The Huntingdon Journal.

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

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

Wednesday Morning, Feb. 21, 1872.

☞ Gen. Sherman and Lieut. Grant, the President's eldest son, are at Rome.

☞ The Japanese Embassy has been snow bound at Salt Lake, during the last ten days.

☞ Hon. John Scott and Hon. M. H. Carpenter, of the U. S. Senate, will accept our thanks for favors.

☞ Gov. Reed, of Florida, has been impeached by the State Legislature. Lieut. Gov. Day has taken the oath and is acting Governor.

☞ Chief Justice Chase, it is said, has given up all hope of the Presidency, and is in favor of the nomination of Senator Trumbull.

☞ Our attentive and industrious member of the Lower House, Gen. F. H. Lane, will accept our thanks for valuable public documents.

☞ Gen. Sickles is at Albany, acting mediator in an effort to reconcile the two wings of the Republican party in New York State.

☞ The Earl of Mayo, Governor General of India, has been assassinated by a native convict. Intense sensation prevails throughout India.

☞ They have held street carnivals at Memphis, Tenn., and New Orleans, La., during the past week. The streets were filled with maskers.

☞ It is proposed to bring the Japanese Embassy forward from Salt Lake City in coaches, the snow on the railroad rendering it impossible to start the trains.

☞ The Senate Committee, now investigating the New York Custom House frauds, has adjourned from New York to Washington, where the examination of witnesses is continued.

☞ The Grand Duke's Russian fleet has arrived from New York at Pensacola, Fla., whence it will sail around Cape Horn, and meet the Grand Duke at San Francisco, to carry him to Japan.

☞ A terrible storm prevailed on the coast of Ireland on the 8th and 9th inst. Many Marine disasters and the loss of many lives are reported. Three vessels foundered near together, and their crews perished.

☞ The Republicans, at the Municipal Election, in Altoona, on Friday last, elected David Kinch, Mayor, by one hundred majority, and Jacob Snyder, Treasurer, by a still larger vote. The Council stands seven Democrats and five Republicans.

☞ Just now the question is warmly agitated by the Methodist ministers, in New York City, whether it is desirable that the rule of the term of the pastoral relation be so altered that the bishops may return pastors to charges for more than three years.

☞ Galusha A. Grow, ex-speaker of the Lower House of Congress, is at the Astor House, New York, but is registered from Texas instead of Pennsylvania as of yore. Mr. Grow is connected with a railway in Texas, and has taken up his residence there.

☞ Vice President Colfax, in a letter to the editor of the Indianapolis *Journal*, says: "I have invariably declared myself in favor of President Grant's re-nomination." As to himself he says: "If the National Convention deemed it wisest to re-nominate me for the office I now hold, I would accept." They will probably both be re-nominated.

☞ During the past year the single county of Marquette, Michigan, produced 813,379 tons of iron ore, and 51,225 tons of charcoal pig iron. The ore was shipped in large quantities to other manufacturing points. The propritors of Western mines and manufactoring establishments are begining to realize the importance of a protective tariff.

☞ The report of the proceedings of the late Teachers' Institute, was furnished us by Mr. A. H. Kauffman, one of the Secretaries, and not by Mr. McDivitt, as stated in the *School Journal*. We make this correction, simply as an act of justice to Mr. Kauffman, and at the instance of Mr. McDivitt himself.

☞ Hon. Francis Jordon delivered an able address on "Constitutional Reform" before the Social Science Association, of Philadelphia, on the evening of the 15th inst., which it would give us great pleasure to publish had we the space. The people should be well informed on the subject matter which is likely to come before the Convention, and Col. Jordon is doing his part towards giving them timely information.

☞ *The Coal and Iron Record*, a weekly journal devoted to the Coal and Iron Trades, has just been commenced by Messrs. Western & Company, No. 37, Park Row, New York. Price $3 per volume, edited by B. R. Western, Esq. This firm has had great experience in publishing journals of this type, and consequently they cannot fail to make the *Record* one of the best of its class. It starts with a capital number. We welcome their project, as we believe it fills a very important niche, and recommend it to all our coal operators.

☞ An agreement has, at last, been reached in regard to the selection of a Committee in the McClure-Gray case. The plan proposed is to place the names of all the Senators in a box and draw from the same thirteen, and then let each of the parties strike six from the number so drawn, and the Senator remaining will constitute the seventh member of the committee. This is accepted as fair, and at least opens the way to investigation and a contest from which the Republican party never shrinks, and in which it always bears itself honorably and just.

AMERICAN vs. EUROPEAN PROTECTION.

