The Huntingdon Journal.

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

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

Wednesday Morning, Dec. 3, 1873.

Circulation LARGER than any other Paper in the Juniata Valley.

THE CUBAN PROBLEM.

What will be the ultimate result of the recent massacre of the *Virginius* captives is a problem that admits of no unnecessary delay in its final solution. The President and State Department, while diligently engaged in collecting all the material facts connected with that barbarous affair, have resolved to refer the question to Congress, with an urgent request for immediate action in the matter. That the precipitate action of the Spanish authorities in Cuba, without advice from the Government at Madrid, was unjustifiable, admits of no doubt, and even under instruction no international law or usages of war could justify the execution of the captives. If Spain has not admitted a state of war to exist on the island of Cuba, then the Virginius and her cargo and crew and passengers could not be contraband of war. The vessel had a perfect right to enter any port in the island unmolested. If war at the time was admitted, and declared, then the vessel and cargo were liable to seizure and confiscation, and the captives to be held as prisoners of war until peace was restored, then to be liberated, if not sooner exchanged, for prisoners held by the enemy.

But instead of this the victims were shot without instructions, and with all opportunities for ordering a stay of proceedings scrupulously closed!

There is a Providence in the destiny of nations. The Cuban patriots have been struggling for their rights, with fearful odds against them since the day when our own patriots framed and promulgated the "Declaration of Independence," and that too under a weight of oppression infinitely more inhuman and unjust than the burdens laid upon our forefathers. Do they deserve their independence and the rights of freemen any more than the patriots of 1776? France and Spain, in the name of humanity, gave us a helping hand, without which our cause would probably have met with no better success than that of our down-trodden neighbors. Have we discharged that obligation? If not we still owe it to the cause of humanity, and does not Providence now indicate a duty and an opportunity to liquidate the debt?

It is not always necessary or possible for nations to bind themselves to the rules of etiquette in international law. Unjustifiable barbarities call for interference in the name of humanity, and international law does not deny the right even of forcible intervention in behalf of human rights. After Turkish ferosity had reduced the 150,000 inhabitants of the beautiful island of Scio to a meagre remnant of 40,000 women and children, and reduced these to slavery, the wrath and strength of Europe compelled the Turk to recognize the independence of Greece. Are the long continued barbarities practiced upon the hapless Cubans less deserving of interference? Kennedy, the British officer representing England in Cuba in 1844, reports that not less than 3,000 white and colored inhabitants were put to death during the year, and their property was confiscated to the government. The history of Spanish rule in the island is one continued recital of similar cruelties and barbarous outrages against society, and all within a few hours sail of the seat of the American Government.

Congress and the country are prepared to meet this question on its merits. Poor Spain has her hands tied at home and is unable to rule or control her volunteers in Cuba, who as a mere pastime compel college students to be shot down by the half dozen, while Spanish officials in the island capture and massacre ships, crews and passengers in the most inhuman manner without instructions from Madrid.

We oppose fillibustering and precipitate action; but nothing short of the independence and annexation of Cuba will or can guarantee a cessation of inhuman barbarities in the island. And the sooner that consummation is announced the better will it be for civilization and for all parties concerned.

SHAME.—After what was proved against Guss, of the Huntingdon *Globe*, at the last session of the county courts, he should hide his face and retire. It was proved that a young lady named Pope, while on a visit to her sister at the Cassville Orphan's School, "was grossly insulted by the Principal, 'Professor' A. L. Guss, he having locked her in his office and after failing to carry out his designs, attempted to bribe her not to reveal the matter," and the Defendant in two other indictments, in which Guss was the Plaintiff, proposed to prove many other such dirty tricks, on the part of Guss, and the latter entered a discontinuance on the court records.—*Raftsman's Journal.*

There is one clause in the New Constitution which will save thousands of dollars to the Commonwealth annually. It is the clause allowing the Governor to veto any one item in the Appropriation Bill. Heretofore this bill has been generally withheld until the last hours of the Session, and all manner of jobs were provided for in it, amounting, sometimes, to hundreds of thousands of dollars, and the Governor would be compelled to sign it or the wheels of government would stop for want of legally appropriated funds. This little provision will save more, in three years, than will pay all the expenses of the Convention.

If no other wholesome features were engrafted into the New Constitution then the article abolishing Special Legislation—the source of more corruption and political demoralization than any one thing known to our political system—it should be adopted. The Legislature would never remedy the evil in the world, by presenting an amendment to the Constitution. The remedy could only eminate from a Convention. Adopt it as a whole, and if there are any changes necessary we can vote directly upon them in the future.

