The Huntingdon Journal.

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

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

Wednesday Morning, May 15, 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.

☞ It is reported that Judge Davis will retire from the field as the candidate for President of the Labor Reformers.

☞ Hon. R. Bruce Petriken, of this place, refused to permit his name to be used in connection with the nomination for Governor before the Labor Reform Convention.

☞ The Democratic National Executive Committee, which met in August Belmont's parlors, on Fifth Avenue, New York, on last Wednesday, resolved to hold a National Convention, in Baltimore, on the 9th of July.

☞ John Dougherty, Esq., of Mount Union, generally known as "Agitating John," has been placed on the Reform ticket for delegate at large to the Constitutional Convention. He is an honest and upright man, and would make an excellent member of the Convention.

☞ The public debt statement, for last month, is another strong argument for the re-election of Gen. Grant $12,588,088.62 have been paid again! This is awful!—The opposition must have this kind of thing stopped. If it don't soon stop there won't be any debt, and what then?

☞ The friends of woman suffrage throughout the State are requested to send their names, with post office address, to the office of the Pennsylvania Woman Suffrage Association, No. 700 Arch st., Philadelphia. Those wishing to have documents sent them, or specimen copies of the Woman's Journal will be supplied.

☞ We have received a copy of Hon. R. M. Speer's speech on "The Tariff—Coal and Iron"—delivered in the House of Representatives, May 2d, which we consider a very fine production. The honorable gentleman has gone the full length—no Republican could go farther in support of our home industries. It is a strong bid for Republican votes.

☞ In another column will be found an account of the terrible calamity which has just befallen the pretty village of Somerset. Again the Fire Fiend has rendered hundreds houseless and reduced many who enjoyed comparative affluence to absolute want. Let our people take steps, at once, to give liberally to these suffering ones.

This will, sooner or later, be our fate if no steps are taken to prevent so sad a calamity.

☞ Hon. John Scott, we are pleased to note, is being prominently mentioned in connection with the Vice Presidential nomination. Mr. Scott's labors in behalf of the loyal people of the South and his successful advocacy of the interests of the laboring men of the entire country, as recently shown by his securing the passage of the bill admitting free of duty coffee and tea, unite in making him the strongest candidate yet mentioned for the second place on our ticket.—*Blair County Radical.*

☞ The Labor Reformers, numbering about fifty delegates, met in Convention at Williamsport, on Tuesday of last week, and proceeded to nominate a Labor Reform State ticket, as follows, viz: Governor, Hon. Wm. P. Schell, of Bedford county; Auditor General, Hon. Esaias Billingfelt, of Lancaster; Judge of the Supreme Court, Chief Justice James P. Thompson, of Philadelphia; and for Congressmen at large, J. W. Cake of Northumberland, and J. H. Hopkins of Allegheny.

These gentlemen are all well known to the people of the State. Hon. Wm. P. Schell has been a prominent Democrat for many years. He served two terms in the Lower House, one session of which he was elected speaker, and one term in the Senate. He is an excellent man and the Democrats will do well to second his nomination at Reading on the 30th inst. We expect Mr. Billingfelt to decline the honor extended to him, especially when he takes into consideration the Democratic company in which he has been placed. Chief Justice Thompson, the Pennsylvania Railroad's man, expects to get the nomination at Reading. He has been on the bench quite long enough for the people, if not for the railroad company. The Convention was run in the interest of the Democratic party, and consequently its nominations amount to nothing if they are not ratified at Reading.

THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.

That letter written by Charles Francis Adams, in reference to the Cincinnati nomination, has decided the result of the presidential campaign of 1872. If David A. Wells had possessed judgment enough to have let Mr. Adams depart on his important mission to Geneva without being interrogated, he would undoubtedly have received the nomination for the Presidency by the Convention at Cincinnati. This would have given the Democratic party a man upon whom they could have united without a dissenting voice. He would have been a strong man, and one upon whom the Liberals and the Democrats, in their eagerness for victory, would have become a unit. But Mr. Adams was not in sympathy with the motives which governed the leaders in the Liberal movement, and very plainly advised his interrogator, Mr. Wells, to "draw out of that crowd." The wire-pullers in the Convention saw the "scowl upon the lip" and reluctantly withdrew their support of Mr. Adams in favor of Horace Greeley, thus changing the final result in November from a possibility of success, into a certainty of failure.

