The Huntingdon Journal.

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

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

Wednesday Morning, March 20, 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 Sena'orial 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. F. HOUSTON, EZRA LUKENS, P. M. LYTLE, } Secretaries.

☞ The town elections in New York have very generally gone Republican.

☞ A national bank is about to be established in New York city, with a capital of $20,000,000.

☞ The Juniata, of the European squadron, has been ordered home, and will arrive here in June next.

☞ One of the jurors on Mayor Hall's trial, New York city, is dead. A new trial will be necessary in consequence.

☞ Hon. Thomas A. Scott is in Washington making arrangements for the erection of a magnificent depot for the Baltimore and Potomac railroad.

☞ The President has sent in to the Senate the nomination of Wm. Dissinger, to be Assessor of internal revenue for the Tenth district of Pennsylvania.

☞ The newspaper publishers and proprietors of job printing offices in London, are endeavoring to break up the Typographical Union, and a strike among compositors is imminent.

☞ Spain is uneasy. A crisis is at hand. King Amadeus is concentrating his army around the city of Madrid, disarming the National Guard, and preparing to defend his throne.

☞ On the 12th inst. the Cessna-Myers case was called up in the House of Representatives, and a resolution adopted, without discussion, declaring Hon. B. F. Myers entitled to the seat. Exit Cessna!

☞ The election in the Fifth Senatorial district, on Friday last, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Senator Evans, resulted in the election of Mr. Waddell, the Republican candidate.

☞ Could any body tell us where the *State Journal* stands precisely on the Local Option question? If we are not sadly mistaken it is a little mixed. Pray, friend Forney, how do you take yours? It can't be a good article.

☞ The new regulations in the General Order System of the New York Custom House do not give satisfaction. The exactions of Leet and Stocking have not been abated. A. T. Stewart & Co. are about to sue those worthies for over charges.

☞ Garvey, the plasterer, who figured so conspicuously as the plasterer of the Tammany Ring, New York City, has astounded his partners in infamy by flinging his mud the other way. The result is, that the ring is on the highway to Sing Sing.

☞ We had the pleasure of taking an attentive and indefatigable member of the Legislature by the hand the other day.—He looks as if Harrisburg agreed with him. He assures us that all is well in that the Republicans are making a good record.

☞ We observe that a number of papers throughout the State have pronounced in favor of Hon. John Scott for the Vice Presidency. Certainly no man will be mentioned in the National Convention more eminently worthy of this high position.—*Bedford County Press.*

☞ The Pittsburgh *Dispatch* wants more Bates' Histories. It seems to us that a paper that is as much opposed to jobbery, as the *Dispatch* claims to be, ought to be satisfied with the amount of money already expended in this way to little or no purpose. This new demand *bates* us.

☞ Fisk is dead and the Erie ring has busted. Jay Gould was not equal to the emergency, and, on the 11th inst., his power was overthrown in a few minutes and the Erie Railway released of the dreadful incubus which has so long hung upon it. Gen. John A. Dix was chosen President. Exit Jay Gould!

☞ It gives us pleasure to see our old friend, Hon. Ed. Scull, editor of the Somerset *Herald*, named prominently in connection with the Auditor Generalship. No man has labored more ardently for Republican principles than our friend, and there is no one that we would sooner see nominated and elected to this position than he.

☞ The Governor has appointed C. D. Brigham, editor of the Pittsburgh *Commercial*, Auditor General for the term of three years. The matter has been referred to the Judiciary Committee in the Senate. We believe this appointment to be all wrong, as there was no vacancy to fill until the expiration of Hartranft's term or his resignation.

☞ Col. Jordan's prospects for the Gubernatorial nomination are growing brighter every day. Lancaster instructed for him, on last Saturday a week, by a vote of two to one for Hartranft. The North-west is standing up for him handsomely also. We want his friends to keep cool and to refrain from throwing mud at any of his competitors. He can afford it.

☞ The Erie ring has at last been broken, and the road is once more in the hands of honest men. Jay Gould has been unceremoniously removed from the presidency, and Gen. John A. Dix appointed in his place. The triumph is equal to that achieved over the Tammany ring, and the newspapers on both sides of the Atlantic are congratulating the shareholders on this auspicious event. The stock will go up.

IS JAPAN OPEN for the ADMISSION of the CHRISTIAN RELIGION?

Stimulated by the noble ambition of emulating the most civilized nations, an Imperial Japanese Embassy, commissioned by the Mikado himself, comes to America in a most friendly spirit, assuring the President of the United States that they are authorized to consult with this American Government "on all international questions," directing their efforts "to promote and develope wider commercial relations and draw into closer bonds the strong friendship already existing between our respective people." "Thus" say our distinguished visitors, "we hope to gain fresh impulse in the paths of progress, gaining good from every form of civilization."

