The Huntingdon Journal.

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

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

Wednesday Morning, Dec. 6, 1871.

THE JOURNAL FOR 1872!

A Rare Chance to Secure the Leading Literature of the Day!

CHEAPNESS COMBINED WITH SUBSTANTIALITY

Every head of a family, in the country, should subscribe and pay for his county paper. He that attempts to raise a family without giving it the advantage of a newspaper, in this enlightened and christian age, is criminal y negligent. We think that every man, without exception, raising a family, should spend from FIVE dollars to TWENTY-FIVE dollars a year, according to his means, for this kind of education, and we hope to live to see the day when there will not be an exception to this rule in Huntingdon county.

We want every body in the county to take the JOURNAL, we don't care what party you belong to—Republican, Democrat or Temperance man. If you are a Republican, we are with you heart and soul; if a Democrat, you ought to know what we have to say about you, so that you can act and vote intelligently, and if you are a temperance man, we assure you that no one will administer severer blows upon the whiskey business than the JOURNAL will, and if the whiskey men don't like it, why let them do as they do with whiskey that is distasteful, take the less of it. We believe newspapers, like preachers and school teachers, should be on the side of morality and good order. But the JOURNAL will uphold only that which we, in our humble judgment, think to be right, regardless of consequences.

The development of the county, in every respect, will be its constant and undeviating aim, and in this respect it will be to every man's interest to subscribe for it. We want to build up Manufactures, Mechanics and the Arts on every hand, and by subscribing for the JOURNAL you assist and encourage us in our design.

The next year will be an eventful one; a President, Vice President, Governor and Congress are to be elected and a Constitutional Convention will be selected to remodel the Constitution of the State. We have outgrown the old one, and if you want to keep posted you must have the papers. Take the JOURNAL first, and if you won't take it, in the name of intelligence, take some other one, but don't be without the news.

For the purpose of distributing good Literature, in connection with the JOURNAL, which we think good enough of itself, we have arranged to furnish the following-named leading periodicals, jointly for the remarkably low price stated below:

	Sub. Price of Periodicals	Club'g with Journal
Phrenological Journal and Life Illustrated	3 00	3 50
Appleton's Journal	4 00	4 75
Eclectic Magazine	5 00	5 25
Galaxy	4 00	4 75
The Aldine and Chromo	5 00	5 50
American Agricultural	1 50	2 75
Hearth and Home	3 00	4 00
Frank Le-lie's Illustrated Newspaper	4 00	5 00
" " Chimney Corner	2 00	3 00
" " Boys and Girls' Weekly	2 50	3 75
" " Budget of Fun	1 50	2 75
" " Pleasant Hours	1 50	2 75
" " Lady's Magazine	4 00	4 50
Scribner's Monthly	4 00	4 75
Godey's Lady's Book	3 00	4 50
The Atlantic Monthly	4 00	4 75
Our Young Folks	2 00	3 75
Every Saturday	5 00	5 75
The North American Review	6 00	6 75
Harper's Magazine	4 00	5 00
" Weekly	4 00	5 00
" Bazar	4 00	5 00

If any of our subscribers will come forward and pay up for 1871 and 1872 we will give them the advantage of these club rates, or if any of our subscribers, who have paid up, desire to take advantage of these rates and will signify the same to us, we will give them the same terms. We do this so that there may be no dissatisfaction, and to place good and cheap literature within the reach of everybody. Look at the above rates and then enclose the price (naming the Magazine) set in the last column, to us, and by due course of mail you will receive the JOURNAL and the Magazine specified. Send money at our risk when enclosed in the presence of the postmaster. Address,

J. R. DURBORROW & CO.,
Huntingdon, Penn'a.

A RARE CHANCE.

If any young lady or gentleman will secure us six new cash subscribers, to the JOURNAL, and this can be done in any neighborhood in a few hours, we will agree to make the person doing so a present of one year's subscription to any one of the FOUR DOLLAR Magazines. Here is a chance seldom offered. *The Atlantic*, or *Harper*, or *Scribner*, or *Galaxy*, or any other of the leading FOUR dollar publications, for one year, for a few minutes labor! This is a chance for school teachers.

☞ Emminger, the man of conscience, has signed Weakley's certificate.

☞ Congress convened on Monday. We will lay the President's Message before our readers next week.

☞ Hon. John Scott and family, and Hon. R. Milton Speer, left this place, for Washington, on last Friday.

☞ It is probable that the internal revenue taxes will be reduced fifty millions during the present session of Congress.

☞ The Anglo-American Club, of London, proposes to furnish Chicago with a free Library. Thomas Hughes, M. P., is at the head of the movement.

☞ As high as 233 fatal cases of small pox are reported in Philadelphia, in a single week. It is said that there are 50,000 persons suffering from the scourge.

