

DECEMBER 1876. In January about two and a half millions, in February about four and three-quarter millions, and the month of March probably exceeded all previous months in the amount of withdrawal.

FRIDAY, APRIL 21, 1876.

Circulation LARGER than any other Paper in the Juniata Valley.

Don Pedro, Emperor of Brazil, accompanied by the Empress, landed in New York, on Saturday, and attended St. Patrick's cathedral on Sunday morning, and the Hippodrome in the evening.

Mr. SPEAKER KEAR does not want to be returned to Congress again. He is an exception to the general rule—he won't return to his vomit. He is, however, determined to verify the fact that dog won't eat dog.

We would suggest that some one of the honest and square men of the Legislature, we mean of the House, rise in his seat and send to the clerk's desk, and have read Conway's "Bribed Legislator." It would be a capital thing, in view of the late developments. A copy might be franked to "Uncle Petreire." He would, no doubt, enjoy it.

We have every evidence that the Republican party of this county, the party proper, not those who are anything and everything for a small mess of unsavory potage, is awakening from its lethargy, and is about to go to work in real earnest. The people, the individual members of the party, are resolving, and this augurs well.

In a letter to a friend in Michigan Mr. Blaine says: "The story of my ever having received money or anything else of value from the Union Pacific Railroad Company, or any of its officers or agents, is not only false but absurd; and there is not the remotest foundation for it." He begs his friend to possess his soul in peace, "as I will never be injured by stories of that kind." "J. B. is a liar, a filthy sly," you don't catch him.

A good part of the Philadelphia delegation in the Lower House, appears to be very accommodating. In fact, they would not mean the cattle market, oh, no—we mean the market where "puts" and "calls" are practiced. These fellows are always "on call." In their true natures are hawked about and auctioned off like parrots at an ornithological fair, and there is not much difference in the price. A good intelligent parrot would command more money. Shame on thee, Philadelphia!

The few vigorous words which we addressed to the Republicans of this county, last week, we are glad to hear, have had an excellent effect. Quite a number of leading men, in their respective districts, have called upon us during the week and assured us, though they had felt sadly discouraged and disposed to give up the ship, and we do not blame them either, that they now, in view of all the circumstances, mean to "pick their flints and try again." This is manly. We like the make of this class of men. There is nothing treacherous or subservient about them. They war for principles, for a pure and wholesome administration of public affairs, and for them defeat has no terrors.

Republicans of Huntingdon county, you who belong to the party because you have faith in it, be assured that it is only necessary for you to go to work, in earnest, and the county can be redeemed. Do not flatter yourselves, however, that it is an easy task. Huntingdon is scarcely a Republican county! The one thousand majority of former years has dwindled to almost or quite a cypher. There are various causes for this change. First, the factional feuds; secondly, the suspension of operations at Pennsylvania, Huntingdon and Barre furnaces; thirdly, the building of the East Broad Top railroad which is run in the interest of the Democracy; and fourthly, the large floating population in Huntingdon. All these are against us.

To redeem the county we must count on nothing in our favor; we must expect the Democrats, including the trading Republicans, to start with an equal chance with us. But we have sound principles and good men against the most imbecile statesmanship that has ever disgraced any country. Republicans, you cannot hesitate—it behooves you to do all in your power to save the country from such imbecility.

WITHDRAWAL OF NATIONAL BANK CIRCULATION.

The Philadelphia Ledger, in its money column says: By reference to reports from Washington, the withdrawal of national bank circulation, which has been going on quietly but steadily for some time past, is increasing in volume to such an extent that if continued it will soon become a most important factor in solving the financial problem of the day. At the present time the banks, of their own volition, are working contraction surely and steadily. The Boston Advertiser has a compilation showing that during a single week bonds to secure circulation have been withdrawn by the amount of \$2,347,650. This withdrawal, which requires the deposit of 90 per cent of legal tender notes, is practically a contraction of the currency to that amount, and if continued in the same proportion, the contraction will, of course, amount to over eight millions of money—twice as much as Secretary McCullough ever thought of attempting to accomplish. The withdrawal of bonds for the week ending March 11th, was \$1,056,000, and for the week ending March 4th, \$781,900. With more or less interruption the movement has been going on for a long time, with the consequent result of a contraction of nearly twenty-five millions of dollars in the circulation since the first of April, 1875. During that month the withdrawal of bonds was a little more than a million, in May a little less than a million, in June over three millions, in July a little less than a million, in August a little more than a million, in September over two and a quarter millions, in October over four and three-quarter millions, in November a little more than a million, in

OUR HARRISBURG LETTER.