In the same generous spirit with which these distant *neighbors* come to us, they are received by the Chief Magistrate of this Nation, who said to them: "The objects which you say have given rise to your mission, do honor to the intelligence and wisdom of your sovereign;" and he adds:

Our experience leads us to believe that the wealth, the power and the happiness of a people are advanced by the encouragement of trade and commercial intercourse with other powers, by the elevation and dignity of labor, by the practical adaptation of science to the manufactures and the arts, by increased facilities of frequent and rapid communication between different parts of the country, by the encouragement of emigration, which brings with it the varied habits and diverse genius and industry of other lands, by a free press, by freedom of thought and of conscience, and a liberal toleration in matters of religion not only to citizens, but to all foreigners resident among us.

The spirit manifested in this interchange of sentiment is full of encouragement not only to commercial enterprise, but for those who, under the heavenly commission, have gone, or propose to go out "to preach the Gospel to all the world."

Yet it would seem, after reading the reports from Japan for some months past, that the Imperial Government of that country is hostile to the introduction of Christianity, and forbids its subjects from embracing the Gospel under pain of death.

Mr. Gulick, one of the faithful missionaries of the American Board of Foreign Missions, was sent to Japan, a short time since, to aid in opening the way for the introduction of the Protestant religion in that country. He writes, July 1, 1871:

"Last night was to us one of novel experience in missionary life. We had been kept awake late with a sick child, when at midnight we heard Mr. Greene, Mr. Gulick's associate, who lives a quarter of a mile from us, speak at the window upon the street, and ask to be admitted. He came to inform us that one who had a short time since been in his service had awakened him at the midnight hour, to communicate the intelligence, that an hour or so before, *my* faithful teacher, who had been with me three months, and with Mr. Greene for more than a year previously, had been, with his wife, arrested by officers of the Government.

"Yeinoski is a literary man of quiet demeanor, much dignity, and good sense. He had formerly been the keeper of a circulating library at Yeddo, and accompanied Mr. Greene to this place as his teacher. He has been very steadily in our employ, and was here yesterday. It is evident that his only crime is that of being too near us, and imbibing our ideas of Christianity. We have thought him a Christian, and Mr. Greene was hoping ere long to admit him to church membership,—his first convert from heathenism.

Under date of July 8, Mr. Gulick writes:

"We learn from native acquaintances, that Yeinoski and his wife were, two or three days since, removed from the temporary lock-up and lodged in the common jail, where only those who have received sentence are confined. We conclude that the farce of a trial or examination has taken place, and that they have been condemned.

"It seems almost incredible, and quite unendurable, that right from beneath our roof, in the full light of the nineteenth century, and right at this spot, where the full tide of the commerce of the Christian world is surging up to our very doors, a person should be condemned as a felon for merely hearing and believing in Christianity; but such is the fact. In our opinion a more orderly and inoffensive person lives not in Japan, than Yeinoski.

"The Imperial Government has issued a notification, which has been published in the 'Hiogo News,' of July 5th, 1871, one clause of which reads as follows: 'The laws anent (about) religion must be strictly observed; and people are ordered to complain if any one speaks to them about the Christian religion, or attempts to persuade them to take it up.'

"Yeinoski has certainly been spoken to about the Christian religion, has spent a part of the day, for months, in copying the Gospels of Matthew, Mark, and John, as translated by Dr. Hepburn, and has not made complaint to the proper authorities. His guilt is of course clear. What crime his poor wife has been guilty of we know not, unless it be that her husband may have spoken to her in regard to Christianity and she has not made complaint against him."

"Eighteen months before," says Mr. Gulick, "*four thousand* Roman Catholic Christians were arrested at Nagasaki, who have ever since been suffering untold horrors in the various dungeons in which they have been confined."

Under date of July 15, Mr. Gulick writes:

"Again, yesterday, Mr. Greene and myself called at the government office, and had, by appointment, an interview with the Vice Governor of this port. He stated that Yeinoski had been arrested at the orders of the Danjodai, or secret police, of the Imperial Government, and that the local authorities knew nothing whatever of the cause of the arrest or of the charges laid against him; that he had been taken to Osaka where he would be tried by the court of the Danjodai. This Danjodai is the system of secret espionage which pervades the whole empire, and which is doubtless one of the most efficient arms of the Central Government.

"The inquisitors have carried off this harmless and helpless man to Osaka, where he has neither friends nor kindred, and where they may torture or sentence him as may suit their temper. Thus at a midnight hour, our only and faithful follower has been swept into that inquisition from which none have, as yet, returned or escaped.

"If this case of persecution shall help to awaken interest at home in the cause of religious toleration, or if it should help the American Minister to see the character of this intolerance, and so prepare his mind for decisive action at the revision of the treaties next July, it may serve the end designed by Providence in permitting the wicked a short triumph."

