The Huntingdon Journal.

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

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

Wednesday Morning, Dec. 11, 1872.

COUNTY PRINTING.

The most important patronage, to a county paper, is the County Printing. In nine counties out of ten, in every State of the Union, it is the only patronage to a newspaper that will aggregate bills of hundreds of dollars per annum. As a general thing the bills of newspaper men do not exceed five or ten dollars and are scattered from Dan to Bersheba. Consequently the bills for County Printing are of vast importance to the local printer. In fact, in many localities, papers could not be sustained at all, by the individual patronage given them, were it not for the County Printing. *It is always regarded as so much party patronage*, and is always given, *freely* and *liberally*, to the paper which assists in electing those to office who have the disposing of it. To be pointed, it is as a reward given to the paper that supports the party which controls the patronage. It is the only way that the party, as a party, has of rewarding its organ without injustice to the tax-payer, because the information given to the public is of equal value to the remuneration given to the printer. The question may be asked: Is this partisan favoritism justice to all the tax payers? Yes because the laws usually compel the publication of all matters of public interest in two papers, so that the Democratic tax-payer finds his organ receiving the same amount of appropriation for matters of general interest that the Republican does.—And this is right. But there is patronage that the law has no right to dispose of in this way whether it attempts to do it or not. So universal had become the custom of rewarding partisan journals in this manner that the law has been invoked to give both parties the information which was before given to only the party in power. This we repeat is right and proper. We claim that the Democratic party, though considerably in the minority, has a right to learn through its organ, all the matters of public interest that the Republican party has, and that it should be liberally paid therefor *but we are opposed to paying twice as much to keep up Democratic papers in a Republican county, as is paid to the organ of the Republican party.*

County Printing, as we said above, has always been of great assistance in KEEPING UP PAPERS FOR PARTISAN PUPOSES AND FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE MATERIAL PROSPERITY OF THE LOCALITIES IN WHICH THEY ARE PUBLISHED. However Huntingdon county is an exception to the rule. *It is exceedingly doubtful whether there is another county in the State, or in the United States, where this is so.* We have endeavored, for two years, to teach the Commissioners of this county a decent respect for the rights and interests of their local papers, but having failed, we now desire to make a statement to the public that our course in the future may be fully understood. Anything that we may say in regard to the gentlemen who control that office we do not desire to apply to David Hare, Esq, the new Commissioner. He is a gentleman who fully appreciates the importance of having good local journals to urge the improvement of our resources, a better state of morals and to protect our material interests and thus save hundreds of dollars to the tax-payers, in return for the few dollars expended for County Printing.

When the editor of this paper took charge of it, he enlarged it to the same size of the paper that he was most familiar with—the Bedford *Inquirer*—and knowing what it cost to conduct that paper, he determined to place the JOURNAL, in all respects, upon the same footing. In examining the prices charged for advertising he found them almost the same for regular advertisements, but much lower for transient. This latter class only effects those who advertise now and then, for a few insertions, without stated contracts—The County, which only has advertising under the law for three or four insertions at a time, belongs to the latter class. We asked the other publishers to join us in making a scale of rates for regular advertisers and to fix upon a price for transient advertising. This was done, and the rate fixed for each insertion was *ten cents per line* for less than three months, or where no contract was made. This was and is still the price charged in Bedford. We thought the people of Huntingdon county were fully as able to pay these prices as the citizens of Bedford county. The Commissioners, however, thought differently They refused to pay these prices, and, we not wishing to have any difficulty, offered to compromise. Different rates were offered and eventually the Commissioner PROPOSED TO PAY us *six cents* a line for each insertion, i. e. to pay us eighteen cents per line for the same work, for three insertions, for which the *Inquirer* people get *thirty cents*, or three-fifths of the Bedford price. We accepted this though we considered it a very low proposition. At the conclusion of last year the Commissioners requested us to make a proposition for this year's printing. After consultation, we came to the conclusion, as the law required the publication of all advertisements controlled by the Commissioners in three papers—a most unreasonable law—we would not ask for an advance in price, but filled up a paper proposing to take *six cents a line* for this year. This proposition was contemptuously rejected by the august board and a paper drawn up and served upon us in which they said they would pay us *three and one-half cents* a line, or *ten and a half cents*, for three insertions, for that which the Bedford people get THIRTY CENTS. This was so unreasonable that we rejected it without any hesitation, and we notified them that as the law compelled publication in three papers we would comply with the law at our transient rates—*ten cents* per line for each insertion. No notice was given us that they would *not* pay this price. We presented our bills and payment was refused, whereupon we brought suit for the recovery of the money due us up to last May and which suit is still pending.

