidly as other peoples might desire to bring themselves under our protection. I believed, further, that we should not permit any independent Government within the limits of North America to pass from a condition of independence to one of ownership or protection under an European Power.

Soon after my inauguration as President, I was waited upon by an agent of President Baez with a proposition to annex the Republic of San Domingo to the United States. This gentleman represented the capacity of the island, the desire of the people and their character and habits about as they have been described by the commissioners, whose report accompanies this message. He stated further that being weak in numbers and poor in purse they were not capable of developing their great resources; that the people had no incentive to industry on account of the lack of protection for their accumulations; and that if not accepted by the United States, with institutions which they loved above those of any other nation, they would be compelled to seek protection elsewhere. To these statements I made no reply, and gave no indication of what I thought of the proposition.

In the course of time I was waited upon by a second gentleman from San Domingo, who made the same representations, and who was received in like manner.

In view of the facts, which had been laid before me, and with an earnest desire to maintain the "Monroe doctrine," I believed that I would be derelict in my duty if I did not take measures to ascertain the exact wish of the Government and inhabitants of the Republic of San Domingo in regard to annexation, and communicate the information to the people of the United States. Under the attending circumstances I felt that if I turned a deaf ear to this appeal I might in future be justly charged with a flagrant neglect of the public interests and an utter disregard of the welfare of a down-trodden race, praying for the blessings of a free and strong government, and for protection in the enjoyment of the fruits of their own industry.

Those opponents of annexation, who have heretofore professed to be pre-eminently the friends of the rights of man, I believed would be my most violent assailants if I neglected so clear a duty. Accordingly, after having appointed a commissioner to visit the island, who declined on account of sickness, I selected a second gentleman, in whose capacity, judgment and integrity I had. and have yet, the most unbounded confidence. He visited San Domingo, not to secure or hasten annexation, but unprejudiced and unbiased to learn all the facts about the government, the people and the resources of that Republic.

He went certainly as well prepared to make an unfavorable report as a favorable one, if the facts warranted it. His report fully corroborated the views of previous commissioners, and upon its receipt I felt that a sense of duty, and a due regard for our great national interests, required me to negotiate a treaty for the acquisition of the Republic of San Domingo.

As soon as it became publicly known that that such a treaty had been negotiated, the attention of the country was occupied with allegations calculated to prejudice the merits of the case, and with aspersions upon those whose duty had connected them with it. Amidst the public excitement thus created, the treaty failed to receive the requisite two-thirds vote of the Senate, and was rejected. But whether the action of that body was based wholly upon the merits of the treaty, or might not have been in some degree influenced by such unfounded allegations, could not be known by the people, because the debates of the Senate in secret session are not published. Under these circumstances, I deemed it due to the office which I hold, and due to the character of the agents who had been charged with the investigation, that such proceedings should be had as would enable the people to know the truth. A commission was therefore constituted, under authority of Congress, consisting of gentlemen selected with special reference to their high character and capacity for the laborious work entrusted to them, who were instructed to visit the spot and report upon the facts. Other eminent citizens were requested to accompany the commission, in order that the people might have the benefit of their views. Students of science and correspondents of the press, without regard to political opinions, were invited to join the expedition, and their numbers were limited only by the capacity of the vessel.

The mere rejection by the Senate of a treaty negotiated by the President, only indicates a difference of opinion between two co-ordinate departments of the Government, without touching the character or wounding the pride of either. But when such rejection takes place simultaneously with charges openly made of corruption on the part of the President, or of those employed by him, the case is different. Indeed, in such case, the honor of the nation demands investigation. This has been accomplished by the report of the commissioners herewith transmitted, and which fully vindicates the purity of the motives, and actions of those who represented the United States in the negotiation.

And now my task is finished, and with it ends all personal solicitude upon the subject. My duty being done, yours begins; and I gladly hand over the whole matter to the judgment of the American people, and of their representatives in Congress assembled. The facts will now be spread before the country, and a decision rendered by that tribunal whose convictions so seldom err, and against whose will I have no policy to enforce. My opinion remains unchanged—indeed, it is confirmed by the report—that the interests of our country and of San Domingo alike invite the annexation of that republic.

In view of the difference of opinion upon this subject I suggest that no action be taken at the present session beyond the printing and general dissemination of the report.

Before the next session of Congress the people will have considered the subject and formed an intelligent opinion concerning it; to which opinion, deliberately made up, it will be the duty of every department of the Government to give heed, and no one will more cheerfully conform to it than myself. It is not only the theory of our Constitution that the will of the people constitutionally expressed is the supreme law, but I have ever believed that "all men are wiser than any one man;" and it the people, upon a full presentation of the facts, shall decide that the annexation of the republic is not desirable, every department of the Government ought to acquiesce in that decision.

