The Huntingdon Journal.

Wednesday Morning, March 6, 1872.

READING MATTER ON EVERY PAGE.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

MEETINGS.

Mr. Moriah Lodge, No. 300, A. Y. M., meets second Monday evening of each month, in Brown's building.
Standing Stone H. R. A. Chapter No. 201, meets the first Tuesday evening of each month, in Brown's building.
Juniata Lodge, No. 147, I. O. O. F., meets every Friday evening, third floor, Leister's building.
Mount Hor Camp of I. O. O. F., meets every second and fourth Tuesdays, third floor, Leister's building.
Arrapahoe Tribe, No. 63, I. O. of R. M., meets every Thursday evening, third floor, Leister's building.
Young Men's Christian Association meets the first and third Monday evenings of each month, in Smith's building.
Post 33, G. A. R., meets third Monday of each month in Court House.
Town Council meets the first Friday evening of each month.
Huntingdon Lodge, No. 149, K. of P., meets every Saturday evening, in Smith's building.
Huntingdon Temple of Honor, No. 71, meets the fourth Monday of each month in Good Templar's Hall.
The Webster ian Club meets every Thursday evening, in the Y. M. C. A. room.
Huntingdon Council, O. U. A. M., meets first and third Tuesdays of each month in Good Templar's Hall.

CHURCHES.

Baptist Church—Washington street. Rev. J. W. Plannett. Services on Sabbath: 10½ a. m., 7 p. m.
Catholic—Washington street. Rev. P. B. O'Halloran. Services first three Sundays in every month.
Evangelical Lutheran—Mifflin street. Rev. J. J. Kerr. Services on Sabbath: 10½ a. m., 7 p. m.
German Reformed—Church street. Rev. S. D. Steckle. Services on Sabbath: 7 p. m.
Methodist Episcopal—Church street. Rev. M. K. Foster. Services on Sabbath: 10½ a. m., 7 p. m.
Protestant Episcopal—Hill street. No Pastor.
Presbyterian—Hill street. Rev. G. W. Zahniser. Services on Sabbath: 11 a. m., 7 p. m.

Brief Mention--Home-Made and Stolen

The first of April comes on Monday.

With us once again—"Stormy March."

Has an upward tendency—The wool market.

Abating—The small pox in the Broad Top region.

Get your horse bills printed at the Journal office.

The weather-wise predict a great flood this spring.

Monday night was one of the coldest of the season.

Gen. Jim Burns, of Lewistown, is dangerously ill.

Hollidaysburg Presbyterians worship in their new church.

Good—The music discoursed by Charley Shay's brass band.

The water has disappeared from several wells in this place.

We do not propose to kick every cur that snaps at our heels.

Wendell Phillips lectures in Altoona this, Wednesday, evening.

Our neighbor of the *Monitor* has ordered a power press. Good.

Dr. Fleming has hung out his shingle at No. 743 Washington street.

"Learning to Read," this (Tuesday) evening, at the M. E. Church.

Last week was rather cool for the appearance of the corner statuary.

Quite a strong force is at work on the culvert at the foot of Fifth street.

It is thought that the canal will be opened for navigation by the 20th inst.

The Democratic State Convention will be held at Reading on the 30th of May.

We are weekly adding new styles to our already large assortment of job type.

The Journal is acknowledged to be the neatest and best paper in the county.

Bedford has had "almost" another murder and another fire. So says the *Gazette*.

Don't forget Dr. B. B. Hamlin's lecture this (Tuesday) evening, in the M. E. Church.

Three persons were immersed in the mill race on Sunday last. Rev. Plannett officiated.

Tincture of myrrh, applied as a lotion, is said to give relief in the worst cases of neuralgia.

The Methodists are said to be building more churches in Pennsylvania than any other denomination.

Eighteen persons were immersed in the Baptist church, at Altoona, on the evening of the 26th inst.

Some twenty-five members have been added to the Lutheran church at Lewistown, during a late revival.

Capt. Thos. S. Johnston, of the firm of Henry & Co., is now in the east laying in a stock of spring goods.

If the old saw be true, we may expect rough weather at the close of the month, as it came in "like a lamb."

We booked nine new subscribers one day last week. Room for more. Terms $2.00 per annum. Roll in!

The job work done at the Journal office can't be beat this side of sundown. Call and examine specimens.

Solomon Slough, an aged citizen of Thompsontown, Juniata county, fell off his horse dead, a few days ago.

Our senior devil has had the sulks for a week past; he is mad with himself, the world, and "the rest of mankind."

Subscribers changing their residence this spring will please notify us, so that we may make the necessary correction.

Dr. Hamlin "Learning to Read," at the M. E. Church, this (Tuesday) evening. Better late than never. Go and hear him.

Col. Keeffe, of Bedford, has found a valuable deposit of fire clay. At least the Colonel exhibits some "dogged" fine specimens.