It was a question with us then whether we should not refuse further publication, but as the law made it obligatory upon them to publish in three papers, and by refusing to publish, the innocent might have to suffer with the guilty, we determined to continue publication until the end of the year, or until the meeting of the Legislature. In the meantime we reduced our prices for subsequent advertising, made out our bills and presented them—The majority of the Commissioners would listen to nothing but THREE AND A HALF CENTS a line. We offered to compromise and take *five cents* a line; no, nothing but *three and a half cents!* We showed the difference between us at five cents and stood ready to split it, but nothing would do but *three and a half cents!* We have had foolish and unreasonable men to deal with frequently, in our course of business, but *never such mules as these.* They do not appear to have any more appreciation of the services of a newspaper than a Hottentot, and appear to be far less susceptible of learning. Thus a whole year's work, for the County, stands charged against it without being the slightest advantage to us, cramping us in our business relations and putting us to great inconvenience. Are we not then justifiable in coming to the conclusion to REFUSE THE PUBLICATION OF ALL MATTER CONTROLLED BY THE COMMISSIONERS UNLESS PAID FOR IN ADVANCE, AT OUR RATES? We certainly think we are, and we believe the Republican party of Huntingdon county will sustain us We know our rates to be reasonable. We know that we can sustain them by nine out of every ten publishers of new-papers in the State.

Geo. P. Rowell, Esq, of New York, the greatest newspaper advertiser in the world, says: "We place one cent per line as a price for 100 circulation in a weekly." This is at the rate of *one cent* per hundred copies circulated, which is certainly a good basis. At this rate, with a circulation of over 1600—say 1600—we would be entitled to *forty-eight cents* per line for that which these men offer us *ten and a half cents!* Is this fair? Is their price even within the bounds of any thing *near* reasonable? A man who knows nothing about newspaper prices can see this. Is it not a disgrace to Huntingdon county, whose citizens want as respectable newspapers as their neighbors, to have these facts go out to the public?

These obstinate gentlemen are very anxious to litigate at the expense of the tax-payers. They do not know that the Supreme Court has said that when they do this, without a good and sufficient reason, they shall reimburse the county out of their own pockets. They may some day learn this to their sorrow. It would be well for them, perhaps, to consult also section 24th of the act of the Assembly of the 15th of April, 1834.

The JOURNAL, under the present management, has stood by the party, by its nominees, and brought victory out of defeat, and all it asks is, that the party, in turn, stand by it. *This it has a right to expect*, and not only expect *but to demand.* We ask nothing but what is fair, reasonable and honorable. We want it distinctly understood that the JOURNAL is no THREE CENT concern, and that when we place an estimate upon our services we estimate them at nearly what men of practical experience, like Mr. Rowell and others, think they are worth.

ALL ADVERTISING, CONTROLLED BY THE COMMISSIONERS, WILL BE REFUSED UNTIL THEY CONCLUDE TO PAY REASONABLE PRICES THEREFOR.

☞ The President, Vice President, Secretary Belknap, and others, from Washington who attended the funeral of Mr. Greeley, returned on the morning of the 5th. Mr. Colfax, it is said, represents the funeral to have been the largest and most imposing he ever attended, excepting that of Mr. Lincoln; demonstrating the fact that the man whom the country could not endorse as possessing the qualifications essential for a successful Chief Magistrate of the nation, was nevertheless held in high estimation by the whole country as an eminent journalist. The greatest mistake in the whole life of Mr. Greeley was the last one; and the wisdom of the discrimination made by the people in the selection of their Presidential candidate and his election, is confirmed in the startling fact, now made known by eminent physicians, from the confessions of Mr. Greeley himself, that his mental organs were chronically deranged before he entered upon the campaign. He aspired to the White House, and died in an insane asylum. Such is life.

☞ The estimates as prepared at the different departments for the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1873, amount in the aggregate to $308,323,256 27. The estimates for the current fiscal year were $301,705,036.99, and the amount appropriated was $299,414,423.56. The estimates for the ensuing year will be cut down by Congress. A general and growing disposition prevails on the part of a very large proportion of the members of the House to retrench and economize in every possible manner consistent with the interests of the country.

☞ The reduction of the public debt for the last month, as has been officially reported, was less than $2,000,000. This is attributed mainly to the fact that the drafts on the Treasury were unusually large in November, amounting in the aggregate to the sum of $14,795,352, divided as follows: War, $3,869,4-8; navy, $1,866,124; Indians and pensions, $4,721,751; civil and miscellaneous, $4,207,986. The reduction of the debt for the month of December will be much larger.

☞ Congress is curtailing rather too severely for the convenience of the departments. The new law requiring the printing and binding work of the Executive departments to be kept within prescribed limits goes into effect in July next. Secretary Boutwell says the departments will not be able to conform within the prescribed time, and has asked for a postponement of the regulation.

