The Huntingdon Journal.

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

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

Wednesday Morning, March 27, 1872.

Republican State Convention.

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

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

RUSSELL ERRETT, Chairman.

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

☞ The steamer Hassler, with Agassiz and party, is at Montevideo.

☞ It is expected that both Houses of Congress will adjourn on the 29th of May.

☞ The election in Utah returned Fuller, a full-fledged Mormon, to Congress.

☞ England is advancing towards a republican form of government, which cannot be long delayed.

☞ Hon. F. H. Lane, of the House of Representatives, will please accept our thanks for valuable public documents.

☞ It is stated as a fact that out of the 780,000 shares of Erie stock, less than 250,000 are owned in the United States.

☞ The press in Russia almost universally sides with the United States in their views of the Alabama claims and Treaty of Washington.

☞ On Thursday last a driving snow storm prevailed in London, and at noon the fog and storm made the city as dark as at the midnight hour.

☞ Chief Clerk, James M. Swank, Esq., of the Department of Agriculture, will accept our thanks for a copy of the Monthly Report for February.

☞ The Congressional Investigations in Washington into the sale of arms and other alleged frauds, are drawing to a close, without discovering irregularities.

☞ The Massachusetts legislative committee on the subject, have reported a resolution to amend the State Constitution so as to give women the right to vote.

☞ The Governor has again appointed Prof. Wickersham Superintendent of Common Schools for the period of three years. No better appointment could be made.

☞ A delegation from the Japanese Embassy at Washington, D. C., have been in Philadelphia for a week past, inspecting the machine shops and other industrial establishments of that city.

☞ A late London letter says the collapse of the Tichborne trial was due to the want of funds on the part of the claimant. He is still in jail on the charge of perjury, and unable to procure bail.

☞ Hon. R. M. Speer will accept our thanks for a copy of his very neat and appropriate little speech in favor of an appropriation to William and Mary College, destroyed by our soldiers during the rebellion.

☞ Election in Connecticut on Monday, April 1st. The Republican candidate for Governor is Marshall Jewell; Democratic candidate, R. D. Hubbard. The canvass is lively on both sides.

☞ Horace F. Clarke, the new president of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, has cancelled all passes heretofore issued by Col. Scott, the retiring president, and proposes to run his road on an economical principle.

☞ The latest accounts from Roumania, state that the Jews are still persecuted there with great severity. At Cabul a population of one thousand Jews were fearfully punished and routed, and their synagogues filthily polluted.

☞ Owing to the renunciation by France of the commercial treaty with England, the passage by the French Assembly of a bill taxing raw materials, is said to be certain. Thiers has persistently urged this measure, against much opposition.

☞ The Local Option Bill has passed the Senate, striking out the township, ward and borough clause, and submitting the question of license to counties and cities. The House will no doubt concur, and the bill, as it now stands, will become a law.

☞ Harry E. Shafer, Esq., editor of the Bolton *Republican*, dropped in to see us one day last week, but we were off fixing for a "move." When we are housed in "ye ancient borough," which will be this week, you will always find us at our post. Come again.

☞ On the outside of to day's JOURNAL we publish the able speech of Hon. John Scott, on the tariff, delivered in the U. S. Senate, on the 15th day of March, 1872, pending the question to repeal the duty on salt. This speech should be read by every voter in the land.

☞ We welcome the Philadelphia *Post* back to our table. We like the *Post* for its independence, and hope the day may not be far distant when through it Philadelphia may boast the equal of any of the great New York dailies. We assure it that the JOURNAL is an independent and out-spoken Republican newspaper, not controlled by any ring or faction, and rigidly opposed to anything of the kind.

☞ Wm. Fullerton, an ex-judge, testified before the judiciary committee, New York, that the fifty thousand dollars paid him by the Union Pacific railroad was given to the late James Fisk as hush-money in the settlement of Fisk's suit against the Union Pacific. Witness said this proceeding was confidential at the time, but now he felt that he could make this explanation. Fisk had declared that he would probably be laughed at if it was understood that he had taken that amount.

THE SOUTHERN STATES.

