The Huntingdon Journal.

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

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

Wednesday Morning, April 24, 1872.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,
General ULYSSES S. GRANT.

ELECTORS.

SENATORIAL.
Adolph E. Borie, Phila. | J. M. Thompson, Butler.

REPRESENTATIVE.

1. Joseph A. Bonham.	14. John Passmore.
2. Marcus A. Davis.	15. S. D. Freeman.
3. G. Morrison Coates.	16. Jessee Merrill.
4. Henry Broom.	17. Henry Orlady.
5. Theo. M. Wilmer.	18. Robert Bell.
6. John M. Bromall.	19. J. M. Thompson.
7. Francis Shroder.	20. Isaac Frazier.
8. Mark H. Richards.	21. Geo. W. Andrews.
9. Edward H. Green.	22. Henry Floyd.
10. D. K. Shoemaker.	23. John J. Gillepsie.
11. Daniel R. Miller.	24. James Patterson.
12. Leander M. Morton.	25. John W. Wallace.
13. Theodore Strong.	26. Charles C. Boyle.

FOR GOVERNOR,
Gen. JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE,
Judge ULYSSES MERCUR,
OF BRADFORD COUNTY.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
General HARRISON ALLEN,
OF WARREN COUNTY.

FOR CONGRESSMEN AT LARGE,
GEN. HARRY WHITE, of Indiana,
GEN. LEMUEL TODD, of Cumberland.

For Delegates at Large to the Constitutional Convention.

Wm. M. Meredith, Philadelphia; J. Gillingham Fell, Philadelphia; Harry White, Indiana; William Lilly, Carbon; Linn Bartholomew, Schuylkill; H. N. M'Allister, Centre; William H. Armstrong, Lycoming; William Davis, Luzerne; James L Reynolds, Lancaster; Samuel E Dimmick, Wayne; George V. Lawrence, Washington; David N. White, Allegheny; W. H. Arney, Lehigh; John H. Walker, Erie.

☞ There will be a sharp contest during this week over the new Tariff Bill in the Lower House of Congress.

☞ If you want to reach the eye of the farmers, advertise in the JOURNAL. Two-thirds of the Republican farmers of West, Barree, Jackson, Warriorsmark, Porter, &c., &c., take the JOURNAL. tf

☞ France and Germany are threatened with new complications, growing out of the purpose to increase the French army, which Bismark forbids in the most unqualified terms.

☞ If you want to reach a few hundred readers advertise with those who have a few hundred of a circulation; if you want to reach THOUSANDS advertise in the JOURNAL. tf

☞ The Virginia Republicans met in State Convention, on Wednesday last, and passed resolutions endorsing the administration of Gen. Grant, and asking for his nomination by the Philadelphia Convention.

☞ We learn that J. R. Simpson, Esq., has been selected as the member of the Republican State Central Committee for this county. This is an excellent selection and one that will give universal satisfaction.

☞ A large and enthusiastic mass meeting was held at the Cooper Institute, New York city, on Wednesday night, to endorse the administration of Gen. Grant. The meeting, in point of numbers and enthusiasm, exceeded anything of the kind ever witnessed in that city.

☞ The JOURNAL has double the circulation of the *Globe*. If advertising is worth anything at all it is in proportion to the number of readers to whom it is presented. It is only necessary to present these facts to advertisers who understand their business. tf

☞ We are still receiving the *Legislative Journal*. We have examined it closely and find that it contains the names and sayings of the late members. Are we to have the thing all summer? The only way that the Legislature will ever be able to realize the pleasure of reading its proceedings of the day previously will be to remove the capital.

☞ Information has been received at Washington that Mr. Catacazy's case has been thoroughly investigated in the council of the Russian Empire. He is disgraced and has left the country to reside in Paris. The Government gives him a pension of 3,000 roubles per annum, to be withdrawn if he makes any publication or gives new cause for offence.

☞ Dr. William H. Williamson, of Bedford, is the author of the several laughable stories—"How Peter Green was scared out of getting a Wife" and "The Old Man Trounced Me; But I fooled him at last"—published in the JOURNAL. The Doctor is good at story telling and his stories are new. He will favor us with several others.

☞ The Liberal movement in Pennsylvania has developed itself, and it does not strike us as being very formidable. It would have been very singular indeed if soreheads enough could not have been found to get up a delegation from the "Old Keystone." We have to hear of the first man, in this county, who is in sympathy with the movement.

☞ He that would knowingly pay one party as much for *one* thousand circulars, to advertise his wares, as he would have to pay another party for *two* thousand, would be considered a very stupid fellow amongst business men, and yet he would only be in the same category with the man who will advertise in a newspaper with *half the circulation*, for the same money he would pay one with *double* the circulation. tf

☞ To discover spurious greenbacks or national bank notes divide the last two figures of the number of the bill by four, and if one remain the letter on the genuine will be A; if two remains it will be B; if three, C; and should there be no remainder the letter will be D. For example, a note is registered 2,461; divide sixty-one by four and you will have one remaining. According to the rule the letter on the note will be A. In case the rule fails be certain that the bill is counterfeit

SATURDAY IN CONGRESS.

Saturday in the House of Representatives at Washington is usually set apart for speech making. The Speaker absents himself, giving up his place to a member of the House; and following his example, nine-tenths or more of the members are not present. In fact not over a dozen or at most a score of the representatives of the people are in their seats. Those who propose to take part in the proceedings come with their speeches in their pockets. They read a few pages, and then ask and obtain permission to print the speech entire in the *Globe*, and at the public expense. Take for example the proceedings on Saturday, April 6, which were reported briefly in the daily papers on Monday morning as follows:

> The House met in committee of the Whole, for debate only, Mr. Waldron, of Michigan in the Chair. Mr. Moore, of Illinois, spoke for an hour upon general political subjects, and *obtained permission to print the remainder of his remarks*. Mr. Whittborne, of Tennessee *obtained leave to print his remarks* upon the subject of banking and currency. Mr. Hill, of New Jersey, spoke upon the subject of tariff and taxation, advocating protection to American industry, *printing a portion of his remarks*. Mr. M'Cormick, of Arizonia, *asked and obtained leave to print some remarks* upon a bill introduced by him to restrict the killing of buffalo upon the public lands. Mr. Havens, of Missouri, asked and *obtained leave to print a speech* upon civil service.