There is a system of protection for the manufacturers practiced in European Nations that is wholly ignored in the United States. It is the protection secured by *half-paid labor*. In many articles manufactured labor constitutes one-half, and in some cases three-fourths of the entire cost. Take for example the article of pig iron. The ore costs comparatively nothing; by labor it is drawn from the mine, passed through the furnace, and prepared for the market. The coal and limestone used in its preparation are also the products of labor. So that in making up the cost of a ton of pig or bar iron, labor is found to constitute the principal and by far the largest item. The same is true of many other manufactured articles; but this single illustration is sufficient for our purpose. Now to find the relative cost of iron in England and in the United States, it is only necessary to ascertain the cost of labor in each country. The prices paid in 1871 were as follows:

	England	United States
Puddlers, per ton	$2 05	$4 00
" Helpers, per ton	78	2 00
Heaters, per day	1 90	4 37
" Helpers, per day	97	2 07
Rollers, per day	3 00	5 10
Day Laborers, per day	78	1 75
Carpenters	1 40	3 00
Masons	2 00	3 25

These figures give a correct general average of wages in England and in the United States. England then can produce iron at half the expense for wages that it costs to manufacture a similar article in the United States. *This is the protection afforded to her manufacturers.* But it is a direct robbery of the mechanic and laborer. Free Traders tell the credulous that "American protection makes the rich richer and the poor poorer." It is not so. The contrary is the fact: Protection is the poor man's wealth. It secures for him a full reward for his labor. On the other hand Free Trade, or European *cheap labor protection* robs the industrious mechanic and the laborer, for the direct and special purpose of enriching the manufacturer. In America protection is impartial: It benefits and blesses all alike. In Europe it is partial, and for the benefit of the manufacturer alone. In the United States the artisan and the workman can generally live well upon one-half or two-thirds of the amount of their earnings. In Europe the weekly receipts are barely sufficient to sustain life. The London correspondent of the New York *Times* has given the mode of life among the workmen in England a thorough examination. He gives a most deplorable picture of the poor of the large cities of that country. Millions of people, he says, live almost entirely upon bread. Here, for example, is the way of life of a sober, hard working Englishman, who earns 18 shillings a week, (say $4 50 gold standard), and has a wife and six children. He neither drinks nor smokes, and hands over his whole wages to his wife. This is a common practice in well ordered families. She pays 4 shillings a week for rent; 1 shilling for coals; 9 pence for candles, soap, etc.; a penny a week each for the six children to a burial club; 1 shilling on the doctor's bill, due. Here are 7 shillings and 3 pence of the 18 shillings gone, and nothing to eat. Now the bill of fare for those eight persons: One pound of bread a day for each—the children scarcely taste anything else—comes to 7 shillings a week; 20 pounds of potatoes, 8 pence; 1 pound of butcher's meat on Sunday, and 2 pounds of salt pork for week days, 2 shillings; 1 pound of sugar, half pound of butter, one ounce tea, 13 pence, make up the week's account. No milk, no fruit, no clothing. The only way they can have these is for the children to get work—*or die;* then something comes in from the burial club. Thousands and thousands of men work hard for two-thirds of these wages or less. No church or Sabbath School; and no use for books or newspapers, for they cannot read.

Contrastt his deplorable condition of the workman and his family with the condition and prospects of the mechanic in America. Here his table is always abundantly supplied; his wife instead of being in the coal pit, foundry or factory, is at home presiding over her household affairs. His boys are not forced out to labor, but are at school; they grow up educated men, and become intelligent and thrifty mechanics, engineers, architects, editors and professors. His daughters rank with the best educated and most industrious and refined women in the land. The mechanic himself, if industrious, prudent and economical, invariably advances until he becomes the owner or joint owner of the foundry or manufactory, and finally closes a useful life in easy circumstances.

Here we have the relative condition of the workmen in England and in the United States. The contrast is great, and it is the result mainly of the difference in the modes of protection practiced in the two countries. Protection in America is for the people; in England it is for the manufacturer, and the rights and interests of the workmen are sacrificed to the interest of their employers.

The system practiced in England prevails all over Europe. It is even more grinding in its effects upon the continent than in Great Britain. France, to undersell England, Belgium, to compete with France, and Germany to beat them all in the European markets, each resorted to the grinding and degrading system of half-paid labor, and the result is that all Europe is to-day filled with able bodied paupers, half and quarter paid mechanics, whose only prospect is to labor on in beggary while the muscle and sinew hold out, and then go to the poor house to die. This picture is not over drawn. It is a sad study.