☞ The National Republican Executive Committee will hold a meeting, in Washington, D. C., on the 11th of January next, to fix upon the time for holding the Republican National Convention.

☞ We have the highest authority for stating that the rumor that Col. Thomas A. Scott is about to lease and run the United States, is without foundation. The inducements offered by the U. S. corporation are not deemed sufficient.—*Beaver Radical.*

Oh, Quay, how wicked!

☞ The theme of the Republican press, upon which great columns of stuff are written, is the annihilation of the Democratic party. Bah! We will wait for the funeral before we undertake to write its obituary. We have done likewise several times, but we have always had to take the back track.

☞ The present Congress will make provision for the abolition of the telegraph monopoly and the establishment of a postal telegraph system, so that messages can be sent everywhere at a uniform rate, not exceeding twenty cents for ten words and one cent for every additional word.

GRATUITOUS LABORS OF PRINTERS IN ELECTING INDIVIDUALS TO OFFICE.

The Hollidaysburg *Register*, edited by David Over, Esq., who has had as much experience in making men, out of the smallest kind of timber, as any other man in the State, copies our paragraph—"THE WAY SOME PEOPLE PAY THE PRINTER"—and makes the following comment:

"Pooh! *Mr. Journal*, we have plenty men as mean as that in this county. A few years ago, one refused to pay us five dollars for printing tickets for Poor Director, it being for his re-election to that office—and gave as his reason that he didn't authorize us nor the County Committee to print his tickets, and that he was a subscriber to our paper, and helped to support us in that way, although he owed us for four years' subscription at the time! Another, who was elected Associate Judge, discontinued his paper because we charged him fifteen dollars for ticket printing! What do you think of that, when down in Huntingdon you charge twenty dollars to the candidates for this office? Others who have been elected Poor Director, Auditor and Coroner, refuse to pay us all the way from $2.50 to $5.00, for this work, and never even notice our duns. Those who pay for the printing for these offices are the exception he esbouts. The men who act the meanest with the printer are generally the little township politicians, who are continually boring for petty township and county offices. Haven't you found it so, *Mr. Journal?*"

We are mortified to hear that, in any other locality, there should be any one found who so little appreciates the services of the partizan journal. We had come to the conclusion that our case was a rare exception. But we were mistaken, Mr. *Register*, and all the consolation the gentleman gets from the above statement he is welcome to.

But we wish to pursue this subject a little further. Do office-seekers know the extent to which they are indebted to their partizan journal? If they do not, we give them due notice that we intend to inform them. And before we proceed further, we desire to have it distinctly understood, that our enterprise—the publication of this paper—is a private enterprise, as much so as the telegraph, the intelligence office, the mercantile agency, the store, the mill, or the blacksmith shop. Our business enables us to reach the ear of the public, and as a means for spreading intelligence, is considered the best, and as such, to us it becomes a source of profit. We charge specified rates for certain space, and we faithfully adhere to these terms unless we may, like the miller, storekeeper, or blacksmith, come to the conclusion to do it gratuitously. No one will gainsay our right to charge. This being the case, we have as much right to charge one man as another. If we charge the farmer, the mechanic, the artizan, the shopkeeper, why should we not charge the office-seeker? The object of all is—money.

The public being informed that our enterprise is a private one, we will now pay our respects to the politician and office-seeker. First to the politician: Do you think, sir, because we advocate the principles of a certain party, that it is our duty to further, gratuitously, all the little schemes which you may conceive for your personal advancement? If you do, let us assure you that every other member of the party, in the county, has just as much right to ask the same for himself as you have. And if all did, would this not be just the least bit burdensome? It strikes us that our readers would become just a little restive under such repeated doses of egotism. Then, since we cannot accommodate all to a gratuitous use of our columns, because it would ruin our business, we propose to treat all alike and consequently, we charge so much a line for all personal matter. You concede, by your asking us to place you before the people, that we possess the means of doing so. If you secured the services of a man to go from house to house, throughout the county, to tell just what you wanted told, you could not expect him to do it for nothing, on the other hand you would be outraged at any one for supposing that you wanted it done on such conditions, and yet you ask printers to do this, year in and year out. You know that one line, in the editorial or local columns of a newspaper, of ordinary circulation, will introduce you to more people than you could be presented to in years.—No wonder, then, that you seek our space, knowing its value as you do. And if it is so valuable to you, is it not worth paying for?

Are not printers miserable stupids to use their facilities for reaching the public, write up unknown, and very often third-rate men, without compensation? It seems to us that it is a great presumption for any one to expect any thing of the kind, and yet nine tenths of the politicians, of the day, expect to be constantly kept before the people in this manner. Yes, hundreds of men, who would never be heard of outside of the limits of their election precinct, were it not for printers' ink, are made in this way. We want it distinctly understood that we are not around making men out of this class of timber. If our space is not worth paying for, we will fill it with matter of more general interest to the public.