After the surprise that seized all parties in politics at Greeley's nomination had subsided, a very general feeling was manifested in the Democratic ranks, to take up the Cincinnati nominee as the Democratic candidate. The leading Democratic paper in New York and in Washington wrote up Mr. Greeley's excellent virtues and portrayed his fitness to represent not only the Liberals but also the great Democracy in the presidential campaign. The rebel Democracy of the South were almost a unit in his favor, and even August Belmont, Chairman of the National Democratic Committee, when interviewed by Ben Wood, expressed himself as being favorably inclined toward Mr. Greeley.

While the indications were increasing that the Cincinnati nominee would be the choice of the Democracy, the time came round (Monday of last week) for the meeting of the National Democratic Committee. The meeting took place in Mr. Belmont's parlors in New York, and although the deliberations of those present as to the propriety of uniting with the Liberals have been withheld from the public, a sudden change has taken place in the tone of the Democratic press toward Mr. Greeley. He is in fact repudiated with an emphasis that cannot be mistaken. The Democratic Convention will meet at Baltimore on the 9th of July and a candidate will be selected from their own ranks, without any reference to Greeley and the Liberal Republican movement.

So the nominations at Cincinnati, Philadelphia and Baltimore will each give us a presidential candidate. The Democrats base their chances of success upon the Cincinnati movement, which they say will divide the Republican party and enable them to march triumphantly into the White House and Departments, and assume control of the Government of the nation. But those who live until after the Philadelphia and Baltimore nominations have been made, will see the apparent support extended to the Greeley faction melt away under the decision of an intelligent public. The scheme was conceived in sin and begotten in iniquity, and it will go down with the finger of scorn pointed at it, and the warning voice to "draw out of that crowd" raised against it by every honest voter from Maine to Oregon. Not all the sugar-coated oratory of Schurz, the sophistry of Gratz Brown and his free traders, nor the pleadings of that deluded old man Greeley, will induce the people to believe that a change is needed in the Administration. President Grant and his Cabinet have been a wonderful success, at which all the other great powers stand amazed and express their surprise. And having done well in the past, the public will express their approval through the ballot boxes at the elections in November next.

The Democrats will make a strenuous effort, but their day, like that of the federals, and later of the whigs, has passed away. They are without a single issue. All the old ones have died out, and no new ones have been incorporated into their creed. They have lost not only the enthusiasm but even the sympathy of the body politic; and until they can guarantee to the country something that will eclipse the splendid achievements of the Republican party, they can hope for nothing beyond signal defeat in a presidential contest.

Without laying any claims to prophetical inspiration, after a careful and impartial survey of the field, we have no hesitation in pronouncing that the nominee of the Philadelphia Convention will be the next President of the United States, and *that nominee will be* GENERAL GRANT.

THE AMERICAN "CASE."

The attitude of England and the United States toward each other have become changed within a few days. All the facts of the more recent correspondence between the governments of those two countries, in reference to the pending controversy, have not been divulged. Enough is known however to convince the candid mind that England is attempting to play an ignoble game in reference to the American "case" prepared for presentation to the Geneva Tribunal.

It will be remembered that when the High Joint Commission met at Washington, the Commissioners on the part of the United States reported to the Commissioners of the other party that a claim for indirect or consequential damages would be presented for consideration and action. The English Commissioners declined to receive or act upon this claim. They were not withdrawn; but to meet the case it was agreed, and so stated in the preamble, and in the Treaty, that a Tribunal should be created to which ALL claims for damages might be referred for adjudication. The Treaty is clear upon this point.

The American "case" was prepared and sent to England, and was several weeks in the hands of the British Government before any objection was made to its contents. But the Tory or opposition party, in looking round for materials with which to harrass the Gladstone Ministry, seized upon this claim which they believed could be made a fitting apple of discord with which to remove Mr. Gladstone from office. Then the public press of London was instigated to take up our "case" and in an angry tone denounced its provisions. Gladstone saw his danger, professed indignation, and declared that the claim was not in accordance with the provisions of the Treaty, and must be withdrawn. The American Government received a telegram upon the subject, followed by a remonstrance, more in detail, by the next English mail. A reply was forwarded to England that the "case" could not be withdrawn, and pointing to the fact that the Tribunal was the proper authority to decide not only upon the award but upon the admissability of the claim itself. This ought to have been satisfactory to all parties; but it was not. England demanded and insisted upon the withdrawal of the claim, or she would withdraw from the Tribunal. Here was a dead lock which, in plain English, grew out of sheer stubbornness, and threatened the destruction of the Treaty itself.

