The Huntingdon Journal.

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

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

Wednesday Morning, Jan, 29, 1873.

Circulation LARGER than any other Paper in the Juniata Valley.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY COMMITTEE MEETING.

The Republican County Committee will meet in the Court House, at Huntingdon, on FRIDAY, THE 7TH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1873, at 1 o'clock, P. M. Delegates to the next State Convention will be elected, and such other business transacted as may be brought before the Committee. A. TYHURST,
Chm. Rep. Co. Com.

January 27, 1873.

OUR CLUB LIST FOR 1873.

The JOURNAL will be sent, for one year, with any of the periodicals or newspapers named below for the price indicated. This is a splendid opportunity for our readers to secure cheap and substantial literature.

	Sub. Price	With JOURNAL.
Phrenological Journal	3 00	3 75
Appleton's Journal	4 00	5 00
Electic Magazine	5 00	5 50
Galaxy	4 00	5 00
The Aldine	5 00	5 75
American Agriculturist	1 50	3 00
Hearth and Home	3 00	4 25
Frank Leslies Illustrated Newspaper	4 00	5 25
" " Boys & Girls Magazine	1 50	3 00
" " Chimney Corner	4 00	5 25
" " Pleasant Hours	1 50	3 00
Scribner's Monthly	4 00	5 00
Godey's Lady's Book	3 00	4 25
The Atlantic Monthly	4 00	5 00
Our Young Folks	2 00	3 50
North American Review	6 00	7 00
Harper's Magazine	4 00	5 25
" " Weekly	4 00	5 25
" " Bazaar	4 00	5 25
Wood's Household Magazine	1 00	2 60
Lippincott's Magazine	4 00	5 00
New York Weekly Times	2 00	3 10
" " " Tribune	2 00	3 25
Scientific American	3 00	4 50
Old and New	4 00	5 00

Address, enclosing check or draft,
J. R. DURBORROW & Co.,
Huntingdon, Pa.

☞ Hon. Samuel E. Dimmick has been appointed Attorney General by Governor Hartranft.

☞ We will be obliged to reject our friend's communication from Autumway, Ia. It is too much of an advertisement.

☞ Maj. A. Wilson Norris, of Philadelphia, has been appointed Private Secretary to the Governor. Major Norris did effective service in the last campaign, and this acknowledgment of his services is eminently proper.

☞ The Constitutional Convention has fixed upon the first Tuesday, after the first Monday in November, for holding the general election in each year, and the third Friday in February for holding the Spring or Municipal elections. We vote *aye* on this proposition.

☞ Col. M. S. Quay, late of the Beaver *Radical*, has been appointed Secretary of the Commonwealth by Gov. Hartranft.—We are not personally acquainted with Col. Quay, but, if half is true that is said of his qualifications, the Governor has made a very good and popular selection.

☞ The following persons have been elected to the Senate of the United States within the last ten days: Hon. Simon Cameron, Pennsylvania; Hon. John P. Jones, Nevada; Hon. W. B. Machen, Kentucky; Hon. Roscoe Conkling, New York; Hon. Richard T. Oglesby, Illinois; and Hon. Timthy O. Howe, Wisconsin.

☞ The Philadelphia *Press* has made its appearance in a new suit,. One would think, from its "phiz" that it had put on spring attire—it looks so sprightly, but it is too soon for that. The *Press* is a live paper and we rather like its Independence, though we differ from it at times. The salvation of this county depends upon the independent press.

☞ We publish the Inaugural Address delivered by Gov. Hartranft, on taking the oath of office, at Harrisburg, on last Tuesday, on the outside of this issue of our paper. It is a very unassuming, straightforward State paper, covering all the various questions of State policy to which the immediate attention of the Legislature is desired. We commend it to the careful perusal of our readers.

☞ We call the attention of our readers to the prospectus of the New York *Times* published in our advertising columns. The *Times* is one of the ablest of the New York papers, and in harmony with the National administration and, therefore, entitled to the support of Republicans. As a newspaper it has no superior. We club with the Weekly as will be seen by reference to our club list.

