The Huntingdon Journal.

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

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

Wednesday Morning, October 15, 1873.

Circulation LARGER than any other Paper in the Juniata Valley.

Can't Stand the Thunder!

State Republican by 30,000!

Philadelphia Gives Mackey 25,000!

HUNTINGDON COUNTY O. K!

Burchinell Elected by from 300 to 500!

THE WHOLE REGULAR TICKET ELECTED.

THE POTATO BUGS SQUELCHED.

WOODS' LITTLE GAME PLAYED.

The election yesterday resulted in a glorious victory in the State. Mackey's majority may be 50,000, judging from the majorities reported. Gordon is 10,000 or 15,000 short in Philadelphia, but may make it up in the western part of the State.

In the county the contest was warm, and above an average vote polled. Burchinell left Huntingdon with a majority of 294, and has continued to gain on Lane's vote of last Fall, in the districts heard from, save in Porter and Cass. Porter did badly, very badly. A majority is reported for McAteer there. Burchinell is undoubtedly elected by from 300 to 500. The balance of the Regular ticket is also elected by small majorities. We will publish the official vote on our next.

IMMENSE INCREASE.—The Pennsylvania railroad company furnishes the following figures of the earnings for the month of August and for the eight months of the year, compared with the earnings in the same time last year: Earnings in August, 1873, $1,996,133.13; same month last year, $1,862,100.45; increase $134,032.70. Earnings from January 1, 1873, to September 1, 1873, $16,252,705.02; same period last year, $14,148,624.32; increase, $2,104,080.70. The same ratio of increase for the remainder of the year will show an increase for 1873 over that of 1872 of more than three millions of dollars. The loan recently so satisfactorily negotiated by the company in England is sufficient to liquidate all the company's current liabilities, leaving entire the large and steadily increasing net revenues to the payment of interest and the usual semi-annual five per cent. dividends, which at present there is no reason to doubt will be continued.

☞ The new building of the Lafayette College, at Easton, erected for the scientific department, is now occupied by the classes, and will be dedicated by appropriate exercises on the 21st, inst. This magnificent structure cost over two hundred thousand dollars, and is the gift of Mr. Ario Pardee, the founder of the scientific department of the college. The dedication will be an interesting event to the friends of the college, and all who are interested in educational matters.

Miscellaneous News Items.

The report of Garibaldi's arrival in Paris is denied.

Sir Samuel Baker and wife have arrived in England.

The railway from Bombay to Madras has been completed.

A large fire in Cincinati, O., destroyed property valued at $50,000.

The internal revenue receipts at Washington on Friday were $328,610.

Mr. Hayes, a Liberal, has been elected to the British Parliament from Bath.

The Union National Bank of St. Louis has decided to go into liquidation.

Count Maurice de Flavigny, the well-known French politician, is dead.

There is some fever prevailing in the camp of the republicans outside Cartagena.

The specie in the Bank of France has increased 2,000,000 francs during the past week.

The Brooklyn Republican City Convention has nominated Charles H. Fellows for Mayor.

M. Thiers, it is said, favors a prolongation of MacMahon's term as President of France.

Brigham Young was re-elected on Wednesday last, President of the Latter-day Saints.

The Emperor of Germany is expected to arrive in Vienna on the 16th, on a "quiet" visit.

In the running at Nashville on Friday the winners were Nellie Grim, Planchette, and Lampi.

M. Gambetta says he feels no anxiety whatever about the permanency of the French republic.

There was one more juror obtained for the trial of Stokes on Friday, and the panel was exhausted.

The rifles seized on the British steam yacht Deerhound have been deposited in the arsenal at Ferroll.

Lowry & McGee's warehouse at Little Rock, Ark., was destroyed by fire on Wednesday. Loss $40,000.

The steam canal-boats on the State canals of New York are now competing for the State prize of $100,000.

Ex-Governor Seymour delivered the inaugural address at the Central New York Fair, Utica, on the 8th inst.

The Liberal Republican State Convention of New York nominated five Democrats and two Republicans.

The report of the Carlist victory near Cirauqui is officially declared to be false. They were defeated and driven back.

A cyclone at Key West and Punta Rossa, Fla., last Friday caused the sea to rise fourteen feet and sweep all before it.

An interesting feature of the proceedings in New York of the Evangelical Alliance was their visit to the city's charitable institutions.

The German Government has consented to allow subpœnas to be served on the witnesses in the Bazaine trial who reside in Alsace and Lorraine.

An explanatory note relative to the recent visit of King Victor Emmanuel to Berlin is expected from the Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs in a day or two.