This is the report for one day, and it is a fair average of the doings of each Saturday set apart for speech making. To print them entire, makes it necessary to issue a double sheet of the *Globe* in which they occupy an average of thirty two columns. Taking the statement made in the Senate a few days ago that each column of the *Globe*, including the several editions, cost $500, we find that each Saturday's speech making costs the people $16,000. This is no inconsiderable amount, in view of the fact that economy and retrenchment are, ought to be the watchwords in every department of the Government. But this is not the main objection to these Saturday speeches. If they always contained information based upon fact, or could in any way be considered to result in any good to the country, the people would not perhaps complain of their cost. But such is not the fact. They are, in nine cases out of ten, prepared and printed without the least regard to the interests of the country, or any portion of it, but solely with the view of gratifying a prejudiced constituency.—In many cases the Administration is traduced and denounced. The questions of finance and taxation are misrepresented; the tariff is distorted into a gigantic evil and a fraud upon the entire community; Secretary Boutwell is a fraud, and the gold in the Treasury, to quote the language used, "is an unblushing monument of the wicked folly of those who enacted the laws under which it has accumulated." And again: "Under the present wasteful, extravagant, and dishonest administration of the Government; after all that has been wasted by the reckless and incompetent management; after all the high salaries of myriads of office-holders have been paid; after all the defalcations; after all the robbers and thieves have been satiated, this enormous sum remains in the Treasury unappropriated, unneeded—a fund of corruption, a surplus to invite jobs and to give plausibility to arguments in favor of extravagant appropriations." This is a fair sample of a large portion of the Saturday speeches. On the other days of the week misrepresentation would be immediately checked, but on Saturday there are few present, and the most preposterous statements find their way to the country through the columns of the *Globe*, and at the people's expense, unchallenged and uncontradicted. The falsehoods and misrepresentations thus promulgated are carefully reprinted by the opposition press, while the speaker in Congress has his speech put up in pamphlet form from the *Globe*, and from five to forty thousand copies are distributed over the Union. The unsophisticated and confiding people receive and read these documents as legitimate and unchallenged Congressional representation of facts, while in fact not one-half, or a fourth, or even a single sentence of the speech was ever uttered in Congress; or if spoken was when there was no one present to challenge and correct the misstatements or deny the charges made.

This system of Saturday speech making is productive of no good; but it gives the opposition an opportunity of sending to the country a vast amount of reading matter, bearing the stamp of Congressional endorsement, the tendency of which is to prejudice the public mind against the best public measures of Congress, the policy of the Administration, and the principles of the Republican party. Is it wise to furnish an enemy with weapons for our own destruction?

☞ We have several times spoken of the heavy cost to the State of the abortive labors of the Civil Code Commission. We also alluded, in general terms, to the incapacity of the commissioners for the work required of them. It, seems, however, that the criticism of the legal profession is directed entirely against that part of the code prepared by Judge Derrickson. The *Legal Opinion* says of the work of this member of the commission (without mentioning his name): "The passages quoted are simply indefensible; yet it ought to be known that they are the work of only one of the commissioners. The labors of the other were conscientious and thorough, and will not be overlooked by those who may hereafter attempt another revision. That a revision is needed, is certain, and that it can only be made after much opposition and bitter criticism is equally sure."

Judge Derrickson, of Meadville, and Judge Hall, of Bedford, performed the entire work of the commission.—*Patriot.*

☞ Governor Geary, it is said, indignantly denies that Chorpenning-Cessna, of Bedford, persuaded him to hang up the apportionment bill until after the next election. He declares that the aforesaid Cessna never spoke to him on the subject. On the other hand that odorous ex-M. C. boasts wherever he goes that he "fixed" his excellency on the apportionment bill, and claims that the radical party of his district owe him another nomination for the peculiar service he has rendered them. —*Patriot.*

☞ Hon. R. M. Speer, will accept our thanks for a copy of the Statistics of Population of the census of 1870.

FREE TRADE SOPHISTRY.

In ancient Greece there was a class of politicians who, contrary to the golden rule of strict honesty in politics as practiced by the Athenian law-makers, resorted to fallacious argument and subtilty reasoning; but who, when their vain subtleties and false axioms were detected, under cover of classic eloquence and superficial philosophy, were pronounced *Sophists*, and drew upon themselves not only the contempt of their peers, but the general hatred of the entire community. In our own day we have the counterpart of those ancient sophists in the Congress of the United States; men who, if they possess the intelligence of an ordinary practical mind, know that their doctrines are false in theory and in practice.

It is admitted even by themselves that the democratic party which they represent, is hard pressed for arguments against the administration; but when the plain unvarnished truth fails to aid them, they do not hesitate to resort to systematic misrepresentation.

Among a score or more of speeches by democratic members of Congress, delivered in the House of Representatives, on Saturdays, when there are few or no members present to correct their misrepresentations, we take up one by Hon. E. Crossland, of Kentucky, in which he used the following language:

> The people of the United States consumed, during the last calendar year, forty million bushels of salt. Of this we imported but twelve million bushels—this was worth, before it paid duty, $1,158,208 56; it paid duty amounting to $1.176,587 37; and the value of it raised to $2,334,795 93. But the people consumed forty million bushels, of which twenty-eight million bushels were manufactured in the United States, and was sold to them at the same price paid for the imported salt. And the consumers actually paid on the domestic product of salt a tariff of $3,160,000; add duty paid on imported salt, $1.176.587 37; tax paid by consumers of salt, $4,336.587 37. Of this the Government received, $1.176,587 37, and the American manufacturers, $3,160,000. And to get $1,176.587 37 revenue into the Treasury the people paid $4.336.587 37 of tax.

