The Huntingdon Journal.

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

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

Wednesday Morning, Feb. 14, 1872.

Republican State Convention.

HEADQUARTERS REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF PENNSYLVANIA. PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 5, 1872.

In pursuance of the resolution of the Republican State Central Committee, adopted at Harrisburg, January 18th, 1872, a Republican State Convention, composed of delegates from each Senatorial and Representative district, in the number to which such district is entitled in the Legislature, will meet in the Hall of the House of Representatives, at Harrisburg, at 12 o'clock, noon, on Wednesday, the 10th day of April, A. D. 1872, to nominate candidates for Governor, Judge of the Supreme Court, Auditor General (should the Legislature provide for the choice of one by the people), and an Electoral Ticket; and also to elect Senatorial and Representative delegates to represent the State in the Republican National Convention, to be held at Philadelphia, June 5, 1872.

RUSSELL ERRETT, Chairman.

WM. ELLIOTT, D. P. HOUSTON, EZRA LUKENS, P. M. LYTLE, } Secretaries.

Gen. Phil. Sheridan is in Washington. He will remain several days.

Two Chicago Aldermen have been convicted of bribery and sent to jail.

The commerce of the Mississippi Valley, amounts to two thousand million dollars per annum.

Gen. Sherman and Lieut. Grant are in Constantinople, where great preparations were made for their reception.

Old "John Burns," well remembered in connection with the battle at Gettysburg, died at that place a few days ago.

The sales of Northern Pacific seven-thirty bonds for January, by Jay Cooke & Co., and their agents, amountud to $1,513,400.

There is a delegation of prominent Cubans in Washington endeavoring to secure from the Government a recognition of the Cubans as belligerents.

According to the monthly statement from the U. S. Treasurer, the decrease of the public debt, during the month of January, amounted to $5,633,461.64. Very good.

The Secretary of the Treasury, by advice of the Attorney General, has ordered that the steamer Hornet, lying at Baltimore, be libeled for violation of our neutrality laws.

The British and American mixed claims commission, and the Southern claims commission, are holding daily sessions in Washington, and rendering decisions upon the claims submitted.

A delegation of iron manufacturers from Pennsylvania were in Washington on Tuesday last. They paid their respects to the President, in company with our Senators, Messrs. Cameron and Scott.

The Senatorial Conference which assembled in this place, last week, instructed Mr. Wilson, the Senatorial Delegate to the State Convention, to support Col. Jordan. The Jordan column is moving up.

The iron production of the United States during 1871, amounted to 1,850,000 tons. It is estimated that it would have reached 2,000,000 tons, but for the disastrous miners' strikes in the anthracite regions.

An American gentleman in the South African diamond fields, writes to his friends in America, that he was the fortunate discoverer of a diamond which weighed 105 carets, and sold for over $100,000.

Hon. Henry S. Evans, Republican Senator from Chester county, and for many years the editor of the *Village Record*, died at hist home, in West Chester, on the 9th inst., of pneumonia. This makes the Senate a tie again.

The U. S. Senate passed a resolution to adjourn May 29, but the House did not concur, and referred the resolution to the Ways and Means Committee. The House wants to adjourn early, but will finish up the business first.

A telegram from Halifax, Nova Scotia, February 1, says: "The fate of the tariff bill now before the United Congress proposing a reduction of the duty on coal to fifty cents per ton, causes great anxiety among the coal dealers."

The President will hold his next, and last public levee of the season, on Thursday evening, Feb. 15. Can we not have an excursion party from Huntingdon and vicinity to go and pay our respects to the Chief Magistrate of the nation.

Congress has not yet taken any decided action upon the Tariff question.—The Ways and Means Committee are hearing the arguments of delegations on the coal, salt and lumber interest, both for and against a removal or reduction of duties.

The total production of copper in the United States in 1871 amounted to 27,000,000 pounds. The stock on hand at the beginning of the year was 10,700,000 pounds, and at its close 5,700,000 pounds, showing that the consumption increases even faster than the production.

Dorothea Rawson recovered in court $4,000 from the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for the loss of baggage. The $100 limitation or liability printed on railroad tickets, was decided not to be a contract, and the Company was held responsible for the full amount of the loss.

The annual Press Dinner, will begin at "Welker's," in Washington, on Saturday evening next, by the representatives of the press in that city. Among the guests invited are the Vice-President, Speaker Blaine, Governor Cooke, of the District, Representatives Cox, Brooks, Roosevelt, Sargent and others.

William H. Maguire was, on the 1st inst., promoted from Assistant to the Postmastership of the U. S. Senate, *vice* Dr. Taft resigned. Mr. Maguire was born in Johnstown, and we presume his friends of the "mountain city" will be gratified on hearing of his advancement. Within the last three years he has, by successive promotions, gone up from "mail boy" to the Postmaster's position, a position never held by one so young as he. We congratulate him on his success.