☞ The outside of our paper is taken up this week with the President's Annual Message, which we hope will be read by every reader of the JOURNAL. They will find it to be a plain, practical, straightforward document, that has won the plaudits of both friends and opponents. Read it carefully.

☞ During the year ended December 1, 1872, the Court of Claims disposed of 1,120 cases, of which 70 were cotton claims, involving $2,270,000, on which the Court awarded $1,113,000.

News and Notes from Washington.

Re-assembling of Congress—The President's Message—Reports of Heads of Departments—Proceedings in Congress—Sumner and Banks—The President at Mr. Greeley's Funeral—Resignation of the President's Secretary—Current Events, Society Notes, &c.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 2, '72.

THIRD SESSION 42D CONGRESS.

Congress met at noon to day. After prayer in both Houses, the organization of the Senate and the House was announced to the President, when his annual message was received and read in both branches, the contents of which, together with the proceedings in Congress, were immediately dispatched by telegraph to every part of the country, and need not therefore be repeated in this letter.

CONGRESSIONAL COMMENTS ON THE MESSAGE.

After the President's message was read in the Senate and the House, members expressed their views very freely upon its tenor and recommendations. And it must be a gratification to the President and to the country generally to know that a general approval of the entire contents of the message was freely expressed by members of the Senate and the House of every shade of politics. There was nothing at which exception was taken, while the foreign policy of the administration was generally approved, and the measures suggested for the action of Congress were commended. The quotations embraced in the message gave a clear exhibit of the doings through the past year, and afforded the most convincing proof of the general prosperity of the country.

Outside of Congress similar views were expressed, and to a much greater extent than usual the message of the President meets the approbation of all classes.

THE ANNUAL REPORTS OF HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS.

In connection with the President's message the reports and sub-reports of departments were laid before Congress. The contents have gone to the country through the telegraph and new-paper press. Altogether they present a very satisfactory state of affairs The national finances are in a healthy condition, and the public credit at home and abroad was never better. The army is reduced to a peace footing, and the navy is down below what the Secretary considers to be the proper standard. The general industries of the country—its manufactures especially, are flourishing as they never have before, while the great cotton crop is above the usual quantity and of very fine quality. The other crops, with the exception of limited localities, are good, and altogether the return is a fair average in quantity and quality.

SUMNER AND BANKS.

There is much interest felt in Senator Sumner and in N. P. Banks. They are both victims of their own folly. Sumner is not an object of sympathy, for he was one of the pioneers in the silly opposition raised against Grant and his administration, with the view mainly of defeating his re-election. But as indicated by his action to-day in the Senate, he is not disposed to retire from active participation in the proceedings of the session. But for Banks there is a strong feeling of regret that he should have deprived himself of his political strength and the confidence of Congress and the country. His was an error of the head and not of the heart. His sympathies have ever been drawn out toward suffering Cuba. He wanted congressional action on behalf of that country. But session after session passed and he was defeated in each successive effort. When the session closed last spring he felt disappointed both with Congress and the State department. Sumner at that opportune moment brought his persuasive powers of argument to bear upon Banks, and the result was his adhesion to the Greeley movement. He regretted the step he had taken, almost immediately, but he had made his purpose public and could not retrace his steps. He has regretted his mistake ever since. His action in the House to day was manly as that of the House toward him was generous. But it is "too late." He has been defeated in his re election, wholly on account of his defection, and after the fourth of March his valuable services will be lost to the country.

THE PRESIDENT AT MR. GREELEY'S FUNERAL.

The sad intelligence of the death of Mr. Greeley was no sooner announced than the President declared his purpose to follow the remains of the great journalist to the grave. As many of the members of the Cabinet as can absent themselves from their official duties will also attend the funeral. The feeling of respect for the vanquished and fallen aspirant to Presidential honors is strong and general.

RESIGNATION OF GEN. PORTER.

Gen. Horace Porter, the President's Secretary, has tendered his resignation, to accept of the Vice Presidency of the Pullman Car Company, at a salary of $20,000 a year. The President in a neat letter accepts the resignation, regrets the severance of their official relation, though he is glad to believe that their personal relations would continue through life.' The President congratulates the General on receiving so favorable an opportunity for engaging in profitable business, and expresses his best wishes for his success in life, and for the continued health of himself and family. General Porter has a thorough business capacity, and is, in energy, not inferior to Scott, the renowned railroad king. He carries with him from Washington a general desire for his future welfare.

A NEW MODE OF DISPATCH.

Under authority from Congress, Mr. Brisban, the inventor of the pneumatic tube as a mode of transmission, is now laying a tube between the Capitol and the government printing office. The distance is about half a mile, and the object of the tube is to pass manuscripts, proof sheets, printed documents and messages with dispatch between members of Congress and the government printer.

THE MASSACHUSETTS VACANT SENATORSHIP.

