The Huntingdon Journal.

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

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

Wednesday Morning, June 26, 1872.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

General ULYSSES S. GRANT,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

Honorable HENRY WILSON,

OF MASSACHUSETTS.

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,

Cen. 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.

Important Notice to Subscribers Living out of the County.

After the first of July the JOURNAL will not be mailed to subscribers residing out of the State, and only out of the county at our option, UNLESS PREPAID. This course has been made necessary by a score or two of our subscribers, scattered over the West, to whom we have sent bills, failing to respond. We give them until the 1st of July to come to time and if they do not pay by that date, we will make out their bills at the rate of THREE DOLLARS per year, and forward them to the proper officers for collection. tf.

☞ Pirates generally sail under false colors; their friends, however, have no difficulty in recognizing them.

☞ The *Globe* has made its point—it has been noticed by the New York *Tribune*. Now where is McClure?

☞ The *Globe's* bid—"THE SITUATION"—has been perfectly understood by those to whom it was addressed.

☞ Cornman, if the *Globe* comes it will not be our fault. It will be very badly mixed, however, and won't hurt you much.

☞ The New York *Tribune* pats the *Globe* on the back and flatters it until its editors may be able to believe that it is a "leading Republican paper."

☞ S. M. Robinson, Esq., has disposed of his interest in the Fulton *Democrat* to John A. Robinson, Esq., with whom we have the pleasure of a slight acquaintance. We wish both the retiring and the newly installed success.

☞ Capt. George S. Mullen received the nomination at the hands of the Republicans of Bedford county, for Senator. The Captain is a tower of strength, and should he be nominated by the district conference he will add greatly to the strength of the local ticket in his own county. We do hope he may be nominated.

☞ The *Globe* states that it is unnecessary for candidates for the various offices to be filled in this county, this fall, to give themselves any further trouble as a slate has already been made up, the ticket formed, and the ratification of the County Convention alone necessary to complete it. If the *Globe* wants to tell us that this has been done by its friends, we thank it for the information, but if on the other hand it means to insinuate that any other person or persons, who are prominent in the politics of this county, have been guilty of this kind of "shenanegan," we emphatically deny it. *Strife* is what the *Globe* wants!

GREELEY ON GRATZ BROWN.

In September, 1870, Greeley characterized the "reform" movement in Missouri, of which Brown and Schurz were the originators, as "a conspiracy to destroy the Republican party." His opinion of Brown and his schemes is thus given:

"Governor McClurg of Missouri was among those marked out for prostration *by this conspiracy*. Accordingly, we were nowise surprised when a minority of the late Republican Convention at Jefferson City, finding that they could not defeat Governor McClurg's renomination, BOLTED, *resolved themselves into a hostile body and nominated B. Gratz Brown for Governor, with a full ticket to match*. Right well *these bolters* knew that they could poll but a small portion of the Republican vote; but the Democrats had declined by preconcert to nominate a ticket, and will poll their full vote for *the bolters' ticket;* and this, it is hoped, will elect it."

GREELEY ON PARTIES.

In February 1871 Horace Greeley who is now imploring the support of the Democratic party, thus wrote in reference to President Grant, the Republicans and the Democrats:

"We like General Grant; but we care far more for Republican ascendency than for any man's personal fortunes. It is in our view of great importance that the opposition shall be kept out of power. * * * * * * *

"For a Democratic national triumph means a restoration to power of those who deserted their seats in Congress and their places under the last Democratic President to plunge the country into the Red Sea of Secession and Rebellion. Though you paint an inch thick, to this complexion you must come at last. The brain, the heart, the soul, of the present Democratic party is the rebel element at the South with its Northern allies and sympathizers. It is rebel at the core to-day. * *

"It would hail the election of a Democratic President in 1872 as a virtual reversal of the Appomattox surrender. It would come into power with the hate, the chagrin, the wrath, the mortification, of ten bitter years, to impel and guide its steps. It would hail the tidings of national bankruptcy with unalloyed gladness and unconcealed exultation. Whatever chastisement may be desired by our national sins, we must hope that this disgrace and humiliation will be spared us."

TO BE OR NOT TO BE.