There were forty-two deaths from yellow fever in Memphis on Wednesday and eleven in Shreveport. In the former city there are still 600 cases under treatment.

The third trial of Edwin S. Stokes on the charge of murdering Colonel Fisk was begun on Wednesday. No jury was empanelled and an adjournment was taken until Thursday.

The J. T. Irvin who, in prison in San Francisco, claimed to be able to make important revelations concerning the murder of Mr. Nathan, in New York, has been taken to that city.

The State Temperance Convention at Utica decided not to vote for a man who should become a candidate for the Assembly who would not pledge himself to vote for a prohibitory law.

The Spanish republican force now beseiging Cartegena kept up a brisk cannonade last week. Many deserters from the ranks of the intransigentes came to the republican camp.

The Council of Geneva has sent to the Federal Council of Switzerland, complaining of annoyance through Bishop Mermillod's intrigues, and praying that the French Government be requested to put a stop to them.

The citizens of Poughkeepsie, having refused certain appropriations asked by the City Government, the Common Council has passed resolutions dismissing the police force, shutting off the street lights, and stopping all public works.

One hundred of the Republican members of the French Assembly have met, adopted an electoral scheme, and appointed a committee from the three groups of the Left to draw up an official declaration in the name of the Republican party. M. Thiers and M. Gambetta support the action of the meeting.

The balances in the United States Treasury at the close of business on Friday were as follows: Currency, $3,632,312; special deposits of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $11,325,000; coin, $79,819,898, including coin certificates, $30,948,400; outstanding legal tenders, $359,190,488.

Tennessee.

No Abatement of the Tennessee Yellow Fever—Great Destitution Among the Poor.

MEMPHIS, TENN., Oct. 14, 1873.—There is no apparent abatement of the yellow fever here, but the disease is evidently on the increase. The demand for nurses is yet greater than the supply, and Mobile and New Orleans are being drawn upon and are supplying additional details. The disease is not confined to any particular locality, although the original seat of the plague is "Happy Hollow." It is carefully avoided and his being thoroughly overhauled and disinfected by the board of health. The Howard citizens, Relief, Odd Fellows, Masons, the German and all other relief associations, are actively engaged in the work of administering to the sick and providing for the distressed, the chief difficulty being to provide temporary homes for the great number of helpless children made orphans by the terrible ravages of the fever. As yet, all have been provided for to a limited extent, but as each day increases the number, our means at hand are necessarily diminished, and what the result will be in another week is beyond present calculation. The Masons of Memphis are in financial distress on account of the heavy expenses they have incurred, having buried twenty of their number, and having now on hand fifty-two cases.

The Waltham Infirmary, under the management of the Howard Association, with Dr. L. P. Blackburn in charge is doing good work. Mrs. General W. J. Smith and Messrs C. Canning Smith and James B. Lawrence are among the new cases reported to-day. Large gangs of laborers were on the streets to-day with brooms and shovels, and as far as they progressed the pavement looks as clean as a new pin, but smells greatly of disinfectants. The fever rages with unbated malignity, and no hopes are entertained of its early disappearance. Many citizens left yesterday. The total of contributions received by the Howard Association to-day amounts to $488.

The daily expenses of this Association are $1,000 and this amount is being hourly increased by extended operations in behalf of the suffering people. There is great destitution among the poor and all kinds of contributions prove most acceptable. Every effort is being made to thoroughly disinfect the city.

The President of the Howard Association to-day issued the following. We return heartfelt thanks to our sister cities and towns for the courteous aid extended to us in the hour of sadness and death.

From Boston to San Francisco and from Lansing to New Orleans—from almost every hamlet in the land, even from far off England has come such evidences of sympathy as to make our hearts overflow with gratitude, binding us as it does to them with the dearest ties.

The fever still continues its march among us, increasing day by day, taking rich and poor. God only knows where it will end. Our receipts for the present are ample to meet our wants and we fell assured that all the aid we need will be forthcoming.

There have been three hundred applications to the St. Peter's Orphan Asylum, by orphans made so by the ravages of the fever. The sextons provided for as many as they were able, but were forced to turn many away unprovided for.

The following touching appeal will appear in the papers of this city to-morrow:

"*To Knights Templar of the United states:* In this our dire extremity, any relief you can contribute will be thankfully received.

[Signed] J. M. PETTIGREW,
E. C. *pro tem*, Cyrene Commandery.
GEO. MELLISH,
G. C., State of Tennessee."

MR. EDITOR:—My attention has just been called to an editorial in your issue of September 17th, in which you refer to the movement to secure a more full acknowledgment of God and the Christian religion in our national Constitution, and express your decided disapproval of the measure, and give a series of resolutions adopted by the Centre Baptist Association expressing their opposition to it.