HARRISBURG, April 18, 1876. A joint caucus of Democratic senators and members, having last week agreed on a final adjournment on the 5th of May, and both branches of the Legislature having ratified their action, new life was infused into the members and a large amount of business transacted. The House being away behind the Senate held two sessions a day on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, and accomplished as much work as was done at the beginning of the session in three or four weeks. The members who had been laying their plans for a protracted session, and consequent increased compensation, realizing that continued obstruction of business would be of no service to them pecuniarily, threw no obstacles in the way of legislative progress. There was a marked disposition shown to get away from the capital at the time designated, and this determination will increase the next few weeks of the session. As an illustration of the amount of business done, it may be stated that, on Friday, nearly seventy local and general bills were passed second reading, and on a previous day 239 bills were put through first reading. The calendar of the House is very large, and scores of bills will probably fall for want of time to consider them, notwithstanding the progress which has recently been made, the most important legislation will, however, have been perfected. Among the bills which have recently passed the House is the General Insurance Bill, prepared by or at the instance of Commissioner Foster, who is taking a great interest in it. The bill has reached the Senate. The committee, to whom it had been intrusted, having reported it with necessary amendments. It will probably pass this week.

Mr. H. Foster attaches much importance to it, and thinks it will bring around a needed reform in insurance as carried on in Pennsylvania. The House bill, for the ventilation of bituminous coal mines, has been specially amended by the Senate committee, several provisions bearing with considerable severity in owners and operators of mines make the burden less onerous. This measure is of particular importance to western Pennsylvania, and both coal operators and miners have given the Legislature their views as to its merits and demerits. The Democrats of the House, endangered the success of the bill by conferring on the Secretary of Internal Affairs joint power with the Governor to appoint three mine inspectors, who are to receive \$2,000 ANNUALLY. The Senate committee has restored the provisions in the bill vesting the appointing power solely in the Governor. Unless the Democrats of the House recede from their position in this respect, the bill may fail to become a law. The ventilation measure has been before the Legislature for several years.

The general printing bill, which originated in the House, has also been reported from committee in the Senate. It provides that the contract for the State printing and binding, shall be given for four years to the lowest bidder, from July 1, 1877, the proposals to be accompanied by securities for \$15,000. The superintendent of public printing is to be appointed at the same time for four years. The contract for printing papers to be used by the State shall be for two years. Provision is made for the printing and binding of the following documents: Copies of Pamphlet Laws, 10,000; journals of each House, 500; legislative and executive documents, 1,000; Governor's Annual Message, 15,500; Auditor General's report on Finance, 10,500; Auditor General's report on banks, 10,500; report of the Secretary of Internal Affairs, 5,500; on Life and accidental insurance, 5,500; mine inspectors report, 5,500; legislative hand-books, 10,000; copies of bills for each House, 450; calendars, 300. The Superintendents of Public Instruction is authorized to have printed triennially 20,000 copies of the school laws and decisions, to be distributed among the 25 county schools.

The 22nd County bill has received an effectual quietus, the House having defeated it and consequently voted down a resolution to reconsider the vote by which it was lost. The bill having been amended so as to render Luzerne the only county desirable, the friends of other rich counties voted against it. The bill fixing the salaries in counties containing over 150,000 inhabitants, as it passed the House, provides that county officers receiving \$3,000 in fees, etc., and over, shall be entitled to that amount, and fifty per cent of fees, etc., above \$3,000. In counties where fees do not reach \$3,000 existing laws will apply.

The House and Senate boom bill investigating committees have examined about 250 witnesses, embracing nearly all of the members of the House. Three witnesses made important statements. Representative Petroff, of Philadelphia, recited with minuteness, negotiations which had been going on between him and Journal Clerk Skinner, the latter having offered \$7,000 for fourteen votes. Petroff claims that he has acting as a decoy to entice the lumbermen, and Skinner says his operations were a "blind," intended to interest the Philadelphia members sufficiently to consent to a postponement of the consideration of the bill until the chances for its passage would be better.

Representative Douglass, of Philadelphia, testified that Embeck, secretary of the Lumbermen's Exchange, had offered him \$300 for his vote for the boom bill. Douglass says he had a knowledge of Skinner's operations, but placed no confidence in them; that the negotiations were intended to deceive, and that the money would not have been paid over if the Philadelphia members whose votes were proposed to be purchased had recorded themselves for the boom bill. The most startling testimony was that of Representative Legett, of Luzerne, who stated before the Senate committee, on Friday, that he received \$300 from ex-Senator Beck, father-in-law to Embeck, after he had voted for the bill on second reading, as a proof of his statement he handed the committee the money. Ex-Senator Beck emphatically denies Lynot's story, and claims to have had no communication with the member from Luzerne. Lynot has not yet been examined by the House committee and probably will not be, as he has disappeared. His explanation for either bribery or perjury is almost certain, Peter Herdic has telegraphed from New York that he will appear before the House committee after visiting Boston. Nothing has been heard from Beck.

