The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday morning, Sept. 11, 1867.

WM. LEWIS, HUGH LINDSAY, } EDITORS.

☞The Lancaster County Republican Delegate Convention met last week, but instead of putting in nomination a county ticket, adopted the Crawford County system and ordered an election. This change in the strong-hold of the Republican party, shows that the masses of the party are determined to defeat the corruptionists and place in office men only who are worthy of support.

☞The situation at Washington is still of exciting interest. Grant was obliged to acquiesce to the "superior force" of the President's logic, as did Stanton before him. The President is master of the situation, until Congress meets in November. The Radical journals are berating their members roundly for not meeting the question squarely and depriving A. J. of the power he is now using. They regret that Congress adjourned, and they lament still more that that body adjourned without getting rid of the greatest obstacle in the way of their plan of reconstruction. Does it not look exceedingly farcical that Congress convened to make three supplementary laws to the original reconstruction act, just on the President's account, and then adjourned without accomplishing what they sought? November next will develop some happy scenes in and about Washington.

☞The Radical journals assert that it is not the intention of the leaders of their party to force negro suffrage on the Northern States. If they do not, it will be because they see no use in running the risk of losing their party prestige, which is not the case in the South, where the white men to a great extent are disfranchised and all negroes over twenty-one are enfranchised without regard to qualifications. If negro suffrage is forced on the North it will be no greater infringement of the Constitution than has already been committed toward the South. The case stands thus: If the Radicals think they can strengthen their party by giving Northern negroes a vote, they will do it in spite of everything, but if they do not, then they will not. It is not so much their love for the darkey that induces them to give him a vote as it is their desire to *use* his vote for their own purposes. Had not the negroes of Tennessee voted as they did, how soon would they have been disfranchised.

The California Election.

The election in California took place last week. The Democratic party elected the Governor, State officers, two of the three Congressmen, and a majority of the Legislature, thus securing the election of a United States Senator. This is a victory for the Democrats—brought about principally by the bad conduct of the Republican leaders. The Republican regular convention was controlled by the corruptionists and they put in nomination for Governor a corrupt man. The honest masses of the party nominated a second candidate, determined that defeat would be more honorable to the party than success with a corrupt man and corrupt party leaders. The Democrats contend they could have succeeded even should the Republicans have had but one candidate. The falling off on the Republican vote was large, thousands not going to the election and others possibly voting the Democratic ticket.

There might be a change in other States—the masses of the people more honest than partisan, get tired of being controlled by corrupt party leaders.

Republican Senatorial Conference.

The Republican conferees of this district met at Lewistown on Friday last. We give the proceedings of the Conference in another column. The conference was well attended by the friends of the several candidates, and "outsiders." Mr. Hall's friends were the most numerous, from the district and from Harrisburg, but the pins were put up against him and they could'nt be knocked down. Mr. McVitty of this county appeared to have the inside track from the commencement of the struggle. All were very favorably impressed with the man. He is a gentleman, and so far as we know a perfectly honest man, with abilities to make a useful Senator. Mr. McVitty is a tanner, carrying on the business extensively in Clay township. Mr. J. K. Robison, the other successful candidate, is a farmer in Juniata county. He was in the service during the war, and has the reputation of being a perfectly honest man.

Both parties have now their candidates in the field—two only can be elected, and as the district is a very close one, the candidates and their friends will have to be busy. Mr. McIntyre of Perry, and Mr. Shugert of Centre, the Democratic candidates, are both good men and will work to succeed.

☞Mistaken—the prominent gentleman who insists that Col. John J. Patterson of Mifflin county has been nominated for the House of Representatives and also for the State Senate.

☞In a late issue the Philadelphia *Press* asks the question, "Was the war right?" We thought it was during its continuance and still think that the principles which we of the North contended for, were right, and for that reason we, in the beginning of the rebellion linked ourself with the great Union party and endorsed it until the close. Its platform was our platform; its candidates were our candidates, from the President and Vice President down. But the war over, the *Union* party suddenly transformed itself into the Republican party; the leaders appeared to have other objects in view than the restoration of the Union, the most important of which objects was and is to-day the building up of their *party* in the Southern States. The more rabid of the leaders, not satisfied with seeing slavery so successfully and happily abolished, are seeking now to elevate the slaves themselves to such a standard that the white man shall be their inferior, politically. This policy we do not and can not endorse. We were satisfied to see the slaves freed, but we are not satisfied to see them made politically the peers of the white man. If this had been made the avowed object of the war we could not have advocated it, nor do we believe that appeals or entreaties nor yet conscription could have filled the Union ranks. In that aspect we would have considered the war wrong, for then it would have been a war of political partisans —the one for, and the other against the negro.