Those engaged in this measure you are pleased to style "a few crack-brained fanatics." This sounds like language we were once accustomed to hear from those south of "Mason and Dixon," when they attempted to crush the rising spirit of liberty and equal rights in our land, and you it may be, were counted in with the "few crack-brained fanatics" of that day. But you know that didn't answer our arguments, or drive us to the wall, for in the face of this opposition and reproach, our cause grew, and ultimately asserted its power in the overthrow of the enemy. And be assured the men who are engaged in this measure will be neither frightened nor overpowered by such epithets.

Now, who are some of those men of whom you speak so, and who are advocating a cause which, you say, "is opposed by all sensible men."

Among the leaders and friends are such men as Chief Justice Strong, Hon. Felix R. Brunot, Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, D. D., Professor Taylor Lewis, LL. D., Rev. Jonathan Edwards, D. D., Rev. T. L. Cuyler, D. D., Rev. J. H. McIlvaine, D. D. Rev. A. D. Mayo, D. D. These are a few of your "crack-brained fanatics," and I could give you scores of names equal in position and influence, and intellectual and moral power. No, sir, this cause numbers among its advocates many men of the clearest minds and highest culture, and men who are eminently devoted to their country and the best interests of their fellow-men. They are men who know whereof they affirm, and are bold enough to assert what they believe. They have counted the cost; they know that they have entered the lists for a powerful conflict with the hosts of darkness, but they have all confidence in the truth, and in Him "whose they are, and whom they serve."

The National Association, which was organized for the purpose of advancing this reform, has been in existence about ten years. It has held its yearly meetings in our largest cities, New York, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, and Pittsburgh. It has been attended by leading men and delegates from a large majority of the States, and by men of every political and religious faith, and another convention is called to meet in Pittsburg in the month of January. They are in earnest, and will urge on this reform with all the power they can command.

Now, what do these men propose to accomplish? What is their object? Is it the union of State and Church, such as is seen in Great Britain and other parts of Europe, with the design of securing for the Church the control and patronage of civil government? Yes! say the opponents of the cause, this, in a word, is their design; they are seeking to bring about a union of Church and State. This, I doubt not, is your view of the matter, and this is what you say, or wish to say is "opposed by all sensible men." This cry was raised by the enemies of Christianity who wish to have it rooted out of our country, and at least some Christians have come to believe it. But let me assure you that nothing could be further from the desire and purpose of the advocates of this cause, and were such an attempt made it would find no more earnest and persistent opponents than they would be. And this is not a necessary consequence of what they desire. Were the objects of this Association fully accomplished it would still be true in the fullest sense in which the Saviour intended his words to be understood: "Thy kingdom is not of this world.

In another communication, with your permission, I will endeavor to show briefly the design of this measure.

Let me say, Mr. Editor, if I had seen this in an infidel sheet I would have paid no attention to it, but I have always regarded your paper as taking high grounds in favor of religion, for a secular paper, and I am pained to see you in this, taking sides with the enemy.

JUNIATA TOWNSHIP, September 12, 1873.—ED. JOURNAL.—*Dear Sir*:—I promised, in a previous letter, that I would write again when I would get to Kansas, but, for certain reasons deferred it till after I arrived home. I, with my daughters, left the beautiful city of Omaha on the 12th of August, at 3 o'clock, p. m., on the Kansas City, St. Joseph and Council Bluff Railroad, bound for Ft. Scott, in the State of Kansas, a distance of 298 miles, where we arrived on the 13th, and at which place I met my brother, who I had not seen for twenty years, and on account of our long absence from each other we did not recognize each other for some time. After having a little friendly chat we started for my brother's home, a distance of eleven miles west from Fort Scott. I found a healthy, large family, thirteen in number. In passing from Omaha to Fort Scott, we were transferred from Omaha to Council Bluffs, Iowa, then down the north-east side of the Missouri River to Kansas City, leaving a beautiful valley of the richest soil between them. Kansas City is noted for its being built on the top of a bluff, and is quite a business place.

Now as to the State of Kansas. I expected to see it without stone, and uniformity of soil like most of the Western States, but in this I was mistaken. The people there call it "spotted," and I think it a name well applied. It is spotted in various ways. I have traveled considerably in the southeastern portion of the State, and would frequently see stone fences and stone houses, and flat rocks, level with the surface of the ground, that would cover acres, this you will generally see on up or rolling lands. On the low and flat lands, especially that portion lying by the creeks, is of a deep, rich soil, and produces well, whilst the up-land is unproductive. The water is also different in quality; some hard, some soft, and some sulphury. Here fruit trees appear to grow rapidly, especially that of the peach, but there are no peaches this season. The settlers of this (Bourbon county) are principally Pennsylvanians, and quite a number of them are from Huntingdon county. Fort Scott is about the size of Huntingdon. It derives its name from General Scott, who had a fight there at the time of the Mexican war.

