The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday morning, Oct. 2, 1867.

WM. LEWIS, HUGH LINDSAY, } EDITORS.

☞In all the State elections held this fall the Republican party has lost strength, and it is fair to suppose that in the elections yet to be held that party must continue to suffer.

☞The majority of voters in the State are opposed to the Democratic party, but they are not willing to be used any longer to aid the radicals and corrupt politicians of the Republican party in a continuance of the political strife and dishonesty that has existed during the past three years.

☞If the Republican party should be defeated on next Tuesday—what then? Why the leaders of the party would come to the conclusion that the honest men who have followed them are no longer to be humbugged, and a change of programme from radicalism and extravagance to Unionism and economy will be made, that defeat in the future may be avoided.

☞Our experience has led us to the belief that there can be no stand-still in parties. Their majorities must either increase or lessen. When a party meets with the favor of the *people* its majorities will increase; but when it does not they will decrease. A falling off in votes cannot be explained away by pleading the intervention of any "side issues:" it can be taken as nothing more nor less than that the conduct of the party does not meet with the favor of the people. We have only to look at the recent elections in California and Maine to corroborate this view. These elections were the beginning of the reaction, and the States which follow will continue the echo. The people are tired of the Radicals, and the coming elections, we predict, will show their weariness and disgust.

THE STATE FAIR.—We visited the State Fair at Pittsburgh on Wednesday and Thursday last and found the exhibition very good in some departments. The stock cattle were very fine. The horses, fine wool sheep and Chester hogs were good. Agricultural implements and machinery generally were very numerous. The fancy displays were magnificent. The poultry exhibition was a failure—we have seen a better in any of our county fairs.—The fruit display was fine, but in vegetables there was a failure. The crowd of people in attendance on Thursday was the greatest we ever saw on any occasion, and all present will agree that a shower of rain sufficient to have settled the dust would have been very acceptable. We have no doubt the Fair paid expenses, leaving a good balance in the Treasury.

Thad. Stevens' Prediction.

Some months ago Thad. Stevens, in *a letter to a friend* of his, wrote as follows:

"I fear that we shall lose Pennsylvania this next election. I do not think we have Earnestness enough in the State to unite and draw out the Republican Strength, while the *Republican portion of our legislature has been so openly, notoriously and shamefully corrupt*, that all the honest people in the State are disheartened and disgusted."

If Thad. had also added, that the fanatical and revolutionary measures of the leaders of his party in and out of Congress would also aid in the defeat of his party he would have given more good reasons why he feared defeat in this State. His public admission that Congress has been working outside of the Constitution has also aided in reducing the strength of the Republican party, not only in this, but in every State in the Union. When the election is over, and the Radical party defeated, as we believe it will be, the Republican masses will see more clearly the mistake they made by following in the footsteps of such dangerous men as Stevens, Phillips & Co. A close contest, or a clean defeat on Tuesday next, will do more towards *reforming* the Republican party than all the protests the honest masses of the party can offer. The leaders of the party must receive a check before a peaceable Union with all the States can be established, or economy and prosperity expected to prevail.

☞We have received copies of late Southern papers. The tone of all of them is for peace. They advise their readers to abandon politics and to pay more attention to the business interests of that section. The people of the South are following this advice. And we think from the signs of the times, that there is a growing sentiment in the North, in the same direction. We are happy to see it. Show us a man who loves to talk about his party at all times, and we will show you a political trickster, a fool or a buffoon. A man who follows his party, when it is wrong, and he knows it to be wrong, is a poor miserable creature at best. No one can respect him for sacrificing his reason, and his manhood, on the contemptible altar of his party. He is either a tool in the hands of others, or else he votes against his judgment in the hope of political reward.

The New Orleans *Picayune* says that the present cotton crop in the South will not reach 2,000,000 bales.

The Election.