To expect a reconstruction of the Union by building up a certain party is folly. The same spirit which united the Union party during the war must prevail in the ranks of the dominant party of to-day. So long as its leaders *look to their own aggrandizement*—so long as they look to the success of their party by disfranchising their opponents and enfranchising the negro whom they can induce to vote for them by the object of reward, just so long will that party meet with a steady and increasing opposition. The Union can only be reconstructed by throwing aside all jealousies, all animosities, all rivalries, and all sectionalisms. Who can expect a reconstruction that will be final where the opinions of the people are checked from free expression by the military; and how can the wants of a people be made known where all the avenues through which they might be made known, are hushed and held in subjection?

A war can only be considered right when the principles for which it was fought are practically enforced. If the principles of our recent struggle were to enforce negro supremacy and keep those who fought for the South in subjection, then we are right in doing so now, but if such were not the principles, then we are wrong. The war could not have been fought upon any such principles, and is it not wrong to insult the memories of our fallen heroes, who died "for the Union," by carrying out such a policy? We cannot believe that our living soldiers will agree that they fought for the negro to rule, but the events that have transpired during the last two years, while under the domination of radical men, point too plainly to this painful conclusion. Had the negro been left out of the reconstruction question, and had the Radicals not been permitted to govern the Union party, all would have been well, but so long as they are allowed to rule, we can have nothing but discord. The war principles *were* right, but the Radical principles *are* wrong, and we have tried them long enough to experience that such is the fact.

☞Ex-Governor Andrew G. Curtin arrived in New York on Saturday last, from a tour in Europe. His health is greatly improved by the relaxation from the busy scenes and anxious care he underwent while in office. On the 17th inst., he is expected to deliver the address at the dedication of the Antietam National Cemetery.

☞The reform (?) Legislature of last winter is a stumbling block in the way of many progressive politicians.

☞The election in Vermont last week resulted as usual, in favor of the Republicans by a large majority.

The Emperor Napoleon, well known to be a good artillerist, has invented a new field gun. Its power is so great that a single discharge is expected to destroy a battalion. Workmen are busily engaged in manufacturing this weapon. They are locked up day and night, and never allowed to leave the premises, whereof his Majesty himself keeps the key; and the secret is not to be divulged until European complications render prompt action necessary.

It is said that children are decreasing among the Southern colored population. Nomadic habits and uncertain modes of existence render babies burdensome. Marital obligations are not clearly appreciated, and the whole burden of maintaining offspring is imposed upon women least capable of discharging the task. The consequence is, that infants die of neglect.

☞In a recent fight with Indians on the Republican river three whites were killed, and one hundred fifty reds. After the fight was over, the savages sent in a flag of truce, with the following message: "Tell your officers we do not want peace; we are for war; we shall keep on fighting." They then charged our troops again.

The Indians are supplied with nearly all the modern appliances of civilized warfare, even to the use of field glasses.

AMNESTY.

Proclamation by the President.

WASHINGTON, September 8.

