The Huntingdon Journal.

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

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

FRIDAY, - - - MARCH 23, 1877.

Circulation LARGER than any other Paper in the Juniata Valley.

MONEY! MONEY!!

Our patrons are assured that we need every dollar of money that is due us and, we must insist upon those who are in arrears paying up, or we shall be obliged to bring suits to recover the amount claimed by us. During the last six months our subscribers have scarcely paid us enough two pay for the blank paper upon which the JOURNAL is printed. The time has come when we must insist upon payment. We know that times have been extremely hard and money scarce, but there is a decided improvement. Farmers are getting good prices for every thing they have to sell, and not only this, but they are getting the cash, too. Every other business is reduced to a cash basis, and we must insist upon putting our business upon the same footing. We must pay the cash or its equivalent for every thing we purchase and we cannot do it unless we are similarly treated by our patrons. Send along the amount due without delay and help us out. We need it badly. It is but a small amount to each of you but it aggregates a big sum to us. The approaching Court will be an excellent opportunity if you do not pay sooner. Let us hear from you.

J. R. DURBORROW & CO.

THE CAMERONS.

Hon. Simon Cameron, the veteran Senator from Pennsylvania, resigned his seat in the United States Senate, on Monday the 12th inst., after an almost continuous public service of forty years. When asked for the reasons that induced him to take this step, Senator Cameron replied: "I am 78 years old, and think I have been in public life long enough, and that I will never find a better time to retire. I am tired of the care and worry of office, of having to turn away good people whom I would be glad to serve if I had the power, and of being annoyed by bad people seeking to make use of me. I am rich, and need not subject myself to all this trouble."

In an interview with President Hayes, says an Exchange, the retiring Senator avowed his hearty support of the President's administration, and to a correspondent he said that he had no objection to any member of the Cabinet except Schurz, who sneered at his appointment to the War Department in 1861. He had voted for Mr. Sherman's confirmation, but—remembering that that gentleman had held back his name several days when he was appointed Minister to Russia, and had joined with others in securing immediate action upon the nomination of his successor in the War Department (Mr. Stanton), he had thought it no harm to make him wait a little. He felt no grude against him, but only wanted to return a compliment in kind.

Senator Cameron is the oldest member of the Senate, having completed on the 8th inst., his 78th year. His services in the body long antedates that of any other Senator, but has not been continuous. He was first elected in 1845 to serve out the unexpired term of James Buchanan, who resigned to go into President Polk's Cabinet as Secretary of State. It was not until sixteen years after that the Senators next longest in service—Messrs. Howe and Hamlin—entered the chamber. Mr. Cameron was a Democrat during his first term, but had decided tendencies against slavery. After four years in the Senate he returned to his business, not having been re-elected. He was one of the fathers of the Republican party, attending its first national convention and running as one of the Freemont electors in 1856. In 1857 he was again elected to the Senate, defeating John W. Forney, who was President Buchanan's candidate. At the Chicago Convention in 1860 he was one of the prominent candidates for the Presidency, and might perhaps have been nominated if it had not been for the active, though secret hostility of Gov. Curtin. Mr. Cameron never forgave Gov. Curtin for what he called an act of treachery. He resigned the Senatorship in 1861 to go into President Lincoln's Cabinet as Secretary of War, from which position he soon resigned to take the Russian mission. He remained only a short time abroad, and on returning resumed the control of his party in Pennsylvania, and was a third time elected to the Senate, taking his seat in 1867. In 1872 he was re elected. Old as he is, the retiring Senator is still vigorous, physically and intellectually, and it would not be surprising if he should again appear in public life. He has lost nothing of his wonderful skill in politics, and his control of the Republican party in Pennsylvania seems to be as absolute as ever.

Says the Harrisburg *Daily Telegraph*: "Ever genial in his intercourse with the people, this retirement will be felt as a personal loss by all who have had the pleasure of his acquaintance in official circles. The way not to know a man is to believe all that disappointed editors and politicians may say about his character, his motives and his acts, and in no case is this more clearly the fact than that of General Cameron. To those who have had no personal intercourse with him the impression would be natural that he was harsh, sour, grasping, ever for self, and never for those who helped him to rise. But this is not so. He never forgets a friend, and very seldom an enemy. The friends of his youth, those who have assisted him, or were associated with him during the days when he was struggling up the hill, ever received a warm greeting at his fireside—changes in circumstances and politics have made no changes in his friendship for the associates of his youth and earlier manhood, and this feeling has often conflicted with his party prejudices in the appointments he has made to office. His abilities, his tireless energy, his Scotch tenacity, the determination to pursue the course he has chosen when convinced of its justice, has made him enemies; bitter, unrelenting enemies, who snap and snarl at his heels even to-day, but they are out of power and he is at its very zenith. The people have been with him. He has been the firm friend of our State; Pennsylvania has had his warmest affections, and to her prosperity he has contributed in many ways. He has been a faithful public servant, and a brave and fearless representative He is a plain man in speech as well as in manner, with a contempt for "quality" that is only equalled by his respect for those who exalt themselves by industry and capacity. In all situations of life, public or private, he will command the respect, affection and tireless support of those who prize the privilege of calling him friend."