On the 3d of September we took the train at Fort Scott, on the Missouri River, Fort Scott and Gulf Railroad, homeward bound, ninety-eight miles to Kansas City, at which point we changed cars, and took the Vandalia route to St. Louis, a distance of two hundred and seventy-five miles, at which point we were transferred through the city and across the great Mississippi River to the Panhandle route, thence to Indianapolis, a distance of two hundred and thirty-eight miles, and from that point to Columbus, a distance of two hundred and sixty miles, and from that point to Pittsburgh, a distance of one hundred and ninety-three miles, and from that point to Huntingdon, a distance of one hundred and sixty miles, making a total distance of about one thousand two hundred and twenty-four miles from Fort Scott to Huntingdon.

In leaving Kansas City we passed through the central portion of the State of Missouri, from west to east. This State abounds with timber of the white oak, poplar, and black walnut kind, and the land, when cleared, produces corn, tobacco, and hemp in abundance, and recently large quantities of minerals of various kinds have been discovered.

The city of St. Louis is situated on the western banks of the great Mississippi River, and is the largest city in the West. There we see an enormous railroad bridge across the Mississippi River, built at the enormous expense of three millions of dollars, and which is rapidly approaching completion, and when finished will put an end to that long and troublesome way of transferring passengers across the Mississippi River by ferry-boats. We then pass through the eastern portion of Illinois and Indiana *via* Indianapolis, the capital of Indiana, and also through Ohio by Columbus, which is the capital of Ohio, and from that point over the valleys and under the mountains to Pittsburg, and there changed cars for Huntingdon, at which place we arrived on Friday, September 5th, at 7 o'clock, P. M., from where we started over two months ago, having traveled over eight States.

It appears to me that there are two extremes in the West—wet and dry weather. When it does rain it rains for months at a time, and when dry it would be dry for months together.

I was informed in Nebraska that there was a time, some years ago, that it did not rain for the space of eighteen months. And so with regard to cold and heat.

While I was in Kansas, in the month of August, I thought it was fearful hot, the thermometer was up to one hundred and fifteen to one hundred and twenty degrees in the shade. It has been very dry in the West this season. The corn crops had a good appearance in the early part of the season, but when the draught came it dried everything up before it matured. The wheat crops were spotted and considered not very good. Fruit generally scarce.

Now, as I have seen the West, I have a great anxiety for all the readers of this letter to take a visit to the great, and almost boundless region, to see the beautiful country that Providence has yet in reservation for His people whilst living on this earth. I feel confident that any person taking a trip to see the Great West will not regret the time and cost. It cost me, with my daughters, the net little sum of $440, but I do not, in the least, regret it.

A. B. SHENEFELT.

I SHALL ever consider SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR as the preserver of the life of my little son, who is now in blooming health.
MRS. ELLEN MEACHAM,
Chattahoochee, Fla.

Special Notices.

CENTAUR LINIMENT.

There is no pain, which the Centaur Liniments will not relieve, no swelling they will not subdue, and no lameness which they will not cure. This is strong language, but it is true. They have produced more cures of rheumatism, neuralgia, lock-jaw, palsy, sprains, swelling, caked breasts, scalds, burns, salt-rheum, ear-ache, &c., upon the human frame, and of strains, spavin, galls, &c., upon the animals in one year than have all other pretended remedies since the world began. They are counter-irritant, all healing pain relievers. Cripples throw away their crutches, the lame walk, poisonous bites are rendered harmless and the wounded are healed without a scar. The recipe is published around each bottle. They sell as no article ever before sold, and they sell because they do just what they pretend to do. Those who now suffer from rhumatism, pain or swelling deserve to suffer if they will not use Centaur Liniment, white wrapper. More than 1000 certificates of remarkable cures, including frozen limbs, chronic rheumatism, gout, running tumors, &c., have been received. We will send a circular containing certificates, the recipe &c., gratis, to any one requesting it. One bottle of the yellow wrapper Centaur Liniment is worth one hundred dollars for spavined or sweenied horses and mules, or for screw-worm in sheep. Stock-owners—these liniments are worth your attention. No family should be without them. "White wrapper for family use;" Yellow wrapper for animals. Sold by all Druggists. 50 cents per bottle; large bottles, $1.00. J. B. ROSE & Co., 55 Broadway, New York.