We will now turn our attention to the candidate for office, or, in other words, to the office-seeker, who may or may not be a politician: He supposes that the moment he receives the party nomination that it is the duty of the partizan journal to place his name at the head of its editorial columns and display it there, advertise him to the world, week after week, until the close of the campaign; giving him at least twenty dollars worth of advertising, on account of the party, which never pays anything.—This is a grand mistake. We are under no obligations to do anything of the kind. It is our duty to vindicate the principles and measures of the party, because we have espoused them and firmly believe in them, but supporting Bill Jones or John Smith is quite another thing. These gentlemen are availing themselves of the party to receive honors and emoluments. It is a private speculation with them, and they are in the same category with us. What right, then, have they to ask us to advertise them, recommend them to the public favor, find a thousand excuses for their shortcomings, and place them in the mouths of the public so that they may not lose votes, without paying us for the services we thus render them? It is a foul imposition to ask us to do so! And yet country newspapers have done this thing and are doing it, all over the land. City papers have discontinued the practice long ago, and it is time that the country press followed in its footsteps. We have defended and advocated the cause of men, through the columns of our paper, for the several offices, and when elected, we have received a paltry fee for "printing tickets," for which we had rendered a fair equivalent in tickets, that would scarcely pay for the pencils, pens, ink and paper used in preparing the articles, while if any respectable lawyer had spent half the time in preparing a case in court, for the same parties, and not of half the pecuniary value to them, he would have charged them from $300 to $500. We blame printers themselves for this want of appreciation of their services, and in the future the man who receives personal support, over and above the support of the party, must pay us for our services and our space, or he will not receive either. We will not be unreasonable with any one, but we shall charge sufficiently to make men appreciate our labors.

There has not been a man elected to the most trifling office, in any county, in the State, for twenty years, that has not got twenty dollars worth of printing and puffing from his partizan journal, and yet when he has been asked to pay five dollars for printing tickets, which would hardly pay for putting them in type, he has growled and intimated that he had no right to pay, but he expected the honors and emoluments of the office—without any outlay on his part. This is the yearly experience. The printer alone, who must buy everything, pay his hands and rent, is expected to furnish all this without compensation. Surely there is no other class of men, under the sun, that are expected to do so much for individuals without being paid. The experience of the *Register* is our experience, but we intend turning over a new leaf now, and henceforth we will charge reasonable fees for our services and space, according to the amount of either furnished.

Is it War?

Fleet Dispatched to Cuba—Instructions to Admiral Lee—Satisfaction, or Bombard Havana—The Outrage on American Citizens—Vessels Ordered to Cuban Waters.

WASHINGTON, November 29.—Several additional vessels have been ordered to reinforce the North Atlantic Squadron. All the officers belonging to that squadron now on leave of absence have been ordered to join their respective ships without delay.

Admiral Lee left here this morning under special instructions from the department, which gives rise to the report that the entire fleet is ordered to concentrate in Cuban waters without delay.

There seems to be no doubt, as predicted in these dispatches on the 21st instant, that the administration, in consequence of the many brutal outrages committed by the Spaniards on American citizens, and the failure of the Spanish authorities to keep the solemn promises made to this government, have decided on a change in the Cuban policy.

Considerable excitement is created here by a rumor that Admiral Lee is ordered to make certain demands on the Spanish authorities at Havana, and in case the Spanish authorities refuse to comply, to bombard the city.

It is also reported that General Sickles is ordered home for a special conference with the President.

WASHINGTON November 28.—The international difficulties with Spain have today received the prompt attention of the government.

THE FLEET

intended for Cuban waters, to protect the consul general at Havana and the life and property of other American citizens resident there has to-day been made up under the supervision of Admiral Lee, the commander of the north Atlantic squadron, who is in Washington, and whose presence has been valuable in selecting vessels for this important emergency.

THE INSTRUCTIONS

to the commander of this fleet are fraught with the gravest consequences, and go to him with the fullest indorsement of the President and his cabinet, which was given at their meeting to-day.

IF THE CUBAN VOLUNTEERS

at Havana are not repressed by the Spanish officials, but commit outrages on the lives and property of American residents there, the officer in command of the squadron is directed to demand apology and reparation at once. If they are refused then he is instructed to open the guns of his fleet upon the city of Havana.

THAT UNSATISFACTORY CORRESPONDENCE.

For some weeks past this government and the authorities at Madrid have been in correspondence over the treatment of American citizens in Cuba, the conduct pursued towards the Cubans themselves, and the course of the Spaniards in the matter of the American vessel Hornet, which was menaced by Spanish men-of-war at Port au Prince.