The Leontine Furnace, Fayette County, Pa., is turning out about thirty tons of iron per day.

Arrival of the Emperor and Empress of Brazil in New York.

NEW YORK, April 16.—Don Pedro II., Emperor of Brazil, arrived in this city yesterday on the steamer Hevelius. The imperial visitor was accompanied by the Empress of Brazil, including the Viscount de Bon Hetero, ex-Minister of State, ex-Chamberlain of the Emperor, Vice Admiral Delamar, Senador de Mocico, Dr. Souza Fonseca, C. Heuning, Dona Josefine de Moraes Casta, accompanies the Empress as lady of honor. In accordance with the expressed desire of the Emperor the reception accorded was entirely that of formality or display on the part of our government and municipal authorities. The simple programme previously arranged was quietly carried out, the occasion being marked by only those appropriate surroundings which official courtesy would suggest.

The steamer Hevelius, which conveyed the imperial party, left New York on March 26, and had fine weather throughout the voyage. Her arrival was expected yesterday, and bright lookout was maintained during the morning. She was signalled about half past ten o'clock, and the intelligence was promptly forwarded to the city. The day was all that could be desired, and it was generally regretted that the Emperor's inclination was not in accordance with the feelings of the many who desired to pay him a fitting and popular tribute of welcome on the occasion of his advent to our shores. The Hevelius rounded the point of Sandy Hook shortly after 11 o'clock and as she passed through the Narrows a salute was fired from Fort Wadsworth and soon after the vessel came to anchor. Meanwhile the departure of cabinet ministers, consisting of Mr. Hamilton Fish, secretary of state; Mr. George M. Robeson, secretary of the navy; Mr. Taft, secretary of war, and Major General Winfield S. Hancock, commander of the military division of the Atlantic, and with his staff and the Portuguese minister, the baron of Santa Anna, proceeded down the bay to greet the Emperor.

The Brazilian minister, A. P. De Carvalho Borges, the Brazilian consul general, Dr. Salvador de Mendonza, Dr. Michelos Mori, Senor P. Paeg and others had already preceded them. The Emperor received the deputation surrounded by the other passengers of the steamer. After a formal introduction Secretary Fish delivered a brief address of welcome, as follows: "I am very glad to welcome to our shores the Emperor and Empress of Brazil, the secretary of state and the secretary of the navy, accompanied by the vice admiral of the navy and the major general of the army, to congratulate Your Majesty upon your arrival on our shores and to tender the safe termination of your voyage and to tender his welcome and that of the people of the United States on this occasion. The United States will pleasure a personal interview with Your Majesty as soon as may suit your convenience."

The Emperor simply expressed his thanks for the reception given and seemed more disposed to enter into a friendly conversation with the members of the party than to make any kind of official response. He asked for General Sherman, who he had desired very much to see, and informed that he was unavoidably detained by his military duties in the west. "Ah!" remarked the Emperor, "General Hancock, too; his name is well known in connection with the war." His Majesty then shook hands warmly with General Hancock, and subsequently the members of the deputation were presented to the Empress in the main saloon. The Emperor then proceeded to the ship of war Alert was in waiting to convey him and the royal party to the city, but the Emperor politely declined the invitation and reiterated in a pleasant way his sentiments in regard to a public demonstration, stating that it was his desire to be regarded only in the light of a private individual, and expressing his prompt desire for the kind feelings which prompted the official. The Emperor chatted pleasantly with those on board, and seemed to create the most favorable impression by his apparent gentleness and unostentatious manner. He inquired particularly about the poet Longfellow, and spoke in affectionate terms of the memory of Professor Agassiz, with whom he was personally acquainted in Brazil. Shortly before three o'clock the Hevelius steamed slowly up to the city, and, after rounding the battery, proceeded to her wharf in Brooklyn.

The imperial party was driven from the landing to their lodgings at the Fifth Avenue hotel very quietly, much to the disappointment of the crowds of people who were not prepared for a public display. At night the Emperor and Empress attended Booth's theatre, and were very heartily received by the audience much to their apparent gratification. After seeing the play out (Henry V.) the Emperor paid a visit to the New York Herald office to see how a great daily newspaper is prepared for its readers. He was delighted with the wonderful facility with which the work was despatched, and commended every department with the utmost accuracy.

The city authorities in New York have tendered the hospitalities of the city to the imperial party.

A. T. Stewart's Will. NEW YORK, April 14.—The will of the late A. T. Stewart was filed in the surrogate's office this afternoon. It is bequeaths all his property and estate to his wife Cornelia M. Stewart and heirs forever, and appoints Judge Henry Hilton to act in behalf of the estate and in managing his affairs. As a mark of regard Mr. Stewart bequeaths to Mr. Hilton the sum of \$1,000,000. He appoints his wife, Judge Hilton and William Lynot, executors. The subscribing witnesses to the will are Wm. P. Smith, W. H. White and E. E. Mary, M. D. He will bears date of March 27, 1875. He directs his executors to pay out the following gifts as legacies: To George B. Butler, \$20,000, and to John M. Hopkins, \$10,000; To A. K. Ploope, \$10,000; to Edwin James Denning, \$10,000; to Henry H. Rice, \$5,000; to John DeBrett, \$5,000; to Robert Procter, \$5,000; to — Dodge, \$5,000; to Hugh Connor, \$5,000; to Wm. P. Smith, \$5,000; to Sarah and Rebecca Morrow, \$12,000 annually, in quarterly installments, during their joint lives, and also house No. 30 East Thirty-ninth street, and furniture therein; and to Ellen B. Hilton, \$5,000. In a codicil he makes the following bequests, to be paid from his estate: To Chas. P. Clinch, \$10,000; Anna Clinch, \$10,000; Julia Clinch, \$10,000; Emma Clinch, \$10,000; Sarah Smith (wife of J. Lawrence Smith), \$10,000; to the daughter Cornelia Smith, \$10,000; and also to Annie, Emma and Julia Church, house and lot No. 115 East Thirty-fifth street and to all his employees who have been in his service over twenty years he leaves \$1,000, and those over ten years \$500. He hopes that all his plans for the welfare of his fellow men will be faithfully carried out by his executors.

A letter addressed to Mr. Stewart's will dated March 29, 1875, addressed to him, contains the following in regard to his intended public charities: "It has been and is my intention to make provisions for various public charities, but as any scheme of the kind I propose will need considerable thought and elaborating, I have made my will with the

codicil in their present shape to guard against any contingency, knowing I may rely upon you to supply any deficiencies on my part.

"I hope and trust that my life may be spared so that I may complete the various plans for the welfare of the fellow beings of my race in this world. I trust that it will be published and I trust depend upon you, with speed and on my behalf, to carry out what I have begun. Our friend Judge Hilton will I know give you any assistance in his power. I think I refer you for a general understanding of the various methods and plans which I have at times so often considered and discussed."

Xantippe.

It seems that the memory of this woman, like that of her namesake, is likely to be kept alive to the end of time. She is said to have possessed a very irritable temper, and her name has become a synonym of "wickedness." It is more than probable, however, that the judgment passed upon her by mankind has been too severe. A more charitable disposition would have undoubtedly been shown her, and she would have been attributed her failings more to physical infirmities than to moral obliquity. The party most intimately acquainted with her, and therefore best qualified to give a correct opinion, gives her credit for many domestic virtues. It is now well known that many of the diseases to which women are subject, have a direct tendency to render them irritable, peevish, cross, morose, unreasonably, so that they chafe and fret over all those little ills and annoyances that a person of temper would bear with composure. It is fair to infer that most of the tantrums of Xantippe were due to these causes alone; and could Sorceress, as she is called, have been treated with more kindness, and her temper, which she returned from the Seminary, at the Athenaeum, had stopped at Pettie & Martin's Drug Store and carried home a bottle of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, now and then, and her temper would have been "curtained," as it is now a "domestic brood," made it much pleasanter for the children, and more enjoyable for himself, and rendered his wife's unmanageable temper, world wide, and eternal notoriety it has attained. Thousands of women bless the day which Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription was first made known to them. A single bottle, often gives delicate and suffering women more relief than months of treatment from their family physician. In all those derangements of the system, arising from the irregularities of the system, and the consequent nervous and general debility, it is a sovereign remedy. Its soothing and healing properties render it of the utmost value to ladies suffering from the various diseases of the system, or, ulceration, and its strengthening effects tend to correct displacements of internal parts, the result of weakness of natural supports. It is sold by all druggists.

New To-Day.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD.			
Summer Arrangement.			
On and after Wednesday, MARCH 1, 1876, Passengers will depart and arrive as follows:	SOUTHWARD.		
	STATIONS.		NORTHWARD.
P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
8:15	9:45	7:25	12:10
9:30	10:45	8:00	1:00
10:30	11:45	9:00	2:00
11:30	12:45	10:00	3:00
12:30	1:45	11:00	4:00
1:30	2:45	12:00	5:00
2:30	3:45	1:00	6:00
3:30	4:45	2:00	7:00
4:30	5:45	3:00	8:00
5:30	6:45	4:00	9:00
6:30	7:45	5:00	10:00
7:30	8:45	6:00	11:00
8:30	9:45	7:00	12:00
9:30	10:45	8:00	1:00
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