# PARTY PLATFORMS.

## Baltimore and Philadelphia Platforms.

It is just now the cue of the leaders of the revolutionary Radical movement to claim the authority of the Union Party for their principles and measures. Every one who hesitates to follow in their footsteps is denounced as a renegade and traitor to the Union Party. The hypocrisy and unprincipled recklessness of this pretext are apparent. None of the Radical leaders enlisted in this crusade ever were leaders of the Union Party, and the doctrines they now put forward as Union doctrines find no support in any of the authorized declarations of principle put forth by the Convention of the Union Party.

The Baltimore platform is the latest authoritative declaration of the principles held and the policy espoused by the Union Party which carried the country through the war. It was adopted by the unanimous vote of the delegates from every loyal State and Territory in 1864, while the war against the rebellion was still raging, and was the basis upon which President Lincoln and Andrew Johnson were nominated and elected. It was accepted by both these great men, as the platform on which their administration would be based in case of their election, and was regarded throughout the Union, by men of all parties, as the true basis and platform of the Union party. And we now assert, and challenge contradiction, that *there is not a single principle touching national affairs asserted in it, which is not reaffirmed by the Philadelphia platform;* nor is there a *single principle contained in the latter which is not embraced or implied in the former.*

The Philadelphia platform is identical, in every principle and position, with the Baltimore platform; and in proof of this position we reprint the provisions of the two, side by side:

### THE CONSTITUTION AND THE UNION.

*The Baltimore Platform,* '64.

*Resolved,* That it is the highest duty of every American citizen, to *maintain against all their enemies, the integrity of the Union and the paramount authority of the Constitution and laws of the United States;* and that, laying aside all differences of political opinion, we pledge ourselves as Union men, animated by a common sentiment, and aiming at a common object, to do everything in our power to aid the Government in *quelling, by force of arms, the rebellion now raging against its authority,* and in bringing to the punishment due to their crimes the rebels and traitors arrayed against it.

*Resolved,* That we approve the determination of the Government of the United States not to compromise with rebels, or to offer any terms of peace except such as may be based upon *an unconditional surrender of their hostility and a return to their just allegiance to the Constitution and laws of the United States; and that we call upon the Government to maintain this position,* and to prosecute the war with the utmost possible vigor to the complete suppression of the rebellion, in full reliance upon the self-sacrificing, the heroic valor, and the undying devotion of the American people to their country and its free institutions.

*Philadelphia Declaration.*

The war just closed has *maintained the authority of the Constitution* with all the powers which it confers and all the restrictions which it imposes upon the General Government *unabridged and unaltered,* and *it has preserved the Union* with the equal rights, dignity and authority of the States *perfectly unimpaired.*

III.

Representation in the Congress of the United States and in the Electoral College, is a right recognized by the Constitution as abiding in every State, and as a duty imposed upon its people, fundamental in its nature and essential to the exercise of our republican institutions; and neither Congress nor the General Government has any authority or power to deny this right to any State or withhold its enjoyment under the Constitution from the people thereof.

V.

The Constitution of the United States, and the laws made in pursuance thereof, are *"the supreme laws of the land,* anything in the Constitution or laws notwithstanding." "All the powers not conferred by the Constitution upon the General Government nor prohibited by it to the States are reserved to the States or the people thereof;" and among the rights thus reserved to the States is the right to prescribe qualifications for the elective franchise therein, with which right Congress cannot interfere. No State or Convention of States has the right to withdraw from the Union, or to exclude, through their action in Congress or otherwise, any State or States from the Union.—*The Union of these States is perpetual, and the authority of its Government is supreme within the limitations and restrictions of the Constitution.*

The Philadelphia Declaration is thus seen to be the re-affirmation and adoption, *by all the States, including those lately in rebellion,* of the principles which in 1864 were declared by the loyal States to be essential, and which they were resolved to attain by prosecution of the war. In 1864 the Union party declared that the war should be waged until the supreme authority of the Constitution was re-established, until the integrity of the Union was restored, and all its States and all its people accepted that result. In the Philadelphia Declaration the South joins the North in declaring that the authority of the Constitution has been restored and is again supreme; that the Union is perfect and perpetual—no State or States having any right to secede.—So far as this fundamental principle is concerned, therefore, the principles of the two are identical. Next comes the subject of

### SLAVERY.

*Baltimore Platform,* 1864.

