The Huntingdon Journal.

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

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

Wednesday Morning, May 1, 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. Jesse 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.

"DRAW OUT OF THAT CROWD."

The Hon. Charles Francis Adams sailed for Europe on Wednesday last. Before he left a "liberal" Republican interested in the Cincinnati Convention, and desiring that Mr. Adams should become its candidate, wrote to him requesting his views of the movement which it represents, and suggested that there be some one in attendance who could speak for him. To this letter there was received the following reply, with no restrictions as to its publicity:

"BOSTON, April 18, 1872

"MY DEAR MR. WELLES: I have received your letter and will answer it frankly. I do not want the nomination, and could only be induced to consider it by the circumstances under which it might possibly be made. If the call upon me were an unequivocal one, based upon confidence in my character earned in public life, and a belief that I would carry out in practice the principles which I professed, then, indeed, would come a test of my courage in the emergency.

"But if I am to be negotiated for, and have assurances given that I am honest, you will be so kind as to draw out of that crowd. With regard to what I understand to be the declaration of principles which has been made, it would be ridiculous in me to stand haggling over them. With the single exception of ambiguity, I see nothing which any honest Republican or Democrat would not accept. Indeed, I should wonder at any one who denied them. The difficulty is not in professions. It lies everywhere only in the manner in which they are carried into practice.

"If I have succeeded in making myself understood you will perceive that I can give no authority to any one to act or speak for me in the premises. I never had a moment's belief that when it came to the point any one, so entirely isolated from any political associations of any kind, could be made acceptable as a candidate for public office.

"But I am so unlucky as to value that independence more highly than the elevation which is bought by a sacrifice of it. This is not inconsistent with a sense of grateful recognition of the very flattering estimates made of any services in many and high quarters; but I cannot consent to peddle with them for power. If the good people who meet at Cincinnati really believe that they need an anomalous being as I am, (which I do not,) they must express it in a manner to convince me of it, or all their labor will be thrown away.

"I am, with great respect, yours, &c.,

"CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS,

"*David A. Welles, Esq., Norwich, Conn*'"

The above is one of the most destructive bombshells that has yet been thrown into the "liberal" camp, or "crowd" as Mr. Adams has it. The "liberal" soreheads have boasted that their declaration of principles was broad enough for all who wished to get upon it, and so Mr. Adams sees it, and sarcastically says: "With the single exception of *ambiguity*, I see nothing which any honest Republican or Democrat would not accept," for the simple reason that the "ambiguity" is so carefully used as to make the platform mean free trade, revenue reform or protection, or anything else. Read for example the Pennsylvania call of delegates for Cincinnati. "Draw out of that crowd."

☞ That "thank the Lord we are not as other men are" sheet, the Bedford *Inquirer*, undertakes to charge those who have objected to the conduct of the "ring" in nominating the State ticket with sinister motives. It is our fortune to be intimately acquainted with the nickel-penny individual who controls its editorial columns, and we have no hesitation in saying, that in all our acquaintance, we do not know an individual with whom a five cent piece will go further than with this same self-righteous editor. The love of money is as distinctly impressed upon his face as it was upon the face of Judas Iscariot, and it is extremely doubtful whether he would not do as vile an act for less money.

☞ "I will go to Cincinnati and burn the bridges behind me." tragically exclaimed Senator M'Clure to a *Tribune* correspondent a few days since. "That's just the way," says the Scranton *Republican*, "and at the next session of the Legislature he will ask for an appropriation to pay for those bridges. The gallant Colonel learned the trick of 'burning bridges behind him" in 1864, when the rebel General M'Causland approached Chambersburg." This is a little hard on the hero of Rutherford's lane.

☞ The Somerset *Herald*, after stating that its chief editor was a candidate before the recent State Convention for Auditor General, concludes with the following manly utterance:

"Well—he wasn't nominated, but General Allen was. It would be sheer affectation in him to assert that he did not wish it otherwise, but his duty to himself, to the nominee, and to his party, impel him not only to acquiesce in the result, but to urge all his friends to work heartily for the success of the Republican State ticket from now until it is elected in October."

☞ 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

THE CINCINNATI CONVENTION.