It is generally believed that Secretary Boutwell, of the U. S. Treasury, will be offered and will accept the vacancy in the U. S. Senate, occasioned by the election of Senator Wilson to the Vice Presidency. Mr. Boutwell is now in Massachusetts, and is looking after that matter.

Assistant Secretary Richardson is the probable successor to Mr. B. Should he retire from his present responsible position.

RETRENCHMENT AND ECONOMY.

Not only is the number of assessors and collectors to be largely reduced on the first of January, but it is now proposed—and a bill has been prepared to lay before Congress and passed for the purpose—to consolidate the Internal Revenue Bureau with the Customs Bureau of the Treasury, and place all the collections under one head in the future. The mode of collecting the revenues will not be changed.

THE PRESIDENT'S BUSINESS HOURS.

In order to facilitate the official business of the Executive, and at the same time give visitors an opportunity of calling, the President has arranged to devote two hours each day, from 10 to 12 o'clock, to Senators and members of the House of Representatives; and from noon until two each afternoon, except Tuesdays and Fridays, when Cabinet meetings are held, he will receive by card. His office hours will be from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

General Babcock takes the place of Gen. Porter as Secretary to the President.

NAVIGATION AND SHIPBUILDING INTERESTS

Following up the spirit and suggestions of the President's message there is a strong feeling upon members of Congress to take prompt action in reference to measures to revive and stimulate the shipping interests. The legislation of last Congress, allowing a drawback of duties on all foreign materials entering into the construction of vessels, has had an excellent effect, and it only requires careful and judicious legislative aid to bring the shipping up to its former condition of prosperity. Our shipyards already show signs of prosperity. Both iron and wooden ships are now in demand. Maine shipyards are crowded with workmen constructing wooden vessels, while the shipyards of New York, and especially Philadelphia and Wilmington, contain a large number of iron ships in process of construction.

WOMEN IN THE GOVERNMENT SERVICE.

There are 1,200 female clerks in the U. S. Treasury. Under the rules of the Civil Service females are placed upon an exact equality with males in the competitive examinations and in the amount of salary received. There are about 500 women in charge of postoffices throughout the country, and about 100 women employed in the postal service in Washington and elsewhere. The number of females employed in the service of the government is increasing every year. It is not known that the U. S. Treasury, or any other department of the government has ever lost a dollar by dishonesty on the part of the female clerks

THE ENGLISH LECTURERS.

Froude is lying sick in Brooklyn, N. Y., and McDonald in Washington, with engagements indefinitely postponed. Yates lectured in Washington last week, but failed to make an impression in his favor. Tyndall will commence his course of lectures on "Sight" in this city to-morrow evening. He is deservedly popular wherever he goes.

JUDGE NELSON RESIGNS.

Judge Nelson, of the U S. Supreme Court, has resigned. B. H. Preston, late Solicitor General, will probably be his successor.

WASHINGTON SOCIETY.

This week inaugurates the regular round of parties, balls, receptions and state sociables The winter promises to be even more than usually gay.

THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS AND THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The members of the Diplomatic Corps are speaking in terms of a probation of the foreign policy of the government, as reflected in the President's message. Thornton is, however, somewhat reserved in his remarks. N. H. P.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5, 1872.

The Senate of the United States met on the mornings of the 3d and 4th and adjourned without doing business, mainly to await the reorganization of the committees. Two caucuses of Republican members have been held, at which the "Liberal" members were not present. They are classed with the Opposition, and in the adjustment of the committees will be counted with the Democrats as in the minority.

To-day petitions were presented from Massachusetts, New York and other States, asking the passage of a prohibitory liquor law for the District of Columbia and the Territories; and Mr. Pomeroy introduced a bill for that purpose.

On motion of Senator Morton the President was requested to communicate any facts in his possession relative to the existence of the slave trade on the African coast, and whether Great Britain or other governments have taken any steps for its suppression.

Senator Cameron gave notice that he would call up the French spoliation bill early next week.

Senator Sumner asked to be excused, on account of his health, from serving on any committees.

Senator Morrill, of Vermont, delivered an argument in favor of the bill to provide for the further endowment of agricultural colleges and the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes.

IN THE HOUSE.

Yesterday during a portion of the morning hours there was a debate on the operations of the Board of Public Works in the District of Columbia. It grew out of a motion of Mr. Roosevelt, of New York for the appointment of a special committee to enquire into the expenditure of eight million dollars upon the avenues and streets during the past summer This large sum was provided by the city, mainly on thirty year bonds. But it will require but as much more to complete the improvements contemplated by the Board; and as a large proportion of the improvements have been made around the government buildings and property, the Board proposes to apply to Congress for an appropriation to complete the work. Hence the investigation. The motion was granted.

