The Huntingdon Journal.

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

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

Wednesday Morning, Jan. 31, 1872.

☞ The Spanish Ministry have again resigned, and turned their portfolois over to the King.

☞ Secretary Robeson was married in Washington, on the 23d, to Mrs. Aulick, of that city.

☞ Another great snow storm has blocked the Pacific trains on both sides of the Rocky Mountains.

☞ Senator Morton and a majority of the Senate are in favor of adjourning Congress on the 29th of May.

☞ The Kentucky House of Representatives have voted the repeal of the law making insanity a cause for divorce.

☞ According to the St. Paul *Daily Press*, General Hancock refuses to be the Democratic candidate for President.

☞ The Report of the Committee on the Ku Klux outrages is in the hands of the printer, and will be ready for distribution in a few days.

☞ The Patent Office is self-sustaining. By the report just issued, it is stated that the receipts for 1871 were $678,716,46, and expenses $562,091,64.

☞ Persons desiring legislation during this session should forward their bills and petitions at once. The Legislature is likely to adjourn much sooner than usual

☞ The Democrats of the Bedford and Fulton district have nominated George A. Smith, Esq., of McConnellsburg, for Legislature. This is an excellent nomination.

☞ The Republican State Central Committee, at its meeting, at Harrisburg, on Thursday last, resolved to hold the Republican State Convention on the 10th of April next.

☞ There was a great rain storm in England on the 23d and 24th. The smaller streams and the Thames overflowed their banks and much damage was done to property.

☞ The Governor's reception, given to the members of the Legislature and their friends and the members of the Editorial Association, on last Thursday night, was a brilliant affair.

☞ A large portion of Mexico is in revolt against the Jaurez Government, and the number of popular Generals and prominent statesmen joining the revolutionists is daily increasing.

☞ In New York the Superior Court has decided the cases of Tweed and Connolly, affirming the decisions of the Special Term, as to the bail, and ordering the arrests with costs.

☞ Gen. Lane has introduced the Ohio liquor law into the House of Representatives and will press its passage. The General is a very careful and attentive member and a through-going temperance man.

☞ The Republicans of Bedford county have decided upon Geo. S. Mullin, for Assembly. This is a capital selection. The Captain is a very popular man and will make a very heavy poll. Republicans, elect him.

☞ We neglected, last week, to state that our cotemporary, Col. McCrum, popped in upon us and illuminated our sanctum with his pleasant countenance. He assures us that the *Tribune* is all O. K. and that it enjoys a hearty prosperity.

☞ In London a mass meeting in support of Sir Charles Dilks, is advertised for the 5th February, the day before Parliament meets, of which he is a member.—There being no hall considered large enough, the meeting will be held in Trafalgar Square.

☞ The Editorial Convention, which assembled at Harrisburg, on last Thursday, was well attended, and was much more practical than any former similar assembly. We had the pleasure of meeting quite a number of editorial friends. A Summer excursion was resolved upon and the officers directed to choose the route.

☞ Thiers did resign, but has been importuned and has consented to remain, at least for the present, at the head of the Government. He recommended, but the Assembly refused to vote, a tax on raw materials. Hence the difficulty. Without Thiers the Government would fall to pieces, and he is 75, and cannot lead them long.

☞ The Rothschilds and other prominent bankers have arranged to make a thirty years loan to France to pay immediately the three millards of the indemnity due to Germany in 1874. This will relieve France from the annoyance of German soldiers upon her territory. The Government monopoly on tobacco is the basis of security to be given.

☞ The Judiciary Committee of the Senate have made a report upon the petition of Susan B. Anthony and other women, claiming the right to vote under the 14th and 15th Amendments. The Committee unanimously report that the Amendments do not confer the right of suffrage on females, the power of the States to exclude women from voting being introduced by those amendments, and indeed recognized by the 15th Amendment.

☞ It will be bad for the future of our country to know that Washington, the Metropolitan City of the Nation, and which should be a model of integrity and economy in its officials, is said to be copying after New York in extravagance, mismanagement, and the accumulation of an enormous debt. The new government of the District has been only seven months in existence, and already a Committee of Congress is empowered to investigate the charges of corruption preferred in a petition presented to Congress, signed by a thousand of the taxpaying citizens.

WHAT THE JAPANESE ARE DOING.

We are enthusiastic not only for the advancement of our own country in all that is great and good, but for that of all other nations and people on the face of the globe. It is with a two-fold pleasure, therefore, that we have perused the speech of Ito at San Francisco, and now present it to our readers.