☞ We direct attention to a call, advertised in this issue, for a Meeting of the Republican County Committee, on the 7th of February, proximo. The principal business is to select a delegate to the State Convention. We hope the Committee will decide to hold the next County Convention in June. We are confident that great injury results to the Republican cause, in this county, growing out of the extremely short campaigns. Give us more time and the work will be better done.

☞ By far the most difficult problem before Congress is that perplexing Louisiana embroglio. Complications multiply, and it is plainly manifest that Congress is puzzled to know just how to move or whether to move at all in the case. Pinchback is in Washington, and his credentials have been received in Congress and laid on the table for investigation. Various schemes and propositions looking towards a settlement of the difficulty have been proposed in Congress, by different members, each presenting his own views; but none of them seem to cover the ground or fully meet the case. After all, the whole affair is simply a political embroglio, and common sense suggests that they be allowed to fight it out without the intervention of Federal legislation, the President instructing his army officers on the ground to rigidly preserve the peace, even if additional forces should be required to do so.

THE POSTAL TELEGRAPH.

The importance of the Government Telegraph question is before both branches of Congress, and members appear to have become fully impressed with its feasibility. The bill introduced two weeks ago to contract with a company who offer to build lines throughout the country does not meet with favor. The prevailing desire is to place the telegraph wholly under the Government control. In the Senate, on the 20th, and in the House, on the 21st, resolutions were introduced and passed, instructing the proper committees "to inquire into and report as soon as practicable the cost of construction and the present market value of existing telegraph lines now in successful operation within the United States, and the character of the franchises and special privileges connected with them;" and also "the cost of constructing lines of equal capacity."

There is a strong and growing determination in Congress to accomplish the object proposed of placing the telegraph under Government control. The use of the telegraph, it is contended, like the sun and air, should be for the benefit of the masses and not for that of monopolists. For the same reason, it is also argued, that the railroads should be controlled by the Government; and the purpose of Congress and the Administration is ultimately to bring them into this condition and reduce the rates of travel and transportation to the lowest paying tariff. The telegraph will be the first, however, to receive attention, and after its consummation the railroads will receive attention. The Government control of both of those mediums of communication and transportation is only a matter of time. Mr. Orton, the President of the Western Telegraph Union, is using every argument and employing every means in his power to defeat the Government in its purposes in reference to the control of the telegraph; but if we may judge from the comments of independent newspapers, he is only defeating himself and damaging the interests of the company. If the Government cannot purchase the Union and other lines, at a fair valuation, new lines will be built and the fares reduced to about one-fourth of the present rates. Orton will be wise to come to terms immediately, especially as the Government is now disposed to deal liberally in a negotiation and purchase. But if terms cannot be arranged, it is more than probable that an appropriation will be made, before the Congress closes, to build an independent telegraph throughout the country.

SICKLES ON CUBA.

An important dispatch from Minister Sickles to Secretary Fish, dated August 6th, 1872, has just been made public. In it the Minister gives an unreserved expression of his views as to the condition of affairs in Cuba, and the policy of the Spanish Government in reference to that Island. General Sickles says it is believed that all the insurgents captured are shot or garroted; and he estimates that more than 57,000 patriots have already fallen. The Spanish loss, he says, is not reported, but it is not less than 60,000 men since 1869.

Referring to the action of the Spanish Government authorizing the Treasury of Cuba to issue bonds amounting to $60,000,000, bearing 8 per cent. interest, and pledging for the payment of the interest and principal of the loan, the war tax, estimated at $5,000,000 annually, and the surplus derived from all other sources of revenue, General Sickles, after explaining the embarrassing position in which the Government of Spain is placed financially, with reference to Cuba, says:

"It will thus be seen that after four years of war, without quarter, in Cuba, and having exhausted the resources of that rich and productive commonwealth to sustain a civil conflict, Spain is about to appeal to the civilized world to lend money on a pledge of the revenues of the Island to continue a struggle intended to perpetuate the slavery of the greater part of the colonial inhabitants, and compel the unwilling allegiance of a large majority of the sorely oppressed native population."