There is a fearful convulsion of the bowels of the Democratic party going on at present. The mere proposition to swallow Greeley has produced sickness at the stomach, and the writhing and contortions, under the effects of the nausea, threaten the most serious consequences. Pliable consciences manifest a desire to overcome all scruples and swallow the dose, while others cast it away with abhorrence. Even the political doctors are at variance as to the effects, if the dose could under any possibility be administered. Some confidently affirm that it would not only cure, but prove a panacea against all the ills to which the party is heir; while others gravely declare their firm belief that death to the party would immediately follow as the direct effect of the dose. Awaiting the final decision upon this grave dilemma, we may in the meantime quote the opinions of some of the Democratic savans as to the effects of the Greeley pill upon the sickly constitution of the party.

Senator Bayard says:

"I cannot think that the Democrats will barter away their grand and simple party faith to follow an eccentric nomination which defeats every theory of wisdom, propriety, and justice ever advanced for the control of their party movements."

The New York *World*:

"In this State at best Mr. Greeley has hardly a corporal's guard of Republican supporters, whereas there are multitudes of Democrats who cannot be persuaded to vote for him under any circumstances."

Turning our attention South we find a very general and growing Democratic repugnance to Greeley. The Columbus, Ga., *Daily Sun* says:

"If we go into the camp of our enemy to select our commander it will discourage our own well-tried generals, and *defeat will certainly await us.*"

And the Savannah, Ga., *News*:

"If Horace Greeley is indorsed by the Baltimore Convention the campaign in Georgia will be disastrous to the Democracy. *The demoralization will be complete, and we fear final.* We warn the politicians now that the indorsement of Greeley will collapse the Democratic party, not only in this State, but throughout the South."

Said Alexander H. Stephens, a few days ago, to a Greeley man who gives an account of the interview:

"Your course, and the course of others with you, in jumping from Grant to Greeley, is not unlike that of the monkey with the fiddle on the cone of a house. At each draw of the bow he jumped back, startled at the screaking sound; continuing to draw, and jumping back at each screak, he finally reached the end of his row, and at his last draw of the bow he made his last backward jump, and, falling heels over head, broke his neck! So you and others, in jumping from the screaking Grant music, are likely to make a fatal jump, which will land you all with broken necks on the hard ground of Greeley below."

The Norfolk, Va., *Day Book*, (Democratic) pronounces the obsequies of the party, should Greeley be indorsed. It says:

"And so, when the Democratic politicians at Baltimore shall have flung their principles to the winds, and with "anything to beat Grant" for their motto, have taken refuge under Greeley's white hat, preparations for the final obsequies of the Democratic party may at once be made. It will die in disgrace, and sink into a dishonored grave, with none to mourn its loss. And in that political sleep, that shall know no waking, will repose together the man who would betray the Republican party, and the men who did betray the Democratic party, into the hands of the executioner for the sake of power and place. The epitaph of Horace Greeley may be written thus: 'Here lies the Judas Iscariot of American politics. He bartered his soul for pieces of silver—though less successful than his prototype, he failed to grasp the price of his treachery.'"

And so on throughout the Democratic party: One portion of them will shut their eyes and swallow Greeley, another portion cannot do so, sugar-coat him as you may.

HORACE ON HORACE.

Horace White, of the Chicago *Tribune*, is an ultra Free Trade advocate. Horace Greeley, of the New York *Tribune*, *did* represent the protection interests, though he now definitely represents nothing. The two Horaces' are now fraternizing like brothers and eulogizing each other in their respective papers. Verily politics make strange bed-fellows. It is not long since the two Horaces' gave the following characters, one of the other, in their respective *Tribunes*. Horace Greeley said:

"Horace White is a man for whom I never had any respect. The Chicago *Tribune* is a paper in which I never had any confidence."

And Horace White said:

"Horace Greeley is not now and never has been a man who ought to be trusted with an official position requiring practical wisdom, ordinary statesmanship or firm, consistant action. For twenty-five years he has been a marplot in council; an unreliable commander in action; a misanthrope in victory, and a riotous disorganizer in defeat. He has always been fanatical in his demands for the extremest measures, and when the party has reached the eve of triumph, invariably thrusts himself forward as a negociator of terms of surrender to the enemy. His course during the war was but a repetition of his course in politics. In 1861 he was an open defender of secession; he changed to a vigorous champion of the war, and thereafter was forever recklessly making proposals for peace and as recklessly withdrawing them—making war in spite of Mars, and negotiating in spite of Minerva. For twenty years he has been an uncompromising advocate for a square fight with the pro-slavery party, and when that kind of a fight was forced upon the Republicans in 1860 he was here in Chicago, voting not for Mr. Lincoln, nor for Chase, but for old Edward Bates, of Missouri, one of the fossils of the slave party. He was then the associate and colaborer of that other impracticable and unreliable squad—the Blair family. The country at this time wants no inspired harlequins in the national councils. Still less does it want men with statesmanship so microscopic that they can see nothing in public business but the mileage and *per diem* of their fellow members. If Mr. Greeley is not satisfied with his position as a journalist—a position which ought to be equal in point of influence, power and dignity to that of six average Senators—and if the Republicans of New York want to do something for him, let them make him State prison inspector or even Governor; anything that will not make the outside of the State responsible for his follies."