Here the matter rested for some weeks. In the meantime, the counter cases of each country were prepared, and, according to contract, exchanged for examination at Geneva. The English counter case was offered, and received by our representative, under protest, and the demand to withdraw the claim for indirect damages was still made.

After mature deliberation the American Government, to save the Treaty itself, agreed to accept a proposition from Great Britain "to waive or abandon our claim for indirect or consequential damages, in case Great Britain shall unite with us in recognizing this *as a principle*, to be respected in all future cases of international reclamation." This was reasonable. It reverses the policy the American Government desired to establish in international law; but it fixes a principle, or settles an unsettled and very important point.

But England declines to accede to this proposition, and insists that the claims shall be withdrawn unconditionally! This would leave the question as to liability, in all similar cases in the future, open and unsettled.

There the matter stands. The country is becoming aroused and indignant upon the subject, and the State Department at Washington is daily receiving letters from influential parties in all parts of the country, asking that no surrender be made until England manifests a disposition to yield to concessions that will admit of an honorable adjustment of the question.

A MANLY LETTER.

We direct special attention to the subjoined explicit letter of Hon. Ulysses Mercur, the Republican candidate for Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. It is well and clearly expressed. No words of ours are necessary to show that the writer is deserving of the support of the Republican party and of the confidence of all the people of Pennsylvania:

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 26, 1872.

Col. H. J. Reeder, President Republican State Convention:

SIR—Your letter informing me that I have been unanimously nominated for Judge of the Supreme Bench by the Republican State Convention, held in Harrisburg on the 10th inst., is just received.

I duly appreciate the honorable and responsible position of Judge of the Supreme Court of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. The multifarious rights of more than three and a half millions of people may be subjected to his judicial action.

I accept the nomination. If the people ratify the action of the convention I trust that no act of mine shall ever lessen the traditional confidence and esteem in which the judiciary of our State has ever been held by the bar and by the people.

With sentiments of the highest consideration for yourself and the convention which you represent, I remain, yours truly,

ULYSSES MERCUR

☞ The following bill relating to bounties has just become a law, viz:

AN ACT in relation to Bounties.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That every volunteer, non-commissioned officer, private, musician and artificer who enlisted into the military service of the United States prior to July twenty-second, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, under the proclamation of the President of the United States of May third, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, and the orders of the War Department in pursuance thereof, and was actually mustered before August sixth, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, into any regiment, company or battery, which was accepted by the War Department under such proclamation and orders, shall be paid the full bounty of one hundred dollars, under and by virtue of the said proclamation and orders of the War Department, in force at the time of such enlistment and prior to July twenty-second, eighteen hundred and sixty-one: *Provided*, That the same has not already been paid.

Approved—April 22, 1872.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

Dead-Lock on the Alabama Claim "Case"—The Tariff in Congress—Baseless Rumors—Grant, Boutwell, Hale—New Civil Service Rules—Official Books and Papers Burned.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 13, 1872.

PROBABLE ABANDONMENT OF THE TREATY OF WASHINGTON.

The dead-lock between the British and the American Governments in reference to our "case" will, it is now feared, result in the abandonment of the entire Treaty. The President and Secretary of State, under the approval of the Cabinet, have made propositions to England to modify or change the "case;" and they have asked for a proposal from England which would establish a principle by which nations could be governed in the future. But according to the latest accounts England declines to listen to any modification or change in the American "case" short of an unconditional surrender of the claim for indirect damages. And there the matter rests. The subject was under consideration at the Cabinet meeting on Friday, but there is no possibility or intention of yielding to the extraordinary demand of England, and the subject was left as it was when taken up. Secretary Fish is urged by correspondents in all parts of the country not to yield up our right in the case, let the consequence be what it may.

THE TARIFF.