The Japanese Embassy visited the public schools and telegraph office, and exhibited great interest. At the banquet in San Francisco at the Grand Hotel 200 plates were laid, and the tickets were sold at $25 each. Iwakura occupied the centre of the table, with Minister De Long, and the state and federal officers were grouped around him. After toasts to the President and to the Tenno of Japan, Iwakura made a short address in the Japanese language. The most important speech of the evening, as foreshadowing the future policy of Japan, was made in English by Governor Ito, in response to the toast: "Our distinguished guests from San Francisco," as follows:

"Gentlemen: Being honored by your kind generosity, and glad to express to you, and through you to the citizens of San Francisco, our heartfelt gratitude for the friendly reception which has everywhere greeted the embassy since its arrival in your state, and especially for the marked compliment paid this evening to our nation, this is perhaps a fitting opportunity to give a brief and reliable outline of many improvments being introduced into Japan. Few but native Japanese have any correct knowledge of our country's internal condition. Friendly intercourse with the treaty powers has been maintained, first among which was the United States, and the good understanding on the part of our people has increased our financial relations. Our mission, under special instructions from his Majesty, the Emperor while seeking to protect the rights and interests of our respective nations, will seek to unite them more closely in future. I am convinced that we shall appreciate each other more when we know each other better. By reading, hearing and by observation in foreign lands, our people have acquired a general knowledge of the constitutions, habits and manners as they exist in most foreign countries. Foreign customs are generally understood throughout Japan to-day, and it is the earnest wish of both our government and people to strive for the highest point of civilization enjoyed by the most enlightened countries. Looking to this end, we have adopted their military, naval, scientific and educational institutions, and knowledge has flowed to us freely in the wake of foreign commerce. Although our improvement has been rapid in material civilization, the mental improvement of our people has been far greater. Our wisest men, after a careful observation, agree on this opinion. While held in absolute obediance by despotic sovereigns through many thousand years our people knew no freedom or liberty of thought. With our material improvements they learned to understand their rightful privileges, which, for ages, had been denied them. Civil war was but a temporary result. Our daimios magnanimously surrendered their principalities, and their voluntary action was accepted by the general government. Within a year the feudal system, firmly established many centuries ago, has been completely abolished without firing a gun or shedding a drop of blood. These wonderful results have been accomplished by the united action of the government and people, now pressing jointly forward in the peaceful path of progress. What country in the middle ages broke down its feudal system without war? These facts assure us that the mental change in Japan exceed even the material improvements. By the education of our women we hope to ensure greater intelligence in future generations, and with this in view our maidens have already commenced to come to you for their education. Japan cannot claim originality as yet, but will aim to exercise practical wisdom by adopting the advantages and avoiding the errors taught her by the history of those enlightened nations whose experience is her teacher. Scarcely a year ago I examined minutely the educational system of the United States, and while in Washington received most valuable assistance from the distinguished officers of your Treasury Department. Every detail learned was faithfully reported to my government, and the suggestions then made have been adopted, and some of them are now in practical operation in the department of public works, now under my administration. The progress has been satisfactory. Railroads are being built, both in the eastern and western portions of the empire. Telegraph wires are stretching over many hundred miles of our territory, and nearly one thousand miles will be completed within a few months. Lighthouses now line our coasts, and our ship-yards are active. All these assist our civilization, and we fully acknowledge our indebtedness to you and other foreign nations. Our greatest hope is to return from this mission laden with results valuable to our beloved country, and calculated to advance permanently her material and intellectual condition. While in duty bound to protect the rights and privileges of our people, we shall aim to increase our commerce, and by corresponding increase of our population, hope to create a healthy basis for this greater activity. As distinguished citizens of a great commercial nation, prepared for business, and desirous of participating in the new commercial era dawning auspiciously upon the Pacific, Japan offers you her hearty co-operation. Your modern inventions and results of accumulating knowledge, enable you to see and do more in a day's than our fathers accomplished in a year's time, so condensed with precious opportunities we can ill afford to lose. Japan is anxious to press forward. The red disc in the centre of our national flag shall no longer appear like a wafer over a sealed empire, but henceforth be in fact what it is intended to be—the noble emblem of the rising sun, moving onward and upward amid the enlightened nations of the world.

☞ Senator Petrekin has read in place the following highly important bills:

"An act extending the provisions of an act for the better securing the payment of the wages of labor in certain counties of this commonwealth, Approved the 30th of March, 1859, to the county of Huntingdon."

This act gives a preference of $100 to any miner or laborer in case his employer, engaged in manufacturing or mining, is sold out by execution.

"An act to secure the payment of the wages of labor in lawful money and to prohibit the pass book and order system."

This bill strikes at the company stores, inflicts severe penalties for paying miners and laborers at mines and iron works in anything but money, and declares contracts for paying wages in anything but money void.

"An act relating to the publication of legal advertisements in the several counties of this commonwealth."

"An act to enable Adam Warfel and James Oatenkirk, collectors of taxes in Brady township, to collect certain unpaid taxes."

NO LIQUOR ON ELECTIONS DAYS.