CASTORIA is more than a substitute for Castor Oil. It is the only *safe* article in existence which is certain to assimilate the food, regulate the bowels, cure wind-colic and produce natural sleep. It contains neither minerals morphine or alcohol, and is pleasant to take. Children need not cry and mothers may rest.

For sale by JOHN READ & SONS.
Oct.15,1873-1y.

CHILDREN OFTEN LOOK PALE

and Sick from no other cause than having worms in the stomach. BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS will destroy Worms without injury to the child, being perfectly WHITE, and free from all coloring or other injurious ingredients usually used in worm preparations.
CURTIS & BROWN, Proprietors,
No. 215 Fulton Street, New York.
Sold by Druggists and Chemists, and dealers in Medicines at 25 cents a box.
Sold by JOHN READ & SONS.
July16,1873-1y.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

It is over thirty years since this celebrated remedy was introduced to the American Public. During this time it has performed hundreds and thousands of the most astonishing cures, and its reputation and sale have now reached a point that far surpasses any remedy of the present past age. It has required this great reputation not by a system of puffing, but by the actual merit of the article itself. If you are afflicted with any of the diseases for which it is recommended, as Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Nervous Debility, or disorder of the Digestive Organs, it will not fail to sustain its reputation in your case. It is not an alcoholic drink, but a pure Medicinal Bitter that will do you good. For sale by all Druggists. Be sure you get "Hoofland's German Bitters." Johnston, Holloway & Co., Proprietors, 602 Arch St., Philadelphia.
Sold by JOHN READ & SONS.
July16,1873eow7m.

THE HOUSEHOLD PANACEA AND FAMILY LINIMENT

is the best remedy in the world for the following complaints, viz.: Cramps in the Limbs and Stomach, Pain in the Stomach, Bowels or Side, Rheumatism in all its forms, Bilious Colic, Neuralgia, Cholera, Dysentery, Colds, Fresh Wounds, Burns, Sore Throat, Spinal Complaints, Sprains and Bruises, Chills and Fever. For internal and external use.

Its operation is not only to relieve the patient, but entirely removes the cause of the complaint. It penetrates and pervades the whole system, restoring healthy action to all its parts, and quickening the blood.

The Household Panacea is purely Vegetable and All Healing.

Prepared by CURTIS & BROWN,
No. 215 Fulton Street, New York.
For sale by JOHN READ & SONS.
July16,1873-1y.

THIRTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE

of an old Nurse. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is the prescription of one of the best Female Physicians and Nurses in the United States and has been used for thirty years with never failing safety and success by millions of mothers and children, from the feeble infant of one week old to the adult. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, and gives rest, health and comfort to mother and child. We believe it to be the Best and Surest Remedy in the World in all cases of Dysentery and Diarrhœa in Children, whether it arises from Teething or any other cause. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None Genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS is on the outside wrapper. Sold by all Medicine Dealers.
July16,1873-1y.

AUGUST FLOWER.

The most miserable beings in the world are those suffering from Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint. More than seventy-five per cent. of the people in the United States are afflicted with these two diseases and their effects, such as sour stomach, sick headache, habitual costiveness, impure blood, heartburn, waterbrash, gnawing and sinking pains at the pit of the stomach, yellow or coated tongue and disagreeable taste in the mouth, coming up of the food after eating, low spirits, &c. Go to the Drug Store of John Read & Sons, Huntingdon, and get a 75 cent bottle, or a sample bottle free of charge. Try it.
Aug.20,1873-1y.

New To-Day.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.
[*Estate of JOHN MORGAN, deceased.*]
The undersigned appointed Auditor, by the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, to distribute the fund in the hands of Samuel Gilliland, Administrator of the estate of John Morgan, late of Shirley township, in said county, deceased, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office, No. 300½ Penn street, Huntingdon, Pa., on Thursday, November 6, 1873, at one o'clock, p. m., when and where all persons interested are required to present their claims or be debarred from coming in for a share of the fund.
K. ALLEN LOVELL,
Oct.15,1873-3t. Auditor.

A GRIST MILL AND FARM AT PRIVATE SALE.
The undersigned will sell his Farm and Grist Mill, located in Union township, about four miles from Mapleton, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, at Private Sale. The farm contains about 120 acres of which about 50 acres are cleared and the balance well timbered, having thereon erected a Grist Mill with two run of burs, doing an excellent of business, a two story Log House and a good Log Barn. There is a well of excellent water at the door. Apply to
J. D. QUARRY,
Mapleton, Huntingdon county, Pa.
Oct.15,1873-3mos.