When Cardinal Wolsey felt that sting of disappointment which resulted from his own deeds, he remorsefully exclaimed,

"Fling away ambition—
By that sin fell the angels."

His own experience truly enabled him to advise against the inordinate desire for personal aggrandizement which is a characteristic of selfishness, and which is ready to sacrifice country and probity to itself. Wherever a man of this nature is found, his motto is "rule or ruin;" and if his organization is treacherous and ignoble he will inevitably be an inherent conspirator and an unsafe coadjutor. It is impossible that men of this disposition should long remain in any association or party whose principles are placed before persons, and where the good of the country is the great law which animates and conducts it. As the Rev. Dr. South said, "Sinners in heaven would feel like hogs in a parlor;" so such schemers would never be naturalized in the Republican party, but would constitute themselves "foreigners by profession."

The Republicans have for twelve years been pursuing a course calculated to exasperate men of this complexion, and finally to drive them to desperation. Eminent merit has been made the requisite for honor and trust, as shown in the elevation of Lincoln and Grant to the Presidency.—Love of country shone forth when traitors would have divided this Union; love of liberty when slavery was abolished; love of equal rights when suffrage was bestowed irrespective of color; love of the workingmen in acts for education, agriculture, commerce, homesteads, hours of labor, peace, security, and good government; love of justice in punishing fraud and dishonesty; love of national comity, in settling disputes with foreign nations without bloodshed and by appealing to reason; love of integrity in paying the national indebtedness with a promptitude such as the world has never before witnessed; love of courage and patriotism, in the pensions to our surviving soldiers, and the honors and gratitude extended to those who are no more.

A party like this, devoted to public interests, great measures and permanent good, would not, and could not be one to which selfish schemers and machivellian aspirants would feel attachment. The moment their individual greed was disappointed they would cabal, and plot, and finally recede, if they could not rule. This explains the defection of Schurz, Trumbull, Tipton, and their equally sore-headed compeers. President Grant has made them "reformers," as Sir Robert Walpole said he used to make self styled patriots, by denying their unreasonable requests, and by refusing to give offices either to unworthy or incompetent men. Then the conspirators start up in the shape of a pretended reformer, as Satan asumed his own shape and likeness when touched by the spear of Ithuriel. Aspirants who are

"Full of distemper'd, discontented thoughts,
Vain hopes, vain aims, inordinate desires,
Blown up with high conceits, engendering pride,"

like their rebel predecessors, the Southern slave-mongers, find secession to be their fitting action.

Well, let them go. No Republican will injure their skirts by endeavoring to hold them back. On the contrary the disposition will be to expedite their retrocession, and to spud the parting guests, to whom it may be said, "stand not upon the order of your going, but go at once." We wish the party who gets them joy of their acquisition. The Republicans can only regard the departure, in the words of the old proverb, as "good riddance to bad rubbish." If, however, we cast an eye on the constituents which will make up the Cincinnati Convention, we shall be reminded of the pictures we see in the illustrated bibles representing the animals on their way to Noah's Ark—lion and lamb, fox and goose, dog and hare, ass and monkey, cat and mouse, peacock and skunk, and all the compliment of hyenas, wolves, bears, and other hungry and carniverous animals. Who is to play Van Amburgh and Barnum in this assemblage, time will determine. But it will be curious to see Protectionist Greeley cheek by jowl with Free Trade Delmar, of former statistical eminence and fame, and to behold everywhere couples equally ill-assorted, and more ring-streaked, and speckled, and spotted, than the flocks which were raised by Jacob.

The Republicans are accused by their adversaries of being a party which is governed by office-holders, an accusation of which it is difficult to say whether it is most false or most ridiculous. But if we cast an eye on the Cincinnati delegates, so far as known, we shall find them in an extraordinary proportion, to be composed of soreheaded office-holders, disappointed and venomous office-seekers whom President Grant was unwilling to take up even with a pair of tongs, and ex-office-holders who are by no means satisfied with the one term principle, but who would hold on until the crack of doom, and like Oliver are clamorously calling for "more." This is the milk in the cocoa nut; this is the cause of their abiding grief and execration. They are men who are laid on the shelf—who have been weighed in the balance and found wanting—who have been ousted from official station, or not selected for it, and hence their virtuous indignation and patriotic criticism. To reinstate themselves no conglomeration is too foul, no conspiracy too dark, no affiliation too unnatural. Railing at office holders, they are spiteful because dispossessed of office; pretending to disapprove of corruption they are striking hands with plunderers; claiming excessive patriotism, they hold out their hands to unrepentent rebels; and boasting of Republicanism *par excellence*, they seek to coalese with Democrats who can no more change their views than the leopard his spots.