THE OUTRAGES ON AMERICAN CITIZENS.

In the first case it appears by the official dispatches to the government that the more recent troubles have arisen from the outrageous conduct of the Cuban volunteers, which has resulted in compelling American citizens to leave Havana. This reached such a point that on yesterday the consul general appealed to the United States for protection and assistance. Immediate steps were taken as telegraphed last night, in response to that appeal. An armed fleet, as stated above, of four or five seas, will at once rendezvous in the harbor of Havana, the commanding officer of which has been ordered to place himself in communication with the consul general and to obey the above instructions which have been sent him.

THE FLEET.

The gunboat Nipsic is about to leave Pensacola for Havana with all possible dispatch. The Kansas, now at the Brooklyn navy yard, has been ordered to proceed at once to the same destination. The Tennessee, at Key West, has been ordered into commission also, and will join the Nipsic while the Nantasket and Shawmut are already in Cuban waters. The United States squadron in the waters about the West Indies belongs to the North Atlantic fleet under command of Rear Admiral Samuel Phillips Lee. The Severn, now at New York, having been ordered there to assist in the honors of receiving the grand duke, is the flagship of the squadron and has been ordered back to her station without unnecessary delay.

MINISTER ROBERTS RETICENT.

Senor Roberts, the Spanish minister here, was called on this evening to learn if he had any information which he could communicate relative to the condition of affairs between the United States and Spain, but his official position made him extremely reticent, though he was notable to deny the mutinous course of the Cuban volunteers at Havana. There is reason to believe that Senor Roberts has important communication with the Madrid authorities.

A CONFERENCE WITH SICKLES.

General Sickles, our minister to Spain, has been granted leave of absence and ordered to report at once to Washington for a personal conference.—*N. Y. World.*

Presidential Prospects.

The results of the elections this year hold out a rather gloomy prospect of Democratic success in the presidential election next November. The following list of the States in which elections have taken place this year, with the electoral vote of each, shows the Democratic party in such a reduced condition as to forbid even the faintest hope of electing a President of that political faith:

REPUBLICAN.		DEMOCRATIC.	
Connecticut	6	New Hampshire	5
Massachusetts	12	New Jersey	7
Rhode Island	4	Maryland	7
New York	33	Virginia	10
Pennsylvania	26	Kentucky	11
North Carolina	9	Texas	6
Ohio	21	West Virginia	5
Mississippi	7		
Illinois	16		
Maine	7		
Arkansas	5		
Wisconsin	8		
Iowa	8		
California	5		
Minnesota	4		
	171		51

This the Boston *Journal* considers a very good season's work for the Republican party, and we agree with it in opinion.—But next season's work will be better. We will hold New York and California transferred to the Republican column this year, we will add New Hampshire and New Jersey. No one but a pudblind politician will pretend to claim the vote of New Hampshire for the Democrats next year, when the fact is clear that it went that way last spring wholly in consequence of local issues. New Jersey, at the late election, gave a divided result, choosing a Democratic governor and a Republican legislature; and we put the State in the Democratic column only because the majority for Governor appears to be the larger. It is not necessary to add to this exhibit the electoral votes of the States that held their elections last year, in order to throw light on the Presidential prospects of 1872, which are sufficiently satisfactory to Republicans.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

SURROUNDED.—The St. Louis *Republican* prints editorial extracts from nearly thirty leading Democratic newspapers, in every part of the Republic, indorsing its plan of making no nomination for the Presidency, on the ground that the result of the contest of Democratic and Republican candidates would be the overwhelming triumph of the former; in which case the Democratic party, unable to survive four consecutive Presidential defeats, would disappear from the stage. At the South, it says, that policy finds more earnest advocates than elsewhere, because it is there believed that the utraism and extreme views of the Republicans may be fairly attributed to the foolish course pursued by the Democrats. The truth is, suggests the Chicago *Journal*, the old Democracy is in a sad quandary. To go ahead is sure death; to stop would be equally fatal. It is impossible to halt, but any way out. Booming cannon behind and fixed bayonets in front—with an impassable wall on either side, the prospect is certainly very forbidding. Turn as it will, the party meets the Tom Corwin greeting: "With blood, hands we welcome you to hospitable graves."

Miscellaneous News Items.

Chicago finds some trouble in readjusting its titles clear.

A ton of straw makes eight hundred and fifty pounds of paper.

Ninety-five vessels from foreign ports are on their way to Boston.

An order for 4,000 Springfield breach loaders has been received at the armory.

Savannah shipped 4,659 bales of cotton, valued at $410,418.99, to Liverpool, on Saturday.

There is more travel at present by the overland route to Oregon than at any previous time.