On last Thursday morning the bill to prevent the sale of intoxicating drinks on election days, was called up in the house. Mr. McJunkin had the Bill amended as follows:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That from and after the passage of this act, it shall not be lawful for any person in this Commonwealth, whether licensed or unlicensed, to buy, sell or give away to be used as a drink, any spiritous or malt liquors, wine or cider, or any substance containg alchol, on any part of any day set apart for any general or special election, by the citizens in or within any precinct, ward, township, county or other election district or division in or within this Commonwealth.

SEC. 2. Any person violating any of the provisions of the first section of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be subject to imprisonment in the jail of the proper county for a term of not more than one hundred days, and in addition to the above shall also be subject to a fine of not more than five hundred dollars and costs, at the discretion of the court.

On suspending the rule (which prohibits the reading of bills twice on the same day) in order that the bill might be passed finally by the House.

The yeas and nays were required by Mr. Latta and Mr. Meek, and were as follow, viz:

YEAS—Messrs. Albright, Ballantine, Beardslee, Black, Bomberger, Bowman, Bright, Brockway, Brunges, Buck, Cooper, Daniels, Dartt, Delacy, Dougherty, Ely, Fleeger, Fox, Gatchell, Gilfillan, Gleason, Gray, Greenawalt, Griffiths, Guss, Hancock, Henry, Hewitt, Hunsecker, Keech, Labar, Lamon, Lane, Lawshe, Letherman, Levering, Lusk, M'Junkin, M'Mullin, Mahon, Mickey, Millar, Mitchell (Mifflin) Mitchell (Tiogo) Moore, Morford, Newsbaker, Noyes, Peisert, Porter, Potts, Prizer, Quigley, Rogers (Erie), Rogers (M'Kean) Sanner, Schminkey, Shortt, Shuler, Smith, (Philadelphia), Starr, Strock, Uhler, White, Wilcox, Williams, Wilson, and Elliott, *Speaker*—68.

NAYS—Messrs. Beach, Burkholder, Conrad, Darrah, Edwards, Fetter, Harvey, Keffer, King, Koons, Latta, Lawson, M'Gowan, Magee, Meek, Morris, Pursell, Ross, Sample, Taylor, and Woolever,—21.

So the question was determined in the affirmative, and the bill passed finally.

This we consider a very wise and judicious measure and we hope the Senate will display the same promptness in passing it.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

The British Free Trade Petitions in Congress—Woman Suffragists—The Senate Apportionment Bill—Mrs. Wharton Acquitted—No Assistant Secretary of State—More "Ring" Rascalities.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 29, 1872.

FREE TRADE PETITIONS.

The Senate is almost literally flooded with free trade petitions. Judging from their numbers the spectator might be led to believe that the country had suddenly become converted to free trade doctrines, and were anxious to undo the protectionist errors of the past. But the Senate, or at least that portion of its members who have the interests of the country at heart, see through the movement, and know its source. It was well said by Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, that he "had great respect for the spontaneous petitions of the people, but these were merely the responses to the efforts of a British Free Trade League in New York, and did not deserve much weight." Many of the names are, to all appearance, in the same hand writing, and it was noted in the Senate, and the fact was stated, that "there was a great similarity in the appearance of all the petitions." Even the envelopes in which they reached the Senate were alike, and came evidently from the League, together with the printed forms of the petitions. The League has agents and lecturers employed in all sections of the country, and particularly in the West. The petitions are forwarded to these, with instructions to get the forms filled up and names attached. Now we know that there are thousands of people in the country who have little or no knowledge of the difference between free trade and protection. They have never given the subject a thought, and are ready to sign a petition for free trade or for protection, whenever asked to do so. This is the element in our population upon which these British free trade agents are operating. The committee to which all these petitions are referred understand perfectly the whole movement, and this labor of the free traders will have about as much influence upon them, and upon Congress, as the gentle zephyrs of the Nile have upon the pyramids of Egypt.

WOMAN SUFFRAGISTS.

Another popular delusion with which Congress is annoyed, is the Woman Suffrage agitation. A few days ago a delegation of female suffragists presented to Gen. Butler a petition signed by 35,000 women in all parts of the country, praying the right of suffrage, with the request that he present the same to the House. The delegation consisted of Mrs. Dr. Lockwood and husband, Dr. Mary Walker, Mrs. I. B. Hooker, Miss Laura De Force Gordon, Mrs. Tibbetts, Mrs. Gage, Mrs. F. M. Kelly, Mrs. Kelsey, Mrs. Selina R. Kenyons, Dr. J. C. Wright, Mrs. M. C. Page, Miss Osborn, and others. Gen. Butler received the delegation in the room of the Judiciary Committee. Dr. Lockwood introduced his wife, and she presented the petition to Gen. Butler, saying they had come to him on behalf of the women of the country, asking his protection in their inalienable rights of citizenship. He had been the champion of the oppressed, and was one of the great rocks upon which the rebellion split. To him they looked to marshal their forces and lead them on to victory. Like Paul, they come pleading their cause, and entrusted their petition to him. The names to it were from every state, and came in spontaneously; others were being received now at the rate of 500 per day.