From and after New Year the subscription price of *Pomeroy's Democrat* will be reduced, thus placing it within reach of a larger constituency than ever before. Special inducements are offered for large clubs. While the price is reduced, the excellent features of the paper have not only been fully maintained, but in many respects greatly improved, and its promise for the future was never so good. During the eventful year of 1874, *Pomeroy's Democrat* will be one of the best papers in the country for the farmer and the laboring man. It will be the wittiest, boldest, newsiest, and most complete in every department.

Now and then we hear a fellow growling about some particular feature of the New Constitution which he does not like, and threatening to vote against it because it contains such an (to him) obnoxious provision. He will admit that there are a hundred good things in it, but because it contains one or two bad provisions he proposes to destroy all the good. The rule of Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, in his lifetime, was to take the best that he could get, and look for more in the future. A little of this kind of philosophy would help some people amazingly.

The Blair County *Radical* says that we gave as a reason why we supported the New Constitution "that it restored the taxation upon real estate." Is this, we would ask, a "fair, honest" statement of our position, or is it not "trifling with the people?" We are in favor of uniform taxation, whether it is for State or other purposes. And we cannot see the difference between raising revenue for the State as a State or County tax on real estate. It must be raised one way or the other. We are in favor of calling things by their right names.

Some people think that the expenses of the Commonwealth will be increased by the adoption of the New Constitution, owing to the increase of the members of the Legislature. This is a mistaken notion. The Sessions of the Legislature will be biennial—once in two years—and local legislation having been entirely done away with, its Sessions will be very brief.

It is clear now, to the minds of all those who have closely examined the matter, that the New Constitution does not restore the State taxes on real estate.

News and Notes from Washington.

Assembling of Congress—Improvements in the Capitol—Work of the Session—The Cuban Question—Peaceable Annexation—The State of the Union—Returning Prosperity.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1, 1873.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

The first Session of the Forty-third Congress will commence at 12 o'clock to-day. Members have been arriving and looking up winter quarters for a week past. Both halls of Congress have been thoroughly renovated. New carpets and desks have been put in their places. The number of desks in the House has been increased to accommodate the larger number of representatives, and other important improvements have been made in the halls of the House and in the Senate Chamber.

The Cuban question commands very general and commanding attention among members of Congress, and not a few of them are looking up the statistics of trade and commerce between that country and the United States under a settled impression that no settlement of the vexed question of our future relations with Spain and her Cuban Colony can be arrived at short of the adoption of the island as a State in the Union. There is, however, a strong sympathy with Castelar and the cause of republicanism in Spain, and an earnest desire not to cramp his energies in the good work to which he is so earnestly devoting all his energies. The whole question will be thoroughly canvassed in Congress and a decision will, it is believed, be arrived at in which justice will be done to the poor down-trodden and tax-burdened Cubans, without offering any injustice to the imperial claims upon their colonial possessions.

WORK IN CONGRESS.

The present will undoubtedly be a busy and an earnest one. There are a large number of very important practical measures to be met and disposed of. The recent disarrangement of our industrial interests will call for legislation in reference to our banking system. The present tariff, in its relation to the revenues, will require some consideration and perhaps modification. The tax on liquors and tobacco, too, as an internal revenue measure, may be increased. A system of Government Savings Banks, in connection with the post-offices throughout the country, will be proposed at an early day; and measures will, no doubt, be adopted to put these banks in operation.

The subject of cheap transportation will receive serious consideration. The whole question will be presented with a fund of information gathered by the committee in charge of the matter, which will enable Congress to act with confidence. This question will not however be debated until after the holidays. But important results are anticipated, and in that your correspondent has reason to believe that the country will not be disappointed.

One of the ruling principles in the policy of the Forty-third Congress will be a resolute determination to husband the revenues in every possible manner, and many of those who come seeking appropriations for local improvements will go away disappointed in their expectations. The usual appropriations will be pared down wherever a dollar can be saved; and economy will be carried out as rigidly as the interests of the country will permit. An impression seems to prevail pretty generally that an effort will be made to reduce the pay of Congressmen to $5,000, with mileage at the actual cost of travel.

RETURNING PROSPERITY.