☞ Geo. A. Smith, Esq., of McConnellsburg, was elected, at the special election held on the 13th inst., in the Bedford and Fulton district, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of J. W. Dickerson, Esq., over Capt. Geo. A. Mullin, by a vote of several hundred as near as we have been able to learn.

☞ John G. Fisher, Esq., the "gay and happy" local of ye Bedford *Gazette*, Sheriff Keyser and ex-Sheriff Cessna, also of Bedford, paid our office a flying visit on Monday evening last. A better and more nobler set of fellows are not to be found anywhere. Call again, gentleman.

THAT "CASE."

The Senate of the United States, a few days ago, passed a resolution asking the President for a copy of the late correspondence in reference to the "Alabama claims." The President in complying, ordered a copy of the "case" of the United States to be sent to the Senate. It is entitled:

"The case of the United States to be laid before the Tribunal of Arbitration to be convened at Geneva, under the provisions of the Treaty between the United States of America and Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, concluded at Washington, May 8, 1871."

The case is divided into six parts, which together form a volume of 501 pages, in bold, clear type, on fine, stout paper. This volume is accompanied by seven large volumes of correspondence, names of vessels destroyed, bills of values, &c.

The claims, as presented in the case, are classified as follows:

1. The claims for direct losses, growing out of the destruction of vessels and their cargoes by the insurgent cruisers.
2. The national expenditures in the pursuit of those cruisers.
3. The loss in the transfer of the American commercial marine to the British flag.
4. The enhanced payments of insurance.
5. The prolongation of the war and the addition of a large sum to the cost of the war and the suppression of the rebellion.

The claims for the direct losses growing out of the destruction of the vessels and their cargoes are further sub-divided into:

1. Claims for destruction of vessels and property of the Government of the United States.
2. Claims for the destruction of vessels and property under the flag of the United States.
3. Claims for damages or injuries to persons growing out of the destruction of each class of vessels.

Under each of these divisions the respective claims are clearly and forcibly presented, and evidence is presented which will enable the Tribunal to ascertain and determine the amount of the losses and injuries sustained through England's neglect of duty, and anxiety to aid the South and break up the Union.

Then there is a claim for interest at 7 per cent., the average rate in New York city. The computation of interest to be made from an average day to be determined, and July 1, 1863, is suggested as a fair average period on which to fix the commencement of interest; the interest to be continued to the day of payment.

England continues to be seriously agitated over an examination of this ugly American case. But she cannot escape. Her own Commissioners in the Joint High Commission provided for the "case" and the mode of settlement. Cobden and Bright and others in Parliament, warned the Government of the consequences of the policy it was pursuing toward the United States; but they were not heeded. The day of reckoning has come, and the words of those statesmen are now realized in their full force. The decision of the Arbitration may not give the United States a dollar damages but the facts have been laid before the world, and the verdict of the nations will be against England in her anxiety to break up the American Republic.

FORCING McCLURE INTO THE SENATE.

What does it mean? Since the moment Hon. A. K. McClure consented to become a candidate for Senator, in the 4th district, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Hon. George Connell, there has been a boldness and a persistency, on the part of Philadelphians, to force this man into the Senate, unequalled in the politics of Pennsylvania. Why this is so no one presumes to state. Is it simply because the citizens of Philadelphia are so extremely anxious for Reform? We do not believe a word of it. If they desired Reform so badly they could have found fifty good men—honest and true—in the fourth district to have represented them without taking up a man whose name has been a by-word and a reproach, for years, at Harrisburg. No, no! It is not Reform they want. Then what is it?

We were told during the canvass that he was backed by two powerful corporations! Ah, indeed! Why backed by these corporations? "That is the question!" Here is the milk in the coconut, we suspect. But what do the corporations want with McClure in the Senate? Reform, eh? Bosh! Is the Nine Million Bill to be put through? That does not strike us as being of so much consequence to the aforementioned corporations? What then is it? There is nothing before the Legislature of any great consequence save the Bill authorizing the mode of selecting delegates to the Constitutional Convention. Aye! if we are not mistaken, here is the rub! McClure is to set up the Constitutional Convention so that it can be controlled by the corporations! The corporations know full well that the people desire to restrict them after the manner of the Illinois Constitution, and the pins are to be set so that they will be foiled in their object. We cannot see anything else in this persistency. Is there any other way of accounting for the concerted action of the corporations? We caution the people, and especially that portion belonging to the Republican party, to be on their guard against the wiles of the monopolies of the State. If we are not mistaken this is just what the forcing of McClure into the Senate means. Let it then be a contest between the people and the corporations. We are ready for it and we have no doubt of the result.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

Congress—The Alabama Claims Arbitration—Col. Forney's Resignation—The Tax on Tobacco—The Duty on Tea and Coffee—Society in Washington—Free Lumber at Chicago.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 19, 1872.