By the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, In the month of July, Anno Domini 1861, the two Houses of Congress, with extraordinary unanimity, solemnly declared that the war then existing was not waged on the part of the Government in any spirit of oppression, nor for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, nor purpose of overthrow or interfering with the rights or established institutions of the States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired, and that as soon as these objects should be accomplished the war ought to cease; and, whereas, the President of the United States, on the 8th day of December, A. D. 1863, and on the 26th day of March, A. D., 1864, did, with objects of suppressing the then existing rebellion, of inducing all persons to return to their loyalty, and of restoring the authority of the United States, issue proclamations offering amnesty and pardon to all persons who had directly or indirectly participated in the then existing rebellion, except as in those proclamations was specified and reserved; and, whereas, the President of the United States did, on the 29th day of May, A. D. 1865, issue a further proclamation with the same objects before mentioned, and to the end that the authority of the Government of the United States might be restored, and that peace, order and freedom might be established, and the President did, by the said last proclamation, proclaim and declare that he thereby granted to all persons who had directly or indirectly participated in the then existing rebellion, except as therein excepted, amnesty and pardon, with the restoration of all rights of property except as to slaves, and except in certain cases where *legal proceedings* had been instituted, but upon condition that such persons should take and subscribe an oath therein prescribed, which oath should be registered for permanent preservation; and, whereas, in and by said last mentioned proclamation of the 29th day of May, A. D. 1865, fourteen extensive clauses of persons therein specially described, were altogether excepted and excluded from the benefits thereof; and, whereas, the President of the United States did, on the 2d day of April, A. D. 1866, issue a proclamation declaring that the insurrection was at an end and was thenceforth to be so regarded; and, whereas, there now exists no organized armed resistance of misguided citizens or others to the authority of the United States in the States of Georgia, South Carolina, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi, Florida and Texas, and the laws can be sustained and enforced therein by the proper civil authority, State or Federal, and the people of said States are well and loyally disposed, and have conformed, and if permitted to do so, will conform in their *legislation to the condition of affairs* growing out of the amendment to the Constitution of the United States prohibiting slavery within the limits and jurisdiction of the United States; and, whereas, there no longer exists any reasonable ground to apprehend within the States which were involved in the late rebellion a renewal thereof, or any unlawful resistance by the people of said States to the Constitution and laws of the United States; and whereas, as large standing armies, military occupation, martial law, military tribunals, and the suspension of the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus*, and the right of trial of jury, are in time of peace dangerous to public liberty, incompatible with the individual rights of the citizen, contrary to the genius and spirit of our free institutions, and exhaustive of the national resources, and ought not, therefore, to be sanctioned or allowed to except in cases of actual necessity for repelling invasion or suppressing insurrection or rebellion; and, whereas, a retaliatory or vindictive policy, attended by unnecessary disqualifications, pains, penalties, confiscations and disfranchisement, now as always could only tend to hinder reconciliation among the people and National restoration, while it must seriously embarrass, obstruct and repress the popular energies and National industry and enterprise; and, whereas, for these reasons it is now deemed essential to the public welfare and to the more perfect restoration of Constitutional law and order that the said last mentioned proclamation, so as aforesaid issued on the 29th day of May, A. D. 1865, should be modified, and that the full and beneficent pardon conceded thereby should be opened and further extended to a large number of persons who by its aforesaid exceptions have been hitherto excluded from executive clemency;

Now, therefore, be it known, that I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do hereby proclaim and declare that the full pardon described in the said proclamation of the 29th day of May, A. D. 1865, shall henceforth be opened and extended to all persons who, directly or indirectly, participated in the late rebellion, with the restoration of all privileges, immunities and rights of property except as to property with regard to slaves, and except in cases of legal proceedings under the laws of the United States, but upon this condition, nevertheless, that each person who shall seek to avail himself of this proclamation shall take and subscribe to the following oath, and shall cause the same to be registered for permanent preservation, in the same manner and with the same effect with the oath prescribed in the said proclamation of the 29th day of May, 1865, namely:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) in the presence of Almghty God, that I will henceforth faithfully support, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States and the Union of the Stases thereunder, and that I will in like manner abide by and faithfully support all laws and proclamations that have been made during the late rebellion with reference to the emancipation of slaves, so help me God."

The following persons and no others are excluded from the benefits of this proclamation, and of the said proclamation of the 29th day of May, A. D. 1865, namely:

First, The chief or pretended chief executive officers, including the President, Vice President and all heads of departments of the pretended Confederate or rebel government, and all who were agents thereof in foreign States and countries, and all who had or pretended to hold in the service of the said pretended Confederate Government a military rank or title above the grade of brigadier general, and naval rank, or title above that of captain, and all who were or pretended to be Governors of States while maintaining, abetting or submitting to and acquiescing in the rebellion.

Second, All persons who, in any way, treated otherwise than as lawful prisoners of war, persons who, in any capacity, were employed or engaged in the military or naval service of the United States.

Third, All persons who, at the time they may seek to obtain the benefits of this proclamation, are actually in civil, military or naval confinement or custody, or legally held to bail, either before or after conviction, and all persons who were engaged directly or indirectly in the assassination of the late President of the United States, or in any plot of conspiracy in any manner therewith connected.

In testimony whereof, I have signed these presents with my hand, and have caused the seal of the United States to be thereunto affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, [SEAL] this 7th day of September, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President:
WILLIAM H SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

Proclamation by the President.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, By the Constitution of the United States the executive power is vested in a President of the United States of America, who is bound by a solemn oath faithfully to execute the office of President, and to the best of his ability to preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States, and is by the same instrument made Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy of the United States, and is required to take care that the laws be faithfully executed; and whereas, by the same Constitution, it is provided that the said Constitution and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof shall be the supreme law of the land, and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby; and whereas, in and by the same Constitution, the judicial power of the United States vested in one Supreme Court and in such inferior courts as Congress may from time to time ordain and establish, and the aforesaid judicial power is declared to extend to all cases in law and equity arising under the Constitution, the laws of the United States, and the treaties which shall be made under their authority; and whereas, all officers, civil and military are bound by oath that they will support and defend the Constitution against all enemies, foreign and domestic, and will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; and whereas, all officers of the army and navy of the United States, in accepting their commissions under the laws of Congress and the rules and articles of war, incur an obligation to observe, obey, and follow such directions as they shall from time to time receive from the President or the general, or other superior officers set over them, according to the rules and discipline of war; and whereas, it is provided by law that whenever, by reason of unlawful obstructions, combinations, or assemblages of persons, or rebellion against the Government of the United States, it shall become impracticable, in the judgment of the President of the United States, to enforce, by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, the laws of the United States within any State or Territory, the Executive in that case is authorized and required to secure their faithful execution by the employment of the land and naval forces; and whereas, impediments and obstructions, serious in their character, have recently been interposed in the States of North Carolina and South Carolina, hindering and preventing, for a time, a proper enforcement there of the laws of the United States and of the judgments and decrees of the lawful courts thereof, in disregard of the command of the reasonable and well founded apprehensions exist that such ill-advised proceedings may be again attempted there or elsewhere—