In another letter dated July 31, 1871, Mr. Gulick says:

"Upon my arrival in this country, witnessing the apparant freedom of intercourse between foreigners and natives, I failed to see, as now, the determined and active hostility of the Government towards every form of Christianity."

An officer, apparently of high rank, called upon Mr. Greene, desiring to converse with him upon several subjects. They held converse for three hours. He made many inquiries in regard to the Christian religion; desired to know the difference between Roman Catholics and Protestants; the comparative number of these two divisions; and also the distinctive features of the various sects among Protestants. He asked Mr. Greene if we knew the cause of Yeinoski's arrest, and said that the authorities would treat him well, but that they would not be likely to release him soon. Mr. Greene said that when the treaties with Christian nations were revised, in July, 1872, we thought they would insist upon a clause granting full religious toleration. He inquiringly replied,—'And what if Japan should refuse to grant it? What would the Christian nations do about it? Would they go to war?' Mr. Greene thinks that this caller was sent by the Governor, partly perhaps to sooth our fears in regard to the safety of Yeinoski, and thus at once prevent our great solicitude for him, and relieve himself of our importunity in regard to him.

SHALL CHRISTIAN POWERS REMONSTRATE?

Mr. Greene, of the Japan mission, having heard that some persons object to any effort to secure action on the part of Christian governments to prevent persecution in Japan, wrote on the subject, October 17, 1871, expressing his surprise at the objections, and saying:

"No missionary in Japan, I presume, desires any civil officer of any government, in his official capacity, even to recommend Christianity, much less persistently to urge its adoption, or to claim for us the slightest privilege because we are its representatives. We desire to be entirely free from any connection with the civil power, as religious teachers.

"But the case in hand is very different. Here are some 3,000 or more poor people, men, women, and children, imprisoned in loathsome dungeons, simply because they have refused to desecrate, at the command of government, some emblem of Christianity, or to worship at some particular heathen shrine. They are guilty of no crime of which human governments have any right to take cognizance; yet they are dying by hundreds because of the cruelty of the government. We ask the interference of foreign powers, not on the ground that they are Christians, but on the ground of humanity; because they are most shamefully and barbarously treated.

"The people of America are, we fear, deceived by the glowing newspaper articles, which are from time to time written about Japan, in which much is made of the liberality of the present government, its similarity to that of America or England, etc. Great changes are taking place here, but it must be remembered that the object in view is rather a return to the customs of the golden age of Japanese history, when the Mikado was everything, when there was no Tycoon nor Daimio so powerful that there was any danger of his aiming at such dignity.

"The avowed maxim of the Japanese ministry is that the government is for the sake of the Mikado, and that the good of the people is purely a secondary matter.

"Much encouragement seems to be drawn from the fact that the government has continued to support two or three young men in America who have become Christians, and has intimated to them that it did not intend to interfere with their religion. It seems to us all, here, that it is much safer to judge of the disposition of the government by its acts towards those who are within its power completely, than towards those at a distance, whom, for very obvious reasons, it would not be for their interest to persecute even by withdrawing their support. I have mentioned this matter to several who have been long in Japan, and they have said at once,—'Wait until these young men return home before you base any important inferences on their present liberal treatment.' At all events, it does not avail much for my poor old teacher, that two or three young Japanese, 7,000 or 8,000 miles away, are allowed to profess their faith in Christ, and yet receive their pay regularly, from the same government which now oppose him.

"One great reason why we hope that this protest of Christian powers, if solemnly made, will be made available, is the growth of quite a large party in favor of toleration among the officers of the government, and others of the educated class. This power within, in conjunction with one without the state, may, and we believe will do much for religious toleration. Another reason is, that since the final withdrawal of power from the Daimios, four of the inkiyo Daimios (those who before abdicated in favor of their sons or other relatives) have been called to act as a kind of privy council to the Mikado, and one of these four princes has been for a long time an avowed friend of religious freedom."

On the 17th of November, 1871, Mr. Gulick wrote a letter to the Mission Board, in which he refers to his late teacher in these words:

"In regard to Yeinoski's fate, we as yet know nothing definite."

This is the latest intelligence received from Mr. Gulick. But his letter presents a view of civil changes rapidly taking place in that Empire which cannot but encourage anticipations of a brighter future for Christian Missionary enterprise in that country. The writer says:

"The rapidity with which foreign ideas, or the thoughts, manners and customs of other Nations are being adopted is—as one on the ground has expressed it—enough to take one's breath away. These changes are mostly political, but reach and affect all classes of society, and are the result, mainly, of the adoption by those who hold the reins of government, of ideas gained from abroad through the different embassies sent out by the government, and by the many individuals, who have received, or are now receiving, a greater or less degree of education in Europe and America. The influence of the representatives of foreign governments resident here, of the foreign communities at the open ports, and of the missionaries, is all doubtless, conducive to the progress of ideas and to the work of transformation and reconstruction; which is going forward at railroad speed."