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS

A very creditable amount of the ordinary business of the session has been acted upon during the past week. In the Senate a new amnesty bill has been introduced, and laid upon the table. Charles Sumner has given notice that the Civil Rights bill is "indissolubly associated with it," and the two must go together. He said some Senators were exceedingly anxious to remove the disabilities of the rebels, but they had not a word to say for the colored race. "It was asked," he continued, "why did he not bring in his civil rights bill as a separate measure? What guarantee had he, he would answer, that the bill, as a separate measure, would go through at the Capitol? How did he know but it would be consigned to some tomb from which no undertaker could resuscitate it?" He then read letters from John G. Whittier and William Lloyd Garrison, setting forth that amnesty and civil rights should go together—and there the matter rests for the present.

The passage of the Education bill by the House, appropriating the proceeds of the sales of Public Lands for educational purposes meets with very general favor, especially among republicans in both branches of Congress. If it becomes a law, and its provisions should be faithfully carried out, it will be productive of great good in bringing up the standard of popular education throughout the country, but especially in the South.

A number of measures are before the House in reference to a revival of American Commerce. But neither upon this nor upon the tariff question has any definite action been taken.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS ARBITRATION.

The excitement in England over our "case" has materially subsided. There are no new developments upon the subject. Our counsel before the arbitration, Messrs. Caleb Cushing, J. Bancroft Davis, and Wm. M. Evarts, are in consultation, in Paris, upon the question. Our representative, Charles Francis Adams, at the Geneva Court of Arbitration, is about to return to America, for a few weeks, to attend, it is said, to important private business. The next meeting of the Arbitration is arranged for the 17th of April; but it is probable that another adjournment will then take place until June, when work will be commenced looking to a final settlement of the question. Our "Case" forms a volume of 501 pages, and the appendix, now in course of preparation, will be comprised in seven large volumes of correspondence.

COL. FORNEY'S RESIGNATION.

On the 10th Col. John W. Forney wrote a note to the President, tendering his resignation as Collector of the Port Philadelphia. He gave as his motive a desire to devote his entire attention to his newspaper business. On the 12th the President, in a friendly note, accepted the resignation, with regret, assuring the Colonel that his appointment to the place "gave general, almost universal satisfaction when it was made, and since that time your services have been appreciated and approved quite as generally." There is a very general impression abroad here that the Colonel was prompted to this step for other reasons than those given. But what they are is not positively known. Both the Colonel and his friends assert that he is in favor of Grant's renomination, but even on that point strong doubts are expressed.

THE TAX ON TOBACCO.

The Ways and Means Committee have decided, after considerable discussion, to fix the tax on plug tobacco at 16 cents, and on smoking tobacco at 24 cents.

THE DUTY ON TEA AND COFFEE.

The Committee of Ways and Means have asked the House to reconsider the vote by which tea and coffee were placed on the free list. It is understood there will be a fierce contest over the duty on these articles.

SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

The return of the season of Lent, has materially reduced the number of receptions, masquerades and balls now occurring in the city.

FREE LUMBER.

The bill admitting foreign lumber duty free, to Chicago, is unpopular, and will probably be reconsidered in the Senate.

N. H. F.

Notes from the State Capital.

HARRISBURG Feb. 19, 1872.

A bill has been introduced in the House making vaccination a pre-requisite to admission into common schools. It is proposed to extend its provisions to apply also to admission to the Legislature.

Each member of the House and Senate has been provided with a copy of Purdon's Digest and Zeigler's Manual. Our first assistant, who has been reading some of the bills introduced by various members, proposes that each member and Senator be furnished with a copy of Brown's Grammar, Quackenboss' Composition and Webster's Speller. But our first assistant inclines to be ironical; and his remarks are not, therefore, worthy of serious consideration.

At the present time there is, at Harrisburg, a larger supply of majors, colonels and generals than we remember to have seen at any one place since the Spanish succession. In fact we only remember to have seen, in this city, two men who did not lay claim to one or all of the ranks mentioned; and these two modest men were—captains.

A delegation of teachers and pupils, from the Philadelphia Institution for the Blind, is in town. To-night they gave a musical entertainment in the Hall of the House of Representatives which was very good. To show their facility in writing they wrote two sentences which showed them to be so far behind the times as almost to destroy the good opinion already formed of their school. The first sentence —"Words are not Deeds"—will be news to the member from Columbia. The second —"We respect the Lawgivers"—might have been a suitable copy-head in the times of Lycurgus or Solon; but as a proverb, it is now classed among ancient popular delusions. However, some excuse is to be made for the pupils of the school in question, as not having the use of their eyes, they can scarcely be expected to be fully up with the times.

