The Huntingdon Journal.

J. R. DURBORROW, - - - - - - Editor

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

Wednesday Morning, Jan. 3, 1872.

County Committee Meeting.

The Republican County Committee will meet in the Court House, at Huntingdon, on TUESDAY, the 16th day of January, 1872, (second week of court), at one o'clock, p. m.

Delegates will be elected to the next State Convention, and other business of great importance transacted.

The indications are that there will be quite a full attendance and an interesting meeting. I hope every district will be represented.

K. ALLEN LOVELL, Chm'n.

Huntingdon, Dec. 30, 1871

SILK GROWING AND WEAVING.

The soil and climate in many of the States are peculiarly adapted for the culture of silk. The mulberry tree, upon which the silk-worm feeds is indigenous, and may be found in the forests of Pennsylvania, Virginia, Ohio, Kansas, California, and in fact in nearly every section of the Union. Mulberry nurseries and orchards were successfully cultivated in Connecticut and Massachusetts, and silk goods, manufactured from native silk, were exported to England before the American Revolution. About the same period Pennsylvania, South Carolina and Georgia exported raw silk to England. The war caused the culture of silk to be neglected, and nearly half a century elapsed before it again received attention. About twenty-seven years ago, the cultivation of the mulberry and propagation of silk-worms became a wild and almost universal speculation, widening in extent until the *Morus Multicaulis* explosion prostrated the legitimate silk industry.

Since the increase of the tariff on silk goods in 1861, attention has again been drawn to the culture of silk and manufacture of silk goods. The result so far has established the fact that this industry can be made exceedingly profitable. The Hon. Elliot C. Cowden, United States Commissioner to the Paris Exposition, says in his report:

"Our country is peculiarly fitted for silk culture. Among the finest cocoons exhibited at the Exposition were specimens from California. They were perfect in form and remarkable for their white, silvery hue. The soil in the valleys of California is proverbially fertile, and mulberry trees are produced of the richest and most luxuriant growth.—Its warm, dry, equitable climate makes it vastly superior, for silk husbandry, to France or Italy."

The propagation of the silk-worm and cocoons, and the culture of silk are becoming important branches of agricultural industry in California. Mr. Heng and others are named in official reports as drawing annually over $1,000 profit per acre from farms devoted to this industry. Pennsylvania, and more than twenty other States, can do the same. Hill-sides, too steep for cereal crops, are suitable for mulberry orchards. Where the grape can ripen the mulberry will flourish. There silk-worms and cocoons may be successfully propagated, and made a source of large returns.—Silk raising should be followed in connection with the ordinary agricultural pursuits, and not as an exclusive industry, as it requires attention only during about sixty days in midsummer, when the farmer is least occupied with his other crops.

Another industry grows out of the culture of silk, and that is its manufacture into dress goods, velvets, ribbons, serges, braids, cords, trimmings, gimps, fringes, sewing silk, and mixed fabrics of silk and wool and silk and cotton. The manufacture of these goods is advancing rapidly under the protective tariff of 1861. Before the tariff on silk goods was raised, there were not fifty silk looms in the country, for the manufacture of broad silk. At the present time there are not less than a thousand silk looms in New Jersey alone; and in other sections of the country not less than three thousand more. In Patterson, N. J., alone, there are thirty establishments for manufacturing silk fabrics of almost every variety. One manufactory in Hartford, Conn., is turning out silk goods to the value of nearly three million dollars per annum. A French Colony in Franklin county, Kansas, are manufacturing superior silk velvets and ribbons, which are pronounced by St. Louis dealers equal to the best imported. M. Boissiere, the Superintendent, was a manufacturer and exporter of silks in France. Our tariff checked his exports to this country; so after two careful examinations of the Western States in person, he returned to France and exported, not his silks, but a Colony of weavers to this country. He purchased 3,200 acres of land in Kansas, put up factories, dwellings, stores, &c., and is now in full and successful operation.—Such is the perfection of his machinery that one weaver can turn out 280 yards of velvet ribbon per day. "If," says a Nebraska editor, "one such establishment can be made a success in the West, there is room for a thousand others."

We paid $33,000,000 for imported silk goods last year. If the present tariff on silk goods can be preserved for a few years longer, the culture and manufacture of silk will rank among the most important industries in the United States. We will not only meet our own demand for home consumption, but enter into competition with France and China in supplying the markets of the world with silk fabrics.

☞ JOHN W. DICKERSON, Esq., member elect of the Legislature from the Bedford and Fulton district, died, at Bedford, on Tuesday evening, the 26th ult., of consumption. Mr. Dickerson had been an invalid for some time, and was very much reduced at the time of his election. He was a young man of broad and comprehensive mind and gave great promise, but the destroyer came and he has gone to that "bourne from whence no traveller returns." A special election will have to be ordered.