Mr. Gulick gives further evidence in his letter of the wonderful changes for the better now occuring in Japan, and closes with the following important inquiry and declaration:

"Are we to see full religious liberty granted at the time of the revision of the treaties next July? *We certainly may have such a blessing, and can have it if the representatives of the Christian governments at that time insist upon it, as they will upon matters affecting commercial interests.*"

The higher civilization at which the Government and people of Japan are aiming, is in itself the strongest guarantee that could be desired that religious toleration will be conceded, and that the Missionary will not only be safe, but will be welcomed to that country, and his teachings received with earnest pleasure.

The Rev. Mr. Davis writes from Japan, (Dec. 16, 1871), to the Missionary Rooms, in Boston, noting the cheering intelligence that

"A report has just reached us that a majority of the Constitutional Council of the Empire, now in session at Yeddo, *have voted in favor of religious toleration.*"

Further evidence of the interest beginning to be felt in that country on the subject of the Christian religion may be drawn from the following occurrence, the truth of which is vouched for by the Rev. Mr. Atkins, pastor of the St. John's Church, Georgetown, D. C.: "Mr. Mori, the Japanese Minister resident at Washington, engaged a competent person to prepare, for the use of his government and people, a brief but comprehensive history of the United States. The work was completed and the manuscript brought to him a few days before the arrival of the Embassy, to be put into the hands of the Japanese translator. Mr. Mori requested the author to read the manuscript, slowly, in his hearing, that he might become familiar with its contents. Upon reading through the chapter upon the Christian religion, as received and practiced in this country, Mr. Mori stopped the author, and said: "That is good; but *I want you to put in more about Jesus; my people wish to learn about the religion of Jesus.*". The request was cheerfully complied with.

These facts are conclusive as to the sentiments of the central government in reference to Christianity. The arrest and imprisonment of Yeinoski and his wife was probably one of the last acts of proscription for religious grounds.

But the churches in America should not trust wholly to the change of sentiments in Japan. Its greatest importance, just now, consists in the opportunity it will afford for successful treaty negotiations upon the subject of Christianity. Nor is it safe to leave the matter wholly to the officials of our own Government, to secure treaty rights on the subject. Each church throughout the entire country should take up the subject at a special evening meeting for the purpose, and prepare addresses to his Majesty, the Emperor of Japan, on the subject, and enclose it to Embassador IWAKURA, at Washington, with a friendly letter to himself, asking him to cause the addresses to be laid before his Government. This Embassy is not now authorized to make treaties with the United States or European Governments, but another will follow them for that purpose. In the meantime the Mikado and his Counsellors would be glad to receive an expression of public sentiment from the people of this country upon the subject of Christianity. Now is the time. "The people," says Mr. Davis, "are eager to learn all that civilized nations have to teach them. They are learning English so fast that one of the Missionaries at Yokohama, who has been ten years on the ground, told me that he thought that within twenty years men could go all through the Empire and preach the Gospel to the listening masses in the English language. This is not to be expected, but all the signs of the times here seems to show that this Nation is ready to be *born in a day;* and that day may dawn any month."

And in closing his letter to the Missionary Board, at Boston, Mr. Davis says:

"Send on the men. Don't let any turn aside to other fields who wish to come to Japan." WHO WILL GO?

THE CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION.

The Commissioners of the National Centennial Exposition of 1876, have been in session, several days, in Philadelphia, taking preliminary steps to commence the great enterprise they have in view. Fairmount Park has been selected as the site of the buildings. The main building will contain not less than fifty acres of floor. Mr. Cleveland, one of the Commissioners, at the closing meeting, last week, said that, "From the International Exhibition of 1876, the education of skilled labor, in this country at least, is to take a new departure." We shall have collected on that occasion the greatest exposition of manufactures, in the highest perfection of art, that has ever been brought together in the history of the world. As Mr. Cleveland suggests, England will make liberal contributions, and among them we will have the very perfection of art in iron, steel, cotton and woolen manufactures. Shall we not, in a friendly rivalry, equal her in the standard of excellence of her products? From France will come articles of taste and utility, exquisite in design and perfect in execution. Our own silk products, it is believed, will equal the best French specimens. Russia will furnish iron and leather such as no other country has yet learned to produce. From Berlin and Munich will come artistic productions in iron and bronze, and from Switzerland her unequalled wood carvings and watch work. There will be nothing, however, to excel American watches. From Bohemia shall come the perfection of glass-blowing, and musical instruments from the Black Forest. From the people of poor old Spain, to whose daring and public spirit nearly four centuries back we owe the possibilities of this hour, shall come the evidence of aforetime greatness now unhappily faded away for want of education amongst the mass of her people. From Nineveh and Pompeii the evidences of a buried past. The progress of the applied arts will be shown from all Europe. From China her curious workmanship, the result of an accumulated ingenuity reaching back beyond the time when history began. Matchless woodwork from Japan and from India, her treasures rare and wonderful. Turkey and Persia shall bring their gorgeous fabrics, to diversify and stimulate our taste. The Queen of the East, passing the Suez canal, shall cross the great deep, and shall bow her turbaned head to this young Giant of the West, and he shall point her people to the source of his vast powers—the education of all the people.