"Dyeing for love." We saw a young gent at it on Saturday, but Beck, the tonsorial knight on Hill street, got pay for the job.

Mr. Moore, residing near Harrisburg, father of John B. Moore, of this place, shot himself on Friday last. Cause—temporary insanity.

A good one—That explanation given one of our M. D.'s when inquiring after the health of one of his patients. His frau ought to know.

One of our compositors got one of his peepers put in mourning, on Friday afternoon, by coming in contact with a door that was standing ajar.

Full and complete—Our stock of note and letter paper, cards, envelopes, etc., etc. We print them in the highest style of the art, at Philadelphia prices.

True bills have been found in the United States District Court, at Pittsburgh, against George W. Barnes and Thomas Riley, for robbing the Tyrone postoffice last fall.

Beck, the tonsorial knight, has started another chair. Beck is branching out. He says he would get a printing press and do his own printing if it were not a small business.

Our merchants are brushing up for the opening of the spring trade. To find out those engaged in mercantile pursuits, in this place, consult the advertising columns of the Journal.

Joseph Tice, an employee at the Logan Iron Works, Mifflin county, had his left leg broken and severely crushed, tho other day, by a railroad tire, weighing 800 pounds, falling upon him.

The citizens of the Gap, Lancaster county, and vicinity, intend erecting a monument to the memory of William Penn, near the spot where Penn took his first dinner, on his first and last visit to this country.

Two cars, loaded with pigs, were smashed to flinders, on the railroad, the other day, without injuring a single pig. The pigs may have been a Huntingdon county product and, as like as not, raised at Rock Hill Furnace.

The Lebanon *Standard* prints the following advertisement: "A young lady, wealthy, beautiful and accomplished—wants a handsome, intellectual gentleman to go with her on a bridal tour to Europe on the first of June.—N. B.—None but intellectual men need apply. Send pedigree."

It is said that an onion bound upon the pulse on the wrist, will stop the most inveterate toothache in a few minutes.

The Huntingdon *Monitor* man says of himself, "when a boy we labored on a farm—one of the richest in the Cumberland Valley."—Whose *farm* was it? Wasn't it the red clay lot on which Mrs. Dwin's house now stands? and your experience in farming, when you pulled up a stock of corn and ran to show the folks in the house how "big it had growed." Hey?—*Newport News.*

How is this, Joseph?

The New Collection Law.—Below we publish the act extending the Bedford County Collection Act to this county, followed by the text of the Bedford county bill. This plan, for the collection of taxes, has been in use, in the Western States, for a number of years, and it has been extended to a number of counties in this State, and wherever it has been introduced, the results have been everything that its friends have claimed for it.

We have been a witness of its practical workings in Bedford county, for two or three years, and we are satisfied that the people would not return to the old system under any circumstances. When the new system was adopted the county was fearfully in debt, the money scattered over the county, in the hands of twenty-five or thirty collectors, who were paying in just as little as they possibly could and every Court the Commissioners were obliged to borrow money to pay jurors and other expenses. In fact the old system had proven an entire failure. A great many men seek the appointment of collector to get the use of the county funds, and this being the case the duplicates are never paid up for several years after they are sent out, and now and then somebody becomes a defaulter and the county has great difficulty in getting its money or is cut out entirely by a special act of the Legislature relieving somebody. Of course a number of persons, who are applicants for the duplicates, will growl at this bill and misrepresent it, but the tax-payer will find that it will save the county from a thousand to fifteen hundred dollars each year, and will save him five per cent. on his tax for prompt payments. The man who will have one hundred dollars to pay will just save five dollars, and this is an item. Everybody will have notice, weeks ahead, that the Treasurer will be at a certain point, in a certain district, and the tax-payer prepares to meet him and gets five per cent. off The result is that the Treasurer, after making the circuit of the county, comes back with $20,000 or $30,000, and the Commissioners will not be constantly borrowing money and paying heavy percentages to keep the courts running. This system is very prompt and business like, and consequently it is effective. It may be a little slow getting into motion this year, but when it moves it will please everybody, except those who are determined not to be pleased:

AN ACT

To provide for the more economical collection of State, County, Poor and Military taxes in the county of Huntingdon.

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 the provisions of the act of Assembly entitled "an Act relating to the collection of State, County, Poor and Military taxes in the county of Bedford," approved the thirteenth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, be and the same are hereby extended to the county of Huntingdon, *Provided*, That the whole compensation to be paid to the treasurer of Huntingdon county, for the duties imposed upon him by this act, shall be seven hundred dollars, any part of the said law to which this is a supplement to the contrary notwithstanding.

W. ELLIOTT,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JAMES S. RUTAN,
Speaker of the Senate.

Approved the twenty-seventh day of February, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two. JOHN W. GEARY.

AN ACT

To provide for the collection of state, county, poor and military taxes in the county of Bedford.