THE Central News Company has sent us several copies of the first number of *Puck*, a new comic paper. It does not prepossess us very favorably. Its wit seems flat and stale. The truth is the comic paper business has never been a success in this country, nor is it likely to succeed until some one takes hold of it who can secure the regular contributions of such humorists as Samuel C. Clemens, D. R. Locke, The Hawkeye man, Bailey, Congdon, and such artists as Nast and Morgan. *Puck* is dreadfully *Puck*ered.

THE city papers now and then learn how little they reflect the opinions of the people of the country. There is scarcely a decent country paper in the State that does not wield more influence than one of those ponderous dailies, which are read only for the news they contain. The voter looks upon them as entirely unreliable and their opinions go for naught. Vide the assault upon Hon. J. D. Cameron.

THE Legislature adjourns to-day after having passed many useful and a number of useless laws. The session has been an extremely busy one and the members will feel greatly relieved now that their labors are about to cease. Our members were constantly in attendance and their votes have been, as far as we know, very satisfactory.

THE President has appointed Hon. Frederick Douglass, Marshal of the District of Columbia. Considerable opposition was manifested to his confirmation by the old slave holding element of the District. But the Senate confirmed the appointment by the decided vote of 38 to 8. Thus the color line recedes several degrees.

HON. WM. M. HALL, President Judge of the Bedford and Somerset district, is prominently named for the Supreme Court-ship to be filled at the approaching November election. Mr. Hall is one of the ablest jurors in the State, and would add to the already high character of the Court for eminent ability.

WOULD you really believe it, there is an improvement in the Lancaster *Examiner* and *Herald*. The corner of the third page is turned down now and not printed.—While time out of mind, if our recollection serves us right, it was the corner of of the second page that was turned down.

THE returns of the election held in New Hampshire, on Tuesday of last week, show a Republican majority for governor of 4,000 and a gain of a Congressman. This is the first State election in 1877, and it starts off with a handsome gain for the Republicans. Good for Granite the State!

THE Democratic Clerk of the Lower House is arranging the roll of members of the new Congress so as to present a decided Democratic majority. This is one of the ways of keeping up Democratic prestige. And yet these people accuse the Republicans of fraud. Get out!

IT is expected that an extra session of Congress will be called about the first of June next. The army appropriation bill having failed during the late session it becomes necessary to hold an extra session.

THE General Local Option Bill was defeated in the House of Representatives, on last Wednesday, by the decisive vote of 109 to 60.

EX-GOV. WASHBURNE, of Massachusetts, died at his residence, in Cambridge, on Sunday last, of phenumonia, aged 77 years.

Our New York Letter.

NEW YORK, Mch. 20, 1877.

Political—Vanderbilt's Will—Lottery Dealers—Business.

POLITICAL.

The new President is a surprise to both his friends and enemies. The Republicans are astonished to find him a much greater man than they had any idea of, and the Democracy are gnashing their teeth at the splendid success that has attended his efforts to do what he promised in his letter of acceptance and Inaugural Address. The Republicans knew that Gov. Hayes was a well-meaning man, who meant what he said, but as Grant had failed to make any reform in the line of civil service, they had no idea that it was possible to do it. The democracy believed that all his talk was of the ante-election order, that nothing would come of it, and that they would have "broken promises" as electioneering capital. Both are disappointed. Hayes promised reform and he is carrying it out. The "easy-going, well-meaning man" has developed into an iron-handed, strong-willed, intelligent man, who knows what he wants and proposes to do it. In his hands civil-service reform is an accomplished fact. The office seekers who did not believe that he was in earnest are coming back in droves, their carpet bags lightened by the exact weight of the recommendations they took with them. They have all met with the same answer: "The incumbent is a good, capable man. And the good of the service does not demand a change." "But my services in the campaign?" "They go for nothing whatever. Every citizen did what he could to elect the man of his choice. We recognize nothing of the sort, and shall not. Good service is what we want. Good morning." And so the applicant who has made politics a business and is in politics for purely business reasons goes away sorrowing to his member of Congress. Up starts the Hon. Mr. Blank, with blood in his eye, and he demands the appointment of his friend. The same imperturbable politeness and the same Roman firmness meets him. "There will be no changes made for party reasons. If the present incumbent is unfit for the place, show it, and we will put a better man in, and your recommendation will have its weight. But there will be no change except for cause." And the Congressman storms and raves, but it all amounts to nothing. Cool self-possessed, the President sits, paying no more heed to the storming and raving, than as though it was the softest zephyr. Oh ye people, do you know why President Hayes is in position to do this? Learn and apply the same to your local politics, and get good Government all around. This is the secret—He don't owe anybody any favor for his nomination or election. He never asked for the nomination, he never asked for the election, and he is complicated with nobody. Consequently he has no friends to reward or enemies to punish. He is President because the people wanted him to be. He has no one to thank, for he asked no one for his vote or influence. In short, the office sought him—no the the office. He can afford to do as he thinks best, for he is in no one's hands. There are no rings or cliques controlling him, and all the efforts to organize them have been failures. Rutherford B. Hayes, not a clique using his name, is the President.