*Resolved,* That as Slavery was the cause, and now constitutes the strength of this rebellion, and as it must be always and everywhere hostile to the principles of republican government, *justice and the national safety demand its utter and and complete extirpation from the soil of the Republic;* and that, while we uphold and maintain the acts and proclamations by which the Government, in its own defense, has aimed a death-blow at this gigantic evil, we are in favor furthermore of such an amendment to the Constitution, to be made by the people in conformity with its provisions, *as shall terminate and forever prohibit the existence of Slavery within the limits or jurisdiction of the United States.*

*Philadelphia Declaration,* '66

VII.

Slavery is *abolished and forever prohibited,* and there is neither desire nor purpose on the part of the Southern States that it should ever be re-established upon the soil or within the jurisdiction of the United States; and the enfranchised slaves in all the States of the Union should receive, in common with all their inhabitants, equal protection in every right of person and property.

Upon the subject of slavery the two are identical—or rather the Philadelphia Declaration acknowledges and accepts the complete fulfillment of every pledge and promise made at Baltimore—delegates from the southern states uniting in and ratifying this acceptance.

### THE NATIONAL DEBT.

*Baltimore,* 1864.

*Resolved,* That the *National faith, pledged for the public debt,* MUST BE KEPT INVIOLATE, and that for this purpose we recommend economy and rigid responsibility in the public expenditures, and a vigorous and just system of taxation, and that it is the duty of every loyal State to sustain the credit and promote the use of the National Currency.

*Philadelphia,* 1866.

VIII.

While we regard as utterly invalid, and never to be assumed or made of binding force, an obligation incurred or undertaken in making war against the United States, *we hold the debt of the nation to be* SACRED AND INVIOLABLE, and we proclaim our purpose in discharging this, as in performing all other national obligations, *to maintain unimpaired and unimpeached the honor and faith of the Republic.*

Here again on the subject of the National Debt the Southern States join the loyal States in ratifying the pledge made by the latter at Baltimore in 1854, that this debt should be sacred and inviolable, and they add, moreover, a pledge that the rebel debt shall never be assumed or made of binding force.

The same identity is found between the two on the subject of

### THE NATIONAL SOLDIERS.

*The Baltimore Platform.*

*Resolved,* That the *thanks of the American people are due to the soldiers and sailors of the Army and Navy,* who have perilled their lives in defence of their country, and in vindication of the honor of its flag—that the nation owes to them some permanent recognition of their patriotism and their valor, and permanent and ample provision for those of their survivors who have received disabling and honorable wounds in the service of their country, and that the memories of those who have fallen in its defence shall be held in grateful and everlasting remembrance.

*Philadelphia Declaration.*

IX.

It is the duty of the National Government to recognize the services of the Federal soldiers and sailors in the contest just closed by meeting promptly and fully all their just and rightful claims for the services they have rendered the nation, and by extending to those of them who have survived and to the widows and orphans of those who have fallen, the most generous and considerate care.

The Southern delegates now join the States which were loyal through the war in declaring it to be the duty of the Federal Government to fulfill the pledges made in the Baltimore platform of 1864, by recognizing and rewarding the services of the soldiers and sailors who have saved the nation.

And so in regard to the loyal Presidents.

## LINCOLN AND JOHNSON.

*Baltimore Platform,* 1864.

*Resolved,* That we approve and applaud the practical wisdom, and the unselfish patriotism, and the unswerving fidelity to the Constitution and the principles of American Liberty with which Abraham Lincoln has discharged, under circumstances of unparalleled difficulty, the great duties and responsibilities of the Presidential office; that we approve and endorse, as demanded by the emergency, and as essential to the preservation of the nation, and as within the provisions of the Constitution, the measures and acts which he has adopted to defend the nation against its open and secret foes; that we approve especially the Proclamation of Emancipation and the employment as Union soldiers of men heretofore held in slavery; and that we have full confidence in his determination to carry these and all other Constitutional measures, essential to the salvation of the country, into full and complete effect.