Members speak very confidently and encouragingly in reference to the prospects of an early return of our usual prosperity. Many of the manufacturers and other enterprises that had suspended work are again in operation. It is claimed that if operatives and workmen would consent to a moderate reduction of wages in accordance with the shrinkage in values, all those industrial interests would soon be in full operation; and the sooner this reasonable necessity is complied with the better it will be for the parties more immediately interested and for the country generally.

N. H. P.

Tweed in the Penitentiary.

NEW YORK, November 30.—After being taken to Blackwell's island yesterday Tweed was asked the usual questions by the recording clerk to which he answered that he was aged fifty years, occupation a statesman, no religion. But as his family are protestant he was entered as a protestant. He weighs 263 pounds. He was taken to the bath, then had his head shaved in penitentiary style and was arrayed in the full striped uniform. He had two letters from New York city physicians recommending that he be placed in the hospital, but after an examination by the penitentiary physicians he was remanded to a common cell like all other felons and numbered thirty-four. The jacket given him to wear is known as the penitentiary as a larceny jacket. His son stayed by him untill he was led away to his cell, when he and a few friends and reporters left the island.

The time is probably far distant when Spain will be sufficiently educated and free from superstition to admit of a republic in anything more than name. Property and life must become sacred to a country before it can maintain self-government.

Address of the Bar of Huntingdon County, in Favor of the Adoption of the New Constitution.

The undersigned members of the Bar of Huntingdon county, feeling it to be our duty to take some action in regard to the election to be held on Tuesday, the 16th day of December, upon the adoption or rejection of the New Constitution, have concluded to make a brief appeal to the voters of our county in its favor. We do not propose either to set forth its advantages, or to argue the few objections that have been made against it, but believing as we do that the New Constitution, as a whole, contains so much that is good and salutary, that it will guarantee to the people many and great reforms which they have long desired and hoped for; and protect them from enormous and growing evils, against which the best men of all parties have lifted up their voices for years. We earnestly appeal to our friends, neighbors and fellow-citizens to attend the election and cast a solid and united vote in its favor. Though this Constitution is not perfect in all its details, yet it contains so much that is really excellent that we are convinced it can only be lost by the apathy and indifference of our people. If any are inclined to neglect this election we would beg them to remember, that if this instrument is rejected it will, in all probability, be many years before they will have another opportunity of securing to themselves those rights and that protection now within their reach. The mistakes of ordinary elections may usually be corrected in a year or two, but neglect or indifference in this matter may entail wrong, and prevent reform, for generations to come.

With regard to the principal objections urged against particular sections of the New Constitution we desire briefly to express our opinion, as follows:

First, *That the New Constitution, if adopted, will not revive the State tax upon real estate.* On the other hand, by requiring uniform taxation of a great mass of property which is now exempted by special laws, the burden of taxation will be lightened, by imposing it equally upon all.

Second, *The increase of members of the Legislature will not materially—if at all—increase the expense of the Legislature,* for it should be remembered that the Constitution does not double the number of Legislators, and that they will meet only once in two years instead of annually unless specially convened by the Governor in case of emergency, and special legislation being entirely prohibited, the cost of public printing, and other incidental expenses of the Legislature will be greatly reduced.

Third, *The numbering of tickets will not destroy the secrecy of the ballot,* as the election officers are sworn to secrecy and there can be no publicity except in cases of contested elections, and in such cases this provision will prove a most practical and effective method of preventing and detecting fraud.

It is therefore, in our judgment, for the best interests of the people at large that this Constitution should be adopted, believing it to be infinitely better than the Constitution now in force, and that it will be far easier to correct by amendment in the usual way, anything needing correction, than to secure again the precious rights which would be thrown away by its rejection.

Wm. P. Orbison,	S. E. Fleming,
D. Blair,	J. Sylvanus Blair,
William Dorris,	J. Hall Musser,
Theo. H. Cremer,	D. Caldwell,
Sam'l T. Brown,	J. C. Jackson,
Jno. M. Bailey,	L. S. Geissinger,
John W. Mattern,	J. F. Schock,
K. Allen Lovell,	W. A. Fleming,
Mord. B. Massey,	E. S. McMurtrie,
J. R. Simpson,	T. W. Myton,
G. B. Armitage,	Milton S. Lytle,
M. M. McNeil,	J. R. Durborrow,

R. Bruce Petriken.

The Cuban Question--Our Diplomatic Negotiations.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28—On Wednesday there was a positive conviction in administration circles, based upon private and unofficial information from Madrid, that our troubles with Spain had been satisfactorily adjusted by means of diplomacy, and the last extremity of vindicating the insult to our flag by resorting to war thereby happily averted.