And so there is disappointment. The Republicans are jubilant and the democracy are depressed. "Why blast it," said one in my hearing yesterday, "If he keeps on this way, for a year I shall have to vote for him myself." "Yes," said another, "And when we have to vote for a Republican, what becomes of the democratic party?" that bothered them. I predict that Gen. Hayes will so run the Administration that there will be no opposition to him, long before his four years are out. He is an honest man, and a man of will. What more can we want in a President? As it stands now there is no democratic party in New York, except in the grog-shops and gambling hells. The respectable democracy are giving the Administration a hearty support, for after all, business is of more importance than politics in a business community. The era of good feeling is at hand.

THE VANDERBILT WILL.

The contest of the Vanderbilt will, has ended in smoke. All objections are withdrawn, and the will was duly probated, Tuesday. The friends of Wm. H., say that he made no compromise with the other children, but the friends of the other children say he did. It is rumored that he promised if they would let the will go through without opposition, that he would give them a million apiece, and that, rather than wash the family linen in public, this was acceeded to. This ends it. An estate of one hundred millions controlling the most important lines of railway in the country, passes into the hands of one man, preserving intact the most odious monopoly that exists. It is a pity, so far as the public is concerned that the heirs did not wade in and break the whole thing. As William H., is bound, if he carried out his father's idea to place the hundred millions and its accumulations in the hands of one of his children, there will be a fortune of five hundred millions in the hands of his oldest son, in less than ten years. This is altogether too much money for one man to hold in a Republic. In fact, if he happens to be shrewd enough to handle it selfishly, he could control the country with it. But fortunately there comes in dissipation, disease and death to prevent such calamities. The only good there is in dissipation is it distributes estates when they get to be too large. Sin is made to work good in some cases.

THE LOTTERY-DEALERS.

Anthony Comstock, in the employ of the Post-Office Department has made a raid upon the lottery dealers, and has arrested thirty of them. The extent of his business is little understood. There are over a thousand firms in this city, whose business is selling policies in lotteries, of which the poor dupes who send their money know as little as they do of Senegambia. With the exception of two or three, these frauds represent no drawings—they simply pocket the money that is sent them. They advertise a drawing for the benefit of a school in Kentucky, or Nevada, or a hospital in Washington, in which capital prizes of $250,000 and other prizes running down to $100 are promised to the holders of the "lucky" tickets. Where it will pay they do send a few dollars, say fifty, just enough to inflame the poor dupe, and have him spread the fact that he drew a prize and got the money over a whole county. Thus twenty-five or fifty dollars, is the cheapest advertising they can have. Comstock found them in all sorts of places, but never one them with the slightest pretext of having anything legitimate. The letters captured were curious reading. They were from all sorts of professions. A clergyman in the State of New York, enclosed $4.50, for a ticket in some mythical scheme, with the remark, "If you can *arrange* this so as to have me draw a prize it will work to your advantage." This man was bidding to have a fraud perpetrated to his advantage, forgetting that if the dealers would swindle at all, there were as liable to swindle him as any one else. Laboring men, widows, seamstresses, all classes and sorts of people showered their money upon these sharks, each hoping to draw the big prize that would make them comfortable for life. Except the little thrown out for bait, none of them ever got a dollar—all that was sent them went down into the pockets of the swindlers, and enabled them to live in good style. But their little game is up. Comstock is after them, and he will make it lively for them. He had them all in the police court, and every swindler of them will go up, except those who give bail, and policeman will be put to guard their premises, the postoffices will stop their letters, and the people will be made virtuous whether they will or not. Money addressed to these fellows will hereafter be detained at the postoffice, and will be returned to these sending it. And this is for the benefit of those weak enough to send. Hereafter there will be no secrecy in such matters. The letters will be opened, and in an unopened state will be sent to the postmaster of the place from which they came. If you want to invest in a lottery you may be sure that the postmaster in your own town will know that you have done so. From this time out you do it at your risk.