☞ We had the pleasure of making the acquaintance and receiving a visit from J. F. Brown, Esq., associate editor of the Newcastle *Gazette and Democrat*. He is a most pleasant and agreeable gentleman, and gives promise of many years of usefulness. We will be gratified to see him any time he comes this way.

☞ James M. Swank, Esq., Chief Clerk of the Department of Agriculture, will accept our thanks for copies of the Monthly Reports of that Department for the months of November and December.

THE OPPOSITION TO THE PRESIDENT.

Our Washington letter details the proceedings in the United States Senate, growing out of Senator Trumbull's resolution to appoint a Star-Chamber Committee of Investigation and Retrenchment. It will be remembered that Mr. Trumbull took an active part in opposition to the impeachment and conviction of President Johnson. Since those days he has never acted in harmony with the Republican Senators. In fact his course has been so obnoxious that he is disowned by the party. His late demonstration in the Senate was not prompted by a conviction that fraud and peculation existed, but by a desire to annoy the party, harass the Administration, and defeat the re-nomination of President Grant. It has been known to the friends of the Administration at Washington for some weeks past, that a demonstration against Gen. Grant and the Government was to be made, by Trumbull and other disaffected politicians; but it was not explicitly stated in what manner the opposition would be demonstrated, or what line of action was to be pursued. Mr. Trumbull's resolution relieved the public mind from further doubt on that subject. The resolution was so extraordinary in its provisions to secure to the Committee of Investigation it called for, unusual powers and privileges, that it met at once with decided opposition. Not that any member of the Senate was averse to a most thorough investigation into the entire system of the Civil Service, and into every department of the Government. But they were opposed, and very justly, to giving any committee power to sit during the recess between each Congress, with authority to send at pleasure for persons and papers, and pry without limit into the affairs of individuals. More especially were they opposed to a committee of this kind of which Mr. Trumbull was, according to his own programme, to be the chairman, and a majority of its members to consist of Senators who were opposed to the President and the Administration.

Senator Trumbull, and the other soreheads of the Senate, fought hard for the passage of the resolution; but they were defeated by a handsome majority. A resolution was then passed calling for a committee invested with the usual powers of Senate Committees. The committee was appointed consisting of Buckingham, Pratt, Howe, Harlan, Stewart, Poole, and Bayard. A strenuous effort was then made against the composition of the committee, by Sumner and others, the object being to secure among its members the names of Trumbull and others opposed to the Administration. This effort was also met with signal defeat. But to convince the Senate and the country that there was no disposition to prevent a thorough investigation, consent was afterwards given, and authority extended to the committee, to send for persons and papers, when necessary, in pursuing legitimate investigations.

The committee contains the names of men who are unprejudiced, and who will pursue their investigations with but one object in view, that of detecting and exposing fraud wherever it may be found to exist. It will commence its labors immediately, by an examination into the alleged Custom House frauds in New York city.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

After a protracted illness which brought the royal patient to the very portals of the grave, he has so far recovered as to be declared by his physicians to be out of danger. It is currently reported on both sides of the Atlantic that the Prince's life was not at any time in danger, but that the court bulletins were exaggerated in order to create public sympathy among the subjects of the heir apparent. This is probably not the case. At least two other patients were taken down near his residence, about the same time, and died; and it is more than probable that the recovery of the royal patient is due to his youth and great physical strength. As it is, the immediate effect of his severe illness will be to create a strong reaction of public sentiment in his favor in England, which, with ordinary prudence on his part, may be made permanently useful to him during his future career.

One of the many objections to Royal etiquette is that it subjects the Prince to a life of idleness. Excepting to make a speech occasionally at a public dinner, or to take command, at long intervals, at a military review, there is no public employment, open to the Prince of Wales. He is compelled to waste his time in absolute idleness, relieved only by hours in his library or in the sports of the field. As far as usefulness to himself or to the nation is concerned, his life is a blank. Habits of idleness are formed, and when the time comes to pass through his coronation, he ascends the throne without practical or political experience. In a Republic, qualifications are taken into consideration in the selection of a chief ruler; and Sir Charles Dilke will not be slow to direct public attention to this important fact.

☞ A number of influential journals of the State are urging the pardon of Dr. Paul Schoeppe, who, it will be remembered, was convicted some two years ago, in the Cumberland county court, of the murder of Miss Steinnecke by poisoning, but whose death-warrant has never been signed.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

THE WHARTON TRIAL.

Early Girlhood of the Accused—Marriage—Widowhood—Her Alleged Victims—The Motives—The Faithful Daughter—Their Cell in the Jail—The Great Senatorial Debate.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 1, 1872.