Here we have the free trade theory, as taught by the Free Trade League of New York, that a duty on foreign articles raises the price of the domestic product in all cases to the extent of that duty.

Mr. Crossland applies the same theory to all articles consumed in the country, of which a portion, no matter how small, is imported and pays a duty. He enumerates iron, steel, hides, skins, leather, cotton goods and wool manufactures, and insists, in the face of incontrovertible facts to the contrary, that our own product of these articles is increased in price just to the amount of the duty paid on similar articles imported; and that this increased cost goes into the pockets of monopolists. And thus, to use his own words, "to get $204,446,673 into the Treasury the people pay $920,010,015 tax."

Now what are the facts? Take the article of salt as a fair illustration. We manufactured twenty-eight million bushels of salt and imported twelve million bushels during the last year. Let the quantities be borne in mind. The domestic product was 2½ times as much as the quantity imported. These twenty-eight million bushels were made in almost as many different States—in the East, West, North-West, and South—and from seventy-five to one hundred different and independent companies, all vieing with each other to produce the best and cheapest article, and thus secure successful competition in the markets. Syracuse and Saginaw manufacturers use every legitimate means in their power to compete successfully with each other, and so also do the lesser establishments throughout the country. There is manifestly no combination, no monopoly; and the public are supplied at the lowest possible price at which the article can be produced. This much will be accepted as a fact, about which there can be no doubt in any unprejudiced mind and no room for controversy.

The next point: It is an admitted maxim in political economy and in political experience, that the greater quantity rules the market and regulates the prices. We make 28 and import 12 million bushels of salt in the year. The home product is 2½ times as large as the imported quantity, and must therefore control the market and establish the prices. The foreign article, to find a sale, must submit to the ruling prices when it arrives. It cannot control the market. It cannot raise prices. If it produces any effect upon the market it is simply to *reduce prices* by the operation of the common law of supply and demand. Yet Congressman Crossland, of Kentucky, tries to make the people believe that the duty increases the cost not only of the imported article but also of the home product to the full extent of the amount of duty imposed. It is simply a free trade sophism to deceive the public.

Another point: The tariff is not only not a tax upon the home product, but it is not even a tax to the consumer on the imported article. Remember that 2½ bushels are made in the country for 1 bushel imported. The larger quantity controls the market and establishes the prices. The imported bushel to reach the market, must pay the cost of getting there, *which includes the duty*, and then be sold at the market price. The *producer* and not the consumer of the foreign article pays the duty. Hence *the duty is not a tax at all* upon the consumer.

Another fact: When in 1860 the duty on salt was low we made only twelve million bushels and imported twenty-five million bushels. Under protection the tables are turned. We import only twelve instead of twenty-five million bushels, and produce at home twenty-eight instead of twelve million bushels. And salt is as cheap to-day, in gold, as it was in 1860 under a low tariff.

There has been a tremendous noise raised in and outside of Congress by the apponents of the protective policy—the democracy—about the duty on salt—a duty which, even if it came out of the pockets of the people, which is not the case, would amount annually, to each consumer, to just three cents. But which, acting as a check upon the foreign producer, it raises our home product from twelve million bushels in 1860, to twenty-eight million bushels in 1871, and transfers nearly one and a quarter million dollars annually, in duties, from the pockets of the foreign producers, who avail themselves of our markets, into the Treasury of the United States.

So much for a judicious system of legislative protection to our own home industries.

☞ The Harrisburg nominations have been received, without any enthusiasm, all over the State This is a deplorable state of affairs. We do hope that some changes will be made in the ticket to satisfy those who complain so very bitterly. It would show a decent respect for the opinion of the Republican masses. The argument of the Philadelphia *Post* is that might makes right, and that minorities have no rights that the majorities are bound to respect.

☞ The counter cases of England and the United States have been exchanged at Geneva. A telegram from London April 19, says:

> The journals of this city continue to discuss the counter cases presented by the British and American governments at Geneva, drawing a contrast between them very unfavorable to the American case. Intimations have been received here of a probability of the withdrawal of the indirect claims. These are unfavorably commented on by the newspapers, and the government and people of the United States are praised for their apparent disposition to render possible a fulfilment of the terms of the Treaty of Washington.

☞ Trains will cross the river to-day at the Stonerstown trestle work, on the Broad Top Railroad.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

The New Tariff in the House—Minority Report by Mr. Kelly—World-wide Tribute to Prof. Morse—Cutting Down Expenses—Women to Practice at the Washington Bar.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 22, 1872.

THE NEW TARIFF BILL.

The tariff bill, prepared by the Committee on Ways and Means, was reported to the House on the 16th, and assigned as the special order for Tuesday the 23d.—Mr. Dawes, Chairman of the Committee, said, on presenting the bill, that with the permission of the Committee he should offer some amendments to provisions of the bill to which he was opposed Mr. Dawes is in favor of a protective tariff, but a majority of the Committee are revenue tariff or free trade men. Mr. Kelly, of Pa., obtained leave to introduce a minority report, and also to have it printed and presented for consideration with the regular tariff bill on Tuesday. The new tariff contemplates the following estimated reduction on the basis of quantities of 1871:

Tea		$2,348,639
Coal		322,881
Leather		529,258
Coffee		2,949,309
Salt		615,522
Iron and manufacturers of		$3,135,233
Steel and manufacturers of		745,639
Wool		559,823
Woollen manufacturers		4,759,688
Woollen carpets		197,772
Cotton manufacturers		788,724
Copper and manufacturers of		39,611
Chemicals, drugs &c		584,862
Cork, manufactured		28,915
Lumber		761,801
All other articles		212
Free list		1,581,667
Total		$18,952,438
Tobacco	$6,720,000	
Gas	2,573,124	
Bank checks	1,250,000	
Matches	2,250,000	
Agreement stamps, estimated	100,000	
		$12,893,123
Grand total		$83,845,561

The new tariff will be subjected to severe criticism, and the above figures, or at least a portion of them, will be materially changed before the tariff passes through Congress and receives the President's signature.