There is no one principle of national importance on which the delegates to the Cincinnati Convention can unite. If now and then something of public utility has been mentioned it will be seen that the Republicans have stolen their thunder.—They have left these reformers no chance for reform. Such has been the wise forecast of President Grant and his Cabinet, and his supporters, that provision is made for all the great interests of the country. Justice, economy, equal rights, reduction of taxation, relief to the burdens of labor, education, commerce, agriculture, progress and liberty—all these are considered—all these are advocated—all these are the aim and object of the Republican party. This party is expansive and far-seeing, and is ever advancing to new issues and measures calculated to benefit the workingmen and to be of service to the country at large.—It could not be superceded by the odds and ends of Cincinnati, without evil and disaster to the whole nation. Well do the people know it; well are they satisfied with the true, firm, discreet, and patriotic man whom they have selected for their executive ruler. From every side come the tokens of approval, and while all Republicans should work, while all should unceasingly remember that "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty," yet none need be disheartened, or fear any harm from the secession of Carl Schurz and his compeers. An open enemy is better than a treacherous friend, and the parting with such men is surely for our good.

☞ The following sensible bill has been introduced into the Lower House of Congress, by our Representative, which we hope will become a law:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That no person who shall hereafter unsuccessfully contest the election of a Senator or a member of the House of Representatives of the United States shall receive any allowance whatever, as costs, counsel fees, or expenses.

☞ 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

☞ It is presumed that a certain extinguished ex-member of Congress prostitutes his profession to punish his enemies. A great many attornies have sworn not to do the like.

☞ The *Globe* is favorable to the election of Harry White to Congress. He is in sympathy with its *rat*-ical proclivities.

☞ The Harrisburg Car Factory, valued at $200,000, was burned down one day last week.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

Ho, For Cincinnati!—Congress—Constitutional Question—Capt. Hall's Expedition—Civil Service—The Investigations—The New Comptroller.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 29, 1872.

THE PILGRIMAGE.

Cincinnati, just now, seems to be the political Mecca towards which every sorehead politician is wending his way. Reduced rate fares and free lunch at the terminus, will be mighty inducements to the crowd of hungry pilgrims who have already packed their carpet bags for this attractive centre of porkdom. Horace Greeley proclaims this movement as the uprising of the people and the non-office-holders' council. Just so. But how many of these delegates expect to be left out in the cold, if this movement should be successful? Not one! From Trumbull, Schurz and Greeley, all the way down to the one horse politician who will go on a free pass and dine on the "liberal's" crackers and cheese, every delegate expects office. Some of these disinterested gentlemen have already picked out the post offices which they will take, just to help along "reform." They don't want offices: but for the good of the Republic they will accept them. Trumbull has already taken the dimensions of the White House, and Horace has become so familiar with the post office that he will experience no difficulty in finding the seat vacated by Cresswell. Schurz has already settled a few fat offices, in prospective, on his distant relations, and has lately taken to smoking good segars on the strength of his future influence. These gentlemen are a fair sample of the entire "crowd," as Charles Francis Adams designates them, of disinterested "reformers." If the hand of destiny could write over Cincinnati, "Who enters here leaves all hope of office behind," not one of these "reformers" would ever enter Porkopolis. They want office. They must have office. They will perish without office. They think of office by day; they dream of it by night; and unless they institute a "reform" that shall give them office they are done for completely.