The ancient town of Annapolis, one hour and a few minutes ride by rail from Washington, is now the centre of painful attraction, growing out of the trial of Mrs. Wharton. The Congressional recess, and absence of news in Washington, has afforded an opportunity to correspondents to visit the court-room and jail, at Annapolis, and listen to the proceedings in the trial.

In her girlhood days Miss Nugent was an attractive Philadelphia belle. She was wayward, impulsive, fond of dress, and extravagant. Her shop bills, contracted without the knowledge of her father, were unnecessarily large, but were always paid by her indulgent parent. She married a prominent officer of the U. S. Army, who has been some years dead. The widow has since lived in Baltimore, where she has always held a high social position, and was greatly respected up to the day of her arrest for the alleged murder of Gen. Ketchum. The General was an intimate friend of the accused. Some two years previous, he had advanced to Mrs. Wharton $2,600 on loan. At the time of his death he was on a visit to her, possibly to collect the interest or principal of the loan. While there he was taken suddenly sick, and after great suffering he died. The physicians then pronounced it a case of poisoning, and asked Mrs. Wharton if it was possible that her colored servants could be guilty. She said it could not have been done by them. "Then," said one of the physicians, "I hope as much may be said of the other inmates of this house." To this Mrs. Wharton replied that "if it was a case of poisoning it was done by his own hand." It has been proved in the trial that Mrs. Wharton purchased poison at the time of the General's sickness; and poison was found in his stomach and bowels after death. It was also proved that Mrs. Wharton personally prepared and gave her patient medicine on several occasions, during his illness.

The prosecution has closed its testimony, and the defence has opened its side of the case. It is manifestly evident now, that neither the jury nor the public have any doubt as to the guilt of the wretched woman. But the evidence is all circumstantial. No one could swear that they saw poison administered.

During the same week that the General was poisoned, another alleged victim was lying at the very point of death at her house, but was saved almost by miracle. Mr. Van Ness, a Baltimore banker, and her own business agent, had visited her, by invitation, on business, and while there partook of a beverage offered. He soon became sick, and grew worse until a physician and his wife were sent for. The doctor prescribed and left. When Mrs. Van Ness was preparing the medicine, Mrs. Wharton suggested that a double portion of water be put in the mixture, and only half of it be given at one time. This was done, and when the wife was about to offer her husband the second portion she tasted it and found it to have a different taste from that of the first dose. She poured it out, and found a white sediment in the bottom of the tumbler. The patient recovered:

Mrs. Wharton's son Harry, a young man of promise, died suddenly in August, 1870. His life was insured for $20,000, in favor of his mother. The insurance companies paid the amount of insurance, but afterwards had reason to suspect that all was not right, and were about to take measures to recover back the insurance. If this case had been brought to trial, it would have been proved, by the insurance companies, that Mrs. Wharton had represented to them that the son procured his insurance policy against her express wishes, and that he had always paid the premiums out of his own money. But Van Ness would have testified that he went with Harry to the company's physician, when he was examined; that the policy was taken out because Mrs. Wharton "coaxed and pursuaded" her son to do so; that Mr. Van Ness paid the policy, by order of Mrs. Wharton, out of her own funds, as he did all subsequent payments on the policy, as they became due. Hence the motive for securing the death of the son, and for getting her confidential business agent out of the way.

The note for $2,600 held by Gen. Ketchum, against the accused, has never been seen since his death. It was proved that Mrs. W. took charge of the General's clothes when he became sick, and no doubt embraced the opportunity to secure and destroy the evidence of her indebtedness.

Within a week after the death of the General Mrs. Wharton visited the family of the deceased, in Washington; shed tears of sympathy for them in their terrible bereavement, and demanded from the son $4,000 which she said she had loaned to the General, and which she was now in urgent need of, as she was about to sail, with her daughter, to Europe. The son expressed surprise, and asked how his father could be borrowing money from her, when she was $2,600 in his debt. "O, I paid that," she replied, and gave the date. The son referred to his father's books, and found a record, on the date mentioned, of a payment of interest only on the note. She finally left the son, persisting in the truth of the statement she had made, and returned to Baltimore, where she was soon afterwards arrested.

General Ketchum was a popular officer in the U. S. Army. He was over fifty years of age, hale, hearty, and physically powerful. Both the victim and the accused moved in the best circles of society, and the relations and friends are naturally in the greatest distress, increased in intensity as the trial progresses.

Mrs. Wharton's faithful daughter, Nellie, clings to her with an almost super-human affection. She is ever by her side in the dreary court room during the day, and in her desolate cell at night. The jail is an old brick building. Mrs. Wharton's cell is in the second story. It contains a few pieces of hired furniture, a wood stove, and a plain piece of carpet, thrown loosely over the stone floor. Upon the mantle, over the stove, is a bible and prayer book, and upon a trunk in a corner, are two novels, entitled, "Woven of Many Threads," and "The Young Duke," and also a set of Byron's Works. Their meals are sent in from a Restaurant; and a colored servant, also hired, goes in and puts the room in order.