Gen. Butler, in reply, said he accepted the duty imposed upon him, a duty which every representative owes to every citizens of the Republic. He would present the petition, and endeavor to carry forward its objects. Like all great reforms, it began humble, but it would grow until it overshadowed the Republic. The women of America have only to demand the right of voting and it would surely come, though it might not be immediately. The fact that 35,000 names were attached to this petition, showed that earnest efforts in the cause were being made. Let this petition be followed by thousands of others. He returned his thanks to the ladies, and announced that he would present the petition in the House immediately after the expiration of the morning hour which he did, and the petition was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The greatest glory of women, on this side of the silent tomb, is to preside successfully within her own mansion, and over her own "household gods." Doing this, with true womanly sweetness and fidelity, will give her an influence over the next generation that she seems to have lost in the present.

THE SENATE APPORTIONMENT BILL.

The apportionment bill under the census of 1870 of representatives in Congress from states now in the Union, passed by the House December 14, 1871, was reported by the Senate Judiciary Committee considerably modified. The bill, as it passed the House, provides that from and after March 3d, 1873, the House of Representatives shall be composed of 283 members, to be apportioned among the states, instead of 243, as at present. The Senate Judiciary Committee propose that the total number of representatives shall remain 243 until other states shall be admitted. By this plan the following states will lose representatives:—Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and Kentucky, 1 each; New York, 3; Pennsylvania, 2; and Ohio, 2—total loss, 14. The states gaining representatives are as follows:—New Jersey, Georgia, Michigan, Texas, Wisconsin, California, Minnesota, and Kansas, 1 each; Illinois, Missouri, and Iowa, 2 each—total gain, 14. The representation in all the other States, Maryland included, is to remain as at present. By the proposed House apportionment, that body, it will be seen, would gain 40 members. By Senate scheme it remains unchanged. The basis of representation under the Senate bill is one in every 156,845 of representative population; under the House bill it is one in every 134,676.

The other changes in the Senate bill are as follows: The first election to be held under the new apportionment on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November, 1872, instead of 1876, as fixed by the House bill, for members of the Forty-third instead of the Forty-fifth Congress. That in any state in which by law the polls are held open more than one day for the election of state officers, the polls for the election of members of Congress in such state in A. D. 1872 shall be held open for the same length of time, beginning the day above specified in this section. The following is added as a new section: "Should any state, after the passage of this act, deny or abridge the right of any of the male inhabitants of such state being 21 years of age, and citizens of the United States, to vote at any election named in the Constitution, article fourteen, section one, except for participation in the rebellion or other crime, the number of Representatives apportioned in this act to such state shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens 21 years of age in such state."

MRS. WHARTON ACQUITTED.

Mrs Wharton has been acquitted. On the first division of the jury there were four for conviction; but they finally decided upon a verdict of "not guilty." She will be tried in April on the charge of attempting to poison Mr. Van Ness. She is out on bail. Another trial will be brought by the Life Insurance Co., with whom a life insurance was obtained upon her son, who soon afterwards died suddenly.

BAD FOR CHARLEY HALE.

The Senate foreign relations committee have decided to report against the nomination of Chas. Hale, of Boston, for Assistant Secretary of State, on the ground that the department had removed him on charges affecting his personal conduct as consul general to Egypt. Mr. Hale is one of the proprietors of the *Boston Daily Advertiser*, the oldest daily in that city, his father, now dead, being its founder, some sixty years ago.

$50,000 VOTED TO ENTERTAIN THE JAPS.

The House has passed the bill to appropriate $50,000 for the purpose of entertaining the Imperial Japanese Embassy while in Washington. They will be here in a week.

MORE "RING" RASCALITIES.

The new Government of the District of Columbia is already charged with mismanagement and extravagance. In a period of seven months the bills for advertising and printing amount to the enormous sum of $110,000, while $10,000, judiciously expended, would have covered the cost of all necessary work in that line. There are 4 daily papers in the city; but there are a number of weekly papers, and free theatrical and advertising sheets, etc. Advertising patronage was given to every one of these, and in fact to everything in the shape of a news or campaign sheet, amounting in all to 15 different publications, some of which were only a few weeks in existence. Each was filled with entire pages of official advertisements, for which the largest charges were made and paid. The papers have had a clover summer, and have come out in new type, fixtures, and presses, which is all right as far as the papers are concerned, but it has caused a draft upon the pockets of property holders which has raised intense indignation. This is only one of the many causes of complaint. The Board of Public Works, a body of five men, appointed by the President, and in no way responsible to the people, are cutting down the streets, in some places, 6 to 10 feet below the former grade, making it necessary to build stairways up to the houses, and raising the grade in other places so that planks laid from the street into the second story windows of the houses would be about on a level. This system of cutting down all our rolling grounds and bringing the streets to a dead level, is a mistake, even in reference to the beauty of the city; and it is attended with an enormous cost to the property owners and taxpayers. What would not Chicago and other prairie cities of the West give, for gently rolling squares, such as those the Washington Board of Trade are cutting down to a level plane?