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That hereafter it shall be the duty of the county commissioners of Bedford county, in each and every year immediately after the assessment of taxes for state, county, poor and military purposes shall have been completed in the manner prescribed by law, to cause their clerk to make fair duplicates thereof in convenient form, and deliver the same to the county treasurer on or before the first day of May annually, together with a certificate under their hands respectively, and attested by their clerk, certifying that the taxes charged in said duplicates have been duly assessed according to law.

Section 2. That it shall be the duty of the county treasurer of said county, after he shall receive the duplicates of assessment as hereinbefore provided, to give at least thirty days' notice, by weekly publication in two newspapers published in said county, and by at least six printed handbills, to be put up in the most public places in each borough and township, of the time and place where the said treasurer will attend for the purpose of receiving state, county, poor and militia taxes, previous to the twenty-eighth day of July, in each and every year; and he shall attend for that purpose one day in each township and borough containing less than four hundred taxables, and two days in each township having more than that number of taxables; and he shall give receipts for taxes in all cases when required by the persons paying the same.

Section 3. It shall be the duty of said treasurer, in case any state, county, poor or militia taxes assessed in any township, ward or borough in said county, shall remain unpaid for a period of twenty days after the first day of August, in each and every year, to make out a schedule of all such unpaid taxes, with the names of the persons to whom the same are charged, and deliver the said schedule to one of the justices of the peace in said township, borough or ward where such taxes remain unpaid; and it shall be the duty of the justice to whom the said schedule shall be delivered as aforesaid, to immediately deliver a written or printed notice to every person named in said schedule living in the township, borough or ward, or leave the same at their residence, and to notify by mail all non-residents that he has received from the county treasurer the schedule of unpaid taxes, and that if the same be not paid by the first of December following, he will issue execution for the collection of the same; and for the service of all such notices the said justice shall be allowed ten cents each, to be paid by the delinquent taxpayer.

Section 4. Should any person or persons, after having been duly notified as aforesaid, neglect or refuse to pay the said taxes, then it shall be the duty of the said justice, and he is hereby authorized and required to add five per centum to the amount thereof, and to issue execution against the delinquent for the collection of the same, with costs; which execution shall be placed by the justice in the hands of any constable in said county, whose duty it shall be to collect the same as other debts are now collected by law, and pay the amount so collected to the said justice within thirty days from the date of execution: *Provided*, There shall be no exemption of goods from execution, except such as is allowed by the provision of the general laws of this commonwealth for the collection of taxes; and that the justice and constable shall be entitled to the same fees as for like services in other cases.

Section. 5. All persons in said county who shall, on or before the twenty-eighth day of July aforesaid, pay to the said treasurer the amount of his or her taxes, shall be entitled to a reduction of five per centum thereon in lieu all deductions heretofore allowed by law; and said treasurer shall keep his office in the county seat, and open at all reasonable hours for the receipt of taxes, each and every year from the said first day of May until the twentieth day of August.

Section 6. When said taxes shall remain unpaid until the first day of December following, and there is no property in the district belonging to the non-residents, or to be found in the possession of those occupying the premises, it shall be the duty of the justice to certify the same to the county treasurer, who shall make out a certificate of such unpaid taxes, with the addition of five per centum, and cause the same to be entered of record in the prothonotary's office of such county, which shall be a lien against said property until paid, with costs of entry; and if said taxes be not paid within sixty days after entry as aforesaid, said treasurer may issue execution thereon and collect the amounts due, with costs, in like manner as judgments in the courts of common pleas are collectable, except the taxes on unseated lands shall be collectable as heretofore.

Section 7. That upon the delivery by the county treasurer of the schedule of unpaid taxes to any justice of the peace, he shall charge such justice with the whole amount of unpaid taxes contained in said schedule in a book to be provided for that purpose, which shall be opened for the inspection of the county commissioners and auditors; and the said justice shall pay over all such taxes and additions to the treasurer on or before the thirtieth day of December following; and the said justice and his securities shall only be discharged from the liabilities of this act by his paying over the amount of all such taxes, after deducting such exonerations as may be allowed by the commissioners for mistakes, indigent persons, and the amount that cannot be collected by execution from non-residents, together with two per centum which shall be allowed said justice on all moneys collected and paid over to the treasurer aforesaid.

Section 8. That in all cases where the constable of any township, ward or borough shall neglect or refuse to perform the duties by this act enjoined, or shall fail to qualify or give security, as provided by law, on or before the third Monday of September in each year, the county commissioners of said county are hereby authorized to appoint a collector in his stead, who shall, on giving security and becoming qualified as required of constables, proceed with like power and authority to perform the duties of constables as required by this act.

Section 9. That if any treasurer, justice of the peace, constable or collector shall fail to perform any of the duties required of them by the provisions of this act, he or they shall, upon conviction before any court, forfeit and pay a fine of not less than one hundred dollars nor more than one thousand dollars, at the discretion of said court, which shall be recovered in the name of the commonwealth, at the instance of the treasurer or commissioners of the said county, who shall collect the same as other debts of like amount are now collected by law; which said fines shall be paid into the treasury for the use of the county.