Now, therefore, I Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do hereby warn all persons against obstructing or interfering, in any manner whatsoever, with the faithful execution of the Constitution and the laws, and command all officers of the Government, civil and military, to render due submission and obedience to the said laws and to the judgments and decrees of the courts of the United States, and to give all the aid in their power necessary to the prompt enforcement and execution of such laws, decrees, judgments and processes.

And I hereby enjoin upon the officers of the army and navy to assist and sustain the courts and other civil authorities of the United States in a faithful administration of the laws thereof, and in the judments, decrees, mandates, and processes of the courts of the United States; and I call upon all good and well disposed citizens of the United States to remember that upon the said Constitution and laws, and upon the judgments, decrees, and processes of the courts, made in accordance with the same, depend the protection of the lives, liberty, and happiness of the people; and I exhort them everywhere to testify their devotion to their country, their pride in its prosperity and greatness, and their determination to uphold its free institutions by a hearty co operation in the efforts of the Government to sustain the authority of the law, to maintain the supremacy of the Federal Constitution, and to preserve unimpaired the integrity of the National Union.

In testimony whereof I have caused the seal to be affixed to these presents, and sign the same with my hand. Done at the city of Washington, the third day of September, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

WM. H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.
The firm of ROHM & MILLER has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The books and accounts will be settled by G. A. MILLER, at the old stand. All persons indebted to said firm will please call and settle.
sept11-3t ROHM & MILLER.

EYRE & LANDELL,
Fourth and Arch Streets,
PHILADELPHIA,
Are offering a NEW STOCK of
DRY GOODS
FOR THE FALL SALES OF
1867.
SHAWLS, SILKS, DRESS GOODS,
AND
STAPLE DRY GOODS.
N. B.—Job lots of Goods received daily. [se11-6t

W. M. HOLMES. | O. K. ESSINGTON.
HOLMES & ESSINGTON,
MANUFACTURERS OF
SUPERIOR REFINED CAST-STEEL
AXES.
Double Bitts, Pole, Broad and Peeling AXES and Broad HATCHETS, of various patterns, manufactured from best refined Cast Steel.
ALSO,
GRUB HOES, MATTOCKS, RAILROAD AND MINERS' PICKS.
Orders solicited. Orders solicited.
Milesburg, Centre Co., Penna.
sept11-3m

IMPORTANT to LOT-OWNERS

THE following lot-owners not having complied with the ordinance lately passed and issued by the Burgesses and Town Council, are hereby notified that unless the material is upon the ground by the 18th inst., the work will be awarded by contract:
East side of Montgomery street, from Hill to Mifflin.—Lot owned by A. P. Wilson, (occupied by G. J. Fleming.)
From Montgomery to Charles street.—Wm. Dorris, Benj. Graffus, John Scott, James or Joseph Saxton, (occupied by Eclaris Thomas,) Wm. Lewis, Dr. J. H. Dorsey, J. A. Brown, Dr. H. K. Neff, Mrs. John C Anderson, lot of R. Stitt, deceased, (occupied by John F. Miller,) Jas. Bricker, Thos. C. Fisher, A. S. Harrison and N. C. Decker.
Mifflin street.—H. S. Wharton, half pavement, John H. Westbrook, half pavement, two lots of Jos. Saxton and Margaret Brotherline, half pavements, lot of Mrs. David Snyder, David Miller, School House lot, David Dunn.
Church street, from Charles to Bath.—Daniel Montgomery, James Murphy, H. S. Wharton, John Flenner, Frederick Miller, David Strickler, —— Brunette, Patrick Kelly, Nathan Williams, Jacob S. Africa, James Saxton, M. E. church, Andrew McCoy, Mary Ann Lewis, two lots of G. R. church, —— Myers, Andrew McCoy, three lots.
Moore street.—Elias Bartol and Henry Snare, Mary Couch, *Jennie McMurtrie, two lots, Wm. McMurtrie.*
PROPOSALS will be received for the paving of the above sidewalks up to WEDNESDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 18th, at the Castilian Garden.
E. C. SUMMERS, Chief Burgess.
HENRY GLAZIER, GRAFFUS MILLER, } Assistant Burgesses. se11-2t