THE NAVAL BILL

Debate was continued on the bill to authorise the Secretary of the Navy to construct ten steam vessels. This addition to the navy is generally conceded to be necessary. The debate was confined mainly to the question as to whether the vessels should all be constructed in the government navy yards, or a portion of them be built in other ship yards under competition contracts. Debate will be continued.

To-day the House passed a bill for the relief of the sufferers by the Boston fire. it is the same as the bill passed a year ago for the relief of Chicago, excepting that timber is admitted in the list of building materials to be admitted free of duty for one year.

A number of bills were presented and referred, when the debate on the navy bill was resumed and continued up to the time of closing this dispatch. N. H. P.

Letter from the Sucker State.

PRINCETON, ILL., Dec. 2, '72.

MESSRS. J. R DURBORROW & Co.—*Gentlemen:* I have not the least doubt but that some of your readers will be pleased to hear from the invalid especially "Bob." I say invalid because I have been indisposed for some time and am traveling for my health. I will just add here if you have any more readers who think traveling would be beneficial to their health, I would advise them to get sick about two months earlier in the season, unless they are advocates of the freezing cure, in that case I would advise them to start at once.

I left Huntingdon on Friday morning, Nov. 29th, on board the Pacific Express, bound for Pittsburgh. I traveled over the Penn'a. Central without noticing anything worthy of special mention, save a full force of men scattered along the Western Division grading for the third track, in fact they have a fair portion of it completed. One peculiarity about their work was it was being done this Irishmen and mules and as far as I could see, passing along so rapidly, the mule and the Irishman was a success working together. This world is a wonderful invention, isn't it? Who would have dreamed, ten years ago, that we would see an Irishman and a mule going it alone? I noticed in one place the patent sheet iron traugh for watering engines while running at full speed. I speak of this because I know you have hundreds of readers who have not heard about it—It consists simply of a long iron traugh probably 150 or 200 yards long, about 12 inches wide, and 4 inches high, larger immediately in the centre of the track. This is kept full of running water (to keep from freezing) this time of year, and as the locomotive passes over it she telescopes it up. This invention is very simple, dear reader, but I mention it to remind you of how many ways and means the great corporation adopt to economize time. Well, 2:15 P. M. found me in the Smoky City, where I ate a dyspeptic dinner, jumped aboard a good coach on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago railroad for the destination of the latter named place. This road, (considered a good one), your readers are aware, is under the general management of the Penn'a. Central, but as for me I can't say very much good of it in the trip that I had on the night of Nov. 29th. Had I not taken the precaution to provide myself with a good lap robe, in addition to the other ordinary apparel requisite to keep one warm while traveling, I would have been pretty thoroughly chilled by the time I reached Chicago. I was so cold I could not sleep, so towards morning I got out and bought a cherrcoat; you can get good ones out along this road 3 for 5 cts., retail, or one cent a piece wholesale. I bought one wholesale, as I felt poor. With my segar lighted, contrary to my physician's orders, (Doctor, I was cold; you know how it is yourself,") I had to pile three or four cars front into an emigrant car. This car was, well, I didn't count them, but from the noise they kept up I would guess that there were at least 150 babies, with the usual number of parents, grandpas, mas, &c., with them; but let me see, that would make about 1 100 in all; probably I am over-estimating this—guess you had better throw off 100 any way. I amused myself in this car listening to the young ones crying and watching the Germans poking at the fire They had no poker, and as a substitute they used the coupling pin of a car that fortunately, as they thought, happened to be lying near the stove, but the more they poked the colder it got. This is the secret to the cold stoves on this route: they have too many fire builders. I forgot to say, in the night place, that it commenced to snow shortly after I left home and kept it up until I got to Pittsburgh. This storm extended about 75 miles west of Pittsburgh

I arrived in the city of "Parity" at 8:10 A. M., after twenty-four hours on the rail Having had three hours time here I got a "square meal." I saw, what is called by Pennsylvanians, the "burnt district." You do not see many traces of the fire there now. They have been going at the thing with a will, and in a few more months Chicago will boast finer buildings than ever before. The lake presented quite a wintry appearance on Saturday. Dreadful casualties have occurred on the lake and around the harbor on account of the ice. I thought I had seen lots of lumber in my time at Philadelphia, Baltimore and through the forests of Clearfield, but, my dear reader, I saw lumber yards here that would fence up Pennsylvania and put a good shed roof on it with lumber left.