1862 AND 1872.

Down to 1860 Southern statesmen, capitalists and planters were free traders.—Congressmen from that section of the Union invariably opposed every measure that favored a system of protection to manufactures. They were opposed even to the introduction of manufactories in the South. In a work of nine hundred pages entitled "Cotton is King," by E. N. Elliott, L. L. D., President of Planters' College, Mississippi, published in 1860, and embracing the writings and views of Cartwright, Stringfellow, Hammond, Harper, Christie, Hodge and Blodsoe, it is stated that "If manufacturing could be *prevented*, and a system of free trade be adopted, the South would constitute the principal provision market of the country." And again: "If they could establish free trade *it would insure the American market to foreign manufacturers*, secure the foreign markets for their leading staples, *repress home manufactures*, force a large number of leading Northern men into agriculture, multiply the growth and *diminish the price of provisions*, feed and clothe their slaves at lower rates, produce their cotton at a third or fourth of former prices, rival all other countries in its cultivation, monopolize the trade in the article throughout the whole of Europe, and build up a commerce that would make us the ruler of the seas." And once more: "*We must prevent the increase of manufactories*, force the surplus labor into agriculture, promote the cultivation of our unimproved Western lands, until provisions are so multiplied *and reduced in price* that the slave can be fed so cheaply as to enable us to grow our sugar at three cents a pound. Then without protective duties, we can rival Cuba in the production of that staple, and drive her from our markets."

In these quotations we have the Southern theory of political economy and of the road to prosperity. It not only involved the perpetuation of negro slavery, but was calculated to lead directly to a system of slavery not for the negro alone, but led to the degradation of every individual upon the soil. It was a mutual consent to become the "hewers of wood and drawers of water" for English manufacturers. Carey, in his "Social Science," says, very justly, and his decision is confirmed by other eminent writers on the subject, that "The raising of raw produce for the supply of foreign markets is an employment fit only for the slave and the barbarian." The slave was always at the foundation of the "raw material policy" of the South, and the barbarian was rapidly filling the land. There is a class of human beings in all the Southern States known as "poor whites." Dixon, a close observer and truthful reporter for the Boston *Advertiser*, traveled over the Southern States in 1865. He says:

"Whether the North Carolina 'dirt-eater,' or the South Carolina 'sand-biller,' or the Georgia 'cracker,' is the lowest in the scale of human existence would be difficult to say. The ordinary plantation negro seemed to me, when I first saw him in any numbers, at the very bottom of not only probabilities, but also possibilities, so far as they affect human relations; but these specimens of the white race must be credited with having yet reached a lower depth of squalid and beastly wretchedness. * * * Such filthy poverty, such foul ignorance, such idiotic imbecility, such bestial instincts, such groveling desires, such mean begging, pot-house cunning as these men exhibited, I should question my veracity as a man if I were to paint the pictures I have seen! Moreover no trick of words can make plain the scene in and around one of these habitations; no fertility of language can embody the simple facts for a northern mind; and the case is one in which even seeing itself is scarcely believing. Time and effort will lead the negro up to intelligent manhood; but I almost doubt if it will be possible to ever lift this 'white trash' into respectability."

J. R. Gilmore, Esq., "Edmund Kirke," a popular author, in a lecture before the Jersey City Literary Association, estimated the number known in the South as the "mean whites" at four millions; and described them as "herding together in sparse communities and gleaning a sorry subsistence from hunting, fishing and poaching in the mountain districts of Virginia, Upper Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and in the sand hills of North Carolina, the barrens of Tennessee, and throughout the rest of the South; as hovering around the borders of large plantations, quartering themselves upon the 'chivalry,' stealing the deer from their forests and the hams from their smoke-houses. They are far below the slaves in morals and civilization; are indolent, shiftless, thieving, lying; given to whisky-drinking, snuff-dipping, clay-eating, incest, and all manner of social vices. Not one in a thousand of them can read; not one in ten thousand of them can write." And he had "met many who had never seen a book or newspaper, and some who had never heard of a bible or a spelling-book."