*Philadelphia,* 1866.

X.

In Andrew Johson, President of the United States, who in his great office has proved steadfast in his devotion to the Constitution, the laws and interests of his country, unmoved by persecution and undeserved reproach, having faith unassailable in the people and in the principles of free Government, we recognize a Chief Magistrate worthy of the nation, and equal to the great crisis upon which his lot is cast; and we tender to him in the discharge of high and responsible duties, our profound respect, and assurance of our cordial and sincere support.

There is thus an absolute identity of sentiment and principle between the Baltimore Platform of the Union party in 1864 and that adopted at Philadelphia last week. We challenge any man to point out any deviation from the former on the part of the Philadelphia Convention. The Baltimore Platform declared it to be the object and purpose of the war to re-establish the integrity of the Union and the supreme authority of the Constitution; and in the Philadelphia Convention delegates from every State and Territory of the Union, Northern and Southern alike, unite in the declaration that this has been done, and they accept all the legitimate results and consequences thereof.

What the Philadelphia Convention has accomplished, therefore, *has been to nationalize the principles and purposes of the Union party as declared at Baltimore in* 1864. If others have added to those principles, they have done so on their own responsibility. They cannot hold any Union man bound by their acts in so doing. The Union Party represented in the Baltimore Convention was represented in Philadelphia, with the additional advantage of finding their principles triumphant, and accepted alike by the great mass of the patriotic Democrats in the North and the great body of the people in the Southern States. If they cannot, thus fortified by success and the general acquiescence of the American people, maintain their principles and secure their recognition in the practical administration of affairs, we shall have reached a new era in American politics.—*N. Y. Times.*

## UNION REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

1. *Resolved,* That this Convention, representing the Union-loving and loyal people of Pennsylvania, who never despaired of the Republic, and who poured out millions of treasure and devoted yet more precious blood for the rescue of the country from the felonious attacks of a wicked and causeless rebellion—whose sons fought on every battle-field, and suffered in every Southern prison pen of torture and starvation—whose noble dead lie on the soil of every State, where they fell under the folds of the national banner—here renew their pledges of unfaltering devotion to the Federal Union, and repeat their determined purpose that it shall be preserved.

2. *Resolved,* That the most imperative duty of the present is to gather the legitimate fruits of the war, in order that our Constitution may come out of the rebellion purified, our institutions strengthened, and our national life prolonged.

3. *Resolved,* That failure in these grave duties would be scarcely less criminal than would have been an acquiescence in secession and in the treasonable machinations of the conspirators, and would be an insult to every soldier who took up arms to save the country.

4. *Resolved,* That filled with admiration at the patriotic devotion and fearless courage with which Andrew Johnson resisted and denounced the efforts of the rebels to overthrow the National Government, Pennsylvania rejoiced to express her entire confidence in his character and principles, and appreciation of his noble conduct by bestowing her suffrage upon him for the second position in honor and dignity in the country; his bold and outspoken denunciations of the crime of treason, his firm demands for the punishment of the guilty offenders, and his expressions of thorough sympathy with the friends of the Union, secured for him the warmest attachment of her people, who remembering his great services and sacrifices while traitors and their sympathizers alike denounced his patriotic action, appeal to him to stand firmly by the side and to repose upon the support of the loyal masses, whose votes formed the foundation of his promotion, and who pledged to him their unswerving support in all measures by which treason shall be stigmatized—loyalty recognized—and the freedom, stability and unity of the nation secured.