The *Daily Battle-axe* has at last discovered the cause of the epidemic prevailing here so extensively. It does not originate from impure water. The water is as pure as daylight. The prevalence of the disease is owing entirely to the impurity of the atmosphere; and the atmosphere is rendered thus noxious by the gathering, in Harrisburg, of so many Philadelphia carpet-baggers, who have come to assist McClure in his contest for Gray's seat in the Senate.

The past week has been one of fighting, in the Senate, with regard to the manner of choosing a committee on the McClure-Gray contested seat. The Republicans are, and have been, in favor of permitting McClure to contest, but they desire to have a committee who will decide justly, and not in a partisan manner, as a committee in which the Democrats are in a majority would doubtless do. As a substitute for the old method of drawing such committee, Senator Billingfelt, of Lancaster, offered a proposition which, for exquisite ridiculousness, would be hard to excel outside of Lancaster county; and the contest for a week back has hinged upon the question whether this proposition should be accepted. On Friday the opposition gave in and Mr. B.'s amendment was carried in the Senate. What bone of contention will next be unearthed, the Senator from —— only knows.

TELASCO.

The Educational Bill.

The following is a synopsis of the Education bill as it passed the House. Section first provides that the net proceeds of sales of public lands shall be forever set apart for the education of the people, nothing in the act to limit the power of Congress over the public lands, or interfere with granting bounty lands, nor with the homestead act. Section second provides that the Secretary of the Interior shall certify to the Secretary of the Treasury, each year, the net cash proceeds of sales of public lands. Section third provides the manner in which the funds shall be invested. Section fourth provides for the apportionment of the fund to the various States and Territories for the first ten years, the distribution to be made according to the ratio of illiteracy in the representative population. Section fifth provides when and under what circumstances the first distribution shall be made. Section sixth provides that a certain portion of the fund received shall be expended at the discretion of the Legislature for the instruction of teachers for Common Schools. Section seventh states the conditions under which each State and Territory shall be entitled to receive its share of every apportionment after the first year. Section eighth provides that the Commissioners of Education shall decide what States and Territories are entitled to receive apportionment, and what amount, but no moneys belonging to any State or Territory under this act shall be withheld for the reason that the laws thereof provide for separate instruction of white and black children, or refuse to organize a system of mixed schools. Section ninth provides for the distribution of the funds by the Superintendent of public instruction in each State, Territory and District; the amount to be apportioned shall be applied solely to the payment of teachers' wages. Section tenth provides the manner in which apportionment shall be drawn from the United States Treasury. Section eleventh provides penalties for and misapplication or embezzelment of funds. Section twelve provides that the Circuit Court of the United States shall have exclusive jurisdiction of all offenses against the provisions of this act. Section thirteen provides that nothing contained in this act shall be so construed as to affect in any manner existing laws and regulations in regard to the adjustment and payment to States upon their admission into the Union of five per centum of the net preceeds of sales of public lands within their respective limits.

United States Laws.

[OFFICIAL.]

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

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 1.]

AN ACT relating to the limitation of steam pressure on towing and freight boats on the Mississippi river and its tributaries.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the provisions of an act entitled "An act to provide for the better security of life on vessels propelled in whole or in part by steam," &c., approved February twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, so far as they relate to the limitation of steam pressure of steamboats used exclusively for towing and carrying freight on the Mississippi river and its tributaries, are hereby so far modified as to substitute for such boats one hundred and fifty pounds of steam pressure in place of one hundred and ten pounds, as provided in said act for the standard pressure upon a standard boilers of forty-two inches diameter, and of plates of one-quarter of an inch in thickness; and such boats may, on the written permit of the supervising inspector of the district in which such boats shall carry on their business, for a period of six months from and after the passage of this joint resolution, be permitted to carry steam above the standard pressure of one hundred and ten pounds, but not exceeding the standard pressure of one hundred and fifty pounds to the square inch.

J. G. BLAINE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
SCHUYLER COLFAX,
Vice President of the United States and President of the Senate.

Approved, December 20, 1871.
U. S. GRANT.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 2.]