THE GENERAL BILL FOR THE REGULATION OF LEGAL ADVERTISING.

A Bill has been introduced into the Legislature to regulate the publication of legal advertising, which provides that all legal advertisements, of whatever character, "shall be printed and published in at least two newspapers, one of each representing the leading political parties" "having the highest number of *bona fide* subscribers within the county in which they may be published." These are the principal provisions of the Bill. The original draft, it is true, contained a clause confining the publication to papers printed and published at the county seat, but the Editorial State Convention recommended the striking out of this clause and the Bill has been so amended. In our estimation there never was a fairer or more judicious measure framed.

But fair and judicious as it is it has brought down upon it the extreme wrath of all the Cross Roads journals in the state, which is, in our judgment, only an exhibition of the fairness which usually characterizes this class of would-be exponents of public opinion. Such contracted selfishness must, sooner or later, be fully understood, by the public at large, and must return upon them with ten fold force. Let us then closely scrutinize the provisions of this Bill and see whether good common sense and the best interests of the people do not demand that it should become a law.

The Bill provides that "all legal advertisements, required to be published, by the laws of this Commonwealth and the rules of any of the respective courts thereof" shall be published, etc., as above quoted. "These are the very words." It makes no new publications. It makes no new patronage. It simply directs *where* advertisements, now authorized by law and the rules of the courts to be published, *shall be* published. This is all. And is the law which, as a wise precaution, directs that certain information shall be published and leaves everybody to discriminate *where* it shall be published, not very deficient? What is the object of publication? It is to inform the public so that great wrongs may not be perpetrated upon individuals. And why select newspapers to make these publications? Because the law presumes that the highest number of individuals will be reached and informed in this mode. Then, if this be the object of the law in authorizing publications, why should not the newspapers be selected that reach the highest number of readers? Why leave that which is directed for the public good to be hawked about, at the whim of individuals, perhaps as so much favoriteism, to be published in some obscure sheet that has only a circulation of a few hundred readers, simply to meet the requirments of the law? And does not such a deficiency admit of fraud upon the public, and does it not permit an obvious violation of the spirit and reason of the statutes? Every school boy would say that it does. This, then, has become a crying evil. There is not a practitioner in the State, of any standing, who cannot enumerate instances, if he desired, of the abuses of the spirit of the present laws. It is to remedy these abuses that the present bill is intended.

The Bill further provides that all such legal matter as shall be required to be published, from time to time, shall be published "in at least *two* newspapers, one of each representing the leading political parties." Is this not fair and judicious? No one expects both Democrats and Republicans to take the same newspapers, and yet they are equally interested. If the publication is in a Republican paper, Democrats are not expected to see it and, if in a Democratic paper, Republicans are likely to be in the same category. The one pays as much tax as the other. They have an equal right to the publication in their newspapers, but all papers cannot be selected; this is utterly out of the question. Take Blair county, as an illustration, where there are six papers. How could the publication be made in all six? Nobody but the most extravagant could indulge such an idea. Then the next best thing to be done is to publish in one of each party having the highest circulation. This is common sense. And it is absolutely necessary that a provision be made to publish in one newspaper of each party having the highest circulation to correct existing abuses. Take Cambria county for an example. Here there are three Democratic papers, and all the offices are controlled by the Democrats. The result is that every dollar's worth of county printing, and that controlled by the officers, is published in the Democratic papers, while the Republicans pay half, or more than half, the taxes. The Cambria Iron Company paying, we suppose, almost as much as the balance of the county. Is this just? Is this the spirit and intent of the existing laws?—Certainly not. To a certain extent this is the case in Huntingdon county. "Let justice be done though the heavens should fall." Both parties have a right to be advised as to what is going on in their respective counties officially, and no other publication, than that authorized by law, IS OFFICIAL.

This bill provides for two official newspapers in each county, where all the legal matter must be published, and directs it to be published in those papers which a majority of each party has selected to represent its views. Is this not a fair selection? Is this not a fair and honorable proposition? If a majority of the Republicans of Huntingdon county prefers some other Republican paper to ours, we will yield gracefully, and if we cannot get along without this kind of patronage we will sell out to our rival and quit business. This we think is also fair.

It would be much better for both political parties if there were a less number of sickly newspapers throughout the State. There would be less schisms and more virtue and the country press which would then be what it ought to be :"FREE AND INDEPENDENT!" As it is now, whenever a paper representing the minority attacks the acts of the majority, those having control of the patronage encourage some sickly opposition enterprise, so that the independent journalist finds himself severely punished for his pains. We want nothing but what is fair and honorable and we want both Republican and Democratic tax-payers and readers to be treated alike.