Your correspondent has met a number of these "liberal" pilgrims, and he has been astonished at the burden of grief which sits astraddle their shoulders. One poor fellow applied for the humble position of Justice of the Peace. The President could have given it to him, but he did not; so he has laid in a half-fare ticket to Cincinnati. If he had got the office Grant would have been a model President; but as he did not get it, why of course, Grant is corrupt, and the country demands a change. Another poor fellow who turned prematurely gray over his sorrow, related a more pitiful tale than our would-be Justice. He only wanted a consulship to Japan. He was endorsed by his postmaster and six of his brothers already in office. But the President appointed somebody else; and thus through this second act of official corruption, he too is driven to seek shelter under the wings of Horace, at Cincinnati. Poor fellow! To stagger under such a load of disappointment, and then think of reaching Cincinnati, seemed almost beyond human endurance. Another poor fellow had become slightly mixed while an office-holder. He had a very difficult berth—settled whisky accounts for the Internal Revenue Office; and just because the whisky balance grew too much for him, and settle him, before he could settle the account on which he was engaged, they dispensed with his services. So he too has set his face toward Cincinnati. He has been wronged—is a free trader on whisky, and never did believe in any protective tariff that would prevent a man from getting drunk when he feels like it. If Horace meets this man at the convention he must swallow free trade, or bolt the ticket.

There will be a big "crowd" of these suffering "reformers" at Cincinnati. They want "reform," and with an office, fat or lean, for themselves, they will do their best to bring about a "reform."

We should like to see the first *disinterested* "liberalite." Trumbull has his troubles: Somebody's brother was better than his, and got an office that runs in his family. Schurz had more cousins than the law allows, and grew indignant that somebody's cousin should be preferred to his own. Horace has been mad as a March hare, and has done some tall swearing ever since he failed to be made postmaster.

And so it goes to the end of the list. The fight is between the "outs," with nobody to back them except Tipton; and the "ins" with the loyal millions at their elbow. Ho, for Cincinnati! All ye that want office, ho!

CONGRESSIONAL.

There is a general and growing desire in both branches of Congress to close the session on the 29th of May. Many of the members are anxious to return home and make their arrangements for going into the Presidential campaign. The tariff is the principal business not disposed of, and that is receiving attention.

A CONSTITUTIONAL QUESTION.

On Wednesday the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections submitted a report on the constitutional question raised by the House as to the right of the Senate to substitute a bill for the general revision of taxation for the House bill which simply abolished the duties on tea and coffee, takes the ground that the House bill *abolishing* these duties was not a bill for *raising* the revenue within the meaning of the constitution; and therefore, while the Senate might have amended it so as to abolish duties altogether upon other articles, the Senate had no right to engraft upon it, as it did in substance, an amendment providing that revenue should be collected upon other articles. The committee then argue that the Senate has the right under this clause of the constitution to alter or amend a general bill for raising the revenue. The report concludes with a resolution directing the secretary of the Senate to deliver a copy of the report to the House.

THE INDIAN TERRITORY.

Troops have been placed at the disposal of Secretary Delano, who telegraphed from Muskogee, Indian Territory, in regard to the troubles which had occurred at Fort Gibson. The order to remove the squatters from the Territory has been renewed and is now being executed.

CAPT. HALL'S EXPEDITION IN TROUBLE.

A report has reached Washington, from Newfoundland, that the steamship *Pelaris*, with Captain Hall's Polar Expedition, has put back to Greenland in consequence of springing a leak, caused by a collision with an iceberg. It required the exertions of the crew, officers, and all of the scientific party to keep the vessel afloat. The disaster occurred in the middle of February.

THE NEW CIVIL SERVICE RULES.

This matter is nearly settled at last, and the new rules will go into operation in all the government departments, throughout the Union, in two or three weeks.

THE INVESTIGATIONS

are nearly all closed, and nobody has been found guilty of dishonesty or neglect of duty. We have had a winter of investigations, many of them on charges against government officials up to the President himself. These men all come out of the trial with their reputations for integrity unsullied, and the Administration stands higher, if possible, in the confidence of the people, than before the charges were preferred.

THE NEW COMPTROLLER.

John J. Knox, for very many years assistant controller, has been appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate as assistant comptroller of the currency. An excellent choice. N. H. P.

United States Laws.

[OFFICIAL.]

LAWS

OF THE

UNITED STATES

PASSED AT THE

FIRST SESSION OF THE FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 4.]