Section 10. That in lieu of the percentage now received by the treasurer for state tax by him paid into the state treasury, he shall hereafter be entitled to deduct and retain out of the gross amount of moneys collected and received by him for the use of the commonwealth, under the provisions of this act, six per centum on the amount accounted for and paid over by him to the state treasurer, four per centum of which shall be paid by him to the credit of the said county.

Section 11. That the constables and collectors receiving taxes under the provisions of this act, without resorting to levy and sale of goods, shall be entitled to deduct from the amount the sum of five per centum on the amount thereof as their compensation for such collection.

Section 12. That the assessors of the different wards, townships and boroughs in said county in making the extra assessments required by law, shall certify the name of the person applying to be assessed, with the amount of tax imposed both for state and county purposes, to the constables or collectors discharging their duties under the provisions of this act; and the said constables or collectors shall receive and receipt for all such taxes, which receipt shall be as valid as receipts heretofore given by collectors in like cases.

Section 13. That it shall be the duty of the court of quarter session in and for the said county of Bedford before they shall appoint constables, to require from them a bond in the name of the commonwealth in such sum and with such sureties as shall be approved by the said court, conditioned for the faithful discharge of the duties imposed upon such constables by this act, and for the payment to the county treasurer of the full amount of state, county, poor and militia taxes contained in any warrant and schedule which shall be delivered to them or any of them by the county treasurer of said county, after deducting exonerations, within four months from and after the date of the delivery of any such warrant as aforesaid.

Section 14. That so much of any law as requires the commissioners of said county of Bedford to appoint collectors of state, county, poor and militia taxes, and so much of any law as is hereby altered or supplied, is hereby repealed, so far relates to the county of Bedford.

ELISHA W. DAVIS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JAMES L. GRAHAM,
Speaker of the Senate.

Approved—The thirtieth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.

JNO. W. GEARY.

The Pennsylvania Central.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Pennsylvania Railroad was held in Philadelphia last week. From the report read, we learn that the earnings of the main line, between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, were reported to have been $18,719,836, and the expenses $11,823,433—leaving a net profit of $6,899,403. This is an increase of more than a million over last year. The earnings of the Philadelphia and Erie branch were $3,542,263, yielding a net profit of $758,590. Two dividends of five per cent. each were paid during the last year. Large expenses have been incurred in strengthening the tracks, building iron bridges and laying steel rails in place of iron. The amount to be paid as rental under the lease of the New Jersey lines is $1,048,500 per year. The assumption of these roads, says the report, is only to be justified by the very great importance of securing an outlet terminating on the Hudson river. There has not yet been time to make the charges necessary to obtain from these lines the revenue required to make them pay the ten per cent. which they will cost every year. The report speaks at length of the operations of the "Pennsylvania Company," and the "Southern Security Company," organizations which are entirely controlled by the Pennsylvania Central, but cannot be merged into it with convenience. The roads now in possession of the Pennsylvania Company, of which Thomas A. Scott has been chosen President, amount in the aggregate to about 3200 miles, and penetrate all parts of the West. The President of the Southern Security Company is George W. Cass. Its operations extend into the South and South-west, and it controls all the leading routes in lines region. The tonnage of the road shows an increase of 25½ per cent. since 1870. Greatly increased shipping facilities for agricultural products are needed at Philadelphia, and should be provided for by opening Delaware Avenue along the whole city front. The Company has taken an active part in starting a new line of steamers, which are to be ready for service next summer. In every respect the Company is prosperous. Its affairs now equal in magnitude those of most civil governments, and its yearly receipts and expenditures are more than twice as great as those of the State of Pennsylvania.

An Angel on the Railroad.—A week or two ago, a large, fine looking, middle aged lady stepped off at this place and "run down the town." She was very free and easy in her manners, courtesied and simpered, and smiled, so pleasantly, that she would have taken in a saint, in these degenerate days. After looking all about the place she made a raid upon our excellent neighbor—a bachelor by the way—who gives people assurances of the safe arrival of baggage. William's good looks, pleasing address and winning disposition may have especially attracted the "lovely femail" and she stopped at his room, where checks are numerous, and craved some little favor, which he, in the very kindness of his great heart, accustomed as he is to all manner of baggage, with a number of the most reverential bows, and scrapes and smirks, granted. In granting the favor, however, he was obliged to turn his back for a moment. When the train arrived she left west taking many kind and pleasant thoughts—the good wishes of our friend—with her. A short time afterward a telegram was received, from a conductor, wanting to know whether he had lost any checks. He took the first train and followed west and found his visitor on board. She had pledged a check, which she had pocketed, while his back was turned, for a free ride to Altoona, alledging that she had baggage at Spruce Creek. The baggage man compromised with her and "passed" her to Altoona, where, no doubt, she was perfectly at home. Our friend has no faith in the devil on the railroad, but thinks he would just as soon see him as some angels that he has met.

