The Huntingdon Journal.

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

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

FRIDAY, - - FEBRUARY 23, 1877.

Circulation LARGER than any other Paper in the Juniata Valley.

THE Grand Duke Alexis of Russia arrived in New York on Sunday last accompanied by several prominent Russian officials.

HON. DAVID REID, of Pittsburg, late United States District Attorney for Western Pennsylvania, died in that city, on Saturday last. He had been an invalid ever since his removal from the position named.

THE Southern Democrats had to bridle their Northern conferees. The chaps who are "invincible in peace and invisible in war" were full of bluster, but the imperturbable Ben Hill and others sat down on their ardor and flattened it out.

THE Government is making a vigorous effort to break up illicit distilling in the mountain regions of North Carolina. Several revenue officers have been murdered by the distillers. The North Carolina Democracy are willing to die for free whisky.

THE would-be assassin of Gov. Packard is the son of a German Lutheran preacher of West Philadelphia, named Rev. C. F. Welden. The assassin is aged twenty-nine years. He last fall obtained a situation in a dry goods house in Mobile, Alabama

THE Electoral Commission uniformly voted 8 to 7. The Democrats claim that the Republicans were entirely too partizan, yet the former never voted once against the interests of Mr. Tilden. From their standpoint there was nothing partizan in this. We are not so clear about it.

JOHN MORRISSEY is now out of business. The bets are all off. Tilden is *auspicious*. The dog is dead. Every thing has run into *Black Friday* Bad! bad! The world to him is all a fleeting show. Alas, poor John! We pity him. Reform! Reform! Why treat thy apostle thus?

THE Democrats uniformly endeavor to belittle the Electoral Commission by repeating that the "seven spot can not beat the eight." If there was any chance in the commission *they* were responsible for it. The election, however, of Judge David Davis to the Senate took the only *chance* for the Democracy out of it.

THE Oregon business was a very unprofitable investment for the Democracy. Morton is reported to have said, early in the session, that in Oregon he had discovered a bonanza. He has made it pan out handsomely. There ought to be no further trouble with the Democracy in that State.

IT is'nt every one that can make a booby of himself as readily as the Speaker of the House of Representatives. The decision in the Louisiana case, by a tribunal selected by his friends, so upset him that he was incapable of the courtesies and decencies which characterize gentlemen. The next Congress, we hope, will select some one to preside over it that will maintain its dignity.

THE Northern Democrats at Washington became terribly exercised, on Saturday last, when the Electoral Commission declared not to go behind the returns in the Louisiana case. They snarled and gnashed their teeth until a stranger to such conduct would have supposed that the whole pack was going into violent rabies. They would not look at water. They took theirs straight and swore blue lightning. It was simply awful, but no one was hurt. Some felt good when they were done cussin' while others complained of violent headache. They cooled down, however, in the course of a few hours, and went to bed in the couch they had prepared for themselves. It was an uneven bed but they had themselves to blame for it. They are now convalescing.

THE Pittsburgh *Gazette* and *Commercial* have been merged and now appear under the head of *The Gazette Commercial*. This is an extremely sensible move. There was no earthly necessity for two such extensive morning dailies, both Republican in politics, in the smoky city. What a pity it is that there are not a few more consolidations. It would be a thousand times better for both the publishers and their patrons and the party would gain largely thereby. In this county, for instance, we have three or four starving Republican papers where there is not, really, sufficient support for one good Republican paper. As it is, all are starving and hobbling along as best they can without being able to do half justice to their subscribers. The people are to blame; it really seems as if they did not want creditable papers. We wish all parties concerned in the above consolidation abundant success both pecuniarly and politically.

THE New York *Times* of the 20th inst, sums up the Democratic furor over the Louisiana decision thus pointedly:

"The first impression which the public gets from all this furor over the decision of a tribunal which owes its existence to Democratic votes is that it is an evidence of weakness. When a man gets into an angry dispute, which, after much violent discussion, he contrives to refer to an arbitrator of his own choosing, and then, when the decision goes against him, flies into a passion and abuses the arbitrator, he gets laughed at. Every one sees that he submitted his case, not because he wanted a fair decision, and was ready to abide by it, but because he expected to win. If he cries out that he has been cheated, he only shows that he has been trying to cheat his opponent. Every word he says against the tribunal he had himself provided only makes him ridiculous and contemptible. And parties are judged in the same way. If there has been an unfair decision by the Commission; the rights of one of the parties have been denied them; but what right had either party to build confidently on the vote of the Commission? The Democrats did so, or, as they now confess, they would not have contrived it; but they have only overreached themselves; they have fallen into a snare which they set for the Republicans."

WE SAY NOW THAT WE WILL NOT DO IT!