BUSINESS

is getting better every day. Since Hayes has taken the helm there has been a lightening up, a revival that is delightful. People are not only paying but they are investing. PIETRO.

Legislative Correspondence.

HARRISBURG, March 17, 1877.

The great sensation of the week at Harrisburg has been the resignation of United States Senator Cameron and the rush of the party leaders to the capitol to take a hand in choosing his successor. The foremost candidate for the vacant place was J. Donald Cameron and it was feared by his friends at one time that he would encountag a formidable opposition. Events have proved, however, that there was not the slightest ground for any anxiety on this point. The opposition to his nomination was so feeble and lacked organized effort to such a degree that practically there was no opposition at all. Four or five republican members of the legislature stayed away from the caucus and in the caucus but one vote was recorded against the late Secretary of War. Mr. Chapin of Erie, voted for Hon. Morton McMichael of Philadelphia, and afterward moved to make the nomination of J. Donald Cameron unanimous, and it was done. The caucus was only in session about a half hour. A committee was appointed to inform the Hon. Don of his nomination and the spokesman of the committe, Hon. Horatio Gates Jones, who will be a candidate for the republican nomination for Governor, conveyed the information in a neatly worded speech. The prospective Senator replied in kind, pledging himself to a hearty and earnest support of the Administration of President Hayes and a watchful care over the manufacturing and industrial interests of his native State. On Thursday when the nominations were made in the House two dissatisfied republicans expressed their disapproval of the caucus nominee by placing the names of the other republicans in nomination—Mr. Rapsher of Carbon nominating Hon. Chas. Albright of Mauch Chunk, and Mr. Stone of Allegheny nominating Hon. John Scott of Pittsburgh. Each of these may get two or three votes, but so far as is now known this is the extent of the defection. The democrats nominated about every one that they could think of and when they got through found that they had just nineteen candidates for United States Senator. The friends of Hon. A. H. Dill of Union, however, bull-dozed the supporters of the eighteen other gentleman and induced them to withdraw them all and leave the empty honor to the senator from Union. The House and Senate will assemble in joint session on Wednesday the 21st instant, when, unless a physical or political earthquake should occur on or before that time, J. Donald Cameron will be chosen to fill the unexpired term of his father in the United States Senate.

Yesterday (Friday) was the last day upon which according to the rules House bills could be passed finally in the House. Consequently in addition to the regular session on Friday morning a special session was ordered for the afternoon of that day, and bills were passed as rapidly as possible all day. With all the haste that could be made, however, the hour of adjournment arrived leaving ninety-four bills still on the third reading calendar and two or three hundred on the first and second reading calendars. All these bills go over until the next session. They will retain their places upon the calendars and the business of the next session will be taken up where it is left off by the present one. Next week being the last week of the session Senate bills only will be considered in the House, and House bills only in the Senate.

The local option bill came up in regular order and was summarily kicked out of the House on Thursday last. Its introduction and discussion caused the wildest excitement, and for a time the House was nothing but a noisy rabble. Mr. Irvin of Butler offered a substitute for the bill, making the law general and submitting it to a vote of the people of the whole State, instead of by counties. The bill thus amended was then defeated by a vote of 68 yeas to 109 nays. Its friends made a gallant fight but were overwhelmed by numbers.

The political cauldron begins to seethe and gentlemen are being urged by their friends, so they say, to come out for this, that and the other office. Candidates for Governor, Auditor General and State Treasurer are particularly numerous among the members of the legislature. Some are old customers whose claims are long ago worn threadbare, and some are so fresh and so free from any embarrassing antecedents as to be almost unknown. The old party hacks will probably have to take a back seat this time and younger and better men come to the front. B.

Wonders of Modern Science.