It is objected that this is class legislation. We deny it. It is only leaving the tax-payers of each party to say where they will look for their legal advertising and the majority should rule in all cases. It is said that it does not allow the individual to control his own business; the law already says he *shall* advertise, if it were left to his own control he would find it advantageous not to do so very frequently. We only want the law to go a step further and say where the greatest amount of good will be accomplished by advertising, and not to allow him to select that medium which the great mass of the public do not see. The law does not prohibit him from publishing in a dozen papers if he wishes to do so. We want the public good to be subserved and not individual favoritism and whims. And this the Bill in question will accomplish, and we hope that the Legislature will pass, what every printer in the State, who is not afraid of loosing a few dollars worth of advertising, confesses to be a strictly fair and necessary law.

PERFIDIOUS ALBION.

The publication of the American "case" to be acted upon by the Arbitration at Geneva, for damages, direct and indirect, caused by the piratical operations of the Alabama and other confederate vessels, has produced a sudden and an intense excitement in England. The first burst of the London press, on the subject, was simply wild, and the announcement was made that the United States must withdraw this demand for indirect damages, or the Treaty of Washington would have to be abandoned. Chief Justice Cockburn is represented as having said that the American case would not be received and that the choice of the American Government would have to be between its withdrawal, and war. The Queen, in her speech before Parliament, is more moderate in her tone upon the subject. But the nation is, as indicated by the press, and by private despatches, intensely indignant over our demand for damages.

Now there is no basis whatever for this extraordinary manifestation of feeling. No new claim for damages is made that was not presented at the deliberations of the Joint High Commission in Washington, and clearly described in the protocol, the words of which were as follows:

"The history of the Alabama and other cruisers which had been fitted out, or armed, or equipped, or which had received augmentation of force in Great Britain, or in her Colonies, and of the operations of those vessels showed extensive direct lossess in the capture and destruction of a large number of vessels, with their cargoes, and in the heavy national expenditures in the pursuit of the cruisers, and *indirect injury* in the transfer of a large part of the American commercial marine to the British flag; in the enhanced payments of insurance, in the prolongation of the war, and the suppression of the rebellion."

Here was a brief but candid statement of our case, and for its settlement the Arbitration was proposed, and provided for in the Treaty itself, in the following language embraced in the first article:

"Whereas differences have arisen between the Government of the United States and the Government of Her Britannic Majesty, and still exist, growing out of the acts committed by the several vessels which have given rise to the claims, generally known as the Alabama claims, &c. Now in order to remove and adjust all complaints and claims on the part of the United States, and to provide for the speedy settlement of such claims, which are not admitted by Her Britannic Majesty's Government, the high contracting parties agree that ALL *the said claims* growing out of acts committed by the aforesaid vessels, and generally known as the 'Alabama claims,' *shall be referred to a tribunal of arbitration.*"

Could language be more clear than this? The Arbitration was authorized for the express purpose of deciding upon the merits of whatever claims might be presented, as well as upon the amount of damages, if any, that should be awarded, and the two Governments agreed to abide by the decision. But what is the attitude of England now? That the American case includes demands that cannot be understood! Our case must be withdrawn and modified, or the whole Treaty will be rejected and war must ensue!

Of one thing the public may rest assured, and that is, that no modification of the American case will be made. President Grant and his Cabinet are decided upon that point; and perfidious Albion will be compelled either to back down in humiliation or carry out her threat of a trial of strength. Of course the former course will be adopted, for she is not yet wholly bereft of reason, so far as to attempt a war with the United States.

England was informed by her own statesmen of the obligations she was incurring by her conduct towards the United States during the war; but an unjustifiable desire to see the Union split up into fragments, blinded her to all sense of justice toward a rival power. Mr. Cobden, a British statesman, among others, informed the British Parliament, May 13, 1864, of the consequences their policy would entail, and warned his Government of the "monstrous" obligations it was incurring, in a speech of great power, in which he used this language:

"The escape of and burnings by the Florida, Alabama and other vessels greatly increased the hopes and expectations of the insurgents, and on that account the contest was very much prolonged. That contest cost the United States $4,000,000,000. Let any one think of that amount, and make his own estimate of how much less the United States would have been obliged to expend if the Queen's proclamation of neutrality had never been issued, and if the Florida and Alabama had never escaped from Liverpool. In this connection remember that a large number of United States war vessels were for four years employed in seeking to prevent the escape of some Florida or Alabama from a British port, or in vainly searching for her over the ocean, and remember that these same United States vessels could have been used more effectually to close the Southern ports, if they had not been needed for this other purpose. These damages to the nation can only be approximated, but their existence is certain, and the amount is monstrous."