THE GREAT SENATORIAL DEBATE.

The most exciting debate of the season was that in the senate over Senator Trumbull's Resolution, calling for a Committee of Investigation. The debate lasted over a week, and ended in a signal defeat for the anti administration members of the Senate and disaffected politicians generally.

It has been customary to have a "Joint" Committee of the two houses, for the purpose of attending to all cases of corruption, fraud, retrenchment, and reform. This Committee has heretofore been appointed on the same basis as all other Congressional Committees, with power to attend to such business only as might from time to time be assigned to it by Congress. Mr. Trumbull's resolution called for a special Committee of the Senate, with special and extraordinary powers, including that of investigating anything and everything they might feel disposed to overhaul, with power to sit during the Summer between the sessions of Congress, and with authority to send for persons and papers whenever it might be their pleasure to do so.

The resolution was opposed by Senators Conkling, Morton, Sherman, Edmunds, and others, on the ground that the Committee would be invested with extraordinary and unnecessary powers. A stormy debate ensued. The supporters of the resolution charged that the friends of the Administration were afraid of a thorough search for fraud. The charge was denied in the most emphatic language. Investigation was courted, but objection to the resolution was made, they said, because it was intended as a menace toward President Grant and the Administration; and it proposed to organize a Star-chamber Committee that would not scruple to push its inquiries into private affairs, where the Senate and its Committees can have no right of search.

Senator Anthony, of Rhode Island, introduced, as an amendment a resolution, to appoint a Committee of investigation, retrenchment, and reform, on the same basis as all other Committees of the Senate. Senator Sumner opposed the amendment, and was followed in the same strain by other political sore-heads. Henry Wilson contended that there was less of corruption and fraud in the civil service now than at any previous period in the history of the Government; but he would not oppose the most thorough investigation, as it would prove the fact. Mr. Anthony's resolution was carried, 35 to 22, and Mr. Trumbull's was lost.

Mr. Trumbull brought up his resolution again in a different and less objectionable form, and the opposition to it consented to adopt the clause giving power to send for persons and papers, but only "during the term of the present session of Congress.

The Committee was appointed, consisting of Buckingham, (Chairman), Pratt, Howe, Harlan, Stewart, Pool, and Bayard.

The apponents of the Administration objected to the composition of the Committee, on the ground that neither Mr. Trumbull nor any of those who supported his resolution were upon it. The debate on this point was sharp, and was continued until ten o'clock at night. The vote was then taken on the Committee as nominated, resulting in 42 for, and only one (Blair) voting against it as originally composed.

N. H. P.

Letter from New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 12, 1871.

MR. EDITOR:—After eight days sailing from New York, leaving there on the 2d inst., we reached here on the 13th. Our steamer was the "George Washington," of the Cromwell Line, Captain E. V. Gager, 1st mate, Mr. Freeman, 1st engineer, Mr. Clark. We congratulate the Company in having efficient officers—men who were always at their post of duty, ready for any service which would secure the comfort and safety of their passengers.

Our voyage began pleasantly on Saturday, the 2nd, but Sunday ushered in a very severe storm, which continued for two days. To say the ocean was rough hardly expresses its condition. One angry wave after another tossed the ship as a ball, and heavy seas rolled over our deck. On Sunday night the fog was so dense, and some of the ship's machinery getting out of order, we were compelled to stop for several hours. Sea sickness was quite an epidemic, and only one gentlemen among the cabin passengers escaped.

After Tuesday we could not have wished for pleasanter weather and finer sailing, and we had a variety of ways of passing the time.—Daring the storm, when able, the musical portion of our number sang earnestly the hymn

"I would not live always where storm," &c.

One day we had a debating society, then reading and gossipping. There never was perhaps a more lively and yet quiet set of passengers on board a ship. Among the number who contributed so much to our enjoyment, we would not forget to mention Mr. G. B. Kerper of Big Cove Tannery, Mr. Mosses, of New York, and Miss Kendall, of Texas. If Miss K. is a representative of Texan beauty and intelligence some of our party think they will not look further in search of a wife.

We saw no land until December 7th, when the Florida coast came in view. First came the sand banks and then the pines. Thermometer 80° at 2 P. M. To-day we caught a Horse Mackerel three feet long, weighing 12 pounds when dressed. At 4 P. M. we passed the Florida Cape, and the Captain pointed out the different points of interest, and among them were the wreckers, who were watching for vessels in distress. No overcoats are needed here, and one can sleep comfortably with an open window and without a blanket. We average about 225 miles per day.