LANGSTROTH'S
Patent BEE-HIVE.
THE undersigned having purchased the exclusive right to manufacture and sell
L. L. LANGSTROTH'S
PATENT
MOVABLE COMB BEE HIVE,
and to sell individual and township rights in Huntingdon county, all persons wishing to purchase Hives or individual or township rights, can do so by making application to them or either of them. The Rights to sell Langstroth's *Original* Patent expired on the fifth day of October, 1866; at which time it was extended for seven years, and all persons having purchased rights under the original patent are hereby notified that they cannot lawfully make or sell hives since the extension.
This Hive has been in use for some time in several parts of the county and has given general satisfaction.—The undersigned would respectfully refer all persons wishing to examine the hives, to the following persons who have them in use, viz: Thomas Fisher, John Read, H W. Miller, Daniel Womelsdorf.
Applications for individual or township rights should be made personally or by letter to the undersigned at Cove Station P. O., Huntingdon county, Pa.
JOHN T. SHIRLEY,
JAMES C. SHIRLEY,
sept11-1m JACKSON ENYEART.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

PROCLAMATION.—NOTICE OF GENERAL ELECTION

TO BE HELD ON

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 8th, 1867.

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, 1839, I, JAMES F. BATHURST, High Sheriff of the county of Huntingdon, Pennsylvania, do hereby make known and give notice to the electors of the county aforesaid, that an election will be held in the said county of Huntingdon, on the 2d Tuesday after the first Monday of October, (being the 8th day of OCTOBER,) at which time State, District and County officers will be elected, to wit:

One person to fill the office of Supreme Judge of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Two persons to represent the counties of Huntingdon, Blair, Centre, Juniata and Mifflin, in the Senate of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Two persons to represent the counties of Huntingdon, Juniata and Mifflin, in the House of Representatives of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

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

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

Two persons to fill the office of Jury Commissioner of Huntingdon county.

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

Two persons to fill the office of Auditor of Huntingdon county.

In pursuance of said act, I also hereby make known and give notice, that the places of holding the aforesaid special 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 twp.

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

11th district, composed of Union township, at the school house, near Ezekiel Corbin's, in said township.

12th district, composed of Brady township, at the Centre school house, in said township.

13th district, composed of Morris township, at public school house No. 2, in said township.

14th 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.

15th district, composed of Walker township, at the house of Benjamin Magahy, 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 Etnire, 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 McAleavy'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 Markleeburg, 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 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 separate 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 townships, 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 Lohganecker, 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 C. Allmond, in said township.

29th district, composed of the borough of Coalmont, at the public school house in said borough.

30th district, composed of Lincoln township, beginning at a pine on the summit of Tussey mountain on the line between Blair and Huntingdon counties, thence by the division line south fifty-eight degress east seven hundred and ninety-eight perches to a black oak in middle of township; thence forty-two and one half degrees east eight hundred and two perches to a pine on summit of Terrace; thence by line of Tod township to corner of Penn township; thence by the lines of the township of Penn to the summit of Tussey mountain; thence along said summit with line of Blair county to place of beginning, at Coffee Run School House.

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."

In accordance with the provision of the 8th section of an act entitled "A further supplement to the election Laws of this Commonwealth." I publish the following:

WHEREAS, By the act of the Congress of the United States, entitled "an act to amend the several acts heretofore passed to provide for the enrolling and calling out of the national forces, and for other purposes," and approved March 3d, 1865, all persons who have deserted the military or naval service of the United States, and who have not been discharged or relieved from the penalty or disability therein provided, are deemed and taken to have voluntarily relinquished and forfeited their rights of citizenship and their rights to become citizens, and are deprived of exercising any rights of citizens thereof;

And whereas, Persons not citizens of the United States are not, under the Constitution and laws of Pennsylvania qualified electors of this Commonwealth.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, &c.*, That in all elections hereafter to be held in this Commonwealth, it shall be unlawful for the judge or inspectors of any such election to receive any ballot or ballots from any person or persons embraced in the provisions and subject to the disability imposed by said act of Congress, approved March 3d, 1865, and it shall be unlawful for any such person to offer to vote any ballot or ballots.