AN ACT to change the times for holding circuit and district courts of the United States for the western district of Virginia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, instead of the times now fixed by law, the circuit and district courts of the United States for the western district of Virginia shall hereafter be held as follows; At Danville, on the Tuesday after the fourth Monday, of February and August; At Lynchburg, on the Tuesday after the third Monday of March and September; at Harrisonburg, on the Tuesday after the second Monday of April and October; and at Abington, on the Tuesday after the fourth Monday of May and October. And all recognizances, indictments, or other proceedings, civil or criminal, now pending in either of said courts, shall be entered and have day in court, and be heard and tried according to the times of holding said court as herein provided.

Approved, February 1, 1872.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 5.]

AN ACT for the apportionment of Representatives to Congress among the several States according to the ninth census.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the third of March, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, the House of Representatives shall be composed of two hundred and eighty-three member to be apportioned among the several States in accordance with the provisions of this act, that is to say: To the State of Maine, five; to the State of New Hamshire, two; to the State of Vermont, two; to the State of Massachusetts, eleven; to the State of Rhode Island, two; to the State of Connecticut, four. to the State of New York, thirty-two; to the State of New Jersey, seven; to the State of Pennsylvania, twenty-six; to the State of Delaware, one; to the State of Maryland, six; to the State of Virginia, nine; to the State of North Carolina, eight; to the State of South Carolina, five; to the State of Georgia, nine; to the State of Alabama, seven; to the State of Mississippi, six; to the State of Louisiana, five; to the State of Ohio, twenty; to the State of Kentucky, ten; to the State of Tennessee, nine; to the State of Indiana, twelve; to the State of Illinois, nineteen; to the State of Missouri, thirteen; to the State of Arkansas, four; to the State of Michigan, nine; to the State of Florida, one; to the State of Texas, six, to the state of Iowa, nine; to the State of Wisconsin, eight; to the State of California, four; to the State of Minnesota, three; to the State of Oregon, one; to the State of Kansas, three; to the State of West Virginia, three; to the State of Nevada, one; to the State of Nebrasca, one: *Provided*, That, if, after such apportionment shall have been made, any new State shall be admitted into the Union, the Representative or Representatives of such new State shall be additional to the number of two hundred and eighty-three herein limited.

SEC. 2. That in each State entitled under this law to more than one Representative, the number to which said States may be entitled in the Forty-third, and each subsequent Congress, shall be elected by districts composed of contiguous territory, and containing as nearly as practicable an equal number of inhabitants, and equal in number of Representatives to which said States may be entitled in Congress, to one district electing more than one Representative: *Provided, That* the election of Representatives to the Forty-third Congress in any State which by this law is given an increased number of Representative, the additional Representative or Representatives allowed to such State at large, and the other Representatives to which the State, unless the legislature of said State shall otherwise provide before the time fixed by law for the election of Representatives therein.

SEC. 3. That the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November, in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-six, is hereby fixed and established as the day, in each of the States and Territories, of the United States, for the election of Representatives and Delegates to the Forty fifth Congress; and the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November, in every second year thereafter, is hereby fixed and established as the day for the election, in each of said States and Territories, of Representatives and Delegates to the Congress commencing on the fourth day of March next thereafter.

SEC. 4. That if, upon trial, there shall be a failure to elect a Representative or Delegate in Congress in any State, District, or Territory upon the day hereby fixed and established for such election, or if, after any such election, a vacancy shall occur in any such State, District, or Territory, from death, resignation, or otherwise, an election shall be held to fill any vacancy caused by such failure, resignation, death, or otherwise, at such time as is or may be provided by law for filling vacancies in the State or Territory in which the same may occur.

SEC. 5. That no State shall be hereafter admitted to the Union without the necessary population to entitle it to at least one Representative according to the ratio of representation fixed by this bill.

SEC. 6. That should any State, after the passage of this act, deny or abridge the right of any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, to vote at any election named in the amendments to the Constitution, article fourteen, section two, except for participation in the rebellion or other crime, the number of Representatives apportioned in this act to such State shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall have to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

Approved February 2, 1872.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 6.]