Quite unexpectedly to our authorities the promised order to release the Virginius and the surviving prisoners was not forthcoming, and so the question assumed a more serious aspect than ever, in view of the fact that the time given to the Spanish government to comply with our demand had expired. The situation, so far as can be ascertained by careful inquiry to-day, is about as follows:

President Castelar, on the 25th or 26th, consented to surrender the Virginius and the prisoners to the American authorities and make the necessary apology for her unlawful seizure. Before acting officially in the matter, by transmitting orders to the captain general of Cuba, certain contemplated acts of hostility to the present ministry and government became known, and led to a reconsideration of the action determined upon and a request to our government for a further extension of time in which to give a positive answer to the demand for the surrender of the vessel and paisoners.

Our authorities here became satisfied that to compel an answer now would be to bring destruction to the republic of Spain, so a temporary delay was granted. The negotiations between the two countries have not been broken off, and are not likely to be from present appearances. These still continue and assurances are held out that a favorable termination will be reached in a very few days.

A member of the cabinet, who is thoroughly informed as to all the facts, said to your correspondent to-day that while President Castelar had indicated his willingness to surrender the Virginius and make full apology for her capture, to do so now, in the present critical condition of affairs in Spain would be fatal to the republic and undoubtedly lead to war between the United States and the government which would succeed Castelar.

The question now is merely whether we shall bring about this state of affairs or wait patiently a few days until Castelar can so strengthen his own government as to be able to put down any attempted revolution which would follow his giving up the Virginius to the American authorities.

There is a story circulated to-day among high officials that Minister Sickles has retarded matters somewhat by indiscreet utterances, and that he is anxious to demand his passports, and to see war between the two nations. Much excitement exists throughout the city in consequence of the newspapea offices displaying bulletins of a sensational character having no foundation.

WASHINGTON, Nov 28.—The cabinet was in session two hours and a half to-day, giving earnest attention to the questions pending between the United States and Spain. It was remarked by a cabinet officer after the adjournment that the business was in such a condition that a single telegram on either side might change the whole course of proceedings. To-night it can be confidentially said that the question has assumed a more favorable aspect than it bore this morning, and that there are strong reasons for expecting results entirely satisfactory; and it can be added on the same competent authority that although nothing has as yet been reduced to precise terms, the situation is very hopeful.

NEW YORK, November 28.—A letter from Havana says the people there would refuse to allow any order from Madrid to deliver up the Virginius or make other reparation for her seizure and the execution of her crew to be carried out. Preparations for defense are being actively pushed forward, and guns are being mounted at all suitable points. Advertisements appear in different papers for an unlimited number of laborers to work in arsenals, and the volunteers have orders to drill two or three times a week.

The Voz de Cuba says, in regard to the report from Washington that Castelar has telegraphed the captain general to execute no more of the Virginius prisoners: "It cannot be true, since the sentences have been imposed by a tribunal of justice in accordance with our laws. The executive of the Spanish republic has not a sufficient power to issue such an absurd order." It says the captain general of the island in order to extinguish the rebellion has power to impose the death penalty on any one taken in acts of treason or force against the government, and asks: "How then would the executive of the Spanish republic dare to govern in contravention of law and override justice, exposing his authority to contempt merely to please certain foreign pirates?"

The United States and Spain.

WASHINGTON, November 29.—The negotiations between the United States and Spain with regard to the questions growing out of the capture of the Virginius were brought to a conclusion to-day. Secretary Fish and Admiral Polo having agreed and signed a protocol, which the latter soon telegraphed to his government. As conflicting statements have appeared in the newspapers regarding the intelligence received last night and also to-day, it can now be publicly stated that the terms are substantially as follows:

First—The immediate delivery to the United States of the ship Virginius and all the surviving prisoners and crew.

Second—A salute to our flag on December 25th next, unless in the meantime Spain shall satisfy the United States that the American flag was improperly carried on that vessel, and further that she had no right to the American flag nor to American papers. In this event the salute is to be spontaneously withdrawn and Spain is to formally disclaim any intentional indignity to the flag in the acts committed by Spain against the Virginius.