At 10:45 A. M. I took a coach on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad for this place. This road can't be spoken of too highly. As far as my personal observation goes they have the smoothest track, the best and most comfortable cars and the most obliging employees of any road I ever traveled over, and I have had the pleasure of being in seventeen different States of this glorious old Union. The country is delightful. I think, beyond a doubt, it is the prettiest country, from Chicago to Princeton, that ever I saw. The products of this State, your readers are aware, are corn, cattle, hogs and sheep. Just a word about corn. None, except those who travel over the State, can form a conception of the amount of acres of corn the farmers do raise. It is true the statistics of the State tell something, but I don't think they have the right kind of men to make the calculations. I will make you one: If the State is as equally planted in corn as it is along this famous C. B. & Q. R, Illinois raises more corn in one season than Pennsylvania has in the last seventy five years. (Understand I never raised corn, but this is my opinion simply, and I may have overestimated it a little.) To give your country readers an idea of the corn cribs along this road. I will just say that I had the pleasure of looking at one crib just twenty minutes by my watch. This crib was about 6 or 8 feet wide at the base and 10 feet high, and, well, you may figure up the length yourself. I will just add that the average speed on this road is 25 miles an hour.

Now for Princeton, and then I am through for this time. Princeton is the county seat of Bureau county. The town proper is built about one mile south of the C. B & Q. R. The old fogies (for they have some here too) took it into the selves to say, "Mr. C B & Q. R., you shan't run through our peaceful village, you will ruin our property and demoralize our citizens," hence they are compelled to run one mile north, but old prejudices are slowly dying away, and with that the town is silently creeping up to the depot. The citizens claim 5000 inhabitants. They have a fine court house and county prison. By the way their court begins here to-day, and will last five or six weeks That's business isn't it? I mean for the lawyers, not so much for the farmer. There are four hotels, the American House being the principal one. This house is kept by the Munger Bros., and I must say, in justice to them, that they are as accommodating and attentive in every respect, and their employees likewise, as any firm I ever came across, while their table is nowhere excelled. If any of the readers of the JOURNAL travel west I am satisfied that they cannot spend a day or two more comfortably and pleasantly than at the American House. They have two banks and an endless number of stores. Manufactories they have none. Drawing is the artery of life here. They have six churches, one Presbyterian, in which I had the pleasure of hearing a very fine sermon on Sunday morning, two Methodist, one German Lutheran, one Congregationalist and one Baptist. The morality of the town runs pretty high. With shame to old Huntingdon I say that I passed a quieter time in the office of the American House, on yesterday, than ever I passed in any hotel at home.

I was going to touch politics, but I find I won't have time. I will just add that this district is Republican, but they were exactly in the same position that we were in at home. The Republican nominee for Congress was forced on the people by a ring, and the consequence was the Democrat slipped in.

I will now say good-bye, and before this reaches your readers I will be beyond the Mississippi, and in all probability back home, for it is quite cold with six inches of snow on the ground.

Very respectfully,

B. F. I.

P. S.—I will add that I find the pizzotic in every city, town and hamlet that I visit. If my friend A. G. N. sees this I would just remind him that the raging canawl extends quite a distance.

THERE will be an active campaign for temperance this winter.

AFTER twenty seven painful months, the inhabitants of Rheims have seen the Prussian element removed from their borders, and the town again become French.

DEAD bodies of men and boys are found in various parts of the canals of the State, now being drawn of. It is supposed that some of them were foully dealt with as the cause of the death Murder will out.

ON Saturday last a man by the name of Charles Hutchinson, working at a log camp on West Creek, went to Emporium on business drank to excess, laid down on the railroad track, was run over by a passing train and literally torn into fragments.

New Advertisements.

R. BRUCE PETREKIN. | M. B. MASSEY. | M. M. M'NEIL.

PETREKIN, MASSEY & M'NEIL,
Attorney's-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office, No. 300, Hill street. [dec.17-3mos.

FARM FOR RENT.
A first-class limestone Farm for rent, in good repair, about 150 acres cleared, on which are good and convenient buildings, only one half mile from the East Broad Top Railroad now building. Two fine bearing apple orchards thereon of choice fruit, situate in Clay township, Huntingdon county, one-half mile from the borough of Three Springs. Apply soon to
Dec.17,-3t. K. L. GREENE.

CAUTION.
Whereas my wife, Harrie, daughter of Dr. J. A. Shade, has left my bed and board, (and an infant four months old) without provocation, I hereby caution the public not to trust her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting, and all persons are warned not to harbor her. She has gone, and I consider it a good riddance.
C. A. REESE.
Burnt Cabins, Dec. 17, 1872-3t.

NOTICE.
The Directors of the Poor of Huntingdon county hereby give notice, that they have employed Dr. A. B. Brumbaugh, of the borough of Huntingdon, Dr. H. Orlady, of Petersburg, Dr. George M. Thompson, of Mt. Union, Dr. J. P. Wilson, of Barree township, and Dr. Duff, of Jackson township, as physicians for the several townships, and the bills of no other physician's, in those township's, will be recognized.
By order of the Directors,
GEO. W. WHITTAKER, Clerk.
Dec. 11, 1872-3t.