There were 374,700 gallons of brandy manufactured in North Carolina during the last fiscal year.

A stock company, with a capital of $40,000, is forming in Paducah, Ky., for the manufacture of tobacco.

Gen. Israel Putnam's grave in Connecticut, is totally neglected and covered with weeds and rubbish.

At a recent stylish church wedding twenty five cents admission was charged; and the proceeds given to the young couple as a bridal gift.

A Lewiston young man addressed a religious meeting, the other evening, alluded to something as "according to Hoyle."

During the past year 1,283 volumes, 1,076 pamphlets and thirty-seven maps have been added to the State Library of Massachusetts.

A magnificent solid silver composing stick is the prise offered for the best compositor at the Montreal printers' fair about to come off.

A man has been convicted, at Norristown, Pa., for stealing a danger lamp from the front of a locomotive whilst the locomotive was in motion.

A Boston firm shipped a hook and ladder carriage last week to Honolulu, Sandwich Islands, by way of the Pacific railroad to San Francisco.

Work on the Detroit tunnel is pushed forward vigorously. The interior crib is nearly completed, and the cribs will all be finished before winter.

Brick Pomeroy and Sunset Cox are the two largest contributors to the Lee monument fund in New York, though the former gave only ten dollars.

The Supreme Court of Iowa has recently decided that the law requiring punctual attendance at school is for the good of the public and must be enforced.

Mrs. Hannah B. Fowler, of Newburyport, Mass., has earned with her sewing machine in twelve years, $6,018.25, without paying a cent for repairs.

A company is being organized in New Orleans, with a capital of $500,000, to construct iron barges to transport freight from the upper Mississippi to that port.

Immigration into Kansas is rapidly increasing with each succeeding year; that for this year greatly exceeding that of any other time in the memory of the oldest inhabitant.

The lumber-mills on the Penobscot river, Maine, are preparing to shut down for the season, and some have already done so; but the planing-mills are running day and night.

A Jerseyman has invented an "endless travelling sidewalk," to supercede horse cars and omnibusses. You just step on to the moving walk and are carried as far as you want to go.

A species of sugar maple is said to have been found in the canons of Montana, and it has been ascertained that its sap is as strongly saccharine as the sap of the eastern sugar maple.

Rich silver mines have been discovered eight miles from Prescott, Arizona, and if the Apaches permit Prescott and Tucson will pour themselves out to work for the treasure.

Marriages.

FRANK—KENNEDY.—On Nov. 9th, by Rev. M. K. Foster, Mr. Daniel A. Frank, of Falls City, Nebraska, to Miss Anna R. Kennedy, of Huntingdon, Pa.

HERTZLER—HASSENPFLUG.—On November 21st, by the same, Mr. Daniel Hertzler to Miss Mary Hassenpflug, all of Huntingdon, Pa.

[Juniata county papers please copy.]

FRY—LEE.—On Nov. 27th, by the same, Mr. John H. Fry to Miss Alaretta Lee, all of Huntingdon county, Pa.

Deaths.

COVERT.—On the 28th inst., in Three Springs, Huntingdon county, Ewretta Florina, oldest daughter of N. K. and C. G. Covert, aged 15 years, 2 months and 7 days.

New Advertisements.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—

[*Estate of Benj. Stains.*]

The undersigned auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, to hear exceptions and to restate the accounts of Geo. H. Stains, late of Cromwell township, dec'd, and to make distribution, etc., hereby gives notice that he will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office, No. 303, Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa., on Tuesday, January 2, 1872, at one o'clock, p. m., when and where all persons interested may attend and be heard if they see proper to be present.

J. SYLVANUS BLAIR,
dec3, 1871. Auditor.

APPRENTICE WANTED.—I want an apprentice to learn the marble cutting, aged about 17 or 18 years, of good size; a boy that is anxious to learn, and will pay attention to his business, instead of watching the clock for the hour of quitting, can make a good bargain by calling immediately.

dec5,'71. WM. WILLIAMS.

United States Laws.

LAWS
OF THE
UNITED STATES
PASSED AT THE
FIRST SESSION OF THE FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

Convention between the United States of America and the Republic of Nicaragua. Extradition. Signed June 25, 1870; ratified April 11, 1871; ratifications exchanged June 21, 1871; proclaimed September 29, 1871.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas a Convention for the extradition of criminals between the United States of America and the Republic of Nicaragua was concluded and signed at Managua, by their respective Plenipotentiaries, on the twenty-fifth day of June, 1870; which convention, being in the English and Spanish languages, is word for word as follows:

Extradition convention between the United States of America and the Republic of Nicaragua.