The election in this State takes place on Tuesday next, and we intend to be candid in giving an honest opinion. We have been a voter for thirty-two years—have taken an active part in politics for nearly the same length of time—have voted and acted with the Whig, Democratic, and Union parties and now find ourself outside of all party organizations—free to speak for ourself and for what we believe to be the best interests of our distracted country. The election on Tuesday next will result, as we honestly believe, in the defeat of the Radical party—not that a majority of the people have any more confidence in the Democratic organization than they had during the war—not that they desire to endorse the principles of the Democratic party—not that they have changed their opinions from what they were during the war—not that they endorse the stand taken by President Johnson—not that they want to see the Rebels again occupy public places in our government—not that they are opposed to seeing treason punished, or that they want rebels to rule—but because they have patiently tried the Radical rule for three years and find the country in a worse condition to-day than it was when the war closed. Millions are daily being added to our National debt—taxes must daily increase—and the industry of the whole country must continue to suffer. *Politics* and *politicians* in high places rule the business of the country and the people with an iron rod, while *thieves plunder the treasury* of the hard earnings of the tax-payers. A patient trial has convinced an honest people that no relief can be expected so long as radical and corrupt men are sustained, and in hopes of being distinctly understood, thousands of independent voters will on Tuesday next, if they vote at all, vote against the Radical party. If we wish to live in Union, we must act like Union men. If we wish our country prosperous, its enemies in all parties must be punished. If we wish our taxes reduced, we must give the party in power to understand that we will not support extravagance or corruption. A defeat of the Republican party on Tuesday next will not be a Democratic victory—it will be a victory of the voters opposed to Radicalism and in favor of reform and a Union. There never can be peace in this country under *Radical* rule.

☞*Perhaps* the large majority of our patrons may not like the plainness of our editorial articles this week.—As an independent journalist, having the prosperity and happiness of the people of a whole Union at heart, we cannot refrain from speaking plainly what we believe to be the truth.—Our readers know we have no love for the Democratic party. We battled against it during the war, and although the *Union party*, of which we were an earnest member, was destroyed by the radical influence in the Republican party, we have not deserted its platform and feel confident we never shall. The Republican party would receive our support to-day, if it was the same party battling for the same principles the Union party battled for during the war.

The candid reader—the man who has watched the progress of parties, has seen the Union party destroyed and with it the *true Union* principles of the country—and its place is now occupied by the Republican party, a party marshalled and controlled by bad men—by men who have no more respect for the Constitution of our country than Jeff Davis had—by men who, if the Republican party continue to follow, will destroy it, as effectually as they did the Union party. Already the Republican party is losing strength in every State among white men, and popular public opinion will soon prefer the Democratic party as a choice of evils. If the *opposition* to the Democratic party wish to continue in the majority, the radical leaders with their radical notions must be repudiated, and a faithful support given to genuine Union principles. We have a desire for the success of a *Union* party at all elections, and we hope the defeat of the Republicans in this and other States will open the eyes of all loyal men to the importance of at once reorganizing without the membership, assistance or dictation of the crazy, fanatical disunion radicals and their corrupt followers. If we are ever to be blessed with peace and prosperity again, Jeff Davis and his friends, and Wendell Phillips, Thad Stevens & Co, and their friends, will have to be kept on the background, to be remembered but not to be honored.

☞The traps which are set by the politicians to catch Gen. Grant are numerous. The latest we hear is that in which Sheridan is made to express the views of Grant upon radicalism. We consider it a mere campaign sensation. Grant will do well to keep his mouth shut; for let him open it but once and a train of difficulties will follow which he little expected. Gen. Grant is watched closer by the politicians than any other American on the Continent. The reason is that the politicians fear he will spoil their programme. After the elections are over the people will hear less of the Generals the politicians are now using.

Cotton is being raised with success in the Sandwich Islands.

David Paul Brown for Sharswood.

The great criminal lawyer, David Paul Brown, Esq., of Philadelphia, has just published a pamphlet in which he advocates the election of Judge Sharswood. Mr. Brown is a most prominent Republican, but goes for Sharswood as the best man that could be named for Judge of the Supreme Court. In the course of his pamphlet he says:

"The fact of Judge Williams being but forty-six years old, may be the ground of a presumption that he, by due efforts, may live to be an eminent Judge, but we are to rely rather upon facts than fancy. We have in Judge Sharswood, the assurance of qualities that in the case of Judge Williams, at the best, we have only the promise of. Which, then, let me ask, would be the more reasonable choice? It takes twenty years to make a lawyer, and even then he has *something* to learn. A good Judge would require nearly all that time on the score of mere legal competency, and he should necessarily improve during that time, in his aptitude for business, in his self-control, in his temper and demeanor, for all these things enter into the formation of his judicial character. Now, can it be supposed that with the few years that Judge Williams has occupied the bench at Pittsburgh, having comparatively limited jurisdiction, that he could have derived those advantages in the formation of a Judge, which were necessarily acquired and fully exhibited on the part of his antagonist during more than twenty years?