This is one of the results of free trade, repudiating manufactories, and devoting attention exclusively to producing raw materials for export to the manufactories of other countries. Carey says: "The nation that begins by exporting raw products must end by exporting men." But here is a class of men reduced so low in the scale of civilization that they are unfit for exportation, excepting as a class of coolies or slaves of less value than the negro. Yet the policy of free trade was clutched as firmly in the South as slavery itself, and for years the Southern influence held Congress in check and defeated the policy of protection to our manufactures and production of home markets for our farmers and cotton planters.

But with the emancipation of the slave, introduction of a protective tariff, this Southern policy of free trade has given place to a spirit of manufacturing rivalry that promises most beneficial results.—While the supply of cotton for export is fully equal to the demand, a considerable portion of that important staple is now being manufactured in the South, and other large manufactories are going up every year in many of the cotton States. In a few years every Southern State will have its factories and produce cottons, delaines, and mixed cotton and woollen goods for home consumption and export. These establishments give employment to both the male and female population, and draw around them villages and towns, and thousands of consumers. These in turn create a market for agricultural products, and bring the farmer into the country, in place of importing provisions as was the case under the old Southern policy.

Under our present system of protection to home industries the South will become one of the most important manufacturing sections of the Union. Capital will be attracted from the East, and the North and largely from Europe, and the thousands of weavers unemployed in England, and France, and Germany, will here find remunerative employment and a home for their families. Then King Cotton, dethroned, will become an obedient subject and contribute to the wealth of its producers instead of being carried away to enrich other nations; the crop will no longer be mortgaged before it grows; the four millions of "poor trash" will be provided with employment, and lifted up from their present degradation; the colored population will be afforded opportunities for diversified branches of labor, including farming, manufacturing, and the various trades.—Men and women, colored and white, will obtain useful and remunerative employment, and at the same time contribute to the general wealth and prosperity of the country.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

A PROTECTIONIST TRIUMPH!

TEA AND COFFEE 'SCOTT" FREE!

No Reduction of Duty on Metals!

"Business Men may Govern Themselves Accordingly."

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 25, 1872.

Congressional Energy—The Texas Frontier—Coloring in Whisky—Tobacco—British Claims Commission—New Iron Clads—The Fisheries Treaty with Japan—The North Carolina Outlaws—No Jurisdiction—Polo de Barnabe—Bowen Claims his Seat—Louisiana Politics—No Increase of Salaries.

On Friday in the Senate Mr. Scott achieved a triumph over the opponents to protection that will bring joy to the millions of our citizens who believe that the tariff should be so adjusted as to secure *a sufficient revenue*, and at the same time afford *protection to our home industries* against the products of half-paid labor in Europe. His amendment to the Senate tariff bill called for the transfer of tea and coffee to the free list, and the omission of that part of the bill which reduced the duty 10 per cent. on metals. His amendment had been previously debated, and when it was called up on Friday every member had probably made up his mind how to vote. The question had been fully examined. Nobody was taken by surprise. The vote was called for. The following is the result:

VOTE TO PLACE TEA AND COFFEE ON THE FREE LIST.

YEAS—Messrs. Alcorn, Anthony, Boreman, Caldwell, Cameron, Chandler, Clayton, Cooper, Corbett, Davis, of West Virginia, Edmunds, Ferry of Michigan, Frelinghuysen, Gilbert, Goldthwaite, Hill, Hitchcock, Howe, Kellogg, Kelly, Morton, Norwood, Nye, Osburn, Pomeroy, Pratt, Ramsey, Rice, Robertson, Sawyer, Scott, Stewart, Vickers, West, and Windom—35.

NAYS—Messrs. Ames, Blair, Conkling, Fenton, Hamilton, of Maryland, Hamlin, Johnston, Morrill, of Vermont, Schurz, Sherman, Sumner, Trumbull, and Wright—15.

Absent 25. Cole, nay, and Pool, yea, paired off.