The perfect *accuracy* with which scientists are enabled to deduce the most minute particulars in their several departments, appears almost miraculous if we view it in the light of the early ages. Take for example the electro-magnetic telegraph—the greatest invention of the age. Is it not a marvelous degree of accuracy which enables an operator to *exactly* locate a fracture in a submarine cable nearly three thousand miles long? Our venerable "clerk of the weather" has become so thoroughly familiar with those most wayward elements of nature that he can accurately predict their movements. He can sit in Washington and fortell what the weather will be tomorrow in Florida or New York, as well as if several hundred miles did not intervene between him and the places named. And so in all departments of modern science, what is required is the knowledge of certain *signs*. From these the scientists deduce accurate conclusions regardless of distance. A few fossils sent to the expert geologist enable him to accurately determine the rock-formation from which they were taken. He can describe it to you as perfectly as if a cleft of it were lying on his table. So also the chemist can determine the constitution of the sun as accurately as if that luminary were not ninety-five million miles from his laboratory. The sun sends certain *signs* over the "infinitude of space" and the chemist classifies them by passing them through the spectroscope. Only the presence of certain substances could produce these solar signs. So also in medical science, diseases have certain unmistakable signs, or symptoms, and by reason of this fact, Dr. Pierce, of the World's Dispensary, has been enabled to originate and perfect a system of determining with the greatest accuracy, the nature of chronic diseases without seeing and personally examining his patients. He has spared neither pains nor expense to associate with himself, as the Faculty of the World's Dispensary, a large number of medical gentlemen of rare attainments and skill—graduates from some of the most famous Medical Colleges and Universities of both Europe and America. By aid of Dr. Pierce's system of diagnosis, these physicians and surgeons annually treat, with the most gratifying success, many thousands of invalids without ever seeing them in person. In recognizing diseases without a personal examination of the patient they claim to possess no miraculous powers. They attain their knowledge of the patient's disease by the practical application of well established principles of modern science to the practice of medicines. And it is to the accuracy with which this system has endowed them that they owe their almost world-wide reputation for the skillful treatment of all lingering or chronic affections. This system of practice and the marvelous success which has been attained through it, demonstrate the fact that disease display certain phenomena, which being subjected to scientific analysis or synthesis, furnish abundant and unmistakable data to guide the judgment of the skillful practitioner aright in determining the nature of diseased conditions. The amplest recources for treating lingering or chronic diseases and, the greatest skill, are thus placed within the easy reach of every invalid, however distant he or she may reside from the physicians making the treatment of such affections a speciality. The peculiarities of this scientific system of practice are fully explained in the Appendix of "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser,"—a book of over nine hundred large pages which is so popular as to have reached a sale of almost one hundred thousand copies within a few months of its first publication. It is sent (post-paid) by the Author to any address, on the receipt of one dollar and fifty cents. Address, R. V. Pierce, M. D., World's Dispensary, Buffalo, N. Y.

Climate of Kansas.

The State lies between the 37 and 40 parallels of north latitude, while the thirty-seven counties in which the Kansas Pacific Railway Company own land, lie principally between the 38th and 39th parallels, which parallels in the United States, include Central Missouri, Southern Illinois, Southern Indiana; a large part of Kentucky, West Virginia; Southern Pennsylvania and Maryland, on the East, with Colorado, Nevada and Central California on the West, while in Europe it embraces the vine covered hills of Portugal and Spain, the blue waters of the Mediterranean Sea, and the sunny clime of Southern Italy. Thus, its position not being sufficiently near the equator to render it enervating or debilitating, nor far enough north to expose it to the severity and rigors of a northern clime, with an altitude steadily and slowly increasing from the Mississippi river towards the Rocky Mountains, whereby pure and healthful breezes are wafted across its plains; even in the sultriest summer weather the cool night wind comes to refresh and invigorate, after the toils of the day are over, while during the severest winters bright alternations of sunny days will often intervene, to remind us of the not far distant spring.

To quote from the Third Annual Report of the State Board, "The atmosphere is dry and exhilerating. A person is not as susceptable to thermometrical changes as in an atmosphere more moist. This is an important consideration in stock raising in this State, especially on the plains. The valuable qualities of grasses depend largely upon atmospheric influences. In a dry atmosphere, they retain their nutritious qualities; in an atmosphere charged with moisture, they are overtaken by autumnal frosts, and killed. They thus decay in place of remaining during the winter as winter pasture for stock."

The mean tempature taken through a period of twenty-three years, to 1873, at Fort Riley, Kansas, was 52.81° while at Fort Kearney, Nebraska, during a period of twenty-eight years, it was 47.66°, and at Pittsburgh, 50.86°.

The rivers and streams of Kansas, notably of the former, the Smoky Hill and Republican, both rising in Colorado, steadily flowing on throughont the State, and uniting their joint forces with that of the Saline and Solomon, at Fort Riley, to form the Kansas or Kaw river, prove most conclusively (the rapidity of evaporation being taken into account) that there is a far greater rate of rainfall throughout the length and breadth of the State than hitherto it has credit for. *The Kansas Pacific Homestead*, published by the Land Department of the Kansas Pacific Railway contains many interesting facts about this country. It can be obtained free by addressing S. J. Gilmore, Land Commissioner, Salina, Kansas.

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

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

For the cure of Weak Stomachs, General Debility, Indigestion, Diseases of the Stomach, and for all cases requiring a tonic.