CHEERING INTELLIGENCE.
We feel gratified in being able to announce that our readers can get from the old and popular Philadelphia Clothing House of

ROCKHILL & WILSON

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING

FOR MEN, YOUTHS, AND BOYS,

AT WONDERFUL REDUCTIONS

Every Variety, Size and Assortment.

CUSTOMER DEPARTMENT,

Unequaled in clothing annals, as to superior fabrics and workmanship. Samples and directions for self measurement forwarded by mail, on application to

ROCKHILL & WILSON,
603 and 605 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.
Nov.27,72-2t.

TRUE TIME FOR $1. 50,000 SOLD.
Magnetic Time-Keeper, Compass and Indicator. A perfect GEM for the pocket of every traveler, trader, boy, farmer, and for EVERYBODY desiring a *reliable* time-keeper, and also a superior compass. Usual watch-size, stem-winder, glass crystal, all in a neat OROIDE case. WARRANTED to denote *correct time* and to keep in order—certainly sold—for two years. *Nothing like it!* this perfect triumph of mechanism will be sent in a neat case, prepaid to any address, for only $1:3 for $2. Circulars sent free. Try one. Order from the manufacturers, VERMONT NOVELTY WORKS, Brattleboro, Vt.
dec11-1m.

GREAT OFFERS TO AGENTS
are made by THE SATURDAY EVENING Post and THE LADY'S FRIEND. A beautiful Chromo of the
CHILD PROPHET "SAMUEL,"
worth $5.00, is given with the Paper (subscription price $3.00) or with the Magazine (price $2.50). Do not fail to examine into this offer, it is
A GREAT COMBINATION!!
Address for particulars, samples, &c., *Deacon & Peterson*, 319 *Walnut Street, Philadelphia*. [dec.11-1m.

AGENTS WANTED FOR
BOSTON AND ITS DESTRUCTION.
A full, detailed and graphic account of the origin, progress suffering, losses and incidents of the great conflagration. A rare chance for agents, as every person wants to know the full particulars of this great disaster. Sent by mail, 50 cents.
WILLIAM FLINT.
[dec.11-1m.] Philadelphia, Pa., or Cincinnati, Ohio.

J. FRANKLIN SCHOCK, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Prompt attention given to all legal business. Office 229 Hill street, corner of Court House Square. [dec.4,72

ESTRAY.
Came to the residence of the subscriber living in Brady township, about June last, a Red Steer, with a slit in the right ear, supposed to be about a year and a half old. The owner will prove property, pay the usual charges, and remove him or he will be disposed of as the law directs.
Dec.4,72-3t* AMOS SMOCKER.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE.
In the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, of Huntingdon county, in the matter of the petition of S. B. Chaney and others, for a rule to show cause why the Old Warm Springs Road, in West Huntingdon, should not be closed up and vacated from where the same intersects Moore street, in the said borough to the Southerly line of the farm now owned by the heirs of Hon. George Taylor, deceased, from and after the opening of the streets which are to supply its place.
And now, November 18, 1872, read and prayer granted and rule to show cause awarded, said rule to be published once a week for four successive weeks in one newspaper published in the borough of Huntingdon, agreeably to the Act of Assembly in such case made and provided.
By the Court.
From the Record, December 7, 1872.
Certified by
T. W. MYTON, Clerk.
A true and attested copy of the original.
Attest: AMON HOUCK,
Dec.11,'72-4t. Sheriff.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.
The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, in Springfield township, in the mercantile business, under the firm name of Ramsey & Co., was dissolved by mutual consent on the 29th of November, 1872. The accounts will be settled at the old stand.
J. F. RAMSEY,
M. W. BROWN.
Dec.11,1872-3t*

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
[*Estate of Cyrus Gearhart, dec'd.*]
Letters of administration upon the estate of Cyrus Gearhart, late of Barree Township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them for settlement.
JAMES F. THOMPSON, Adm'r.
Neff's Mills, Dec. 11, 1872.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.
Letters testamentary having been granted to the undersigned, living in the borough of Huntingdon, on the estate of John Glazier, late of said borough, deceased, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement.
JOHN H. GLAZIER,
Dec.11,'72,-6t. Executor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.
The undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Huntingdon county, to hear exceptions and make distribution of the balance in the account of Thomas B. Hyskell, Assignee of B. S. Haughawout, of Warriorsmark township, will attend to that duty, on Saturday the 4th day of January 1873, at 10 o'clock, a. m., at the office of Simpson & Armitage, in Huntingdon, when and where all parties interested may attend if they see proper.
G. B. ARMITAGE,
dec.17,-3t. Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.
The undersigned auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county to distribute the balance on the account of Harris Richardson, Administrator of William Pincher, late of Lincoln township, deceased, will attend to the duties of his appointment on Tuesday, the 7th day of January, 1873, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the office of Simpson & Armitage, in Huntingdon, when and where all persons who have claims on said fund are required to present the same or be debarred from getting any share of said fund. J. R. SIMPSON,
dec11 3t. Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.
Notice is hereby given that the undersigned auditor, appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Huntingdon county, to distribute the proceeds of the Sheriff's sale of the real estate of David Heisel, will attend to the said duty on Friday, the 20th day of December, 1872, at 10 o'clock a. m., at his office in Huntingdon, 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.
WM. A. FLEMING,
dec4-3t. Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.
The undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, to distribute the balance on the partial account of C. R. M'Carthey and Jonathan Miller, Executors of William Cunningham, late of Clay township, deceased, will attend to that duty, on Thursday, the 19th day of December, 1872, at his office in Huntingdon, at one o'clock, p. m., of said day, when and where all persons having claims on said fund are required to present the same or be debarred from coming in upon said fund.
THEO. H. CREMER,
Dec.4,'72-3t. Auditor.