The United States of America and the Republic of Nicaragua, having judged it expedient, with a view to the better administration of justice, and to the prevention of crimes within their respective territories and jurisdiction, that persons convicted of, or charged with the crimes hereinafter mentioned, and being fugitives from justice, should under certain circumstances, be reciprocally delivered up, have resolved to conclude a convention for that purpose, and have appointed as their Plenipotentiaries; the President of the United States, Charles N. Riotte, a citizen and Minister Resident of the United States in Nicaragua, the President of the Republic of Nicaragua, Mister Tomas Ayon, Minister for Foreign Relations, who, after reciprocal communication of their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following articles, viz:

ART. 1. The government of the United States and the government of Nicaragua mutually agree to deliver up persons who, having been convicted or charged with crimes specified in the following article, committed within the jurisdiction of one of the contracting parties, shall seek an asylum or be found within the territories of the other: Provided, That this shall only be done upon such evidence of criminality as, according to the law of the place where the fugitive or person so charged shall be found, would justify his or her apprehension and commitment for trial, if the crime had been there committed.

ART. 2. Persons shall be delivered up, who shall have been convicted of, or charged, according to the provisions of this convention, with any of the following crimes:

1. Murder, comprehending assassination, parricide, infanticide, and poisoning.

2. The crimes of rape, arson, piracy, and mutiny on board a ship, whenever the crew, or part thereof, by fraud or violence against the commander, have taken possession of the vessel.

3. The crime of burglary, defined to be the action of breaking and entering by night into the house of another with the intent to commit felony; and the crime of robbery, defined to be the action of feloniously and forcibly taking from the person of another, goods or money, by violence or putting him in fear.

4. The crime of forgery, by which is understood the utterance of forged papers, the counterfeiting of public, sovereign, or government acts.

5. The fabrication or circulation of counterfeit money, either coin or paper, of public bonds, bank notes, and obligations, and in general of all titles of instruments of credit, the counterfeiting of seals, dies, stamps, and marks of State and public administrations and the utterance thereof.

6. The embezzlement of public moneys, committed within the jurisdiction of either party, by public officers or depositors.

7. Embezzlement by any person or persons hired or salaried, to the detriment of their employers, when these crimes are subjected to famous punishment.

ART. 3. The provisions of this treaty shall not apply to any crime or offence of a political character, and the person or persons delivered up for the crimes enumerated in the preceding article, shall in no case be tried for any ordinary crime, committed previously to that for which his or their surrender is asked.

ART. 4. If any person, whose surrender may be claimed pursuant to the stipulations of the present treaty, shall have been arrested for the commission of offences in the country where he has sought an asylum, or shall have been convicted thereof, his extradition may be deferred until he shall have been acquitted, or have served the term of imprisonment to which he may have been sentenced.

ART. 5. Requisitions for the surrender of fugitives from justice shall be made by the respective diplomatic agents of the contracting parties, or, in the event of the absence of these from the country or its seat of government, they may be made by superior consular officers. If the person whose extradition may be asked for shall have been convicted of a crime, a copy of the sentence of the court in which he may have been convicted, authenticated under its seal, and an attestation of the official character of the judge by the proper executive authority, and of the latter by the minister of the latter or consul of the United States or of Nicaragua, respectively, shall accompany the requisition. When, however, the fugitive shall have been merely charged with crime, a duly authenticated copy of the warrant for his arrest in the country where the crime may have been committed, and of the depositions upon which such warrant may have been issued, must accompany the requisition as aforesaid. The President of the United States, or the proper executive authority in Nicaragua, may then issue a warrant for the apprehension of the fugitive, in order that he may be brought before the proper judicial authority for examining the question of extradition. If it should then be decided that, according to law and evidence, the extradition is due pursuant to this treaty, the fugitive may be given up according to the forms prescribed in such cases.

ART. 6. The expenses of the arrest, detention, and transportation of the persons claimed shall be paid by the government in whose name the requisition shall have been made.

ART. 7. This convention shall continue in force during five (5) years from the day of exchange of ratifications, but if neither party shall have given to the other six (6) months previous notice of its intention to terminate the same, the convention shall remain in force five (5) years longer, and so on.

The present convention shall be ratified and the ratifications exchanged at the capital of Nicaragua, or any other place temporarily occupied by the Nicaraguan government, within twelve (12) months, or sooner if possible.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the present convention in duplicate, and have thereunto affixed their seals.

Done at the city of Managua, capital of the Republic of Nicaragua, the twenty-fifth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and seventy, of the Independence of the United States the ninety-fourth, and of the Independence of Nicaragua the fifty-ninth.

[SEAL.] CHARLES N. RIOTTE.
[SEAL.] TOMAS AYON.