The people of the country at large have secured by this vote much more than is implied on its face. It is true, the removal of the duty from tea and coffee is in itself a boon to every workingman and mechanic, and to all classes depending upon fixed salaries; but the reduction this will cause in the revenues, of about $17,000,000 per annum, will for the present, *secure the country against any reduction of duty upon articles which enter into competition with similar goods produced at home, and preserve the rates of wages at their present average.* Senator Sherman, in a speech after the decisive vote, said:

"I consider the repeal of the duties on tea and coffee as settled, and *the business men of this country might as well understand it and prepare their business for it*, because the House of Representatives have twice, by a very large majority, decided to repeal the duties on tea and coffee, and the Senate has to-day by a very decided vote agreed to repeal the duties on tea and coffee. The committee, of course must acquiesce in this action, and base their recommendations hereafter on the repeal of the duties on tea and coffee. I, for one, do not intend to resist it; I do not intend to seek to reverse the decision, because, I take it, such a decision having been made deliberately in the Senate, is final, and I, for one, shall not hereafter contest it, but shall accept it as settled that tea and coffee are to be put upon the free list. This being so, *we cannot go any further in the reduction of duties on imported goods*, unless we intend to leave the stamp taxes and the other taxes imposed by the internal revenue laws remain."

CONGRESSIONAL ENERGY.

Both branches of Congress continue to dispatch daily a commendable amount of business, mainly of a miscellaneous character. There is a general desire manifested, especially among the Republican members, to avoid lengthy debates during the remainder of the session, and by this means bring their work to an earlier close.

The Senate has passed the Chicago relief bill. Several amendments were proposed and lost, and the bill finally passed as it came from the Finance Committee, 20 to 17. They have had the tariff bill of the Finance Committee under debate on two occasions; but so far without final action.

In the House, the question of subsidies to steamship companies has been very fully discussed, and that policy has met with much opposition, the vote against the increase of the subsidy to the Pacific line being 87 against and 62 in favor of an increase. The question of subsidies is not yet disposed of in the House.

THE TEXAS FRONTIER.

Raids from Mexico into Texas have become quite too frequent, and thousands of cattle, together with other property, are carried off without compensation. The Secretary of War has laid the correspondence upon the subject before the House. It is believed that prompt action will be taken in the matter. The President has now under consideration the propriety of sending an additional regiment of cavalry to Texas to guard the frontier.

Many parts of Texas, settled 20 years ago, are now uninhabitable, owing to Indian raids. The people all along the frontier are daily living in terror for the safety of their lives and property.

BURNT SUGAR.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue refuses to accede to the urgent request of distillers, who ask that the order prohibiting the use of coloring matter in whisky may be withdrawn.

TOBACCO.

Delegations continue to come to Washington asking for a uniform tax on tobacco. They will not succeed.

BRITISH CLAIMS.

The British-American Claims Commission are laboring with commendable industry. The time for putting in Claims has expired. The Commission hope soon to close up their work.

NEW IRON CLADS.

The Senate Committee on Naval Affairs have been discussing, at length, the condition of the navy, and a sub-committee, consisting of Senators Cragin, Nye, Alcorn and Stockton, has been appointed to consider the subject of creating ship-yards for the construction of iron clads.

THE FISHERIES.

That part of the Treaty of Washington which referred to the regulations of the fisheries was not called up in the House on the 19th, in accordance with previous arrangement, but was postponed to a future day. It is believed that the question will not be acted upon at all; and that the fishing interest will undergo no change, at least for a year to come.

TREATY WITH JAPAN.

Vice Ambassador Ito and Okubo, of the Japanese embassy, accompanied by their secretaries and attendants, have left Washington for Japan via San Francisco, expecting to sail from that city on the 1st proximo. They are bearers of the preliminary draft of a protocal for a new treaty with Japan, and expect to return to Washington the last of May with the approval of their Government to the protocol. The other embassadors will remain in this city until the business for which they are here is dispatched.

THE NORTH CAROLINA OUTLAWS.