Distribution of the Reed & Schell Fund at Bedford.—Many of our readers will remember that, a little over two years ago, the banking house, of Reed & Schell, at Bedford, suspended, creating great distress throughout the entire community. Assignees were appointed and at the last regular term of court the first distribution was confirmed. By this account it appears that the partnership indebtedness accepted is $169,756, and Jacob Reed's individual indebtedness, $12,708.94. So that the entire indebtedness in, Bedford county, will fall but little, if any, short $190,000. On the individual indebtedness the assignees were able to pay 61.9 per cent. amounting to $7,869.53 and upon the partnership 6.7 per cent. amounting to $11,741.43, showing that the whole amount of money realized, by the assignees, up to the filing of the account in question, was only $19,610.96 or about ten per cent. on the whole indebtedness. It is quite probable that the individual creditors may be paid out, or within fifteen or twenty per cent. of it, but the partnership creditors will scarcely realize forty per cent. This is a very sad termination of an affair which brought distress and difficulty to so many homes. No wonder that Bedford, which has had very little, if any wealth, is without money. Her citizens have been laboring under such financial difficulties as no other community in the State has experienced, and yet she has, in the meantime, contributed liberally to her railroad and built four churches.

Enlargement of the Canal.—The Pennsylvania Canal Company now controls 363 miles of navigation—main line from Columbia to Hollidaysburg, 173 miles; West Branch and Susquehanna division, from the junction to Lock Haven, 114 miles; Wyoming division, from Northumberland to Wilkesbarre 64 miles; Wiconisco canal, recently acquired by the company, 12 miles.

Two years ago last fall the company commenced to enlarge the dimensions of its canals. The channel is about five feet deep, twenty-eight feet wide at the bottom and forty-four feet at water line. The improvements make it six feet in depth, thirty four feet at the bottom and fifty-five feet across the surface of the water. It is expected that the work of increasing the width, etc., from Columbia to Wilkesbarre will be completed by June next.

Large numbers of workmen are now engaged in digging between Middletown and Columbia, Clark's Ferry and Northumberland, and between the latter place and Nanticoke dam—a force of nearly 2,000, which is being gradually increased, as laborers can be procured. The wages paid amount to about $60,000 per month.

Four dredging machines are used during the summer, each of which are capable of removing five miles of bank a season. The cost is about $10,000.

The intention of the company is to make the diminsions of all the canals alike, but this may not be consummated for several years.

The company owns three steamboats and thirty-seven canal boats. The entire number on the different lines reaches about nine hundred, which transport in the neighborhood of 1,000,000 tons of freight, such as coal, lumber, etc., annually.

The main line and branches of the company have 114 lift and 16 guard locks, most of those on the eastern division (which passes through Harrisburg) having double chambers.

The enlargement of the Pennsylvania Canal is already giving ample evidence of its utility in facilitating navigation. Eight pairs of section boats, each couple capable of carrying safely and expeditiously 300 tons of freight, are now plying the lower canals, where the channel has been enlarged to the requisite diminsions and double chamber locks have been introduced. Two of these boats pass through a lock together one behind the other. The capacity of an ordinary boat is about 100 tons so it will be seen that 300 tons of freight can be transported almost as cheaply as 100 under the old system of navigation. The water being deeper by a foot a boat can be more heavily laden without requiring any additional horses. The capacity of two section boats is about fifty per cent. greater than that of one of the barges on the Erie canal, which channel is considerable wider and deeper than the improved Pennsylvania. When the enlargement has been effected on all the lines of the Pennsylvania Canal, double chamber locks will be generally erected and section boats substituted for those now in use.—*Mifflintown Independent.*

A Woman Murdered in the Woods.—The vicinity of Johnstown, Cambria county, is at present startled by the discovery of one the most fiendish murders that has been committed in this State for years. The name of the unfortunate victim is unknown, or at least the remains had not been identified yesterday, at which time one of our reporters visited the scene of the bloody deed. The body, that of a female, was first seen on Friday morning, by John Shriver, a resident of Johnstown, lying on the side of a mountain, on the lands of the Cambria Iron Company. He, it appears in the evidence, had been out fox hunting, when one of the dogs he had with him got upon the track of a man in the snow. The dog followed it and Mr. Shriver continued in the course pursued by the dog came to the dead body of a woman, evidently about forty-five years of age. It was some distance from the place to the nearest house, and Mr. Shriver at once proceeded to alarm the people. During his absence from the body, some person, yet unknown, covered it with brushwood and leaves and set them on fire. When Mr. Shriver and some persons to whom he had communicated his discovery returned to the spot the fire was still smouldering. After removing the body from the fire the party separated and searched the mountain gorges in the vicinity in hopes of discovering tha murderer, but their efforts were not rewarded with success.