WORLD-WIDE TRIBUTE TO PROF. MORSE.

The memorial meeting in the Hall of the House of Representatives on Tuesday evening, April 16, under the auspices of the "National Telegraph Memorial Association," was worthy of the man and the occasion. There was an immense throng in attendance. Admission was granted to those only who had secured tickets, and every foot of space on the floor and in the galleries was occupied. Among those present were many prominent citizens from distant States. Speaker Blaine occupied the chair. Exercises were commenced with prayer precisely at 7.30 p. m., and closed with the benediction near midnight. Telegrams bearing appropriate words of eulogy, and high regard for the memory of the world's benefactor were received and read, from Ireland, Scotland, Egypt, India, China, Batavia, Canada, Halifax, St. John, N. B., and from nearly every State in the Union.

The meeting was addressed by Speaker Blaine, Dr. C. C. Cox, Cyrus W. Field, Senator Patterson, of N. H., Hon. Fernando Wood, Gen. J. A. Garfield, Hon. S. S. Cox, Hon. D. W. Voorhees, and Hon. N. P. Banks. Many of the speeches were carefully prepared and embraced glowing illustrations of the wonderful effects of the discovery of electricity and magnetism, and the invention of the telegraph have produced upon the world.

The Washington Choral Society sung appropriate selections between the speeches, alternating with the Washington Marine Band. The exercises closed with a Dirge by the Choral Society and Benediction by Dr. Butler of the Lutheran Church of Washington.

CUTTING DOWN EXPENSES.

On Thursday Mr. Dawes introduced in the House a bill "to reduce the force required for the collection of the internal revenue and to reduce the expense of such collections." The bill is the one recommended by the Secretary of the Treasury. It provides that after January 1, 1873, the offices of collector, deputy collector, assessor, and assistant assessor shall cease, and that the United States shall be divided into fifty collection districts, and that a supervisor shall be appointed for each district, who is to perform all the duties connected with collecting the revenue. The supervisor is allowed to nominate a deputy, and is made responsible for all his acts.—The inspectors and guagers and all subordinate officers are to be allowed a per diem salary. The salary of a supervisor is not to exceed five thousand dollars a year, a deputy supervisor three thousand dollars, and clerks sufficient to perform the duties are allowed at a salary not exceeding two thousand dollars per year. The commissioner of internal revenue is authorized to make all regulations necessary to execute the law. The bill was referred to the ways and means committee.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS IN WASHINGTON.

The judges of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, in revising the new code prepared by the commission to codify the laws of the District, have ordered the word "male," in connection with admission to the bar, to be stricken out, thus opening the way to women to practice in the courts at the Washington bar.

N. H. P.

Letter from Florida.

WARRINGTON, FLA., April 11th, 1872.

EDITOR JOURNAL—Sir:—A few days ago a very particular friend of mine (also a contributor to your paper,) sent me your JOURNAL with the request that I should read and give (him) my opinion as regards its politics. I have done so and am pleased to say its tone in that respect pleases me *exactly*, therefore I concluded that a few lines from this part of the land of flowers, mosquitoes, alligators, negroes, sweet potatoes and pea nuts might not be uninteresting to your readers, at least to a few interested in the progress of the South.

Within the past month I have traveled through Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, and a part of this State, which gives me some little knowledge of the "times in the Southern States."

POLITICS OF THE SOUTH.

There are only two classes or parties as far as I have seen in the South—the Republicans and Democrats or "K. K. K.;" the former is composed of the carpet baggers, or men from the North, and the negroes, who are unanimously Republicans; the other party is composed of ex-confederate soldiers, and those who fought, supported and favored the "lost cause." The negroes are somewhat puzzled now. Those of them that can read, see in the western papers, (also some of the Southern), the announcement of two Republican Conventions—the Liberals at Cincinnati—the true party at Philadelphia. Their old masters are trying—first to keep them in the dark until they see the result of the Cincinnati Convention and in the second place, poison their minds as regards Grant.

But every intelligent negro says Gen. Grant is the man, and two or three have told me that they *did not, nor would not support any man named Davis*, that they had seen enough of old Jeff to satisfy them. I am satisfied that should President Grant be nominated that the negroes throughout the entire South will vote for him, and they are determined to maintain their constitutional rights, even if they be compelled to resort to defensive means. I chanced to be in New Orleans, La., at the Presidential election of 1868. I saw the negroes frightened from the polls by organized parties of "The Patriotic Sons of the South" of late better known as the "K. K. K's." But Sambo has had four years study, and has learned well, and I have no doubt they will march in solid column to the polls, and cast their vote for the Republican nominee.

INDUSTRY OF THE COLORED PEOPLE.

Some three years ago the general opinion of the white population of the South—especially the late slave-holding planters—in regard to the cotton culture, was that before they could proceed to plant cotton, they must have *other labor* than that of freedmen. The same opinion prevailed at the north, that the colored people would become reckless in every respect, which they claimed would naturally follow emancipation. The women would be withdrawn from the field, and the shiftlessness and willfulness of those who in a warm climate have been bred in ignorance and degradation, and are suddenly thrown upon themselves, are followed with unfortunate consequences. The truth probably is that these hastily formed opinions have resulted quite to the reverse. The negroes of the South are awakening from a dream of peace and plenty, as long as the *Bureau* supplied them with every necessary of life, but when that failed, which, through the excellent management of Gen. Howard, was done so gradually, that thrown entirely upon their own resources was scarcely perceptible to them. They at once threw themselves into the harness, and to-day are thriving, grasping with a powerful hand the bone of freedom's consequences.

