

# The Huntingdon Journal.

HUNTINGDON, PA., JULY 3, 1872.

VOL. 47.

NO. 27.

**The Huntingdon Journal.**  
J. R. DURBORROW, J. A. NASH,  
PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

Office on the Corner of Fifth and Washington streets.  
The HUNTINGDON JOURNAL is published every Wednesday, by J. R. DURBORROW and J. A. NASH, under the firm name of J. R. DURBORROW & Co., at \$2.00 per annum, IN ADVANCE, or \$2.50 if not paid for in six months from date of subscription, and \$3 if not paid within the year.  
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15	35	65	110
20	45	85	140
25	55	105	170
30	65	125	200

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JOB PRINTING of every kind, in Plain and Fancy Colors, done with neatness and dispatch.—Hand-bills, Blanks, Cards, Pamphlets, etc., of every variety and style, printed at the shortest notice, and every thing in the Printing line will be executed in the most artistic manner and at the lowest rates.

Professional Cards.

**B. F. GEHRETT, M. D., ECLESI-  
ASTIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,** having returned from Charlestown, Mass., and being professionally located in Shirelyburg, offers his professional services to the people of that place and surrounding country. apr.3-1872.

**DR. H. W. BUCHANAN,  
DENTIST,**  
No. 228 Hill Street, HUNTINGDON, PA.  
July 3, 1872.

**DR. F. O. ALLEMAN** can be consulted at his office, at all hours, [March 27, 1872.]

**DR. CALDWELL, Attorney-at-Law,** No. 111, 2d street. Office formerly occupied by Messrs. Woods & Williamson. [April 12, 1872.]

**DR. A. B. BRUMBAUGH, offers his professional services to the community.** Office, No. 523 Washington street, one door east of the Catholic Parsonage. [Jan. 4, 1872.]

**E. J. GREENE, Dentist.** Office removed to Leister's new building, Hill street, Huntingdon. [Jan. 12, 1872.]

**G. L. ROBB, Dentist, office in S. T. BROWN'S new building, No. 520, 2d St., Huntingdon, Pa. [April 12, 1872.]**

**H. GLAZIER, Notary Public,** corner of Washington and Smith streets, Huntingdon, Pa. [Jan. 12, 1872.]

**H. C. MADDEN, Attorney-at-Law** Office, No. 1, Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa. [April 12, 1872.]

**J. FRANKLIN SCHOCK, Attorney-at-Law,** Huntingdon, Pa. [Jan. 4, 1872.]

**J. SYLVANUS BLAIR, Attorney-at-Law,** Huntingdon, Pa. Office, Hill street, three doors west of Smith. [Jan. 4, 1872.]

**J. R. PATTON, Druggist and Apothecary,** opposite the Exchange Hotel, Huntingdon, Pa. Prescriptions accurately compounded. Pure Liquors for Medicinal purposes. [Nov. 23, 70.]

**J. HALL MUSSER, Attorney-at-Law,** No. 219 Hill st., Huntingdon, Pa. [Jan. 4, 1872.]

**J. R. DURBORROW, Attorney-at-Law,** Huntingdon, Pa., will practice in the several courts of Huntingdon county. Particular attention given to the settlement of estates of decedents. Office in the JOURNAL Building. [Feb. 1, 1872.]

**J. W. MATTERN, Attorney-at-Law** and General Claim Agent, Huntingdon, Pa., Soldiers' claims against the Government for back pay, bounty, widows' and invalid pensions attended to with great care and promptness. Office on Hill street. [Jan. 4, 1872.]

**K. ALLEN LOVELL, Attorney-at-Law,** Huntingdon, Pa. Special attention given to Collectors of all kinds; to the settlement of Estates, &c.; and all other legal Business prosecuted with fidelity and dispatch. Office in room lately occupied by R. Milton Speer, Esq. [Jan. 4, 1872.]

**MILES ZENTMYER, Attorney-at-Law,** Huntingdon, Pa., will attend promptly to all legal business. Office in Cunningham's new building. [Jan. 4, 1872.]

**P. M. & M. S. LYTLE, Attorneys-at-Law,** Huntingdon, Pa., will attend to all kinds of legal business entrusted to their care. Office on the north side of Hill street, fourth door west of Smith. [Jan. 4, 1872.]

**R. A. ORBISON, Attorney-at-Law,** Office, 221 Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa. [May 31, 1871.]

**JOHN SCOTT, S. T. BROWN, J. M. BAILEY,  
SCOTT, BROWN & BAILEY, Attorneys-at-Law,** Huntingdon, Pa. Pensions, and all claims of soldiers and soldiers' heirs against the Government will be promptly prosecuted. Office on Hill street. [Jan. 4, 1872.]