If White succeeds in securing the election of Greeley to the Presidency he will undoubtedly be invited to take charge of the portfolio of the U. S. Treasury.

A DEMOCRATIC TRIUMPH.

If the Democrats decide to endorse Greeley at Baltimore it will be as a Democratic candidate and in no other view. His election would be purely a Democratic triumph; and to know what that means we quote Greeley's own words from the *Tribune*. He says:

"A Democratic national triumph means a restoration to power of those who deserted their seats in Congress and their places under the last Democratic President to plunge the country into the Red sea of secession and rebellion. Though you paint an inch thick, to this complexion you must come at last. The brain, the heart, the soul of the present Democratic party is the rebel element at the South, with its Northern allies and sympathizers."

If the inquiry should be made, as it naturally will be a thousand times over, "Why do the Democratic party think of nominating Horace Greeley?" the answer is already supplied by the Louisville, Ky., *Courier-Journal*, (Democratic), which says:

"No other means of defeating the Radical party offers and Democrats have no other choice than to accept him. *After the snake has been killed we shall have it in our power to do as we please.*

Once elected, and in the hands of the Democracy, poor Greeley would become a mere cypher; and if he took his fate seriously to heart it would kill him before the long warm days in the first July of his Administration had passed away, and on his tombstone, in the shades of Chappaqua, would be written, "Died at the hands of the politicians."

PARALLEL READINGS.

The first passage below is from a speech by Horace Greeley, in New York, Jan. 5, 1871, and published in the *Tribune* of January 6. The other is from the editorial columns of the *Tribune* June, 1872:

Greeley in 1871.	*Greeley in 1872.*
"As to the Administration of Gen. Grant, I recognize no one as a Republican who is not grateful for its judicious, energetic, and successful efforts to procure the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment, that keystone of our political arch whereby the fruits of our great triumph over rebellion and slavery are assured and perpetuated. While asserting the right of every Republican to his untrammeled choice of a candidate for next President until a nomination is made, I venture to suggest that General Grant will be far better qualified for that momentous trust in 1872 than he was in 1868."	"We believe it impossible to find in the United States two hundred men of any prominence whatever, who have been at any time connected with the Reform movement, without at the same time finding a majority of them who recognize the facts that the election of Gen. Grant would be a national disaster, and that the only possible way of preventing that disaster is through the election of Mr. Greeley. An assembly of two hundred intelligent men, sincerely devoted to Reform, even if it did not include one single personal friend or acquaintance of Mr. Greeley, must inevitably arrive at this conclusion."

The facts expressed in the first extract in reference to Gen. Grant are just as true now as they were when uttered. Grant has not changed, but somebody has. The vindictive denunciation of Grant in which Greeley now indulges, and the presumption of his superior fitness for the Presidency, display a weakness and a vanity of which we had hitherto supposed Mr. Greeley incapable.

GREELEY ON SCHURZ.

The "reform" movement, falsely so called, of which Greeley is now the standard bearer, originated with Schurz and Brown. In portraying these "reformers" and in very properly opposing the movement and exposing the knavery of its projectors, Mr. Greeley said in the *Tribune* Nov. 30, 1870:

"*The Missouri bolt* was arranged in Washington last winter and then proclaimed in the free-trade organs. The game was to get a minority of the Republicans to unite with the Democrats and revolutionize the State. To this end an issue on enfranchisement was indispensible. The Democrats were not all free traders but they all wanted the rebels enfranchised and would vote any ticket to secure that end. The Republicans were divided on enfranchisement; some believing that the time for it had come, other that it had not. When therefore *Carl Shurtz in a bullying, irritating speech* insisted that the Republican Convention should make enfranchisement a plank of its platform the answer was obvious.