The House is daily debating the questions of tariffs and taxes; but have not yet made any material changes in either. In fact the larger reductions in the future revenues, caused by the transfer of tea and coffee to the free list, leaves but a small margin for reductions of the duty on other articles, and it is pretty evident now that the reductions contemplated on manufactures will not be made, or if at all, only to a very limited extent. Mr. Scott's bold venture in pressing the removal of duties from tea and coffee, was a magnificent achievement in favor of protection to home industries, as it will preserve intact the tariff upon articles of manufacture that under other circumstances would have had the duties materially reduced. It was a move most decidedly in the interest of the working classes, and by them will be duly appreciated. So far the free traders have been defeated on all sides during the present session of Congress, and outside of legislation they have met with even greater disaster in the nomination for their Moses of one of the ablest and most conscientious and determined protectionists in the whole country.

BASELESS RUMORS.

The supporters of the Cincinnati nomination have promulgated a story that the friends of President Grant will not allow his name to go before the Philadelphia Convention. There is not a single syllable of truth in the story. At that great assembly of Republicans President Grant will undoubtedly receive a re-nomination, and will be elected in November, as a just endorsement and a mark of gratitude by the people, for his great success in the past, first as a soldier, and later as Chief Magistrate of the nation.

Another rumor, of similar origin, is to the effect that Secretary Boutwell is preparing to hand over his portfolio to the President, and take his final departure from the Treasury Department. This, too, is simply a canard. Mr. Boutwell has been eminently successful, and he is one of the very last men that President Grant would think of sparing from his cabinet.

The Springfield, Mass., *Republican*, whose editor has just returned from the Cincinnati Convention, has started a report that Charles Hale, Assistant Secretary of State, has tendered his resignation, and that if he had not done so he would have been removed. It is barely possible that such is the fact, but the general impression on the public mind here in the absense of positive information, is that the report is incorrect.

IN WORKING ORDER.

The new rules of the Civil Service go into operation to-day, in all the Government Departments in Washington, and will soon be applied throughout the different States.

OFFICIAL PAPERS BURNED.

By the fire at Somerset, Pa., which destroyed half the town, all the books and official papers of the revenue office were destroyed. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has sent a messenger from Washington to investigate and report.

N. H. P.

From Southern Nebraska.

FALLS CITY, May 3, 1872.

Dear Journal:—I have intended, for some time, to pen you a few lines from our State. I will now undertake the task. I will give you a brief description of the season. The spring has been later than usual. Fields are once more covered with grain. Farmers have plowed up most of the ground that had been in winter grain, which was principally killed by the severity of the weather, and sowed spring grain, which is looking very well. We have splendid growing weather at present—everything looks flourishing. From the appearance now fruit will be plenty where there are bearing trees. Fruit, as a general thing, does very well in this part of the State. This is a second Egypt for corn; in traveling along the road you can see thousands and thousands of bushels of corn cribbed in rail pens, which is only bringing, at present, twenty cents a bushel. Corn will be a better price once there is more competition in the transportation of the produce. We are now expecting a line of road from St. Louis to Omaha, which will penetrate this State on the south and run north, in the eastern part of the State.

This is a very good grazing country, and stock is always in demand, and prices generally good for all kinds.

Land is yet cheap but is not likely to stay so very long, as emigration is pretty strong from all parts of the world. Raw land in our county, and several others around us, sells from ten to fifteen dollars per acre, but there is land in the State selling at government prices, some to homestead and some to preempt; soldiers that served a certain length of time in the union army now have a very good chance to get themselves homes, which opportunity I think they should embrace. Some of our eastern friends think that favorable reports of this western country is all a romance, but such is not the case. This, in a few years, will no doubt equal any of its sister States in population, civilization, enterprise and art. The towns and cities are of the most rapid growth. Falls City, our county seat, two years ago, had only about three hundred inhabitants, while it now numbers about fifteen hundred. There are others that are of still more rapid growth. Most of the old river towns have gone down; some places where there were towns and villages ten years ago the Missouri river now has its course. I must say I think the Missouri river is one of the most treacherous streams on the American continent. It is expected to be higher this summer than it has been for a number of years on account of the deep snows in the mountains. There is fear along the river of the loss of much property, both of public and private character. Some of the best river farms go into the river every year. It is also presumed that the railroad will be more or less injured by the rise this season.

I almost neglected to say anything about our schools. People seem to be very much interested in the education of the youth of the state, as regards having them comfortably arranged, but the school system and school law I think very inferior to that of Pennsylvania. You, likely, will be tired of this lengthy letter. I will close.

I. W. F.

SOMERSET IN ASHES!

HALF THE TOWN BURNED!

Only One Store Left in the Place!