**T. W. MYTON, Attorney-at-Law,** Huntingdon, Pa. Office with J. Sewell, Esq., Eq. [Jan. 4, 1872.]

**WILLIAM A. FLEMING, Attorney-at-Law,** Huntingdon, Pa. Special attention given to collections, and all other legal business attended to with care and promptness. Office, No. 219, Hill street. [April 12, 1872.]

**Hotels.**

**MORRISON HOUSE,**  
OPPOSITE PENNSYLVANIA R. R. DEPOT  
HUNTINGDON, PA.  
J. H. CLOVER, Prop.  
April 5, 1871-ly.

**WASHINGTON HOTEL,**  
S. S. BOWEN, Prop'r,  
Corner of Pitt & Juliana Sts., Bedford, Pa. may 1.

**EXCHANGE HOTEL,** Huntingdon,  
Pa. JOHN S. MILLER, Proprietor.  
January 4, 1871.

**Miscellaneous.**

**COLYER & GRAHAM, PAINTERS.**  
Shop No. 756, Hill Street,  
(2d door from S. E. Henry & Co's.)  
Huntingdon, Pa.  
will do all kind of painting cheaper than any firm in town. Give them a call before applying elsewhere.

**ISAAC TAYLOR & CO., MANUFACTURERS** of Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, and all kinds of Leather Goods, located in the town of Shingle, Clearfield county, Pa. They make a specialty of furnishing to order all kinds of  
**HEMLOCK AND BILL TIMBER.**  
Orders taken and saw information given by M. M. LOGAN, at his office, over the Union Bank, Huntingdon, Pa. [Jan. 26, 1872-6m.]

**R. A. BECK, Fashionable Barber** and Hair Dresser, Hill street, opposite the Franklin House. All kinds of Tonics and Pomades kept on hand and for sale. [April 12, 1872-6m.]

## TO ADVERTISERS:

THE HUNTINGDON JOURNAL.

EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING.

PUBLISHED BY

J. R. DURBORROW & J. A. NASH.

Office corner of Washington and Bath Sts., HUNTINGDON, PA.

THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM IN CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA.

CIRCULATION 1700.

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Our facilities for doing all kinds of Job Printing superior to any other establishment in the county. Orders by mail promptly filled. All letters should be addressed—

J. R. DURBORROW & CO.

## United States Laws.

[OFFICIAL.]  
**LAW**  
OF THE  
**UNITED STATES.**

PASSED AT THE  
FIRST SESSION OF THE FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 65.]  
AN ACT to establish the pay of the enlisted men of the army.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the first day of July, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, the monthly pay of the following enlisted men of the army shall, during their first term of enlistment, be as follows, with the contingent additions thereto, hereinafter provided:

Sergeant majors of cavalry, artillery, and infantry, twenty-three dollars.

Quartermaster sergeants of cavalry, artillery, and infantry, twenty-three dollars.

Chief trumpeters of cavalry, twenty-two dollars.

Principal musicians of artillery and infantry, twenty-two dollars.

Saddler sergeants of cavalry, twenty-two dollars.

First sergeants of cavalry, artillery, and infantry, twenty-two dollars.

Sergeants of cavalry, artillery, and infantry, seventeen dollars.

Corporals of cavalry and light artillery, fifteen dollars.

Corporals of artillery, and infantry, fifteen dollars.

Saddlers of cavalry, fifteen dollars.

Blacksmiths and ferricers of cavalry, fifteen dollars.

Trumpeters of cavalry, thirteen dollars.

Musicians of artillery and infantry, thirteen dollars.

Privates of cavalry, artillery, and infantry, thirteen dollars.

Hospital stewards, first-class, thirty dollars.

Hospital stewards, second-class, twenty dollars.

Hospital stewards, third-class, twenty dollars.

Ordnance sergeants of posts, thirty-four dollars.

Sergeant majors of engineers, thirty-six dollars.

Quartermaster sergeants of engineers, thirty-six dollars.

Sergeants of engineers and ordnance, thirty-four dollars.

Corporals of engineers and ordnance, twenty dollars.

Musicians of engineers, thirteen dollars.

Privates (first-class) of engineers and ordnance, seventeen dollars.

Privates (second-class) of engineers and ordnance, thirteen dollars.

Sec. 2. That the rates of pay above established one dollar per month shall be added for the third year of enlistment, one dollar more per month for the fourth year, and one dollar more per month for the fifth year, making in all three dollars' increase per month for the last year of the first enlistment of each enlisted man named in the first section of this act. But this increase shall be considered as retained pay, and shall not be paid to the soldier until his discharge from the service, and shall be forfeited unless he shall have served honestly and faithfully to the date of discharge.