In again submitting to Congress a subject upon which public sentiment has been divided, and which has been made the occasion of acrimonious debates in Congress, as well as of unjust aspersions elsewhere, I may, I trust, be indulged in a single remark. No man can hope to perform duties so delicate and responsible as pertain to the Presidential office without sometimes incurring the hostility of those who deem their opinions and wishes treated with insufficient consideration; and he who undertakes to conduct the affairs of a great government as a faithful public servant, if sustained by the approval of his own conscience, may rely with confidence upon the candor and intelligence of a free people, whose best interests he has striven to subserve, and can bear with patience the censure of disappointed men.

U. S. GRANT.

News Summary.

There are fourteen thousand Heathen Chinese in San Francisco, who own $74 000 in real estate and $1,188,000 in personal property.

The Nevada Legislature grants railroad charters on condition that no Chinese shall be employed in constructing or operating the roads.

The registration of voters in the District of Columbia, foot up as follows: Whites, 17,748; colored, 10,774—total, 28, 520; white majority, 6,972.

All the piers for the iron railroad bridge across the Missouri river at Levenworth, Kansas, are now completed. Rock foundation was found at the depth of six feet below the bed of the river.

Colonl Whiteley, of the United States secret service, arrested, in New York, George Wendelken, dealer in counterfeit money, and who was committed by Commissioner Davenport in default of $25,000 bail.

Professor Wise, of Lancaster, the celebrated æronaut, proposes to make a number of balloon ascensions some time during the summer, in company with other scientific gentlemen, for the purpose of meteorological observations.

The latest story about Kossuth is that he is solacing his sickness and broken constitution by translating Shakespeare into Hungarian. His physicians have ordered him to rest; but he says he could not live six weeks unless he kept at work, which he regards as a necessity of his nature.

James Redpath gives notice that Mrs. Brown, the widow of Captain John Brown, of Harper's Ferry fame, now living in Humboldt County, Cal., is in destitute circumstances, and that her friends have begun a subscription for her benefit. Mr. Redpath and Wendell Phillips, of Boston, will receive and transmit any money that may be contributed.

Emigration to Texas has set in earnestly. It is reported that 119,000 persons, with 1,664 wagons, from Tennessee and Georgia, have entered that State since last October. It is noticeable that a large number of freedmen are removing from the Northern and Border States to supply the vacant places of the white people leaving the older cotton States.

It is stated that the Police Commissioners are determined to suppress gambling houses in St. Louis, and with that view design to prosecute the proprietors of gambling houses twice a week, and fine them so heavily that they will be obliged to abandon the business. The owners of houses rented to gamblers will also be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

Vicksburg is likely to become an inland city in 1863. When General Grant invested it, a canal was cut across the peninsula opposite to afford a passage for gunboats. It was a failure then, but the current is now rapidly deepening and widening the cut off, and unless a revetment is built, at a great expense, the harbor of Vicksburg—one of the best on the river—may become a sand bank.

Here is something to make a note of: Mr. French has just completed the second year of his administration as Sargeant-at-Arms of the United States Senate. His expenditures for the past year are set down at $68,630 48 against the expenditure of his predecessor, which was $154,224 68, being a net annual saving of $85,549 20, a sum in excess of the present total expenditure.

A gentleman in Pittsburgh has invented a telegraphic signal for railway trains, It is said to be very simple, and conveys instant warning to the engineer in case of real or apprehended danger. There is no greater want than such an invention, and if it is what it purports to be we hope that every railroad company in the country will adopt it with as little delay as possible.

New Advertisements.

AUDITOBS NOTICE.
[Estate of Nicholas Goshorn, dec'd.]
Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county to distribute the fund in the hands of David McGarvey, Trustee, to sell the real estate of Nicholas Goshorn, dec'd., arising from the sale of said real estate, will attend to the duties of said appointment at his office, in the Borough of Huntingdon, on Friday, the 19th day of May, 1871, at 9 o'clock, A. M., where all persons interest will present their claims or be debarred from coming in for a share of said fund.
Apr. 26 T. W. MYTON, Auditor.

NEW GOODS FOR SPRING AND SUMMER,
at the new cheap store of
CONOVER & DECKER,
No. 625 Hill street.
Our stock consists in part of Dry Goods, Groceries, Notions, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Wood, Willow, and Queensware. Bacon, Flour, Feed, Glass, Nails, and also a full line of
READY-MADE CLOTHING.
Our prices are as low as the lowest, and we respectfully ask a liberal share of public patronage.
apr26ly.

LUKE REILLY,
MANUFACTURER OF AND DEALER IN
BREAD, CAKES, PIES, CONFECTIONERY,
AND DEALER IN
GROCERIES, SYRUPS, &c., &c., &c.,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
Bakery on Moore street, and Store at the Corner of Fourth and Allegheny.
Dealers will be supplied at prices as low as can be had from Philadelphia. [ap.26,'71.