In conclusion, allow me to say that for the reasons suggested, I shall vote for Judge Sharswood. In doing so I do not feel that I should compromise my principles as a thorough national Republican—in acting otherwise, I should carry with me the consciousness of doing injustice to a meritorious man, of inflicting a causeless and cureless wound upon the purity, permanency and integrity of the Judiciary. My term of life is short, but the lessons of this day may last—in their pernicious and corrupt influence—unto the latest posterity. Let the people, then, think of this, do what they believe to be Right, and stand firmly by their moral as well as their political faith.

DAVID PAUL BROWN."

Mr. Brown is not the only prominent Republican in Philadelphia who will vote for Sharswood as the best man. The majority in the city for Sharswood is expected to reach not less than five thousand.

The most objectionable plank in the platform upon which Judge Williams, the Radical candidate stands is the following resolution adopted by the nominating convention:

"*Resolved*, That warned by past misfortunes, we ask that the Supreme Court of the State be placed in harmony with the *political* opinions of a majority of the people."

As often as the political majority in the State may change, the political opinions of a Judge must change—that he may be a mere political Judge to give an opinion to suit the notions of the political party in power. We hope no such tools of a political party will ever be elevated to a seat upon the Supreme Bench.

☞Tennessee is a "reconstructed" State after the fashion of Radicalism. All elections held there must be held at the point of bayonets. We want no such reconstruction in Pennsylvania and yet we may have such reconstruction in a very few months, if the radicals are encouraged by the voters at the next election.

☞The Republicans are very much afraid they will not get out their full vote this year, and without it they expect defeat. What else can any party expect whose leaders act so corruptly, set aside the Constitution and override the people's will?

[From the Pittsburg Commercial, Sept. 20.]

Mr. Johnston--He Goes to the Penitentiary.

Wm. Johnston, familiary known as "old Billy Johnston," well known to the residents of Hollidaysburg and Altoona, was yesterday conveyed to the Western Penitentiary, by Gen. Rowley, United States Marshal, to which place he was sentenced by Judge McCandless for the period of seven years, having been convicted of dealing in counterfeit money. The trial was one of the most exciting ever witnessed here, and was conducted with great ability on both sides. The defense alleged that the accused was the victim of a most wicked conspiracy, and that his conviction was accomplished by perjury. He proved an excellent reputation for honesty, covering a period of over forty years, but the testimony against him was of such a positive character, that the jury felt constrained to believe it—the inference being that his good character was only a cloak that he might the more readily deceive the honest and suspecting. The case was, in some respects, an extraordinary one, but we have not the slightest disposition to take exceptions to the verdict, as the defendant had a fair and impartial trial. Johnston is a man of considerable means—not wealthy, but in good circumstances. He has a family, and is very respectably connected. He is now in the winter of life, having attained the age of sixty-five, and to a man in his position a term of seven years in the penitentiary is only suggestive of misery and death. In view of his situation, and upon the possibility that he might never get out of prison alive, time was allowed him to settle up his affairs as though he were preparing for death. He seemed to feel very keenly the hardship of his situation, and as he left the car in front of the prison, and walked up the pleasant avenue, so delightfully shaded and embellished with shrubs and flowers, he wept like a child. The big tears coursed down his aged cheeks, and his whole frame was convulsed with anguish. It was a sad sight indeed.

We need scarcely add that an effort is already making to procure the pardon of the old man. He has influential gentlemen enlisted in his behalf, and they will do all in their power to secure executive clemency at an early day.

—Last week a hotel keeper in Lancaster "smelled a mice" in this wise: Two countrymen took lodgings at his place, and fared sumptuously, drinking three bottles of wine daily. The last day, and before they had settled their bill, a dispute arose about the speed of their horses. They at last settled upon a race, and appointed *the landlord judge*. When they were ready the judge, like those of the Olympian games, gave the word—one, two, three, and go. Away they went, and have neither been seen nor heard of since. No doubt they are running at this moment (a bill in some other place) leaving this landlord fully compensated by having had the honor of being judge.

[From the New York Herald, (Republican.)]

The Approaching Political Campaign North and West.

Our Cincinnati and Cleveland correspondence, published on Thursday; our correspondence from Pennsylvania, published a few days ago, as well as that which we are receiving daily from other parts of the North and West, all show that a great and wide-spread reaction has commenced against the dominant radical party. The people, who gave the Republicans their votes and support, during the war and since, did so for quite a different object from that which the party is now pursuing. That was placed in power, first, to prosecute the war for the Union to a successful issue, and, second, to harmonize and restore the country, as it promised to do, upon the basis of the Constitutional amendment.