5. *Resolved,* That the work of restoring the late insurrectionary States to their proper relations to the Union, necessarily devolves upon the law-making power, and that, until such action shall be taken, no State, lately in insurrection, is entitled to representation in either branch of Congress; that, as preliminary to such action, it is the right of Congress to investigate for itself the condition of the legislation of those States, to inquire respecting their loyalty, and to prescribe the terms of restoration; and that to deny this necessary Constitutional power is to deny and imperil one of the dearest rights belonging to our representative form of government; and that we cordially approve of the action of the Union representatives in Congress from Pennsylvania on this subject.

6. *Resolved,* That no man who has voluntatily engaged in the late rebellion, or has held office under the rebel organization, should be allowed to sit in the Congress of the Union; and that the law—known as the test oath—should not be repealed, but should be enforced against all claimants for seats in Congress.

7. *Resolved,* That the national faith is sacredly pledged to the payment of the national debt incurred in the war to save the country and to suppress rebellion, and that the people will not suffer this faith to be violated or impaired, but all debts incurred to support the rebellion were unlawful, void and of no obligation—shall never be assumed by the United States, nor shall any State be permitted to pay any evidence of so vile and wicked engagements.

8. *Resolved,* That the public faith is not less solemnly pledged to the protection, in the enjoyment of all their natural rights—of their persons, property and domestic relations—of the colored population who have been emancipated by the fiat of the people, and under the providence of God; and who deserved liberty by their kindness and fidelity to our soldiers in prison, or wounded, or seeking escape from their tormentors, and by their courage in bearing arms for and fighting the battles of the Union. Even as man is more precious than money in every just account, so the honor of the nation is more sacredly engaged to these humble but never treacherous friends, than to those who hold its bonds stamped with the broad seal of the United States, that their freedom shall not be a mockery nor their just hopes of security, education and elevation in intellectual and moral improvement disappointed—and this faith must be kept inviolate.

9. *Resolved,* That the protection to all branches of useful and productive industry is the only wise policy in our present national condition—is the true plan of restoring the osses and ravages of war—of advancing the national prosperity, increasing the national wealth, and supplying the means of maintaining the public faith with the public creditor, and ultimately wiping out the national debt; that in the provision of internal revenue and the laying of duties on importations from foreign nations, the object should be to cause the former to press as lightly upon, and the latter to protect as fully as possible our own citizens who are engaged in works of labor, mining, manufacturing and every other province of home industry, against unequal and unfair competition with foreign capital and policy, which neither contribute to develop the resources of our country, assist to pay our taxes, nor are concerned to maintain our Government or confirm our national power or authority, which, during the recent life-struggle, they insidiously and maliciously strove to subvert.

10. *Resolved,* That the administration of the public affairs of Pennsylvania by Governor Andrew G. Curtin, during the years of trial, toil, responsibility and anxiety which have recently passed over us, has been marked by such patriotic devotion, unyielding courage, constant watchfulness, unwearied labor and shining ability, as have made his name illustrious in the annals of this Commonwealth, and given him a place in the affections and memory of the people which cannot be lost; his enviable title of "the soldier's friend" is in itself expressive of the highest elogiums that could be pronounced on any public officer, and when his term of honorable, useful and most beneficial service shall close, he shall not be forgotten, but honor, love, affectionate remembrance and the plaudits of a grateful people shall cluster around his person, and make his name memorable.

11. *Resolved,* That this Convention congratulate the people of the State on the passage of a law relieving the real estate of the Commonwealth from taxation for State purposes, and tender to the members of the General Assembly their thanks for their considerate attention to relieve the popular burdens, while they confidently refer to it as a proof of the superior capacity of the Union organization for the beneficial conduct of public affairs, that after a long and exhausting war, the debt of Pennsylvania is reduced, and the taxes, imposed in a time of peace by their political opponents, are diminished by the judicious management of executive officers and a General Assembly chosen by the Union party.

12. *Resolved,* That the loyal people of Pennsylvania, having steadily manifested, through the war with the rebellion, their warm regard for the rights of the gallant defenders of the Union, and never having voted to refuse them the right of suffrage when in the camp and on the field—a right inestimable to them and formidable to traitors and their sympathizers only—we take pleasure in expressing, not now for the first time, their gratitude for their gallantry and devotion, and declaring again a long settled purpose to appropriate the means and resources of the government to the comfort, consolation and support of the disabled survivors, or the widows and orphans of those who fell in the conflict.

13. *Resolved,* That the services, labors, consummate ability and yielding faith in the destiny of the country manifested by the Hon Edwin M. Stanton, as the head of the War Department during the rebellion, have been of inestimable value to the country, and entitle him to the warmest commendation of the people.

14. *Resolved,* That Congress should not fail to make an equitable adjustment of bounties and allowances to the brave men who were engaged in the military service of the country; and that we heartily approve of the liberal appropriation now pending in the Legislature of Pennsylvania for the care and education of the orphan children of the soldiers who gave their lives for the salvation of the Republic.

15. *Resolved,* That in this crisis of public affairs, full of grateful recollections of his marvelous and memorable services on the field of battle, we turn to the example of unfaltering and uncompromising loyalty of Lt. General Grant with a confidence not the less significant and unshaken, because at no period of our great struggle has his proud name been associated with a doubtful patriotism, or used for sinister purposes by the enemies of our common country.

16. *Resolved,* That any attempt by foreign nations to establish a monarchical government on this continent, is evidence of a design to destroy the Republic. Regard for our own safety and for the future security of the Republic, demands that no such attempt should be permitted to succeed.

17. *Resolved,* That the Honorable Edgar Cowan, Senator from Pennsylvania, by his course in the Senate of the United States, has disappointed the hopes and has forfeited the confidence of those to whom he owes his place; and that he is hereby most earnestly requested to resign.

18. *Resolved,* That the State Central Committee be constituted by the appointment of a Chairman by the President of this Convention, in consultation with the Union candidate for Governor, and that the remainder of said committee shall consist of one member from each county in the State, except that the city of Philadelphia shall have eight members, and the counties of Lancaster, Berks, Dauphin and Allegheny each two members, to be named by the representative delegates from said counties in this convention; and that the Association of Loyal Pennsylvanians resident at Washington shall also be allowed one member, to be appointed by their delegates present.

## DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

WHEREAS, The Democracy of Pennsylvania in convention met, recognizing a crisis in the affairs the republic, and esteeming the immediate restoration of the Union paramount to all other issues, do resolve,

*Resolved,* 1. That the States whereof the people were lately in rebellion, are integral parts of the Union, and are entitled to representation in Congress by men duly elected, who bear true faith in the Constitution and laws, and in order to vindicate the maxim that taxation without representation, if there is any such representatives, they should be forthwith admitted.

2. That the faith of the republic is pledged to the payment of the national debt, and that Congress should pass all laws necessary for that purpose.

3. That we owe obedience to the Constitution of the United States, including the amendment prohibiting slavery, and under its provisions will accord to those emancipated all their rights of person and property.

4. That each State has the exclusive right to regulate the qualifications of its own electors.

5. That the white race alone is entitled to the control of the Government of the Republic, and we are unwilling to grant to negroes the right to vote.

6. That the bold enunciation of the principles of the constitution and the policy of Restoration contained in the recent annual message of President Johnson entitle him to the confidence and support of all who respect the constitution and love their country.

7. That the nation owes to the brave men of our armies and navy a debt of lasting gratitude for their heroic services in defense of the Constitution and the Union, and that, while we cherish with a tender affection the memories of the fallen, we pledge to their widows and orphans the nation's care and protection.