Speculation is ripe in Johnstown and Conemaugh as to the guilty party. Chief of Police Irwin, of this city, visited Johnstown yesterday morning and was busily engaged all day working up the case. When our reporter left the Chief thought he had a clue that would lead to the arrest of the perpetrator of the deed.

The remains, up to the present writing, have not been indentified. Mr. Martin, proprietor of the Merchant's Hotel, in Johnstown, is of opinion that the body is that of a woman who stopped at the hotel some weeks ago. She had come to Johnstown for the purpose of engaging in the millinery business. She remained at the hotel for a few days and then took boarding at a private house. Her name was Amberlin, and she said she was from Ohio. This woman has not been seen for several days, although she was in the habit of calling regularly at the postoffice for letters. When our reporter left Johnstown yesterday, Justice Strayer's police, we were informed, were endeavoring to find out where Mrs. Amberline had been boarding since leaving the hotel.

Some of those who viewed the remains of the unfortunate victim on Saturday are of the opinion that she had been outraged and then strangled to death. The Coroner cut from the victim's neck a piece of cord which was sunk into the flesh, which seems to strengthen the suspicion as to the manner in which the woman was killed. It is hoped that in to-morrow's *Commercial* we may be able to announce the arrest of the party guilty of this terrible crime.—*Pittsburg Commercial, March 4th.*

A Boy Falls Beneath a Loaded Wagon—*Arm and Leg Crushed.*—A son of William Richner, of West Huntingdon, aged fifteen or sixteen years, was hauling ties, near Mill Creek, on Friday last, and on reaching a hill he endeavored to draw the rubbers, and was precipated beneath the wagon, and it, with its ponderous load, passed over his left thigh and arm crushing the bones as if they had been so many reeds. He was brought up to this place, on the way passenger, the same day, and on his way up he won the admiration of all the passengers by his coolness and calm demeanor. The passengers presented him with small sums of money as a token of their appreciation of his manliness. He was taken to the residence of his father where his wounds were dressed and the broken and crushed bones set, as best they could be, by Drs. Brumbaugh and M'Carthy. We have not heard from him since.

Warriorsmark and Franklin Items.—The engineers, of the Lewisburg, Centre and Spruce Creek Railroad Company, still board in Warriorsmark. They have located a route to run near Huntingdon Furnace Mill, to a point about a mile and a quarter south of Warriorsmark, thus leaving the venerable town out in the cold.

A meeting of the subscribers of stock was held this week to protest against paying, if the road were thus located, but after some inter-change of opinions and deliberation they adjourned to await events.

Rev. Wagoner preached an interesting sermon last Sabbath, in the M. E. Church, of Warriorsmark, and took up the annual missionary collection, amounting to $79.50 which we have no doubt will be made a hundred.

The citizens of Cross Roads were favored, with a very interesting lecture on Wednesday evening, by Robert Weir. Subject: Natural Science.

A spelling contest came off in Franklinville, last Thursday evening, a week ago, which resulted in awarding the first prize to B. F. Brown; second, A. G. Ewing; third, David Miller; fourth, D. R. Miller, and fifth B. F. Kinck.

A. M. Laporte had his face badly injured by his horse falling with him, on Saturday evening last. His wounds were dressed by Dr. Deaver, of Warriorsmark, and he is now doing well.

We are glad to see that some one is disposed to correct an error in the *School Journal* in regard to the Institute. It looked very much like a grave reflection upon our teachers when a tyro of Luzerne had the credit of running the entire Institute.

News from the "Lower End."—Minerals.—Messrs. Royer & Dewees have recently opened a new vein of fossil ore, one and a-half miles south of Rock Hill Furnace, at the base of Black Log Mountain, of superior quality, which promises an abundance of the precious article. Others, in different sections of the country, are still exploring, with favorable prospects.

Railroad Surveying.—The engineer corps, employed by the East Broad Top Railroad & Coal Company, have finished their several lines of survey, and are now making out the estimates of the several routes, in order to report to the Company, as soon as possible. The anxiety which has been so much manifested by the citizens along the several lines, as to the final location, will soon be settled. The location, when made, will no doubt be a good one, for no time or expense has been spared in selecting the most favorable route, having been some nine months since they commenced the survey.

Deaths.—The scarlet fever that I referred to in my last communication, has abated measureably. It was confined chiefly to Shirley township and Shirleysburg, but not without causing some four or five deaths in the course of one week. Its second victim was the youngest son of Reuben Myers; the third was the youngest daughter of Samuel R. Douglas, aged twelve years, and was the second death in this family, of this disease, in one week; the fourth was Mrs. Ellie Swine, aged eighteen years, wife of David Swine. They had been married some two months. John McConahey, of Hill Valley, died on the 21st ult., of cancer in the face. His suffering was great for the last two years. Aughwick.

Friend Durborrow:

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The *Monitor* man, gets off quite an editorial, in reply to "That Cartoon"—in other words, replies to your articles and engraving on the tariff question of the preceding week. A thought or two presented itself, when reading said article, and while writing you, shall take occasion to notice it.