Gen. Sickles has unreservedly expressed the truth, though he may have departed from the usual conservative course of diplomatic etiquette. The publication of his letter at Madrid will create a sensation among the Government officials from the king downwards.

If the Government at Washington possessed a larger amount of the spirit of General Sickles, the natives would ere this have been in full possession of the Island and its Government. All they ask is recognition as belligerents; but even this is denied them.

THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION.

An important Executive Order has been issued by the President. It forbids Federal officers from holding, at the same time, "offices under the authority of the States and Territories in which they reside, or of municipal corporations under the charter and ordinance of such corporations." Justices of the peace, notaries public and commissioners to take the acknowledgment of deeds, or to administer oaths are accepted; and the appointment of deputy marshal of the United States may be conferred upon sheriffs or deputy sheriffs, and deputy postmasters the emoluments of whose office does not exceed $600 per annum, are also excepted. All other Federal officers holding State, Territorial or Municipal offices, after the 4th of March, 1873, will be considered as having surrendered their Federal commissions, and treated accordingly. The principal reasons given for this order are that "the holding of two such offices, by the same person, is incompatable with a due and faithful discharge of the duties of either office."

The order is timely and judicious. It is impossible for one servant to serve two masters. It is not intended, however, that Federal officers shall be debarred from a full and free expression of their political opinions; or from participating in State or Federal elections, political meetings, &c. The object is rather to remove Federal officers from the influences attending the acceptance of positions under State authority. It is possible that the order is a little too sweeping; if in practice this is found to be the case, a supplementary order can be issued to remedy this defect.

☞ The Congressional Committee of Ways and Means, after mature deliberation, and listening to the views of Secretary Boutwell and a number of prominent bankers, have informed the Secretary of the Treasury that he is at liberty to negotiate the balance of the 5 per cent. loan on the basis of the present loan. As there are a number of English and American firms ready to take the loan, the Secretary will shortly award the entire amount of $300,000,000, probably to one syndicate, by whom $100,000,000 will be immediately placed on the market. Not more than that amount will be placed on the market at any one time.

☞ The United States Senate took the wind out of the sails of the demagogues who control the House of Representatives, the other day. The latter body has repeatedly passed bills looking to the abolition of the franking privilege, but in reality only trying to satisfy the public that the cause of its not being abolished did not lay at its door. The Senate has had enough of this kind of humbuggery. It took up the matter and passed a bill completely abolishing the privilege and forbidding public officers from being reimbursed by the Government. The House will wait several sessions before it passes this bill.

☞ In another column we publish the prospectus of the New York *Tribune*. Under its present management the *Tribune* will endeavor to carry out the objects of its founder. It will not be a partisan organ, but will treat all questions from an independent standpoint. A paper of this character has long been wanted, and we are happy to have so able and energetic a journal as it is to occupy the important position. We will club with the Weekly for the accommodation of any of our subscribers.

Standing Committees of the House.

Ways and Means—Messrs. Mitchell, Myer, Daniel, Bates of Crawford, Bowman, Brown, Cross, Hancock, Young, Kauffman of Lebanon, Levering, Mylin, Vogdes, Wainwright, Josephs, Morris, Noyes, Brockway, Conrad, Lawshe and Welsh.

Judiciary System (General)—Messrs. Mahon, Porter Bates of Crawford, Brown, Bullard, Jones of Potter, Lane, M'Creary, M'Cormick, Mitchell, Mylin, Newmyer, Ramsey, Waldron, Wolf, Brockway, Heiges, Kisner, Orvis, Reynolds and Williams.

Judiciary System (Local)—Messrs. Bullard, Newmyer, Allison, Bates of Crawford, Bowman, Brown, Dartt, Hancock, M'Cormick, Mitchell, Mylin, Ramsey, Smith of Philadelphia, Wolfe, Heiges, Kisner, Lawson, Orvis, Reynolds and Smith of Fayette.