AN ACT to establish post-roads.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following be established as post-roads:

ALABAMA.
From Gordon, via Sellers, to Campbellton, in Florida.
From Cross Plains, via Collinsville, Gidleys, Thompsonville, and Huff's Gap, to Brock's.
From Jasper to Elyton.
From Fulton to Bexar.
From Chepultepec to Springville,
From Columbia to Fort Gaines, in Georgia.
ARKANSAS.
From Binkley to Jacksonport.
DAKOTAH.
From Bon Homme to Springfield.
FLORIDA.
From Deadman's Bay, via Spring Warrior, Hampton Springs, Perry C. H., Lovett's Mills, St. Augustine Crossroads, McCall's Academy, to Quitman in Georgia.
From Mellonville, via Appoka and Oakland, to Orlando.
GEORGIA.
From Washington to Lincolnton.
INDIANA.
From Huntingburg, via Bretzville and St. Anthony, to Schnellerville.
From Bennett's Switch to Waupecong.
From Hillsborough to Jacksonville.
From Liberty to Fairhaven.
IOWA.
From Fontanelle to Custom.
From Spencer, via Sibley and Rock Rapids, to Sioux Falls, in Dakotah.
From Eldora to Waterloo.
From Lemars to Orange.
From Lemars to Beloit.
From Carroll to Winterset.
From Yatton to Columbus City.
From Stuart, via Arbor Hill, to Creston.
ILLINOIS.
From Colchester to Fandon.
IDAHO.
From Rock Creek to Six Islands.
KENTUCKY.
From Frankfort, via Peak's Mills, to Owenton.
LOUISIANA.
From New Orleans to St. Bernard.
MICHIGAN.
From Lapeer to North Branch.
From North Branch to Doyle's Mills.
From North Branch, via Clifford, in Michigan, to Newberry.
From Lapeer to Hadley.
From Milford to Holly.
MAINE.
From Waldoboro', via North Waldoboro', to Washington.
From Washington to Liberty Village.
MISSOURI.
From Wheeling to Lindley.
From Schell City to Stockton.
From Appleton City to Rosco.
From Osceola to Stockton.
From Tuscumbia to Rocky Mount.
From O'Fallon, via Cottleville and Dalhoff, to O'Fallon.
From St. Charles to Alton, in Illinois.
From Altona to Lucas.
From State Line, via Jonesville and Brosley, to Burdett.
From Hermitage to Nevada City.
From Barnumtown to Roney.
From Newark to Locust Hill.
MINNESOTA.
From Carver to Henderson.
MISSISSIPPI.
From Brookville to Pickensville.
MASSACHUSETTS.
From New Bedford to Rochester.
NEW YORK.
From Cuyler, via New Boston, to Tayler.
From Haskinville to Cohocton.
From Carthage to Copenhagen.
From Romulusville to Fayette.
From Hale's Eddy, via New Baltimore and Danville, in Pennsylvania, to Gulf Summit.
NORTH CAROLINA.
From Burnsville to Pensacola.
From Ridgeway to Hilliard's Store.
From Boone to Bowling Rock.
OHIO.
From Liberty, via Goodwin, to Fair Haven.
From Van Wert, via Wolfcate's Mills and Blakie's Store, to Decatur.
From Massillon to Wilmot.
From Canton to Hartville.
OREGON.
From Pendleton to Dalles.
NEBRASKA.
From Grand Island, in Hall County, via St. Paul and the north fork of the Loup River, to Helena, Montana.
From Norfolk, in Madison County, to Fort Laramie, in Wyoming.
From Red Cloud to Denver, in Colorado.
From Niobrara to Fort Laramie, in Wyoming.
TENNESSEE.
From Dover to Erin.
From Dover to Murray, in Kentucky.
From Johnson City to Marion, in North Carolina.
From Dyersburg, via Roaller's Pearces, and Fishers, to Trenton.
From Trenton, via Eaton and Friendship, to Dyersburg.
From Kenton, via Masons Hall, to Deavenport.
WEST VIRGINIA.
From Buckannon to Bealington.
From Valley Head, via Webster C. H., to Summerville.
VIRGINIA.
From Gladeville to Grundy.
From Elk Creek to Carsonville.
From Pattonsville, via Cedar Point, to Sneydsville.
From King George, via Shiloh, Payne's Store, and Leedstown, to Foneswood.
From Heathsville to Burgess, Store.
WISCONSIN.
From New London to Weyauwega.
From Pensaukee, via Brookside, to West Pensaukee.

Approved, January 16, 1872.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 3.]

AN ACT to establish post-roads.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following be established as post-roads.

PENNSYLVANIA.
From Lebanon, via Fontana, Colebrook, Mastersonville, Old Lime, and Sporting Hill, to Manheim.
From Annville, via Bellview and Water Works, to Jonestown.

Approved, January 16, 1872.

New Advertisements.