The South is particularly adapted for the growth of the best cotton in the world. Yet the area devoted to it is not more than the one-twentieth part of the formerly cotton plantations. The crop of this year may be about 6,500,000 bales, an amount which some single States alone might produce. Both the character and system of cotton plantation labor have changed. It was a satisfactory experiment, the change from slave to free labor to the planters, they see now that slave labor was always most slothful, wasteful and expensive.

The negroes are now securing small farms, some larger ones, and in many sections of Georgia, Alabama and Florida they have become quite wealthy and influential, showing to their brothers what industry and economy can do.

It must be constantly remembered that the great want of the South is not primarily the development of cotton fields, it is that general intelligence which understands the relation of things, and which sees that school houses, churches, railroads, machinery and the spirit that fosters these, are essential to the best and increasing cotton crops. Some few are here, but we need more. Even the laboring man of the north can command twice the wages here that he can North, especially mechanics, as there are few of that class of industry South except in large cities.

MOBILE REGISTER.

This highly southern toned sheet pitches into the Washington *Patriot* for rideculing A. H. Stephens, and says, "that Stephens' true offence is that he will not admit that the Constitution of the United States was made a 'dead issue' by the surrender of Lee's army at the end of the war waged before all the world 'to save the Union.'" It further states that "Stephens is simply a *Constitutional Democrat*, a character that cannot be understood by the par-boiled, modified *things called Democrats*, who were whipped out of their courage, their dignity and their principles in the late war."

CROCIUS.

Comparative Progress of Wealth under Protection and British Free Trade.

The "true value" of the real and personal property of the Union, as given by the census of 1860, was, in round numbers, $16,000,000,000.

In this, however, was included as the value of colored men who now own themselves, and are, for that reason, no longer returned as property, an amount not varying materially from $3,000,000,000.

Deducting this, we have as the value of all property, slaves excluded, $13,000,000,000.

The "true value," as now again given by the census of 1870, is $30.000,000,000, giving as the *increase* of the last decade an amount greater, by 30 per cent., than the total accumulation since the first settlement of Virginia and Massachusetts.

The result thus presented is a very remarkable one, yet it is proposed now to show that it gives *but half the truth*, as follows:

The greater the competition for the purchase of human service, physical or mental, the more does man himself rise in value. At the date of the census of 1860 there was no such competition, and wages had so greatly fallen that the average immigration of that and the two previous years had been less than half that of 1849, the last of the years in which this important question had been affected by the protective tariff of 1842. Of the few who then arrived thousands wandered over the country, seeking employment that could no where be obtained. Now, wages are so high that immigration has already more than doubled, and each and every man finds prompt demand for the service he is prepared to render. Adding to this the increased value resulting from increased facilities of obtaining education and from the conversion of common into skilled laborers; and the increased reward of the mental labors of merchants, manufacturers, and professional men generally; it would appear scarcely unsafe to say that the annual average of our people, old and young, skilled and unskilled, laborers with the head and the hand, was $50 greater than it had been ten years since. Putting it, however, at but $25, and our population in round numbers at 40,000,000, we have $1,000,000,000 as the increased annual value of labor; that sum represents a capital as nearly as may be equal to that represented by the increased material wealth, giving, therefore, as the growth of a single decade the wonderful amount of $33,000,000,000.

In the previous decade, 1850–60, the growth, allowance being made for that which had resulted from increase of negro population, was but $8,000,000,000. From its commencement to its close, wages had so greatly declined that the desire to bring labor here to sell had, as has been shown, more than one-half declined. Two hundred and fifty laborers being advertised for here, the claimants for employment at sixty cents a day, very many of them skilled workmen, proved eight times more than had been called for. Railroad property throughout the Union having fallen to less than half its cost, there was little demand for labor, physical or mental, to be given to construction of new roads or enlargement of the capacities of those already in existence. To take, therefore, the annual average value, in 1860, of physical and mental service as being the precise equivalent of that which had existed in 1805 is doing it, as we believe, the extremest justice. Admitting this, the growth of wealth in the last decade, so large a portion of which has been a period of war and waste, has been four times greater than that of the previous one, although to the latter it was that we had stood first indebted for the vast influx of California gold.

To what now are these facts due? Plainly, to the readoption of that policy of resistance to the British monopoly system to which we had been so largely indebted in the brief periods of the tariffs of 1828 and 1842.

Shall that policy be retained, or shall we return once again to that submissive one to which the country now stands indebted for the crisis of 1842 and 1857, and for the waste and ruin of the rebellion? These are important questions, and may be worthy the careful consideration of Republicans who now dream of giving countenance to an opposition movement whose especial object is that of bringing the country again under the control of British traders and British gamblers.—*North American.*

News Items.

The Postoffice Committee have agreed to report the postal telegraph bill with amendments.

A widow of Liverpool, England, has recovered $1,500 from the owner of a mad dog, through whose bite her husband died.

United States Senator Thurman, of Columbus, Ohio, intends to reside in Washington during the remainer of his term.

The flour and saw mills and storehouses of Snyder Bros., at Phelps, Ontario county, New York, were burned Wednesday night. Loss $35,000; insured for $16-000.

Monday was observed in Canada as a thanksgiving day for the recovery of the Prince of Wales. Services were held in the churches in all the cities, towns and villages by large congregations.

The Senate Arms Investigating Committee at their meeting yesterday examined J. H. Saville, chief clerk of the Treasury Department, as to the practice and usage of covering balances into the Treasury.

A painter, being asked to estimate the cost of painting a certain house, drew forth pencil and paper and made the following calculation: "A naught is a naught; three into five twice you can't; I'll paint your house for fifty dollars."

The national debt of France is $5,500,000,000, that of England $3,964 000.000, of the United States $2,350,000,000, of Austria $1,555,000,000, of Russia $1,500,000,000, of Italy $1,425,000,000 of Spain $1,185,000.000, of Germany $850,000,000, and of Turkey $520,000,000.