There was a time when some men in this county urged that the *Globe* and *Journal* were engaged in a controversy of which they disapproved and that they did not feel like patronizing them. But that time has happily passed some time since. There is now no reason why every Republican should not patronize one or both of these papers. Every man who professes to be a Republican should take at least one of these papers, and give one or both the job work and advertising that may be in his hands.

Instead of this we find men who have held office, or who do hold office, who still want to hold office, at the hands of the Republican party who give their patronage to non-political papers and job offices.

Those of us who have to bear the heavy expenses of publishing political newspapers have just cause to complain. During the campaign we are expected to do any amount of work for candidates who have never patronized us, and then be abused often for not doing enough. Often even when we secure the election of men they seem through instinct or ingratitude to commence a war upon the printers to whom they owe their election. We ask every honest man, is this right?

There is hardly an officer now in Huntingdon county that is as true to the printers to whom he owes his election as he should be. There are men who owe fat offices to us—to some of them worth fortunes, who do not patronize us as they agreed to.

There are at this time no less than four men looking forward to a nomination for Sheriff in this county who do not take the *Globe*. There advertisments and job work go to the *Local News* office and elsewhere. We propose, and we hope the *Journal* will second the motion, to let these men look for their support to the place where their patronage goes. There is and can be, no excuse for such conduct. We intend to expose, before the primary election all such aspirants. They are a curse to any party. They wish its honors and profits, to eat its substance, live on its patronage, and let the papers which fight the battles, and secure their election, die in starvation. We say now we do not intend to do any work for such men.

We copy the above from this weeks *Globe*. There is no doubt at all that both the *Globe* and the JOURNAL have much cause for complaint, and especially the latter. We have vigorously supported every regular Republican ticket for six years. We have never faltered when the hour of trial has come. And we have confidence enough in our own efforts to claim that we have always been equal to the occasion; and yet, with all our fealty to party, sacrifice of time and labor, we have been supported in a luke warm manner by three-fourths of the Republican politicians of the county. They have never considered that they were under any obligations to assist in keeping up the Republican press after a campaign. We have witnessed more indifference and ingratitude on the part of those who are seeking preferment, at the hands of the party, than is manifested anywhere else in the United States. Here a man will invoke the aid of the newspapers to give him a position, and as soon as he is successful, he turns his back upon the papers that elevated him, and, that keep the party together from year to year, and patronizes those establishments that will do his work at mere cost. In short, in Huntingdon, Republicans do not feel that they are under any obligations to help to keep up the organization throughout the year by supporting the only mediums that constantly uphold their principles. There is as much difference in this respect between Republicans and Democrats as their is between day and night. Democrats throw everything in the way of patronage to their papers because they know that they cannot succeed without them, but the only question with Republicans is, Where can I get my work done the cheapest? Patronage to the amount of thousands of dollars annually, that could be done as well and as cheaply at home, is controlled by Republicans in Huntingdon county, who send it abroad or give it to non-partizans to execute. What encouragement is there for men to endeavor to keep up large and creditable newspapers and to support a party, under such circumstances? It is unreasonable to ask or expect it. No wonder that newspaper men get out of humor and refuse to carry the heavy burdens which are imposed upon them. If newspapers have to paddle their own canoes they cannot be expected to be the pack-horses of the party. We are glad to notice that our neighbor refuses to indulge this sort of thing further. He has our sympathy and support in the movement.

THE Mount Union *Times* is sorely vexed because it is precluded from doing any of the county advertising by the special Printing Act and therefore, earnestly urges its repeal. We do not feel like defending the act in question at this time, but we emphatically approve of the spirit and reason of the thing. If it is necessary to give public notice, and the various statutes directing public notices to be given acknowledge the necessity, as does every individual of common sense, then the law should provide for the greatest and most extensive circulation that can be secured; i. e. all legal notices required to be published in a certain number of newspapers, should, to fully carry out the principle of giving information and to accord with the spirit of this class of legislation, be published in the papers having the most numerous circulation. The idea of publishing a legal notice in a sheet of three or four hundred of a circulation, published and circulated away from the centre of business, where not one in ten interested can see it, is simply preposterous. It is a violation of the spirit and theory of advertising. It is an imposition upon the tax payers. It is a fraud upon parties in interest who have a right to expect that all legal notices, in which they are interested, will be published in the most extensively circulated mediums. And, when notices are not thus published it is a strong presumption that the party has good reasons for keeping the general public from seeing what he is compelled by law to publish. The publication in such a paper is a mere evasion. It is one of the ways of whipping the devil around the stump so common to men who fear the light of day. For these reasons, and many others, we have always advocated the publication of all legal matters in at least two of the most numerously circulated newspapers in a county, one of them representing each of the leading political parties, so that every individual, of whatever political predilections, could find all legal notices in his own most widely circulated journal.

A few words more. There is no question but larger journals cost more, because they cannot be worked by a mere boy, or a girl or two, but they give three, four or five times the amount of circulation and charge seldom one third more. In other words they give four or five times the amount of service and charge very little more for it. It is very evident, then, that when the Mount Union *Times* claims that the county printing could be done for a thousand dollars a year less than it is, that paper would be willing to do it for the difference between that amount and what it really costs. It is only necessary to add that the whole establishment might be purchased for a considerable less sum than the difference in question.

WE stop the press to announce that it was on Wednesday last, the 21st inst., in the present year of our Lord, that our handsome and esteemed fellow citizen, George B. Orlady, esq., and Miss Mary J. Thompson, of Curwensville, Clearfield county, merged into one. It is a happy union and may they ever continue to float on the sea of Time as gayly and as jovially as they commence their grand and picturesque voyage.

THE following Borough officers were elected on Tuesday last, viz: K. Allen Lovell, Burgess for one year; D. P. Gwin, Assistant; R. M. Speer, J G. Boyer and T. S. Johnston, School Directors; Frank Hefright, S. B. Taylor, J. W. Mattern and J. S. Africa, Councilmen; J. H. Westbrook, Constable; H. Dill Strickler, Auditor.

UP to the time we go to press the two Houses of Congress have counted down to Oregon. The election will be settled before the close of the week. No one doubts that Hayes will be declared elected. The Democrats propose to acquiesce without further grumbling.

THE seven Democrats on the High Commission did not hesitate to perjure themselves when they thought that by so doing they could secure a Democratic President in the person of "Slippery Sam."

HON. HENRY W. WILLIAMS, of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, died at his residence in Pittsburgh, on Monday afternoon last.

Another Political Assassin.

The Democrats have been very anxious to get rid of Gov. Packard, of Louisiana, and time and again he has been threatened with assassination. On Thursday an attempt was made to carry these threats into execution. The following telegram was sent Thursday night:

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 15.—The extra *Times* has the following: At half-past 11 o'clock this morning the vicinity of the Governor's room in the St. Louis street State House rang with the sharp reports of two pistol shots fired almost simultaneously, and in an instant there was an intense excitement abroad and a rapid hurrying of a crowd toward the Gubernatorial apartment. Here it transpired that Mr. Packard, while seated in his chair surrounded by a half dozen callers, had been suddenly approached by one of the parties, who, drawing a pistol and leveling it at Packard's heart, at almost point blank range, pulled the trigger. At that very instant Mr. Packard struck the weapon down, and simultaneously with that movement the weapon exploded and the shot struck Mr. Packard in the knee. At that instant Mr. Packard closed with the man and threw him to the floor. Diligent inquiry failed to divulge the name of the man, anything about him, or anything about the cause of the attack. Report has it that he was a correspondent for a Northern paper, but now all information is vague.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT—FOUR IN THE PLOT.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 15.—Packard's wound is only a flesh wound, and is very slight. The following is a statement of an eye-witness of the occurrence: "Two men, one of them the wounded man, who gave his name as Joseph Huttle but whose real name from papers found in his possession is ascertained to be W. W. Weldon, and a slim, one-armed man, who gave no name, called at the door of the State Capitol and asked to see Mr. Packard. There was some demur about admitting them, when one proclaimed himself to be an ex-Federal officer and the other a discharged soldier. They were brought to the head of the stairs, where Weldon represented that he was a correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press*, and desired to see Governor Packard. The name of Joseph Huttle was sent in, but the one-armed man declined to enter. Weldon reached the executive office, where he found Packard seated at his desk talking to Judge Boreman, of Caddo, who occupied a chair on his right. Weldon sat down in a vacant chair immediately on Packard's left, and after an instant, somewhat sharply, asked, "When can I see you?" Mr. Packard turned and found a pistol aimed at his head. He immediately struck it down, and the weapon was discharged, the ball striking him in the right knee-cap and inflicting a slight wound. Mr. Packard immediately dealt the man a blow with his fist, striking him between the eyes and knocking him down. Several parties in the room drew their pistols and fired, wounding the would-be-assassin seriously, but not fatally. Of course a scene of intense excitement immediately followed. The one-armed man was arrested and conveyed to the office of the Superintendent of Police, and Weldon was kept a close prisoner in the Executive office. Mr. Packard was conveyed to his private apartment on the second floor of the building, where his wound was examined by Dr. A. W. Smythe. It is not of a serious character, but might prove so if not carefully tended, and will lame him for several days. The man who shot Packard says his name is William Henry Weldon and that his home is in Philadelphia. He says further that he has a mother and sister living there.

Details of the Oregon Infamy.

DEMOCRATS GREATLY DISTURBED BY RECENT EXPOSURES—THE EVIDENCES OF GUILT.

A despatch from Washington, gives this:

The deciphered Oregon dispatches, as produced last evening by the Senate Committee, have created a great deal of disturbance among Democrats who had hung a slight hope upon the action of the Commission in the Oregon case. They have also caused much distress to Senator Kelly. He had an earnest conference with Senator Kernan and David Dudley Field, and the two last named also talked the matter over together. Kelly, in his speech which wore a virtuous appearance, has made it impossible for him to explain further. He must deny his statement in the Senate by admitting the truth of the despatches. There was a promise of a display of Democratic virtue, which failed, if it was ever seriously intended. It was threatened that a resolution for Kelly's expulsion would be offered by a Democrat, which would have been a useless exhibition, because it would have been done for political effect at this time.—Kelly cannot be made Tilden's scapegoat.—His offense, however, is very grave. In one despatch he fully endorses the purchase of a Republican Elector, and the use of money by himself is made certain by two despatches.—He telegraphs Pelton that he has borrowed money on his individual responsibility, and trusts it will be replaced; and the same day receives answer to go ahead and he will be reimbursed. These two despatches are not signed, but they are so connected by substance and by date that the addresses make the authorship absolutely certain. The handwriting is also said to fasten the evidence.—The case on Tilden himself is worse than on Kelly. There is the despatch from Grover direct to Tilden, sent, no doubt, as an authentication of the information unauthoritatively conveyed by Patrick and others. Then Pelton, Tilden's Private Secretary, conducts the transaction, taking the money desired for the purchase of a Republican Elector from Governor Tilden's bank, the Third National.—There is only one other question to be settled: Was the money paid from Mr. Tilden's private account? As the case stands to-day everybody believes it was. The belief can be removed only by clear and direct proof as to where the money really came from, and any attempt to prevent an investigation of this branch of the subject will be received as equivalent to a confession of guilt. Other despatches are being deciphered by the key, and will probably be made public to-morrow.

Cashier Jordan, of the bank, is expected before the Committee to-morrow. A curious connection of questions and answers is shown between a despatch from Pelton to Patrick desiring the fee to be made contingent and payable in March, and a despatch from Patrick to Pelton declaring that this cannot be done, which same despatch reports minutely the disposition to be made of the money.

Senator Kelly says he has no intention to make any public explanation of his dispatches. He says he was not acquainted with the cipher; that despatches in cipher were read to him, and, believing they contained only the words read, he signed them. He says he signed no despatch knowingly which contained the words given in the interpretation of those printed to day. This will strike the average mind as a very weak explanation, but admitting that Senator Kelly was deceived by those who were plotting to steal the Electoral vote of Oregon, it cannot be denied that such despatches were forwarded to and from Oregon.

E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron.

E. F. Kunkel's celebrated Bitter Wine of Iron will effectually cure liver complaint, jaundice, dyspepsia, chronic or nervous debility, chronic diarrhœa, disease of the kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disorded liver, stomach or intestines, such as consumption, flatulence, inward piles, fullness of blood to the head, acidity of the stomach, nausea, heartburn, disgust for food, fullness of weight in the stomach, sore eructations, sinking or fluttering at the pit of the stomach, swimming of the head, hurried or difficult breathing, fluttering at the heart, chocking or suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, dimness of vision dots or webs before the sight, dull pain in the head, deficiency or perspiration yellowness of the skin and eyes, pain in the side, back, head, chest, limbs, etc., sudden flushes of heat, burning in the flesh, constant imaginings of evil and great depression of spirits. Price $1 per bottle. Beware of counterfeits. Do not let your druggist palm off some other preparation of iron he may say as good but ask for Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron. Take no other. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron is not sold in bulk—only in $1 bottles. E. F. Kunkel, Proprietor, No. 259 North Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Sold by all druggists and dealers everywhere.

TAPE WORM REMOVED ALIVE

Head and all complete in two hours. No fee till head passes. Seat Pin and Stomach Worms removed by Dr. KUNKEL, No. 259 North Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Send for circular. For removing Seat, Pin or Stomach Worms, call on your druggist and ask for a bottle of Kunkel's Worm Syrup, price $1. It never fails. Common sense teaches if Tape Worm be removed, all other worms can be readily destroyed. feb2-1m

The Gospel of Merit.

Where there is so much rivalry as in the manufacture of family medicines, he who would succeed must give positive and convincing proof of merit. This is an age of inquiry. People take nothing for granted. They must know the "whys" and "wherefores" before acknowledging the superiority of one article over another. Among the few preparations that have stood the test, those manufactured by R. V. Pierce, M. D., of the World's Dispensary, Buffalo, N. Y., have for many years been foremost. The truth of any statement made concerning them can be easily ascertained, for Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy and Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery are now prescribed by many physicians in curing obstinate cases of Catarrh and incipient Consumption. The discovery has no equal in curing Coughs, Colds, Bronchial and Nervous affections. It allays all irritation of the mucous membrane, aids digestion, and when used with Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets readily overcomes torbid liver and Constipation, while the Favorite Prescription has no rival in the field of prepared medicine in curing diseases peculiar to females. If you wish to "know thyself" procure a copy of "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser," an illustrated book of nearly 1000 pages, adapted to the wants of everybody. Price $1.50, postage prepaid. Address the author, R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

Our New York Letter.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21, 1877.

O'Mahoney's Funeral—Raid Upon Canada—Speculating in Benevolence—Political—Lent—Labor Wall Street Religion—Business.

THE FUNERAL OF O'MAHONEY.

Men go out of sight very soon. Twelve years ago, Col. John O'Mahoney filled the newspapers, which is the modern trump of fame, and his name was on the lips of men. He had been a patriot in Ireland, had bearded the British Lion in his den, had emigrated to this country, and organized the Fenian movement, and was its acknowledged head. He had gorgeous quarters, a "staff," and all the ribs of a great warlike enterprise. He had everything, in fact, necessary to conquer the independence of Ireland, except men and arms, and some other trifles. But they had a good time of it. While the servant girls and laborers contributed, and wh n the regular Irish quarrel came, O'Mahoney subsided. As he was an honest man who actually believed in the possibility of military operations against England, he went out poor and he has lived in poverty and obscurity ever since. His death last week was the first that had been heard of him for some time. The Irish gave the dead "hero," an immense funeral. All the societies turned out in regalia, and every Irishman in the city got out his plug hat from the box where it had rested since last St. Patrick's day, and the city was alive with them. His body is to be taken to Ireland for interment. And speaking of the Irish, would anybody suppose that human credulity could go so far as to contribute money for another

RAID UPON CANADA.

O' Donovan Rossa, who was an Irish "Hero," is also receiving contributions of any sum that servant girls and simple-minded laborers choose to give, to form a "Skirmishing Fund?" He proposes to organize a regiment of skirmishers to annoy the rear of the British Lion in Canada, while other "heroes" attack him in front on the old sod. All this to occur as soon as Europe gets into a general war, which will take the attention of England. The average Irishman is a queer institution. The race in America may be properly divided up into dupes and dupers. The moment a speck of war appears upon any horizon, the "leaders" immediately issue a proclamation, announcing that "Ireland's opportunity" is at last here, and that all that is needed to secure Irish independence is—money. Any sum will be received, and from any source. The servant girls and laborers take a liberal share from their scant earnings, and give it to the beats, who collect all that is possible, and then let the thing die. One would suppose that after a dozen or two such experiences the people would know better, but they don't. The innocents are always ready to be sheared, and there are always "leaders" to shear them. The contributions to O'Rossa's skirmishing fund, is as absurd as it fills columns in the Irish newspapers.

TROUBLE IN THE BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES.

It is too bad that one can't give a dollar with any certainty that it will reach the people intended to be benefitted. The benevolent societies of the city are undergoing examination, and a vast amount of rottenness has been developed. One institution for sheltering distressed women was found to be a purely private speculation of two enterprising young men, and had no shelter or anything else, and who were collecting a great deal of money from the charitable. They had the sublime impudence to appeal to the authorities for a share of the State appropriation, and were caught. Other institutions were found to be organizations for the support of a parcel of dead beats. The officers, and there are an immense number of them, were all under heavy pay. The collectors were paid a heavy percentage upon their collections; heavy rents were paid upon which "divvies" were doubtless allowed, and altogether, it was as rotten as Tammany, and I can't say more than that. Don't suppose all the societies are of this class—there are deserving ones, but a large percentage of them are proper subjects for close watching.

POLITICAL.

The Democracy are in the dumps. They give up all hope of sliding Tilden in by the Electoral Commission, and are now arranging for their new campaign. Their only hope now is in an appeal to the courts, which Tilden has determined to make, apparently forgetting that five members of the court will have declared their ideas of the law in the case while they are on the Commission. This fight is for a purpose. Even if Tilden is defeated they have hopes that President Hayes can be bull-dozed into being very liberal in the giving of places, for the sake of conciliating them, and healing their bruises. The action of the Commission meets with approval from the business men of the city, irrespective of party affiliations, and the attempt of the hot heads to go back of its decisions and prolong the contest, finds no backing. The point now is to have the agony over, and the question settled, and there will be acquiescence in it, no matter which way it goes.

LENT.