Third—If it shall be thus shown that the Virginius had no right to carry the American flag and papers, the United States will institute proceedings against the vessel, and the surviving parties who have violated the laws of the United States, and Spain guarantees to institute proceedings against any of her authorities who may have violated either the law or treaty stipulations.

Fourth—The matter of reclamations for damages is referred for further consideration.

In addition to this action, it can also be positively stated that within the next two days Secretary Fish and the Spanish minister will determine the port at which the Virginius and the surviving passengers and crew shall be delivered to the United States. The words "immediate release," as applicable to the release of the Virginius and the surviving passengers and crew, implies of course a reasonable time for its execution, as some days must elapse before Havana and Santiago de Cuba can be reached. This agreement is regarded in certain official quarters as covering all the points of our original demands, though in a modified form, while it is considered respectful and honorable to both countries. The fixing of December 25 as the time for saluting our flag is to allow the necessary opportunity to Spain to show that the Virginius improperly carried the American flag and papers. There is a sensible relief in all quarters that the negotiation has thus speedily ended. Both Secretary Fish and Admiral Polo have for two weeks past been engaged in producing this result, on which they receive the congratulations of their respective friends.

A Convention.

A couple of communications have appeared in the *Morning Tribune* urging the necessity of a Stay Law to relieve the present and prospective disstress to business men, and in fact to all classes. An extra session of the Legislature was suggested, but that would seem to be unnecessary, since the regular session will convene on the first Tuesday in January, and an extra session could not be convened much short of that time. Another proposition brought forward is the holding of a convention at Harrisburg, to be composed of the business men of the State, for the purpose of taking into consideration of the present financial condition of the country, and the impending distress of the laboring and manufacturing interests, and to devise such means of relief as will cause a speedy resumption of business. Congress will meet on the first Monday of December, and it is desirable to hold the proposed convention upon the same week, so that Congress may have some indications of the stagnation of the business, and the determination of the people to have relief. Every city and county should send delegates.

Harrisburg having been named as the place and the first Tuesday of December as the day, action should be taken at once, and each community see to it that men acquainted with the business affairs and wants of the community they represent are selected. Let there be no visionary plans proposed, but something that will be practical, speedy and permanent.

By reference to a call for a public meeting which will be found in another column, it will be seen that our people are ready to aid in any movement looking to relief. While our condition may not be so bad as that of any other communities, at this time, our business men are alive to the issues likely to be forced upon them, and they wish to avert disasters to themselves which would be likely to carry distress to others.

We hope the press of the country will favor the calling of such a convention, and urge the immediate election of delegates. No harm can come of it, even if no good should be accomplished. But we think the men who would most likely be sent as delegates will be too earnest, and feel too deeply the exigencies of the hour, to waste time or health in idle talk. Action is the word.—*Altoona Tribune.*

What has Been Demanded of Spain?

The demands made upon Spain by President Grant are reported in the form of a Madrid despatch in the *Herald*, as follows:

"I. The restoration of the Virginius.
"II. The release of the surviving prisoners.
"III. Indemnity for the families of the men murdered.
"IV. The punishment of the murderers; and,
"V. A satisfactory guarantee against future outrages in Cuba."

The *World* and *Tribune*, however, in their Washington correspondence, state the case differently. Here are the demands according to the *World*:

"I. The surrender of the Virginius.
"II. That the surviving members of the crew must be restored.
"III. Suitable indemnity to be made to the families of those slain."

And here is the statement of the *Tribune*:

"I. The release of the survivors of the crew and passengers of the Virginius.
"II. The release of the ship.
"III. Ample apology to the Government and provision for the families of the murdered men."

It will be seen that the three journals substantially agree in respect to the first three points, while the *Herald* adds two others, namely, the punishment of the murderers and satisfactory guarantees against future outrages in Cuba.

Which of these three statements is the most accurate we do not undertake to say; but the most comprehensive of them and the most worthy of the occasion is that propounded in the *Herald*. There can be no adequate reparation for the outrage committed in the case of the Virginius without punishment of the murderers who slaughtered the men found on board; nor can there be any suitable conclusion of the affair without any effective guarantees against the commission of any further outrages by Spaniards or volunteers upon American citizens in Cuba.—*N. Y. Sun.*

Miscellaneous News Items.

Ripe strawberries, grown in in the air, are the luxury in Mobile.

The music in one of the New York churches is said to cost fifteen thousand dollars a year.

A kit of burglars' tools was raffled for the benefit of a Chicago widow. She realized $85 thereby.