GOODS FOR THE MILLION AT THE WEST HUNTINGDON BAZAR,
Corner of Ninth and Washington Streets.
This establishment has just received a large and varied assortment of seasonable goods, consisting in part of

DRY GOODS,
DRESS GOODS,
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
NOTIONS OF ALL KINDS,
GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS, CAPS, HOSIERY,

and all articles usually found in a first-class store.
The public are respectfully invited to call and examine goods and prices.
Don't forget the place, corner Ninth and Washington streets, West Huntingdon, Pa.
G. W. JOHNSON & CO.
Oct.15,1873.

SPECIAL EXAMINATIONS.
Special Examinations of Teachers will be held at Three Springs, Saturday, October 25, 1873, and in the Court House, at Huntingdon, Saturday, November 1, 1873, commencing at 9 o'clock, a. m. Applicants who bring a written request from Directors, as required by law, will be examined at either of the above places.
R. M. M'NEAL, Co. Supt.
Three Springs, Oct. 15, 1873.

TRIAL LIST FOR NOV. TERM '73.

FIRST WEEK.

James Bricker's Admrs	vs. Charles Sharrer.
L. A. Lyon for use	vs. Peter Livingston.
Jas. Port now for use	vs. Andrew S. Harrison.
A. L. Guss	vs. H. S. Wharton.
Lowell Shumway, surviving partner of W. A. & L. Shumway	vs. James Dunn.
D. L. Goodman & Bro. for use	vs. Isaac Wolverton et al.

SECOND WEEK.

Michael J. Martin	vs. E. B. T. R. R. & C. Co
James Harper	vs. Same
John B. Shenefelt	vs. David Johns et al
W. P. Stryker for use	vs. Geo. Hutchison et al
W. Kustenbauter	vs. Thos. S. McClain
John Ross, Admr. &c.	vs. John Evans
H. E. Shafer	vs. John Dougherty.
John A. Nash	vs. Adam Hecter
Thos. S. McCahan	vs. Daniel Frazier
J. Dell and wife for use	vs. Catharine Houpt
W. B. Gilliland	vs. John Snyder
Benjamin Neff for use	vs. C. Harnish and George Walheater

T. W. MYTON,
Oct.15,1873. Prothonotary.

PROCLAMATION—Whereas, by a precept to me directed, dated at Huntingdon, the 30th day of Sept. A. D., 1873, under the hands and seal of the Hon. John Dean, President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, Oyer and Terminer, and general jail delivery of the 24th Judicial District of Pennsylvania, composed of Huntingdon, Blair and Cambria counties; and the Hons. Anthony J. Benver and David Clarkson, his associates, Judges of the county of Huntingdon, justices assigned, appointed to hear, try and determine all and every indictment made or taken for or concerning all crimes, which by the laws of the State are made capital, or felonies of death and other offences, crimes and misdemeanors, which have been or shall hereafter be committed or perpetrated, for crimes aforesaid—I am commanded to make public proclamation throughout my whole bailiwick, that a Court of Oyer and Terminer, of Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions will be held at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon, on the second Monday (and 13th day) of November 1873, and those who will prosecute the said prisoners, be then and there to prosecute them as it shall be just, and that all Justices of the Peace, Coroner and Constables within said county, be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock, a. m., of said day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations and remembrances, to do those things which to their offices respectively appertain.
Dated at Huntingdon, the 15th day of Oct., in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three and the 97th year of American Independence.
AMON HOUCK, SHERIFF.

PROCLAMATION—Whereas, by a precept to me directed by the Judges of the Common Pleas of the county of Huntingdon, bearing test the 30th day of Sept., A. D., 1873, I am commanded to make public proclamation throughout my whole bailiwick, that a Court of Common Pleas will be held at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon, on the 3d Monday, (and 17th day) of November, A. D., 1873, for the trial of all issues in said Court which remain undetermined before the said Judges, when and where all jurors, witnesses, and suitors, in the trials of all issues are required.
Dated at Huntingdon, the 15th day of Oct., in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three and the 97th year of American Independence.
AMON HOUCK, SHERIFF.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, to all persons interested, that the following named persons have settled their accounts in the Register's Office, at Huntingdon, and that the said accounts will be presented for confirmation and allowance, at an Orphans' Court, to be held at Huntingdon, in and for the county of Huntingdon, on Wednesday, the 12th day of November, next, (1873,) to wit:

1. Inventory of the personal property, taken by Rachel M'Call, as widow of James M'Call, deceased.
2. Inventory of the property of George Hatfield, deceased, as taken by his widow Jane Hatfield.
3. Inventory of the personal property of John H. Sloan, deceased, as taken by his widow Rachel Sloan.