The New York *Herald* sent a correspondent to North Carolina to write up the operations of the Strongs and Lowreys, a band of outlaws who conceal and defend themselves in the great swamps of Robeson county against all efforts to capture them. A number of graphic letters were written up concerning these characters, and published in the *Herald*, when the correspondent announced his intention to visit and interview the outlaws or perish in the attempt. He started ostensibly for the swamps; but turned up in Washington, D. C., while Wilmington, N. C. is alarmed for his safety and the *Herald* publishes long letters from there stating that their correspondent is in the hands of the outlaws. G. A. Townsend wrote "The Swamp Angels" correspondence for the *Herald*, and he is now in Washington, but the *Herald* is careful not to say so, as that would spoil a carefully planned sensation story.

NO JURISDICTION.

The U. S. Supreme Court has decided that it has no jurisdiction over the Ku Klux cases appealed, and therefore cannot hear arguments as to the constitutionality of the law.

POLO DE BARNABE.

The new Spanish Minister has arrived in Washington. He denies the charge made by the press, that he is unfriendly to the United States.

BOWEN CLAIMS HIS SEAT.

Ex-Representative C. C. Bowen, from South Carolina, is now in Washington, urging his claim to the seat in the House now occupied by the colored member De Large. The House Committee on elections have decided that Bowen is entitled to the seat.

LOUISIANA POLITICS.

Governor Warmouth, of Louisiana, is now here, and accompanied by Senator West has had an interview with the President. At the conclusion of the conference a delegation of colored men from New Orleans, with Senators Kellogg, Packard, Carter and others, also had an interview with the President, by appointment, the subject discussed being the political affairs of Louisiana and the divisions of the republican party.

NO INCREASE OF SALARIES

Secretaries of Departments have recommended an increase of salaries to chiefs of divisions; but Congress declines to accede to the proposition. N. H. P.

Notes from the State Capital.

HARRISBURG, March 22, 1872.

All is bustle and business at the Capitol. The Legislature is to adjourn in two weeks. A great deal yet remains to be done in this short time. Bills in number as the sands on the sea shore, yet remain to be acted upon. Bills of Local Option for every alternate ward, street, county, township and borough within the confines of the great Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Bills incorporating banks, machine shops, gas companies, saw-mills, bridge companies, and railroads, of every conceivable grade. Bills offering rewards for the killing of crows, hawks, wolves, bears, wild cats, foxes, lions, tigers, and elephants. Bills permitting all kinds of corporations, officers and people to borrow money. Bills permitting the removal of churches, the raising and removal of the dead, and the selling of "the same." Bills imposing fines and imprisonment for swearing, lying or stealing, or for looking at anybody. Bills to appoint additional notaries public. Bills recounting subjects as numerous and various as are words in Webster's Dictionary, or the articles of an Encyclopædia. Those who have not served in Legislature of a great State don't know of the amount of work to be done.

It is feared, that by adjourning so soon, the books of laws for this year, may not reach more than fifteen hundred pages; while it was confidently hoped that it might be made to reach two thousand—thus placing this Legislature ahead of any of its predecessors in the race for large books. If they fail this term in this laudable effort, their constituents should attribute their ill success, not to want of application, but to the great prevalence of disease in Harrisburg during the past winter, which unfitted many members and senators from attending to duty half the time.

During the past week, the Appropriation Bill has received particular attention in the Senate—while in the House, the Military Bill has caused much ado. The Bill is too long for publication at present; but when it has been sufficiently amended, trimmed down, and passed, we may give an abstract of it.

Meantime, we may be excused if we say something in regard to the place known as Harrisburg; and the subject is more suitable at this time, as a bill has been introduced, proposing the appointment of a commission to look up a site, (probably Philadelphia,) for new Capitol buildings.

Harrisburg is a town of magnificent pretensions; and contains a population of 25,000. It is a great railroad centre—and ought to be double as large as it is. Not having examined Mitchell's Geographies lately, we do not know what it is noted for. We have not as yet seen anything very notable about it. Its churches are ordinary; its hotels infra-ordinary; its theatres *nil*; its monuments *non est comatibus*. Its water works came so nearly putting an end to a large number of its own citizens, as well as to some of the law-makers of the Commonwealth, that we don't wish to speak further of them. Its railroad depot waiting-rooms, are execrable, and cause a great amount of profanity, inasmuch as but few persons wait over ten minutes in them without giving expression to numerous oaths.