When it went beyond this and created a military despotism over the South; when it attempted to subvert the Constitution, or rather to ignore it altogether, its leaders boldly declaring the country in a state of revolution, and when its object to establish negro supremacy and a negro balance of power became apparent, the people saw they had been cheated. Had the members of the present Congress, when candidates, gone before the people with such a revolutionary programme, they would have been defeated. They have played a confidence game upon the public, and acting as the masters rather than the servants of the people, have defied the sentiment of the country. This infamous conduct has produced its fruit. The public mind is becoming enlightened, and a general reaction has set in.

The radical press, though evidently much alarmed, attempts to explain away the true cause of the Republican losses in Maine and California; but that is a hopeless task. Every one knows the cause is general; that local issues have had little to do with it, and that it lies in the dissatisfaction of people generally with the negro supremacy policy of the radicals. It is found, in fact, in the common sense and patriotism of the mass of the people revolting against the faithlessness and destructive measures of Congress. But our correspondence shows beyond doubt that an extraordinary reaction is going on in all the great Central States and in the West. The general issue as regards negro suffrage and negro supremacy is the same everywhere—the same in Pennsylvania, New York, Ohio, and the other States, and the same as entered into the elections in California and Maine.

In these latter States, however, the contest was tame compared with what it will be, from all appearances, in the elections to come off during the next two months. There is another important question looming up prominently in the canvass, particularly in Ohio and other parts of the West, and that is the financial question. This threatens to prove as disastrous to the radicals as their niggerworshipping policy. The Chase radical policy for perpetuating a moneyed oligarchy and despotism is viewed with as much disfavor in the West, among all parties as negro supremacy. The mass of the Republicans, as well as the Democrats, are bitterly opposed to the national bank monopoly, to contraction of the currency, to the bondholders being exempt from taxation, and to all the other measures of Chase, McCulloch, and their friends in favor of a moneyed oligarchy. The industrious classes—the farmers, laborers, mechanics, and tradesmen—see ruin staring them in the face if this wretched financial system be perpetuated. They see that an enormous debt will be fastened upon them, their labor taxed beyond forbearance, their means of paying their taxes and debts greatly reduced, and the prospect of universal bankruptcy; and all to favor the national bank monopoly, the bondholders and capitalists. Looking at the rapid growth of public opinion in opposition to the radical financial policy, there is reason to believe the party will be defeated in the West on this issue *alone*. The whole tenor of our correspondence indicates such a result.

But the main question occupying the public mind at present, is that of *negro suffrage* and a *negro balance of power* in the republic. The prospect of the South being governed by the ignorant and uncivilized negroes, of these benighted blacks holding the balance of political power in the republic, of taking their seats in Congress, and of dominating over the people of our own superior race, with the degradation and ruin that must follow, these are the thoughts so repulsive to the mass of the Northern people. It is this fearful prospect, brought before us by radical rule, that has created a revulsion in the public mind, and that will surely overwhelm the party that has brought the country to such a deplorable condition. The great reactionary movement of the day is not one in favor of the Democratic party, and least of all in favor of the Copperhead faction. The question at issues are new; old party dogmas and platforms have become obsolete. The masses of the people which have voted on both sides are now coming together as the great constitutional party. They are disgusted with the disorganizing and revolutionary conduct of the radicals, and with the infamous attempt to Africanize the republic by creating a negro balance of power. That is the real state of things and if we mistake not the signs of the times, the radicals will be defeated in the great Central States, as well as in the West, at the coming elections. The moderate and conservative Republicans should throw off their destructive leaders and unite with others to form the great constitutional party of the future.

Gen. Sherman made a speech to the Indians in the council on the North Platte last week. He told them the Pacific Railroad must be built, and that they could not be permitted to interfere with it. A proposition was submitted for the Indians to accept homes on the new reservations, and they were given until the 1st of November to answer at the council to be held at the North Platte.

Oakes Ames, of North Easton, Massachusetts, has contracted to build nearly the whole of the remaining portion of the Union Pacific Railroad—some six hundred miles, passing through the Rocky Mountain region—receiving therefor over forty-seven millions of dollars.

[From the N. Y. Evening Express.]

The Constitution of the United States.