Municipal Corporations—Messrs. Lamon, M'Cullough of Philadelphia, Ash, Ballantine, Bullard, Burkholder, Burns, Newell, Porter, Prizer, Smith of Philadelphia, Strock, Tittermary, Vogdes, Dailey, Darrah, DeLacy, Josephs, Latta and Welsh.

Education—Messrs. Dartt, Henry, Bailey, Cross, Jones of Susquehanna, Kaufman of Schuylkill, M'Cracken, M'Millen, Oliver, Ramsey, Bates of Juniata and Mifflin, Lawshe, Orvis, Reynolds, and Williams.

Vice and Immorality—Messrs. Wainwright, Tittermary, Newell, Oliver, Ramsey, Tshudy, Dailey, Hegeman, and Williams.

Compare Bills—Messrs. Strock, Bailey, Black, Bowman, Schminkey, Waldron DeWitt, M'Cullough of Berks, and Pyle.

Counties and Townships—Messrs. Prizer, Myer, Albright, Bates of Crawford, Jones of Susquehanna, Mitchell, Newell, Sample, Shortt, Waldron, Beach, Brockway, Morris, Smith of Fayette, and Williams.

Railroads—Messrs. Damon, Lane, Allison, Black, Kaufman of Lebanon, Levering, M'Cracken, M'Creary, Newell, Sample, Shortt, Tshudy, Wolfe, DeWitt, Josephs, King, Petriken, Pyle, and Smith of Fayette.

Printing—Missrs. Ramsey, Cross. Mahon, M'Callough of Philada., Schminkey, Brockway, Lawson, and Noyes.

Pensions and Gratuities—Messrs. Wolfe, Bailey, Ballantine, Black, Brunges, Dartt, Hancock, M'Millen, Ramey, Bates of Mifflin, Dailey, Dry, Eagan, Greenawalt and Koons.

Passenger Railways—Messrs. Daniels, Albright, Ash, Ballantine, Burnes, Laman, M'Cullough of Phila., Strock, Tittermary, Vodges, Wilcox, Dailey, Dry, Eagan, Josephs, King, Noyes and Quigley.

Retrenchment and Reform—Messrs. Levering, Dartt, Brunges, Burkholder, Jones of Susquehanna, Kaufman of Schuylkill, Lane, M'Cune, M'Kee, Morford, Nyce, Ramey, Schuler, Young, Baird, Darrah, Dry, Latta, Loucks, Petriken, and Staples.

Estates and Escheats—Messrs. Mitchell, Cross, M'Creary, Mahon, Newmyer, Schminkey, Heiges, Latta and Steckel.

Library—Messrs. Schminkey, Morford and DeWitt,

Federal Relations—Messrs. Brown, Ramsey, Bailey, Jones of Potter, Jones of Susquehanna, Kaufman of Lebanon, M'Cracken, Mylin, Newmyer, Greenawalt, Hegeman, Heiges, Houseman and Kisner.

Agriculture—Messrs. Oliver, Brunges, Dartt, Jones of Susquehanna, M'Cracken, M'Cune, M'Kee, Morford, Shuler, Young, Amerman, Hegeman, Hildebrank, Steckel and Stier.

Corporations—Messrs. Porter, Ballantine, Albright, Hancock, Lamon, Lane, M'Cullough of Philadelphia, Myer, Sample, Smith of Philadelphia, Strock, Tittermary, Tshudy, Waldron, DeLacy, Josephs, King, Lawshe, Noyes, Smith of Fayette and Dailey.

Mines and Mining—Messrs. Brunges, Henry, Allison, Black, Newmyer, Kaufman, of Schuylkill, Morford, Shuler, Wilcox, Egan, Koons, Lawshe and Quigley.

Military—Messrs. Ballantine, Lane, Burkholder, Hancock, Henry, Kaufman of Lebanon, M'Creary, Vogdes, Wilcox, Baird, DeLacy, DeWitt, King and Loucks.

Divorces—Messrs. Smith, of Philadelphia, M'Cormick, Ash, Bailey, Bowman, Jones of Potter, M'Millen, Mahon, Newell, Schminkey, Beach, Conrad, Dailey, Darrah and Greenawalt.

Banks—Messrs. Henry, Wolfe, Prizer, Ash, Daniels, Kaufman of Lebanon, M'Cormick, M'Millen, Myer, Shortt, Wainwright, Beach, Greenawalt, Koons, Staple, Stier and Welsh.

Public Buildings—Messrs. Black, Shuler, and Beach.

Accounts—Messrs. Shortt, Levering, Bullard, Burkholder, Oliver, Ramey, Schminkey, Shuler, Tshudy, Baird, Conrod, Dry, Petriken, and Staples.

Roads, Bridges and Ferries—Messrs. Bowman, Wilcox, Brunges, Burkholder, Henry, M'Creary, M'Cune, Nyce, Shortt, Young, Amerman, Bates of Mifflin, Beach and Morris.

Claims—Messrs. Lane, Ramey, M'Kee, Prizer. Shuler, Tshudy, Wilcox, Bates of Mifflin, Darrah, Koons, Lawson, and Loucks.

Election Districts—Messrs. Hancock, Daniels, Brunges, Burns, Kaufman of Schuylkill, Lamon, Oliver, Shortt, Wainwright, Waldron, Conrad, Hegeman, Houseman, Lawson and Welsh.

Manufactures.—Messrs. Burkholder, Cross, Black, M'Cune, M'Kee, M'Millen, Myer, Nyce, Ramsey, Amerman, Hildebrand, M'Cullough, of Berks, Morris and Stier.

Iron and Coal—Messrs. Morford, Young, Ballantine, Bowman, Burnes, Kaufman, of Lebanon, M'Kee, Prizer, Strock, Amerman, DeLacy, Eagan, Hildebrand, Houseman and Stier.

Bureau of Statistics—Messrs. Kaufman of Schuylkill, Allison, Bailey, Hancock, M'Cracken, M'Creary, McCune, M'Cullough of Philadelphia, Ramey, Sample, Baird, Pyle, Quigley, Staples and Steckel.

Congressional Apportionment—Messrs. M'Cormick, Porter, Allison, Brown, Daniels, Jones of Potter, Mahon, Mylen, Nyce, Porter, Brockway, Lawshe, Noyes and Staples.

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE SENATE.

Constitutional Reform—Messrs. Strang, White, Graham, Cutler, Delamater, Davis, of Berks, M'Clure, Wallace and Dill.

Congressional Appointment—Messrs. Rutan, Graham, Fitch, White, Strang, Wallace, Davis of Berks, Dill and playford.

Federal Relations—Messrs. Waddell, Heilman, Rutan, Albright, and Nagle.

Finonce—Messrs. Graham, Wallace, Rutan, Strang and M'Clure.

Judiciary General—Messrs. Waddell, White, Fitch, Davis of Berks, and Wallace.

Judiciary Local—Messrs. Fitch, Cutler, Delamater, Petrikin and Albright.

Estates and Escheats—Messrs. Cutler, M'Kinley, Fitch, Petriken and Playford.

Divorces—Messrs. Weakley, Heilman, Davis of Philadelphia, Albright and Crawford,

Banks—Messrs. Delamater, Graham, Alexander, M'Sherry and Nagle.

Education—Messrs. Warfel, Crawford, Lemon, White and Chalfant.

Accounts—Messrs. Lemon, Delamater, Weakley, Knight and Chalfant.

Pensions and Gratuties—Messrs. Warfel, Alexandria, Maclay, Albright and M'Sherry.

Corporations—Messrs. Humphreys, Weakley, M'Kinley, Nagle and Collins.

Mines and Mining—Messrs. Albright, Maclay, Heilman, Humphreys, and Collins.

Public Printing—Messrs. Davis of Berks, Humphreys, Weakley, Lemon and Chalfant.

Railroads—Messrs. Davis of Philadelphia, Warfel, Rutan, Randall and Dill.

Retrenchment and Reform—Messrs. Cutler, Waddell, Alexander, Knight and M'Sherry.

Canals and Inland Navigation—Messrs., Davis of Philadelphia, Strang, Humphreys Randall, and Rowland.

Agricultural—Messrs. Maclay, Heilman, Lemon, Knight, and Crawford.

Military Affairs—Messrs. White, Heilman, M'Kinley, M'Sherry, and Playford.

Roads and Bridges—Messrs. Delameter, Humphreys, Maclay, Nagle ahd M'Clure.

Election Districts—Messrs. Humphreys, M'Kinley, Strang, M'Sherry, and Rowland.

Library—Messrs. White, Warfel and Knight.

Vice and Immorality—Messrs. Delameter, Graham, Alexander, M'Sherry, and Petrikin.

Public Buildings—Messrs. Heilman, Lemon and Crawford.

New Counties and County Seats—Messrs. M'Kinley, Strang, Davis of Philadelphia, Randall, and Crawford.

Private Claims and Damages—Messrs. Alexander, Warfel, Rowland, Playford and Collins.

Compare Bills—Messrs. Waddell, Weakley, Rutan and Petrikin.

News and Notes from Washington.

Congressional Proceedings—The Frankin Privilege—Postal Telegraphy—The Five Per Cent. Funding Loan—The San Domingo Speculation—News—Personals, &c.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 24, '73.

THE APPROPRIATIONS.

The appropriations occupy a large portion of the time in Congress. The legislative appropriation bill was considered in the Senate yesterday. An amendment to increase the salaries of certain Government officers in Washington was introduced, debated, and withdrawn. Another to increase the pay of members of Congress to $8,000 was laid on the table. Before it was so disposed of Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, offered an amendment to the amendment, providing that the question of the increase of compensation shall be submitted to the popular vote at the next election for members of Congress, and that unless endorsed by a majority of the people the increase shall not take effect.

In the House the Vienna Exposition appropriation was reduced from $300,000, as fixed by the Senate, to $200,000.

The Naval appropriation bill was under consideration yesterday and to-day in the House.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The House Committee on appropriations have agreed to recommend the following appropriations for government buildings: For the custom house and post office in New York, $1,940,711 91; for that in St. Louis, $1,000,000; Chicago, $2,000,000; to purchase site and commence work on that in Cincinnati, $300,000; for Columbia, S. C., $125,000; for Fall River, Mass., $200,000; for alterations and repairs at Boston, $30,000; for Port Huron, Mich., $100,000; for Omaha, Neb., $71,000; for Knoxville, Tenn., $166,000; for general repairs to the Treasury Department, $35,000.

SENATORIAL NONSENSE.

The House passed the Frankling Privilege bill in which the system was to be abolished excepting in the following cases: the President, each head of a Department, and the clerks of the two branches of Congress should each be supplied with a stamp, and that all mail matter in either department of Congress, should be sent under this stamp, and the amount be charged back to each by the post office authorities.

The Senate made the repeal sweeping by declaring "that no allowanee shall be for postage to any Senator, member or delegate in Congress." This is too sweeping. The proper policy lies between the two propositions. Congress should be allowed to receive and send correspondence pertaining to their official duties free; but they should not be permitted to load the mails with tons of printed matter. Stop that and half a million of dollars will be saved in the Government Printing Office, annually, in the printing of immense editions of official documents. It may be inferred pretty safely that Congress has not the moral courage to pass such a bill as the country requires; self interest is consulted rather than official duty.

POSTAL TELEGRAPHY.

The interest in this subject increases. The promoters of the Hubbard bill, to have new lines built by a corporation, are trying to make every body believe that its provisions are the most acceptable, while a very general opinion prevails that the control should be wholly under the government. Senator Ramsey, Chairman of the Committee that has the matter in charge, says the people are coming up to the command for postal telegraphy, either under the control of a corporation or the government. Which it shall be is still an open question; but that the obstacle in the way of the government control, and the only one that makes it unpopular, is the appropriation of the peoples' money that would be necessary under the last named system.