LOSS A MILLION OF DOLLARS!

The telegraph has already conveyed to you intelligence of the terrible calamity which befel Somerset. Some of the details will prove interesting to the readers of the *Commercial*. The fire originated in a stable in front of the Keim Foundry, at 4 P. M. on Thursday. In a few minutes the two adjoining stables were in a blaze, and the unusually violent wind blowing at the time, in a few minutes carried sparks and blazing shingles over the business portion of the town, and the fire became general.

The origin of the fire by some attributed to sparks from the Keim Foundry, falling on the stable. A gentleman who was on the ground at the time says three adjoining stables burst into flames at the same moment, and unhesitatingly attributes it to incendiarism. Every business house is destroyed except Holderbaum's grocery, every hotel except the Barnett House, both the printing offices and the Presbyterian and Lutheran churches.

In a large number of cases the stores were used at the same time as residences and many, in fact the majority, of the losses represent all the owners had.

Goods were removed from the houses to be destroyed in the streets, or in some cages to be carried off by miscreants to the country. Scarcely anything was saved, the complete destruction effected being one remarkable feature.

Said a young man who forgot that he had lost all, "My old father, rich at noon yesterday, hadn't a dollar at night, and with his two daughters, had to beg a floor to lie on last night—and he eighty four years old."

Another said, "Beside Chicago this will appear small, but we won't get help, but God knows we need it,—it was all we had." Yet there was no needless complaining, and all tried to smile and talk cheerfully and hopefully of the future. None can appreciate the scene unless they stand with a father looking on the ruins with his family, not a dollar or a mouthful to eat in the world and cheerfully say, "It will all come right."

The following buildings were destroyed in the order named. The dwellings of Messrs. Huntsecker and Bear, the grocery store of W. Davis & Bro., cabinet shop of W. B. Coffroth, with his fine block on Main street, including Flick's Washington House and the Odd Fellows' Hall; D. S. Knee's hotel; Samuel Pile's dwelling house; Noah Casebeer's tinware establishment; store and dwelling of A. J. Casebeer & Co.; Sayer & Conover's hotel, the Rose House. Here the fire crossed Turkeyfoot street and swept away the finest establishment in the place, that of Knabbe & Sutton; J. H. Miller's stove store; the postoffice, kept by Mrs. Ogle; the banking house and dwelling of M. A. Sanner & Co.; the Glade House, a large hotel; then the dwellings of H. F. Schell, F. J. Kooser, Dr. E. M. Kimmell and Mrs. Wilson. Leaping across the street, the flames lapped up the properties of Mrs. Chorpenning Neff and George Chorpenning; the drug store of Dr. A. G. Miller; Hiffley & Bro.'s clothing store; G. W. Benford,s drug store; J. H. Zimmerman's shoe store; the Bear Mansard block was also completely destroyed, including the library and photograph galary of W. H. Welfley and the large grocery store of C. E. Rhonds & Co. Next went the banking house of Schell & Kimmel, R. G. Parker's store, and the entire block ending with the Lutheran church, also the law offices of A. J. Colburn, S. Gaither, Val. Hay, W. H. Postlewaite and others; Marshal's and Pisel's stores, and the dwelling of Mr. Stutzman; the variety store of Mrs. J. S. Hinchman; A. Dennison's saddlery establishment, the dwellings of H. C. Benitz, J. C. Kimmel, John Krabbe, Cyrus Myers, Mrs. Ankeny and Samuel. Thence the fire spread to the fine large building occupied by H. C. Benitz, J. F. Blymyer, A. H. Coffroth, J. L. Pugh, County Superintendent, and the elegantly furnished lodge room of the Masonic fraternity; Mrs. M. D. Tredwell's millinery store, and a barber shop. Mr. Isaac Hagus' dwelling, one of the old landmarks of the town, which was built nearly seventy years ago, next melted away in the fervent heat. Both of our newspaper offices, the *Herald* and *Democrat*, with their presses and material, were destroyed, the loss on them being some $30,000. The presbyterian church was also burned, and the dwellings of Michael Keipner and D. S. Weand, and an engine house.—*Pittsburgh Commercial.*

United States Laws.

[OFFICIAL.]

LAWS
OF THE
UNITED STATES
PASSED AT THE
FIRST SESSION OF THE FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 17.]