This instrument was done in convention, and signed by George Washington, President of that body, on the 17th day of September, in the year of our Lord 1787. Tuesday was the 80th anniversary of that great transaction. That Constitution constituted not a confederation of several States, not a league between States, but a government for the whole people of the United States, made by the people. It reads, "We the people do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America." It ordained a government of limited powers; the exercise of the powers granted through a period of eighty years has made us what we are—a nation second to no other in the world in power, enterprise, and intelligence. Are not the people of the United States bound, by every consideration of duty and patriotism, to cherish the Constitution, and defend it against all violations? Has it been violated? There can be no more dangerous violations of the Constitution, than when the agents of the people in any department of the Government exercise powers not granted to them—this constitutes usurpation. We endeavored to show on Thursday last that the Congress of the United States—the legislative department—had been guilty of usurpation. The argument to prove this averment is very brief; it has not been answered, and it shall be kept before the public until it receives an answer. Congress has no powers except those granted in the *Constitution*—the powers vested in that body, says the Constitution, are those herein granted. It follows, therefore, that the exercise by that body of powers not granted, is usurpation. What is the *admitted state of facts?* The leading member of the House of Representatives says:—"Some of the members of the Senate seemed to doubt their powers under the Constitution, which they had just repudiated, and wholly outside of which all agreed that we were acting, else our whole work of reconstruction was usurpation." The editor of the New York *Times*, in that paper of Tuesday, says:—"So much of the strong effort of the last six years—military and civil—has been done outside of the letter of the Constitution, that it is vain labor to appeal to any absolute constitutional guide, however earnestly moderate and conservative men may desire to make such an appeal."

We are here plainly told that it is in vain to appeal to any constitutional guide. Indeed! has it come to this? Have we no Government with defined powers? May Congress do what it pleases without any reference to the fundamental law! Can this be so? We do not believe it, and we shall appeal to a constitutional guide over and over again, until we are heard, and the public come to the rescue of their own Constitution. Let us see how this *doctrine of a repudiated Constitution* will work—what will be its practical operation upon the business of the country. If the Constitution can be repudiated by imposing military governments upon the people of the States lately in rebellion, its charm will be dispelled—the reverence of the people for this fundamental law will be lost, and it will be less difficult to violate it in other requirements. For instance, the Constitution strongly maintains the sacredness of contracts. Now it is well known, and comes to be sorely felt, that the Government has incurred an enormous public debt. Good faith, national honor, require that this debt should be paid. The morality which pervades every line of the Constitution requires the same thing. All can see that the time is not far distant when the payment of this debt will become very inconvenient for the people. Can anybody doubt that a repudiating party will arise, when just such demagogues as now rule in Congress will seek to sweep away all the obligations of justice and honor, now embalmed in the Constitution? If it is in vain now that moderate and considerate men appeal to the Constitution, what will it be then, after the people have been taught not only to repudiate, but to despise this instrument?

Let us, fellow-citizens, cling to the Constitution—the people have been taught through a *long* series of years to love and venerate it. Nothing can be more dangerous than to impair this popular respect and veneration.

MARRIAGE OF A HINDOO GIRL TO AN IDOL.—The following curious account of the marriage of a Hindoo girl to an idol is given by the *Oude Gazette:*

"Some time ago a paper of the northwestern provinces announced the arrival of an old Deccan Brahmim with his family in the town of Muthra, where Rungacharee the high priest of the Ramanoojee sect, greatly patronized him. The old Brahmim has two daughters, one a grown-up girl, and the other only nine years old. While residing at Muthra the younger girl gave out that Krishnajee (one of the incarnations of Vishnu, the Hindoo god) appeared to her in a dream, and proposed a nuptual alliance with her. Next day the girl was, with great pomp, married to an idol worshipped *in a Hindoo temple*. The *ignorant* and superstitious people rejoiced at this absurd marriage, and began to venerate the girl as an inspired being. Both the girls have learned by heart eighteen thousand couplets of the 'Bhagwut,' a work in the Sanscrit language. They have now arrived in this city, and put up at a house in the vicinity of the 'Gole Durwaza' Every morning Hindoes of all ages and sexes congregate there to hear the melodious recitations of the two girls. Both the girls consider themselves as dedicated to the service of the god Krishna; and after their daily recitations are concluded they make no hesitation in accepting such presents of money and sweetmeats as their hearers may choose to give them. We have little doubt that they have already reaped a rich harvest from their deluded votaries."

The New York *Independent* calls Fred. Douglass "the greatest black man in the nation," and adds: "Mr. Douglass resides at Rochester, in a Republican district, which we hope to see him representing in Congress."

About five hundred prisoners and soldiers at the Dry Tortugas, Florida, have died from yellow fever. O'Laughlin, one of Lincoln's conspirators, was one of the number.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SELLING OFF CHEAP.

