THE GLOBE.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday, September 19, 1860.

BLANKS! BLANKS! BLANKS!

CONSTABLE'S SALES,	ATTACH'T EXECUTIONS,
ATTACHMENTS,	EXECUTIONS,
SUMMONS,	DEEDS,
SUBPŒNAS,	MORTGAGES,
SCHOOL ORDERS,	JUDGMENT NOTES,
LEASES FOR HOUSES,	NATURALIZATION B'KS,
COMMON BONDS,	JUDGMENT BONDS,
WARRANTS,	FEE BILLS,

NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.
JUDGMENT NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.
ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, with Teachers.
MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES, for Justices of the Peace and Ministers of the Gospel.
COMPLAINT, WARRANT, and COMMITMENT, in case of Assault and Battery, and Affray.
SCIERE FACIAS, to recover amount of Judgment.
COLLECTORS' RECEIPTS, for State, County, School, Borough and Township Taxes.
Printed on superior paper, and for sale at the Office of the **HUNTINGDON GLOBE.**
BLANKS, of every description, printed to order, neatly, at short notice, and on good Paper.

REGULARLY NOMINATED DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,

STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

HERSCH. V. JOHNSON,

OF GEORGIA.

DEMOCRATIC STATE NOMINATION,

FOR GOVERNOR,

HENRY D. FOSTER,

OF WESTMORELAND.

Democratic Congressional Candidate,
ARCHIBALD McALLISTER, Blair Co.

Democratic Senatorial Candidate,
JOHN SCOTT, of Huntingdon.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

ASSEMBLY,
J. SIMPSON AFRICA, of Huntingdon.
PROTHONOTARY,
DAVID CALDWELL, of Dublin.
ASSOCIATE JUDGE,
JOHN LONG, of Shirleysburg.
REGISTER AND RECORDER,
JOHN R. HURD, of Alexandria.
COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
JOHN JACKSON, of Jackson township.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR.
JOHN EBY, of Shirley.
AUDITOR,
CHARLES C. ASH, of Barree.
CORONER,
HENRY L. HARVY, of Franklin.

New Advertisements.

☞ Industrial Store Works, by William C. Neman.
☞ Cheap Watches, Jewelry, &c., by Jacob Ladomus.
☞ Blair Co. Normal School and Seminary, by Profs. Osborne & Dickerson.

Let the People Know!!

That there remained in the National Convention at Baltimore, after every disorganizing Rebel had seceded, **436** regularly appointed delegates, entitled, under the rule, to cast **218** votes—**16** MORE than TWO THIRDS of a Full Convention. Let them know that, on the second ballot, STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, received 181½ votes of the 218, over FORTY more than TWO-THIRDS of the whole vote present. And then, to clinch all, let them know, that the resolution declaring STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS to be the unanimous choice of the Convention, passed without a single dissenting voice; so that Stephen A. Douglas actually received **218** votes—SIXTEEN votes more than two-thirds of a full Convention!

Let the People know, too, that the Seceders' Convention which nominated Breckinridge and Lane had no authority from any constituency to sit at Baltimore outside of the regular Convention—that it did not contain more than eighty or ninety delegates who had even a shadow of authority from the people to act—that it cast in all but **105** votes—not one of them properly authorized, or binding on any body—let them know this, and let them decide which was the Regular and which was the Disorganizers' Convention, and which of the nominees, Douglas or Breckinridge, is entitled to the undivided support of the National Democracy.

Hoaxed.

Somebody has been hoaxing the editor of the Bedford *Inquirer* by telling him that a man in this place has been boasting that he would spend $20,000 to defeat Wharton and elect Scott, and the poor dupe has been green enough not only to listen to it but to publish it. Why everybody here knows that half the amount would be considered "a good thing" by the Col., and if he was wanted off, that much would soon "fetch him." We have heard of the Moon being made of *green* cheese. What kind of *green* stuff is that editor made of?

☞ From every section of the county we have good news of the strength of our county ticket. The good men of the Opposition feel that they deserve defeat with the ticket forced upon them by the Wharton managers. The best men should always be selected for important positions of trust. If both parties will not nominate such men, the party failing should be punished by defeating its candidates.

☞ A gentleman who lives in Montgomery, Alabama, and who is a client of Mr. Yancey, states that Alabama will give ten thousand majority for Douglas.

The Huntingdon Journal and American, and John Scott.

It seems to be awkward work for our neighbors of the *Journal and American* to find something to urge against John Scott the Democratic candidate for Senate. They admit he is "a good lawyer and an upright citizen." The contrast between him and his competitor might be shown in both these respects by republishing the articles upon the character of Col. Wharton which appeared in the *Journal* three years ago when he was a candidate, when his party revolted at the idea of supporting such a nominee, and when one of the present editors of the *Journal and American* had control of that paper. These articles might show what reputation the Col. has succeeded in making at the bar in thirty years, and might also show why it was that Andrew Friedly ran so many votes in Walker township when the Col. was a candidate. But that work has been done by his own party friends and we may give them the benefit of it.

But our neighbors say that Mr. Scott is a salaried officer of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and that he is unpopular for several reasons. He has been the counsel of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for several years, and we suppose this fact is mentioned because it is thought by those editors that his conduct as a legislator would be influenced by that relation. We can see no other reason for it. Now there are jurors all over Huntingdon county who will remember that Mr. Scott's voice has been heard often in our Court sustaining the rights of individuals against this Company, and if anything could be argued from professional relations, it would be as fair to say that his feelings are against the Company as for it. His employment by that Company to try their cases is a high tribute to his standing and ability as a lawyer, but those who know Mr. Scott, know that no such relation could influence his action upon a measure of public policy. If it could it would be hard to tell what his opinions are, for we suppose his clients have been of every creed and every party: He is possessed of a bold and manly independence, and we know that when any party seeks to influence his action by any other consideration than a sense of right, he will find how far he has mistaken the man.

There is also a low unprincipled insinuation that Mr. Scott despises laboring men.—A more unfounded inuendo never found its way into types, and this we think the laboring men of the county will show at the election. The intelligent honest laboring men know who are their true friends, and appeals to their prejudices will not answer in these days. Mr. Scott himself has been a *laboring* man all his life. He commenced his business life in this county and there are hundreds who know that from the day he took charge of his father's business, and worked at it himself, down to the present, whether it was in the shop, or the office, he has been the industrious hard working man. If there is a man in the county who respects and treats as a gentleman the industrious honest working man of every calling, that man is John Scott. He may not pander to the vices or whims of some people about this town who would wish to be called working men, but who put in their time lounging on boxes or corners or in worse places. He would not do it to secure his election; besides he has not time to follow that business, as some others do, but is employed in attending to the real business which the farmers, working and business men of this county have so largely entrusted to his hands. A few more such low insinuation of falsehood will only tend to arouse Mr. Scott's friends to action. Anything else contained in the article referred to is unworthy of notice. His popularity will be subjected to a better test than the opinion of the editors of the *Journal and American*, and to that we commit it.

Foster's Election Certain.

The editor of the Ebensburg *Mountaineer* says the election of General Foster is now rendered certain. Even the Republicans, at length, can deny it no longer, and admit the fact. Mr. Kopelin, in his speech at the Republican meeting admitted that the Bell and Evertett vote would be cast for General Foster, which must secure his election by a triumphant majority.

And why should he not be? He is known and admitted to combine in his person every virtue that adorns and dignifies human nature. Pure, honest, and unpretending, his name will shed honor upon the future history of the Keystone and his administration will revive the purest and best days of the Commonwealth.

His political record is equally pure.—Wherever the course of party has driven others, Gen. Foster has always stood firm for the interests of Pennsylvania, and the advancement of her honor. His *Tariff* speech, which was made when he was never thought of for Governor, was one of the most able and eloquent efforts in behalf of our interests ever delivered in Congress.

And in the present campaign we find him visiting Congress and using all his influence to procure a law giving adequate protection, while Curtin is strolling over the State making corrupt bargains and begging votes.

HON. WM. SCHELL.—This gentleman has received the unanimous nomination for Congress in the District composed of the counties of Bedford, Fulton, Franklin, Adams and Juniata. We hope he may be elected.

☞ Everybody and all their relations will be in town next week.