Marriages.

WIRT—WIRT.—February 15th, by Rev. J. W. Plannett, Mr. L. L. Wirt to Mrs. Hannah Wirt, both of Huntingdon.

EDWARDS—SWEET.—On the 18th inst., at the residence of John Whitehead, Esq., by Rev. J. M. Mason, Mr. Garner Edwards to Miss Eliza Sweet, all of Dudley.

New Advertisements.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of Administration on the estate of James Barr, late of Jackson township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims against the estate will present them, duly authenticated, and those indebted will make payment to the undersigned.

STERRETT CUMMINS,
April 24th. McAlevy's Fort.

LIST OF LETTERS REMAINING in the Post Office, at Huntingdon, Pa., April 22, 1872. When called for say "advertised" and give date.

Crowell, Wm. C.	Johnston, Joseph
Corbin, F. H.	Porter, Lettie K. Mrs.
Collins, Mary Miss	Miller, W.
Enyeart, Thomas	White, Sade Miss
Gray, Mary Jane	

BRICE X. BLAIR,
Postmaster.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, to distribute the balance in the hands of Dr. Wm. R. M'Nite, acting Administrator of the estate of John Alexander late of Shirleysburg borough, deceased, here by gives notice, that he will attend to the said duties at his office, in Huntingdon, on Tuesday, the 14th day of May, A. D., 1872, at one o'clock, p. m., when and where all persons interested shall present their claim or be debarred from coming in for any share of said fund.

H. C. MADDEN,
Ap.24,'72.] Auditor.

ANNOUNCEMENT FOR COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT.

To the School Directors of Huntingdon Co:

Gentlemen: I hereby offer myself as a candidate for the position of County Superintendent of Common Schools, subject to your decision at the coming Convention of Directors, to be held in this place on the 7th of May next.

If elected I shall endeavor to discharge the duties of the office with fidelity and to the best of my ability. ROB. McDIVITT.
Huntingdon, April 17, 1872.

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT OF COMMO SCHOOLS.

School Directors of Huntingdon county.

Gentlemen: The undersigned will be a candidate for the office of County Superintendent of Public Schools, at your convention, on Tuesday, May 7th. Respectfully, H. L. ATKINSON,
apl17, Principal of Huntingdon Public Schools.

CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA REAL ESTATE AGENCY,
HUNINGDON, PA.

The undersigned Real Estate Agents offer the following valuable real estate for sale, viz.

A HOUSE AND LOT IN McCONNELLSTOWN:

No. 1. A lot of ground fronting on Main street, in the central portion of said town, fronting 93 feet and extending back 236 feet, having thereon erected a two-and a-half-story frame dwelling house, 65x30 feet, with a large and commodious store room and other outbuildings thereto attached. As a place of business it is as good as any in the town. Terms: One-third in hand and the balance in two equal annual payments, with interest, to be secured by bonds and mortgages.

J. R. DURBORROW & CO.,
ap.24,'72.] Huntingdon, Pa.

CONTINENTAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

ASSETTS, $4,595,215 29.

Issues all the new forms of policies, and presents as favorable terms as any company in the United States.

The company will make temporary loans on its policies.

Thirty days grace allowed on each payment, and the policy held good during that time.

All our policies are incontestible for the usual cause.

Policies issued by this Company are non-forfeiture.

No extra charges are made for traveling permits.

Policy-holders share in the annual profits of the Company, and have a voice in the elections and management of the Company.

No policy or medical fee charged.

JUSTUS LAWRENCE, Pres't.,
M. B. WYNKOOP, Vice Pres't.
J. P. ROGERS, Sec'y.
S. C. CHANELER, Jr., Actuary.

PENNSYLVANIA WESTERN OFFICE,
Leister's Building, HUNTINGDON, PA.
A. B. KENNEDY,
General Agent.
D. P. MILLER, M. D.
Medical Examiner. 42ap1ly.

New Advertisements.

TREASURER'S SALE OF UNSEATED LANDS IN HUNTINGDON COUNTY.

WHEREAS, by an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled, *An act to amend an act directing the mode of selling unseated lands for taxes and other purposes*, passed 13th March 1815 and the other acts upon the subject, the Treasurers of the several counties within this Commonwealth are directed to commence on the 2nd Monday in June, in he year 1816, and at the expiration of every two years thereafter and adjourn from day to day, if it be necessary to do so and make public sale of the whole or any part of such tract of unseated land, situated in the proper county, as will pay the arrearages of the taxes which shall have then remained due or unpaid for the space of one year before, together with all costs necessarily accruing by reason of such delinquency, &c. Therefore, I, A. W. KENYON, Treasurer of the county of Huntingdon do hereby give notice that upon the following tracts of unseated land, situate as herein after described, the several sums stated ar the arrearages of taxes respectively, due and unpaid for one year, and that in pursuance of the direction of the aforesaid Act of Assembly, I shall on MONDAY, THE 10TH DAY OF JUNE NEXT, at the Court House, in borough of Huntingdon, commence the Public Sale of the whole or any part of such tracts of unseated land, upon which all or any part of the taxes herein specified shall then be due; and continue such sale by adjournment until all the tracts upon which the taxes shall remain due and unpaid, shall be sold.

A. W. KENYON,
Treas. of Hunt. Co.,

Treasurer's Office, April 10, 1871.

The amout of taxes due and unpaid on the following named tracts of unseated land up to and including the year 1872.