Our Kansas exchanges bring sad accounts of the ravages of prairie fires in various portions of that State.

For the first time since the war fashionable ladies now wear *cleaned* kid gloves, one of the results of the panic.

California papers report that Wells, Fargo & Co., have imported bloodhounds to use in hunting stage robbers.

Sitka, the capital of Alaska, is in trouble. It has a public debt of $150, and only seventy-five cents in the public fund.

Six comets have been discovered by the astronomers since April 3, and it has not been a particularly good year for comets either.

We notice as one of the signs of the times that a great many people are advertising their diamond pins and rings for sale in the papers.

After all the turmoil in Mexico over the Pacific railroads concessions, it is reported that both the American contesting interests have been defeated.

The scarcity of "rocks" produced by the panic has extended to Wyoming, where an artesian well has been sunk 820 feet without reaching a single stone.

An unsophisticated Western contemporary copies, under the head of "sporting news," the anouncement that "the Colts of Hartford are running on full time."

The constitutionality of the Maryland State tax on national bank shares is on trial at Baltimore, the Merchant's and Farmer's National Bank being defendant.

War stock is on the decline. Old uniforms are at a discount. Flint-locks no longer command a premium. The fever is declining. Patience is good for patients.

A New York paper says that Boss Tweed has a good deal of magnetism.—Perhaps that's the reason why the city during his reign was so highly "charged."

The Governor of Texas has issued a proclamation authorizing the organization of volunteer companies for protection against the Indians in the northwestern counties.

The New York associated banks gained nearly five millions in legal tenders last week, and money promises to be steadily more plenty than is seen in the last week's increase.

During the season of Congress, Washington uses about one million feet of gas daily. During the summer about four hundred thousand feet. No sarcasm is intended.

While it is, to say this least, uncertain what the next Congress may do, it is reasonably certain that it will not undertake any scheme for enriching itself at the public expense.

Mexico is now moving forward with precision in the paths of peace, having adopted progressive amendments to her Constitution and retired from revolutionary business.

The school teachers in St. Louis have not been paid their salaries since the Summer vacation, and the sixty-day certificates which they received in lieu of it, they are unable to get cashed.

The mills and manufacturing establishments in the Eastern section of the country are resuming work on full time, and the hearts of thousands of operatives are gladdened thereby.

It is calculated on pretty good data that the diminution in railway construction alone will be sufficient to throw 100,000 men out of employment in the United States during the year.

Some of the Canadian papers, notably, *The Toronto Globe* and *Hamilton Spectator*, are becoming very audacious and un-British in their comments on affairs and institutions in the mother country.

There is said to be available land in California to support ten millions of people; and there seems to be no land in the world which is so fruitful. The grain fields are among the marvels of the world.

Special Notices.

THE MOST WONDERFUL DISCOVERY OF THE 19th CENTURY.

Dr. S. D. Howe's Arabian Milk-Cure for Consumption, and all diseases of the Throat, Chest and Lungs. (The only medicine of the kind in the world.) A substitute for Cod Liver Oil. Permanently cures Asthma, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Loss of Voice, Shortness of Breath, Catarrh, Croup, Coughs, Colds, &c., in a few days, like magic. Price $1 per bottle. Also, Dr. S. D. Howe's Arabian Tonic Blood Purifier, which differs from all other preparations in its immediate action upon the Liver, Kidneys and Blood. It is purely vegetable, and cleanses the system of all impurities, builds it right up, and makes Pure, Rich Blood. It cures Scrofulous Diseases of all kinds, removes Constipation, and regulates the Bowels. For "General Debility," "Lost Vitality," and "Broken-down Constitutions," I "challenge the 19th Century" to find its equal. Every bottle is worth its weight in gold. Price $1 per bottle.

Sold by S. S. SMITH & SON, Druggist, Sole Agents No. 616 Penn street, Huntingdon, Pa.

DR. S. D. HOWE, Sole Proprietor, 161 Chambers St., New York.

Nov.5,1873-6mos.

CUT THIS OUT.

IT MAY SAVE YOUR LIFE.

There is no person living but what suffers more or less with Lung Diseases, Coughs, Colds or Consumption, yet some would die rather than pay 75 cents for a bottle of medicine that would cure them. Dr. A. Boschee's German Syrup has lately been introduced in this country from Germany, and its wonderous cures astonishes every one that try it. If you doubt what we say in print, out this out and take it to your Druggist and get a sample bottle free of charge, or a regular size for 75 cents.