"'*You ask us to assert a falsehood*—namely, that we are all in favor of enfranchisement when some of us are not.' The Republicans adopted a platform which left every one free to vote for or against enfranchisement as he judged best. Whereupon the pre-determined bolt was made. We warn the Republicans that *the pretext was a sham;* that enfranchisement was certain to be carried anyhow; that the real object of the *bolt* was to hand the State over to *sham Democracy* and free-trade. And that is the naked truth."

And another "naked truth" is that Greeley is now the tool of these political tricksters.

GREELEY ON GRANT.

Here is Greeley's former testimony to Grants' fidelity and success, as transferred from the editorial columns of the *Tribune*:

"Upon General Grant's accession to the Presidency a number of those who had supported his election, with some who had not, sought office at his hands or expected him to bestow it unasked. He was unable to gratify their aspirations. * *

"Their lamentations mingled with the howls of the disappointed, made a doleful dissonance, whereof the only meaning deducible runs thus: 'General Grant is found wanting—his administration is a failure!'

"'Failure?' how? in what? Have we not peace and plenty in the land? Is not our flag displayed and respected on every sea? What foreign foe molests or threatens us? Who fears insurrection at home or invasion from abroad? In which of the thirty-six States are the masses wanting work, discontented, suffering?

"Consider our financial condition. Nearly every State and municipality paying off debts incurred in raising men for the war, while the national debt has been reduced nearly thirty millions in the four months that General Grant has had his hands on the helm. The public expenditure is falling off on every side, while the revenue is up to high water mark.

"Yes, General Grant has failed to gratify some eager aspirations, and has thereby incurred some intense hatreds. These will not and do not fail; and his administration will prove at least equally vital. We shall hear lamentation after lamentation over his failure, from those whose wish is father to the thought; but the American people let them pass unheeded. Their strong arms bore him triumphantly through the war and into the White House and they still uphold and sustain him. *They never failed, and never will!*"

THEN AND NOW.

Writing of the duty of the Government in reference to the Ku-Klux outrages, less than a year ago, Greeley said:

"I hold our Government bound by its duty of protecting our citizens in their fundamental rights, to pass and enforce laws for the extirpation of the execrable Kuklux conspiracy; and if it has not the power to do it, then I say our Government is no Government, but a sham. I therefore on every proper occasion advocated and justified the Kuklux act. I hold it especially desirable for the South; and if it does not prove strong enough to effect its purpose, I hope it will be made stronger and stronger."

Now the tune is changed. The *Tribune* denounces Congress and the President because of the authority proposed to be continued in the hands of the President to suspend the *habeas corpus* act where the public safety requires it. Says the *Tribune*:

"This is to put into the President's hands a sword to gain a re-election, an iniquitous attempt to gag and fetter a people just beginning to recover its freedom of speech and action—a bill for keeping the South under military rule for political purposes."

COMPLIMENTARY?

Poor Horace, how he loves the Democratic party whose endorsement and votes he is now soliciting. Here is a specimen of his compliments, taken from the editorial columns of the *Tribune* of a not very remote date:

"Point whenever you please to an election district which you will pronounce morally rotten—given up in great part to debauchery and vice—and that district will be found at nearly or every election to give a large majority for that which styles itself the Democratic party." * *

"Take all the haunts of debauchery in the land and you will find nine-tenths of their master spirits active participants of that same Democracy." * * "May it be written on my grave that I never was its follower, and lived and died in nothing its debtor."

After that how can the Baltimore Convention turn a deaf ear to the importunities of the Chappaqua Sage?

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

Washington City and Citizens—The Arbitration Muddle—The President—The Cabinet — Newspaper Change — Our Streets—Tax and Tariff Reductions—Treaty with Japan.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 24, 1872.

WASHINGTON IN MIDSUMMER.

There is a notable contrast in the prominent characteristics of the National Capitol in Midsummer and during the winter season. Then Congress is in session, and thousands of strangers are constantly in the city. Now these have all left, and a very large portion of the prominent residents are away to Europe or to the watering places on the seashore, while others are rusticating at the Springs or on the Mountains in the north. In the winter a constant round of receptions, dinners, and sociables is kept up, now scarcely a call is made, or even a card left. Those who remain in the city, prefer home quiet to the formalities and etiquette of society and have no desire either to make calls or to receive them. They go occasionally on a trip to to Mount Vernon or Piney Point, or perhaps to Fort Monroe and Norfolk on some of the commodious steamers playing on the Potomac and Bay, and return next day. The streets are quiet, with the exception of Pennsylvania Avenue, where in the afternoons the side-walks are prety well filled with those who enjoy an hour's promanade, while upon the avenue later in the afternoon, and for an hour or two after sunset, may be seen almost a continuous stream of carriages of every variety, and all very fine, with horses not surpassed in beauty in any part of the Union.