AN ACT to constitute Shreveport, in the State of Louisana, a port of delivery

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Shreveport in the State of Louisana, shall be, and is hereby, constituted a port of delivery, within the collection district of New Orleans; and there shall be appointed a deputy collector of customs, to reside at said port, who shall recieve a salary, to be determined by the Secreary of the Treasury, not exceeding fifteen hundred dollars per annum.

Approved, March 1, 1872.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 18.]

AN ACT to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Missouri river at or near St. Joseph, Missouri.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall be lawful for "The St. Joseph Bridge Building Company," a corporation organized for that purpose under the general corporation laws of the State of Missouri, to construct a bridge across the Missouri river at or near Saint Joseph, Missouri, and to on and over said bridge railway tracks for the more perfect connection of any and all railways that are now, or which may hereafter be, constructed to the Missouri river at or near Saint Joseph, or to the river on the opposite of the same, near saint Joseph; and build, erect, and lay on and over said bride ways for wagons, vehicles of all kinds, and for the transit of animals, and to provide ways for foot-passengers, and to keep up, and maintain, and operate said bridge for the purposes aforesaid; and that when said bridge is constructed, all trains of all railroads terminating at said river, and on the opposite side thereof, at or near Saint Joseph, Missouri, shall be allowed to cross said bridge for reasonable compensation, to be made to the owners of the same, under the limitations and conditions hereafter named. The owners of said bridge may also charge and receive reasonable compensation or toll for the transit over the said bridge of all wagons, carriages vehicles, animals, and foot-passengers,

SEC 2. That any bridge built under the provisions of this act may, at the option of person or persons, or corporation building the same, be built as a draw bridge, with a pivot or other form of draw, or with unbroken or continuous spans; *Provided*, That if the same shall be made of unbroken continuous spans, it shall not be of less elevation in any case than fifty feet above extreme high-water mark, as understood at the point of location, to the bottom chord of the bridge nor shall the piers of said bridge be less than three hundred and fifty feet in length, and the piers of said bridge shall be parralled with the current of the river, and the main span shall be over the main channel of the river and not less than three hundred feet in length: *And Provided also*, That if a bridge shall be built under this act as a draw-bridge, the same shall be constructed as a pivot draw-bridge, with a draw over the main channel of the river at an accessible and navigable point, and with spans of not less than one hundred and sixty feet in length in the clear on each side of the central or pivot pier of the draw, and the next adjoining spans to the draw shall not be less than two hundred and fifty feet; and said spans shall not be less than thirty feet above low-water mark, and not less than ten feet above extreme high-water mark, measuring to the bottom chord of the bridge, and the piers of said bridge shall be parallel with the current of the river: *And provided also* That said draw shall be opened promptly, upon reasonable signal, for the passage of boats whose construction shall not be such as to admit of their passage under the permanent spans of said bridge, except when trains are passing over the same, but in no case shall unnecessary delay occur in opening the said draw during or after the passage of trains: *And provided further*, That the corporation building said bridge may, if not unauthorized by the provisions of its charter of incorporation, enter upon the banks of said river, either above or below the point of the location of said bridge, for a distance of seven miles, and erect and maintain break-waters or use such other means as may be necessary to make a channel for said river, and confine the flow of the water to a permanent channel, and to do whatever may be necessary to accomplish said object, but shall not impede or obstruct the navigation of the said river; and all plans for such works or erections upon the banks of the river shall first be submitted to the Secretary of War for his approval,

SEC. 3. That any bridge built under this act, and according to its limitations, shall be a lawful structure, and and shall be recognized and known as a post-route, upon which, also, no higher charge shall be made for the transmission over the same of the mails, the troops, and the munition of war of the United States than the rate per mile paid for their transportation over the railroads or public highways leading to the said bridge,

SEC 4 That in case of any litigation arising from any obstruction, or alleged obstruction, to the free navigation of the Missouri river, at or near the crossing of said bridge, and caused or alleged to be caused thereby, the cause shall be commenced and tried at the district courts of either judicial districts of Missouri or Kansas in which the said bridge or any portion of such obstruction touches; and the right to alter or amend this act, so as to prevent or remove all material obstruction to the navigation of said river by the construction of said bridge is hereby expressly reserved, and all such alterations, when required by law, shall be made at the expense of said bridge company; and the plan on which such bridge is intended to be built, and shall be first submitted to and approved by the Secretary of War.