Among his arguments for free trade he says, we "mean to so increase the duty on all goods that American Manufactures will have no competition, and thus be able to demand prices which will permit them to pay their neighboring farmers such prices as will enable said farmers wives and children to revel in the luxuries of fashion and *drive* from the field *soiled linen, and labor worn clothing.*"—(the italics are my own). Now, how in the name of common sense free trade advocates can use *this* argument we are unable to see. This specimen of free trade logic and the inferences *intended* to be drawn from it are so utterly false that it merits particular attention. A protective tariff to drive from the field soiled linen and labor worn clothing! Substitute free trade for protective tariff and the argument is good. Say we have free trade on Iron, which can be manufactured across the Atlantic at a much lesser cost than here, from the fact that, comparatively speaking their labor cost them nothing! bring this article here and sell it for a less price than our manufactures can make it—Result, the closing of principally all our manufacturing establishments; throwing innumerable men out of employment, their families thereby, in many instances suffering, they not being able to obtain employment elsewhere. Either this, or have the laboring class in America as in Europe—England in particular—at the present day, receives such low wages that rising is, and living almost, an impossibility. Our Iron mills provide work, not only for the thousand men at each mill, but for twenty thousand others who work up the raw or rough material, giving them work at such wages that will enable them to live well.

Again free trade would not diminish our national debt, the $150,000,000 that it each year does. Can our friend tell us what could be gained by us destroying our own manufactures in order to become the customers of European workshops?

On the one hundred and fortieth anniversary of the birth of the great Washington, (22d inst.,) two conventions for nominating candidates for President and Vice President, were held in Columbus, Ohio. The prohibition convention was composed of delegates from nine states; and after adopting resolutions, nominated James Black, of Lancaster, Penna., and John Russel, of Michigan, for President and Vice President.

Mr. Black is a lawyer of Lancaster city, and once represented that county in the House of Representatives—is also a Past R. W. G. C. T., of the Right W. G. L., I. O. of G. T. of North America, and G. W. C. T. of Pa., is now, President of the State Temperance Union, and is a true and tried friend of the temperance cause. Of Mr. Russell we know but little. The names of Horace Greeley, B. F. Butler, Chief Justice Chase and others were presented for nomination to the Presidency at this Convention.

The Labor Reformers at the same time and place, nominated David H. Davis, of Illinois, and Joel Parker, of New Jersey, for the same offices, the one an ex-Republican, the other a democrat, said to be a strong ticket (?)

An accident occurred to a teamster employed at Rock Hill Furnace this afternoon, which may result in the amputation of a limb, if not worse. This man, with three or four others were hauling logs, (which they have been for some time and have hauled about one hundred and fifty) they were in the act of loading the *last* log, when for some reason it rolled off the wagon, knocking the man down and falling on his right leg, he was conveyed home in a buggy, Dr. James called in when it was found that several bones were broken or mashed near the knee—the cap being broken in to pieces. The man has a family of small children.
Feb.29, 1872. Argus.

Murder in Trough Creek.—*Editor* Journal.—We frequently hear it said that "Murder will out." This expression had its origin in obscure ages, and has proven true in many, many instances, but from the following it will be seen it has failed as yet. It will be remembered, by a portion of your readers, at least, that upwards of twelve years ago, our usualy quiet neighborhood was startled by the news that the skeleton of a man had been found almost in our midst, about two hundred yards from the road, on the east side of Terrace mountain, a distance not exceeding two miles from the centre of our valley. People hurried to the spot in numbers and an inaquest was held by the proper authorities, whose verdict was that the person had been murdered. A man had been hunting and found the naked bones and a small box which had been broken open—containing a few articles of little value. The remains were decently interred by the citizens, thinking that some day some friends might find them out. In regard to the length of time that had elapsed, prior to the discovery, no one could tell. Until the present the public is in perfect ignorance as to who committed the murder. It is hoped by the community that ere long some intelligence will be gained in regard to this mystery and the fiend, if living, be brought to justice.

Junior Inhabitant.

Relief of Capt. Brice X. Blair.—Mr. R. Milton Speer introduced the following bill into the Lower House of Congress entitled "A Bill for the relief of Capt. Brice X. Blair," postmaster at Huntingdon, Pennsylvania:

Whereas, the postoffice at Huntingdon, Pennsylvania, was broken into on the night of October twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and seventy, and the safe therein blown open and postage stamps stolen therefrom to the amount of three hundred and twenty eight dollars and forty-eight cents, without any fault or neglect of the postmaster: Therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Postmaster General be, and is hereby, authorized and directed, in the settlement of the accounts of Brice X. Blair, postmaster at Huntingdon, Pennsylvania, to allow him a credit for the sum of three hundred and twenty-eight dollars and forty-eight cents, the amount of postage stamps stolen from his safe on the night of October twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and seventy.