SEC. 2. That if any such judge and inspectors of election, or any one of them shall receive or consent to receive any such unlawful ballot or ballots from any such disqualified person, he or they so offending shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof in any court of quarter sessions of this commonwealth; he shall for each offence, be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than one hundred dollars, and to undergo an imprisonment in the jail of the proper county for not less than sixty days.

SEC. 3. That if any person deprived of citizenship, and disqualified as aforesaid, shall, at any election hereafter to be held in this commonwealth, vote, or tender to the officers thereof, and offer to vote, a ballot or ballots, any person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof in any court of quarter sessions of this commonwealth, shall for each offence be punished in like manner as is provided in the preceding section of this act in case of officers of election receiving any such unlawful ballot or ballots.

SECTION 4. That if any person shall hereafter persuade or advise any person or persons, deprived of citizenship or disqualified as aforesaid, to offer any ballot or ballots to the officers of any election hereafter to be held in this Commonwealth, or shall persuade, or advise, any such officer to receive any ballot, or ballots, from any person deprived of citizenship, and disqualified as aforesaid, such person so offending shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof in any court of quarter sessions of this Commonwealth, shall be punished in like manner as is provided in the second section of this act in the case of officers of such election receiving such unlawful ballot or ballots.

Particular attention is directed to the first section of the Act of Assembly, passed the 30th day of March A. D., 1866, entitled "An Act regulating the manner of Voting at all Elections, in the several counties of this Commonwealth;"

"That the qualified voters of the several counties of this Commonwealth, at all general, township, borough and special elections, are hereby, hereafter, authorized and required to vote, by tickets, printed or written, or partly printed and partly written, severally classified as follows: One ticket shall embrace the names of all judges of courts voted for, and be labelled outside "judiciary;" one ticket shall embrace all the names of State officers voted for, and be labelled "State;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all county officers voted for, including office of Senator, member, and members of Assembly, if voted for, and members of Congress, if voted for, and labelled "county;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all township officers voted for, and be labelled "township;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all borough officers voted for, and be labelled "borough;" and each class shall be deposited in separate ballot boxes."

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 12th of October next, then and there to do and perform the duties required by law of said judges. And in pursuance of the act of Assembly approved the twenty-fifth day of August, 1864, said Judges shall adjourn to meet on the third Friday after the election for the purpose of counting the Soldiers' Vote. 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'clk, in the evening, when the polls shall be closed."

GIVEN under my hand, at Huntingdon, the 10th day of Sept., A. D. 1867, and of the independence of the United States, the ninety-first.

JAMES F. BATHURST, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, *Huntingdon*, Sept. 10, '67.

STATE FAIR.

THE PENNA. STATE FAIR WILL be held at PITTSBURG, upon the grounds of the Iron City Park,
SEPTEMBER 24th, 25th, 26th, and 27th, 1867.
For the Exhibition of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Swine, &c., Agricultural Implements, Machinery, Inventions, Farm Products, Fruits, Flowers, Household Goods, &c.
PREMIUMS OVER $10,000.
COMPETITION OPEN TO ALL.
Some of the Premiums in the abstract, are as follows
CATTLE—FOREIGN IMPORTED.—10 premiums from $50 to $20; all other grades of Cattle 60, from $30 to $10, 42, from $10 to $3; best herd, &c, not less than 15 head, $50; 2d best, $25; best 15 yoke of oxen, premium to be paid Agricultural Society of the County sending them, $100—2d best $50.
HORSES.—Best imported, 6 premiums from $50 to $20—thorough breds, 10, from $30 to $10—Speed, 1 of $100, 1 of $75, 4 of $50.
MATCHED HORSES.—1 of $50, 1 of $30; best draught, gelding, and single horses 12, from $30 to $10. STALLIONS and MARES, 15, from $25 to $10. JACKS and MULES, 7, from $25 to $10; best mule team of four $30, 2d best $15.
SHEEP AND WOOL.—For different breeds 123 premiums from $50 to $5. SWINE 15, from $25 to $5. POULTRY, best collection $15, and no premium less than $2.
For Agricultural Implements, Steam Engine, Scales, &c., but few premiums are offered. The Judges however may make complimentary notice, of the particular merits of each machine exhibited.
For Leather and its manufacture, flour and indian meal, grain and seeds, vegetables, fruits, grapes, cider, flowers and designs, needle work, embroidery, &c., bread, cakes, &c, preserves, jellies, and air tight fruits and vegetables, mercantile displays, &c, liberal premiums are offered ranging $10 to $1.
STEAM PLOW.—The Heydrick steam plow will be exhibited and operated during the Fair.
EXCURSION TICKETS will be issued by nearly all the railroads, and all goods exhibited and unsold will be returned freight free.
For particulars, or premium lists, address A. B. LONGAKER, Secretary, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Single Admission Tickets, 25 Cents.
se4-3t A. BOYD HAMILTON, President.