Now, when the day of reckoning draws nigh, England begins to realize the enormity of her crime. It is too late. We have no quarrel with our venerable parent. We desire none. But when a Great Power like that of England, which professed an intense abhorrence for slavery, forgets her position and obligations so far as to throw her influence with a rebel confederacy, whose very foundation was slavery, in order to crush out of existence a rival power whose very instincts were opposed to human bondage and in favor of equal rights to all men, it is scarcely possible to believe in an over-ruling Providence, and not feel that national punishment must overtake the outrage. The "case" as against her is now in the hands of the Arbitration, and so far as the American Government is concerned it will abide by their decision. That case is also published in the languages of the Continent of Europe, and is now before the world, whose verdict England to-day dreads even more than that of the Court at Geneva, in Switzerland.

Col. John W. Forney, Collector of the Port of Philadelphia, tendered his resignation to President Grant on the 11th inst., to take effect on the 1st of March. He thinks that the position is incompatible with that of an independent journalist.

Mr. T. K. Cree, of Pittsburg, has been appointed the successor of Vincent Colyer, resigned, as secretary of the Board of Indian Commissioners, at Washington. Mr. Colyer still remains on the Board as a member of the executive committee.

The *American Historical Record* settles the question regarding the Confederate States seal. A design was adopted, the seal was made in England, and received in Richmond a few days before General Lee thought it prudent to vacate Richmond. It was never used on an official document.

Our Canadian neighbors are in a state of consternation over the news from England, in refernce to the Alabama claims. If war comes annexation will follow. But then they would soon begin to rejoice under the new stars and stripes, in the impetus that it would give them the road to national prosperity.

Nast, of Harpers' *Weekly*, has been a week in Washington making sketches. He has added many choice sketches to his collection of notabilities, and several Senators who have acted in opposition to the Administration will soon be happy to appear before a laughing world retaining their Schurz.

We have received from Coe, Wetherell & Co., advertising agents, Philadelphia, the first number of *The American Journalist*, which is intended to be a Monthly Review of American Journalism. It is gotten up very neatly and with much ability. It will take it sometime, however, to become as sleek and plump as the *Newspaper Reporter*, but when it has shaved both newspaper men and advertisers as long as its cotemporary we expect it also to get fat. It makes no difference which way Rowell draws—"down comes the dust."

The Foreign commerce of New Orleans is expanding rapidly. Twenty ocean steamers now ply between that port and Europe, embracing two lines to England and two to Germany. Arrangements are now completed and the steamers are building on the Clyde, for five lines between New Orleans and England alone, during the ensuing summer. Thus the British flag becomes more dominant in the commercial marine. It should not be so.

We see it in some of the newspapers that Huntingdon and Blair counties have instructed their delegates to the State Convention to vote for Col. Jordan for Republican candidate for Governor. This must be a mistake. We did see that the County Committees of these counties had so instructed, but what authority a county committee can have to instruct delegates to a State Convention to vote for any one man over an other we have yet to learn.—*Chambersburg Repository.*

It has been the custom, in this county, or years, for the County Committee to select the delegate to the State Convention. And in instructing for Colonel Jordan they only carried out the wishes of nine tenths of the Republicans in the county.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

The New Anglo-American Difficulty—England Alarmed at the Extent of the American Demand for Damages—The American Government Firm in its Demand—The Navy to be Increased—Another War of Words in the Senate—Sumner and Carpenter on Civil Rights.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 12, 1872.

THE NEW ALABAMA SENSATION.

For a week past the political atmosphere of the two hemispheres has been agitated over the American demand for damages to be presented to the Arbitration at Geneva. The American "case" has been published in Europe, and no sooner were its contents known than the London press opened with great severity upon the pretensions of the American Government, in making a demand for indirect or consequential damages, while Chief Justice Cockburn said to the Cabinet that the American Government should be informed that "it must decide between a withdrawal of the demand and war." These statements, on being telegraphed to Washington, created a sensation. But there was no excitement, for the President and Secretary of State felt, and so expressed themselves, that the American case was made up with great care, after due consideration, and was in strict accordance with the provisions of the Treaty itself.