The Way of a Postmaster.—The following *verbatim* letter was received at this office in January last:

Jan. 25th.

J K Dirbrow Esqr

Dear Sir you Will Please to Not Send me your paper as there is more Reading matter Comes to this office than I can Reade so you see it Does not pay for me to pay for a paper when I can get it for nothing

Yours & Co

[It is a little too bad that this poor postmaster must read everything that is sent to his office. It strikes us that it is a great stretch of a postmaster's privileges to read papers subscribed and paid for by other parties! However we may be wrong about it.]

The Home Shuttle is fast playing out the sales of the *high* priced machines. How is this for *low?* Still they come. M. M. LOGAN & CO., over the Union Bank. [feb.28–4t.

Proceedings of the Borough Council.—Special meeting, Feb. 29, 1872:

Present, *Chief Burgess*, Mr. Africa; *Asst. Burgesses*, Messrs. Murray, and Boring; *Council*, Messrs. Bailey, Buchanan, Burchinell, Leister, Strickler and Williamson.

The chairman stated that he had called the meeting for the purpose of considering the Ordinances as they had been arranged in accordance with a resolution of the Council.

On motion of Mr. Bailey, it was

Resolved, That the Secretary be and he is hereby authorized and directed to erase the word "act" from the ordinance reported wherever an enactment of the Burgesses and Town Council is meant thereby, and to insert in lieu thereof the word "ordinance."

The transcribed copies and abstracts as arranged and classified under the captions Borough Officers, Bounties, Cemetery, Dogs, Engine House Loan, Exhibitions, Fire, Gunpowder, Horses and Cattle, Nuisances, Peace and Good Order, Sign Boards, Streets and Pavements, Taxes and Weigh-Scales, were read and approved.

The bills respectively entitled "a supplement to an Ordinance to promote and preserve good order, passed January 24, 1848," and "An Ordinance relative to the duties of the Secretary," were separately read, agreed to and laid aside for second reading. Adjourned.

Stated Meeting, March 1, 1872.—Present, *Chief Burgess*, Mr. Africa; *Asst. Burgesses*, Messrs. Murray and Boring; *Council*, Messrs. Bailey, Buchanan, Burchinell, Henry, Miller, Strickler, Shaffer and Williamson.

The minutes of the last stated and special meetings were read and approved.

Petitions were read as follows:

One from seven citizens praying the immediate enforcement of the Ordinances requiring the construction of side-walks on both sides of Sixth st. On account of the unsuitable season of the year for laying pavements the petition was laid on the table.

One from twenty-three citizens for the erection of a railing on the stone wall lying between the bridge over the canal on Hill street and Alex. Port's stable. Referred to the Committee on Streets with instructions to cause a railing to be erected at the expense of the borough or the Canal Company, whichever they may decide is bound to make the needed improvement.

The special committees on Fire Engine, Lock Up, and improvement of Seventh Street made verbal reports and were continued.

The Committee on Public Property reported that a just and equitable division of the borough into districts for lamplighting would be along the western line of Sixth street, so as to add all the lamps on that street to the eastern division and that the Policemen of the East Ward should light and extinguish all of the lamps in said division.

The Sexton reported four interments during the month of February.

The Policemen reported one arrest in the East Ward and two in the West Ward.

The Committee appointed to draft an ordinance requiring sample sellers to take out a license, and the Committee on Town Clock, were continued.

The Committee on Public Property made report that they had been offered sixty dollars per annum rent for the room in the rear of the council chamber to be used as an armory for the Huntingdon Light Infantry. On motion, the chief burgess was authorized to lease the room for one year at the rate named—the tenant to pay all the gas bills.

The bills entitled, a supplement to "An act to preserve and preserve good order," passed Jan. 24, 1848, and "an ordinance relative to the duties of the Secretary," were taken up. The title of the last was amended so as to read "an ordinance for the preservation of the records of the borough." Said bills were read a second and third time and passed finally.

The Chief Burgess stated that the Sexton had reported to him that the fence of the cemetery adjoining a lot of David Blair, Esq., needed to be rebuilt. On motion, the subject was referred to the Committee on Public Property, who, in conjunction with the Sexton, were authorized to cause the necessary repairs to be made.

On motion of Mr. Bailey, it was

Resolved, That the Ordinances, By-Laws and Resolutions of the Burgesses and Town Council of the borough of Huntingdon as transcribed, arranged and prepared in accordance with a former resolution thereof, in the drafts submitted to the Council, be and the same are hereby ratified and approved.

On motion of Mr. Bailey, it was

Resolved, That a committee to consist of the Chief Burgess and two members of the Council shall be appointed and authorized to receive proposals and contract with some person for one hundred and fifty copies of said ordinances, By-Laws and Resolutions, together with the Charter, to be printed clearly and correctly, on good paper, with new pica type, in one octavo volume, to be well stitched and bound in paper; the cost thereof to be defrayed by an order drawn upon the Treasurer in the