SEC. 5. That the Saint Joseph Bridge Building Company, after the passage of this act, shall not have the right to assign the charter which said company now holds by assignment from the Saint Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, and which was granted to said last-named company by virtue of an act of Congress, approved July fourteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy, to any other company, person, or persons; nor shall said bridge building company be permitted, under the said charter so obtained as aforesaid, from the Saint Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, to construct any other bridge than the one now being constructed at Saint Joseph Missouri.

Approved, March 5 1872.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 19.]

AN ACT to provide for the admission of paintings, statuary, and photographs for exhibition free of duty.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all paintings, statuary, and photographic pictures imported into the United States for exhibition by any association duly authorized under the laws of the United States or any state for the promotion and encouragement of science, art, or industry, and not intended for sale, shall be admitted free of duty, under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe: *Provided*, That bonds shall be given for the payment to the United States of such duties as are now imposed by law upon any and all of such articles as shall not be re-exported within six months after such importation.

Approved, March 5, 1872.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 20.]

AN ACT transferring certain powers and duties to the Department of Justice, and providing a seal therefor.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all and singular the powers conferred and duties enjoined by existing laws upon the Secretary of the Interior relating to the imprisonment or discharge of convicted offenders against the laws of the United States, or to the reform school and jail in the District of Columbia, be, and the same are hereby, transferred to the Department of Justice.

SEC. 2. That the seal heretofore provided for the office of the Attorney General shall be the seal of the Department of Justice, with such change in the device as the President of the United States shall approve, and all books, papers, documents and records in said Department of Justice may be copied and certified under seal in the same manner as those in the State Department, and with the same force and effect.

Approved, March 5, 1872.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 21.]

AN ACT supplementary to the act entitled "An act to prevent the extermination of fur-bearing animals in Alaska."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized to appoint one agent and three assistant agents, who shall be charged with the management of the seal fisheries in Alaska, and the performance of such other duties as may be assigned to them by the Secretary of the Treasury; and the said agent shall receive the sum of ten dollars each day, one assistant agent the sum of eight dollars each day, and two assistant agents the sum of six dollars each day while so employed; and they shall also be allowed their necessary traveling expenses in going to and returning from Alaska, for which expenses vouchers shall be presented to the proper accounting officers of the treasury, and such expenses shall not exceed in the aggregate six hundred dollars each in any one year: *Provided*, That such agents shall never be interested, directly or indirectly, in any lease of the right to take seals, nor in any proceeds nor profits thereof, neither as owner, agent, partner, or otherwise

SEC. 2. That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized to erect a dwelling-house upon each of the islands of St. Paul and St. George, for the use of said agents, the cost of both not to exceed six thousand dollars.

SEC. 3. That the said agents be, and they are hereby, empowered to administer oaths in all cases relating to the service of the United States, and to take testimony in Alaska for the use of the government in any matter concerning the public revenues.

Approved, March 6, 1872.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 22.]

AN ACT amending the act approved July twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, entitled "An act relating to pensions."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the second section of the act of Congress approved July twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, entitled "An act relating to pensions," be amended by inserting after the word "commission," in said section, the words "or was at some naval station."

Approved, March 5, 1872.

[GENERAL NATURE.—No. 23.]

AN ACT to repeal the paragraphs of Schedule C of the internal revenue act imposing taxes on canned meats, fish, and certain other articles.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the passage of this act so much of Schedule C of the internal revenue acts as imposes a tax on any "can, bottle, or other single package containing meats, fish, shell-fish, fruits, vegetables, sauces, sirups, prepared mustard, jams, or jellies," be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

Approved, March 5, 1872.

[GENERAL NATURE.—No. 24.]

AN ACT to amend section thirty-five of an act entitled "An act to reduce internal taxes, 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 privileges of the act entitled "An act to reduce internal taxes, and for other purposes," approved July fourteen, eighteen hundred and seventy, be, and are hereby, extended to the port of Toledo in the State of Ohio.

Approved, March 5, 1872.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 43.]