AN ACT to authorize the payment of duplicate checks of disbursing officers.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in place of original checks, when lost, stolen or destroyed, disbursing officers and agents of the United States are hereby authorized, after the expiration of six months from the date of such checks, and within three years from such date, to issue duplicate checks, and the Treasurer, assistant Treasurers, and designated depositaries of the United States are directed to pay such checks, drawn in persuance of law by such officers or agents, upon notice and proof of the loss of the original check or checks, under regulations in regard to their issue and payment, and upon the execution of such bonds, with sureties, to indemnify the United States, as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe: *Provided*—That this act shall not apply to any check exceeding in amount the sum of one thousand dollars,

SEC. 2. That in case the disbursing officer or agent by whom such lost, destroyed, or stolen original check was issued, be dead, or no longer in the service of the United States, it shall be the duty of the proper accounting officer, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe, to state an account in favor of the owner of such original check for the amount thereof, and to charge such amount to the account of such officer or agent.

Approved, February 2, 1872.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 7.]

AN ACT to admit certain machinery imported from foreign countries free of duty.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Calcasieu Sulphur and Mining Company of New Orleans be, and is hereby, permitted to import, free of duty, under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe, certain machinery and accompaning implements for the purpose of, and to be used only in, making a series of experiments in mining for sulphur in the parish of Calcasieu, in the State of Louisiana: *Provided*, That the value of such importation shall not exceed the sum of seventy-five thousand dollars, and that said machinery and implements be imported within one year from and after the passage of this act.

Approved, February 2, 1872.

[GENERAL NATURE.—No. 8.]

AN ACT to establish certain post-routes in the State of Iowa.

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

From Franklin, Winneshiek County, State of Iowa, to Washington Prairie, in the same county; also.

From Waukon, in Allamakee County, State of Iowa, via Rud's, Dorchester, Wilmington, to Caledonia, in the State of Minnesota.

Approved, February 2, 1872.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 9.]

AN ACT to exempt the iron steam ice-boats constructed by the city of Philadelphia from the inspection required by the act of February twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, entitled "An act to provide for the better security of life on board of vessels propelled in whole or in part by steam, and for other purposes."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the iron steam ice-boats, constructed by the city of Philadelphia for the purpose of keeping open the navigation of the rivers Delaware and Schuylkill during the winter months, be, and they are hereby, exempt from the inspection required by the act approved twenty-eighth of February, eighteen hundred and seventy one, entitled "An act to provide for the better security of life on board of vessels propelled in whole or in part by steam, and for other purposes:" *Provided*, That this act shall expire at the end of six months from and after its passage.

Approved, February 6, 1872.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 10.]

AN ACT establishing certain post-roads in Vermont.

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

From the station on the Portland and Ogdensburg railroad, in Greensboro', via Greensboro', East Craftsbury, and Craftsbury, to North Craftsbury.

Also, from the station on the same railroad at South Hardwick, to North Craftsbury.

Approved, February 12, 1872.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 11.]

AN ACT for the relief of Alexander Smith and Halcyon Skinner.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Commissioner of Patents be, and he is hereby, directed to grant rehearing of the application of Alexander Smith and Haleyon Skinner, for the extension of letters-patent granted to them on the fourth day of November, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, for improvement in power-looms; and he is hereby authorized to revive and extend the said letters-patent for the further term of seven years from and after the fourth day of November, eighteen hundred and seventy, notwithstanding the original term for which letters-patent was granted has expired, and the said patentees had patented the said invention in foreign countries, and such foreign patents had expired before the fourth day of November, eighteen hundred seventy, if in his judgment the said patentees were the original and first inventors of the invention described in the said letters-patent, and the invention is useful, and the patentees have failed without neglect or fault on their part, to obtain from the use and sale of the said invention a reasonable remuneration for the time, ingenuity, labor, and expense bestowed upon the same and the introduction thereof into use. And the said letters-patent, when so revived and extended, shall have the same effect in law as if it had been originally granted for the term of twenty-one years: *Provided*, That all persons who at the time of the passage of this act had constructed, or caused to be constructed, or used looms on the plan of the said invention, shall be at liberty, during such extended term, to use and vend to others to use said looms so constructed or used.

Approved, February 20, 1872.

[GENERAL NATURE.—No. 12.]