Lent is on us, and fashionable New York mortifies the flesh for forty days. During that time the fashionable woman is expected to get down into the valley and shadow of humility, and this she does by eating no meat, and abstaining from worldliness altogether. This is accomplished by dropping all high colors in dress, by resolutely refusing to dance, and letting parties severely alone. They humiliate themselves in dark velvets at $15 a yard, and black lace to match, and in that humble garb—dark-colored, mind you—dance in the afternoons. In eating they distinguish themselves. The good natured bishop generally gives all who can tell a white lie a dispensation to eat meat, but those too conscientious to ask it manage to drag out a hungry and mortifying existence on soups, fish, eggs, and a thousand other preparations. Potted and spiced meats not coming inside the restriction, they manage very well. Nursing mothers are allowed meat, to give them strength, and so every mother whose child is nourished by a wet nurse escapes the prohibition, and indulges in steaks and roasts as usual. Lent is a good thing for the fashionable woman. After a season's hard dancing and theatre-going it is well to have forty days of quiet, in which to meditate on her sins, and decide what she shall get for her Spring clothes, and see that they are properly made up. Then there are the art galleries to go to, and the shops, with quiet card parties in the evening. The services in the swell churches make a very good substitute for the opera, especially as only opera singers are employed in the choirs. Fashionable religion is a very satisfactory thing. The yoke is made very easy.

LABOR.

There are fifty thousand men in the City of New York out of work, with every prospect of remaining so till Spring opens. There was but little building last summer, and there has been none doing this winter, and in all the mechanical pursuits stagnation has been the rule. Everybody wears their boots and clothes a month or two longer than they did, and nobody buys anything in the way of furniture or furnishing who can possibly avoid it and consequently a heavy per cent. of those formerly employed in these pursuits are sitting still, and many of them starving. You can get men by the hundred for 80 cents a day, and strong men are willing to take office boys' places at $4 a week. The wages that are paid are fearfully small. A car-driver, exposed to rain and frost, standing on his feet from five in the morning till ten or eleven at night, gets $1.80 a day. "It's hard times," said one to me; "but what are you going to do? If I should quit, there would be a thousand applyin' for the place in an hour, I'm glad to get even this." And women! why an advertisement for a woman to do anything, at any price, will bring a thousand answers by noon of the day it appears. The charities are overburdened, and private individuals are beset. The professional mendicant, with a thousand different dodges, takes away a large part of what the really honest poor ought to have, and so half-fed, and not clothed at all, they exist somehow waiting till the spring opens, and some kind of business commences.

PRAYER IN WALL STREET.

The most curious phase of the religious feeling now prevailing, is the series of prayer-meetings daily for the Wall Street gamblers. The bulls and bears have been finally touched, and the place of meeting is daily thronged with them. And they show a great deal of feeling. Let us hope that it will stop some of the gambling that has made that street a by-word and a reproach. If they should all get decently converted it would make a wilderness of it. The spirit is among them, though, and they appear to be affected as other sinners are when under influence. If anything is accomplished among these men it will be a triumph of Christianity that will outweigh the talk of all the infidels in the world.

BUSINESS

Begins to show a slight improvement. There are a great many merchants in the city from the South and West, and they are buying more liberally than for some time. The resumption of business by the manufacturers of New England is doing something to make a better feeling, and the indications are that there will be a good business for these times in the Spring. PIETRO.

Legislative Correspondence.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 17, 1877.

The legislature has adjourned over from Friday until Wednesday evening and the members have scattered in all directions, some to their homes, some to Washington, D. C., and some to Washington Pa. But few remain in Harrisburg. There was much opposition to this adjournment but the great desire of many of the members to beat home during the election prevailed over other considerations. Those who did not take a special interest in the election took a trip to the national capitol to see how the High Joint Commission is getting along or joined the legislative excursion to visit the Reform School or "Morganza" in Washington county. This institution is applying for the neat little appropriation of $82,000 from the State, and the geese that lay the golden eggs for such institutions have been invited to pay a visit to the school. The board of managers will make things as pleasant as possible for the solons, and will be disappointed if they do not receive a handsome *souvenir* of the visit at no very distant day.

Not less, and probably more, than 600 bills have been introduced up to this time in the Senate and House: as yet but few have been disposed of, and it is difficult in view of this to see how the legislature can adjourn by the 15th day of March, as provided for by a resolution passed by the House, without letting a large number of bills, and some of them very important ones, lie over until the next session. It is probable therefore that the resolution will be reconsidered and a later day fixed upon.

There was a rumor on the "Hill" to-day, which however I could trace to no authentic source, that if the Commission appointed by Congress to settle the disputed presidential question should decide in favor of Hayes, and the House of Representatives should refuse to submit to the decision the legislature would then pass a bill to provide for putting the Pennsylvania militia on a war footing so as to be prepared for all emergencies. There may be nothing in it and I give it to you only for what it is worth.