DESIRING TO SELL OUT THIS year's styles of WALL PAPER, to make room for next Spring stock, persons intending to paper this Fall should call at LEWIS' BOOK STORE, and examine stock. A large number of handsome patterns on hand, all of which will be sold cheap. oct2-tf

LADIES' FANCY FURS, AT JOHN FAREIRA'S *OLD ESTABLISHED* Fur Manufactory 718 ARCH Street, above Seventh, PHILADELPHIA.

I have now in store of my own Importation and Manufacture, one of the LARGEST and most BEAUTIFUL selections of Fancy Furs, for LADIES' and CHILDREN'S WEAR, in the City. Also, a fine assortment of Gent's Fur Gloves and Collars.

I am enabled to dispose of my goods at very REASONABLE PRICES, and I would therefore solicit a call from my friends of Huntingdon county and vicinity.

☞Remember the Name, Number and Street! JOHN FAREIRA, 718 ARCH Street, above 7th, South side, PHILADELPHIA. oc2-4m

☞I HAVE NO PARTNER, NOR CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER STORE IN PHILADELPHIA.

NOTICE TO LUMBERMEN, MINERS AND OTHERS.

Owing to the depression in the Coal trade, I will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION at my stable on Broad Top, Huntingdon county, Pa., on the 17th day of OCTOBER next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., a part of my valuable stock of HORSES AND MULES.

Said stock are in good condition and suitable for any work.

TERMS CASH on all sums less than $100, and over (3) three months with good security.

WM. M. CHASE, Agent Powelton Coal and Iron Co. se25-3t

LOGAN ACADEMY.

A First Class High School for Boys.

Its location is healthful, romantic and convenient, seven miles east of Altoona, on the Penna. Central railroad.

☞Next term begins NOVEMBER 4th, 1867. Apply to R. H. FULTON, Principal, Antistown P. O., Blair co., Pa. se18-2m*

AN IMPROVEMENT IN LIGHT!

We take pleasure in putting before the public a LAMP for burning fat, lard or tallow, which is superior to any of the kind ever introduced. It differs from all others, as it does not require the fat to be melted before lighting. It heats the fat by a copper pipe, which conducts the heat under the fat and melts it immediately.

Thousands of the lamps have been sold and no complaints have been made. All Lamps warranted to give general satisfaction, or the money refunded.

A rare opportunity is offered to any person or persons that may wish to engage n the business. Huntingdon and Mifflin counties will be sold in townships at reasonable terms to suit purchasers. A sample lamp will be forwarded to any person on receipt of retail price, $1,50, and forwarded at my expense.

Will either sell territory or pay agents by the day or piece. Agents are making from $5 to $15 per day, for they sell very fast. They are what every person needs. All letters will receive prompt attention.

Address or call on D. WALKER, Airy Dale, Huntingdon county, Pa.

☞Lamp may be seen at the Franklin House in Huntingdon; Mr. Hughes' Store, Mill Creek, and at the hotel in Cassville. se18-tf

SPEER'S PORT GRAPE WINE!

Excellent for Females and Weakly Persons.

Used by hundreds of Congregations for Church or Communion purposes.

VINEYARDS—Los Angelos, California, and Passaic, New Jersey.

SPEER'S PORT GRAPE WINE, Four Years Old. This justly celebrated native Wine is made from the juice of the Oporto Grape raised in this country. Its invaluable *Tonic and Strengthening Properties* are unsurpassed by any other native wine. Being the pure juice of the grape produced under Mr. Speer's own personal supervision, its purity and genuineness are guaranteed. The youngest child may partake of its generous qualities, and the weakest invalid may use it to advantage. It is particularly beneficial to the aged and debilitated, and suited to the various ailments that afflict the weaker sex. It is in every respect A WINE TO BE RELIED ON.

Invalids use Speer's Port Grape Wine; Females Use Speer's Port Grape Wine; Weakly Persons Find a Benefit by its Use; Speer's Wines in Hospitals are preferred to other Wines.

Principal Office, A. SPEER, No. 243 BROADWAY, opposite City Hall Park, N. Y. Sold by JOHN REED, Druggist, Huntingdon. se18

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. | C. 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

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 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, (except the borough of Mount Union,) 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 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 Mont*gomery 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 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 degrees 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.

31st district, composed of the borough of Mapleton, at the Grant school house in said borough.

32d district, composed of the borough of Mount Union, at school house No. 1, in said borough.

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 misde*meanor, 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 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 11th 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. }