W. E. LIGHTNER,
REGISTER'S OFFICE, } Register.
Huntingdon, Oct. 15, '73.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons interested that the following Inventories of the goods and chattels set apart to widows, under the provisions of the Act of 14th of April, a. d., 1851, have been filed in the office of the Clerk of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, and will be presented for "approval by the Court," on Wednesday, November 12, 1873:

1. Second and final Administration account of Robert M'Cormick, Administrator of Samuel F. Walker, late of Dublin township, deceased, and account for distribution.
2. Final account of H. G. Fisher, guardian of William Swoope, minor child of Caleb Swoope, deceased.
3. Guardianship account of Rev. Theobald Fouse, Guardian of Mary Agnes, Jane, and Benjamin Fouse, minor children of Benjamin Fouse, deceased.
4. Administration account of S. P. M'Divitt, Administrator of James Moore, late of the borough of Alexandria, deceased.
5. Guardianship account of Joshua Greenland, guardian of Rosetta Pheasant, deceased, and Letitia Pheasant, now intermarried with A. P. W. Johnston.
6. Account of Georgs' M. Cresswell, Executor of the last Will and testament of Jacob Stahley, sr., late of West township, deceased.
7. Second partial account of Solomon Weaver and David Weaver, Administrators of Leonard Weaver, late of Hopewell township, deceased.

W. E. LIGHTNER,
Clerk of Orphans' Court.
Orphans' Court Office, }
Oct. 15, 1873. }

I. E. WALRAVEN.
IMPORTER OF
UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
LACE CURTAINS,
AND
INTERIOR DECORATIONS,
For Dwelling Houses, Churches, and Hotels, Railway and Steamship Supplies.
No. 719 Chestnut Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
Oct.8,1873-3mos.

New To-Day.

LUMBER AUCTION SALE.
About 35,000 feet No. 1, Hemlock Lumber, will be sold on the Fair Grounds, at Huntingdon, on Tuesday, October 21, 1873, at 2 o'clock, p. m., in lots to suit purchasers.
Terms made known at sale.
WM. KING, Auctioneer.
J. ATLEE WHITE,
Chairman Committee of Arrangements.
Oct.15,1873.

PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE.
[*Estate of NANCY W. ROBINSON, dec'd.*]
By virtue of the authority vested in me as Executor of the last will and testament of Nancy W. Robinson, late of West township, deceased, I will expose to sale, on the premises, on

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1873,

at one o'clock, p. m., all that certain LOT OF GROUND situate in West township, county aforesaid, bounded as follows, to wit: On the north by lands of Robert Moore, on the east by lands of Wm. Moore, and on the south and west by the public road leading from Mooresville to Lightner's Mill, and containing ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTEEN (113) PERCHES, more or less, having thereon erected a DOUBLE FRAME DWELLING HOUSE, with a well of good water at the door, a wood and wash house and FRAME STABLE. This property is located within a few rods of the village of Mooresville, and is in a very desirable neighborhood. There is a choice lot of fruit trees, grape vines, &c., on this lot, and, for a person wishing a comfortable home in an intelligent and healthy part of the county, no better location than this could be desired.
TERMS OF SALE.—Ten dollars of the purchase money to be paid as soon as the property is knocked down, one-half the balance thereof on delivery of deed, and the remaining half in one year thereafter, with interest, to be secured by the judgment note of the purchaser.
JAMES F. THOMPSON,
Executor of Nancy Robison.
Oct.15,1873-ts.

New To-Day.

Convention between the United States of America and Denmark. Naturalization. Concluded July 20, 1872; Ratifications exchanged March 14, 1773; Proclaimed April 15, 1873.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas a Convention between the United States of America and His Majesty the King of Denmark, relative to the naturalization of citizens and subjects of the two countries, was concluded and signed at Copenhagen by their respective plenipotentiaries on the twentieth day of July, 1872, the original of which convention, is as follows:

The United States of America and His Majesty the King of Denmark: being desirous to regulate the citizenship of the citizens of the United States of America who have emigrated, or who may emigrate, from the United States of America to the Kingdom of Denmark; and of Danish subjects who have emigrated, or who may emigrate, from the Kingdom of Denmark to the United States of America, have resolved to conclude a convention for that purpose, and have named as their plenipotentiaries: that is to say, the President of the United States of America: Michael J. Cramer, minister resident of the United States of America at Copenhagen; and His Majesty the King of Denmark: Otto Ditler Baryn Rosenorn-Lehn, commander of Danebrog and Danneborgsmand chamberlain, His Majesty's minister for foreign affairs, &c.