The bill providing for a stay of execution for two years, a synopsis of which I gave you in my last letter, was defeated when it came up for final passage by a vote of 79 in favor to 93 against it. Its friends were very much disappointed at this result and seem to be very sore over it. Another bill providing for a stay of execution in certain cases has passed second reading. It provides for a stay of one year in all cases where real or personal property offered at sheriff's sale is not bidden up to two-thirds of its value—the value being fixed by appraisers appointed for the purpose.—The friends and opponents of this bill seem to be pretty evenly matched and its fate is doubtful. The former assert that the times are so out of joint that some measure of this sort is imperatively needed to protect the embarrassed debtor and save his lands and goods from being sold at one-third of their real value. The latter, in return, assert that there are poor creditors who need protection as well as poor debtors; that it is a mistake to assume that the creditor is always rich and the debtor poor. There will be a warm fight over this bill when it comes up on final passage. It will be supported by all the friends of the defeated stay bill first mentioned and by some who were opposed to it, but it is not safe to predict that it will command the 101 votes necessary to pass it.

The bill for the improvement of the Ohio river which was defeated on Friday of last week has been reconsidered and again placed upon the calandar of the House. It will come up again on Wednesday next.

Judging from the number of petitions presented every day in the Senate and House praying for the passage of a local option law this question must be exciting a great deal of attention among the people. Some of them are of huge proportions and when enrolled reach clear across the Hall of the House. The energy and persistence of the temperance people are evidently making an impression on the legislature and the bill is stronger to-day than when it was first presented.

Quite a flutter took place in the Democratic camp on Tuesday last when Mr. Hitchcock of Erie introduced a resolution in the House reflecting severely upon the National House of Representatives for its treatment of the Louisiana Returning Board, now in custody for contempt of the House. Seeing that the resolution would pass the democrats got mad and left the Hall, refusing to vote.

A bill has been introduced and favorably reported from committee repealing the act incorporating the "Ancient Order of Hibernians," or Mollie Maguires. Considering the public feeling concerning these gentry there is no reasonable doubt of the passage of the bill. B.

New To-Day.

NOTICE.

I have this day bought of Scott Bumgardner, one White Cow, one Brood Sow, one Shoat, one sled, one plow, one single shovel plow, one harrow, two head of Horses, and left the same in his care, and all persons are hereby notified not to meddle with the same. SAMUEL SAYLOR,
Union township, February 19, 1877. [feb23-3t

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES of Huntingdon county Alms House, from December 8, 1875, to December 5, 1876 inclusive:

DR. RECEIPTS.

To amount drawn from county Treasury on orders	$13,493 13
To John Logan, Steward, for cash of different persons	204 83
	$13,697 96

CR. EXPENDITURES.

FOR FARM.

By labor on farm, including farmer's wages	$ 414 90
By Landis, Colegate and Myers, for smithing	102 79
By lime, plaster and phosphate	109 40
By two cows, feed, and 778 lbs. of shoats, etc	188 66
By locust posts of Brandt, Long, Gilliland and Hegie	148 30
By number of persons for sundries	24 70
	$1,018 75

FOR PROVISIONS.

By sundry persons for 6,630 lbs. of beef	$ 531 95
By sundry persons for 3,153 lbs of pork	292 54
By flour, wheat, potatoes, honey, butter and fish	70 59
	$ 895 08

FOR MERCHANDISE.

By numerous persons for merchandise.	$ 1,654 28
By numerous persons for clothing	350 94
By numerous persons for hardware	136 85
	$2,142 06

FOR OUTDOOR EXPENSES.

By relief afforded 44 cases, continuous, during the year	$2,519 65
By relief afforded several cases less than a year	1,633 15
By relief afforded numerous cases without regard to time	727 80
By numerous physicians for medical services	587 16
By coffins and funeral expenses	167 75
By Directors for outdoor services	549 86
	$6,185 37

MISCELLANEOUS AND INCIDENTAL.

By L. M. Stewart, esq., for costs in McGinnis case	$ 101 88
By percentage on $13,985 90 paid to Treasurer for 1875	419 57
By Doyle, Drake and Myers for coffins.	18 98
By cooking in house	82 66
By lumber of Withington, Baird and Dougherty	55 48
By insurance on Alms House property.	223 13
By medicine for inmates	49 30
By D. P. Harvey for cobbling shoes	73 97
By coal	95 55
By tinware of M. S. & A. S. Harrison	84 69
By Journal, Monitor and Globe for publishing statement	214 00
By numerous persons for sundries	438 57
	$1 857 73

REMOVALS.

By Justices for relief orders	$ 128 65
By various persons for moving paupers	115 21
	$ 243 86

SALARIES.