THE ARBITRATION MUDDLE.

The problem of indirect claims has not yet been solved. The arbitrators, with counsel, are at Geneva, and have on and since the 15th held a number of conferences, without arriving at definite results. England is still pressing for an eight months' postponement, the object of which is not definitely known, though ostensibly claimed to be for the purpose of securing further concessions from the United States Government. This, the Senate, the Secretary of State, and the President declines to give, and so the matter stands at present. An adjournment has taken place till Wednesday, the 26th. The latest intelligence from Geneva, indicated a hopeful feeling on the part of the arbitration that all difficulties would be overcome, and the Treaty saved. It has been impossible hitherto for newspaper reporters to gain admission to the sessions of the Arbitration; but Farrot, the Secretary of the Board, has informed representatives of the press that they will be admitted to the council room as soon as certain delicate questions can be settled. At the Cabinet meeting here on Tuesday, no new measure or concession was proposed in reference to the matter. Correspondence and dispatches from Geneva, were read by Secretary Fish, but no action was taken, the matter being left to Secretary Fish and the Commissioner and Consul at Geneva.

[Since writing the above the Board has decided not to admit Indirect Claims. This settles the matter.]

THE PRESIDENT.

The President returned to Washington on Monday, held a Cabinet meeting on Tuesday, saw some hundred or more callers on Wednesday, visited the Treasury, had a protracted consultation with the Assistant Secretary Richardson, and in the evening took the 9:20 train for Long Branch. To-night he will start from that place for Boston, remaining there until Thursday night. In the meantime, he will attend in that city the meeting of the Peabody Educational Fund, his presence being necesary to constitute a quorum of the Board. On Saturday he will be in New York to take farewell of his son Ulysses, now at Harvard University, who will leave for England, for educational purposes, to remain a year, at the end of which time he will return to the University. His eldest son, Frederick, now in Europe, will return to the United States early in September, and his daughter, Nellie, in October. The President will not again come to Washington until the 6th of July, unless important public business shall demand his presence before that time.

THE WASHINGTON DAILY CHRONICLE.

Ex-Senator Harlan has purchased one-half of the *Daily Morning Chronicle* from Mr. J. M. Morris, who over a year ago bought the paper and good will from Col. J. W. Forney. The ex-Senator will make it more decided in its support of the Administration, and already its general attractions have been largely increased. Mr. Morris is in poor health, and his recovery is problematical. He will leave next week for a visit *via* Panama to the Pacific, on a health trip. He carries with him the good wishes of hosts of friends for his safe return with renewed health.

THE CABINET.

All the members of the Cabinet are now at their posts, excepting the Secretary of the Navy, who is officially absent, to return in a few days. Attorney General Williams returned from Oregon on Thursday morning. Secretary Fish has recovered from the prostration and sickness under which he labored, and is again at the State Department.

OUR STREETS.

The streets and avenues of Washington have the appearance of being visited by a succession of earthquakes. It is said that sixty-two of them are under contract to be paved and the work is progressing; in the meantime many of the avenues and streets are utterly impassable. They will present a magnificent appearance when completed.

THE REDUCTION OF TAXES.

The total reduction of customs duties under the act of June 6th, 1872, (and on tea and coffee under act of May 1, 1872,) on the principal dutiable articles and manufactures and on articles transferred to the free list as estimated at the Treasury department, amounts to $31,172,761.38. Of this sum the reduction on tea and coffee alone amounts to $15,893,846.67. In addition to this there is a total reduction of internal taxes of $20,651,000, making a grand total of $51,823,761.

THE TREATY WITH JAPAN.

Ito has returned from Japan with instructions to Iwakura to complete the Treaty between that country and the United States on a much more liberal basis than was originally contemplated.

N. H. P.

The Tariff Bill and Speaker Blaine.

The tax and tariff bill has received the approval of the President, and is now the law of the land.

Many portions of the bill are such as will warmly commend themselves to the judgment of the people, while those features against which certain sections have protested have sufficient compensations to render the whole highly acceptable as a measure of relief to all classes.

The adverse criticisms which, during the winter, were so freely indulged in by the Republican papers of Pennsylvania as to the composition of the Ways and Means Committee, were not in all respects well grounded. So far, at least, as reflection was made on Speaker Blaine for his responsibility in organizing the committee, we think some *amende* or, at least, explanation is due.