G. G. GREEN, Woodbury, N. J.

Aug.20,1873-1y.

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, Billious 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.

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 its 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, posionous 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., 53 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.

GREAT DISCOVERY! E. F. KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON. For the cure of weak stomach, general debility, indigestion, disease of the nervous system, constipation, acidity of the stomach, and all cases requiring a tonic.

The wine includes the most agreeable and efficient salt of Iron we possess; Citrate of Magnetic Oxide, combined with the most energetic of vegetable tonics—Yellow Peruvian Bark.

The effect in many cases of debility, loss of appetite, and general prostration, of an efficient Salt of Iron combined with our valuable Nerve, is most happy. It augments the appetite, raises the pulse, takes off your flabbiness, removes the pallor of debility, and gives a florid vigor to the countenance.

Do you want something to strengthen you? Do you want a good appetite? Do you want to build up your constitution? Do you want to feel well? Do you want to get rid of nervousness? Do you want energy? Do you want to sleep well? Do you want the blood coursing vigorous feelings? If you do, try Kunkel's Wine of Iron.

This truly valuable tonic has been so thoroughly tested by all classes of the community, that it is now deemed indispensible as a Tonic medicine. It costs but little, purifies the blood and gives tone to the stomach, renovates the system and prolongs life.

I now only ask a trial of this valuable Tonic. Price $1 per bottle. E. F. KUNKLE, Sole Proprietor, Philadelphia, Pa.

Sold by Druggists and dealers everywhere.

July23-4t.

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.

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 World in all cases of Dysentery and Diarrhœa in Children, whether it arises from Teething or from 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.

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 or past ages. 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, such 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 Bitters 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.No.4

New To-Day.

FOR RENT.

The undersigned will rent two Houses, a Blacksmith Shop and a Wagonmaker Shop, situated at Shaver's Creek Bridge, in West township, from the first of April next. This is one of the best stands in the county. Address

HENRY DAVIS, Sr., Cottage P. O.

dec.3]

VALUABLE LOT AND HOUSE FOR SALE.

In view of the erection of the New Academy Building, containing two large school rooms besides the main Academy Hall. The owners of the private school building and lot, fronting on Court House Square, have concluded to offer it for sale.

The lot is number 135, fronting 50 feet on Washington and 50 feet on Mifflin streets, 200 feet in depth, giving two very desirable fronts for building purposes. There is a New Brick School Building on the lot 30x35 so placed that a large front building can be added to it if desired. The lot affords ample room for four dwelling houses, and the location is excellent. The property will be sold, at Public Sale, on the premises, on

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1873,

at 10 o'clock, a. m., and possession given on the first day of April 1874.

TERMS OF SALE.—Two hundred dollars to be paid when the property is struck down, and the balance of one-third of the purchase money on the 1st day of April 1874, the residue in two equal annual payments, with interest from the first day of April 1874, to be secured by judgment bond and mortgage.

For further particulars, apply to

R. A. MILLER, SAM'L T. BROWN.

Dec.3,'73-2t.

NOTICE IN PARTITION.

[*Estate of DIXON HALL, dec'd.*]

Notice to Mary Harnes, intermarried with James Harnes, of Petroleum Centre, Pa.; Catharine Lewis, intermarried with Albert Lewis, of Parker's Landing, Pa.; Richard Hall, of Lagrange Furnace, Stewart county, Tennessee; Wm. Henry Gilbert, of Pleasant Hill, Missouri; Mary Ann Gilbert, married to Joseph Reed, Pleasant Hill, Mo.; David Gilbert, Richard Gilbert, Thomas Gilbert, Pleasant Hill, Missouri: Take notice, that at an Orphans' Court held at Huntingdon, in and for the county of Huntingdon, on the second Monday and 10th day of November, A. D., 1873, before the Honorable John Dean, Esq., President, and David Clarkson and Anthony J. Beaver, Esquires, his Associates: On motion of E. S. McMurtrie the Court awarded a Rule on the heirs and legal representatives of Dixon Hall, late of Brady township, deceased, to appear in Court, on the second Monday of January next, (1874,) then and there to accept or refuse the real estate of said deceased at the valuation thereof, or show cause why the same should not be sold. And ordered that to all persons interested, notice be given personally or by writing left at their place of abode residing within the county, and to all residing out of the county, by publication in one newspaper and a copy directed to their nearest Post Office address, at least ten days prior to the said second Monday of January next.