After the first outburst of indignation the London press subsided, somewhat, and consoled itself with a self-confidence that the American Government would modify its demand. On the following day the Queen's Speech at the opening of Parliament was delivered, and received here by telegraph. Her reference to the Arbitration was in these words:

"The Arbitrators appointed, pursuant to the Treaty of Washington, for the purpose of amicably settling the Alabama claims, held their first meeting in Geneva. Cases were laid before the Arbitrators on behalf of each party to the Treaty. In the case so submitted by the United States large claims are included which are understood, on my part, not to be within the province of the Arbitrators. On this subject I have caused a friendly communication to be made to the Government of the United States"

The "friendly communication" was made by Earl Granville to Gen. Schenck, and by him communicated to Washington.—The subject has been before the Cabinet at their last meetings, and the decision by the Cabinet is unanimous to adhere to the case as now prepared, and abide by the decision of the Geneva Conference. The subject was also brought up in the Senate, and a similar expression of feeling prevailed there also. On the same day the naval committee of the House, at their meeting yesterday, agreed to report an important bill, authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to construct ten or more steam vessels of war carrying guns of large calibre, the hulls of the same to be built of wood or iron, as the Secretary may decide, and appropriating three millions of dollars for the same, in addition to any sum of money that may be realized from the sale of vessels, machinery, ordnance or other material now at the navy-yards or naval stations. The bill further directs the Secretary to appoint a board of survey to recommend the sale of such material at public auction, the proceeds thereof to be also applied to the construction and equipment of vessels of war of the most approved modern description, combining strength, speed and effectiveness, the plans and specifications to be furnished by the Navy Department. There is a prevailing belief among members that this bill will become a law.

A WORDY QUARREL OVER THE CIVIL RIGHTS QUESTION.

Amnesty, upon which so much time has already been spent, still hangs in the Senate, and from present indications is likely to remain there until the end of the session. Divested of Senator Sumner's amendment, it would have been disposed of weeks ago, without difficulty, either in its present, or in a modified form.

The labors of the past week opened with a debate on the subject, which resolved itself into a war of words between Senators Sumner and Carpenter, which for some hours promised to end in a drawn battle. After several severe trials of strength, in which the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution, Theology and Petroleum V. Nasby were dragged into the contest, the young gladiator from the north-west gained upon his veteran antagonist and was finally declared the victor by the "assembled wisdom" of the Senatorial Chamber.

The contest was opened by Mr. Carpenter, who offered a substitute for Sumner's Civil Rights amendment to the Amnesty bill. The substitute omitted all reference to churches, and based the right of Federal interference upon the fact the institutions were supported at the public expense, and not, as the proposition of Mr. Sumner, upon the mere fact of corporation.

Mr. Sumner advocated his amendment as against the substitute of Mr. Carpenter, and replied to the Constitutional objections raised. He characterized the position of Mr. Carpenter as identical with that of Petroleum V. Nasby, and said that the Senator (Carpenter) attempted to distinguish between the right to testify and the right to sit as a juror. He (Sumner) cared not whether that was a civil or a political right; it was sufficient to know that it was a right guaranteed by the Constitution, as interpreted by the Declaration of Independence. The Senator (Carpenter) smiled: he always smiled when the Declaration was mentioned.

Carpenter's quick reply, that "it was a smile of approbation," threw the Senate also into a general fit of smiling. Sumner: very well; but not content with striking the colored citizen in the temple of justice, the Senator (Carpenter) also sets up a distinction in the church; a distinction, however, in which he is not original, for he has been anticipated by the Rev. Petroleum V. Nasby, who describes the assembling of his congregation for the Sabbath services, and the singing of the following hymn, "writ" by himself:

"Shall neggers black this land possess.
And mix with us up here?
Oh, no, my friends, we rayther guess
We'll never stand that 'ere."

Sir, I ask if that is not the Senator's speech? I do not know that I need say any more. [Mr. Carpenter: "Oh, yes; go right on." [Laughther]. And he went on, and charged the Senator from Wisconsin as being the advocate of caste in the christian church, and supports his position by the Constitution of the United States, an error, the origin of which, in the Senator's mind, he (Mr. Sumner) could not point out. He probably never had any adequate idea of the Declaration of Independence, which, on a former occasion, the Senator said was nothing more than a revolutionary pronunciamento.

Carpenter: I stick to that now, but I glory in its declarations, and I glory in all the acts of the revolutionary fathers.

Sumner: Then why not give effect to its declarations? why be satisfied with the glory? a long and labored effort was then made to show that the Constitution must be interpreted by the Declaration which preceded it, and on that interpretation he rested his case as to the constitutionality of his amendment.