Its whiskey is pronounced bad. It now goes under the name of pump-water. In the winter, when the idea prevailed that the hydrant water was impure, the inhabitants took to drinking pump-water. According to the report of the medical investigating committee, the result was worse than if they had continued to imbibe the thrice pure waters of the Susquehanna.

The city guide books mention Fort Washington as one of the curiosities to be visited by travelers. Fort Washington is an earthwork, which was made on the high hill opposite the town on the west bank of the Susquehanna. It was probably the formidable appearance of this work which caused Gen. Lee to desist from his purposed descent upon Harrisburg, in 1863, and to wander away to Gettysburg, where he got the squelcher caricatured in Rothermel's "great painting." Great! It is forty feet long. And this mention reminds us that the whereabouts of the said "great picture," is now as little known to any official at Harrisburg, so far as we can learn, as was known to Hooker, the position of the army of Lee, some time previous to the battle in question.

Harrisburg has one redeeming point. It has excellent school buildings, and its schools are well conducted. With good schools, and thorough and careful education of the rising generation, all wrongs may be righted.

We understand that there is a Mayor and police force, but in a residence of three months in the town, we have not seen more than three or four policemen. It may be possible that they only put in an appearance during special emergencies. No special emergency has arisen during our residence here, so far as we have been able to learn.

At the close of the "late unpleasantness," the citizens of Dauphin county felt very patriotic. In the fullness of their hearts they determined to erect a monument to the memory of the brave soldiers of Dauphin county, who, in the late war, had lost their lives in their country's service. At the corner of Second and State streets, in Harrisburg, was begun the erection of a massive, square stone tower. When it had reached a height of fifty feet perhaps, the funds became exhausted, and the workers ceased. To this day the work has not been resumed; and the unsightly shaft, with derrick pendant, still stands to mock the city's pride. A short time since the city council passed an ordinance looking to the removal of the said shaft as a nuisance. For shame!

If there is a time when the wind don't blow almost unceasingly in Harrisburg, that time does not occur during a session of the Pennsylvania Legislature. We wish a calm would come occasionally during the session, or at least the streets were cleaner. The said streets abound in road dust, coal dust, and ashes, and a man who wishes to preserve his eyes for future use, dare not walk on the streets with his eyes open. This may be why we have not seen anything notable in the town. TELASCO.

New Advertisements.

SEED OATS.

We offer for sale a few hundred bushels of a very superior article of WHITE OATS. We have cultivated it for several years, and recommend it. It grows strong, yields well, and weighs 41lb to the bushel. Price, 62½ cents per bushel.

G. & J. H. SHOENBERGER.

Spruce Creek, March 27, 1872–3t

LIST OF LETTERS REMAINING in the Post Office, at Huntingdon, Pa., March 25, 1872. When called for say "advertised" and give date.

Allen, Ellie	Grier, James
Burleigh, M. C.	Harris, H.
Buchman, Samuel	Jeffries, Lizzie
Bob, Conrad	Johnstow, Wm. F.
Crownover, J. C.	Lamp, Henry
Cochran, Wm.	Miller, Jno.
Carson, Samuel M.	Parker, Mrs. E.
Decker, Maggie	Ritchey, Annie
Dean, Thomas	Swain, Alvah
Forney, E. M.	Shugas, Geo.
Frout, Jennie	Short, Lou
Goodman, Mrs. L.	Taylor, Benj.
Gootzekel, Jacob	Taylor, Jennie

BRICE X. BLAIR, Postmaster.

CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA

REAL ESTATE AGENCY,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

The undersigned have determined to establish a Real Estate Agency, in this place, for the purpose of selling and purchasing real estate on most reasonable terms and at short notice. Persons desiring to sell or buy real estate will find their superior facilities for advertising a great advantage.