In the first place, it is conceded here by those who know best, that the composition of the committee was acceptable to an overwhelming majority of the House, and fairly represented its varied shades of opinion on the tariff question. In this respect the primal and imperative duty of the Speaker was faithfully performed.

In the second place, the best friends of protection, observant of the current of events at the capital, feel confident that if a high protection committee had been organized the House would have resented it—stubbornly resisted its recommendations, and returned with a counter attack.

It must not be forgotten that this same House voted by more than three to one in the first month of its organization to place coal and salt on the free list. It was not a protection House in its essential elements, and to have organized its chief committee on that basis would have been both unfair and unwise. Forty-three per cent. of the entire House are Democrats, about twenty per cent. are Republicans of Western tariff views. With such a House it required delicate and skillful management to avert a regular *blow-up* on the tariff question. Our Pennsylvania friends will please make a note of this.

In the third place, let it be known that the wise concessions of the very moderate reduction of duties that was made has settled the tariff on a firmer basis than it has rested on for a quarter of a century. To have refused that would have been to remand the issue to the violence of the hustings, and vested interests and great enterprises would have been shocked and paralyzed in the encounter. For the wise settlement that has averted this, more is due to the good management, the frank dealing, and the active influence of Speaker Blaine, than to all other causes combined.

We trust that our Pennsylvania friends will do justice to the Speaker. We, in common with them, found fault when his committee was first announced, but we are convinced that he acted throughout fairly, honorably, and with an abundance of wisdom, tact, and discretion in the premises.—*Washington Sunday Chronicle.*

United States Laws.

[OFFICIAL.]

LAWS

OF THE

UNITED STATES

PASSED AT THE

FIRST SESSION OF THE FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 52.]

AN ACT to amend an act entitled "An act to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Missouri river at or near St. Joseph, Missouri," approved March fifth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the first section of the act entitled "An act to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Missouri river at or near St. Joseph, Missouri," approved March fifth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, be, and the same is hereby, amended so as to read as follows: Section 1. 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, or its assigns, to construct a bridge across the Missouri river at or near St. Joseph, Missouri, and to lay 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 St. Joseph, or to the river on the opposite side of the same, near St Joseph; and build, erect and lay on and over said bridge ways for wagons, vehicles of all kinds, and for the transit of animals, and to provide ways for foot passengers, and to keep up, 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 St. 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 tolls for the transit over the said bridge of all wagons, carriages, vehicles, animals, and foot passengers.

SEC. 2. That the fifth section of the act of which this is amendatory be, and the same is hereby, amended so as to read as follows: Section 5. That the St. 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 St. 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 St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company to construct any other bridge than the one now being constructed at St. Joseph, Missouri: *Provided, however*, That nothing in this section contained shall prevent the said bridge building company from mortgaging said charter and franchises held by it by assignment from the said railroad company, with the bridge constructed or to be constructed thereunder, in the manner and for the purposes in and for which the said bridge building company is or may be authorized by or under the laws of the State of Missouri to mortgage its property.

Approved, May 1, 1872.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 54.]

AN ACT supplementary to an act entitled "An act to incorporate the Texas Pacific Railroad Company, and to aid in the construction of its road, and for other purposes," approved March third, eighteen hundred and seventy-one.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the name, style, and title of the Texas Pacific Railroad Company shall hereafter be "The Texas and Pacific Railway Company;" and the said The Texas and Pacific Rrilway Company shall have, possess, and enjoy all the rights, privileges, and franchises heretofore conferred upon the said Texas Pacific Railroad Company.