Younger than all these nations, yet it is hoped the United States will not be behind either of them in the exhibition of products of her skill and industry which will rival in workmanship and utility the most attractive and meritorious products of other countries.

Preparations for this great Centenniary Exposition have been commenced none too soon to make it a success. The Commission, who have closed their preliminary meetings, will come together again on the 22d of May, in Philadelphia, and subsequently from time to time as the work may require. At the meeting in May, Commissioners will be present from nearly every State in the Union. The Commission are confident of entire success in this commendable enterprise, the benefits of which will be confined to no one country, but will be felt in the great centres of both hemispheres of the globe.

BEECHER ON GRANT.

Henry Ward Beecher is good authority in politics as well as in theology. Of Gen. Grant, in view of his fitness for the important position he fills, Mr. Beecher, in last week's *Christian Union*, says:

"It is objected to Gen. Grant that he has no power to control his party. But, who among all the eloquent Senators has shown any such power? They are mighty to divide but powerless to conciliate or consolidate. No one is a leader of men who has not the power to conciliate, or to compel unity. Has there appeared among all the so-called chiefs of the Republican party any man who thinks so broadly, and has such gifts of leadership as win and hold men together without any sense of servile submission? We have good men. But those who can conciliate are not strong. Those who are strong of thought and scholarship and political knowledge have not the slightest talent for uniting men. They are disintegrators. They grind well, but do not know how to knead. Who among all of the politicians and statesmen has shown himself a good leader? An able speech is not able generalship. Good oratory is not good management. Gen. Grant may not be a good political leader, as compared with an ideal leader, but as compared with those around him he is the best of the whole."

PETROLEUM FIRE IN SMELTING.

Experiments with petroleum as a fuel in smelting have been tried in St. Louis, with very gratifying results. A lot of pig iron, which had been smelted with Illinois coal and had proved almost worthless, was treated with petroleum fire, and in a single hour was converted into iron of the finest quality, closely resembling steel. Common mountain pig iron, it is claimed, may, by a single application of petroleum fire in the puddling furnace, be made into the best flange boiler iron.

These experiments were made with temporary apparatus, and under embarrassments not calculated to develope their full value.

☞ The *Globe* has been very extravagant in its demands for Reform for the last few weeks. It has been thrusting its puny lance into the Republican Party, from a rear stand-point, but its olfactories have not been startled by any more obnoxious odors than those which usually monopolize the atmosphere in which it exists, consequently it backs square down in the last issue There is to be no Reform Party after all! Bah! The *Globe* is beginning to realize that it don't amount to much.

☞ Huntingdon is to have a new party—a "Reform Party." Daddy Lewis of the *Globe*, is to be "Bell sheep." He is getting his harness ready now. Encouraged by the example of Aleck McClure, Daddy and his handful of disappointed place hunters and political soreheads, are moving to help the Democracy into full possession of old Huntingdon." This is the prime object of the move,—the cry of reform being a shadowy excuse for selling out, body and breeches to the enemy. If reform is needed, it is among those *pseudo* Republicans who are trying to break up the only party that ever can accomplish needed reform.—*Bedford County Press.*

☞ The bill which recently passed the Illinois Legislature, says the Pittsburgh *Commercial*, authorizing cities, incorporated towns and townships to establish and maintain free public libraries and reading rooms, is now a law, having been signed by the Governor, and any or every town in the State may now, by levying a small tax, establish a free library. This law, if taken advantage of by the people, will prove of incalculable public benefit. Would not a liberal free library system be likely to prove an invaluable adjunct to our own system of popular education?

☞ "New Hampshire," says a Democratic cotemporary, "is joined to her idols." This is a modest way of admitting a defeat. New Hampshire, the first gun of 1872, has been handsomely captured from the enemy, and the election of *Straw* "shows which way the wind blows." The mails, in that direction, were loaded down, for weeks, with the speeches of Sumner, Schurz & Co., but the sore-heads have been beaten and Grant's administration endorsed. The reform has commenced.

☞ Huntingdon county, by the New Congressional Apportionment Bill, is attached to the counties of Blair, Cambria and Somerset, making the twentieth district. This is a wholesome district. It settles the question of "Reform" party. The "you tickle me and I'll tickle you" policy has been "knocked all to smithereens." The stock of Speer & Co. is selling below par. "Some tings," as Hans Britman would say, "has got gasmasht!"

☞ The Pittsburgh *Dispatch*, of the 14th inst., says:

"Senator Scott's name is looming up as a candidate for Vice-Presidency. We understand that the Ohioans propose to urge the name of ex-Governor Dennison, with the idea that he will get a large complimentary vote. Why not our delegates arrange with those of Ohio, that after their candidate has his vote, all join, to nominate Senator Scott. This will make a strong ticket, besides being a proper recognition of the merits of our Senator. It is among the probabilities that in the fight between Colfax and Wilson, a third man may come in. If so, Pennsylvania should be represented."

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 18, 1872.

Sherman Lectures the Senate—Appropriation for the Civil Service—The Tariff—The Japanese—Compensation to Lady Nurses in the Late War—Congressional Republican Committee—Proposed State of Deseret—The Sunday Chronicle—Investigating Committees.

THE U. S. SENATE REBUKED.

The Senate of the United States has been employing its time in profitless debates, and in appointing committees of investigation, where nothing of the kind is required, merely to gratify those soreheads, anti-Grant republicans, who through a factious spirit, are thus using their influence in order, if possible, to defeat the re-nomination of President Grant. They have however succeeded only in delaying the regular business of the Senate. In a debate a few days ago, Mr. Sherman said he had prepared a record which he would ask the Senate to hear. The Senate had spent three weeks in debating a resolution for an investigation of the New York custom-house; it had spent three weeks in defeating amnesty; it had spent three weeks in discussing the sale of arms; it had passed no bill of any importance, no bill relating to taxes or tariff, no appropriation bill. All it had done was to pass a resolution for final adjournment.

The House in the mean time had passed eight appropriation bills, an amnesty bill, and a tariff bill, and are now ready to propose a revenue bill.

The Senate will now, it is hoped, press forward the regular business, and get through the appropriations and other important measures without any further unnecessary delay.

$50,000 FOR CIVIL SERVICE.

The Senate has voted $50,000 to carry out the civil service project. It is thought the bill will be defeated in the House.

THE TARIFF.

The Ways and Means Committee of the House, is busy upon the tariff. They will not, however, be prepared to report to the House for several days. It is believed the committee will recommend a small reduction of the duty on iron and steel,—and a larger reduction of duty on coal and salt.

THE JAPANESE.

The different members of the Embassy are busily employed in the Departments collecting information. Mr. Ross A. Fish, of the State Department, has been detailed to instruct the *attaches* of the Embassy in our system of finance.

Louis Boehmer, a well-known agriculturist of Rochester, N. Y., has been engaged by the Japanese Government to take charge of the practical details of a bureau of agriculture at Yeddo. The same Government had already secured H. M. Miller, United States Customs Appraiser at San Francisco, and Matthew Scott, Customs Examiner at that port, to assist in organizing a customs service for Japan. These three gentlemen sailed for Yokohama March 1.

COMPENSATION.

The Senate Military Committee have agreed to report favorably upon Dr. Mary Walker's bill, to give to volunteer lady nurses during the late war twenty dollars per month.

FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

The Congressional Union Executive Committee has perfected its organization by selecting a finance committee and treasurer. The following is the committee: Senator Chandler, chairman; Senator Cameron, Representatives Ketchum, Halsey and Starkweather. W. S. Huntington, Esq., cashier First National Bank, was elected treasurer.

THE STATE OF DESERET.

The Morman Committee of the Utah Constitutional Convention, consisting of ex-Congressman Fitch, ex-Secretary Fuller, and Elder George Q. Cannon, have come to Washington to submit the proposed Constitution of the State of Deseret to Congress.

THE SUNDAY CHRONICLE.

J. W. Forney, Jr., offers his half of the *Sunday Chronicle* for sale. He has left Washington and returned to his old position as managing editor of the Philadelphia *Press*.

INVESTIGATING COMMITTEES.

The following Congressional Investigating Committees are now in session in Washington:

The Senate Committee to inquire into alleged abuses in the New York Custom House.

Senate Committee to inquire into the sale of arms.

House Committee on the same.

House Committee investigating the affairs of the Navy Department.

House Committee to inquire into the substitution of Seneca sandstone for other stone as per contract in the foundation of the new War Department building.