8. That we urge upon Congress the duty of equalizing the bounties of our soldiers and sailors.


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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| P. M. | P. M. | P. M. | A. M. | | P. M. | P. M. | A. M. |
| 6 08 | ..... | 11 43 | ..... | N. Hamilton, | ..... | 4 58 | 8 25 |
| 6 15 | ..... | 11 53 | ..... | Mt. Union,.. | ..... | 4 49 | 8 25 |
| 6 25 | ..... | 12 05 | ..... | Mapleton,.... | ..... | 4 36 | 8 15 |
| 6 34 | ..... | 12 15 | ..... | Mill Creek,.. | ..... | 4 25 | 8 05 |
| 6 50 | 5 16 | 12 31 | 5 56 | Huntingdon, | 5 06 | 4 10 | 7 50 |
| 7 06 | ..... | 12 51 | ..... | Petersburg,... | ..... | 3 50 | 7 30 |
| 7 15 | ..... | 1 01 | ..... | Barree,..... | ..... | 3 41 | 7 21 |
| 7 22 | ..... | 1 13 | 6 23 | SpruceCreek, | ..... | 3 30 | 7 10 |
| 7 35 | ..... | 1 35 | ..... | Birmingham, | ..... | 3 15 | 6 55 |
| 7 40 | 5 57 | 1 45 | 6 46 | Tyrone,..... | 4 24 | 3 05 | 6 46 |
| 7 59 | ..... | 2 09 | ..... | Tipton,..... | ..... | 2 53 | 6 33 |
| 8 04 | ..... | 2 08 | ..... | Fostoria,.... | ..... | 2 46 | 6 26 |
| 8 10 | ..... | 2 15 | ..... | Bell's Mills,.. | ..... | 2 39 | 6 19 |
| 8 30 | 6 23 | 2 49 | 7 20 | Altoona,..... | 3 55 | 2 20 | 6 00 |
| P. M. | P. M. | P. M. | A. M. | | P. M. | P. M. | A. M. |

The PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS Eastward, leaves Altoona at 9 35 P. M., and arrives at Huntingdon at 10 56 P. M.
The FAST LINE Eastward leaves Altoona at 3 30 A. M., and arrives at Huntingdon at 4 54 A. M.
The DAY EXPRESS Eastward leaves Altoona at 8 30 A. M., and arrives at Huntingdon 9 48 A. M.
The PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 7 00 A. M., and arrives at Altoona at 8 20 A. M.,
The FAST LINE Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 7 25 P. M., and arrives at Altoona at 8 50 P. M.
The NEW YORK EXPRESS Westward leaves Huntingdon at 7 38 A. M., and arrives at Altoona 8 50 A. M.
July 30, 1866.

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD.
On and after Monday, JULY 16th, 1866, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

| SOUTHWARD TRAINS. Express | Mail. | STATIONS AND SIDINGS. | NORTHWARD TRAINS. Mail | Express |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| P. M. | A. M. | | P. M. | P. M. |
| LE 5 30 | LE 8 00 | Huntingdon, | AR 9 00 | AR 6 10 |
| 5 47 | 8 29 | McConnellstown, | 8 40 | 5 47 |
| 5 55 | 8 32 | Pleasant Grove, | 8 32 | 5 40 |
| 6 09 | 8 48 | Marklesburg, | 8 24 | 5 29 |
| 6 24 | 9 04 | Coffee Run, | 8 08 | 5 12 |
| 6 32 | 9 12 | Rough & Ready, | 8 00 | 5 05 |
| 6 44 | 9 24 | Cove, | 7 49 | 4 53 |
| 6 48 | 9 28 | Fisher's Summit, | 7 45 | 4 49 |
| AR 7 03 | AR 9 44 | Saxton, | LE 7 30 | LE 4 34 |
| LE 7 13 | LE 9 54 | | AR 9 20 | AR 4 24 |
| 7 34 | 10 14 | Riddlesburg, | 6 00 | 4 04 |
| 7 42 | 10 22 | Hopewell, | 6 52 | 3 56 |
| 7 54 | 10 38 | Piper's Run, | 6 36 | 3 40 |
| 8 10 | 10 58 | Tatesville, | 6 16 | 3 20 |
| 8 23 | 11 09 | Bloody Run, | 6 04 | 3 08 |
| AR 8 27 | AR 11 12 | Mount Dallas, | LE 6 00 | LE 3 04 |
| | | SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH. | | |
| LE 7 50 | LE 10 20 | Saxton, | 6 30 | 4 24 |
| 8 05 | 10 35 | Coalmont, | 6 15 | 4 09 |
| 8 10 | 10 40 | Crawford, | 6 05 | 3 59 |
| AR 8 20 | AR 10 50 | Dudley, | 6 00 | 3 54 |
| | | Broad Top City, | | |

Huntingdon July 16, 1866. OLIVER AYERS, Supt.