A petition of grievances went before Congress a few days ago, signed by a thousand of our citizens, and the District Committee in Congress, were empowered to investigate the charges, and send for persons and papers.

N. H. P.

The New Jersey Democratic State Central Committee have been called to meet in Trenton on Tuesday next.

Acquittal of Mrs. Wharton---The Closing Scenes in Court.

ANNAPOLIS, JAN. 24th.

Previous to the entry of the jury in the court room, Chief Judge Miller admonished the audience that no manifestation of approval or disapproval would be permitted on the rendering of the verdict. After the jury had entered and taken their seats, for a few minutes a stillness pervaded the room as solemn as ever witnessed at a death bed scene. Mrs. Wharton was standing in the prisoner's box, with Mr. Crawford Neilson at her side, and by them stood Miss Nellie Wharton, with Mr. Thomas, one of the counsel.

The oppressive silence was broken by the calling of the jury by the clerk and their answering. Col. Harwood, the clerk, then said: "Gentlemen of the jury, are you agreed upon your verdict?" There was a nod of assent by the jurors.

Clerk.—"Who shall answer for you?"

A juror answered—"Our foreman."

Mrs. Wharton was then directed to raise her right hand.

Clerk.—"Gentlemen of the jury, look upon the prisoner at the bar. Now say, is she guilty of the matter whereof she stands indicted, or not gulity?"

Franklin Deale.—"Not guilty."

As the foreman answered there was a slight manifestation of applause, which was instantaneously checked by the Court and the bailiffs. Every eye was fixed upon the prisoner, who still stood calm and apparently unmoved. But through the heavy black veil, which was not displaced, tears could be seen streaming down her sad, pallid face. Otherwise there was no sign of emotion.

Miss Nellie wept and was deeply affected when Mrs. Wharton left the prisoner's box. Mr. Steele, Mr. Thomas, and Mr. Hagner, her counsel, each shook her hand with brief words of congratulation. Her friends present also took her hand, expressing their gratification at the result of the trial.

It is understood that, before agreeing, the jury stood eight for acquital and four were not fully determined on their verdict. It was first decided that they would agree and not go in a hung jury. During the little time they were out five ballots were taken, after which a verdict of not guilty was agreed to.

Before adjourning Mr. Steele asked that the court fix the amount of bail for her appearance in the Van Ness case with due consideration to the circumstances of Mrs. Wharton. The court fixed the bail $5,000 on Mrs. Wharton's personal recognizance, and $2,500 each of two securities. Mrs. Wharton then acknowledged her recognizance, and Mr. S. Crawford Neilson and Miss Nellie Wharton became her sureties in $2 500 each.

The court then adjourned.

Mrs. Wharton left the room leaning on the arm of Mr. Steele, and Miss Nellie Wharton on that of Mr. Thomas. Mrs. Wharton will remain in Annapolis a few days at the house of a friend. During the trial sixty-six witnesses were examined and fifty-six sworn. The cost of the trial has been about *sixteen thousand dollars.*

Hon. Francis Jordan.

As the time for the nomination of a Republican candidate for Governor is at hand we deem it our duty to express our preference for the position. Among those suggested we find none whose qualifications and character so eminently entitle him to that distinction, as the present Secretary of the Commonwealth, the Hon. FRANCIS JORDAN. Col. Jordan has been long and favorably known to the people of the State. He served in the Senate, from the Bedford district, from 1845 to 1857, with marked distinction and ability. At the breaking out of the war he entered the service, and after considerable active field duty, he was made chief paymaster of the army of the Mississippi. The duties of this very important and responsible position he discharged with his usual ability and integrity. He was chairman of the State Central Committee in three campaigns, always displaying marked skill and energy in developing the full party strength at the election.

Col. Jordan's experience during the past five years has made him practically familiar with every question pertaining to our State Government. All official acts of the Governor are attested and made public through the Secretary of the Commonwealth, and in all matters, he is the official adviser of the Executive. The entire legislation of the State passes through his hands for official scrutiny. Experience of this character is invaluable to any one who aspires to Gubernatorial honors, and it would be well for the State if every executive had the training which is afforded by a term of service as Secretary of the Commonwealth.

It is conceded the nomination for Governor in the coming campaign will be, as it has been since 1860, equivalent to an election. Whoever is chosen will have an easy victory over the nominee of the demoralized Democracy. This however should be no reason for making any other than the best and most available nomination. We feel assured that Col. Jordan's nomination, will secure the united and hearty support of the Republican party, and bring also many votes from honest and fair-minded Democrats. His election will give the Commonwealth an able, and concientious Chief Magistrate.—*Carlisle Herald.*

General Intelligence.