By Directors for services during the year	$ 389 60
By Drs. McNite and Stine for services at house	145 00
By George W. Whittaker for services as clerk	75 00
By John Logan, Steward, for amount of his account	745 46
	$1,355 06
Aggregate	$13,697 96

STATEMENT showing money paid into Treasury by Directors and Steward; and also tramps relieved by the Steward:

Money of overseers of Beal twp., Juniata county, paid into Treasury by G. Horning		$ 22 50
Money of Rev. Alexander paid into Treasury by John Logan		47 50
Relief furnished 289 tramps with 713 meals		107 20
Clothing furnished tramps		15 30
		$192 50

THE DIRECTORS of the Poor of Huntingdon county, in account with J. R. Simpson, esq., as attorney for the Directors:

1876. DR.		
To cash pr. J. W. Mattern, esq., in Jane Webb case		$ 25 75
To cash pr. Mrs. Dorcas Corbin, Jesse Evans in f		10 00
Same, pr. N. B. Corbin		50 00
		$ 85 75
1875. CR.		
Cash paid for recording the Mary Sample deed		$ 2 40
Writing deed to A. Crownover, $ of fee		1 50
Fee in the sale of J. Evans' land collecting, &c		20 00
Cash paid R. R. fare, &c., to Miller on business for Directors		3 10
Cash paid for printing bonds		6 00
Fee for preparing form of bonds		5 00
Salary one year, ending Dec. 1, 1876		30 00
Check to order of Directors		15 75
		$85 75

STATEMENT of outstanding debts owing to the Directors of the Poor of Huntingdon county, as follows:

A judgment note of Andrew Crownover for $100, interest 9 months and 11 days	$104 58
A judgment note of John Covert for $27 85 four months interest	28 40
A judgment note of G. W. Bowersox for $17.50	17 50
A promissory note of D. Etnier, Jr., and other trustees of the M. E. church, Mount Union, for $501 48 interest 5 months and 11 days	514 42
A sealed note of A. W. Evans, esq for $42 00, interest six months	42 26
	$708 26

RECAPITULATION.

To amount paid the Treasurer of the Alms House by County Treasurer		$15,325 67
By amount of orders paid by the Treasurer of the Alms House for the year 1876, as per the above detailed report	$13,493 13	
By amount of orders paid by the Treasurer of the Alms House for 1875 and previous years including orders for 1877	2,032 54	$15,525 67

We, the undersigned Auditors, of the county of Huntingdon, do hereby certify that we have examined the orders, vouchers, accounts, etc., of the Directors of the Poor of said county, and find the same to be correct, as above stated. Witness our hands, at Huntingdon, this 11th day of January, A. D., 1877.

W. H. REX,
JAMES HENDERSON,
J. J. WHITE,
feb23] Auditors.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE TO SCHOOL TEACHERS. Fourteen Teachers wanted to teach the Huntingdon borough schools. An examination of Teachers will take place by the County Superintendent, at the old school house, in said borough, on SATURDAY, March 10th, when all teachers are invited to attend. The election of teachers will be made the following week.

T. S. JOHNSTON.
A. ELLIOTT, Prest. Hunt. School Board.
Secretary. [feb-16

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE OF APPOINTMENT.

[In Bankruptcy]

In the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of John S. Miller, of Huntingdon, in the county of Huntingdon, State of Pennsylvania, within said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition.

Dated at Huntingdon, the 23d day of January, A. D., 1877. JOSEPH G. ISENBERG,
feb16-3t] Assignee.

ADMINISTRATRIX'S NOTICE.

[*Estate of JOSEPH DEAVER, dec'd.*]

Letters of Administration, with the will annexed, having been granted to the undersigned, residing near Maddensville P. O., on the estate of Joseph Deaver, late of Springfield township, dec'd, all persons knowing themselves indebted will make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

ELIZABETH DEAVER,
feb-16] Administratrix.

PUBLIC SALE
- OF -
Valuable Real Estate.

[*Estate of ANDREW SPANOGLE, dec'd.*]

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, had in pursuance of proceedings in Partition, the undersigned will expose to sale, at public outcry, on the premises,

On SATURDAY, February 24, 1877,

at 10 o'clock, A. M., about 2½ miles east of Shirleysburg, in Germany Valley, the following described Real Estate, to wit:

No. 1. All that certain tract of land, known as the "Mansion Farm," situate in the township of Shirley, bounded by lands of A. M. Lutz, Suine's heirs, M. H. Kyper, and others, containing 341 Acres, more or less, about 150 acres of this farm are cleared and in good state of cultivation; about 75 acres of the land are nearly level, the balance Timber Land. There are on the premises a large Stone House, Stone Bank Barn,