Congressional Conference.

The Democratic Congressional Conference for this Congressional District, met at the Foster House in Johnstown, on Monday the 11th inst., and its proceedings were as follows:

Messrs. T. L. Murray, Theophilus Snyder and O. A. Traugh produced credentials as representatives from Blair. Messrs. T. Callan, J. C. Noon and George Cupp from Cambria; Messrs. J. S. Miller, J. C. Sechler and Wm. Lewis from Huntingdon, and Lewis Lichty, C. A. Heffley and H. G. Baer, from Somerset.

On motion of Mr. Snyder, J. C. Sechler was elected President and Messrs. Lichty of Somerset, and Noon, of Cambria county Secretaries.

The Convention then on motion proceeded to nominate a candidate for Congress.

Mr. Snyder nominated Mr. Archibald M'Allister, of Blair county, and Mr. Noon nominated Gen. A. H. Coffroth, of Somerset, when Mr. Lichty of Somerset, presented the following letter from Gen. Coffroth declining a nomination which on motion was incorporated in the proceedings:

SOMERSET, Sept, 8th, 1860.

To the Democratic Conferees of the 18th Congressional District:

GENTLEMEN:—The Democratic County Convention which assembled in this place on the 27th ult., placed me in nomination for Congress. The action of the Democracy of Somerset county has met with an approving response from many Democrats in the District. This mark of esteem places me under renewed obligations to my friends in this Congressional Destrict. While I am deeply indepted to them for this kindness, you will oblige me very much to withdraw my name from your consideration, and to nominate some other person as the candidate for Congress.

In taking this step I am not influenced by a lack of zeal for any of the nominees, nor a deviating devotion to the great truths and undying principles of the Democratic party.—But I decline that I may not occupy the position of a candidate, but free to battle, and nerve the arms and cheer the hearts of the gallant men who are enlisted and engaged in the great struggle for the perpetuity of this Union, and the triumph of Democracy over Sectionalism and disunion. We have sectionalism in the North and disunion in the South. The ultimate result of this, will be the bringing about of the "geographical discriminations," against which the people were warned by Washington in his farewell address. Then it is our duty as Democrats to unite and do all in our power to avert the threatening catastrophe.

The triumph of the Democracy will restore peace and harmony to the country, and the North and the South will renew the bonds of fellowship with indissoluble ties.

The nominee of your conference will receive my cordial support. We will all go to work with a determination to elect him.

Yours Truly &c.,
A. H. COFFROTH.

The Convention then unanimously nominated Archibald M'Allister for Congress.—gress. Gen. Coffroth being in town was unanimously requested to address the meeting and a committee appointed to wait upon him.—The Gen. in a neat speech earnestly recommended the nominee and pledged himself to his support. The Convention then on motion adjourned, with three cheers for Gen. Coffroth and three for the nominee.

J. C. SECHLER, Pres.

LEWIS LICHTY, J. C. NOON, } Secretaries.

Hear Hon. John L. Dawson.

Hon. John L. Dawson, of Fayette county, was chairman of the Pennsylvania delegation in the Charleston and Baltimore Conventions—he continued to oppose the nomination of Douglas until he (Douglas) was nominated by a *unanimous* vote of the Convention, when Mr. Dawson declared it to be his duty as well as that of every other Democrat to give Douglas a united support. In a speech delivered by Mr. Dawson on the 1st inst., he says:

I hold Judge Douglas by the default of the South, to have obtained the nomination of the Democratic party. As such nominee I support him. Throughout the whole struggle which resulted in his nomination, I acted with the South, I recognized their constitutional demands, but a portion of the South made common cause with a man who alone caused the trouble at Charleston, and whose purpose is charged to have been the dismemberment of the Union.

Judge Douglas personally, and from the general character of the services rendered to his party and to the country, is eminently worthy of the high position for which he has been nominated. In the career of few public men of this generation has been more thoroughly illustrated the noble quality of our free institutions. Sprung from the common ranks of life, he early exhibited a force of genius, an energy of character, and a catholicity of heart, which won for him the confidence of his fellow-citizens. A living commentary upon the excellence of our institutions, and the architect of his own splendid career, let us be true to him and to ourselves, by uniting cordially in his support, inside of the party organization.

Is He an Abolitionist?

The Republicans are constantly denying that Lincoln is tinctured with the bane of Abolitionism; but here is the testimony of one who appears to speak with understanding. A correspondent of the New York *State League*, says:—

"Gerrit Smith spent an hour with me the other day, and among other things commendatory of Mr. Lincoln, said he was a pure Abolitionist at heart, and he was very anxious that he should be elected. I, too, am an Abolitionist, of the old school; and shall not only vote for Lincoln, but agree with Mr. Smith that every good man should desire his election. If Mr. Smith does not vote for Mr. Lincoln, be assured he will not vote against him; for, though his notions are somewhat peculiar in the matter of voting, he will never vote against the ardent wishes of his heart."

CAMERON COUNTY.—The seat of justice of this county, named after Gen. Simon Cameron, has been located at Shippen, by the Commissioners appointed by the Governor.

Our Nominee for Congress.

[From the Johnstown Echo.]

ARCHIBALD MCALLISTER, ESQ.—The Democratic Conferees of this Congressional district, met in this place on Monday and unanimously nominated the gentleman whose name heads this article. Our ticket is now full and complete, and all we have to do, is to go to work vigorously and elect every man on it. That Mr. McAllister is the proper man to present to the Democracy of Somerset, Cambria, Blair and Huntingdon at this particular juncture, is manifest from the fact that he was the first and only choice of every Conferee in the district. No man in the district could have been selected, who is so well calculated to break in upon the Republican ranks. Mr. McAllister is well and favorably known. He is a gentleman of fine personal appearance and decided ability, and is with all a true and thorough tariff man, and as such is entitled to the vote of every Democrat, and every man of every other party who is honestly in favor of a tariff to protect the iron interests of Pennsylvania. It is confidently believed that Mr. McAllister will beat Mr. Blair in his own county, and if Cambria, Somerset and Huntingdon go to work manfully in Mr. McAllister support, there can be no doubt about his triumphant election.

[From the Ebensburg Mountaineer.]

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINEE.—The Democratic Congressional conference met at Johnstown, in pursuance of the published arrangement, on Monday last. Archibald McAllister, Esq., of Blair county, was unanimously nominated for Congress. Blair county was entitled to the candidate, and we feel certain that no better nomination could have been made. Mr. McA. has, we believe, for many years been in the iron business, and is, of course, in favor of a protective tariff. He is a gentleman of honesty, energy and fine business qualifications. We congratulate the democracy in having so worthy a standard bearer. With the proper kind of efforts we feel assured that Mr. McA. can be elected.

[From the Hollidaysburg Democratic Standard.]

☞ We have the gratifying fact to announce that Col. Archibald McAllister was unanimously nominated for Congress by the Democratic Conference of this District, which met at Johnstown on Monday last. Our opinion of Col. McAllister's popularity has been expressed before; but when we witness the enthusiasm that prevailed among the representatives from the different counties, we were doubly satisfied that the choice of Blair county was the man for the occasion, and the one entirely acceptable to the people.

To the people of the district we would say, you now have a man before you who is everything you want. "Pitch in" and elect him!

[From the Hollidaysburg Register, Opposition.]

☞ ARCHIBALD MCALLISTER, Esq., of Springfield Furnace in this county, has been nominated by the Democrats of the District as their candidate for Congress. Mr. McAllister is a clever man, and a gentleman, and a thorough going Iron Master.

Our Senatorial Nominee.

[From the Johnstown Echo.]

HON. JOHN SCOTT.—This gentleman has been nominated as a candidate for Senate by the Democracy of the Bedford, Somerset and Huntingdon Senatorial District. There are few more able men in Pennsylvania than Mr. Scott. We rejoice to hear of his nomination, and trust he may be elected, as he will be an honor to the party and his district.

[From the Tyrone Star.]

☞ JOHN SCOTT, Esq., of Huntingdon, has been nominated for the State Senate by the Democrats of the Bedford Senatorial District. He was nominated by acclamation.—His personal popularity is very great, his integrity proverbial, and in capacity he stands confessedly without a rival. Stranger things than his election have happened.