Who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found to be in good due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following articles, to wit:

1. Citizens of the United States of America who have become, and are, naturalized, according to law, within the Kingdom of Denmark as Danish subjects, shall be held by the United States of America to be in all respects and for all purposes Danish subjects, and shall be treated as such by the United States of America.

In like manner, Danish subjects who have become, or shall become, and are, naturalized, within the United States of America as citizens thereof, shall be held by the Kingdom of Denmark to be in all respects and for all purposes as citizens of the United States, and shall be treated as such by the Kingdom of Denmark.

2. If any such citizen of the United States, as aforesaid, naturalized within the Kingdom of Denmark as a Danish subject, should renew his residence in the United States, the United States government may, on his application, readmit him to the character and privileges of a citizen of the United States, and the Danish government shall not, in that case, claim him as a Danish subject on account of his former naturalization.

In like manner, if any such Danish subject, as aforesaid, naturalized within the United States as a citizen thereof, should renew his residence within the Kingdom of Denmark, His Majesty's government may, on his application, readmit him to the character and privileges of a Danish subject, and the United States government shall not, in that case, claim him as a citizen of the United States on account of his former naturalization.

3. If, however, a citizen of the United States, naturalized in Denmark shall renew his residence in the former country without the intent to return to that in which he was naturalized, he shall be held to have renounced his naturalization.

The intent not to return may be held to exist when a person naturalized in the one country shall reside more than two years in that other country.

4. The present convention shall go into effect immediately on and after the exchange of the ratifications, and shall continue in force for ten years. If neither party shall have given to the other six months' previous notice of its intention then to terminate the same, it shall further remain in force until the end of twelve months after either of the contracting parties shall have given notice to the other of such intention.

5. The present convention shall be ratified by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and by His Majesty the King of Denmark, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Copenhagen as soon as may be, within eight months from the date hereof.

In witness whereof the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto their respective seals.

Done at Copenhagen, the twentieth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.

MICHAEL J. CRAMER. [SEAL.]
O. D. ROLENORN-LEHN. [SEAL.]

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States of America, have caused the said convention to be made public, to the end that the same, and every clause and article thereof, may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this fifteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand [SEAL] eight hundred and seventy-three, and of the Independence of the United States the ninety-seventh.

U. S. GRANT.

By the President:
HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLE.

To the Treaty of 8th of May, 1871, between the United States and Her Britannic Majesty. Relating to the Sessions of the Commissioners under the Twelfth Article of said Treaty. Concluded January 18th, 1873; Ratified February 28th, 1873; Ratifications exchanged April 10th, 1873; Proclaimed April 15th, 1873.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS an additional article to the treaty between Her Britannic Majesty of the 8th of May, 1872, relating to the sessions of the commissioners provided for by the twelfth article of the said treaty, was concluded and signed at Washington by their respective plenipotentiaries on the 18th day of January, 1873, the original of which additional article is word for word as follows:

Additional Article to the Treaty between the United States and Her Britanic Majesty of the 8th of May, 1871.

Whereas, pursuant to the XIIth article of the treaty between the United States and Her Britannic Majesty of the 8th of May, 1871; it was stipulated that the commissioners therein provided for should meet at Washington; but whereas it has been found inconvenient in the summer season to hold those meetings in the city of Washington: In order to avoid such inconvenience, the President of the United States has invested Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State, with full power, and Her Britanic Majesty has invested the Right Honorable Sir Edward Thornton, one of Her Majesty's most honorable Privy Council, Knight Commander of the most honorable Order of the Bath, Her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States, with like power; who having met and examined their respective powers, which were found to be in proper form, have agreed upon the following

ADDITIONAL ARTICLE.

It is agreed that the sessions of the commissioners provided for by the twelfth article of the treaty between the United States and Her Britanic Majesty of the 8th of May, 1871, need not be restricted to the city of Washington, but may be held at such other place within the United States as the commission may prefer.

The present additional article shall be ratified, and the ratification shall be exchanged at Washington as soon as possible thereafter.

In witness whereof we, the respective plenipotentiaries, have signed the same and have hereunto affixed our respective seals.

Done in duplicate at the city of Washington, the eighteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eighteen hundred and seventy-three.

[Seal.] HAMILTON FISH.
[Seal.] EDW. THORNTON.

And whereas the said additional article has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications were exchanged at Washington on the tenth day of April, 1873, by Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State of the United States, and the Right Honorable Sir Edward Thornton, one of Her Britanic Majesty's most honorable Privy Council, Knight Commander of the most honorable Order of the Bath, Her Brittannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States, on the part of their respective governments: Now, therefore, be it known that I, Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States of America, have caused the said additional article to be made public, to the end that the same and every clause thereof may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto