The Huntingdon Journal.

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

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

FRIDAY, - - JANUARY 5, 1877.

Circulation LARGER than any other Paper in the Juniata Valley.

THE Pittsburgh *Telegraph*, under the new management, is considerably improved. It is a very sprightly evening paper and should succeed.

HAVING given aid and comfort to the *Times* the Republican party of Philadelphia is being justly punished for its want of consistency. It is just now feeling the sting of the serpent rather sensibly.

THAT diluted imitation of the New York *Sun* the Philadelphia *Times* grows more intensely Democratic with each successive issue. Having sailed under false colors until it is pretty well established it now throws off all disguise.

THE Presidential question has settled down to Louisiana. The people are sick and tired of the whole business. Everybody wants business to revive, and while the politicians are blathering about the succession no one wants to invest heavily in any industry.

THE Oregon demonstration has not panned out very well. Cronin is not a success. The better class of Democrats give the young man the "cold shoulder." If the truth were known we have no doubt he prefers the climate of the Pacific slope to that of Washington.

THE sub-Committee sent by the Lower House of Congress to South Carolina, to ascertain the correctness of the count of the vote for President, unanimously agree that Hayes and Wheeler carried the State by over 700 majority. This settles the matter so far as that State is concerned.

THE Texas Pacific Railroad bill is likely to be favorably reported by the House Committee. A compromise, it is said, has been agreed upon by the conflicting interests. This may be a good thing for the parties who control the routes, but we take it will be a bad thing for the people. Is it possible that no great advantage can be secured to the people of this country any more without paying heavy tribute to some infernal monopoly?

COE, WETHERELL & CO., of Philadelphia, send us a very neat copy of the *American Journalist and Advertisers' Index*, with a request to notice. The work is very neat and fully meets the objects of its publishers, we have no doubt, but we have been so indifferently treated by this Agency that we do not think that it has any special claims upon us. The truth of it is that Philadelphia Advertising Agencies do not amount to very much, or, if they do, we have not been able to ascertain the fact.

THE New York *Tribune* has returned to its moorings of years ago, and is now doing excellent service for the Republican party. For twenty years we read and swore by the *Tribune*, then came its dark hours, and it was no longer the beacon that we followed in our boyhood. We gave it up with heartfelt regrets, and, now, after years of wandering, we welcome it back to the Republican fold with all the fervor that we can find words to express. It is a grand old newspaper, complete in every sense.

WE have very little sympathy for the Western Union Telegraph Monopoly, but we do admire its determination to resist the encroachments of the House of Representatives upon the rights and privileges of the people. For once it is on the side of the masses, and it has our thanks. It is high time that the present House be taught that it cannot trample the rights of individuals under foot as if they were so many dried reeds that would snap and crack without any resistance. We repeat, we admire the Western Union Monopoly for its kind offices in this respect, and commend it accordingly.

THE position occupied by the Democratic party of the country in insisting upon the House of Representatives participating in the counting of the votes for President is one fraught with worse consequences to the country than any proposition that has been advocated since the attack upon Fort Sumter. Establish the precedent that the House has a right to participate in the counting of the vote and it can object to any votes that are cast, and if the objection is sustained, it can defeat any candidate and, the precedent once established, it will always elect the President. All that will be necessary will be to throw out a sufficient number of votes to throw the election into that body. The people of the United States can never permit such an abuse of power. They can never permit a co-ordinate branch of the government to subvert their political rights in this way. Never!

THE Assessors of Huntingdon county, we learn from the *Local News*, held a meeting in this place last week and resolved, unanimously, to assess all property at its cash value. This has long been a favorite measure with us, but we are extremely doubtful whether it is politic. We are assured that the State makes a demand upon each county for a certain amount of revenue in proportion to its taxable valuation. To illustrate: If our assessment is at a full cash valuation, and that of other counties at only one-third the full cash valuation, this county would have to pay into the State Treasury much more than her quota. This would be very unfair, but we presume it could all be arranged at Harrisburg. Again: A resolution was adopted exempting all carriages used for church and marketing purposes from taxation. This will exempt every carriage outside of the towns, because it will take a very slight stretch to make them church and market conveyances.

Our columns are open for the discussion of the subject. There is no one thing that more nearly concerns our people; in fact they are all sensitive upon the subject of tax.

GOVERNOR MORTON, in his speech in the Senate on the Oregon question, read the following letter from Pennsylvania to show that even Jerry Black repudiated the idea upon which Governor Grover based his action in the Cronin case:

HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA., December 9, 1876.

DEAR SIR—At the October election of 1846, Ephraim Galbreath was the Whig candidate for the office of Recorder of Blair county, and died on the morning of the election before the opening of the polls. It was found by the return judges that a majority of the votes for Recorder were cast for Galbreath, and at the October term of the Court of Common Pleas, held by Hon. Jeremiah S. Black, then President Judge, the Democratic candidate, Samuel Smith, appeared, and asked to be qualified as Recorder, on the ground that the votes cast for Galbreath, having been given for a dead man, should be disregarded, and the votes given for the claimant only should be counted.

Judge Black referred to the case of Mr. Wilkes, in the British Parliament, and denounced the seating of Luttrell as a high handed outrage. He followed the line of argument of those who opposed the seating of Luttrell and declared emphatically that two things were settled by the election in question: First that the *people did want Galbreath*; secondly, that they *did not want Smith*.

The result was that the Democratic Governor, Shunk, I think, filled the vacancy by the appointment of John M. Gibbony.

Truly yours,

SAMUEL S. BLAIR.

Hon. Simon Cameron.

Judge Black is good Democratic authority, and this decision of his is commended to the careful consideration of all Democrats who have not yet lost their senses.

THE Legislature met at Harrisburg on Tuesday at 12 o'clock. The Senate organized by the following officers:

Speaker pro. tem. John C. Newmyer; Clerk, Thos. B. Cochran; Journal Clerk, Lucius Rodgers; reading clerk, E. W. Smiley; message clerk, George Pearson; transcribing clerks, B. F. Butterfield and S. A. Smith; Sergeant at-arms, J. J. Cromer; assistant sergeants-at-arms, William Wettach and John Lockart; postmaster, G. W. Leatherberry; messenger, E. A. Coryell; assistant messenger, James S. M'Kernan; doorkeeper, J. J. Long; assistant doorkeepers, S. A. Lesh and Eli D. Robinson; superintendent folding room, Alexander Moore; pasters and folders, W. J. Hapeman, Samuel P. Conner, W. M. Campbell, John G. Marshall, John J. Johnson and J. F. Brewster.

The House organized by electing, Hon. F. Reed Myer, of Bradford, for Speaker, and W. C. Shurlock, of Beaver, for Clerk, John A. Small, of Dauphin, for resident clerk and W. H. Bradley, of Montour, for reading clerk. P. H. Bence, esq., of this county, has been appointed a paster and folder.

National Notes.

Two Weeks in South Carolina—The Chivalry—The Two Races and their Politics—Adoption of the Mississippi Plan—Why the Shot-gun Democracy Denounce Chamberlin—"Carpet-Bag" Benedictions—The Hamburg Massacre—The Matlock Church Slaughter—What a Fair and Peaceful Election Means in South Carolina.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 28, 1876.

TWO WEEKS IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

I have been nearly two weeks in South Carolina. During this time I have heard the stories and statements of over two hundred citizens,—men and women, white and black, republicans and democrats, cultured and illiterate, soldiers and civilians, from different counties and districts of the State; and I have read the sworn testimony of a host of witnesses who had been summoned to Columbia to give evidence in the United States District Courts as well as a large collection of affidavits and letters on file in the Executive archives. Gen. Sheridan once remarked, in a casual way, that, if he owned hell and Texas, and was obliged to live in one of them, he would not hesitate to rent out Texas and live in the other place. Now, South Carolina is worse than Texas. Last June I was in Mississippi and heard all the evidence given before the Senate Investigating Committee there. I thought, then, that I had seen the reverse of the apostolic vision of the heavens opened—and that the Inferno itself had been removed to Mississippi. But South Carolina is worse than Mississippi. Banditti are more remorseless, its politicians more unscrupulous, and its distinguished representatives more untruthful. If the Republicans of the North, and the law-abiding portion of the Democratic party, could know the true condition of affairs in this State, it would be blotted out from the map of the Republic and a military government established here until the present race died out. The evidence given before the Congressional Committees here has been aptly character zed as "monotonous—the monotony of assassination." This was the utterance of one of the most conservative and distinguished statesmen of the Nation.

"THE CHIVALRY."

There are no such people here as the chivalry in the sense in which civilized persons understand the term. The public men of South Carolina are veneered barbarians. And the veneering is very thin. They scruple at neither lies nor murder to accomplish their ends. It is perfectly astounding to read here the statements that they telegraph to the North. Seven-tenths of them are absolute lies. In enfranchising the blacks the North forgot two things—first, the abject ignorance in which slavery had kept the bondmen; and second, the savage brutality that slavery had bred in the blood and bones of their masters. Andersonville was the ripe fruit of such a system. I heard the other day an old judge in speaking of these people say, "The Sioux should be brought here to improve the breed." "South Carolina," he added "in the geology of human history, has only reached the Devonian period—the epoch most prolific of monsters." It seems a harsh saying. But I predict that the evidence that will be published by the Congressional Committees will show that this verdict is as just as it is severe.

THE TWO RACES AND PARTIES.

Let me briefly indicate how these brutal "chivalry" conducted the last election. Early in the Spring Gen. M. C. Butler began to advocate the "straight-out policy,"—that is, that the rebel Democrats should refuse to cooperate with the reform Republicans and make a partizan effort to carry the State.

There are 36,000 more adult male blacks than there are adult male whites in this State. Not one in a hundred of the blacks can be coaxed or bribed to vote the Democratic ticket. They all vote at every election. They regard the ballot as the most precious symbol of their manhood. These facts rendered the success of the Democracy as a party utterly hopeless at any free and fair election. Their leaders tried by every peaceful agency to divide the black vote. They never made a convert.

"CARPET-BAG RULE."

This was unfortunate for all classes; for it made the Republican party irresponsible and put many bad men into office. Black demagogues were often elected to the legislature and there were unwise expenditures and unnecessary extravagance. But, although the taxation was necessarily heavier than before the war, *it was and has always been much less onerous than in the Northern States*. Apart from any extravagance, the mere fact of emancipation more than doubled the expenses of the government, because as one example every black offender, (formerly punished by his master or not punished at all,) had now to be prosecuted in the courts of the State. This nearly doubled the machinery of justice. Schools were established for all classes. In the days when chivalry ruled there were no free schools for the whites; and it was a penitentiary offence to teach a black child to read. *Almost every principle and institution of progress in South Carolina has been introduced by the denounced and detested carpet-bag government.* Bear this vital fact in mind. Now, the reason why (notwithstanding this fact,) the taxation here under "carpet-bag rule" is not excessive as compared with the taxation of New York under shellelah rule is because the Federal authority commanded that all the Southern war debts should be wiped out. This mandate ruined thousands of rich men who had loaned their money to the Rebel Government, but it lessened the burdens of taxation all over the South.

REFORM INAUGURATED.

But the wise and honest men in the Republican Party of whom Governor Chamberlain was the leader, saw that unless the rule of the more ignorant demagogues should be overthrown, South Carolina would soon become as corrupt as the Government of New York City under Fernando Wood or Tweed. Chamberlain led off in a gallant fight against the corrupt politicians in his own party. The best portion of the white population sustained him. He was eulogized by all the Democratic journals in the State, and even as late as last August received over 60 votes against 87 for Hampton in the Democratic Convention. That is, the decent Democrats, who abhorred the plan of a shot-gun campaign, were in favor of acquiescing in his nomination by the Republican party—which had been won in the teeth of the fiercest opposition of the corrupt Republican demagogues.

"THE EDGEFIELD POLICY."

But the Mississippi Plan was advocated and adopted. Gen. Hampton owns a plantation in that State and knows thoroughly how "the Mississippi plan" was carried out there. The apparent indifference of the North to that banditti revolution encouraged the banditti of South Carolina. It was determined to adopt it here. Having committed themselves to Chamberlain, it was necessary to find a pretext to abandon him. They found it in his denunciation of the Hamburg Massacre of July last. The same men who landed him then have vilified him ever since.

This was the opening of the campaign. From that date till the 7th of November, the blacks were terrorized in every way and on that day wherever fraud or perjury was needed to ensure success the leaders did not hesitate to cheat and swear falsely.

THE HAMBURG MASSACRE.

It will be shown that this slaughter of seven unarmed prisoners unlawfully captured, and guilty of no offence, was a preconcerted plot *devised several months before it occurred* for the openly avowed purpose of overawing the colored Republicans, and carrying South Carolina for the rebel State ticket and the Democratic national candidates. The stories told by the survivors of that shocking carnage, will reveal a condition of society that must astound every Northern reader, who is not personally familiar with the true character of the conspicuous leaders of the shot-gun democracy, especially when they are brought face to face with the significant fact that the Rebel State Legislature here have just elected Gen. M. C. Butler to the Senate of the United States.

THE MATLOCK CHURCH SLAUGHTER.

It will be demonstrated that many negroes were warned, both by friendly whites and by frequent threats, months before the Matlock Church Massacre of last September occurred that there was to be a slaughter of the colored leaders in Aiken County. Some 30 negroes were killed in cold blood there. The pretext was, that two unknown blacks had assaulted a white woman. The white men there, when they heard of it, made up their minds, (without any evidence) that two negroes in the neighborhood were the offenders. They arrested one of them; a sick man who had not been out of doors for several days. They took him toward the house where the woman dwelt. Before they reached it, her husband met them. He knocked the negro down and beat him and then shot him. The men who had arrested him did not interfere. When the woman was called and saw the dying man, she confirmed his constant declarations of innocence! They left him to die in slow agony on the side-walk; and then, to cover up their cowardly crime, they went and swore out a warrant for his arrest! It was served on him, as he lay there, bleeding, and groaning, and writhing in pain.

The party then organized under the pretext of hunting the other negro suspected of the assault—suspected, equally without any evidence. Thus, the signal was given. The Rifle Clubs gathered. Here was the pretext. And now the long-predicted and preconcerted slaughter began. The record of these three days is one of the most ghastly episodes of Southern history. Over 30 innocent men were shot down, in the fields, on the roads, and in the swamps. At the end of the third day, upwards of seventy negroes had been chased into a swamp. It was voted by the Rifle Clubs to move on them at day break and murder every one of them. The swamp was surrounded. Escape was impossible. At early dawn, the skirmishers advanced. Suddenly, as if God Himself had intervened, a column of men was seen approaching in military order. The Bandits halted. It was a company of United States soldiers. A messenger had reached them. They had marched all night to get to the swamp before dawn. The negroes were saved. They wept and leaped and screamed for joy. They clustered around the troops and clasped their arms and legs in the exuberance of their gratitude.

It was a scene for a great poet to describe or a great painter to portray.

The Bandits saw that their prey had escaped them, and they then rode home. As they went back, they shot every negro whom they met, and threatened to renew the carnage at an early day.

This is an outline of the story. Its details will be described by eye witnesses under oath.

"A PEACEFUL ELECTION."

Yet they swear that there was a "peaceful and fair election" and claim that Hampton was honestly elected! Rifle Clubs were formed in every county. There were over 400 in the State. They rode night after night all over the counties shooting into negro cabins, yelling, and threatening with death every "radical nigger" in the State. All the leaders were told that they would be murdered unless they joined Democratic clubs. Six were slain in Hamburg; about fifty at Ellenton; elsewhere, at different times and places, at least fifty more. Negroes were told everywhere—not here and there but all over the State—that they should not be allowed to rent the land another year unless they voted the Democratic ticket. Barbers lost their customers, butchers lost their business, servants were turned off by hundreds, draymen saw their carts stand unemployed,—everywhere and in everything the proscription was remorseless. Thousands of men for weeks together all over the State were afraid to sleep in their houses at night. They lay out in the cotton-patches and the woods. Republican meetings were broken up by armed and organized companies, and in many counties no Republican meetings could be held. The leading men were driven from their homes.—There was not only not a fair election but no approach to it. There was a reign of terror as complete as in the days of Robespierre. I am not indulging in rhetorical exaggerations but speak the words of soberness and truth. I ask any honest man who doubts my word to send to his Representative or Senator for a copy of the Senate Report as soon as it shall be published. It will show that I have given only the faintest outline of this campaign of assassination in this rebel State.

JAMES REDPATH.

Our New York Letter.

Political—Pictures—"Rare Things"—The Trouble in Business—Movements in Morals.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31, 1876.

POLITICAL.

The feeling has almost entirely subsided in the city. Either people are too busy buying Christmas presents, and in arranging for the holiday festivities, or they have grown tired of the agitation. It has settled down to this, Hayes is elected, and is going to be inaugurated, and almost everybody is glad of it. The row was raised principally by respectable democrats who expected foreign missions under Tilden, and by the professional rats who wanted pincures in the custom-house and post office. They found it to their interest to raise a rumpus, and demand "Tilden or blood"—the blood being always understood as somebody else's—but the steady-going citizen who voted for Tilden don't see any use in keeping up an everlasting clatter for the benefit of these insects. They have their own business to attend to, all the howling now being done don't affect them. The politicians meet with very little encouragement, and the frantic appeals of Hewitt, and his paid gang, fall on deaf ears. I believe that half the democracy of the city, and the half that is worth listening to, are glad in their hearts that Hayes is elected, and if they fought at all, would fight to place him at the head of the government. It is a fact that the expressions in Indiana were inspired from New York, and that the expenses of the meetings were paid out of the democratic treasury here. But it will fail. Every business man knows and feels that what the country wants now is peace, and a lasting one. And they know that on it is not safe to entrust the government to a party controlled by Southern rebels, especially when it is loaded with the corruptionists of New York city. They will not countenance anything of the kind, and as for blood—the South won't fight, the office seekers never did fight, and the people who did, and those who paid for it, got quite enough of it twelve years ago. There is no occasion for fear.

PICTURES.

John Taylor Johnson was a very wealthy man, who lately came to grief in the depreciation of stocks. He was the possessor of the finest private collection of pictures in the country, and he was compelled to bring them to the hammer. The collection brought nearly $400,000, some of the pictures bringing enormous price. Turner's "Slave Ship" sold for $10,000. Church's "Niagara," $12,500, and several Meissoniers, very small ones, not over six by eight inches, sold as high as $6,000. These pictures were bought by such people as Garrett, the President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, and the great banker, Corcoran of Washington. It is a curious fact that Mr. Johnson, who bought these pictures years ago, got more for them in these hard times than he paid, and actually made a large profit on the collection. It is a fact that a well-bought picture is as good an investment as can be made, for there are always wealthy men who put a fancy price on such works of art, to say nothing of the great crowds of rich noodles who know no more of pictures than a pig does of the Greek testament, but who are willing to pay ten thousand dollars that they may say they have a "Turner", or a "Messonier." The same is true of diamonds and jewelry; $20,000 is paid for a gem, not that there is any pleasure to be gotten out of it, but that the possessor may have the reputation of having the biggest and finest. Poor human nature!

"RARE" THINGS.

An enormous trade, and a very profitable one too, is driven here in "rare" articles. Pictures on metal, taken from Pompeii; articles of use, taken out of tombs in Egypt; and antiquities of all kinds, bring very high prices; and it seems that the uglier they are, the higher the price to be gotten for them. I know a man up-town, who took great pride in exhibiting to his friends a collection of ancient pottery, taken from the excavations in Pompeii, for which he paid $7,000 of a "collector." He was a little disgusted at stumbling upon an establishment in Grand street, where such Pompeian pottery is made in just such quantities as to supply enthusiastic buyers, and more disgusted when he found that the collector of whom he bought his lot was the proprietor thereof. His workmen could turn out more "rare" pottery in a year than was ever used in Pompeii. Antique coins are made in the same way, and when postage stamp collecting was the rage, there was a factory here that manufactured cancelled stamps of all the governments in the world. What difference did it make, so that the amateur collector supposed he had a genuine thing?

THE TROUBLE IN BUSINESS.

Contrary to all expectation business has not, as yet, picked up very much, and for a time there was a trouble to know why. "Why don't you buy more?" wrote the New York jobber to the retail customer. "Our people are not buying anything, nor are they paying for the goods they bought last spring," comes back as an answer. "Why?" "Because they spent all the loose money they had last summer at the blasted Centennial, and they are scrimping to make up the expenditure." There is, doubtless, a great deal of truth in this. The farmer who took his wife and two daughters to Philadelphia, did not get home without an expenditure of from $250 to $300. Some did it for less, but that may be set down as about the regular thing. Now, the moment they got home, the question was, "How can we make up this expenditure?" The new dress that Maria was to have had, she did not get; the new coat that the old gentleman intended to get, he put off; and every pair of boots in the family were made to do duty a month or so longer. And when the bills came in for what they had purchased, they were not paid very promptly—the money had gone to the Centennial trip. And so the retailer does not buy, and, of course, the jobber does not sell. All this is nonsense, but so it is; and it is felt from Maine to Texas. Millions of money went to the Centennial, and the millions of money that were spent would otherwise have gone into the regular channels of trade. In one respect the Centennial was a curse, but, in others, it was a good thing.—It will pinch trade for a while, but the people are infinitely richer in knowledge and experience.

MOVEMENTS IN MORALS.

We are not to have any Moody and Sankey excitement, this year, but Mr. Wm. E. Dodge and the other wealthy religionists are making a move on Satan in conjunction with the churches. The objective point this year will be rum. A temperance movement on a very large scale is being inaugurated, the effort being directed especially to saving young men. Mr. Dodge and his friends have issued an address to ladies, urging them not to provide wines or liquors of any kind for their New Year's callers, and immediately after the holidays an effort will be made to hold a series of enormous meetings, that an excitement something like the old Washingtonian may be gotten up.—The hard times will be a help to the temperance agitators, for there is not half the liquor used that there was three years ago. One bar near the Post-Office, the daily receipts of which used to be $200 per day, does not average $10, and they are all growling. Then the consumption of lager beer has increased enormously, and largely for the same reason. Whiskey is ten and fifteen cents a drink—beer five cents. The stimulator takes the five cent drink, which, as there is not as much alcohol in it, is an improvement. But there is plenty of room for reform. In many quarters of the city there are a dozen rum mills to every block, and the poor people support them. PIETRO.

Notes from Arkansas.

Manufacturing Materials—Water Power—Factories and Mines Exempt from Taxation—Crops, etc.,

SPRINGFIELD, ARK., Dec. 31, 1876.

EDITOR JOURNAL:—In a fertile and productive country no great community can be long or greatly prosperous, unless it has the disposition and ability to supply most of its wants. The example of England and Germany conclusively shows that the nation or State that utilizes all its forces and encourages the employment of every human faculty, is the one which becomes the most wealthy and powerful; while the example of Persia and Turkey shows that nations that engage in only one pursuit, to the comparative neglect of all others, do not have a flourishing growth and are not capable of resisting adversity.

The people of a State should so direct their employments that success would not be contingent upon a bountiful harvest of a single crop.

They should establish and stimulate manufactures, open and develope mines and diversify their avocations.

Before the war the Southern States, by directing all their energies to the production of cotton and sugar and neglecting the grain crops, had to look to the North almost entirely for breadstuffs.

But during the last few years they have been aiming to produce a large portion of their food supplies and as a result they are becoming more prosperous than ever before. There are no lean pigs or horses to be seen in North-Western Arkansas, corn and wheat are plenty, corn is worth 30 cents per bushel and wheat from 60 cents to $1 per bushel and all other farm products are abundant and cheap.

This State has all the elements necessary to maintain manufacturing towns all through it, and is able to sustain the producer and consumer side by side. It has abundant water power, extensive coal fields and illimitable quantities of raw material entering into the thousand manufactured products suited to the wants of a civilized people.

If it will put forth its hand, it can successfully compete with either New or Old England in the manufacture of many articles for which money is now sent abroad.

Valuable forests of the best of timber used in mechanical industry are to be found all over the State and will furnish material for agricultural implements, furniture, wagons and various other uses for which timber is employed. In all parts of the State are valuable metals and minerals, Arkansas has over *three thousand miles* of navigable rivers and about *one thousand miles* of railroads and more being constructed. The rivers flow from north-west to south-east and penetrate all portions of the State, insuring rapid and cheap transportation and giving it the largest area of rich valley agricultural land of any State in the Union.

The capital, stock, premises, machinery and all tools, materials or other property directly pertaining to the conduct of manufacturing or mining business together with the products of such factory or mine while in the possession of the original manufacturer or miner is exempt from taxation until the year 1881.

All things considered I am impressed with the opinion that there is no better unoccupied field in the United States for the establishment of cotton and woolen mills and other manufactories than North Western Arkansas.

CONWAY.

Manufactures for Nebraska.

Horace Greeley's advice to the young man no longer covers the ground. We are far from desiring to stem the tide of young men going west, but we believe that in Nebraska at least machinery is as much needed as the "young man."

Year.	Population.
1855	4,494
1860	28,841
1870	122,993
1876	257,747

The growth of Illinois arrested the attention of the world. Starting almost from an equal base, and running over twenty years, the ratio of increase in Nebraska nearly doubles that of Illinois!

But in spite of this increased productive power, very little headway has thus far been made in manufactures, and probably no State in the Union offers better inducements for the opening up of the various industries common to the country, than Nebraska.

There is big money in the manufacture of flax into ropes, twines, sacks, &c. Hogs are a profitable crop, and there is no reason why pork-packing and the curing of ham and bacon should not be largely and profitably carried on. Soap should be manufactured in the State more cheaply than further east, and the business must be largely extended to meet the home demand. Distilled liquors will better bear transportation than the grain from which they are made. Paper could be profitably manufactured, and for many other industries there is an immediate opening; for instance: 1. Glass, for which a large proportion of the material can be obtained in the State; 2. Starch, from maize, wheat &c.; 3 Canned and preserved fruits, and potted meats; 4. Flannels, blankets, coarse woolens and cheap carpets; 5. Various manufactures of leather, and skins; and 6. Pottery from kaolin or porcelain clay, which exists in inexhaustible quantities.

Could Horace Greeley visit Nebraska to-day, his advice would be: "Go West, young man, and build a mill."—[*Communicated.*]

E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron

has never been known to fail in the cure of weakness, attended with symptoms; indisposition to exertion, loss of memory, difficulty of breathing, general weakness, horror of disease, weak, nervous trembling, dreadful horror of death, night sweats, cold feet, weakness, dimness of vision, languor, universal lassitude of the muscular system, enormous appetite with dyspeptic symtoms, hot hands, flashing of the body, dryness of the skin, palid countenance and eruptions on the face, purifying the blood, pain in the back, heaviness of the eyelids, frequent black spots flying before the eyes with temporary suffusion and loss of sight, want of attention, etc. These symptoms all arise from a weakness and to remedy that use E. F. KUNKEL'S Bitter Wine of Iron. It never fails. Thousands are now enjoying health who have used it. Take only E. F. KUNKEL'S.

Beware of counterfeits and base imitations. As Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron is so well known all over the country, druggists themselves make an imitation and try to palm it off on their customers, when they call for Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron.

Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron is put up only in $1 bottles, and has a yellow wrapper nicely put on the outside with the proprietor's photograph on the wrapper of each bottle. Always look for the photograph on the outside, and you will always be sure to get the genuine. $1 per bottle, or six for $5. Sold by Druggists and Dealers, everywhere.

ALL WORMS REMOVED ALIVE

E. F. KUNKEL'S Worm Syrup never fails to destroy Pin Seat and Stomach worms. Dr. KUNKEL, the only successful Physician who removes Tape worm in 2 hours, alive with head, and no fee until removed. Common sense teaches if Tape worm be removed all other worms can be readily destroyed. Send for circular to Dr. Kunkel No. 259 North 9th street, Philadelphia, Pa., or call on your druggist and ask for a bottle of Kunkel's Worm Syrup. Price $1.00. It Never fails. [jan5-1m

New To-Day.

K. ALLEN LOVELL. HERMAN H. NORTH.

LOVELL & NORTH,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
301 PENN ST.
HUNTINGDON, PA.
jan5-3m]

ESTRAY BULL.—Came to the residence of the subscriber, in West twp., 1st of August last, a Dark Brindle Bull, 2 years old. The owner is required to prove property, pay charges and remove him or he will be sold according to law. jan5-3t] E. N. HENDERSON.

CAUTION.

I purchased one cook stove, 1 cupboard, 1 table, 2 setts of chairs, 2 clocks, 1 sink, 1 doughtray, 1 bed and bedding, and all other personal property on the premises, at Constable's sale, as the property of Albert Fisher, and having left the same in the possession of Elizabeth R. Fisher, I hereby caution all persons not to interfere with the same.

Jan5-3t] GEO. KYLER.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

[*Estate of Mrs. JANE BICKET, dec'd.*]

Letters testaintentory having been granted to the subscriber near McAlevey's Fort, P. O., on the estate of Mrs. Jane Bicket, late of Jackson township deceased. All persons knowing themselves indebted to the same will present their claims for settlement and those having claims against said estate will present them properly authenticated for settlement. THOS. MITCHELL,
jan5-6t] Executor.

BUY YOUR SCHOOL BOOKS at the Journal Store.

New Advertisements.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

By virtue of sundry writs of Fi. Fa., Vend. Exp. and Lev. Fa., to me directed, I will expose to public sale at the Court House, in Huntingdon, on

FRIDAY, JANUARY 12, 1877,

at one o'clock P. M., the following described Real Estate, to wit:

All the right, title and interest of David Hare in and to that certain plantation, farm and tract of land, situate in Porter township, Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, adjoining land of Jno. P. and William J. McClure on the north, lands of Silas Isenberg on the east, and lands of Mrs. Ann C. Hayett on the south and west, containing about One Hundred and Two Acres, more or less, about ten acres of which are woodland, having thereon a new Frame Dwelling House, Frame Stable, Wagon Shed, Corn-crib, Spring House, and other necessary outbuildings, being part of a larger tract of land which was conveyed to David Hare by deed of A. Harnish and wife dated September 24th, 1864, and recorded at Huntingdon in Record Book T., No. 2, page 429; the other part thereof being conveyed, with other lands, by said David Hare to John P. and W. J. McClure by deed dated April 1, 1876, and recorded in Record Book.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of David Hare.

ALSO—All the right, title and interest of Margaret Price and John Price in all that certain lot of ground, situate in the borough of Mapleton, fronting about 75 feet on Pine street and extending back to said road, bounded on the north-east by lot of L. Yocum, and on the south-west by lot of John Kilgore, having thereon erected a two-story Log House.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Margaret Price and John Price.

ALSO—All the right, title and interest of Frederick Smith in all that certain lot of ground, situate in the borough of Mount Union, Huntingdon county, Pa., known as Lot No. 17 in the general plan of said borough, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner of Lot No. 16 and bounded on the south by Valley street 50 feet, on the north-west by alley "A" one hundred and fifty (150) feet, being part of the same tract which Martin Bighton and wife conveyed to the Mount Union Iron Company, having thereon erected a one-story Log House.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Frederick Smith.

ALSO—All the right, title and interest of Joshua Gorsuch and T. S. Jackson in all that certain tract of land, situate in the township of Henderson, county of Huntingdon, bounded and described as follows: On the north by lands of Elijah Gorsuch, on the east by lands of Michael Enders, on the south by lands of John S. Warfel, and on the west by lands of Elijah Gorsuch and heirs of John Decker, dec'd., containing about one hundred acres, more or less, having thereon erected a one story plank house and stable.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Joshua Gorsuch and T. S. Jackson.

ALSO—All the right, title and interest, of W. H. Harper in all that certain lot of ground, in Jackson township, Huntingdon county, Pa., adjoining lands of Dr. Matthew Miller, A. Shadle, Michael Hensinger and Joseph Eckley, containing 5 acres, more or less, having thereon erected a log house.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of William H. Harper.

ALSO—All the right, title and interest of John B. Weaver in all that certain tract or parcel of land situate in the township of Hopewell, county of Huntingdon, Pa., bounded and described as follows, to wit: On the east by lands of Russel's heirs, on the west by lands of Wm. Weaver, on the north by lands of Solomon Weaver, on the south by lands of John T. Shirley, containing 95 acres, more or less, having thereon erected a two-story log dwelling house, a small tenant house, log barn and other outbuildings.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John B. Weaver.

ALSO—All the right, title and interest of Charles E. Ault in a two-story frame house twenty-eight feet front by twenty-five feet back, one end occupied as a store room and the other end as a dwelling house, situate on a lot of ground in Portstown, in the borough of Huntingdon, county of Huntingdon and State of Pennsylvania, fronting about one hundred and sixty-eight feet on Penn street and extending back therefrom about thirty-seven and one-half feet next alley on the east, and twenty-eight feet on the west side on Eighth street and on the south by Allegheny street, together with the ground covered by said building, and the lot or piece of ground adjacent and appurtenant, and belonging thereto.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Charles E. Ault.

ALSO—All the right, title and interest of defendants in all that certain tract or parcel of land situate in Shirley township, Huntingdon county adjoining Hercane's land on the south, land of John Booher on the east, and Jack's mountain on the west containing about one hundred and fifty acres, about forty acres of which are cleared and having thereon two log houses one new plank house and two log stables.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of David S. Snyder, Henry Snyder, Isaac Miller and Phoebe Snyder. Terre tenant who were impleaded with Rosannah Miller.

ALSO—All the right, title and interest of A. L. Deiffenbach, in all that certain tract of land in Henderson township, containing one acre more or less, bounded on the west by the public road leading from Huntingdon up Stone Creek ridge, on the north by lands of Isaac Long, on the north east by public road through lands of Isaac Long and on the south and south-west by lands of D. Caldwell, esq., having thereon erected a two-story frame dwelling house.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of A. L. Deiffenbach.

ALSO—All the right, title and interest of M. C. Walker in that certain tract or parcel of land situate in Franklin township, Huntingdon county, Pa., bounded and described as follows: On the west by Dr. A. McPherran, north by Abraham Weight, east by E. B. Ivet, and south by the Juniata river, containing 11 acres, more or less, having thereon erected a frame house and stable.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of M. C. Walker.

TERMS:—The price for which the property is sold must be paid at the time of sale, or such other arrangements made as will be approved, otherwise the property will immediately be put up and sold at the risk and expense of the person to whom it was first sold, and who, in the case of deficiency at such re-sale shall make good the same, and in no instance will the deed be presented to the court for confirmation unless the money is actually paid to the Sheriff. Purchasers or lien creditors must procure a certified list of liens for the Sheriff, in order to apply the amount of bids, or any part thereof, on their liens.

THOS. K. HENDERSON,
dec.29,1876.] Sheriff.

DISTRICT COURT of the UNITED STATES, FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN BANKRUPTCY.

This is to give notice that on the 23rd day of December, A. D., 1876, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of John S. Miller, of Huntingdon, and State of Pennsylvania, who has been ajudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such Bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that at a meeting of the creditors of said Bankrupt to prove their debts, and to chose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Court House, Huntingdon, Pa., before JOHN BROTHERLINE, esq., Register, on the 23rd day of January, A. D., at 10 o'clock, A. M.

JOHN HALL,
U. S. Marshal as Messenger.
Pittsburgh, Dec. 26, 1876.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

[*Estate of JACOB NEARHOOF, dec'd.*]

Letters testamentary, having been granted to the subscribers living near Warriormark P. O. on the estate of Jacob Nearhoof, late of Warriormark township, deceased, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JEREMIAH NEARHOOF,
SAMUEL RALSTON,
dec.29,1876.] Executors.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

[*Estate of FREDERICK CRUM, deceased.*]

Letters testamentary, on the estate of Frederick Crum, late of Tod township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them duly authenticated for settlement. R. H. CRUM,
dec29,1876*] Executor.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

[*Estate of GEORGE D. HUDSON, dec'd.*]

Letters testamentary having been granted to the subscribers, living near Three Springs P. O., on the estate of George D. Hudson, late of Three Springs Borough, dec'd., all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement. SAMUEL HEETER,
MILLARD F. HUDSON,
dec8-6t] Executors.

A VALUABLE FARM AT PRIVATE SALE, CHEAP.

The undersigned have for sale a valuable farm, of One Hundred and Sixty Acres, situate in Walker township, on the line of the Broad Top Railroad, about three miles from Huntingdon borough, one half of which is cleared and in good state of cultivation, and the balance in timber. The improvements are a good Two-story Log House, a large Frame Stable, Spring House, and other outbuildings, and an orchard of apple, peach, plums and cherry trees. There is a fine meadow on the place. *This property will be sold very cheap.* For further particulars apply to

WOODS & WILLIAMSON,
dec1-3m] Atty's for the owner.

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE JOURNAL. Only $2.00 a year.

New Advertisements.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF

Valuable Real Estate.

[*Estate of CHARLES CORNELISON.*]

By vir