[From the Ebensburg Mountaineer.]

☞ JOHN SCOTT, Esq., has been nominated as the Democratic candidate for State Senator in the Huntingdon and Bedford district. Mr. Scott is a distinguished lawyer, a thorough gentleman, and a true Democrat.—We sincerely hope that he may be elected.

Keep it Before the People.

People of Pennsylvania — Union-loving people of the old Keystone State—we desire to keep before you the sentiments of the Black Republican party — the sentiments which will govern the Administration, should Abraham Lincoln be elected President of the United States. Hear what Wm. H. Seward said in a speech delivered by him at Boston, only a few days ago:—

"What a commentary upon the wisdom of man is given in this single fact, *that fifteen years only after the death of John Quincy Adams, the people of the United States, who hurled him from power and from place, are calling to the head of the nation, to the very seat from which he was expelled, Abraham Lincoln*—[enthusiastic cheers]—*whose claim to that seat is that he confesses the obligations of that higher law*—[applause]—*which the Sage of Quincy proclaimed, and that he avows himself, for weal or woe, for life or death, a soldier on the side of freedom in the irrepressible conflict between Freedom and Slavery.* [Prolonged cheering.] *I tell you fellow-citizens, that with this victory comes the end of the power of Slavery in the United States.*"

Says the Cincinnati *Enquirer*:

"This is unmitigated Abolitionism—an Abolitionism that contemns and repudiates the Constitution of the United States, and is governed by a higher law than that instrument. Seward vouches for Lincoln. He knows him, and declares that his election will destroy slavery and precipitate upon the country *four millions of free negroes.*"

☞ Col. J. R. Hurd, the Democratic candidate for Register and Recorder in Huntingdon county, is an old typo, a deuced clever fellow, and would make a most capital officer. If the good wishes of his hosts of friends up here could elect him, he would "go in" by a thundering majority.—*Hollidaysburg Stand.*

☞ There is a single farm in Byram township, Sussex county, New Jersey, which has sent to the New York and Newark markets, the past year, *five thousand pounds of butter!*

☞ The average yield of oats in Somerset county, Pa., this season, is set down at 80 bushels to the acre, and the weight forty-five pounds to the bushel.

☞ A canary bird eighteen years old, died in Patterson, N. J., on Wednesday last.

GREAT DEMOCRATIC BARBECUE.

30,000 People in Council.

The New York papers are filled with accounts of the great Democratic barbecue at Jones' Woods, New York, on Wednesday of last week. Stephen A. Douglas and Herschel V. Johnson, and other distinguished Democrats, addressed the immense crowd from several stands.

We make room to-day for but a small portion of the speech of Judge Douglas. In the course of his remarks the Judge said:

Whenever any one of these Abolition States set up their unconstitutional laws as an excuse for resisting the Federal authorities, we will hang them higher than Haman for treason.—And, my fellow-citizens, it will not do for the Abolitionists to set up the plea that we are making war on the sovereignty of any State of this Union, merely because we are carrying into execution in good faith, the Constitution and laws of our country. So on the other hand, when the State of South Carolina, in 1832, attempted to resist the laws of the United States for the collection of the public revenue, Old Hickory told them that they must and they should obey. [Tremendous applause.] I wish to God we had Old Hickory now alive—[loud cheers]—in order that he might hang Northern and Southern traitors on the same gallows.

[A scene of great confusion here followed. Hundreds of Democratic voices shrieked for three cheers for Stephen A. Douglas, our next President.]

They have determined to make the election of a Black Republican President that pretext and hence the real Disunionists favor the election of Lincoln, so that they may accomplish the dissolution of the Union. If Lincoln is elected it will be brought about by the agency of those who are now opposing the regular Democratic party. [Cheers.] In other words, his election will be brought about by the influence of those who seceded at Charleston, and again at Baltimore.

Now, my fellow-citizens, I was about saying to you that there is a scheme to break up this glorious Union.

A Voice.—They can't do it.

The pretext for doing so is to be the election of Mr. Lincoln, and those who are genuine disunionists desire his election. [Uproar and cheers.] But silence, my friends, if you please. I do not charge all the Breckinridge men in the United States with being Disunionists. [Cries of "Good," "Good."]

I do not charge Mr. Beckinridge himself with being a Disunionist, but I do express my firm conviction that there is not a Disunionist in America who is not a Breckinridge man. [Applause.] And now, permit me to inquire of them that while they put these questions to me, whether the election of Lincoln would be a good cause, of disunion, why do not they propound the same questions to their candidate? My answers to these interrogatories at Norfolk, Va., were published in Kentucky, and Mr. Breckinridge's special attention must fall to them six or eight days before his Lexington speech. In that speech he answered the charge that he was in favor of pardoning John Brown. [Ironical cheers and laughter.] He answered the charge that he was in favor of self-government in the Territories. He professed great attachment to the Constitution and the Union. But I have yet been unable to learn whether or not he would enforce the laws against those who would attempt to break up the Government.

It is not satisfactory to me that a man *says* he is in favor of the Union. I have heard Barnwell Rhett make the same declaration. I have heard W. L. Yancey declare his devotion to the Union. I have heard all the leaders of the Disunion party make the same protestation, but they all admit that while they are favorable to the Union, yet there is a "contingency" upon which they would dissolve. Now, I desire to know of Major Breckinridge whether the "contingency" stated by his electoral friends in Virginia in their inquiries to me, is the one upon which he would dissolve the Union.

I am in favor of a cordial union of every Union man, every constitutional man, every man who desires the preservation of the Union and the Constitution and the enforcement of the laws in every and all contingencies.—[Loud cheers.] If Major Breckinridge is in favor of enforcing the laws against Disunionists, seceders, Abolitionists, and all other classes of men, in the event the election does not result to suit him, then I am willing—[great applause]—but I tell you that I am utterly opposed to any union or any fusion with any man or any party who will not enforce the laws, maintain the Constitution, and preserve the Union in all contingencies.

Now, if my excitable friend wishes to know whether his man Breckinridge is inside of the church, he must get an answer from that gentleman himself through the Norfolk questions. [Renewed laughter.] When he answers, and pledges himself to enforce the laws in the contingencies named in the Norfolk interrogatories to me, it will be time enough to talk about he and I fusing or coaleseing.—[Three cheers.] Believing that this Union is in danger, I will make any personal sacrifice to preserve it. [Cries of "Good," and three cheers] If the withdrawal of my name would tend to defeat Mr. Lincoln I would this moment withdraw it [Voices—"You shall not do it!" "No!" "Never!"] more especially if such an act of mine would insure the election of a man pledged to the Constitution, the Union, and the enforcement of the laws. [Cheers.]

The Democratic party is a great political party. Its proud achievements will be found recorded on every page of American history, and every great reform introduced into our civil policy has been mainly owing to its power and efforts. Every extension of our territory has been a Democratic measure, and all those great commercial enterprises for which the U. States have becameso renowned are Democratic triumphs. But still I adhere to the old Democratic party, within whose bosom I was born, more for its capacity to do good in the future than for its great achievements in the past.

I believe that this Union can only be maintained by putting down all sectional parties. It is not enough if you put down Northern Abolitionism, unless you crush out and bury in the same grave Southern Disunion. ["Good" and cheers.] The great political question now involved is that of intervention and non-intervention by Congress with slavery in the Territories. The Northern interventionists demand that Congress shall prohibit slavery wherever the people want it; the Southern Secessionists demand that Congress shall pass laws to maintain and protect slavery wherever the people do not want it. Thus you find that both of them are advocates of Congressional intervention—the one in favor of the South, the other in favor of the North; the one for slavery, the other against it. They agree in principle, but they differ only in the application of that principle.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

PROCLAMATION.—NOTICE OF GENERAL ELECTION.—Pursuant to an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act relating to the Elections of this Commonwealth," approved the second day of July, 1830, I, JOHN C. WATSON, High Sheriff of the county of Huntingdon, in the State of Pennsylvania, do hereby make known and give public notice to the electors of the said county of Huntingdon, that an election will be held in the said county on the SECOND TUESDAY, (and 9th day) of OCTOBER, 1859, at which time, State and County officers, as follows, will be elected, to wit:

One person to fill the office of Governor, of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One person to fill the office of Member of Congress, of the district composed of the counties of Huntingdon, Blair, Cambria and Somerset, in the National House of Representatives.

One person to fill the office of Senator, of the counties of Huntingdon, Bedford and Somerset, in the Senate of Pennsylvania.

One person to fill the office of Member of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania.

One person to fill the office of Prothonotary of Huntingdon county.

One person to fill the office of Register and Recorder of Huntingdon county.

One person to fill the office of County Commissioner of Huntingdon county.

One person to fill the office of Director of the Poor of Huntingdon county.

One person to fill the office of Auditor of Huntingdon county.

One person to fill the office of Coroner of Huntingdon county.

In pursuance of said act, I also hereby make known and give notice, that the places of holding the aforesaid general election in the several election districts within the said county of Huntingdon, are as follows, to wit:

1st district, composed of the township of Henderson, at the Union School House.

2d district, composed of Dublin township, at Pleasant Hill School House, near Joseph Nelson's, in said township.

3d district, composed of so much of Warriorsmark township, *as is not included in the 19th district*, at the school house adjoining the town of Warriorsmark.

4th district, composed of the township of Hopewell, at Rough and Ready Furnace.

5th district, composed of the township of Barree, at the house of James Livingston, in the town of Saulsburg, in said township.

6th district, composed of the borough of Shirleysburg, and all that part of the township of Shirley not included within the limits of District No. 24, as hereinafter mentioned and described, at the house of David Fraker, dec'd, in Shirleysburg.

7th district, composed of Porter and part of Walker township, and so much of West township as is included in the following boundaries, to wit: Beginning at the south-west corner of Tobias Caufman's Farm on the bank of the Little Juniata river, to the lower end of Jackson's narrows, thence in a northwesterly direction to the most southerly part of the farm owned by Michael Maguire, thence north 40 degrees west to the top of Tussey's mountain to intersect the line of Franklin township, thence along the said line to Little Juniata river, thence down the same to the place of beginning, at the public school house opposite the German Reformed Church, in the borough of Alexandria.

8th district, composed of the township of Franklin, at the house of Geo. W. Mattern, in said township.

9th district, composed of Tell township, at the Union school house, near the Union Meeting house, in said township.

10th district, composed of Springfield township, at the school house, near Hugh Madden's, in said township.

00th district, composed of Union township, at the school house, near Ezekiel Corbin's, in said township.

02th district, composed of Brady township, at the Centre school house, in said township.

03th district, composed of Morris township, at public school house No. 2, in said township.

04th district, composed of that part of West township not included in 7th and 26th districts, at the public school house on the farm now owned by Miles Lewis, (formerly owned by James Ennis,) in said township.

05th district, composed of Walker township, at the house of Benjamin Magaily, in M'Connellstown.

16th district, composed of the township of Tod, at the Green school house, in said township.

17th district, composed of Oneida township, at the house of Wm. D. Rankin, Warm Springs.

18th district, composed of Cromwell *township, at the* house now occupied by David Ethire, in Orbisonia.

19th district, composed of the borough of Birmingham, with the several tracts of land near to and attached to the same, now owned and occupied by Thomas M. Owens, John K. McCahan, Andrew Robeson, John Gensimer and Wm. Gensimer, and the tract of land now owned by George and John Shoenberger, known as the Porter tract, situate in the township of Warriorsmark, at the public school house in said borough.

20th district, composed of the township of Cass, at the public school house in Cassville, in said township.

21st district, composed of the township of Jackson, at the public house of Edward Littles, at McAlevy's Fort, in said township.

22d district, composed of the township of Clay, at the public school house in Scottsville.

23d district, composed of the township of Penn, at the public school house in Marklesburg, in said township.

24th district, composed and created as follows, to wit:—That all that part of Shirley township, Huntingdon county, *lying and being within the following described boundaries*, namely: beginning at the intersection of Union and Shirley township lines with the Juniata river, on the south side thereof; thence along said Union township line for the distance of three miles from said river; thence eastwardly, by a straight line, to the point where the main road from Eby's mill to Germany valley, crosses the summit of Sandy ridge; thence northwardly along the summit of Sandy ridge to the river, Juniata, and thence up said river to the place of beginning, shall hereafter form a seperate election district; that the qualified voters of said election district shall hereafter hold their general and township elections in the public school house in Mount Union, in said district.

25th district, composed of the borough of Huntingdon at the Court House in said borough. Those parts of Walker and Porter township, beginning at the southern end of the bridge across the Juniata river at the foot of Montgomery street, thence by the Juniata township line to the line of the Walker election district, thence by the same to the corner of Porter township at the Woodcock Valley road near Ker's school house, thence by the line between Walker and Porter townships, to the summit of the Warrior ridge, thence along said ridge to the Juniata river so as to include the dwelling house at Whittaker's, now Fisher's old mill, and thence down said river to the place of beginning, be annexed to the Huntingdon Borough election district, and that the inhabitants thereof shall and may vote at all general elections.

26th district, composed of the borough of Petersburg and that part of West township, west and north of a line between Henderson and West townships, at or near the Warm Springs, to the Franklin township line on the top of Tussey's mountain, so as to include in the new district the houses of David Waldsmith, Jacob Longanecker, Thos. Hamer, James Porter, and John Wall, at the school house, in the borough of Petersburg.

27th district, composed of Juniata township, at the house of John Peightal, on the lands of Henry Isenberg.

28th district, composed of Carbon township, recently erected out of a part of the territory of Tod township, to wit: commencing at a Chestnut Oak, on the Summit Terrace mountain, at the Hopewell *township line* opposite the dividing ridge, in the Little valley; thence south fifty-two degrees, *east three hundred and sixty* perches, to a stone heap on the Western Summit of Broad Top mountain; thence north sixty-seven degrees, east three hundred and twelve perches, to a Yellow Pine; thence south fifty-two degrees, east seven hundred and seventy-two perches, to a Chestnut Oak; thence south fourteen degrees, east three hundred and fifty-one perches, to a Chestnut at the east end of Henry S. Green's land; thence south thirty-one and a half degrees, east two hundred and ninety-four perches, to a Chestnut Oak on the summit of a spur of Broad Top, on the western side of John Terrel's farm; south sixty-five degrees, east nine hundred and thirty-four perches, to a stone heap on the Clay township line, at the Broad Top City Hotel, kept by Jos. Morrison, in said township.

I also make known and give notice, as in and by the 13th section of the aforesaid act I am directed, "that every person, excepting justices of the peace, who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the government of the United States, or of this State, or of any city or corporated district, whether a commissioned officer or agent, who is or shall be employed under the legislative, executive or judiciary department of this State, or of the United States, or of any city or incorporated district, and also, that every member of Congress, and of the State Legislature, and of the select or common council of any city, commissioners of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time, the office or appointment of judge, inspector or clerk of any election of this Commonwealth, and that no inspector or judge, or other officer of any such election shall be eligible to any office to be then voted for."

Also, that in the 4th section of the Act of Assembly, entitled "An Act relating to executions and for other purposes," approved April 16th, 1840, it is enacted that the aforesaid 13th section "shall not be so construed as to prevent any militia or borough officer from serving as judge, or inspector or clerk of any general or special election in this Commonwealth."

Pursuant to the provisions contained in the 67th section of the act aforesaid, the judges of the *aforesaid districts* shall respectively take charge of the certificate or return of the election of their respective districts, and produce them at a meeting of one of the judges from each district at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon, on the third day after the day of election, being for the present year on Friday, the 15th of October next, then and there to do and perform the duties required by law of said judges. Also, that where a judge by sickness or unavoidable accident, is unable to attend said meeting of judges, then the certificate or return aforesaid shall be taken in charge by one of the inspectors or clerks of the election of said district, and shall do and perform the duties required of said judge unable to attend.

Also, that in the 61st section of said act it is enacted that "every general and special election shall be opened between the hours of eight and ten in the forenoon, and shall continue without interruption or adjournment until seven o'clock in the evening, when the polls shall be closed."

GIVEN under my hand, at Huntingdon, the 12th day of September, A. D. 1860, and of the independence of the United States, the eighty-fourth.

JOHN C. WATSON, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Huntingdon, Sept. 12, '60. } 4t.

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