The Huntingdon Journal.

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

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A

FRIDAY, - - - APRIL 27, 1877.

Circulation LARGER than any other Paper in the Juniata Valley.

SOUTHERN rebels "all feel gay" when the soldiers "come marching home."

HON. BEN WADE uses language more forcible than elegant in speaking of President Hayes' Southern policy.

COL. BOB INGERSOLL has been selected, and consented, to deliver an oration at Arlington cemetery on Decoration Day.

BY an order of Chairman McClelland, the members of the Democratic State Committee are requested to meet at Harrisburg, on the 1st of May.

GOV. HARTRANFT gave a farewell dinner on Monday afternoon to ex-President Grant and lady, who left Harrisburg for Washington the same evening.

AFTER controlling the Government for sixteen years the Republican party, by the action of the administration, is to be made a sectional party again. This seems a little singular, but so it is.

THE course pursued by Hon. Wayne McVeagh, one of the Commissioners appointed by the President to visit Louisiana, meets the hearty approval of every Republican in this portion of Pennsylvania.

MRS. MYRA CLARK GAINES has gained her suit. After 40 years of litigation this indomitable woman has won and she is the richest woman in America. She has spent three fortunes and at last has her reward

BROTHER SCULL, of the Somerset *Herald*, Collector for this Revenue District, dropped down here, for the first time, one day last week, and paid us a fraternal visit. Ah, old friend, time is telling on thee. Those silvered locks speak volumes. May your shadow never grow less.

COL JOHN A. LEMON, Senator from the Blair district, looks to be the coming man for the nomination of Auditor General by the next Republican State Convention. The Colonel is very popular, and if nominated will demonstrate that there is one Lemon that can't be "squeezed" by the Democracy.

THE foreign insurance companies, having been finally defeated in their attempt to resist the payment of the tax upon gross premiums imposed by the law of Pennsylvania, are now paying into the treasury the amounts for which they have been in default since the year 1874, amounting, including the tax for 1876, to about $400,000.

THE New York Legislature has a proposition before it providing for the election of Presidential Electors by Congressional districts. This plan seems far worse to us than the miserable system in vogue at this time. The plan proposed by the New Yorkers suggests all manner of gerry-mandering. Fah! We have had too much of that sort of thing.

JUDGE H. M. SPOFFARD was nominated on Monday by the Democratic caucus for United States Senator for Louisiana. In an interview Judge Spoffard said: "The policy of President Hayes, as outlined by his inaugural address, and his official action since he was declared President by constitutional authority has met my hearty approbation, and so long as he stands squarely up to that policy he shall have my humble support."

THE Grand International Exhibition Company, of Philadelphia, will open their *permanent* Exhibition, on May the 10th, in the Main Building Centennial Grounds. We have no doubt that this Exhibition will be the finest permanent Exhibition ever opened on the American Continent. It has progressed under favorable auspices and its success should be assured. We hope all our people who can attend will do so and they will not regret the outlay.

IN deciding that the $1,500,000 furnished by the General Government, for the completion of the Centennial Exposition, should be paid back into the Treasury out of the proceeds realized from the Exhibition, before paying any dividends to the Stockholders, we think the Supreme Court of the United States followed the plain letter of the law, but if Congress does not rescind the act authorizing its return it will be an outrage that will not be wiped out for several generations to come.

BOSS TWEED, as he was wont to be called in his better days, has made a confession implicating a large number of politicians and others in New York in the Ring Frauds. Almost every other politician is rising to explain. It is astonishing what a lot of vultures will assemble around a good fat carcass! Having turned away from Tweed and left him to "paddle his own canoe" he now turns about and makes it lively for them. The usual honor among thieves did not hold good in this case. New York city will profit from the ingratitude.

THE deed is done. The United States troops have been withdrawn and the Packard Government in New Orleans has melted away. From Mason and Dixon's line to the Gulf the late rebels control the destinies of those who brought victory to our flag in the late war. It may be well but we are sure we cannot see it. An original abolitionist it would be strange indeed if we could see the whole negro race turned over to those who held them in the vilest bondage without a protest. We cannot look upon it as anything else but a sad, a very sad, day for the negro race. If it turns out otherwise no one will be more ready than we to make proper acknowledgments, but until then we can only urge our humble protest and wait. There *is* truly a "*Solid* South" at last, much as we may regret it. The Democratic party appears to be fast climbing into ascendency, and that by the wretched stupidity and bad generalship of the Republicans.

The Eastern War.

The Czar's Manifesto—"The Moment has Arrived for Russia to Act Independent"—The Czar's Address to His Officers—"May God be with You. I Wish You Complete Success. Farewell Until You Return"—Text of the Czar's Manifesto—The Order Given to Cross the Turkish Frontier—Prince Gortschakoff's Circular—17,000 Russian Troops Cross the Frontier.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 24, 1877.

The Czar's manifesto to the Russian army and people, was promulgated to-day. The Emperor declares that in view of the rejection of the Protocol, and the obstinate refusal of the Porte to yield to the just demands of Europe, the moment has arrived for Russia to act independently.

A dispatch from Kischeneff, dated yesterday, and officially published to-day, announces that at a review of troops by the Czar, at Tieashol, yesterday, His Majesty, addressing the officers, said: "I felt grief at sending you to the field of battle, and therefore delayed action as long as possible, hesitating to shed your blood; but now that the honor of Russia is attacked, I am convinced you will all, to the last man, know how to vindicate it. May God be with you! I wish you complete success. Farewell until your return."

The following is the text of the Czar's manifesto. "Our faithful and beloved subjects know the strong interest we have constantly felt in the oppressed Christian people of Turkey; our desire to ameliorate and assuage their lot has been shared by the whole Russian nation which now shows itself ready to bear fresh sacrifices to alleviate the position of the Christians in the Baltan peninsula; the blood and property of our faithful subjects has always been dear to us, and our whole reign attests our constant solicitude to preserve to Russia the benefit of peace. This solicitude never failed to actuate us during the deplorable events which occurred in Herzegovinia, Bosnia, and Bulgaria. Our object before all was to effect amelioration in the position of the Christians in the East by means of pacific negotiation, and in concert with the great European powers, our allies and friends.

For two years we have made incessant efforts to induce the Porte to effect such reforms as would protect the Christians in Bosnia, Herzegovinia, and Bulgaria from the arbitrary measures of local authorities. The accomplishment of these reforms was absolutely stipulated by anterior engagements and contracted by the Porte toward the whole of Europe. Our efforts, supported by diplomatic representations made in common with other governments, have not, however, attained their object. The Porte has remained unshaken in its formal refusal of an effective guarantee for security of its Christian subjects, and has rejected the conclusions of the Constantinople conference. Wishing to essay every possible means of conciliating in order to persuade the Porte, we proposed to the other cabinets to draw up a special Protocol, comprising the most essential conditions of the Constantinople conference, and to invite the Turkish government to adhere to this international act, which states the extreme limits of our peaceful demands, but our expectation was not fulfilled. The Porte did not defer to this unanimous wish of Christian Europe, and did not adhere to the conclusions of the protocol. Having exhausted pacific efforts, we are, by the haughty obstinacy of the Porte, to proceed to more decisive acts, feeling that our equity and own degredation enjoin it by her refusal. Turkey places us under the necessity of having recourse to arms.

Profoundly commended by the justice of our cause, and humbly committing ourselves to the grace and help of God, we announce to our faithful subjects that the moment has arrived when we pronounce the words of which all Russia responded with complete unanimity. We expressed an intention to act independently when we deemed it necessary, and when Russian honors should demand it. Anew invoking the blessing of God upon our valient armies, we give them the order to cross the Turkish frontier.

Signed: ALEXANDER.

Given at Kissheneff, this 12th day of April, old style, in the year of grace, '77, and in the twenty-third year of our reign.

PRINCE GORTSCHAKOFF'S CIRCULAR.

Prince Gortschakoff's circular dispatch, which was communicated to the Powers yesterday states that in seeking to obtain by arms what Europe vaisly endeavored to secure by peaceful means, Russia believes she furthers European interests.

LONDON, April 24, 1877.

A dispatch from Jassy says a detachment of Russian troops crossed the frontier near Inghene, at five this morning.

In the House of Lords, this afternoon, Earl Derby stated that 17,000 Russian troops crossed the frontier last night. Count Schomaloff, the Russian Embassador, in communicating the Russian circular to Lord Derby to-day, stated that the general order to cross the frontier had been given.

Dyspepsia! Dyspepsia! Dyspepsia!

Dyspepsia is the most perplexing of all human ailments. Its symptoms are almost infinite in their variety and the forlorn and despondent victims of the disease often fancy themselves the prey, in turn, of every known malady. This is due, in part to the close sympathy which exists between the stomach and the brain, and in part also to the fact that any disturbance of the digestive function necessarily disorders the liver, the bowels and the nervous system, and effects, to some extent, the quality of the blood.

E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron a sure cure. This is not a new preparation, to be tried and found wanting, it has been prescribed daily for many years in the practice of eminent physicians with unparalleled success, it is not expected or intended to cure all the diseases to which the human family is subject, but is warranted to cure Dyspepsia in its most obstinate form. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron never fails to cure. Symptoms of Dyspepsia are loss of appetite, wind and rising of the food, dryness of the mouth, heartburn, distension of the stomach and bowels, constipation, headache, dizziness, sleeplessness and low spirits. Try the great remedy and be convinced of its merits. Get the genuine. Take only Kunkel's which is put only in $1 bottles. Depot 259 North Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa. It never fails. For sale by all druggists and dealers everywhere.

Ask for E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron and take no other, six bottles for $5.00, or $1 per bottle.

WORMS! WORMS! WORMS!

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 E. F. Kunkel, 259 North Ninth Street, Philadelphia Pa., or call on your druggist for a bottle of Kunkel's Worm Syrup, price $1. It never fails. [apr6-1m.

The Great Wheat Field and its Profits.

Mr. T. C. Henry's wheat field, in Dickinson county, Kansas, on the line of the *Kansas Pacific Railway*, embracing 1,200 acres, returned him a clear profit of $18,974.00. The total yield was 26,800 bushels, or an average of 22½ bushels per acre, which he sold at $1.05½ per bushel. Seven hundred acres of this field were first ploughed in the fall of 1874, and sowed in winter wheat, together with five hundred acres which were in wheat the previous year. Mr Henry does not profess to be a practical farmer, nor does he reside on his land. In the months of May and June he had the wild land ploughed or broken, as it is usually termed by contract, and the planting, harvesting and threshing also by contract, and the forgoing is his own statement of the profits. Mr. Henry, having now learned the way to a speedy fortune, has put in this fall a larger acreage of wheat than heretofore, and all the people around him are following his example. The lands of this Company are not surpassed anywhere for wheat growing and other small grains, and they only cost $3.00 to $6.00 per acre on long credit terms,

This year Mr. Henry has 1,700 acres of wheat, instead of 1,200 acres, and the prospects for a heavy crop are unsurpassed.

Thousands of Affidavits.

Many having used "patent" and prepared medicines and failed in finding the relief promised, are thereby prejudiced against all medicines. Is this right? Would you condemn *all* physicians because one failed in giving the relief promised? Some go to California in search of gold, and after working hard for months and finding none, return home and say there is no gold there. Does that prove it? Many suffering with Catarrh and pulmonary affections have used the worthless preparations that crowd the market, and in their disappointment say there is no cure for Cattarrh. Does that prove it? Does it not rather prove that they have failed to employ the proper remedy? There are thousands of people in the United States who can make an affidavit that Dr. Sage's Cattarrh Remedy and Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery have effected their entire cure. Many have lost all sense of smell for months, and pieces of bone had repeatedly been removed from the nasal cavities,

Louisiana.

Total Break-Up of the Packard Government—Making Terms with the Victors—Remarkable Scene in the House, and Great Popular Enthusiasm—Packard's Future Course.

NEW ORLEANS, April 21, 1877.

General Sheridan's official order for the removal of the troops was received by General Augur this evening. United States Marshal Pitkin left here for Washington to-night.

To-day witnessed the total disruption of the Packard government, but passed off without any exciting incident. At the Legislative caucus last night Packard made an earnest appeal to them to stick together, and they adjourned with that intention; but the publication this morning of the order withdrawing the troops convinced even the most sceptical of the hopelessness of further prolonging the contest. Accordingly only about twenty-eight or thirty members assembled this morning, who immediately went into caucus. Ex-Governor Warmoth was elected chairman, and after a short discussion it was decided to make the best terms possible with the victorious party, and a committee was appointed to wait upon the the Nicholls Legislature, instructed to secure the payment of the members' mileage and per diem, the salaries of the officers of both Houses and the pay of the Metropolitan Police.

This mission was successfully accomplished without delay, and by 2 o'clock the Packard Legislature had ceased to exist. At the Nicholls Legislature the Packard members commenced appearing early, singly, and in couples, to be sworn in. Up to half-past 2 o'clock over a dozen had thus already taken their seats, when the cheering crowd in the streets announced the arrival of Warmoth and, with a few exceptions, the balance of the rival House.

Their entrance was hailed with loud and prolonged applause from the immense crowd in attendance, and then ensued one of the most remarkable scenes ever witnessed in the legislative history of this State. Many of the new comers made speeches, all couched in the most conciliatory and patriotic terms. In every case where a contestant had been seated in place of the Packard member, the declination was gracefully made, and in several of such cases prominent old white citizens gave way to negroes, invariably introducing them to the House in the most complimentary manner. For a while it looked like a race millennium, and it was hard te realize that the newly-wedded brothers in politics had ever been divided by as much as a single hair's breadth. After this legislative love-feast, the Legislature of course adjourned, but as arrangements were made to call a Republican caucus immediately on the Senatorial question, it is very evident the harmony is not destined to be of long duration. In the Senate Chamber a similar scene was enacted, barring the dramatic effect incident to a large assembly and a crowded audience.

At half past four o'clock the Commissioners left the hotel for the depot. A large number of citizens called to bid them adieu, and during the morning they were officially waited upon by Governor Nicholls and the leading officers of his government. Nothing now remains of the Packard government but Mr. Packard, with a small guard of metropolitans and friends who have stood by him gallantly to the last. The State Treasurer, Auditor, and other officers who had held out, all gave in their allegiance during the course of the morning and it is expected that the State House will be delivered over on or before Monday next. It is not the intention of the Nicholls people to occupy it, however, until it has had a thorough overhauling and cleaning.

In the grand reunion no sense of humiliation was exhibited by the Republicans, nor did the Democrats in any exhibition of triumph. The best of feeling everywhere prevails, and a happier ending could not have been desired. The Commissioners are on all sides highly complimented for the admirable manner in which they conducted the negotiations, and have not only made hosts of friends for themselves, but also for Mr. Hayes.

As yet Mr. Packard's future course is doubtful. He will to morrow or next day issue an address to the people of the United States, in which he will be very severe upon Mr. Hayes, but whether he will immediately yield the State House or await the formality of a legal process or order to complete his record is not yet decided upon. In either event, however, the State House is certain to be evacuated before Wednesday.

CHICAGO, Ill., April 21, 1877.

The following was sent from the headquarters of the Military Division of the Missouri to General Augur to-day:

CHICAGO, April 21, 1877.

General C. C. Augur, New Orleans, La.

SIR: By direction of the Lieutenant General the following telegraphic order from the General of the Army is forwarded for your action and guidance. Please report by telegraph upon the execution of the order:

WASHINGTON, April 21, 1877.

General P. H. Sheridan, commanding the Division of the Missouri, Chicago, Ill.,

You will please order the troops now posted at or in the immediate vicinity of the State House, New Orleans, to the United States barracks on Tuesday, April 24th, at 12 M., precisely, and report the fact to these headquarters. Copies of the order of the President and Secretary of War will come to you by mail, and another copy will be sent to General Augur direct.

W. T. SHERMAN, General.

R. C. DRUM, Assistant Adjutant General.

HUNDREDS OF LIVES HAVE BEEN SAVED by HUNT'S REMEDY, the great Kidney Medicine. HUNT'S REMEDY cures Dropsy, and all Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder and Urinary Organs. HUNT'S REMEDY is purely vegetable, and used daily by Physicians in their practice. Do not delay, but try HUNT'S REMEDY.

Our New York Letter.

NEW YORK, April. 25, 1877.

The Vanderbilt Estate—A Cheerful Frenchman—Beecher—The Tweed Confession—A Neat Trick—Politics.

THE VANDERBILT ESTATE.

The Vanderbilt estate is to be settled without a lawsuit, much to the disgust of the lawyers. William H. comes down to the extent of giving his brothers and sisters a million each, outright, besides the annuities provided for their father's will. This makes them all comfortable. A man having a million of dollars in his own right, and a regular income of $1,000 a month besides, need not worry about his earthly future. It is perhaps better for William that this settlement is effected, for had the case gone into the courts a great many things would have been exposed as to the dead man's business matters that would have been injurious, and it is certainly better for the heirs, for they get enough in all conscience without a fight for it. And so this matter blows over and everybody but the lawyers are happy.

A CHEERFUL FRENCHMAN.

A frenchman named Pelletier, who sent his wife to New York a year or two ago to take care of herself, came over after her three weeks ago. Mons. Pelletier joined her, and found her living in comfort. She having established a very fair connection as a scamstress. But the gentleman fancied that she had not been as faithful to him, since her arrival in New York, as he could wish, and some gossips in the neighborhood added fuel to his jealous flame, and he proceeded to derange matters in a decidedly French way. He bound her on a sofa in her room, and heated a poker to a white heat, with the purpose of branding her, but he changed his mind. He procured a quantity of sulphuric acid, and smeared one side of her face, burning it in such a manner that she is disfigured for life. The woman screamed but there was no one to hear her, and the fiend completed his work. When he had finished he remarked to her that he had marked her so that she would never have any more lovers, and walked away and has not yet been found. The woman was very pretty and those who know her best say that she was exceptionally honest and true to the beast who so cruelly marked her. Mons. Pelletier ought to be tried by a jury of women.

BEECHER.

The name of the great divine of Brooklyn has not been in the newspapers much lately, for the memory of his troubles is fading out gradually. Whether guilty or not, Mr. Beecher has recovered his partially lost standing. His church is crowded regularly, as of yore, and his recent lecture tour was the grandest ovation ever given a man. Every where his halls were crowded, people coming hundreds of miles to see him. He stands as well as he ever did, in the popular estimation, though the loss of friends worries him immensely. Tilton is lecturing in California, with no remarkable success, Mrs. Tilton is keeping boarders with her mother, and is very poor. Bessie Turner is entirely forgotten and is, no one knows where, Frank Moulton has gone back to his old business, the salt trade, to re-build his fortunes which were terribly impaired by his chivalrous standing by his friend, and Carpenter is painting pictures. The great scandal is dead, and is never thought of except when divines like Dr. Buddington refuse to affiliate with Mr. Beecher as he did last week. Beecher is older than he was, and has changed for the worse. His hair is whiter, and there is a worried, anxious look in his face, but the indomitable spirit of the man keeps him up, and he will doubtless live longer than many of his opponents who were younger. People differ as to his goodness—no one doubts his greatness. His sermons have the old flavor, though he sees that they are taken with many grains of allowance by his hearers. The scandal hurt him, if it did not destroy him. And by the way, who was there in it, that it did not hurt.

THE TWEED CONFESSION.

Now, everybody knows why Oakey Hall ran away to Europe. It was as I said, Tweed. The Boss had made up his mind to split on his associates, Hall got wind of it in time, and fitted. Tweed's expose is a curious and instructive piece of reading. It shows that the plundering of the city and State was not the growth of time but that it was a plot, made deliberately and very carefully worked up as to detail, and one which required a great deal of skill to carry out. There is squirming among the Democratic politicians and explanations are the order of the day. Men who heretofore stood well in the community are quietly slipping away to Europe, and those who stay are fortifying themselves with proof to make some sort of a show against the damaging disclosures of the old man in Ludlow street. Several Republicans are already implicated, and it is expected that more will be. He had tools in the Republican camp of course, for else he could not have got the Legislation at Albany necessary to carry out his purposes. Twenty millions of dollars were distributed, and the Boss no more guilty than the others, has had to bear the brunt of the whole thing. His share of the plunder has been spent in litigation, he has grown old in dodging prosecutions and now is a wreck financially and in reputation, while those who were his associates in villiany are living comfortably and in good odor on their shares. And what vexes the old man more than anything else is that those who made the most of it are those who were the first to turn upon him. Between his rage and his desire to get out he is making wild work among the Democratic politicians. In anticipation of suits to recover, scores of them are conveying their property to their wives and brothers, and scores more are missing altogether. The confession is a bombshell exploded in the very heart of the camp, and the consternation is wide-spread.

A NEAT TRICK.

The neatest, cleanest swindle that ever was perpetrated, was done in this city last week. Up in Twenty-third street is a house of assignatton frequented only by the very bluest-blooded of the aristocracy. If a married lady from Murray Hill goes beyond moral limits, it is at this house that she meets her lover, and if a rich man has an unlawful love it is at this house that he meets her. It is so quiet and so safe that none of its frequenters ever had the slightest fear of being disturbed, by the police or any one else. Last Friday night the house was full, when, to the horror of the eminently respectable sinners the police surrounded it, and all the occupants were marched out of their rooms into the grand parlors, where the sergeant of the squad reviewed them. Of course every one saw every other one, and quite a number of surprises were the consequence. The parties were all so respectable that the sergeant left them off with a modicum of good advice, and they departed considering themselves lucky at escaping so easily. Alas! for those highly respectable people! They had little difficulty in recognizing each other, except three gentlemen who were strangers to all the rest. The next day one of the respectables was called upon by one of the three unknown men. They recognized each other and smiled a ghastly grin. "Rather ugly thing, that last night," said unknown. "Indeed it was," replied respectable. "The idea of bringing us all together in the parlor, where every one present might and did see every other one! said unknown. "It was outrageous," replied respectable, "but each one will be compelled to keep it a secret for his own sake." "Yes," replied the unknown significantly, "unless there might have been one or two present who had as soon be known as not, having nothing to lose." By the way, Mr. ———, I have a note for $5,000 to pay this afternoon, and I am short; will you be good enough to accommodate me with the amount, for a few days? Mr. ———, looked at stranger for a minute—the stranger smiled, Mr. ———, saw the character of the man, and without another word wrote a cheque for the amount, and as every one of the respectables received a call, the object of which was the same, from one of the three unknown, it is evident enough that the three were in collusion with the police, and possibly with the keeper of the house, and that it was a very pretty scheme of blackmailing most audaciously devised and skillfully carried out. The ladies present that night were also visited, either by note or in person, and they are paying handsomely that their guilt may not find them out. Moral—be virtuous, and you may bid the blackmailers defiance.

POLITICS.

President Hayes is gaining ground in this city every day. Business men of all parties are wheeling into line in his support. While they are divided somewhat as to the wisdom of his Southern policy they are willing to give it a fair trial, and they all support heartily his efforts to reform civil service. He is the first President who ever paid the slightest attention to ante-election promises, or who ever made a positive attempt to carry out pledges. The custom-house is being thoroughly cleaned out. The sinecures are being abolished, the dead heads are being turned out to gress, and the force is being reduced to the exact requirements of the business to be done. There is howling among the professional politicians, but the content of the citizen is delightful. President Hayes is very strong among the people, and he has a strong party behind him, for the people are convinced of his honesty. PIETRO.

A Portland (Oregon) man has invented a machine for knitting fishing nets. It does superior work as fast as twenty men could do it, and is worked by one man.

CLARKE'S TOOTH ACHE DROPS *cure instantly.*

New To-Day.

CLOSING OUT!

FOR COST AND LESS THAN COST!

Having determined on closing my business, I now offer my entire stock of

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, SHOES,

a large and fine stock of

DRESS GOODS, MILLINERY GOODS, &c., &c.,

—AT—

COST AND LESS THAN COST!

Persons desirous of securing bargains, or in need of any article in my stock, should call and satisfy themselves at the low rates at which they can be accommodated.

All persons indebted to John Hagey, or the firm of J. Hagey & Co., are requested to call and settle their accounts immediately, as I desire to settle up my accounts without delay. J. HAGEY.