Water costs more than whiskey at Eureka, Illinois.

General Burnside has returned from England.

Mrs. Corbett is said to be the most beautiful, and Mrs. Carpenter the cleverest of the Senators' ladies.

More than 12,000 segars were made in Westfield, Mass., last year, as shown by the sale of internal revenue stamps, bringing the Government $60,000.

Rev. Mr. Hepworth commenced the organization of his new church on Monday, having on his first list of members one hundred and fifty families.

The Central Agricultural society of New Jersey appointed a committee, yesterday, to sell their grounds and fixtures near Trenton, with a view of closing out their affairs.

By the gradual accumulation of sand, an island three miles long has been formed at the mouth of Mobile harbor, thereby deepening the regular channel and vastly improving the approach to the city.

A California editor, in speaking of a notorious ruffian in that State, who is supposed to have committed more murders than any other man on the Pacific coast, says: "He has a wonderful talent for bereaving any family he does not happen to like."

A girl sixteen years old, took up a position in a chair opposite the door of the Grand Duke's room in St. Louis, determined to see Alexis. For thirteen hours she kept faithful watch, when she was driven away by the cruel hotel-keeper, without having her innocent wish gratified

The profits of Colorado farming are well illustrated in the case of C. P. Horne. He commenced gardening and farming near Denver iff 1865, with only a span of horses and what few garden seeds he was able to buy, and in 1871 he had cleared $7,800, all made from that small beginning.

☞ Two piles of bar iron on the dock in New York—the British laid down at a cost of $40 a tun, gold; the American at a cost of $60 a tun, gold. What a pulpit the British pile is to preach from against Tariffs and to invoke the universal brotherhood of Free Trade. But how carefully that sermon conceals the fact that the cheapness of British Iron in part results from the employment in its manufacture of women and children. Put it to vote in America: "Shall girls and boys and women be worked in the production of our Iron, or will you sooner let Iron go to $200 a tun?" The cry of the nation would be: "We will sooner see it a thousand dollars a tun." And in that answer lies the permanency of our Republicanism. The difference in the cost of British and American Iron is simply the difference of wages. Our high wages represent the right of suffrage, reading and writing, the payment of school-taxes, broadcloth and silk, pew-rent, books and newspapers, travel and amusements, the conciousness of power and self-respect. British free trade owns its laborers. They do not vote; they cannot read; they have no voice in their government; they make the sign of the cross when they give receipts. On top of these poor slaves does Free Trade preach its destroying gospel of buying in the cheapest market.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Deaths.

CAMPBELL.—On the 7th inst., of paralysis, at the residence of her son-in-law, H. R. Gilleland, in Warren county, Illinois, Mrs. Hannah Campbell, aged 85 years.

The deceased was a daughter of Col. Thomas Postlethwaite, one of the early settlers of this county, and for many years resided in Henderson township, both before and subsequent to the death of her husband, which occurred more than forty years ago. She was the mother of Thomas P., and M. F. Campbell, Esqrs., long and favorably known as residents of this place, who some twenty years ago, removed, along with some of her children, to Illinois, where she continued to reside up to the time of her death.

Her dust now mingles with the soil of a distant State, where, in hope of a blissful immortality, a long life of duty and of trust has been closed, and where, surrounded by most of the surviving members of her family, like a shock of corn fully ripe, "she has been called away to that land where there is no more parting, and no more death." M.

SMITH.—On the 30th of Dec., 1871, Mrs. Rebecca Smith, aged 62 years.

Mrs. Smith was the daughter of Mr. James Hemphill, an old and esteemed citizen of Huntingdon. She was twice married, and leaves a large family circle to mourn her death. She was for many years before her death a worthy member of the Presbyterian church, and until increasing infirmities prevented her, she was always in her place in the sanctuary. She loved "to dwell in God's house, and to inquire in His Temple." During the first months of her last sickness she often asked her friends to pray that her faith might not fail in the dark valley. But when her feet had reached the "Cold Waters," she felt that they were planted on the "Eternal Rock."

KELLY.—The Hon. William Kelly, of Rhinebeck, Dutchess county, New York, died at Torquay, England, on Sunday, Jan. 14th, 1872.

Toll! Toll! Toll! Not for the little one, just budding into life; not for the youth about starting on his career; not for one in mid-life, with prospect of many years before him; no, no, for none of these, but for one who had already reached to near the allotted span.

Let the slowly pealing church bell send forth its mournful voice until sixty-five strokes have been sounded from its muffled throat, and it will then have recorded the age of him for whom we mourn.

Yes, sixty-five years of energy and perseverance; sixty-five years of ability, usefulness and purity; sixty-five years of unspotted life, spent in doing good to all around. Truly a great and good man has gone to his reward.