TWO HOUSES AND LOTS FOR sale in Mill Creek, on reasonable terms. If not sold soon, they will be for rent. For particulars apply to George Eby, Mill Creek, or to
JONATHAN DETWILER,
feb.21,'72tf] Allenville, Mifflin county, Pa.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned, living in Cass township, on the estate of Philip Taylor, late of said township, deceased, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them duly authenticated for settlement.
ANDREW TAYLOR,
Feb.21,1872–6t.] Administrator.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.
Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, to distribute the balance in the hands of Benjamin F. Patton, Executor of the last will and testament of James Ganoe, late of Warriorsmark township, dec'd., hereby gives notice that he will attend, at the office of Simpson & Armitage, in Huntingdon, on Thursday, the 21st of March, 1872, at 10 o'clock, A. M., when and where all persons interested shall present their claims or be debarred from coming in for a share of said fund.
J. R. SIMPSON,
Feb. 21,'72.–3t Auditor.

LIST OF LETTERS REMAINING in the Post Office, at Huntingdon, Pa., February 19, 1872, when called for say "advertised" and give date.

Brimmer, Henry	Lewis, A. L. (3)
Barnet, R. (2)	Murphy, J. P.,
Bacon, John	Moffitt, Mary C.,
Cover, Jas. H.,	Miller, E. R.,
Deniser, M. J.,	M'Cready, J. C., (2)
Free, Jos.	Nenstel, Peter
Fasman, ——	Rozen, J.,
Galloway, J. D.,	Roberts, Ishmael
Gordon, Nancy L.,	Sherman, Benjamin
Goodman, Lizzie	Williams, Kate N.
Hags, Mary Ellen	

BRICE X BLAIR,
Feb.21,1872. Postmaster.

LOW CASH RATES!
THE
CHARTER OAK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OF HARTFORD, CONN.
ORGANIZED 1850.
ASSETS. *$10,000,000*
Issues policies of Life Insurance on all the ordinary plans at lower rates than other mutual companies and pays annual dividends increasing yearly. This plan called
DEPOSIT INSURANCE,
lately introduced by this company, is superior to any short term endowment or *Tontine* plan, as it fixes a large surrender value for the policy at the end of any of its current years.
ALEXANDER ELLIOTT,
Huntingdon, Pa., Feb.21,1872–3m. Agent.

PUBLIC SALE. 2756 ACRES OF VALUABLE TIMBER LANDS.—The undersigned will sell at public sale, at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon, at 10 o'clock a. m., on *Wednesday, March 13th* 1872, ten tracts of patented timber land, as follows: Six Tracts, situated in Lincoln and Hopewell townships, Huntingdon county, to wit: No. 1, Peter Wilson tract, part, warrant dated March 31, 1794, containing 223 acres. No. 2, Isaac Wample tract, part, warrant dated March 31, 1794, containing 174 acres. No. 3, Benj. Shoemaker tract, part, warrant dated March 31, 1794, containing 202 acres. No. 4, Leonard Meehmble tract, part, warrant dated March 31, 1794, containing 180 acres. No. 5, Samuel Davis tract, part, warrant dated March 31, 1794, containing 220 acres. No. 6, Conrad Beates tract, part, warrant dated March 31, 1794, containing 200 acres. Total 1199 acres. These tracts lie in one body, on the western side of Terrace mountain, extending southward from Tatman's gap, and are adjoined on the west by the Raystown Branch of the Juniata River, lands of Adam Speck, Jackson Enyeart and others. They contain a large amount of valuable chestnut-oak; white oak, poplar, chestnut, yellow pine and other timber. The distance to the Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad at Coffee Run or Rough and Ready Stations is from three to six miles. The timber on these tracts can be floated down the Raystown Branch to the Penna. railroad and canal, 3 miles below Huntingdon. Four Tracts, situated in Tod township, Huntingdon county, to wit: No. 7, Owen Jones tract, warranted dated March 31, 1794, containing 438 acres, 58 perches. No. 8, Jonathan Jones tract, warrant dated March 31, 1794, containing 438 acres, 58 perches. No. 9, Robert Erwin tract, warrant dated March, 31, 1794, containing 347 acres, 145 perches. No. 10, Philip Wager tract, warrant dated March 31, 1794, containing 333 acres. Total 1557 acres, 101 perches. These tracts lie together in one body in the Broad Top Coal Region from one to three miles north of the lands of the Powelton Collieries and are adjoined on the south by lands of John Weist, W. T. Daugherty's heirs and others and on west by farm tracts of Little Valley. Besides being covered with a growth of excellent timber, these tracts are supposed to contain deposits of iron ore and coal. The distance from the Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad at Powelton is from 1½ to 3 miles. *Terms:*—One-half of the purchase money to be paid on the execution of the deed on or before the first day of April next, and the balance in one or two annual payments with interest. Further information may be obtained by addressing
JOHN S. MILLER,
R. BRUCE PETRIKEN,
J. SIMPSON AFRICA,
Feb.21,1872–3t.] Huntingdon, Pa.