☞ NO CHARGES WILL BE MADE ☜

☞ FOR ADVERTISING IF NO SALE ☜

☞ OR PURCHASE IS EFFECTED. ☜

☞ If you have a house and lot, farm, ☜

☞ Mill or water or ore right for sale, give ☜

☞ us a call. ☜

☞ J. R. DURBORROW & CO. ☜

☞ HUNTINGDON, PA. ☜

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. 618 Hill street, Smith's new building; Factory, 613 and 615 Mifflin street, Huntingdon, Pa. mar20,72

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.

A HANDSOME MOUSTACHE!

Prof. St. Croix's French Compound, the *Great* HAIR GROWER, will produce a luxurient MOUSTACHE or WHISKERS on the smoothest face. Pleasant to use. Sent to any address on receipt of Fifty cents. H. T. BOND, CHEMIST. N. E. Cor Tenth and Chestnut Sts., Phila.

MOUSTACHE. WHISKERS. MOUSTACHE. WHISKERS.

March6,72–1y.

New Advertisements.

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 store-room, seventeen feet by thirty-eight feet, and a back warehoom, (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. 200, 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 turnpike 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 one of the partners, lately trading as J. & W. A. 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 buildings thereon, except a small ice house.

ALSO, all that certain tract of land, adjoining the village of M'Connellstown, bounded on the north by the Huntingdon and Bedford road, on the east and south by lands of Milton Sangree, and on the west by lands of William States, containing about sixteen acres, being under fence but having no buildings thereon, and being the same lands bought by said Lang from A. B. Sangree and wife by deed.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of George H. Lang.

ALSO—All the right, title and interest of Lewis Smawley and Eliza Smawley, of, in and to a certain two-story dwelling house, having a front of sixteen feet and a depth of twenty feet, situated on Lot No. 55 in the recorded plan of the borough of Mount Union, within the said county of Huntingdon, fronting fifty feet on Pennsylvania Avenue, and extending back along Lafayette st., one hundred and thirty feet to Centre street, together with the ground covered by said building, and so much of the ground as belongs said building.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Lewis and Eliza Smawley.

ALSO—All that certain lot of ground situate in the village of Manor Hill, Barree township, fronting forty feet on Main street, one hundred feet, and extending back to an alley one hundred and twenty feet, having thereon erected a two-story frame house and other outbuildings.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Amanda M'Alister.

ALSO—All that certain lot of ground, situate in the borough of Coalmont, fronting on Schell street, fifty feet, and extending back at right angles one hundred and fifty feet to an alley, joined on the west by lot of Richard Owens, and on the east by an alley, having thereon erected a one and a half story plank house.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of David and Ann Lewis.

ALSO—All the right, title and interest of William Hatfield, of, in and to a certain building, located on a lot or piece of ground, situate in Portstown, Huntingdon county, Pa., bounded on the north by Allegheny street, in said town, on the east by lot of Adam Hatfield, on the south by the Juniata river, on the west by the turnpike, and is a one and one half storied block house, being about eighteen feet in front and fifteen in depth.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of William Hatfield.

ALSO—All the right, title and interest of, in and to a certain half lot of ground, situate in the borough of Huntingdon, fronting twenty-five feet on the south side of Hill street, and running back at right angles two hundred feet to Washington street, adjoining lot of Nathan B. Corbin on the west, and John Read on the east, having thereon erected a two-story weatherboarded log house, kitchen, ware room, store room, stable, and other improvements.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Bernard L. Silknitter.

ALSO—All that certain lot, situate in Huntingdon Borough, fronting on Moore street 50 feet and extending back at right angles 100 feet, No. 610 in Original plan of said borough, and adjoining lots of E. Bartol on the west, and C. Harry on the east, having thereon erected a 1½ story frame house and other outbuildings.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of John Meyers.

NOTICE TO PURCHASERS.—Twenty per cent. of the purchase money must be paid as soon as the property is knocked down.

AMON HOUCK, Sheriff.

March20.