About six years ago Mr. Kelly paid his first visit to this region. His great penetration and discernment immediately comprehended the vast mineral resources of our county, and the Kemble Coal & Iron Company, of which he became President, was immediately founded, and the two fine Furnaces at Riddlesburg, now in successful operation, stand as proud monuments of his judgment and sagacity.

But it is not of William Kelly, the President, but of William Kelly, the *man*, that we would speak.

His frequent visits soon extended the circle of his acquaintance, and all that knew him, knew only to esteem and venerate; but to those whose privilege it was to often meet him in social relations, his memory is especially dear.

The cheery voice that ever spoke but in kindness; the hand that was ever ready to assist the helpless; the heart whose greatest happiness was in conferring favors on others; all, all are now cold and still, and sad and sorrowful are the hearts amongst us, who were used to look forward with gladness for his coming.

But even while we mourn for the departed one, there comes to us from the far off better land those sweet words of comfort and consolation, "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord, even so saith the Spirit, for they rest from their labors and their works do follow them."

Saxton, Jan. 26, 1872. T.

New Advertisements.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE,
[*Estate of Isaac Horning, deceased.*]
The undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, to distribute the balance in the hands of James Horning and A. B. Thomas, administrators of the estate of Isaac Horning, late of Barree township, deceased, hereby gives notice that he will attend at the office of Brown & Bailey, in the borough of Huntingdon, on Wednesday, the 21st day of February, 1872, at 1 o'clock, p. m., when and where all persons interested shall present their claims or be debarred from coming in for any share of said fund.
JNO. M. BAILEY, Auditor.
Jan.31,'72-3t.]

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.
Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Huntingdon county, to distribute the proceeds of the Sheriff's Sale of the personal property of George Mears, will attend to the said duty on Saturday, the 24th day of February next, at 10 o'clock, a. m., at his office in Huntingdon, when and where all persons having claims on said fund are required to present the same or be debarred from coming in for any share of said fund.
THEO. H. CREMER, Auditor.
Jan.31,'72-3t.]

LIST OF LETTERS REMAINING in the Post Office, at Huntingdon, Pa., January 29, 1872, when called for say "advertised" and give date.

Brady, David	Lowe, Wm.
Corbin, A. C.	Ludwig, P. D.
Decker, James (2)	Moore, O. T.
Decker, Aminia	Murphy, Lizzie
Elsner, S. A.	Miller, Mary E.
Finnegan, James	Moyer, Susie
Goodman, Mrs L.	Nail, H. Clay
Hefright, Henry	Piffer, Henry
Haga, Mary E.	Rupert, Lizzie

BRICE X BLAIR, Postmaster.

ISAAC TAYLOR & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF *Hemlock, Pine, and Oak Bill Timber and Shingles*, Osceola, Clearfield county, Pa. They make a specialty of furnishing to order all kinds of
HEMLOCK AND BILL TIMBER.
Orders taken and any information given by M. M. LOGAN, at his office, over the Union Bank, Huntingdon, Pa.
Jan.24,1872-6mo.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE,
[*Estate of David G. Corbin, Sr., dec'd.*]
Letters of Administration having been granted to the undersigned, on the estate of David G. Corbin, Sr., late of Huntingdon borough, deceased, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are hereby requested to make payment, and those having claims, to present them properly authenticated for settlement.
WM. E. CORBIN,
ADAM RUPERT,
Jan.24,1872-6t.] Administrators.

COLORED PRINTING DONE AT the Journal Office, at Philadelphia prices

REM OVAL.
HOOD, BON BRIGHT & CO.,
HAVE REMOVED TO THEIR SPA CIOUS & SPLENDIDLY-LIGHTED
NEW STORE,
[THE LARGEST IN THE CITY.]
Nos. 811, 813, 815 MARKET STREET,
AND
Nos. 809, 808, 810, 812 FILBERT STREET.
PHILADELPHIA.
They extend a cordial invitation to their Friends and to the Trade throughout the Union, to call and see their new establishment, and to examine their immense stock of Foreign and Domestic Dry-Goods.
Jan.10,72-3m.

New Advertisements.

E. BARTOL. | A. KENNEDY. | J. MARCH. | W. M'CARTHY.
BARTOL, KENNEDY & CO.
[*Lately Franklin Manufacturing Company.*]
Manufactures Flooring, Siding, Doors, Sash, Shutters, Blinds, Moulding, Scroll Work, Counters, Shelving, Wood Turnings, Hubbs, Spokes, Bent Work, Forks, Rakes, Brooms, Pick, and Hammer Handles, all kinds of Furniture, &c. Our Machinery the very best quality and giving our entire being of attention to the business we are able to manufacture all of the aboved named articles, as well as many others, in the best style and always promptly.
All orders addressed to
BARTOL, KENNEDY & CO., Huntingdon, Pa.,
will receive our immediate attention. Price list furnished when desired.
Lumber taken in exchange for all kinds of work.
Jan. 31, 1871.