1872. 1872.
CARPETS!! CARPETS!! CARPETS!!
SPRING STOCK.
AT LOWEST PRICES!
JAMES A. BROWN
Is constantly receiving at his new
CARPET STORE,
IN
HUNTINGDON, PA.,
525½ Hill Street.
Beautiful Patterns of Carpets, fresh from the looms of the manufacturers. His stock comprises
BRUSSELS, INGRAINS,
VENITIAN, WOOL DUTCH,
COTTAGE, HEMP,
LIST AND RAG CARPETS
CARPET CHAIN,
COCOA AND CANTON MATTINGS,
FLOOR, STAIR AND TABLE
OIL CLOTHS,
and a large stock of
WALL PAPER,
Window Shades and Fixtures, Drugget, Velvet Rugs, Door Mats, Extra Carpet Thread and Binding. I make a specialty of furnishing Churches and Lodges at City Prices, and invite Furnishing Committees to call and see goods made expressly for their purposes.
Buyers will *save money* and be better suited by going to the *regular* Carpet and Oil Cloth Store, for any of the above goods. I defy competition in prices and variety of beautiful patterns.
I have also the Agency for the Orignal HOWE SEWING MACHINE, IMPROVED, so well known as the best Family Machine in the world
Call at the CARPET STORE and see them.
JAMES A. BROWN.
Feb.14,1872.

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.

SAMUEL RUPERT,
Successor to
B. L. SILKNITTER,
Dealer in
MILLINERY AND LADIES' FANCY TRIMMING GOODS,
No. 313 Hill street, HUNTINGDON, Pa.
KATE SILKNITTER,
Feb. 14, 1872.–6m. Agent.

GO TO THE JOURNAL OFFICE
For all kinds of printing.

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

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 Februray, 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
Feb. 14, 1872.–3t [Clerk.

RECIPES FOR SALE!
A Recipe for Making OIL PASTE BLACKING, For Boots and Shoes, at a cost of one cent per box. This is a superior Blacking, and will not injure leather, and gives universal satisfaction. A Recipe for Making PALM SOAP. With this Recipe, Hard Soap can be made at the cost of four cents a pound, or Soft Soap at the cost of $1 per barrel. This soap is warranted to remove grease from any Goods, without injury to the finest silk, and is the best in the world for toilet use and can be made in fifteen minutes. THESE RECIPES I SELL FOR $1,00 EACH. Each purchaser of a Receipe will be entitled to one chance in the following Gifts, to be awarded to the holders of Recipes. The drawing will be held at No. 313 Hill street, Huntingdon, on March 29th, 1872.

LIST OF GIFTS

6 Gifts of Ladies' Gold Watches	$50 each		$300 00
6 " Gents.' Silver "	25 "		150 00
6 " " Hair W. Guards	5 "		30 00
6 Ladies' Gd Chains	20 "		120 00
6 " " Necklaces	5 "		30 00
6 " " Bracelets	8 "		48 00
6 " Traveling Satchels	6 "		30 00
12 " Gd Earrings, Brst'pins	10 "		120 00
12 " Finger Rings	5 "		60 00
6 " Bead Hanging Baskets	3 "		18 00
200 " Fancy Jewelry			300 00
200 " " Notions			200 00
100 " Gents.' Meerschaum Pipes			200 00
20 " Ladies' Fancy Trimmed Hats			200 00
50 " Coffee			40 00
20 " White Sugar			60 00
1 " Wilson Sewing Machine			50 00
1 " Gd Hunting Case American Watch			150 00

MANNER OF DRAWING.
The drawing will take place in public, and everything will be done to satisfy buyers of Recipes that their interests will be as well protected as if they personally superintended the entire affair. All the numbers representing the Receipts from No. 1 up, will be put into a wheel; the wheel will be rapidly revolved, thoroughly mixing; the numbers will be drawn out simultaneously by two children blindfolded, or in other words as the citizens may see proper.
SAMUEL RUPERT, Proprietor.
Feb.14,'72–4t.] B. L. SILKNITTER, Agent.

ESTATE OF PHILIP TAYLOR, DECEASED.—Notice to Rose Ann, intermarried with Jesse Rouser, that the said Rose Ann and her said husband are both dece