AN ACT making appropriations to supply a deficiency in the appropriations for salaries and contingent expenses of the Post Office Department for the current fiscal year,

Be it enacted in the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums are hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply the deficiency in the appropriations for the service of the Post Office Department for the present fiscal year, viz:

For salaries, eleven thousand four hundred and eighty-three dollars and twenty-cents.

For contingent expenses, twelve thousand two hundred and sixty-eight dollars and twenty-six cents,

Approved, February 20, 1872.

[GENERAL NATURE.—No. 13.]

AN ACT making appropriations for the payment of invalid and other pensions of the United States for the year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and seventy-three.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, for the payment of pensions for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, viz:

For army pensions to invalids, widows, and dependent relatives, revolutionary pensions to soldiers of the war of eighteen hundred and twelve, and for furnishing artificial limbs or apparatus for resection, with transportation, commutation therefor; also, for compensation to pension agents, and the expenses of the several agencies, and for fees for preparing vouchers and administering oaths, as provided for by the acts of April twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and sixteen; July fourth, eighteen hundred and thirty-six; May thirtieth, eighteen hundred and forty-six; February twentieth, eighteen hundred and forty-seven; February second, eighteen hundred and forty-eight; July twenty-first, eighteen hundred and forty-eight; July twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and forty eight; February third, eighteen hundred and fifty-three; June third, eighteen and fifty-eight; July fourteenth and seventeenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four; June sixth and July twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six; July twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-eighth; June seventeenth and July eighth and eleventh, eighteen hundred and seventy; and February fourteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, and all other pensions provided by law, thirty million dollars.

For navy pensions to invalids, widows, and dependent relatives, and pensions to sailors of the war of eighteen and twelve, and for furnishing artificial limbs or apparatus for resection, with transportation or commutation therefor, compensation to pension agents, expenses of agencies, and fees for preparing vouchers and administering oaths, as provided by the acts of April twenty-third, eighteen hundred; February twentieth, eighteen hundred and forty-seven; August eleventh, eighteen hundred and forty-eight; July fourteenth, and seventeenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four; June sixth and July twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six; March second, eighteen hundred sixty-seven; July twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight; June seventeenth and July eighth and eleventh, eighteen hundred and seventy-one; and all other pensions provided by law, four hundred and eighty thousand dollars: *Provided*, That the appropriation aforesaid for navy pensions, and the other expenditures under that head, shall be paid from the income of the navy pension fund, so far as the same may be sufficient for that purpose.

Approved, February 20, 1872.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 14.]

AN ACT to amend an act entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June third, eighteen hundred and sixty-four.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section thirty one of said act be amended by striking out the word "Leavenworth" when it occurs in said section.

Approved, March 1, 1872.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 15.]

AN ACT extending the time for the completion of the Green Bay and Sturgeon Bay and Lake Michigan ship canal, in the State of Wisconsin.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the time for the completion of the Green Bay and Sturgeon Bay and Lake Michigan ship canal be, and the same is hereby, extended to the tenth day of April, anno Domini eighteen hundred and seventy-four.

New Advertisements.

WASHINGTON HOTEL,
S. S. BOWNOV, Prop'r.
Corner of Pitt & Juliana Sts., Bedford, Pa. may1.

WANTED.—5,000 pounds of good tub-washed WOOL. Also 1,000 pounds of finely cut carpet rags, in hanks, in exchange for carpets, wall paper, shades, carpet chain &c., at Brown's Carpet Store, Huntingdon, Pa. 1may2m.

COLYER & GRAHAM. PAINTERS. Shop No. 750, Hill Street, (2d door from S. E. Henry & Co's.,) Huntingdon, Pa., will do all kind of painting cheaper than any firm in town. Give them a call before applying elsewhere. 1may6m.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Huntingdon county, to distribute the proceeds of the Sheriff's sale of the real estate of R. G. Morrison, of the borough of Huntingdon, will attend to that duty, at his office, in Huntingdon, on Friday, the 17th of May, 1872, at 10 o'clock, a. m., and where all persons having claims against said fund are required to present the same or be debarred from coming in for any share of said fund.