And whereas said convention as amended has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same were exchanged at Managua, on the twenty-fourth day of June last, by Charles N. Riotte, Minister Resident of the United States, and J. D. Rodriguez, Member of the Chamber of Deputies of Nicaragua, on the part of their respective governments:

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States of America, have caused the said convention to be made public, to the end of the same, and every clause and article thereof, may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this nineteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord [SEAL.] one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, and of the Independence of the United States the ninety-sixth.

By the President: U. S. GRANT.
HAMILTON FISH,
Secretary of State.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 7.]

AN ACT to create a port of delivery at Potomac, Virginia, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That all the waters, shores, bays, harbors, creeks, and inlets on the south side of the river Potomac, comprehended between Boyd's Hole and Cockpit Point, now a part of the collection district of Tappahannock, Virginia, be, and the same are hereby, annexed to the collection district of Alexandria, Virginia.

SEC. 2. That Potomac, in the State of Virginia, shall be, and is hereby, constituted and created a port of delivery within the collection district of Alexandria, and there shall be appointed, at a compensation not exceeding the rate of one thousand dollars per annum, a deputy collector of customs, to reside at said port, who shall perform such duties as may be conferred upon him, in pursuance of law, by the Secretary of the Treasury.

SEC. 3. That all acts and parts of acts establishing at Dumfries, in the collection district of Tappahannock, Virginia, a port of delivery be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

Approved, April 19, 1871.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 5.]

AN ACT relating to the harbor at Buffalo New York.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be authorized, when in his judgment he thinks it will be for the interest of the United States, to extend or continue the contract or the improvement of the harbor at Buffalo, made and entered into upon the twentieth day of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight.

Approved, April 15, 1871.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 4.]

AN ACT to amend an act entitled "An act to divide the State of Virginia into two judicial districts."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the second clause of the six hundred section of the act aforesaid, of which this act is an amendment, be amended as follows: "That the clerk of the circuit or district court of the eastern district of Virginia shall transmit the original papers and certified copies of all orders in any suit or proceeding which shall be removed for further proceedings from the eastern to the western district of Virginia as authorized by the first clause of the said sixth section of the act aforesaid, to the clerk of the court to which such suit or proceeding shall be removed, together with a statement of all costs; and all further proceedings shall be had in the court to which the same shall be removed as if the said suit or proceeding had originally been commenced therein."

Approved, April 4, 1871.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 6.]

AN ACT to authorize the payment of duplicate checks of disbursing officers.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in place of original checks issued for pensions, when lost, stolen, or destroyed, disbursing officers and agents of the United States are hereby authorized, after the expiration of six months from the date of such checks, to issue duplicate checks, and the Treasurer, assistant treasurers, and designated depositories of the United States are directed to pay such checks, drawn in pursuance of law by such officers or agents upon notice and proof of the loss of the original check or checks, under such regulations in regard to their issue and payment, and upon the execution of such bonds, with sureties, to indemnity the United States, as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe: *Provided*, That this act shall not apply to any check exceeding in amount the sum of five hundred dollars.

Approved, April 19, 1871.

New Advertisements.

IN the Court of Common Pleas of Huntingdon County.

George Crawford vs. Harriet Crawford. } No. 22, Aug. Term, 1871. In divorce.

To Harriet Crawford, respondent:

In pursuance of an order of publication in the above stated case, you are required to attend at said Court, on Monday, the 8th day of January, 18.2, to answer the complaint of the libellant, wherein he charges you with adultery, and to show cause why divorce *a vinculo matrimonii* should not be decreed.

AMON HOUCK, Sheriff.

Sheriff's office Nov29-4t.

IN the Court of Common Pleas of Huntingdon County.

Isaiah M. Nathans, vs. Anna M. Nathans. } No. 70, Aug. Term '71 In Divorce.

To Anna M. Nathans, respondent.—In pursuance of an order of publication in the above stated case, you are required to attend at said Court, on Monday, the 8th day of January 1872 to answer the complaint of the libellant, wherein he charges you with desertion, and to show cause why divorce *a vinculo matrimonii* should not be decreed.

AMON HOUCK.
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Nov.29,1871-4t.

ESTRAY COW.

Came to the residence of the subscriber, in Franklin township, on or about the middle of September last, a dark brindle cow, head almost black, legs white, about 6 years old. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away, otherwise she will be disposed of according to law.

W. D. INGRAHAM.

Nov.22.1871-3t.*

SIX REASONS WHY

You should insure in

THE PENN MUTUAL LIFE INS., CO.,

921 Cacstnut St., Philadelphia.

INCORPORATED in 1847.

Dividends paid, $1,950,000.

Losses paid, $2,000,000.

Fund Accumulated, $4,000,000

Cash Dividends declared Annually.

Income for 1870, $1,209,748.

1st. Because it is one of the oldest companies in the country, and past the day of experiments.