FOR SALE.
A Five-Horse Power Engine and Boiler, with machinery suitable for wagon making, cabinet making, chair making, or any kind of light wood work, will be sold at a bargain. To a good, energetic mechanic, desiring to locate in this place, a good opportunity is offered. For further information inquire of J. A. POLLOCK,
jan.24,'72t] Huntingdon, Pa.

WAGON AND CARRIAGE MAKING.—Samuel Hamer & Son have entered into a partnership, and will hereafter conduct the business of Wagon and Carriage Making, at the old stand, in Alexandria, where they will be prepared to do all kinds of light and heavy work. The public are invited to give them a trial. All work warranted.
jan.24,'72-3m] SAMUEL HAMER & SON.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF Stockholders of the Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad and Coal Company, will be held at the office of the Company, on Tuesday, February 6th, 1872, at 11 o'clock, a. m., when an election will be held for President and Directors.
J. P. AERTSEN, Secretary.
Jan.17,1872-3t.]

FOR SALE LOW.
A Mill and eight acres of Land with valuable water-power on the Raystown Branch, three miles above Bloody Run. The Mill needs repair but is in a most excellent situation for business, immediately on the line of the Bedford & Bridgeport Railroad, Snake Spring Valley and Friends' Cove opening directly on it. The Coal and Iron mines afford a large market for sale of Feed and Flour.
For price and terms, apply to
L. T. WATTSON, Box 2092, Philadelphia.
Jan.17,1872-4t.

EXECUTORS' SALE.—In pursuance of the authority given in the last wills of Alexander Moore and James Moore, dec'd, the undersigned Executors, will expose to public sale, on the premises, on
WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 7TH, 1872,
at 10 o'clock, a m, the following described real estate, situate in the township of Walker Huntingdon county, viz: A tract of land, bounded on the north by lands of Samuel Kurtz and Andrew Grubb; on the east by lands of Martha Livingston; on the south by lands of Jacob Fouse, James and Alexander Ward, and on the West by land of John Lee, containing 233 ACRES, 69 perches and allowances, nearly the whole of which is cleared, and having thereon an apple orchard, a two-story log house, wagon-shed, corn-crib, large bank barn, and other improvements.
ALSO, a parcel of land adjoining lands of Andrew Grubb, Martha Livingston and the tract above mentioned, containing 50 ACRES, 100 perches and allowances, known as the "Locust Field," 40 acres of which are cleared, having thereon a log house and stable.
ALSO, a tract of timber and ore land, on Tussey Mountain, adjoining lands of Henry and Samuel Peightal, Isaac Kurtz and others, being part of two surveys in the names of Jacob Barr and Joseph Sevitz, containing about 400 acres, which will be sold in three parcels.
ALSO, one other tract of timber land, situate at the foot of Tussey mountain, adjoining lands of Jacob Fouse, Joseph Norris, and others, containing 108 acres, 119 perches and allowances, part of a tract surveyed in the name of Zachariah Collins, and patented to him, subject to ore lease given to Grove Bros.
TERMS OF SALE: One-third of the purchase money to be paid on 1st of April, when possession will be given and deed delivered; balance in two equal annual payments thereafter with interest, to be secured by judgment bonds of purchaser.
JAMES M. LLOYD,
JAMES WARD, Executors.
Jan17-3t

BEE HIVE GROCERY,
No. 111, 4th street, Huntingdon, Pa.
"QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS."
N. B. CORBIN
Has just received a varied assortment of articles usually found in a first-class GROCERY.
BAKERY.
I still continue to carry on my Bakery, and am at all times prepared to supply
BREAD, CAKES AND PIES.
at reasonable prices.
CANDY MANUFACTORY.
In connection with my other business I have commenced the manufacture of Candies, and am prepared to supply country dealers with both FANCY and COMMON at as low rates as they can be purchased outside of the Eastern Cities. If you want to save money, Make your purchases at this establishment.
TOYS! TOYS!! TOYS!!! TOYS!!!!
This department is complete and embraces everything in the Toy line from a Jumping Jack to an Elephant.
Jan.17,1872.

A BARGAIN.
A Farm to lease on easy term, for five or six years, situate on Warrior's Ridge, near Petersburg. Any one who will take it and clear it shall have the proceeds, by paying the taxes. There are eight acres in clover. The house and barn are new. For particulars inquire of Dr. H. Orlady, Petersburg, Pa., or address R. NEFF,
Jan.24,1872-1mo.] Altoona, Pa.

LUMBER, SHINGLES, LATH,
Hemlock and Pine Bill Stuff, Boards, Plank, Shingles, Plastering and Shingling Lath, constantly on hand, or furnished on short notice, at lowest cash prices. Worked Flooring, Sash, Blinds