Sec. 3. That all the enlisted men enumerated in the first section of this act who have re-enlisted or who shall hereafter re-enlist and the provisions of the act of August fourth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, shall be paid at the rates allowed in the second section of this act to those serving in the fifth year of their first enlistment: Provided, That one dollar per month shall be retained from the pay of the re-enlisted men, of whatever grade, named in the first section of this act, during the whole period of their re-enlistment, to be paid to the soldier at his discharge, but to be forfeited unless he shall have served honestly and faithfully to the date of discharge.

Sec. 4. That enlisted men, now in the service, shall receive the rates of pay established in this act according to the length of their service, and nothing contained in this act shall be construed as affecting the additional monthly pay allowed for re-enlistments by the act of August fourth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four.

Approved, May 15, 1872.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 66.]  
AN ACT to establish a system of deposits, to prevent desertion, and to elevate the condition of the rank and file of the army.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That any enlisted man of the army may deposit his savings, in sums of not less than five dollars, with any army paymaster, who shall furnish him with a deposit-book, in which shall be entered the name of the paymaster, the amount of the deposit, the date, and place of such deposit. The money so deposited shall be accounted for in the same manner as other public funds, and shall pass to the credit of the appropriation for the pay of the army, and shall not be subject to forfeiture by sentence of court-martial, but shall be forfeited by desertion, and shall not be permitted to be paid until final payment on discharge, or to the heirs or representatives of a deceased soldier, and that such deposit be exempt from liability for such soldier's debts: Provided, That the government shall be liable for the amount deposited to the person so depositing the same.

Sec. 2. That for any sums of not less than fifty dollars so deposited for the period of six months, or longer, the soldier on his final discharge, shall be paid interest at the rate of four per centum per annum.

Sec. 3. That the money value of all clothing overdrawn by the soldier beyond his allowance shall be charged against him every six months, on the muster roll of his company, or on his final statements if sooner discharged. The amount due him for clothing, by having drawn less than his allowance, shall not be paid to him until his final discharge from the service.

Sec. 4. That the system of deposits herein established shall be carried into execution under such regulations as may be established by the Secretary of War.

Sec. 5. That the amounts of deposits and clothing balances accumulated to the soldier's credit under the provisions of sections one and three of this act shall, when payable to the soldier upon his discharge, be paid out of the appropriations for "pay of the army" for the then current fiscal year.

Sec. 6. That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

Approved, May 15, 1872.

## The Muses' Bower.

Speak Kindly.

When ushers in the orb of day,  
And birds are warbling on the spray,  
When dew-drops glisten in the sun,  
And housewife has her work begun,  
Speak gently.

To smooth the cares of every day,  
And light the burden by the way,  
And cheer the panting spirit,  
Through all affairs of daily life,  
And free the mind of painful strife,  
Speak kindly.

When night succeeds the day of toil,  
And evening hours would begeth,  
And rest upon our couches,  
Not knowing what tomorrow's near,  
Before the dawn may disappear,  
Speak kindly.

To cheer the downcast, bruised heart,  
And smooth the pang of sorrow's smart,  
And calm the troubled breast;  
To take the erring to the right,  
And hold from evil ways to turn,  
Speak kindly.

Kind words are balm to every soul—  
They tend to make the wounded whole,  
And strengthen the weak and true,  
Then let us smooth the path of life,  
And cease the pains of care and strife,  
Be always, speaking kindly.

## The Story-Teller.

The Pot of Gold;

OR,  
THE WIDOW'S STRATAGEM.

BY CARL CANTAR.

DEACON BANCROFT, though a very good man in the main, and looked up to with respect by all the inhabitants of the town of Centreville, was rumored to have in his Yankee parlance, "a pretty sharp eye to the main chance," a peculiarity from which even deacons are not always exempt.

In worldly matters he was decidedly well-to-do, having inherited a fine farm from his father, which was growing yearly more valuable. It might be supposed that under these circumstances, the deacon, who was fully able to do so, would have found a help-mate to share his house and money. But the deacon was wary. Matrimony was to him, in some measure, a matter of money, and it was his firm resolve not to marry unless he could thereby enhance his worldly prosperity. Unhappily, the little town of Centreville, and the towns in the immediate vicinity contained few who were qualified in this important particular, and of those there were probably none with whom the deacon's suit would have prospered.

It so happened that year after year passed away, until Deacon Bancroft was in the prime of life—forty-five, or thereabouts—and still unmarried, and in all human probability likely to remain so. But in all human calculations of this kind, they reckon on ill who leave widows out.

Deacon Bancroft's nearest neighbor was the widow Wells, who had passed through a matrimonial experience, was some three or four years younger than Deacon Bancroft. She was still quite a buxom, comely woman, as widows are apt to be. Unfortunately the late Mr. Wells had not been able to leave her sufficient to make her independent of the world. All that she possessed was the small, old-fashioned house in which she lived, and a small amount of money, which was insufficient to support her and a little son of seven, likewise to be enumerated in the schedule of her property, though hardly to be classed as "productive" of anything but mischief.