READING RAIL ROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT,
JUNE 11, 1866.
GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM THE North and North-West for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, READING, POTTSVILLE, TAMAQUA, ASHLAND, LEBANON, ALLENTOWN, EASTON, EPHRATA, LITIZ, LANCASTER, COLUMBIA, &c., &c.
Trains leave Harrisburg for New York, as follows: At 3 00, 5,10 and 9 05 A. M., and 2 10 and 9,15 P. M., connecting with similar trains on the Pennsylvania R.R, arriving at New York 6,00 and 10 10 A, M., & 4.10, 5,20, 10 45 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany the 3 00 a m and 9 15 p. m. trains without change.
Leave Harrisburg for Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Minersville, Ashland, Pine Grove, Allentown and Philadelphia at 8 10 A. M., and 2 10 and 4 10 P. M., stopping at Lebanon and principal way stations; the 4 10 p. m. train making connections for Philadelphia and Columbia only. For Pottsville, Schuylkill Haven and Auburn, via Schuylkill and Susquehanna R.R., leave Harrisburg at 3 20 P M. Returning, leave NEW-YORK at 7 45 A. M., 12 Noon, 3 P. M; Philadelphia at 8,15 A. M., and 3 30 P. M; Way Passenger train leaves Philadelphia at 7 30 A. M. returning from Reading at 6 30 P. M., stops at all stations: Pottsville at 8,45 A. M., and 2 45 P. M.; Ashland 6 00 and 11,30 a m, and 1,05 P M; Tamaqua at 9,45 A M., and 1 and 8.55 P M.
Returning, leave Pottsville for Harrisburg, via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad at 11,00 a m.
An Accommodation Passenger Train leaves READING at 6.00 A. M., and returns from PHILADELPHIA at 5,00 P. M.
Columbia Railroad Trains leave Reading at 6 45 a m., 12 05 and 6 15 P. M., for Ephrata, Litiz, Lancaster, Columbia, &c.
On Sundays, leave New York at 8 00 P. M., Philadelphia, 8 a m and 3 15 P. M., the 8 a m train running only to Reading, Pottsville 8 A. M., Tamaqua 7.30 A. M., Harrisburg 9 05 A. M., and Reading 1 33, 7 30 a. m., for Harrisburg, 10,52a m., for New York, and 4.25 p. m. for Philadelphia.
COMMUTATION, MILEAGE, SEASON, SCHOOL, and EXCURSION TICKETS at reduced rates to and from all points.
Baggage checked through: 80 pounds Baggage allowed each Passenger.
G. A. NICOLLS,
Reading, June 25, 1866. *General Superintendent.*

BROUGHER'S PATENT EXCELSIOR
BROOM HEAD OR WRAPPER.
*PATENTED DECEMBER 26, 1866.*
Everybody his own Broom Maker.

This head or Wrapper is constructed of Tin or Zinc, with sliding band and bolts, in connection with the centre bolt passing thro' the handle, holding it secure.
The article to which we call your attention is very simple, light and strong, weighing but SEVEN OUNCES.
The farming community have long needed an article of this character; and the high price of Brooms, together with the simplicity, durability, and practical utility of this invention makes it more saleable than any other art icle ever introduced.
We offer borough, township, and family rights for sale on reasonable terms, in the county of Huntingdon.
For further particulars, call and see the subscribers, or address THOS. G. STRICKLER & SON,
feb7,1866 Huntingdon, Pa.