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

Do you want something to strengthen you?
Do you want a good appetite?
Do you want to get rid of nervousness?
Do you want energy?
Do you want to sleep well?
Do you want to build up your constitution?
Do you want to feel well?
Do you want a brisk and vigorous feeling?

If you do try KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON.

I only ask a trial of this valuable tonic!

Beware of counterfeits, as Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron is the only sure and effectual remedy in the known world for the permanent cure of Dyspepsia and Debility, and as there are a number of imitations offered to the public, I would caution the coommunity to purchase none but the genuine article, manufactured by E. F. Kunkel, and having his stamp on the cork of every bottle. The very fact that others are attempting to imitate this valuable remedy, proves its worth and speaks volumes in its favor. Get the genuine. E. F. Kunkel's.

Sold only in $1 bottles. Sold by Druggists and dealers everywhere. E. F. Kunkel, Proprietor, 259 North Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

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, 259 North Ninth street, Philadelphia Pa. Send for circular or ask your druggist for a bottle of KUNKEL'S WORM SYRUP. It never fails. Price $1. mch2-1m.]

New To-Day.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

By virtue of the following writs of Vend. Exp. and Fi. Fa. to me directed, I will expose to Public Sale, at the Court House, in Huntingdon, on

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 11, 1877.

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

All the right, title and interest of defendants, in and to that certain farm, plantation and tract of land, situate in Penn township, Huntingdon county, Pa., adjoining lands of Ludwig Hoover on the north, Reuben Walb on the east, Isaac Peightal on the south, and William Walb and William Harris on the west, containing 214 acres, more or less, having thereon a large brick dwelling house, log bank barn and other necessary outbuildings; also, having thereon a good apple orchard. Being the mansion farm late of Joseph Norris, and decreed by the Orphans' Court of said county, under proceedings in partition, to Joseph Isenberg in right of his wife, Mary Ann Isenberg.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Joseph Isenberg and Mary Ann, his wife, and Jackson Norris.

ALSO—All defendants right, title and interest in all that certain tract of land, situate in Henderson township, Huntingdon county, containing about 222 acres, more or less, being part of the same tract of land which John Postlewait and wife conveyed to Simon Bales, by deed, dated 13th March, 1852, and recorded in Record Book 26, No. 2, page 578, &c., and fully described in said deed, (about 21 acres of the tract therein described has been conveyed to G. P. Hetrick.) Having thereon erected two frame dwelling houses, bank barn, and other outbuildings.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Simon Bales.

ALSO—All that certain tract of land, situate in the township of Brady, Huntingdon county, Pa., beginning at a hickory, thence north 45 degrees east 16 perches to a poplar; by lands R. K. Allison south 45 degrees east 200 perches to a red oak; south 36 degrees west 106 to a birch; south 81 degrees west 75 perches to a chestnut oak; south 65 degrees west 97 perches to stones; by land of Samuel Secrist, north 45 degrees west 50 perches to a post; north 45 degrees east 17 perches to a pine; by land Henry Lytle north 45 degrees west 40 perches to a post; south 45 degrees west 17 perches by land of said Samuel Secrist north 45 degrees west 90 perches to stones; north 38¼ degrees east 4 perches to stones, by land of William Brown's heirs and others north 45 degrees east 205 to a poplar; by land of Peachy and Detweiler south 45 degrees east 28 perches to the place of beginning, containing 276 acres more or less, having thereon erected a log dwelling house, bank barn and other outbuildings.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Joseph Rupert.

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 resale 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 who are 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, Sheriff.

mch23]

TO ALL PERSONS INTERESTED.

Take notice, that William Ewing, Assignee of Noble Gregory, of the township of West, and Martha E., his wife, has filed in the office of the Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas of the County of Huntingdon, his first and final account as Assignee aforesaid, which account will be presented to said Court on the second Monday (and 9th day) of April next for confirmation and allowance, and will be then confirmed and allowed unless exceptions are filed thereto.

L. M. STEWART, Prothonotary.

March23,1877–3t.]

LICENSE NOTICES.—The following persons will apply for License on the second Monday of April Sessions next, (being the 16th day of April, 1877,) viz:

A. A. JACOBS, "Farmer's Hotel," first ward of Huntingdon borough. His vouchers are:

F. Mohns,	George Jackson,
George Thomas,	John S. Miller,
A. Johnston,	Valentine Brown,
A. Schmiermund,	Frank Gerlach,
Jacob Leonard,	A. B. Zeigler,
Frank W. Stewart,	A. E. McMurtrie.

HENRY MECKBAUGH, Eating House or Restaurant, S. E. corner 5th, and Washington streets, second ward, Huntingdon borough. His vouchers are:

Paul Smith,	James C. Swoope,
W. Warther,	Wm. L. Bricker,
Henry Hassenpflug,	Adam Leister,
George A. Port,	Frank Klaus,
Charles Stelker,	Augustus Raymond,
Henry Leister,	George Schafer.

HENRY CHAMBERLAIN, "Farmer's and Drover's Hotel," borough of Petersburg. His vouchers are:

John Ross,	C. F. Kirkpatrick,
James Gallagher,	Owen Bruner,
Joseph Wilson,	Thos. Brininger,
Thos. E. Dickson,	John Hoffman,
Abram Graffius,	C. Bell,
Mathew E. Cresswell,	Henry Rupe.

JOHN J. MARTIN, "The Broad Top Hotel," borough of Broad Top City. His vouchers are:

Casper Key,	Amon Honck,
Jacob Hoffman,	J. F. Mears,
B. F. Gehrett,	John D. Lewis,
Evan J. Jones, Sr.	Samuel Hatherton,
W. J. Ammerman,	T. Pearson,
R. W. Trout,	Ephraim Mears.

ADAM ZEIGLER and GEORGE LONG, (Zeigler & Long) "Jackson House," first ward, Huntingdon borough. Their vouchers are:

George Thomas,	Valentine Brown,
Adam Schmiermund,	C. B. Low,
John Nenenschwander,	Martin K. Kippart,
Henry Hazzard,	Magnus Koch,
Frank Gerlach,	Henry Africa,
Jacob Leonard,	Wm. McDonald.

J. C. SWOOP, "St. James Hotel," second ward, of Huntingdon borough. His vouchers are:

Wm. L. Bricker,	C. T. Walker,
L. A. Green,	Geo. F. Morningstar,
Geo. T. Warfel,	Jacob C. Africa,
Henry L. Corbin,	Edward McCabe,
Philip Brown,	H. Greenburg,
Amos Starr,	Conrad Brunet,
Howard Carmon,	W. R. Strickler.

FREDERICK MOBUS, 314 Allegheny street, Huntingdon borough. His vouchers are:

Valentine Brown,	Frank Gerlach,
A. Schmiermund,	David Strickman,
Magnus Koch,	D. W. Diven,
George Thomas,	John Nenenschwander.
J. Leonard,	Joseph Watson,
Martin Kippert,	A. Armitage.

HENRY LEISTER, "Leister House," second ward, Huntingdon borough. His vouchers are:

Jacob Africa,	Henry Hassenpflug,
W. Williams,	John Swivel,
John Leister,	M. F. Gates,
L. C. Shafer,	A. Porter Wilson,
Wm. L. Bricker,	Henry Snare,
W. R. Strickler,	Lewis E. Port.

R. F. HAZLETT, "Keystone Hotel," Spruce Creek, Pa. His vouchers are:

David Wilson,	John Keith,
A. G. Slack,	Jno. Huggentugler,
George Davis,	Thos. W. Benner,
Perry Ginter,	Lepold Bloom,
U. B. Mytinger,	Edward Beigle,
P. K. Hamish,	Scott Beigle.

H. Z. METCALF, "Union Hotel," Mill Creek, Brady township. His vouchers are:

Isaac Odenkirk,	John K. Metz,
David Dotwiler,	John McDonald,
Aaron Kelly,	David R. Simpson,
S. L. McCarthy,	Samuel B. Grove,
James E. Oldenkirk,	Jonathan R. Metz,
Francis Holler,	John A. Metz.

GEORGE B. KELLY, "Coalmont House," borough of Coalmont. His vouchers are:

George Wighaman,	A. Hicks,
Charles Nole,	Gervas Reisterer,
W. H. Horton,	Fred. G. Reisterer,
J. Hess,	G. W. Hamilton,
George Teeter,	Frank H. Hamilton,
Thomas Hicks,	John F. Reed.

WILLIAM M'GOWAN, Main street, borough of Shade Gap. His vouchers are:

J. C. Roddy,	Christian Price,
W. H. Morrow,	G. F. Wilson,
Rees A. Evans,	W. C. Caldwell,
William R. Lee,	Samuel Varner,
W. C. Willoth,	McVitron Borrow,
D. S. Walters,	D. A. Stul.

EDWARD KROFT, Eating House or Restaurant, No. 626 Moore street, borough of Huntingdon. His vouchers are:

William Warther,	Nicholas Decker,
John H. Davidson,	Augustus Raymond,
Frank Klaus,	Michael Schneider,
John Schafer,	Henry Meckbaugh,
H. F. Newingham,	Conrad Schaffer,
Paul Smith,	George Bruner.