AN ACT for the relief of the officers and crew of the United States Steamer "Kearsarge."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Navy be, and he hereby authorized and directed to pay, out of money hereatter to be appropriated, to Rear Admiral John A. Winslow, and the officers and crew belonging to the United States steamer "Kearsarge," while engaged in the capture and destruction of the vessel called the "Alabama," on the nineteenth day of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, the sum of one hundred and ninety thousand dollars, the same being estimated value thereof, to be distributed to the officers and crew attached to the "Kearsarge" at the date above named according to the pay-roll of the ship at the time, and to be in lieu of the bounty authorized by the eleventh section of the act of June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, entitled "An act to regulate prize proceedings, and so forth:" *Provided*, That no money shall be paid to the assignee of any of said officers or crew, entitled to receive the same, but only to himself in person, or to his wife, or to his personal representatives, excluding any such assignee: *And provided further*, that if any of the officers or crew of said United States steamer "Kearsarge" shall have received the bounty provided for by the said section eleven of the act of June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, the same shall be deducted from the amount to be paid to such officer or seaman under this act.

Approved, April 17, 1872.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 44.]

AN ACT to change the boundaries of the collection district of Brazos de Santiago, in the State of Texas.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the county of Starr, now forming a part of the collection district of Corpus Christi, in the State of Texas, shall be detached therefrom and annexed to the collection district of Brazos de Santiago, and form a part of said district in said State.

Approved, April 17, 1872.

[GENERAL NATURE.—No. 45.]

AN ACT to authorize William C. Jardine to make application to the Commissioner of Patents for the issue of a patent for his improvement in brake and rest for carts.

Whereas William C. Jardine's application for improvement in brake and rest for carts was passed for issue September eleventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, but by the neglect of his agent application and payment for the issue of the same was not made within the time required by law: Therefore,

Be it enacted in the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That William C. Jardine be authorized to make application to the Commissioner of Patents be authorized to issue a patent for the same if he should deem it right and proper: *Provided*, That such application be made and the proper fees be paid within one year from the passage of this act, anything in the proviso contained in the thirty-fifth section of the act entitled "An act to revise, consolidate, and amend the states relating to patents and copyrights" approved July eighth, eighteen hundred and seventy, to the contrary notwithstanding: *Provided*, That the issue of such patent shall not effect the right to use said patented improvement of any person who, after the seventh day of September, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, and prior to the approval of this act, may have procured, and at the time of such approval shall be using, said patented improvement.

Approved, April 17, 1872.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE TO PURCHASERS.—The public are hereby notified that at a Sheriff's sale of the personal property of Solomon K. Strousser, on the 5th day of February, 1872, we purchased the following articles: 1 horses, 1 four horse wagon, 1 log wagon, 4 sets of harness and 1 log chain, and have allowed the same to remain in his possession. All persons are therefore cautioned against meddling in any way with the said property.

KENDIG & HOSTETTER.

May 15, 1872-2t.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Huntingdon county, to distribute the fund arising from the Sheriff's sale of the real estate of Joseph Peck, will attend to that duty, at his office, in Huntingdon, on Wednesday, the 5th day of June next, at 10 o'clock, a. m., when and where all persons having claims on said fund are required to present the same or be debarred from coming in for any share of said fund.

R. A. ORBISON,
14may3t. Auditor.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—
[*Estate of Wm. J. Householder, dec'd.*]

Letters testamentary having been granted to the subscriber, living in Huntingdon, on the estate of Wm. J. Householder, late of Huntingdon borough, dec.d., persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate will make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will present them for settlement.

S. B. CHANEY,
15may- Executor.

LIST OF LETTERS REMAINING in the Post Office, at Huntingdon, Pa., May 13, 1872. When called for say "advertised" and give date.

Miss Felcitas Cobe,	Rev John Kinsey,
Mrs. R J Cassatt,	Elizabeth Plummer,
H S Cogley,	Melvina Steel,
John C Davis,	Alfred Snyder,
Calvin Davis,	Stephen D Stiles,
Philip Pelikat,	Ettie Watron,
Maria C Decker,	Jas Wiley,
Katharins Fegley,	Jno Winters,
Geo W Fleck,	E J Weston,
Hosea Hill,	J W Weston.

BRICE X. BLAIR,
Postmaster.

GREAT DISCOVERY!
KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON.

Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron will effectually cure Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Chronic Diarrhœa, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all diseases arising from a Disordered Liver, Stomach or intestines, such as Constipations, Flatulence, Inward Piles, Fullness of Blood to the head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sinking or Fluttering at the pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture. Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, constant imaginings of evil and great depression of spirits. THEY ARE ENTIRELY VEGETABLE and free from Alcoholic