THE FIVE PER CENT. LOAN.

Secretary Boutwell, with the approval of Congress and the Cabinet, concluded a contract yesterday, with the leading bankers of the world, to fund the remainder of the 5 per cent. bonds, amounting to $300,000,000. The following is the statement furnished by the Department: The parties to the two proposals which have been pending before the Secretary of the Treasury having united, the Secretary has completed a contract for the negotiation of the remaining three hundred million dollars of the five per cent. funding loan with Messrs. Jay Cook & Co., representing N. M. Rothschild & Sons, Jay Cook, McCulloch & Co., and themselves; and with Messrs. Morton, Bliss & Co., and Drexel, Morgan & Co., representing Messrs. Baring Bros. & Co., and J. S. Morgan & Co., Morton, Rose & Co., and themselves.

THE SAN DOMINGO ENTERPRISE.

The Baez contract with the company who have purchased a portion of the Island of San Domingo, binds them "to make every effort, and to take all the necessary steps toward the admission, free of duty, into the United States of America, of all produce and manufactures of the Dominean Republic, that may be forwarded from Samina direct to any of the ports of the United States of America." This is a little more than Uncle Sam will feel disposed to grant just now. Free trade would be a big fortune to those enterprising speculators; but they will require to exercise a little patience before the boon is conferred. It is well enough, however, to ask for free trade, but it would be folly to waste large amounts in an attempt to lobby it through Congress.

THE PROCLAMATION OF THE PRESIDENT.

The President says that his recent Order making it incompatible for federal officers to hold, at the same time, positions under State, Territorial or Municipal authority, is not intended to apply to members of school and educational boards, and directors of public schools. If attempts are made to interfere with federal officers holding any of these positions, he will supplement his proclamation with another order exempting gentlemen holding these positions. Many of the federal officers, especially in the South, are the principal promoters of public schools, and must not be molested.

COULD NOT SWAP OFFICES.

Judge Humphreys, of the District of Columbia Court, and Judge Busteed, of the District Court for Alabama, desired to change places, and sent in their resignations, conditional, on transfer appointments, which they received from the President, but which the Senate would not confirm, as their resignations were conditional and there were, therefore, no vacancies. It was a queer project, and if carried out would have afforded a bad precedent.

HOW NOW? WHO'LL DECIDE?

There are two sets of Senators from Louisiana, in Washington, awaiting recognition. Their credentials are on file in the Senate, and it would seem that a decision by that body must be made in the matter.

Ex-Governor Warmoth is here at the Ebbitt House.

ACTION ON THE GENEVA AWARD.

The Judiciary Committee of the House yesterday morning agreed to report Gen. Butler's bill for the distribution of the Geneva awards. The Committee have agreed to allow Insurance Companies payment for their net losses. Important amendments were also made in other respects, and the bill was sent to the printers with instructions to be ready to-day if possible.

A RE-APPOINTMENT.

To-day the President sent to the Senate the names of J. C. Bancroft Davis to be Assistant Secretary of State.

THE "CONSCIENCE FUND."

Yesterday there was added to the conscience fund at the U. S. Treasury $500 from New York, and a $2,000 bond from Boston, through a Catholic Priest.

THE CREDIT MOBILIER INVESTIGATION.

The Committees are still at work—one to investigate the charges against members of Congress for bribery, and the other to ascertain whether the Mobilier and Rail road combination have not defrauded the Government. Nothing more than some curious revelations of Ames' operations among Senators, members of the House and everybody whom he could induce to buy stock, have been developed. But the investigation will be thorough.

HOW THE PEOPLES' MONEY GOES.

A bill passed the Senate yesterday appropriating $30,000 to pay the expenses of investigations in regard to elections in Kansas, Louisiana and Arkansas.