628. HOOP SKIRTS. 628.
WM. T. HOPKINS.
"OWN MAKE."
After more than *five years* experience and experimenting in the manufacture of STRICTLY FIRST QUALITY HOOP SKIRTS, we offer our justly celebrated goods to merchants and the public in full confidence of their superiority over all others in the American market, and they are so acknowledged by all who wear or deal in them, as they give more satisfaction than any other Skirt and recommend themselves in every respect. Dealers in Hoop Skirts should make a note of this fact. Every lady who has not given them a trial should do so without further delay.
Our assortment embraces every style, length and size for Ladies, Misses and Children. Also, Skirts made to order, altered and repaired.
Ask for "Hopkin's Own Make," and be not deceived.—See that the letter "H" is woven on the Tapes between each Hoop, and that they are stamped "W. T. HOPKINS, MANUFACTURER, 628 ARCH STREET, PHILAD'A," upon each tape. No others are genuine.
Also, constantly on hand a full line of good New York and Eastern made skirts at very low prices, Wholesale and Retail, at the Philadelphia Hoop Skirt Manufactory and Emporium,
NO. 628 ARCH STREET, PHILAD'A.
WM. T. HOPKINS.
aug28-5m

THE BEST QUALITY OF FRESH MACKEREL at *CUNNINGHAM & CARMON'S.*

PURE SPICES at CUNNINGHAM & CARMON'S.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.
The undersigned having been appointed Auditor to distribute the proceeds of the Sheriff's sale of the real estate of Margaret Brotherline, he will attend to the duties of his appointment at the office of Scott, Brown & Bailey, on SATURDAY, the 14th day of SEPTEMBER, 1867, at one o'clock, P. M., of said day, at which time and place all persons interested are required to present their claims, or be debarred from coming in on said fund.
SAM'L. T. BROWN,
aug28-td Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.
(Estate of Isaac Dorland, dec'd)
The undersigned being appointed by the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, to distribute the balance in the hands of Thomas Fisher as surviving administrator with the will annexed of Isaac Dorland, dec'd., and as Trustee appointed by said Court to sell the real estate of said deceased, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Huntingdon, on THURSDAY, the 12th day of SEPTEMBER, 1867, at 10 o'clock, A. M., when and where all persons interested are required to present their claims, or be debarred from coming in for a share of said fund.
WM. P. ORBISON,
au28 Auditor.

LUMBER, SHINGLES, LATHS.
HEMLOCK, PINE BILL STUFF,
Boards, Plank, Shingles, Plastering and Shingling Lath, constantly on hand.
Worked Flooring, Sash, Blinds, Doors, Door and Window Frames, furnished at manufacturers' prices.
Grain and country product generally bought at market rates.
WAGONER & BRO.,
aug28-tf Philipsburg, Centre co., Pa.

BRIDGES TO BUILD.
PROPOSALS will be received up to one o'clock on the 6th SEPTEMBER, by the County Commissioners, at their office, for the rebuilding of the Pier and the repairing of the Abutments of the Bridge across Raystown Branch at or near Hawn's; and also
For building abutments of a bridge across the canal opposite the bridge across the Juniata river at Montgomery's Hollow.
Specifications and plan to be seen at the Commissioners Office. By order of the Commissioners.
Aug. 21, '67–3t. HENRY W. MILLER, Clerk.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.
The undersigned offers at private sale a Valuable Farm situate in WEST township, near Shaver's Creek.
The Farm contains
234 ACRES
of good Limestone Land, 150 acres of which are cleared and in a good state of cultivation; the balance being timber land.
THE IMPROVEMENTS
consist of a large two-story STONE HOUSE, two Bank Barns, Spring House, Carriage House, and other outbuildings. There are two good ORCHARDS on the premises, one old and the other young, just beginning to bear. A number of never-failing streams of water run through the land, and pass by the house.
This is a desirable property, with good surroundings, and convenient to churches, schools and market. It will be sold at a reasonable figure.
aug21-6t* GEORGE WILSON.

BOOK AGENTS WANTED
TO SOLICIT ORDERS FOR A NEW ILLUSTRATED
BIBLE DICTIONARY.
(*Complete in One Volume.*)
This Dictionary embodies the results of the most recent study, research and investigation, of about sixty-five of the most eminent and advanced Biblical Scholars now living. Clergymen of all the denominations approve it, and regard it as the best work of its kind in the English language, and one which ought to be in the hands of every Bible reader in the land.
In circulating this Work, Agents will find a pleasant and profitable employment. The numerous objections which are usually encountered in selling ordinary works will not exist with this.
But, on the contrary, encouragement and friendly aid will attend the Agent, making his labors agreeable, useful and lucrative.
Ladies, retired Clergymen, School Teachers, Farmers, Students, and all others who possess energy, are wanted to assist in canvassing every town and county in the country, to whom the most liberal inducements will be offered.
For particulars, apply to, or address
PARMELEE BROTHERS,
aug21-6t. 722 Sansom street, Philadelphia, Pa.