SEC. 2. That the said The Texas and Pacific Railway Company shall have power and authority to issue the construction and land bonds authorized by the eleventh section of said act of incorporation, for such amounts, not exceeding forty thousand dollars per mile of said road, of construction bonds, as said company may deem needful to provide for the construction and equipment of its line, and to include in the mortgage or mortgages to secure said construction bonds all or any portion of the lands granted in aid of the construction of said railroad; and in the mortgage or mortgages to secure said land bonds, any portion of said lands not so used to secure the construction bonds aforesaid; and all or any portion of the lands acquired by the terms of consolidation lawfully authorized by the fourth section of said act of March third, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, with any railroad company or companies to whom grants of land may have been made, or may hereafter be made, by any congressional, State, or Territorial authority, or who may have purchased the same previous to any such arrangement or consolidation, and within the time limited for the completion of the road, and all such lands of every description shall be subject to all imitations and conditions now by law existing in relation thereto, and as modified by this act; and this act shall not be construed to revive, enlarge, extend, or create any land grant whatever, beyond that heretofore granted by Congress, and which shall duly inure to said company upon compliance with the terms of this act in relation to the times fixed for completion of said railway, and all such mortgages shall be subject to all the conditions and limitations by law existing under this act and the acts to which it is supplementary in respect to such lands, and shall not be held to vest any title in the mortgage or create any lien on such lands, other than such company is or may become lawfully entitled to vest or create thereunder; but the amount of said land bonds shall not exceed two and a half dollars per acre for all lands covered by the mortgage or mortgages securing the same.

SEC. 3. That all the mortgages made and executed by said railroad company shall be filed and recorded in the Department of the Interior, which shall be a sufficient evidence of their legal execution: *Provided*, That the aforesaid bonds and the authorized capital stock, or the proceeds thereof, shall be applied only for the purpose of securing the construction, operation, and equipment of the contemplated railroad line, under lawful contracts with such parties, and on such terms and conditions as said company may deem needful, and for the further pupose of purchase, consolidation, completion, equipment, and operating of the other roads, as contemplated by said act and specified therein, being a part of the aforesaid railroad line, and for the expenses necessary and incident to the works authorized thereby. *Provided, however*, That said road and its equipment shall be of the standard heretofore required by the United States government for the existing Pacific railway lines: *And provided further*, That said mortgage or mortgages shall in nowise impair or affect any lien existing on the property of said company or companies at or before the time of such consolidation.

SEC. 4. That said road shall be constructed of iron or steel rails manufactured from American ore, except such as may have been contracted for before consolidation by any railroad company which may be purchased by or consolidated with this company.

SEC. 5. That the said Texas and Pacific Railway Company shall commence the construction of its road at or near Marshall, Texas, and proceed with its construction, under the original act and this supplement, or in pursuance of the authority derived from any consolidation as aforesaid, westerly from a point near Marshall, and towards San Diego, in the State of California, on the line authorized by the original act, and so prosecute the same as to have at least one hundred consecutive miles of railroad from said point complete and in running order within two years after the passage of this act, and so continue to construct, each year thereafter, a sufficient number of miles, not less than one hundred, to secure the completion of the whole line, from the aforesaid point on the eastern boundary of the State of Texas to the bay of San Diego, in the State of California, as aforesaid, within ten years after the passage of this act; and said road from Marshall, Texas throughout the length thereof, shall be of uniform gauge: *Provided, however*, That the said company shall commence the construction of said road from San Diego eastward within one year from the passage of this act, and construct not less than ten miles before the expiration of second year, and, after the second year, not less than twenty-five miles per annum in continuous line thereafter between San Diego and the Colorado river until the junction is formed with the line from the east at the latter point or east thereof; and upon failure to so complete it, Congress may adopt such measures as it may deem necessary and proper to secure its speedy completion; and it shall also be lawful for said company to commence and prosecute the construction of its line from any other point or points on its line: but nothing in this act contained shall be so construed as to authorize the grant of any additional lands or subsidy, of any nature or kind whatsoever, on the part of the government of the United States: *Provided*, That said Texas and Pacific Railway Company shall be, and it is hereby authorized and required to construct, maintain, control, and operate a road between Marshall, Texas, and Shreveport, Louisiana, or control and operate any existing road between said points, of the same gauge as the said Texas and Pacific railroad; and that all roads terminating at Shreveport shall have the right to make the same running connection, and shall be entitled to the same privileges, for the transaction of business in connection with the said Texas and Pacific railway, as are granted to roads intersecting therewith: *Provided further*, That nothing herein shall be construed as changing the terminus of said Texas and Pacific railway from Marshall as provided in the original act.

SEC. 6. That all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this supplement be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

Approved, May 2, 1872.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 53.]

AN ACT repealing the duty on tea and coffee.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That on and after the first day of July next tea and coffee shall be placed on the free list, and no further import duties shall be collected upon the same. And all tea and coffee which may be in the public stores or bonded warehouses on said first day of July shall be subject to no duty upon the entry thereof for consumption, and all tea and coffee remaining in bonded warehouses on said first day of July, upon which the duties shall have been paid, shall be entitled to a refund of the duties paid.

Approved, May 1, 1872.