N. H. P.

New Advertisements.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.
1873
Daily, $10; Semi-Weekly, $3; Weekly, $2; Daily, with Sunday Edition, $12.
A Political, Literary and Miscellaneous Newspaper. A Republican Journal, Devoted to Reform in Municipal, State and General Government.
The New-York Weekly Times a Paper for the Farmer, a Paper for the Mechanic, a Paper for the People. In Clubs of Thirty, $1 Per Annum. Terms for the Weekly Times for 1873: One Copy, One Year, $2. Club Rates: *All to One Post-office Address.*
Five Copies $1 50
Ten Copies 1 25
Twenty Copies 1 10
Thirty Copies 1 00
And One Extra Copy to Each club. *For Every Club of Fifty, One Copy of* the Semi-Weekly TIMES to the getter-up of the club.
☞ When the names of subscribers are required to be written upon each paper of the Club at one Post-office address, ten cents for each copy additional to the above rates.
Special Announcement.—In accordance with our last prospectus, the specially reduced rates for 1872, viz:
Weekly per year $1 00
Semi-Weekly, per year 2 50
will be maintained for all new subscribers, and all old subscribers renewing prior to the 15th day of January, 1873, when the above Club rates will take effect.
The New-York Weekly Times will contain:—Selected Editorials from the Daily Times; General News, Domestic and Foreign; The Proceedings of Congress and the State Legislatures; Full and Interesting Correspondence; Book Review; The Choicest Literary Selections; While its most Prominent Feature will be a *Complete Agricultural Department*, With Original Articles from Practical Farmers; Full Reports of the American Institute Farmers' Club; Complete Weekly Market Reports; Financial, Domestic Produce, Live Stock; Dry Goods and General. *As a Family Paper*, The *Times* will have no superior; it will be free from all appeals to vulgar and impure tastes, and may be safely admitted to every domestic circle. *As a Republican Journal*, The *Times* will be devoted, as in the past, to an intelligent and firm support of the Republican Party. Its course in reference to the Tammany Ring, at a time when all the daily papers in New-York obstructed and discouraged its efforts, attests its sincerity in the cause of Reform. The *Times* stood alone in demanding Reform from 1869 to the close of 1871, and there is no sincere and honest proposal for Reform, in any branch of the Government, which will not be heartily supported by the *Times*. But it will not conspire in assisting ambitious politicians or demagogues to reach power under false pretenses. It will not encourage defection from the Republican Party, which is still the party of progress, security and national prosperity.
It will sustain, with all the force and influence at its command, the principles and policy which have rendered that Party so justly famous in our history. It will advocate those measures by which the honor, the peace, and the prosperity of the nation can be best secured and promoted, and will constantly study the wants of the people rather than the wishes of the politicians.
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[*Estate of MARGARET M'KINSTRY, dec'd.*]
Letters of Administration having been granted to the undersigned, on the estate of Margaret M'Kinstry, late of Shirley township, dec'd., all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.
JAMES S. M'KINSTRY,
Shirleysburg, Jan. 29, '73. [Admr.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.
[*Estate of SARAH PHEASANT, dec'd.*]
Letters testamentary having been granted to the undersigned, on the estate of Sarah Pheasant, late of Union township, dec'd., all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them properly authenticated for settlement.
SAMUEL H. PHEASANT,
Calvin, Jan. 29, 73. [Exr.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.
[*Estate of JOSEPH CORNELIUS, dec'd*]
By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, I will expose to public sale, on the premises,
On FRIDAY, the 21st of February, 1873,
at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, all the interest of the said Joseph Cornelius in the following described tract of land, situate in Cromwell township, Huntingdon county, Pa., bounded by lands of George Sipes, Joshua Booher and Alvah C. Lynn, containing One Hundred Acres, more or less, having thereon erected two two-story log dwelling houses, log barn, and stone stable; also, a good orchard, and spring of good water at the door.
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ALVAH CHILCOAT,
Admr. of Jos. Cornelius, dec'd.
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