2d. Because it is the Only Purely Mutual Company in the State. Every policy holder is a member of the Company, entitled to all its advantages and privileges, having the right to vote at all elections for trustees, and thus has an influence in its management.

3d. Because it has the largest accumulated fund of any Life Insurance Company in the State.

4th. Because by economical management its ratio of expenses to total income is less than that of any Company in the State. (See official Insurance reports).

5th. Because it has declared *More Dividends in Number*, and of a larger average, *Percentage*, than any Company in the United States.

For example: Policy No. 16, for $5000, has been paid to the *Widow of a Philadelphia Merchant*, upon which 23 *Dividends* has been declared averaging 57 *Per Cent. Had these Dividends Been Used to Purchase Additions To This Policy*, $6046.00 *More Would Have Been Realized, Making The Policy Worth* $11,046.00.

6th. Because it is liberal in its management, prompt in its settlement, safe beyond contingency, and its rates are as low as any good company in the country.

Principal Features.—Small expenses, absolute security, large return premiums, prompt payment of losses, and liberality to the insured.

Samuel C. Huey, President,
Samuel E. Stokes, Vice-President,
John W. Horner, Asst. Vice Pres. and Actuary,
H. S. Stephens, Secretary.

R. ALLISON MILLER, Agent,
nov29- Huntingdon, Pa.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS
AT WM. MARCH & BRO.'S.

Having purchased the greatest variety of goods ever brought to Huntingdon, they are prepared to give great bargains to those who patronize their establishment. Their stock consists in part of

MUSLINS,
CALICOES,
DELAINES,
GINGHAMS,
FLANNELS, &c.,

at reduced prices. Also a choice selection of Ladies' Dress Goods.

Merinos, figured and plain; Alpacas; Mohair; all wool Delaines; Lusters, Poplins; also a complete assortment of Gentlemen's wear, such as

CLOTHS,
CASSIMERS,
SATINETTS,
JEANS,
COTTONADES,

at astonishingly low prices.

We do not consider it any trouble to show goods, and would be pleased to have the ladies and the public generally call and examine our new stock, which we are determined to sell at the lowest cash prices.

In connection with our other business we have established a first-class

LUMBER YARD,

where all kinds of lumber for building purposes can be had at reasonable rates. Boards, Lath, Shingles, &c., &c., always on hand.

GO TO THE JOURNAL OFFICE
For all kinds of printing.

Real Estate.

A FARM FOR SALE.—A tract of farm and timber land, in Oneida and Henderson townships, 2½ miles from the borough of Huntingdon, is offered for sale, on reasonable terms, containing about ONE HUNDRED ACRES, between 50 and 60 acres of which are cleared and under cultivation. The upland is of a fair grain raising quality with some fifteen acres of fine meadow bottom, and the balance is principally covered with a good quality of timber, mostly white pine and hemlock, with a good saw mill seat, and never failing water power thereon.

The improvements are a neat two-story frame house and frame stable, with other outbuildings and conveniences, and a young thriving orchard of choice fruit trees.

For further particulars, and terms of sale, inquire of the undersigned, at Huntingdon, or on the premises.

nov29-tf. R. McDIVITT.

FOR RENT OR SALE.

A first-class brick dwelling house with nine rooms, No. 524 Washington street, Huntingdon, Pa. If not sold or rented before Thursday, December 7th, it will be offered at public sale, or for rent, to the highest approved bidder, at 10 o'clock on that day. Apply to

JAMES A. BROWN,
nov29 2t. Huntingdon, Pa.

FOR SALE.—

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY CHOICE BUILDING LOTS in West Huntingdon, Pa. FIFTY of these lots will, for a short time, be offered at *low prices*, ranging from $100 to $150. *Terms easy.* Apply to or address

nov29 tf R. ALLISON MILLER.

VALUABLE FARM LAND AT PUBLIC SALE.

The undersigned, Executors of the Will of John M'Cahan, Esq., late of the borough of Huntingdon, deceased, will offer at Public Sale, at the Court House, in Huntingdon, on

Tuesday, the 9th day of January, 1872,

at ten o'clock, a. m.,

A TRACT OF LIMESTONE LAND, situate in Porter township, Huntingdon county, containing 240 acres, more or less. About 70 acres of the land are cleared, under fence, and in a pretty good state of cultivation, (now farmed by Mr. Samuel Moore,) and the remainder is well timbered, adjoining lands of George Lamp, deceased, A. P. Wilson, deceased, W. P. Orbison, Esq., Thomas Whittaker's heirs, and others. The public and leading road from Huntingdon to Hartslog Valley passes through this tract of land.

ALSO, Three adjoining Tracts of Land, situate in Porter township, containing, respectively, 164, 162 acres, warranted in the name of Wm. Smith, D. D.,