[GENERAL NATURE.—No. 55.]

AN ACT to amend an act approved February twenty-eight, eighteen hundred and seventy-one amending an act approved May thirty-one, eighteen hundred and seventy, entitled "An act to enforce the rights of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States of this Union, and for other purposes."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section nineteen of an act to amend an act approved May thirty-first, eighteen hundred and seventy, entitled "An act to enforce the rights of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States of this Union, and for other purposes," and amended act approved February twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, shall be, and hereby is, amended so as to read as follows: "Sec. 19. That all votes for Representatives in Congress shall hereafter be by written or printed ballot, any law of any State to the contrary notwithstanding; and all votes received or recorded contrary to the provisions of this section shall be none effect:" *Provided*, That this section shall not apply to any State voting otherwise whose elections for said Representatives shall occur previous to the regular meeting of its legislature next after the approval of said act.

Approved, May 3, 1872.

Political Announcements.

CANDIDATURE ANNOUNCEMENTS.—Announcements will be made under this head at the following reasonable rates, viz:

Congress, $8.00; Assembly and Delegates to the Constitutional Convention, $5.00 each; Prothonotary and Register and Recorder each $4.00; District Attorney and County Commissioner each $3.00 and Director of the Poor and Auditor each $2.00. These charges to cover only the bare announcement. All letters or recommendations of candidates of a personal character, will be charged at the rate of ten cents per line in addition. No Announcement will positively be inserted unless the money accompanies the order. We will treat all parties alike. Do not ask us to insert you name unless you pay over.

PROTHONOTARY.

We are authorized to announce T. W. MYTON, Esq., as a candidate for the office of Prothonotary subject to the decision of the Republican County Covention. *

REGISTER AND RECORDER.

We are authorized to announce JAMES H. DAVIS, of Morris township, as a candidate for the office of Register and Recorder, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention to be held on the 13th of August next. *

We are authorized to announce W. H. McDONALD, of Mill Creek, as a candidate for the office of Register and Recorder, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention. *

We are authorized to announce S. B. TAYLOR, of Huntingdon, as a candidate for the office of Register and Recorder, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention. *

We are requested to announce WILLIAM LIGHTNER, of West township, as a candidate for the office of Register and Recorder, subject to the usages of the Republican party. *

We are authorized to announce SAMUEL WEIGHT, of Springfield township, as a candidate for the office of Register and Recorder, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

New Advertisement.

J. FRANKLIN SCHOCK, Attorney-at-Law, HUNTINGDON, PA.
june26,'72-6m,

ADMINISTRATRIX'S NOTICE.
(*Estate of Rachel Plummer, deceased.*)
Letters of administration on the estate of Rachel Plummer, late of Marklesburg, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them for settlement. NANCY PLUMMER,
James Creek P. O., June 26. Admrx.

SECRETARIES of School Boards who have not yet sent in their Annual District Reports, are requested to forward them to me as early as possible. If the reports are not ready, please furnish without delay, names and addresses of the officers of the newly organized boards, as the Department desires them immediately.
R. M. M'NEAL, Co., Supt.,
Hubblesville, June 26, Huntingdon co., Pa.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
[*Estate of Margaret Brotherline, dec'd.*]
Letters of Administration having been granted to the subscriber, living in Huntingdon, on the estate of Margaret Brotherline, late of said borough, dec'd., persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them for settlement. DAVID BLACK,
June 26, '72. [Adm'r.

GOOD FITS!
SHOEMAKING!
We manufacture to order all kinds of Ladies' and Gents' Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, &c., of the best material the market produces, and at the shortest possible notice. Persons from the country can be accommodated with our own manufacturing by giving a few hours notice.
All kinds of repairing neatly done.
For past favors accept our sincere thanks.
D. HERTZLER & BRO.,
403 Allegheny St.,
Opposite B. T. Depot
June26:f Huntingdon, Pa,

FARMERS, ATTENTION!
The undersigned, having been appointed Agent for the sale of the
GEISER GRAIN SEPARATOR,
in the south-eastern portions of Huntingdon and Blair counties, and the western portion of Mifflin county, takes pleasure in offering this superior machine to the farmers residing within these limits. This machine is conveniently arranged for hauling and threshing, being permanently fixed on wheels. One man can easily move or shift it about, so that it is not half the trouble on a barn floor as a common thresher and shaker. It is also easily put in operation, is simple, easily managed, reliable, durable, and superior to any other thresher