We spent December 8th and 9th sailing through the Gulf of Mexico, and on Saturday night we took on an ocean pilot and then passed over the bar into the Mississippi river, changing pilots again, we started up the river to New Orleans, a distance of 110 miles. We reached the city at 11 A. M., on Sunday, but only for our diary we would not have known it, as the noise and confusion on the streets, and the theatres as well as churches being open, made it seem more like a week day.

New Orleans has a large foreign element.—We meet people of every nation. The Chinese have a large representation, and I visited one of their stores. A large proportion of the people here are "fast," and live very superficial lives. There is a great deal of show and gaiety on the surface, but beneath we see the sad results of living in restaurants, drunkenness and gambling. Lotteries are a legalized institution, and every grocery is also a liquor store. Although the business streets are generally narrow, yet Canal—the Chestnut street of New Orleans—is a grand avenue, being nearly twice the width of Market street, Philadelphia. The weather is mild, trees are covered with leaves, the grass looks green, and one from the North can hardly realize it as the middle of winter. The Planters now are busy gathering in their cotton crop, and oranges are coming into market quite freely. The orange is generally sold at the beginning of the season, so that the Planter has nothing to do with its disposal when ripe.

I conversed to day with Captain Armstrong, at whose house Mace, the pugilist, trained for a week before the fight took place. His account of his walking thirty miles a day, of the various exercises, of his care in eating, show a patience and discipline worthy of a better cause.

To morrow I start for Galveston, Texas, and you may hear from me again. L.

The New Attorney General.

Hon. Geo. H. Williams, of Oregon, who has just been appointed Attorney General of the United States, in place of Amos T. Akerman, resigned, was born on March 23, 1833, in Columbia county, New York, and received an academical education. He studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1844, and then removed to Iowa, where, in 1847, he was elected Judge of the First Judicial District of that State. In 1853 he was appointed Chief Justice of Oregon Territory, and in 1857 was re-appointed to that position, but subsequently resigned. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of Oregon, and in 1864 was elected Senator from that State for the term commencing March 4, 1871. On February 9, 1871, he was appointed one of the five Commissioners on the part of the United States to the Alabama claims, and yesterday his name was sent into the U. S. Senate for conformation as Attorney General. George H. Williams was originally a Democrat, but abandoned that organization in 1860 and joined the Republican party. While a member of the U. S. Senate he introduced and was instrumental in the passage of the measure known as the "Tenure of Office" bill, and the "Military Reconstruction" act. He was a member of several important committees, and also of the special committee appointed to accompany the remains of President Lincoln to Springfield, Illinois. Mr. Williams is an accomplished lawyer, and a logical and impressive speaker, and is in every way qualified to fill the position of Attorney General.

The Ku-Klux Trial.

Reverdy Johnson, in an argument in behalf of the Ku Klux, at Columbia, on Monday, the 18th ult, used the following extraordinary language toward his own clients, reported *Verbatim:*

"Neither my distinguished friend, Mr Stanbury, nor myself are here to defend or justify or palliate any outrages that may have been perpetrated in your State by the association of Ku-Klux. I have listened with horror to some of the testimony which has been brought before you. The outrages proved have been shocking to humanity; they admit neither of justification nor excuse; they violate every obligation which law and nature impose upon them. These men appear to have been alike insensible to the obligations of humanity and religion, but the day will come, however, if it has not already arrived, when they will deeply lament it. Even if justice should not overtake them, there is another tribunal from which there is no escape. It is their own concience, that tribunal which sits in the breast of every living man, and that still small voice that thrills through the heart,—the voice of concience—the voice of God. And if it has not already spoken to them in tones which have waked them up in the enormity of their conduct, I trust in the mercy of heaven that a voice will speak before they shall be called to the dread tribunal to account for their transactions in this world."

☞ At least one-third of the inhabitants of Massachusetts are Roman Catholics

Tweed Missing.

Intense excitement followed the announcement made exclusively in yesterday's TRIBUNE, that William M. Tweed had escaped from the Sheriff, who was about to arrest him on the order of Terence Farley, one of the bondsmen, and was a fugitive from justice, skulking in some out of the way place in the city. The Sheriff's office was besieged at an early hour by eager reporters of afternoon papers anxious to confirm the startling intelligence, and by others from the several morning papers which did not publish the news as anxious to disprove the circumstantial story as related. It was denounced by the latter class of journalists as without foundation in truth, but soon after the Sheriff and his Chief Deputy reacted their offices the statement was confirmed in every particular.