Mr. Carpenter characterized Mr. Sumner's effort as an extraordinary performance. He (Carpenter) had from the first proclaimed himself in favor of the principle involved in the Senators' amendment. He and others had doubts as to its constitutionality, and thought the amendment ought to be modified. He desired some practical measure that would command a two-third vote in each House. But that Senator would not accept of anything that did not violate the Constitution. He enjoyed this as much as the epicure did the gamy flavor of the quail. If the colored citizens of this country had no more respect for the Constitution than the Senator, then, God help the Constitution! He (Carpenter) had gone to the Senator with his doubts; but instead of seeking to quiet these doubts the Senator adheres to his amendment, and comes here and attacks him for four hours. He had even revamped a chance expression made by him (Carpenter) more than a year ago. But he asked now if the Declaration was not a revolutionary pronunciamento, what was it? The Senator had also compared him to Petroleum V. Nasby. Here was where he could not follow the Senator. The Senator was like no one, his prototype was not to be found. In the language of the old proverb, "Nature made trim and then broke the mould." He is the beginning, and if our Constitution is to last much longer, we should pray that he may be the end of a school of constitutional debaters who commence the discussion of a question with the assertion that the Constitution has nothing whatever to do with it. The Senator charged him with being an upholder of caste in religion and proceeds to read letters from Missionaries in the East or West Indies, or some other place, but he does not point to one single clause in the Constitution conferring the authority to do what he is urging. Mr. Carpenter concluded by saying that he did not intend to be driven into the Democratic party, nor did he intend to be driven by the Senator into the support of anything which he deemed to be unconstitutional.

The sympathy of the Senate were clearly with the Western Senator. Mr. Sumner felt this keenly, and failed to make any further effort in support of his amendment contenting himself simply with a declaration that he had faithfully, through all his life, supported the Constitution "as he understood it."

Senator Sumner has lost much of his former influence in the Senate. He is no longer a leader in any sense of the word.

N. H. P.

Notes from the State Capital.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 6, 1872.

A diarrhœa has been very prevalent in this city, for some time. Scarcely an inhabitant of the city or a visitor to it, a member of the Legislature or an officer, or hanger on but has had a turn of it. It was hoped that some of the worst of the latter class and some of the jobbers among the former might be Ketch(um)ed off; but as yet all are on hand and likely to stay. The Harrisburg diarrhœa does not appear to be a respecter of persons.

A Western agent has just arrived with a supply of Rev. Dr. Smith's Patent Double-acting Flex Cordial, which is warranted a perfect cure. *Apropos* of the meeting here this week of the Homœpathic Medical Society, it is proposed to put a drop of the thousandth dilution of the said cordial into the reservoir, and thus reach and cure all of the residents of the town who drink water.

The most commonly supposed cause of the prevalent disease is impure water, emanating form the reservoir. It is said that the reservoir was cleaned out some years since, and various decaying bodies, such as dogs, cats, babies, etc., found in it. How true this may be we cannot say; but the story may be considered as at least a doubtful one. The generally received opinion now however, so far as we can learn, is that the said reservoir is impure and should be cleaned out. But a editorial in the Harrisburg Daily smasher, headed and footed "what do you eat?" asserts that there are no "new borned infants" or other impurities in the said water; that, in short, it is a pure as the air we breathe. This of course sets the question entirely at rest, and the Board of Health must look in' another direction for the cause of the pestilence that waketh one in the darkness.

THE TRUNK MYSTERY.

A trunk left at the depot to be shipped to the country was found to emit a very unpleasant odor. The baggage smashers had heard of the lamented Alice Bowlsley, and had no doubt another crring, beautiful blonde was boxed up in this trunk. Police officers were sent for, and it was determined to break open the trunk. All present awaited with expectation and horror the revelation of the opened trunk. Carefully they raised the lid. Inside they found, securely packed away—*ten pounds of Limberger cheese!*

Feb. 9, 1872.

Mr. Moore, member from Lawrence county, has, at the instance of Gen. Lane, introduced into the House the now famous Ohio Liquor Law. This law is now in operation in the States of Ohio, Michigan, Illinois and Iowa we believe, and gives general satisfaction. This bill, which was published in the JOURNAL of last week, will probably become a law; and if it does we shall be able to refer with pride to the fact that Huntingdon county men effected its passage. Mr. Moore is a native of Huntingdon county, and a brother of Maj. Moore of Alexandria.

Gen. Lane has proved himself an active, useful and efficient member; and some acts that he has been and will be instrumental in having passed during the session will be ones of such unquestionable benefit to the people of the county, which he has the honor to represent here, that he cannot fail to become popular with the people of that county irrespective of party. We might remark, here, by the way, that it is not the man who makes the greatest number of speeches who is the most useful or influential legislator.

At the time of penning the foregoing the bill spoken of was under discussion. It received much opposition from the Democratic side of the House, and they attempted to postpone its discussion in such manner as to virtually kill the bill. General Lane, by an adroit flank movement, outwitted them, and had it made the special order for Thursday, 15th inst.

Petitions regarding a local option law have been coming in for some time, and several bills have been passed extending its provisions to certain towns, wards and counties. It is to be hoped that this law also will be made a general State law.

An act has passed the House making five months the minimum length of the school term. Also a bill to provide for a triennial enumeration of the children of school age in the State, to be made by the Assessors of the respective districts and to include name, age, color, nativity, time of attendance at school during the preceding three years and causes of non-attendance.

Mr. McClure, of Philadelphia, arrived here to-day, with the probable intention of contesting the seat of Mr. Gray, if allowed to do so. TALASCO.