J. W. HOUGH, "Washington House," corner Penn and Seventh streets, Huntingdon borough. His vouchers are:

John Flenner,	J. A. Bisbin,
Jacob Africa,	James C. Smiley,
Fred. Miller,	Samuel March,
H. Leister,	John Shafer,
A. E. McDonald,	T. M. Black,
George W. Swartz,	S. H. Decker,
George Schafer,	Henry Hassenpflug.
Wm. L. Bricker,	

MARTIN GRUBE, to sell spiritous, vinous and malt liquors, in quantities not less than a quart, at Langdon's Distillery, township of Juniata.

WM. L. BRICKER, "Franklin House," borough of Huntingdon, to sell, spiritous, vinous and malt liquors in quantities not less than a quart.

L. M. STEWART, Clerk.

mch23-3t]

NOTICE.

U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE

SPECIAL TAXES,

May 1, 1877, to April 30, 1878.

The Revised Statutes of the United States, Sections 3232, 3237, 3238, and 3239, require every person engaged in any business, avocation, or employment which renders him liable to a SPECIAL TAX, *to procure and place conspicuously in his establishment or place of business* a STAMP denoting payment of said SPECIAL TAX for the Special Tax Year beginning May 1, 1877, before commencing or continuing business after April 30, 1877.

A return, as prescribed on Form 11, is also required by law of every person liable to Special Tax, as above.

The Taxes embraced within the Provisions of the Law above quoted are the following, viz:

Rectifiers	$200 00
Dealers, retail liquor	25 00
Dealers, wholesale liquor	100 00
Dealers in malt liquors, wholesale	50 00
Dealers in malt liquors, retail	20 00
Dealers in leaf tobacco	25 00
Retail dealers in leaf tobacco	500 00
And on sales of over $1,000, fifty cents for every dollar in excess of $1,000.	
Dealers in manufactured tobacco	5 00
Manufacturers of stills	50 00
And for each still manufactured	20 00
And for each worm manufactured	20 00
Manufacturers of tobacco	10 00
Manufacturers of cigars	10 00
Peddlers of tobacco, first class (more than two horses or other animals)	50 00
Peddlers of tobacco, second class, (two horses or other animals)	25 00
Peddlers of tobacco, third class, (one horse or other animal)	15 00
Peddlers of tobacco, fourth class, (on foot or public conveyance)	10 00
Brewers of less than 500 barrels	50 00
Brewers of 500 barrels or more	100 00

Any person so liable, who shall fail to comply with the foregoing requirements will be subject to severe penalties.

Persons or firms liable to pay any of the Special Taxes named above must apply to FRANK W. STEWART, Collector of Internal Revenue, at Huntingdon, and pay for and procure the Special Tax Stamp or Stamps they need, prior to May 1, 1877, WITHOUT FURTHER NOTICE.

Special-Tax Stamps will be transmitted by mail only on receipt from the person or firm ordering the same of specific directions so to do, together with the necessary postage stamps or the amount required to pay the postage. The postage on one stamp is three cents and on two stamps six cents. If it is desired that they be transmitted by registered mail, ten cents additional should accompany the application.

GREEN B. RAUM, Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Office of Internal Revenue, Washington, D. C., Jan. 23, '77. } mh23–2tm2ap

New To-Day.

A PAPER FOR THE PEOPLE.

Pittsburg Telegraph.

THE BRIGHTEST AND BEST NEWSPAPER IN WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA

Read what they say about it.

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The brightest and spiciest of the Pittsburgh dailies.—*Tyrone Herald.*

A handsome newsy and ably conducted paper.—*Steubenville (O.) Herald.*

The newsiest evening daily in Western Pennsylvania.—*Johnstown Echo.*

Bids fair to become the best evening paper in the State.—*American Standard.*

One of the neatest and newsiest papers printed in Pittsburgh.—*Evening Guide.*

Promises to take high rank as a fearless and high-toned paper.—*Lancaster Inquirer.*

As at present conducted, has a brilliant and prosperous future before it.—*Pittsburgh Sunday Globe.*

The paper under the new management will prove a brilliant success.—*Philadelphia Sunday World.*

A good paper and worthy the support of the people of Pittsburgh and vicinity.—*Raftmen's Journal.*

Indispensable to those who wish to keep abreast of Western Pennsylvania news.—*Monongahela Republican.*

Pittsburgh has got one newspaper that is alive and up to the age: it is THE TELEGRAPH.—*Alliance (O.) Monitor.*

The new editor is making THE TELEGRAPH sparkle with his ready pen and congenial work.—*Philadelphia Press.*

It is in able hands, improving constantly, and should take the front rank among