Certified from the Record under seal of said Court this 24th day of November, A. D. 1873.

AMON HOUCK, Sheriff.

Huntingdon, Dec. 3, 1873.-4t

NOTICE IN PARTITION.

[*Estate of MATTHEW TRUMAN, dec'd.*]

Notice to Peter Carlisle and William Carlisle, whose post office address is unknown to petitioner, being the children of a deceased sister Peggy, who intermarried with —— Carlisle, both of whom are now dead, and three other nephews, Levi Pye, whose post office address is Clear Springs, Washington county, Md.; Samuel Pye, whose post office address is Indian Springs, Washington county, Md.; Jonathan Pye, whose post office address is not known: Take notice that at an Orphans' Court held at Huntingdon, in and for the county of Huntingdon, on the second Monday and 10th day of November, A. D. 1873, before the Honorable John Dean, Esq., President, and David Clarkson and Anthony J. Beaver, Esquires, his Associates: On motion of Lovell & Musser the Court awarded a Rule on the heirs and legal representatives of Matthew Truman, late of Tod township, deceased, to appear in Court, on the second Monday of January next, (1874,) then and there to accept or refuse the real estate of said deceased at the valuation thereof, or show cause why the same should not be sold. And ordered that to all persons interested, notice be given personally or by writing left at their place of abode residing within the county, and to all residing out of the county, by publication in one or more newspapers, and a copy directed to their nearest post office address, at least ten days prior to the said second Monday of January next.

Certified from the Record under seal of said Court this 24th day of November, A. D. 1873.

AMON HOUCK, Sheriff.

Huntingdon, Dec. 3, 1873.-4t

New To-Day.

FOR RENT.

Three or four rooms in a first-class brick building, adjoining a well kept Boarding House, on the business part of Penn street. These rooms are suitable for Store, Office, Society or Lodging rooms. Will be rented separately or together.

Apply soon at JAMES A. BROWN'S CARPET STORE, 525½ Penn street.

Dec.3,1873-3mos.] Huntingdon, Pa.

FOR SALE.

A judgment obtained before Esquire Young, for $99.99, against Messrs. Knode & Philips, of Alexandria, Pa., upon which a stay of nine months has been taken.

Apply to C. WEIRICK, Alexandria, Pa.

Dec.3,'73-to July 1,'74*.

VICK'S FLORAL GUIDE FOR 1874.

200 pages; 500 Engravings, and Colored Plate. Published Quarterly, at 25 cents a year. First number for 1874 just issued. A German edition at same price.

Address, JAMES VICK, Rochester, N. Y.

Dec.3,1873.

THE INDEPENDENT.

An Unsectarian Religious Weekly. Thirty-two Pages, size of "Harper's Weekly."

As in the past, The Independent will continue in the future to be the largest and by far the best religious weekly published in the world. A large number of the first writers in America and Europe are regular contributors. It has departments devoted to Religion, Literature, Poetry, Science, Missions, Sunday Schools (explanations and comments upon the International Series of Sunday School Lessons), Education, Ministerial Register, Editorials, Editorial Notes, Young and Old, Commercial Interests, Dry Goods (with latest and most correct quotations), Market Reviews (comprising latest quotations of Groceries, Country Produce, General Markets, etc., etc.), Finance, Insurance, and the Farm and Garden; making it by far the best paper for the clergyman, business men, and family.

Its Premium List is extensive and liberal.

Our New Premium for 1874 is an elegant Chromo, entitled "Memories of Childhood" from an original Oil painting by the world re-nowned artist, F. B. Carpenter, which was painted expressly for *The Independent.*

We also offer the beautiful Chromos "Good-night Frolic" and "So Tired"; also Steel Engravings of "The First Reading of the Emancipation Proclamation," "Authors of the United States," "President Grant," "Vice-President Wilson," and "Edwin M. Stanton, late Secretary of War."

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Only $3.60 per year, including the Chromos "Good-night Frolic" and "So Tired," unmounted; or "Memories of Childhood," unmounted; or the Steel Engraving, "Grant and Wilson," or "Edwin M. Stanton."

$3.25 per year—Chromos "Good-night Frolic" and "So Tired," mounted on binders-board; or "Memories of Childhood," mounted on canvass, rolled, ready for framing; or Steel Engraving "First Reading of the Emancipation Proclamation," or "Authors of