Additional facts not in the possession of THE TRIBUNE reporters on Tuesday night have been obtained which establish that Tweed contemplated flight at a very early hour of the morning. His intention was suspected, and though the Sheriff, for reasons of his own, declines to admit as much, is certain that the great criminal was "piped" or watched all through Christmas and the day following up to the time of his disappearance. Tweed himself suspected that he was dogged and vainly endeavored, on leaving his residence in a close carriage at 8 o'clock in the morning, to avoid the Deputy Sheriff who, in a coupe, followed him through his circuitous route. He passed through several streets at a very rapid pace, evidently intending to mislead the Deputies as to his destination, but he was finally tracked to No. 84 Duane st., where Deputy Sheriff Roland was set to watch him. It was from this place that he escaped, by going through back lots and alley-ways, as stated, woile the deputy watched in front. It is supposed the carriage picked him up on the street in the rear of his office and quickly drove away with him.

After leaving his office in Duane-st., Tweed drove in his carriage, with the curtains drawn down so as to effectually conceal the occupant, to the stable of Mr. Butts, at the corner of Bayard and Elizabeth-sts. when the carriage stopped inside the stable, and with as much alacrity as the small door and the corpulence of the man would allow, Mr. Tweed alighted. As the person who witnessed this incident, and who described it to the reporter, said, "the old man acted smart, but looked pretty bad." Mr. Tweed went up-stairs into the room over the stable, and remained there half an hour. Meanwhile the carriage which took him was dismissed, and another close vehicle was made ready. This Mr. Tweed entered, and with the curtains drawn down, the carriage was driven rapidly away, but what was its destination only Mr. Tweed's intimates know.

Early yesterday morning, Richard and William M. Tweed, jr., called on Sheriff Brennan and assured him that their father had not fled the city, and had no intention of running away; but although they said that they had just left him, they failed to inform the Sheriff of his hiding place. The result of this conversation are hinted at in the statement of Terence Farley, published elsewere. The person who it is said has consented to go on Tweed's bond is his brother Richard.

Mr. Brennan admitted that he did not know where Mr. Tweed was, but expressed his confidence in the assurance of Mr. Tweed's sons that their father would be forthcoming shortly. Notwithstanding this, Deputy-Sheriff Judson Jarvis and another officer in the interest of Mr Farley searched for Mr. Tweed, but failed to find him, and up to an early hour this morning nothing was known of his place of concealment by the pursuers. Sheriff Brennan says that until Mr. Farley surrenders Mr Tweed's person, will be held responsible for the amount for which he became Mr. Tweed's surety.—*N. Y. Tribune, 28th ult.*

Marriages.

BRENNEMAN—BYLES.—In Juniata twp., on the 17th ult., by A. B. Shenefelt, Esq., Mr. Jeremiah Brenneman to Miss Mary Ann Byles.

TAYLOR—EVANS.—On the 21st of December, by the Rev. J. P. Long, Mr. James P. Taylor to Miss Sarah Jane Evans, all of Troughereek Valley.

SHAWLEY—WALL.—On the 12th of October, by James Hamilton, Esq., Mr. John Shawley to Miss Louisa Wall, all of West township.

TREWARTHA—TEMPLETON.—On the 26th of December, in Orbisonia, Pa., by Rev. W. R. Whitney, Rev. John Trewartha to Miss Kezia Templeton.

CHAPIN—CREVELING.—On the 27th of November, near Jonestown, in Cumberland county, by Rev. S A. Creveling, Mr. James Chapin, of Luzerne county, to Miss Sarah E. Creveling, sister of the officiating minister.

BARTON—McCLURE.—On the 14th of December, near East Waterford, by Rev. S. A. Creveling, Mr. D. W. Barton to Miss Mary S. McClure, both of Tuscarora Valley.

KELLEY—GIFFORD.—On the 21st of December, by Rev. W. R. Whitney, Mr. Isaac C. Kelley, of Cromwell twp., to Miss Mary Josephine Gifford, of Shirley twp.

RIFFLE—MORGAN.—On the 26th of December, in Shirleysburg, Pa., by Rev. W. R. Whitney, Mr. John Riffle to Miss Mary S. Morgan, all of Shirley twp.

BRODBECK—HICKS.—On the 26th of December, in Shirleysburg, Pa., by Rev. W. R. Whitney, Mr. Jacob Brodbeck, of Orbisonia, to Miss Louie Hicks, of Cromwell twp.

McCARTNEY—HOFFMAN,—On the 4th of December, in Huntingdon, by Peter Swoope, Esq., Mr. John McCartney to Miss Mary Hoffman.

ANDERSON—McCALL.—On the 12th of December, in Huntingdon, by Peter Swoope, Esq. Mr. Thomas Andrews to Miss Sarah McCall, all of Penn twp.

PARK—ANDERSON.—On the 12th of December, in Huntingdon, by Peter Swoope, Esq. Mr. Thomas W. Park, of Juniata twp., to Miss Anna B. Anderson, of Penn tp.

KISTLER—SWOYER.—On the 19th inst., by Rev. D. P. Rosenmiller, of Lancaster, Rev. John Kistler, pastor of the Lutheran church at Water Street, Huntingdon county, to Miss Sarah Swoyer, of Newville, Cumberland county.