Acres	Per.	Warrantees or Owners.	Amt.
		Barree Township.	
365		James Ash & Wm. Shannon,	$31 02
		Brady Township.	
54		Lewis Igo,	76
302	40	Joseph Webb,	3 91
425		William Watson,	2 75
72		Abraham Peachy,	7 10
33		Daniel King,	85
11		Levi Kauffman,	30
		Cass Township	
50		Hugh Morrison,	3 00
66		Andrew Sells,	3 30
810		Sarah Hartsock jr.	17 60
345		Jacob Barrack,	17 25
440		William Dunn,	22 00
207		John Sills,	23 98
		Cromwell Township.	
153	53	George Steavenson,	1 00
413	20	John Jourden,	2 71
393	41	Samuel Galbraith,	2 46
400	70	James Galbraith,	2 60
405	77	John Galbraith,	2 66
330	31	Charles Byles,	2 53
393	17	John Smith,	2 46
402	53	Alexander McKeehan,	2 75
250		George Stevenson,	1 63
150		James McMullen,	98
300		John Humphery,	1 95
		Carbon Township.	
53		Henry Rhodes,	69
133		Cook & Elder,	1 73
418		William Mowan,	5 82
107	80	Benjamin Penn,	1 38
30		Samuel Snare,	39
12		Henry Miller,	16
130		Jonathan Pugh,	1 39
75		A. L. Russell,	93
100		J. N. Spangler,	1 30
6		John Howard,	08
4 lots		John Howard,	16
36		Philip Wager,	2 55
349		J. N. Spangler or George Houpt,	9 06
113		F. H Lane,	1 47
		Dublin Township.	
3.0		James Old,	2 28
		Franklin Township.	
40		D. Caldwell,	3 12
		Henderson Township.	
437		William Michenor,	17 05
436		Thomas Michenor,	17 08
		Hopewell Township.	
210		Peter Herring,	6 53
200		Conrad Herring,	6 30
212		David Shaffer,	6 67
200		Henry Eates,	6 30
225		Samuel Davis,	6 93
200		Conrad Bates,	6 30
183		Leonard R umbler,	5 67
202		Benjamin Shoemaker,	6 35
105		G. Shaffer,	4 78
206		M. haffer,	9 56
205		J. Herring,	9 56
90		Mets,	4 09
100		Elder,	9 65
		Lincoln Township.	
207		Margaret Levi,	5 72
207		Sarah Levi,	5 70
205		Adam Levi,	5 65
130		Abraham Levi,	3 56
97		Hannah Herring,	2 62
37		Fredrick Herring,	1 22
174		Isaac Wampter,	4 75
223		Peter Wilson,	6 32
		Jackson Township.	
400		William Johnston,	6 20
400		Robert Johnston,	6 20
400		Charles Caldwell,	6 20
400		John Russell,	6 20
400		James West,	4 90
400		Wm. Steele,	4 90
400		Samuel Marshall,	3 70
400		Samuel Steele,	3 70
		Juniata Township.	
100		S Caldwell,	2 86
200		J. B. Given & W. Barrick,	5 72
		Oneida Township.	
36		Samuel Gregory,	1 97
19		James Cullen,	37
		Penn Township.	
362		Jane Sells,	2 36
150		John & George Sailor,	1 30
150		Matthias Wesco,	2 10
		Porter Township.	
150		William Smith, D. D.,	11 70
100		William Smith, D. D.,	7 80
76	110	Samuel Fisher,	3 95
294		John Spencer,	7 92
		Shirley Township.	
411	83	Peter Wertz,	1 34
429	120	Benjamin Brown,	2 00
414	85	Samuel Kennedy,	1 95
175		William & John Patterson,	81
50		Joseph Richards,	1 90
		Springfield Township.	
300		Stacy Young,	3 90
75		George Eberts,	1 92
123		Brice X. Blair,	1 60
4		Coldwell's Heirs,	16
		Tell Township.	
339	125	Simon Potter,	2 19
414	10	John Pease,	1 73
431	113	Adam Clow,	2 79
400		Patterson's Heirs,	2 60
200		Patterson & Stem,	60
		Tod Township.	
45		Taylor's Heirs,	1 76
395		Samuel Cornelius,	5 14
95		Speer & Martin,	1 24
152		Eliel Smith,	1 97
439		William Shoaff,	20 22
357		Benjamin Rush,	4 63
400		Philip Stein,	6 20
400		Jonathan Jones,	5 20
400		Owen Jones,	12 20
371		Thomas Denton,	17 80
406		Stephen Mowan,	6 93
432		Richard Mowan,	5 61
398		Thomas Mowan,	5 16
355		Francis Mowan,	1 43
317		Robert Irwin,	16 62
400		James Witer,	5 20
436		James Mowan,	5 66
304		Isaac Mowan,	5 12
296		Sarah Hartsock, Sr.,	3 84
175		Peter Wilson,	2 27
174		Isaac Wampler,	2 27
		Union Township.	
355		Arthur Fea,	3 78
192		John Bell,	12 25
204		Robert Bell,	2 65
201		Thomas Bell,	2 61
60		Sarah Elliott,	73
429		James Fea,	5 57
181		Robert Fea,	17 19
288		John Covenhoven,	3 74
300		Samuel Caldwell,	5 20
87		Hans Morrison,	1 13
250		Abraham Sell,	3 10
350		Abraham Morrison,	4 55
70		Solomon Sell,	91
		Walker Township.	
27		John Ker's estate, C. Martin,	5 48
119		" " " Piney Ridge,	12 93
200		Jacob Myers,	12 60
90		John Patton,	6 48
422		Hugh Lourish,	5 65
437		John Patton,	20 09
421		Rudolph Lourish,	8 65
		West Township.	
369		William Bracken,	17 69
12	114	William Reed,	56
436		Philip Siele,	20 92
433		Cadwalader Evans,	21 25
493		George Bingham,	27 04
294		T. Ewing,	22 76
		Warriorsmark Township.	
215		R. Stewart,	22 36
208		C Stout,	21 63
200	70	John Matthews, David Ott and Isaac Armitage,	18 20
22½		Peter Grazier's Heirs,	2 34

ALSO.—The following real estate upon which personal property cannot be found sufficient to pay the taxes returned by the several collectors, is charged with the taxes thereon assessed for the years 1869 and 1870 and will be sold as unseated lands in pursuance of the directions of the forty-first section of the act of Assembly entitled "an act to reduce the State debt and to incorporate the Pennsylvania Canal and Railroad Company" approved the 20th of April, 1844.