United States Laws.

[OFFICIAL.]

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

Supplemental Convention between the United States and Great Britain, concerning the Renunciation of Naturalization in certain Cases. Signed February 23, 1871; Ratified March 24, 1871; Ratifications exchanged May 4, 1871; Proclaimed May 5, 1871.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS a convention supplemental to the convention of May 13, 1870, between the United States of America and Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, concerning naturalization, was concluded and signed at Washington by their respective plenipotentiaries, on the twenty-third day of February, 1871, which supplemental convention is word for word as follows:

Whereas by the second article of the convention between the United States of America and Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, for regulating the citizenship of citizens and subjects of the contracting parties who have emigrated, or may emigrate, from the dominions of the one to those of the other party, signed at London, on the 13th of May, 1870, it was stipulated that the manner in which the renunciation by such citizens and subjects of their naturalization, and the resumption of their native allegiance may be made and publicly declared, should be agreed upon by the governments of the respective countries, the President of the United States of America and Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, for the purpose of effecting such agreement, have resolved to conclude a supplemental convention, and have named their plenipotentiaries, that is to say, the President of the United States of America, Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State, and Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Sir Edward Thornton, Knight Commander of the most honorable Order of the Bath, and her envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the United States of America, who have agreed as follows:

ARTICLE I. Any person, being originally a citizen of the United States who had previously to May 13th 1870, been naturalized as a British subject, may at any time before August 10th, 1872, and any British subject who, at the date first aforesaid, had been naturalized as a citizen of the United States, may at any time before May 12th, 1872, publicly declare his renunciation of such naturalization by subscribing an instrument in writing, substantially in the form heretofore appended, and designated as Annex A.

Such renunciation, by an original citizen of the United States, of British nationality, shall, within the territories and jurisdiction of the United States, be made in duplicate, in the presence of any court authorized by law for the time being to admit aliens to naturalization, or before the clerk or prothonotary of any such court; if the declarant be beyond the territories of the United States, it shall be made in duplicate, before any diplomatic or consular officer of the United States. One of such duplicates shall remain of record in the custody of the court or officer in whose presence it was made; the other shall be, without delay, transmitted to the Department of State.

Such renunciation, if declared by an original British subject, of his acquired nationality as a citizen of the United States, shall, if the declarant be in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, be made in duplicate, in the presence of a justice of the peace; if elsewhere in Her Britannic Majesty's dominions, in triplicate, in the presence of any judge of civil or criminal jurisdiction, of any justice of the peace, or of any other officer for the time being authorized by law, in the place in which the declarant is, to administer an oath for any judicial or other legal purposes: if out of Her Majesty's dominions, in triplicate, in the presence of any officer in the diplomatic or consular service of Her Majesty.

ART. II. The contracting parties hereby engage to communicate each to the other, from time to time, lists of the persons who, within their respective dominions and territories, or before their diplomatic and consular officers, have declared their renunciation of naturalization, with the dates and places of making such declaration, and such information as to the abode of the declarants, and the times and places of their naturalization, as they may have furnished.

ART. III. The present convention shall be ratified by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and by Her Britannic Majesty, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Washington as soon as may be convenient.

In witness whereof the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto their respective seals.

Done at Washington the twenty-third day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

[SEAL.] HAMILTON FISH.
[SEAL.] EDW'D THORNTON.

ANNEX A.

I, A. B., of [insert abode], being originally a citizen of the United States of America, [or a British subject,] and having become naturalized within the dominions of Her Britannic Majesty as a British subject, [or as a citizen within the United States of America,] do hereby renounce my naturalization as a British subject, [or citizen of the United States,] and declare that it is my desire to resume my nationality as a citizen of the United States, [or British subject.]

(Signed) A. B.

Made and subscribed to before me, ——, in [insert country or other subdivision, and State, province, colony, legation, or consulate,] this—— day of——, 187–,

(Signed) E. F.,
Justice of the Peace, [or other title.]

[SEAL.] HAMILTON FISH.
[SEAL.] EDW'D THORNTON.

And whereas the said supplemental convention has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same were exchanged in this city on the fourth day of May, 1871, by Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State of the United States, and Sir Edward Thornton, K. C. B., Her Britannic Majesty's envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary accredited to this Government, 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 supplemental convention to be made public, to the end that 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 fifth day of May, in the year of our Lord one [SEAL.] thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, and of the Independence of the United States of America the ninety-fifth.

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

New Advertisements.

SAMUEL RUPERT,

Successor to

B. L. SILKNITTER,

Dealer in

MILLINERY AND LADIES' FANCY TRIMMING GOODS,

No. 313 Hill street, HUNTINGDON, Pa.

KATE SILKNITTER, Agent.