These Committees have originated in opposition to the administration. Some of them, such as the Custom House and Seneca sandstone Investigations, originated in a desire by the opposition to implicate the President. The sale of arms inquiry and also that of the navy involve charges against members of his Cabinet. The administration will be very thoroughly overhauled, and the result will be that the administration will be sustained, and established more firmly in the confidence of the people than ever before.

N. H. P.

The Congressional Apportionment.

Following is the bill apportioning the State into Congressional districts:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, &c.* That for the purpose of electing representatives of the people of Pennsylvania to serve in the House of Representatives in the Congress of the United States, this State shall be divided into twenty-six districts, as follows:

First—Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Sixteenth, and Seventeenth wards of the city of Philadelphia.

Second—First, Second, Seventh and Twenty-sixth wards in the city of Philadelphia.

Third—Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Twentieth wards of the city of Philadelphia.

Fourth—Twenty-fourth, Twenty-seventh, Fifteenth, Twenty-ninth, Twenty-eighth and Twenty-first wards of the city of Philadelphia.

Fifth—Twenty-second, Twenty-third, Twenty-fifth, Nineteenth and Eighteenth wards of the city of Philadelphia.

Sixth—Bucks and Montgomery counties.

Seventh—Berks and Lehigh counties.

Eighth—Northampton, Carbon, Wayne, Pike and Monroe counties.

Ninth—Chester and Delaware counties.

Tenth—Luzerne county.

Eleventh—Bradford, Wyoming, Sullivan, Columbia, and Susquehanna counties.

Twelfth—McKean, Potter, Tioga, Cameron and Lycoming counties.

Thirteenth—Dauphin, Northumberland, Montour, Snyder and Union counties.

Fourteenth—Lebanon and Schuylkill counties.

Fifteenth—Lancaster county.

Sixteenth — York, Cumberland and Adams counties.

Seventeenth—Bedford, Fulton, Franklin, Perry and Juniata counties.

Eighteenth—Clearfield, Clinton, Centre, Mifflin and Elk counties.

Nineteenth—Indiana, Armstrong Jefferson and Clarion counties.

Twentieth—Blair, Cambria, Somerset and Huntingdon counties.

Twenty-first — Greene, Fayette and Westmoreland counties.

Twenty-second—First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth wards of the city of Pittsburgh, and all that portion of the county lying south of the Monongahela river.

Twenty-third — Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first, Twenty second, Twenty third wards of the city of Pittsburgh, and all that portion of the county lying between the Monongahela and rivers, with the First, Second, Third Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth and Ninth, wards of Alleghney City, and all that portion of the county lying north of the river.

Twenty-fourth — Beaver, Washington and Butler counties.

Twenty-fifth — Mercer, Crawford and Lawrence counties.

Twenty-Sixth—Venango, Forest, Warren and Erie counties.

New Advertisements.

ROAD EXPENSES OF JACKSON TOWNSHIP, for the year ending, April 25, 1871.

Amount of Duplicates	$1641 02	
Cash received at sundries	47 12	
		$1688 14
Exonerations	9 00	
Work done on roads	1346 13	
Cash paid for work, planks, &c	87 99	
H. Ross for building bridge	72 21	
Supervisors' services	96 60	
Auditors	21 00	
		$1632 33
Balance in favor of Township		$ 55 81

SCHOOL EXPENDITURES OF JACKSON TOWNSHIP, for the year ending June 1, 1871.

Amount of Duplicate	$2083 77	
State Appropriation	115 20	
		$2198 97
Exonerations	79 64	
Amount paid teachers	1630 65	
Fuel, repairs, &c	245 80	
Treasurer's commission	61 32	
Collectors'	61 76	
Auditors services	4 50	
		$2083 67
Balance in favor of Township		$ 115 30

LOCAL BOUNTY CLAIMS AGAINST JACKSON TOWNSHIP, unsettled, but provided for.

Bond of J. H. Davis	$ 637 33
Bond of W. B. Myton	272 82
Total amount due May 23, '72	$ 910 15

W. S. SMITH, J. B. SMITH, GEO. JACKSON } *Auditors.*

March20,1872-4t.

HAGEY'S CHEAP STORE.

No. 421, Washington Street.

Having recently enlarged my store room, and stocked it with a choice selection of goods, I am better prepared than ever to accommodate the public. My stock consists in part of

DRY-GOODS, DRESS GOODS, NOTIONS, SHOES, GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, and a general variety of HATS and CAPS.

These goods have been carefully bought, and will be sold for cash or country produce, as low as any house in the county. Come and see me.

JOHN HAGEY.

March13,1872.

GO TO THE JOURNAL OFFICE For all kinds of printing.

New Advertisements.

J. E. SMUCKER. | PHILIP BROWN. | J. M. WISE.

SMUCKER, BROWN & CO.,

Manufacturers and dealers in all kinds of Furniture, beg leave to inform the TRADE and Public generally, that they have consolidated their Store on Hill street with the Steam Furniture Factory, lately owned by J. M. Wise & Son., and propose by their increased facilities to offer every advantage to the Trade, and all desiring

FURNITURE.