MUSIC STORE.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS AND SEWING MACHINES.
B. M. GREENE has just opened his Music Store, one d. or west of W Lewis' Book Store, where he keeps constantly on hand STEINWAY & SONS' and HAMLIN'S Piano Manufacturing Company's PIANOS. MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS and CARHART, NEEDHAM & CO.S' MELODEONS; Guitars, Violins, Fifes, Flutes; Guitar and Violin Strings.
MUSIC BOOKS—Golden Chain, Golden Shower, Golden Censer, Golden Trio, &c., &c.
SHEET MUSIC—He is constantly receiving from Philadelphia all the latest music, which persons at a distance wishing, can order, and have sent them by mail.
Also GROVER & BAKER'S Celebrated SEWING MACHINES—the only machine that, in addition to every kind of sewing, embroiders perfectly; sewing Silk and Cotton of all kinds and colors for machines.
Persons buying Sewing Machines fully instructed in the use of them.
Pianos and Organs Warranted for five years.
Those wishing to buy any of the above articles are invited to call and examine mine before purchasing elsewhere My prices are the same as in New York and Philadelphia.
Circulars of Instruments or Machines, sent promptly upon application with any additional information desired.
B. M. GREENE,
Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.,
se27 Second floor of Brown's Hardware building

The Old Foundry
STILL IN BLAST.
THE subscribers, thankful for the liberal share of patronage they have heretofore received by strict attention to business, hope to merit and still receive the same, take this method to inform their friends and everybody else, that they are prepared to make all kinds of IRON and BRASS CASTINGS made in a first class Foundry.

We have always on hand all kinds of Plough and Stove Castings, also wash Kettles, cellar-window Grates, coal hole castings for pavements, window weights of all sizes and weights, pipe joints, sled and sleigh soles, wagon boxes, machine castings for steam and water, grist, saw, sumac and plaster mills of all descriptions.
We are prepared to furnish Heaters and Iron Fences of the no t improved style, oven doors and frames, door sills and in fact everything made in this line.
We have a very large stock of patterns and can furnish castings at short notice, and cheaper than they can be had in the county. Having a good drill we are prepared to do drilling and fitting up of all kinds.
Highest market price paid for old metal, brass, zinc, lead, &c. J. M. CUNNINGHAM & SON.
Office on Railroad street, one door west of the Exchange Hotel, Huntingdon, Pa. dec27,65

THE BEST SHORE FISH for sale at *LEWIS & CO'S* Family Grocery.



PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS CARDS

DR. A. B. BRUMBAUGH,
Having permanently located at Huntingdon, offers his professional services to the community.
Office, the same as that lately occupied by Dr. Luden, on Hill street. ap10,1866

DR. JOHN McCULLOCH, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office on Hill street, one door east of Reed's Drug Store. Aug. 28, '65.

WARM SPRINGS, a fashionable summer resort, five miles north of Huntingdon. Extensive accommodations. W. J. Geissinger. Proprietor

BOYER & GARNER, Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, &c., Marklesburg station.

WM. WILLIAMS,
Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturer.

ANDREW JOHNSTON, agent for the Niagara Insurance Company, Huntingdon.

GEO. SHAEFFER, dealer in Boots, Shoes, Guiters, &c., Huntingdon.

M'CAHAN & SON, proprietors of Juniata Steam Pearl Mill, Huntingdon.

WM. LEWIS & CO, Family Groceries, Provision and Feed Store, Hunt., Pa.

WM. MARCH & BRO.
Dealers in Dry Goods, Queensware, Hardware, Boots, Shoes, &c.

WM. LONG, Dealer in Candies, Nuts, Family Groceries, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

CUNNINGHAM & CARMON,
Merchants, Huntingdon, Pa.

WHARTON & MAGUIRE, Wholesale and retail dealers in foreign and domestic Hardware, Cutlery, &c., Railroad street, Huntingdon.

CHAS. H. ANDERSON, Dealer in all kinds of Lumber, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

JAMES A. BROWN,
Dealer in Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Oils, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

H. ROMAN,
Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Hats and Caps,

D. P. GWIN,
Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c. Huntingdon.

S. E. HENRY & CO., Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, and Provisions of all kinds, Huntingdon.

WM. AFRICA, Dealer in Boots and Shoes, in the Diamond, Huntingdon, Pa.

JOHN H. WESTBROOK, Dealer in Boots, Shoes, Hosiery, Confectionery, Huntingdon.

ZY