Feb. 14, 1872.–6m.

BRIDGES TO BUILD.

The Commissioners, of Huntingdon County, will receive proposals, at their office, up to two o'clock, on Friday the 29th day of February, 1872, for the building of the following named bridges:

One across Shaver's Creek, near George McCrum's, in Barree township.

One across Black Log Creek near Shenefelt's in Cromwell township.

One across Shaver's Creek, near the farm of Reed's heirs, in West township.

Plan and Specifications to be seen in the Commissioners' office.

By order of the Commissioners,

HENRY W. MILLER, [Clerk.

Feb. 14, 1872.–3t.

NEW HARDWARE STORE.

J. M. OAKS & CO.,

Have just opened out in their new room, in PETERSBURG, a new and complete stock of Hardware, Iron, Nails, Horse-shoes, Cutlery, House Trimmings, Carriage Makers' Goods, Glass, Oils, Paints, &c., &c., and in fact everything in this line of business.

Also dealers in Coal and Coak, Stoves of all kinds. Our goods are first-class, and our

PRICES AS LOW AS THE LOWEST.

Call and see us. Orders by mail promptly attended to. Builders and Wagon-makers orders solicited and filled at wholesale rates.

J. M. OAKS & CO.

Feb. 14, 1872–10mo.

ESTATE OF PHILIP TAYLOR, DECEASED.—Notice to Rose Ann, intermarried with Jesse Rouser, that the said Rose Ann and her said husband are both deceased, leaving two children to survive them, namely, William Rouser, who resides near Bloody Run, Bedford county, in this State, and Lucinda, intermarried with Alexander Finley, who resides in the State of Kansas, and whose postoffice address is Cottonwood Fall; Mary Fauler and Joseph Taylor, who reside in Clay township, Huntingdon county, Samuel Taylor, who resides in Jo Davies county, in the State of Illinois, and whose postoffice is Galena; Andrew Taylor, the petitioner; Sarah, intermarried with James McNeil, who resides in Tod township; Ephraim Taylor, who resides in Altoona, Blair county; Amos Taylor who resides in Clay township aforesaid; Elizabeth, intermarried with Frederick Fautz, and whose postoffice address is Yellow Springs; and Eliza S. Taylor, who also resides in Clay township aforesaid. Take notice that an Inquest will be held at the dwelling house of Philip Taylor, deceased, in the township of Tod, in the county of Huntingdon, on the 12th day of March, A. D., 1872, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, for the purpose of making partition of the real estate of said deceased to and among the children and legal representatives, if the same can be done without prejudice to or spoiling of the whole, otherwise to value and appraise the same according to law—at which time and place you may attend if you think proper.

AMON HOUCK, Sheriff.

Feb. 14, 1872.

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

Barton Edi C.	Alt Henry
Decker Jemima	Allgood Sarah
Deniser David	Breedin Annie
Enyeart Maggie	Banker, Lewis
Geisinger John	Camp J. G.
Hazzard Millie	Carman Belle
Hobaugh John	Curtis Rebecca
Isenberg Benjamin	Demiser Jennie
Kurfman Isaiah	Fleck G. W.
Martin Rose	Fegley Catharine
M'Cracken H.	Gamez H. S.
Meek R. H. 2	Hess Emanuel 2
Miller Joseph	Hagey Elizabeth
Metick Catharine	Heffner Samuel
Prough J. M. 2	Heffner Katie
Richeson Thomas	Kieffer J. Spangler
Stever W. C.	Moore Stephen
Sheeder Rebecca	Moore Jas. W.
Snyder Mary J.	Nulety Mary
Taylor Rachel	Potter Rev. J.
Times E. H.	West A. A.
Zenn A.	

Held for postage—James Crouse, Camden, N. J.

BRICE X BLAIR, Postmaster.

Feb. 14, 1872.

1872. SPRING AN

HOOD, BON

ARE NOW OFFE

NEW S

Nos. 811, 813, 815 M

AN

Nos. 806, 808, 810, 812

PHILAD

A magnificent S

DRY G

Complete in all

Silk and Dress Goods, Prints, Ginghams Men's and Boys' Wear, White Furnishing Goods, Notions, &c., Bleached Also *just opened* an extensive CAR To all of which, including many choice *MADE GOODS*, they respectfully in

Jan. 10, 72–3m.

New Advertisements.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore existing between W. T. Howard and James H. Clover, doing business as Howard & Clover in the hotel business, in Huntingdon, has been this day, (Feb. 1, 1872,) dissolved by mutual consent, and the accounts of the firm will be settled by James H. Clover, by whom the business will be continued at the old stand known as the "Morrison House."

WM. T. HOWARD,
JAMES H. CLOVER.

Feb. 14, 1872.–3t

A. H.