KYPER—RAMEY.—On the 28th of December, by Rev. J. Kistler, Mr. George W. Kyper to Miss Abbie S. Ramey, both of Sinking Valley.

Deaths.

HAMER.—On the 31 of December, 1871, Mr. Samuel Hamer, aged 21 years, 8 months and 4 days.

BUMGARTNER.—On the 11th inst., in Union twp., after a brief illness, Elizabeth, wife of Daniel Bumgartner, aged 52 years, 2 months and 19 days.

New Advertisements.

THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the East Broad Top Railroad and Coal Company and the election of a President and Board of Directors will be held at No. 520 Walnut street, Philadelphia, on Monday, the 8th day of January, at 11 o'clock, a. m.

WM. A. INGHAM, President.

jan3'72

FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

Huntingdon, January 2, 1872.

The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, on Tuesday, the 9th day of January, 1872, between the hours of 10 o'clock, a. m. and 4 o'clock, p. m.

GEO. W. GARRETTSON, Cashier.

jan3-1t

FARM FOR SALE.—The undersigned will sell, at private sale, their farm, situate in Union twp., Huntingdon county, Pa., two miles north of Calvin, containing 400 acres, more or less, 100 acres cleared, and under fence, the remainder well timbered, having thereon a good dwelling house, 22x28 feet, a bank barn, 42x74 feet, and all the necessary outbuildings. The buildings are all in good repair. There is also a good saw mill, and an orchard of choice fruit, which seldom fails bearing. There is timber enough on this tract to pay the cost of it. The farm can be conveniently divided, with an abundance of spring water over it. Persons wishing to purchase will lose a bargain if they fail to call. This is the best stock farm in the county.

C. & J. HUTREN, Colfax, P. O.

jan3-3t.*

New Advertisements.

ESTRAY—A stray Ball came to the residence of the subscriber, in Shirley township, some time in June, a Brindle Ball with white face, rising two years old. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be disposed of according to law.

GEO. W. SHAVER.

jan3-3t.

NOTICE.—The partnership between Isenberg & Knode, of the borough of Alexandria, Coach Makers, is this day, (Dec. 19, 1870), dissolved by mutual consent. The firm books have been placed in the hands of Geo. B. Young, Esq., for collection. All persons indebted to said firm, or having claims against said firm, will call upon the said Geo. B. Young immediately and settle their accounts.

J. MILLER ISENBERG, DANIEL P. KNODE.

jan2-3t.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of Fi. Fa., to me directed, I will expose to public sale, at the Court House, in Huntingdon, on Monday, January 22, 1872, at 1 o'clock, p. m., the following real estate, to wit:

All that certain messuage and lot of ground, lying and being in the Borough of Alexandria, fronting 63½ feet on the south side of Main street, and extending back at right angles thereto to lot of R. C. Medill, adjoining lot of Joseph Piper on the west, and lot of Samuel Tanner, on the east, having thereon erected a brick blacksmith shop and wagon maker shop with the appurtenances.

AMON HOUCK, Sheriff.

Jan. 3.]

LIST OF LETTERS REMAINING in the Post Office, at Huntingdon, Pa., January 1, 1872, when called for say "advertised" and give date.

Coonlows, Aug.	Lamb, Henry
Corbin, Maggie D.	Manlorf, Levi
Disard, M. J.	Michener, Jesse
Drower, H. F.	Silleubarger, John
Herzog, Andreas	Smultz, Benj.
Harry, Christ.	Swoope, A. W (2)
Hazzard, G. U.	Stoniker, Annie
Kerbaugh, Justis	Spangley, John
Kelley, Ann	Weston, Rachael
Lewis, A. L.	Wilson, Anthony.
Kirkwood, Aurtha	

BRICE X BLAIR, Postmaster.

VICK'S FLORAL GUIDE FOR 1872.

The First Edition of Two Hundred Thousand copies just published. It is elegantly printed on fine tinted paper, in Two Colors, and illustrated with over Three Hundred Engravings of Flowers and Vegetables, and

TWO COLORED PLATES.

The most beautiful and instructive Catalogue and Floral Guide in the world—112 pages, giving thorough directions for the culture of Flowers and Vegetables, ornamenting grounds, making walks, &c.

A Christmas present for my customers, but forwarded to any who apply by mail, for Ten Cents, only one-quarter the cost. Address,

JAMES VICK, Rochester, N. Y.

jan3-

NOTICE:—

HUNTINGDON BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION NEW SERIES.

At a recent meeting of the directors of said Association, it was resolved that a new series of stock be issued, *provided a subscription of three hundred shares be procured.* Under this resolution persons desiring to become members of the Association can do so upon payment of one dollar monthly on each share of stock subscribed.