STATEMENT OF SCHOOL ACCOUNT of Jackson township School Fund for year ending June 1, 1872.

DR.	
To amount of school tax	$3293 56
State appropriation	115 20
	$3318 76
CR.	
By amount lifted and paid in order	$3017 71
Treasurer's percentage	45 26
	$3062 97
	255 79

We, the undersigned Auditors of said township certify that the foregoing statement is just and correct.
Witness our hands the 20 day of November, 1872.
J. L. M'ILVAINE, JOHN B. SMITH, JNO. A. WILSON, } Auditors
dec.17-3t]

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR!

Ten years of a public test has proved Dr. Crook's Wine of Tar to have more merit than any similar preparation ever offered to the public. It is rich in the medicinal qualities of Tar, and unequaled for disease of the

THROAT AND LUNGS,

performing the most remarkable cures. It effectually cures all COUGHS and COLDS. It has cured so many cases of

ASTHMA AND BRONCHITIS,

that it has been pronounced a specific for these complaints. For

PAINS IN THE BREAST, SIDE OR BACK, GRAVEL OR KIDNEY DISEASE,

disease of the Urinary Organs, Jaundice, or any Liver Complaint it has no equal.
It is also a superior Tonic, restores the Appetite, strengthens the System, restores the Weak and Debilitated, causes the Food to Digest, removes Dyspepsia and Indigestion, prevents Malarious Fevers, Gives tone to your System.

AND IRON

That Pale, Yellow, Sickly Looking Skin is changed to one of freshness and health. Those

Diseases of the Skin, Pimples, Pustules, Blotches and Eruptions are removed. Scrofula, Scrofulous Diseases of the Eyes, White Swelling, Ulcers, Old Sores

or any kind of Humor rapidly dwindle and disappear under its influence. In fact it will do you more good, and cure you more speedily than any and all other preparations combined. What is it?

IT IS NATURE'S OWN RESTORER!

A soluble oxyd of iron combined with the medicinal properties of Poke Root divested of all disagreeable qualities. It will cure any CHRONIC or LONG STANDING DISEASE whose real or direct cause is

BAD BLOOD, RHEUMATISM, PAINS IN LIMBS OR BONES, CONSTITUTION BROKEN DOWN

by Mercurial or other poisons, are all cured by it. For SYPHILIS, or SYPHITRIAL TAINT, there is nothing equal to it. A trial will prove it. Ask for

DR CROOK'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF POKE ROOT.

S. S. SMITH, Agent.
Dec.17,'72-1y. Huntingdon, Pa.

TO SUFFERING HUMANITY.
TIPPLE'S PILE SPECIFIC.
$5.000 REWARD FOR ANY CASE
of Constipation and Piles that Dr. Tipple's Pile Specific fails to cure. Purely Vegetable, and its use followed by no unpleasant effects. Sold by John Read, Druggist, Huntingdon. Principal Depot and Laboratory, Bellefonte, Pa.
jly3-6m.

New Advertisements.

DON'T
FAIL TO CALL AT
OAK HALL!
THE POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE,
No. 327 Hill St., Opposite National Bank.

B. F. DOUGLAS,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
Has recently returned from Philadelphia with a Complete Stock of the most Fashionable Styles of Fine English and German Cloths, French Doeskin Cassimeres, Meltons, Diagonals, Fancy Cassimere, English and Scotch Suitings, pantings, Overcoatings, Chinchillas, Beavers, Fancy and Plain Vestings, and a general assortment of all such goods as are usually kept in a first-class
TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.
All work made up at short notice, and satisfaction guaranteed. A continuance of the generous patronage extended to him in the past is respectfully solicited. No effort will be spared to please all. We have now ready a large and choice stock of
READY-MADE CLOTHING