The widow was therefore obliged to take three or four boarders to eke out her scanty income, which of course imposed upon her considerable labor and anxiety.

It is surprising that, under these circumstances she should now have betrothed herself of a second marriage, as a method of bettering her condition? Or again, need we esteem it a special wonder if, in her reflections upon this point, she should have cast her eyes upon her next neighbor, Deacon Bancroft? The deacon, as we have said, was in flourishing circumstances. He would be able to maintain a wife in great comfort; being one of the chief personages in the village, could accord her a prominent social position. He was not especially handsome, or calculated to make a profound impression upon the female heart—this was true—but he had a good disposition, was kind-hearted, and would no doubt make a very good sort of a husband. Widows, I take it, (if any shall do me the honor and read this story, I trust they will forgive the remark,) is disposed to weigh sentiment in a second view, the deacon seems a match.

Some sagacious person, however, has observed that it takes two to make a match, a fact to be seriously considered; for in the present case it was exceedingly doubtful whether the worthy deacon, even if he had known the favorable opinion of the next neighbor, would have been inclined to propose changing her name to Bancroft, unless, indeed, a suitable motive was brought to bear upon him.

Here was a chance for some finessing, wherein widows are said, as a general thing, to be expert.

One evening, after a day of very fatiguing labor, the widow Wells sat at the fire in the cosy sitting-room with her small feet resting upon the fender.

"If I am ever so situated as not to have to work so hard," she murmured, "I shall be happy. It's a hard life, keeping boarders. If I was as well off as Deacon Bancroft, I should not care to be troubled with them."

Still the widow kept up her thinking, and by-and-by her face brightened up.—She had an idea which she resolved to put into execution at the earliest possible moment. What it was, the reader will discover in the sequel.

"Henry," said she to her son, the next morning, "I want you to stop at Bancroft's as you go to school, and ask him if he will call and see me in the course of the morning or afternoon, just as he finds it most convenient."

Deacon Bancroft was a little surprised at the summons. However, about eleven o'clock he called in. The widow had got on the dinner, and had time to sit down. She appeared embarrassed.

"Henry told me you would like to see me," he commenced.

"Yes, Deacon Bancroft, I do; but I'm very much afraid you will think strange of it—at least what I have to say to you."

The deacon very politely promised not to be surprised, though at the same time his curiosity was visibly excited.

"Suppose," said the widow, casting down her eyes—"I am only supposing a case—suppose a person should find a pot of gold pieces in their cellar, would the law have a right to touch it, or would it belong to them?"

The deacon picked up his ears.

"A pot of gold pieces, widow! Why, unquestionably, the law would have nothing to do with it."

"And the one who had formerly owned the house couldn't come forward and claim it, could he, deacon?" inquired the widow, further, with apparent anxiety.

"No, madam, unquestionably not. When the house was disposed of, everything went with it, as a matter of course."

"I am glad to hear it, deacon. You won't think strange of the question, but it happened to occur to my mind, and I thought I would like to have it satisfied."

"Certainly, widow, certainly," said the deacon, abstractedly.

"And, deacon, as you are here, I hope you'll stop to dinner with us. It will be ready punctually at twelve."

"Well, no," said the deacon, rising, "I'm obliged to ye, but they'll be expecting me at home."

"Was it possible," thought he, "that the widow could really have found a pot of gold in her cellar? She did not say so, to be sure, but why should she have shown so much concern to know as to the propriety of treasure thus found, if she had not happened upon some? To be sure, so far as knowledge extended there was no one who would be in the least likely to lay up such an amount of gold; but then the house was one hundred and fifty years old, at the very least, and undoubtedly had many occupants of which he knew nothing. It might be after all. The widow's earnest desire to have him think it was only curiosity, likewise gave additional probability to the supposition.

"I will wait and watch," thought the deacon.

"At any rate, deacon," said the widow, taking a steaming mince pie out of the oven, "you won't object to taking a piece of my mince pie; you must know I rather prize myself on my mince pies."

The warm mince pie forth such an odor that the deacon was sorely tempted, and after saying, "Well, really," with the intention of refusing, he finished by saying, "On the whole, I think I will, as they look so very nice."

The widow was really a good cook, and the deacon ate with much gusto the generous slice which the widow cut for him, and after a little more chatting upon some unimportant subjects, withdrew in some mental perplexity.

It so happened that Deacon Bancroft was one of the directors in a Savings Institution, situated in the next town, and accordingly used to ride over there once or twice a month to attend meetings of the board.

On the next occasion of this kind, the widow Wells set over to know if he could carry her over with him, as she had a little business to attend to there.

The request was readily acceded to. Arrived in the village, Mrs. Wells requested to be set down at the bank.

"Ha! ha!" thought the deacon, that means something.

He well set over to know if he could carry her over with him, as she had a little business to attend to there.

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