The original stock is now worth thirty dollars per share.

The following named persons are authorized to secure subscriptions:

W. Buchanan, at Buchanan & Allison's stove and tin store, Huntingdon.
M. M. McNeil, at Prothonotary's office.
Hugh Lindsay, at *Globe* office.
John Reed, at Reed's Drug store.
P. M. Lytle, at office of P. M. & M. S. Lytle.
John K. Thompson, at Birmingham.
John P. Marclay, at Spruce Creek.
David Henderson, at Alexandria.
Rev. M. L. Smith, at Petersburg.
Rev. John Moorhead, at Mount Union.
Rev. Wm. Gwinn, at Manor Hill.

S. B. CHANEY, Pres't.,
P. M. LYTLE, Sec'y. [jan3-72.tf

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR

10 Years of a Public Test

Has proved

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR

To have more merit than any similar preparation ever offered the public.

It is rich in the medicinal qualities of Tar, and unequaled for diseases of the Throat and Lungs, performing the most remarkable cures.

Coughs, Colds, Chronic Coughs.
It effectually cures them all

Asthma and Bronchitis.
It has cured so many cases it has been pronounced a specific for these complaints.

For Pains in Breast.
Side or Back,
Gravel or Kidney Disease,
Disease of the Urinary Organs,
Jaundice or any Liver Complaint,
It has no equal.

It is also a superior Tonic,
Restores the Appetite,
Strengthens the System,
Restores the weak and Debilitated,
Causes the Food to Digest,
Removes Dyspepsia and Indigestion,
Prevents Malarous Fevers,
Gives tone to your system.

TRY DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR.

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR
Has proved itself in thousand of cases capable of curing all diseases of the Throat and Lungs.

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR
Cures all Chronic Coughs, and Coughs and Colds, more effectually than any other remedy.

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR
Has cured cases of Consumption pronounced incurable by physicians.

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR
Has cured so many cases of Asthma and Bronchitis that it has been pronounced a specific for these complaints.

PURIFY YOUR BLOOD

DR. CROOK'S COMPOUND

SYRUP OF POKE ROOT.

Wherever Poke Root grows, it has a local reputation as a Blood Purifier, and for the cure of Rheumatism. With all this local reputation, and the praise of distinguished Physicians, (Drs. Coe, Lee, King, Wilson, M. Hunt, Griffits, Copland and others,) who have tested its medical powers; it has been neglected by the profession at large, as much through a want of a proper appreciation of its merits, as a knowledge of the proper way to prepare it for medicinal use. Dr Oliver Crook, (a physician who devotes his entire time to the duties of his profession), has fully tested the active medicinal qualities of Poke Root during the last 25 years, and unhesitatingly pronounces it to have NONE EQUAL—for diseases depending on a depraved condition of the blood,—than any and all other articles named in the Materia Medica. Under his instructions our Chemists have combined the active medicinal qualities of Poke Root with the best Tonic Preparation of Iron, and we offer this preparation to the public under the above name.

October 4, 1871-1y.

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 up land 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.

New Advertisements.

PROCLAMATION—Whereas, by a precept to me directed, dated at Huntingdon, the 25th day of Nov., A. D., 1871, under the hands and seals of the Hon. David Clarkson and Anthony J. Beaver, Associate Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, Over and Terminer, and general jail delivery of the county of Huntingdon, justices assigned, appointed to hear, try and determine all and every indictments made or taken for or concerning all crimes, which by the laws of the State are made capital, or felonies of death and other offences, crimes and misdemeanors, which have been or shall hereafter be committed or perpetrated, for crimes aforesaid—I am commanded to make public proclamation throughout my whole bailiwick, that a Court of Oyer and Terminer, or Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions will be held at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon, on the second Monday (and 8th day) of JAN., 1872, and those who will prosecute the said prisoners, be then and there to prosecute them as it shall be just, and that all Justices of the Peace, Coroner and Constables within said county, be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock, a. m., of said day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations and remembrances, to do those things which to their offices respectively appertain.

Dated at Huntingdon, the 13th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one and the 96th year of American Independence.

AMON HOUCK, Sheriff.

PROCLAMATION—Whereas, by a precept to me directed by the Judges of the Common Pleas of the county of Huntingdon, bearing test the 25th day of Nov., A. D., 1871, I am commanded to make public proclamation throughout my whole bailiwick, that a Court of Common Pleas will be held at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon, on the 3d Monday, (and 15th day,) of JAN., A. D., 1872, for the trial of all issues in said Court which remain undetermined before the said Judges, when and where all jurors, witnesses, and suitors, in the trials of all issues are required.

Dated at Huntingdon, the 13th day of Dec., in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one and the 96th year of American Independence.

AMON HOUC