PROCLAMATION—Whereas, by a precept to me directed, dated at Huntingdon, the 20th day of Jan., A. D., 1872, under the hands and seal of the Hon. John Dean, President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, Oyer and Terminer, and general jail delivery of the county of Huntingdon, justices assigned, appointed to hear, try and determine all and every indictment made or taken for or concerning all crimes, which by the laws of the State are made capital, or felonies of death and other offences, crimes and misdemeanors, which have been or shall hereafter be committed or perpetrated, for crimes aforesaid—I am commanded to make public proclamation throughout my whole bailiwick, that a Court of Oyer and Terminer, of Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions will be held at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon, on the second Monday (and 8th day) of April, 1872, and those who will prosecute the said prisoners, be then and there to prosecute them as it shall be just, and that all Justices of the Peace, Coroner and Constables within said county, be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock, a. m., of said day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations and remembrances, to do those things which to their offices respectively appertain.

Dated at Huntingdon, the 13th day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two and the 96th year of American Independence.

AMON HOUCK, SHERIFF.

PROCLAMATION—Whereas, by a precept to me directed by the Judges of the Common Pleas of the county of Huntingdon, bearing test the 20th day of Jan., A. D., 1872, I am commanded to make public proclamation throughout my whole bailiwick, that a Court of Common Pleas will be held at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon, on the 3d Monday, (and 15th day,) of April, A. D., 1872, for the trial of all issues in said Court which remain undetermined before the said Judges, when and where all jurors, witnesses, and suitors, in the trials of all issues are required.

Dated at Huntingdon, the 13th day of March, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two and the 96th year of American Independence.

AMON HOUCK, SHERIFF.

TRIAL LIST FOR APRIL 8th 1872.

FIRST WEEK.

Chas. Boyles	vs. Haslett & Chamberlain
John M'Cahan's Exrs	vs. A. P. Wilson's admr.
James Walls	vs. Wm. Kyper.
A. L. Jones, Ind.	vs. A. B. Sparks.
Andrew Johnston	vs. The Powelton C & I Co
D. R. Miller	vs. Daniel Kurfman.

SECOND WEEK.

Union Bank of Huntingdon,	vs. E. A. Green & Co.
August Kahler	vs. John E. Seeds et al
Edward Williams	vs. Adams Express Co.
Wm. Miller	vs. Wm. M'Clure, et al
J. Gleason, for use	vs. Wm. C. Reamer.
James M. Conrad	vs. James Saxton et al
Conrad Mathews	vs. Same.
G. G. Tate	vs. H. E. Morrison, et al
J. C. Conover & Co	vs. R. G. Morrison.

M. M. McNEIL, Prothonotary.

March13,1872.]

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of Administration having been granted to the undersigned, residing in Warriorsmark township on the estate of Catharine Laporte, late of said township, deceased, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate will make payment without delay and those having claims against the same will present them for settlement.

JAMES H. LAPORTE, Administrator.

March6,–6t*

New Advertisements.

JURY LIST—APRIL TERM, 1872.

List of Grand Jurors for a Court of Quarter Sessions to be held at Huntingdon the second Monday and 8th day of April A. D. 1872.

John Archey, farmer, Franklin
John R. Black, teacher, Clay
David Beatty, miller, Penn
Thomas Cluney, farmer, Tell
William Coy, farmer, Barree
Joseph Douglass, merchant, Walker
Samuel R. Donaldson, laborer, Hopewell
Charles Dapore, painter, Cassville
William Eckley, farmer, Barree
Adam Fouse, farmer, Lincoln
David Foster, laborer, Mapleton
Benjamin Fink, farmer, Cass
David H. Grove, farmer, Penn
James Hagans, farmer, Jackson
Van Buren Hirst, farmer, Jackson
John R. Hunter, iron master, West
John Laporte farmer, Franklin
James R. Lane, farmer, Cromwell
George Mingle, farmer, Warriorsmark
Thomas J. Miller, farmer, Barree
Calvin Noble, farmer, Cromwell
Thomas E. Orbison, merchant, Orbisonia
Garvas Reisteter, tailor, Coalmont
John Weob, farmer, Barree

Given under our hands this 19th January 1872

AMON HOUCK, Sheriff,

S. B. CHANEY, JOHN VANDEVANDER, } Jury Commissioners.

Traverse Jurors for a Court of Common Pleas to be held at