FARM FOR SALE.
The undersigned will sell, at public sale, on the premises, in Walker township, on
Wednesday, the 24th day of May, 1871,
at 12 o'clock, noon, the following described real estate, to wit:
A farm of 220 acres, situate in Walker township, Huntingdon county, three miles from Huntingdon, and two miles from McConnellstown, having thereon erected a good two-story stone House 37x40 ft., a double Bank Barn 67x45 ft., Wagon Shed, Corn Crib, Stone Spring House, and other outbuildings, with a good well of water near the door.
There is also two good bearing orchards of choice fruit, and an endless supply of good iron ore on the premises, within 500 yards of the Broad Top Railroad.
Terms made known on day of sale.
apr.26, 1871-ts*pd. MOSES HAMER.

1871. 1871
CLOTHING FOR MEN AND BOYS.
H. ROMAN.
NEW CLOTHING,
FOR
SPRING AND SUMMER,
JUST RECEIVED AT
H. ROMAN'S
CHEAP CLOTHING STORE
For Gentlemen's Clothing of the best material and made in the best workmanlike manner, call a H. ROMAN'S, opposite the Franklin House, in Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.
apr 26, '71.

New Advertisements.

A. R. BECK, Fashionable Barber and Hairdresser, Hill street, opposite the Franklin House. All kinds of Tonics and Pomades kept on hand and for sale. [ap19,'71-6m

A GOOD CHANCE!
For Sale—A Butcher's Stand, with good will and fixtures, in a thickly settled part of Huntingdon county. Population of place increasing and trade brisk. Good, permanent and safe business. For particulars apply at or write to this office. [ap.19,'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.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.
Notice is hereby given that the co-partnership heretofore existing between Joseph C. Shoemaker and Mordecai Gahegan, blacksmiths, doing business in the name of Shoemaker & Gahegan, has been dissolved by mutual consent. The business hereafter will be conducted by Mordecai Gahegan, at the old stand, near Fishers' Mill, Huntingdon.
JOSEPH C. SHOEMAKER,
MORDECAI GAHEGAN.
April 19, 1871.-3t

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
[*Estate of JOHN McCRACKEN, dec'd.*]
Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of John McCracken, late of Dublin township, dec'd., all persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them duly authenticated for settlement.
JAMES McCRACKEN,
April 19, 1871.* [Adm'r.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.
[*Estate of SAMUEL STEWART, dec'd.*]
The undersigned will expose to public sale, on the premises, in Jackson township, Huntingdon county, on
THURSDAY, the 1st day of June, 1871,
the following Real Estate, late of Samuel Stewart, deceased, to wit: A certain tract of land, known as the "Old Mansion Farm," containing about One Hundred and Eighty-Two Acres, and allowance, having thereon erected a Two-Story Log House, and Log Barn.
ALSO—A tract of Mountain Land, situate in Jackson township, containing about 312 Acres.
ALSO—Another Tract of Mountain Land, adjoining the above described tract, containing about 75 acres, known as the "Johnston Tract."
TERMS.—One third of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of the sale, and the balance in two equal annual payments thereafter, with interest, to be secured by the judgment bonds of the purchaser.
Sale to commence at ten o'clock, A. M., of said day.
SAMUEL CUMMINS,
THOMAS MITCHEL,
April 19, 1871.-3t Adm'r.

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,
April 12, '71-6t. Executors.

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*.

CARMON & CUNNINGHAM.

S. B. Chaney having retired from the firm of S. B. Chaney & Co., a new firm has been established under the style and title of Carmon & Cunningham, and the business will hereafter be conducted by them.

THEY WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
BOOTS,
SHOES,
CLOTHING FOR MEN
AND BOYS,
GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS,
HATS AND CAPS,
PAPER COLLARS,
OF EVERY STYLE AND VARIETY,
TRUNKS, VALISES, SATCHELS,
ALL KINDS OF DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
NOTIONS,
AND
EVERYTHING
THAT BELONGS TO A
GENERAL VARIETY STORE.
CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER.
Call at
BROAD TOP CORNER,
NO. 332, ALLEGHENY STREET,
and No. 100, FOURTH STREET,
IF YOU WANT CHEAP GOODS.
April 19, 1871.-6m.

$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.

Miscellaneous.

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,
April 12, '71-3t. Secretary.

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 articel 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, R. MILTON SPEER, W. B. LEAS, JAMES NORTH, 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.
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January 4, 1871.

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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 recognised 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 poin 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 it 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 Slap 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, cold 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, beneficent 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 means of general interest. We have paid for one day's momentous advices from Europe by Cable far more than our entire receiptss 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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BLOOD