PAINTS FOR FARMERS AND OTHERS.—The Grafton Mineral Paint Co. are now manufacturing the Best, Cheapest and most Durable Paint in use: two coats well put on, mixed with pure Linseed Oil, will last 10 or 15 years; it is of a light brown or beautiful chocolate color, and can be changed to green, lead, stone, drab, olive, or cream, to suit the taste of the consumer. It is valuable for houses, barns, fences, carriage and car makers, pails and wooden-ware, agricultural implements, canal boats, vessels and ships' bottoms, canvas, metal and shingle roofs, (it being fire and water proof,) floor oil cloths, (one manufacturer having used 5000 bbls. the past year,) and as a paint for any purpose is unsurpassed for body, durability, elasticity, and adhesiveness. Price $6 per bbl. of 300 lbs., which will supply a farmer for years to come. Warranted in all cases as above. Send for a circular which gives full particulars.—None genuine unless branded in a trade mark Grafton Mineral Paint. Address DANIEL BIDWELL,
se4-6m 254 Pearl street, New York.

RUDOLPH'S
TEMPLE OF FASHION
FANCY GOODS, Wholesale & Retail.
THE undersigned takes the liberty of calling the attention of the public in general to his new and splendid variety of
LADIES' AND GENTS'
FURNISHING GOODS,
HATS, CAPS,
UMBRELLAS and SUN-SHADES.
Making weekly purchases from the New York and Philadelphia markets, I am prepared to offer to my lady friends of Huntingdon and vicinity, one of the nicest lines of Dress and Sacque
BUTTONS & TRIMMINGS,
of the very latest novelties out that is possible to bring together, and at prices to meet the views of all classes.
Ladies' and Gents' (Jouvin's) Kid Gloves, black and medium shades, and any particular shade and size furnished at the shortest notice; also, a very pretty assortment of white and colored Berlin and Lisle-thread Gloves, plain and fancy tops; black and colored Velvet Ribbon, first quality and common, all widths.
White Dress Goods, Hoop Skirts, Balmorals, Ladies, Hats, Sundowns, Knitting Cotton, (all colors,) Germantown Wool, Zephyrs, Canes, Silk for lining bonnets, Bonnet Ribbons, Gents' Linen and Paper Cuffs, Collars and Shirt Fronts, as also special selection of black and fancy Neck Ties, Broadway, Chantilly Bows, and Napoleon Stocks for the aged and a fine assortment of Bugle Trimming.
Hosiery with me will claim special attention to select and offer the very best English and German Regular Made Goods and the Domestic and Lower Grades, Child's fancy one half Hose, &c., with that endless variety of Small Wares to be found in a well stocked Notion Store, of quality superior as a line, and at prices to meet all competition
A large stock of Boys' and Gents' Hats and Caps of the latest styles and all qualities at prices ranging from 25 cts. to $8.00.
W. P. RUDOLPH.
Huntingdon, April 10, 1867.

Something New "?"
GLAZIER & BRO.
HAVE just opened up on the corner of WASHINGTON and SMITH streets, a new and COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF
DRY GOODS,
DRESS GOODS,
GROCERIES,
QUEENSWARE,
HATS,
SHOES,
ETC., ETC.
The citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity are hereby tendered a standing invitation to call and examine our stock. Our aim will ever be, that complete satisfaction, both as regards goods and prices, be given to every purchaser.
GLAZIER & BRO.
Huntingdon, March 27, 1867.

NEW
LEATHER STORE.
THE undersigned would respectfully announce that, in connection with their TANNERY, they have just opened a splendid assortment of
FINE LEATHER,
Consisting in part of
FRENCH CALF SKIN,
KIP,
MOROCCO,
LININGS,
BINDINGS,
SOLE,
UPPER,
HARNESS,
SKIRTING, &C.,
Together with a general assortment of
FINDINGS.
The trade is invited to call and examine our stock. Store on HILL street, two doors west of the Presbyterian church.
The highest price paid for HIDES and BARK.
C. H. MILLER & SON.
Huntingdon, may 1, 1867

GROUND ALUM AND SALINA SALT at CUNNINGHAM & CARMON'S.

PERFUMERY and Fancy Soaps for sale at LEWIS' Family Grocery.