THEO. H. CREMER,
1may3t. Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, to hear exceptions to the First and Partial Account of George Swartz and Johnson Shul, Administrators of Samuel Shul, late of Clay township, dec'd., restate the account, and make distribution of the balance among the parties legally entitled thereto, hereby gives notice that he will attend to said duty, at his office, in Huntingdon, on Thursday, the 16th day of May, at 10 o'clock, a. m., when and where all persons interested shall present their claims or be debarred from coming in for any share of said fund.

R. A. ORBISON,
1may3t. Auditor.

AGENTS FIND LITERATURE, ART AND SONG Is the *best selling* book ever offered. It combines the humor of anecdote, the wisdom of essay, the information of history and biography, the sweetness and grandeur of poetry, the exquisite charm of music, and 400 beautiful illustrations.

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International Publishing Co., 93 and 95 Liberty St., New York. 1may8t.

INTERNAL REVENUE APPEALS. U. S. Assessor's Office, 17th District of Penna., Lewistown, April 20, 1872.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Lists, Valuations and Enumerations made and taken by the Assistant Assessor of said District, including Taxes on Incomes for the year 1871, and Special Taxes assessed for one year from the first day of May, 1872, in pursuance of the Internal Revenue Laws of the United States, may be examined at the offices of the Assessor and Assistant Assessors in said District.

And notice is hereby given that Appeals from the proceedings of said Assistant Assessors will be received and determined at the office of the undersigned, in Lewistown, and Thursday and Friday, May 2d and 3d, 1872, or at any time previous thereto.

All appeals are required to be in writing, and must specify the particular cause, matter, or thing respecting which a decision is requested, and also the ground or principle of error complained of.

JOHN A. McKEE,
1may1t. Assessor 17th District, Penn'a

GAS LOAN. The managers of the Huntingdon Gas Company propose to effect a loan for the purpose of enlarging and extending their works.

Bonds, secured by a first mortgage upon the works and real estate of the Company, will be issued in sums of from

$100 to $1,000,

bearing interest at the rate of *EIGHT PER CENT.* per annum, payable in January and July.

The bonds will be payable on the 1st day of July, 1880, with the right of redemption after five years.

By order of the Board of Managers.

J. SIMPSON AFRICA,
President.

J. W. GREENLAND,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Huntingdon, May 1, 1872-tf.

LIST OF LETTERS REMAINING in the Post Office, at Huntingdon, Pa., April 29, 1872. When called for say "advertised" and give date.

Byrens, Daniel	M'Clure, Henry
Collens, Barney	Miller, Snyder
Drennan, Margret	Steckbaugh, H.
Deasy, Patrick	M'Nea is Bridget
Fertenbaugh, Susan	Moore Orlando
Fertenbaugh, Daniel	Oakman, Josiah
Kercher, Charles	Painter, Joseph
Lee, Mattie	States, Kate
Glenville, A. E.	Simpson, T. M.
Garner, S. C.	Skore, Linnie
Holmes, Mariah	Shultz, Benj.
Miller, Hugh	White, Thomas
M'Curdy, Sarah	Yoder, Solomon

HELD FOR POSTAGE.

H. Duffey, Three Springs, Pa.
Miss Maggie Clymens, Mapleton, Pa.

HELD FOR DIRECTIONS.

David Myers, Huntsville, Makin county. No State.

BRICE X. BLAIR,
Postmaster.

THE MERCHANT TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT, at *OAK HALL*, opposite First National Bank Huntingdon, Pa., is now fully prepared to make up suits which for

NEATNESS, DURABILITY and *CHEAPNESS*

cannot be equaled in this county. Having just received my

SPRING and SUMMER stock of CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES,
VESTING,
ETC.,

I ask everybody to call and be convinced of the fact that the most complete Merchant Tailoring establishment is carried on at Oak Hall.

Also Ready-made clothing, for Men, Youths and Boys. Gents Furnishing Goods,

NOTIONS, HOSIERY,
GLOVES,
ETC., ETC., ETC., ETC.

I invite all to call and examine my stock of

READY MADE GOODS;

they are of the best qualities and of all grades and patterns, and I will be able to please all wishing anything in my line.

1may tf. B. F. DOUGLASS.

New Advertisements.

TREASURER'S SALE OF UNSEATED LANDS IN HUNTINGDON COUNTY.

WHEREAS, by an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entit