Huntingdon, April 27-1m

TRUTH IS MIGHTY

AND MUST PREVAIL.

I would call the attention of the public to the fact that I am now receiving my

SPRING STOCK OF GOODS,

Which has been selected with great care and bought at

THE VERY LOWEST FIGURES,

and the goods are the very Latest Styles and made in good style.

My stock consists of

MEN'S AND BOYS' READY MADE

CLOTHING,

Hats, Shirts, (white and colored), a splendid line of Suspenders, Hose, Linen Collars, (Piccadilly and Turn down,) a splendid assortment of Neck Ties and Bows. Also, Trunks, Satchels, Boots, Shoes, etc.

My stock is complete, the best to be found any place in the county. Every one desiring to purchase anything in my line of goods will find it to their advantage to call and examine my goods and prices before purchasing.

Don't forget the place, corner of Fifth and Washington streets, nearly opposite the Post Office, Huntingdon, Pa.

apr27-1m T. W. MONTGOMERY.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS

— TO —

Encourage Improvements.

FOR SALE:

CHOICE BUILDING LOTS,

IN THE NEW EXTENSION OF BEDFORD, NEAR THE SPRINGS.

Will offer at private sale, at low prices, and on easy terms and conditions, viz:

ONLY ONE-FIFTH CASH REQUIRED ON PURCHASE, BALANCE PAYABLE IN

1, 2, 3 and 4 YEARS,

equal payments in Bonds, with interest at six per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, secured by Mortgage.

The owner offering to the purchaser (if desired)

A SPECIAL GUARANTEE

that at the expiration of the four years, should the purchaser be dissatisfied with his purchase, will refund the original purchase amount as expressed in the receipt (or Deed in the hands of Messrs. Russell & Longenecker until all the payments are made), and have the Lot or Lots reconverted on repayment of original purchase amount, providing the Lot or Lots are free from incumbrances, same as when bought from owner.

For particulars, apply to

F. BENEDICT,

Or RUSSELL & LONGENECKER,

ap27-6m] Bedford, Pa.

New To-Day.

A AUDITOR'S NOTICE

[*Estate of NOBLE GREGORY, dec'd.*]

The undersigned, appointed Auditor by the Court of Common Pleas, of Huntingdon county, to distribute the fund in the hand s of William Ewing, Assignee of Noble Gregory, will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office, in Huntingdon, on Friday, the 18th day of May next, at 1 o'clock, P. M., of said day, when and where all parties interested in said fund shall appear. L. S. GEISSINGER,

ap27-3t] Auditor.

CAUTION.

All persons are hereby cautioned against interfering in any manner whatever with the personal property of Henry Ruff. I have bought the same at Constable sale, and propose to leave it with him during my pleasure.

G. B. BRUMBAUGH,

ap27-3t] Marklesburg.

GOOD BOOKS

FOR THE

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

The following is a list of Valuable Books, which will be supplied from the Office of the Huntingdon JOURNAL. Any one or more of these books will be sent *postpaid* to any of our readers on receipt of the regular price, which is named against each book.

Allen's (R. L. & L. F.) New American Farm Book	$2 00
Allen's (L. F.) American Cattle*	2 50
Allen's (R. L.) American Farm Book	1 50
Allen's (L. F.) Rural Architecture	1 50
Allen's (R. L.) Diseases of Domestic Animals	1 00
American Bird Fancier	30
American Gentleman's Stable Guide*	1 00
American Rose Culturist	30
American Weeds and Useful Plants	1 75
Atwood's Country and Suburban Houses	1 50
Atwood's Modern American Homesteads*	3 50
Baker's Practical and Scientific Fruit Culture*	2 50
Barber's Crack Shot*	1 75
Barry's Fruit Garden	2 50
Bel's Carpentry Made Easy*	5 00
Bement's Rabbit Fancier	30
Bicknell's Village Builder and Supplement. 1 Vol*	12 00
Bicknell's Supplement to Village Builder*	5 00
Bogardus' Field Cover, and Trap Shooting*	2 00
Bommer's Method of Making Manures	25
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