They have the Finest

PARLOR AND CHAMBER SUITS

Ever brought to this county, in style and quality to suit the wants of all.

ALSO

BUREAUS, EXTENSION TABLES, MARBLE TOP AND DINING TABLES, COMMON MAPLE AND ASH BEDSTADS, FANCY WALNUT BEDSTEADS, SOFAS, CHAIRS AND ROCKERS, CANE SEATED CHAIRS, WOOD SEAT and SPLINT BOTTOM CHAIRS.

The above in all the varieties that may be wanted. Also

HALL STANDS, LOOKING GLASSES, BRACKETS AND WALL BRACKETS.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.

They also keep on hand a large assortment of

METALLIC COFFINS,

and are prepared to attend funerals either in town or county, at reasonable rates.

Salesroom, No. 613 Hill street, Smith's new building; Factory, 613 and 615 Mifflin street, Huntingdon, Pa. mar20,'72

SHERIFF'S SALES.

By virtue of sundry writs of Fi. Fa. and Vend. Exp. to me directed, I will expose to public sale, at the Court House, in Huntingdon, on MONDAY, April 8, 1872, at 1 o'clock, p. m., the following described real estate, to wit:

All the right title and interest of James Saxton, one of the defendants, of, in and to Lot No. 75, in the borough of Huntingdon, fronting fifty feet on Hill street, and extending back, at right angles, two hundred feet to Allegheny street, adjoining lot of George Schaffer on the west, and lot of Thomas Carmon, on the east, having thereon erected a two-story brick dwelling house, fronting on the said Hill street, forty feet and extending back forty feet, having on the east end and fit, a large storeroom, seventeen feet by thirty-eight feet, and a back wareroom, (the store room now being occupied by Benj. Jacobs,) and necessary outbuildings.

ALSO, a two-story log dwelling house, fronting on the said Allegheny street, thirty feet, and extending back twenty-five feet, with a one-story kitchen, also, a three-story plank warehouse, sixteen feet by thirty-two feet, and a small stable and wood house.

ALSO, all the right, title and interest of James Saxton, one of the said defendants, of, in and to Lot No. 290, in the said borough of Huntingdon, fronting fifty feet on Mifflin street, and extending back at right angles, two hundred feet, to Church street, adjoining lot of Thomas Strickler on the west, and Bath street, having thereon erected a two-story log house, with a kitchen thereunto attached, and other outbuildings.

ALSO, all the right, title and interest of James Saxton, one of the said defendants, of, in and to a lot of ground, situate in the village of Smithfield, in the township of Walker, No. —, in the plan of the said village, fronting on the old turpike road, leading from Huntingdon to Alexandria, eighty feet, and extending back at right angles one hundred and sixty feet, adjoining——on the west, and Alexander Port on the south and east, having thereon erected a double two-story log dwelling house, and other improvements.

ALSO, all the right, title and interest of James Saxton, one of the said defendants, of, in and to a lot of ground, situate in the said village of Smithfield, and township aforesaid, adjoining the Juniata river on the north, lands of A. P. Kennedy on the west, and the said old turnpike road, leading from Huntingdon to Alexandria, on the south, having thereon erected a frame stable and other improvements.

ALSO, all the right, title and interest of James Saxton, one of the said defendants, of, in and to an unimproved tract of land, situate in the township of Tod, in the county of Huntingdon, warranted and surveyed in the name of Francis Mowan, containing three hundred and fifty acres, be the same more or less.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of James Saxton & W. A. Saxton, partners, lately trading as J. & W. Saxton.

ALSO—All the right, title and interest of R. F. Coplin and John S. Johnston, in all that certain tract of land situate in Penn township, bounded by lands of Jesse Snare, John S. Isett, and others, containing one acre and seventy-eight perches, and having thereon erected a two-story plank house and outbuildings.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of R. F. Coplin and John S. Johnston.

ALSO—All that certain lot of ground, situate in the village of M'Connellstown, bounded on north by Main street or public road, on the east by lot of John Johnston, and on the south and west by other lands of the defendant, G. H. Lang, containing about one-half acre, having thereon a tannery building and bark house, vats, &c., and stable, "known as "Lang's Tannery."

ALSO, all that certain tract of land, situate in Walker township, Huntingdon county, adjoining the tannery above described, bounded on the north by the said tannery property, and lands of Joseph M'Coy; on the east by a tract of land bought by said Lang from Jos. M'Coy, by articles of agreement, on the south and west by lands of Thomas Hamer, containing twenty-one acres, more or less, being cleared and under fence, but having no bu