SEATED LIST.

	Carbon Township.	
1 lot	Michael Lowry,	1 65
1 house and lot	John Burns,	1 50
1 house and lot	John W. Williams,	2 47
	Henderson Township.	
96	Edward Greene,	1 73
	Hopewell Township.	
60	Mountain's estate,	56
90	Mountain's estate,	1 03

A. W. KENYON,
ap.20-3t.] Treasurer Huntingdon county, Pa.

TO THE SCHOOL DIRECTORS OF HUNTINGDON COTNTY; *Gentlemen:*—In pursuance of the forty-third section of the act of 8th of May, 1854, you are hereby notified to meet in Convention, at the Court House, in Huntingdon, on the first Tuesday in May, A. D. 1872, being the seventh day of the month, at one and a-half o'clock in the afternoon, and select, *viva voce*, by a majority of the whole number of directors present, one person of literary and scientific acquirements, and of skill and experience in the art of teaching, as County Superintendent, for the three succeeding years; determine the amount of compensation for the same, and certify the result to the State Superintendent, at Harrisburg, as required by the thirty-ninth and fortieth sections of said act.

D. F. TUSSEY,
County Sup't of Huntingdon Co.
Huntingdon, April 17, 1872–3t.

THE GREAT DISCOVERY.
KUNKLE's BITTER WINE OF IRON.

Kunkle's Bitter Wine of Iron will cure all diseases arising from a disordered liver and stomach, such as constipation, flatulence, inward piles, fullness of blood to the head acidity of the stomach, nausea, heartburn, disgust of food, fullness or weight in the stomach, sinking or fluttering at the pit of the stomach, swimming of the head, hurried or difficult breathing, fluttering at the heart, choking or suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, dimness of vision, &c. Price, $1. per bottle. E. F. Kunkle, proprietor, Depot 259 North 9th Street below Vine, Philadelphia. Price $1.00 for Sale by Druggists. If your Druggist has it not, enclose $1.00 to my Address, Depot 259 North 9th Street below Vine, and it will come by next express train, and advice free of charge. [ap.24.

New Advertisements.

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 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.

1872. 1872.

CARPETS!! CARPETS!! CARPETS!!
SPRING STOCK.
AT LOWEST PRICES!
JAMES A. BROWN

Is constantly receiving at his new

CARPET STORE,
IN
HUNTINGDON, PA.,
525½ Hill Street.

Beautiful Patterns of Carpets, fresh from the ooms of the manufacturers. His stock comprises

BRUSSELS, INGRAINS,
VENITIAN, WOOL DUTCH,
COTTAGE, HEMP,
LIST and RAG CARPETS
CARPET CHAIN,
COCOA AND CANTON MATTINGS,
FLOOR, STAIR AND TABLE

OIL CLOTHS,

and a large stock of

WALL PAPER,

Window Shades and Fixtures, Drugget, Velvet Rugs, Door Mats, Extra Carpet Thread and Binding. I make a specialty of furnishing Churches and Lodges at City Prices, and invite Furnishing Committees to call and see goods made expressly for their purposes.

Buyers will *save money* and be better suited by going to the *regular* Carpet and Oil Cloth Store, for any of the above goods. I defy competition in prices and variety of beautiful patterns.

I have also the Agency for the Orignal HOWE SEWING MACHINE, IMPROVED, so well known as the best Family Machine in the world

Call at the CARPET STORE and see them.
JAMES A. BROWN.
Feb.14,1872.

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR

10 Years of a Public Test

Has proved

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR

To have more merit than any similar preparation ever offered the public.

It is rich in the medicinal qualities of Tar, and unequaled for diseases of the Throat and Lungs, performing the most remarkable cures.

Coughs, Colds, Chronic Coughs.
It effectually cures them all

Asthma and Bronchitis.
It has cured so many cases it has been pronounced a specific for these complaints.

For Pains in Breast.
Side or Back,
Gravel or Kidney Disease,
Disease of the Urinary Organs,
Jaundice or any Liver Complaint,
It has no equal.

It is also a superior Tonic,
Restores the Appetite,
Strengthens the System,
Restores the weak and Debilitated,
Causes the Food to Digest,
Removes Dyspepsia and Indigestion,
Prevents Malarous Fevers,
Gives tone to your system.

TRY DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR.

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR
Has proved itself in thousands of cases capable of curing all diseases of the Throat and Lungs.

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR
Cures all Chronic Coughs, and Coughs and Colds, more effectually than any other remedy.

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR
Has cured cases of Consumption pronounced incurable by physicians.

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR
Has cured so many cases of Asthma and Bronchitis that it has been pronounced a specific for these complaints.

PURIFY YOUR BLOOD.

DR. CROOK'S COMPOUND
SYRUP OF POKE ROOT.

Wherever Poke Root grows, it has a local reputation as a Blood Purifier, and for the cure of Rheumatism. With all this local reputation, and the praise of distinguished Physicians, (Drs. Coe, Lee, King, Wilson, M. Hunt, Griffits, Copland and others,) who have tested its medical powers; it has been neglected by the profession at large, as much through a want of a proper appreciation of its merits, as a knowledge of the proper way to prepare it for medical use. Dr. Oliver Crook, (a physician who devotes his entire time to the duties of his profession), has fully tested the active medical qualities of Poke Root during the last 25 years, and unhesitatingly pronounces it to have MORE MERIT—for diseases depending on a depraved condition of the blood,—than any and all other articles named in the Materia Medica. Under his instructions our Chemists have combined the active medical qualities of Poke Root with the best Tonic Preparation of Iron, and we offer this preparation to the public under the above name.
Oct.4,1871–1y.