

HUNTINGDON, PA.
Wednesday morning, Feb. 12, 1868.

OUR CANDIDATES:
FOR PRESIDENT,
U. S. GRANT.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
A. G. CURTIN.

Messrs. McIntyre and Shugart
of the Senate, and Wharton and Miller
of the House will please accept thanks
for favors received.

The developments in the Shugart
contested election case before the
Senate at Harrisburg, are said to be
rich. Many facts are being brought
to light that will astonish the honest
people.

At the recent meeting of the
Republican State Committee in Ohio,
the name of General Grant, when presented
as a candidate for the Presidency,
was received with marked and
enthusiastic approval, and nobody
demanded or desired any specific pledges
or commitments from him on the
measures pending before Congress and the
country.

There does not appear to be any
opposition in the Republican party to
the re-election of Auditor General
Harrisburg and Surveyor General
Campbell. They have both made excellent
and popular officers. For Surveyor
General on the Democratic ticket, Jacob
Cresswell, Esq., of this county, has
been named, and we suppose he will
have considerable strength in the State
Convention.

The Mt. Union Herald says
"The only Republican organ in the
county," don't recognize The Globe
as being in the ring, although it talked
Grant long before the "organ" did."
A reference to the files of both journals
will prove the truth of this assertion.
Harrisburg not talked Grant we doubt
whether the Journal of American would
have his name up to-day. Curtin was
a more slightly previous to the
understanding of the editors of that journal.

We publish on our first page
the report of Col. James Worrall, on
the passage of fish in the Susquehanna
and its tributaries. This is a report which
should be of interest to our citizens
and all who live near the stream. If it
is the desire that we should have
had and salmon, we can only get them
more readily by allowing them free
passage up the river. This can be done
if measures are taken in accordance
with the wishes of Col. Worrall, as
embodied in his report.

We hope we may not be charged
with seeking the position of an "organ."
We only claim the right to support
whom we please. But if by supporting
Grant and Curtin, we lead the
Journal of American, it is because that
paper is slow in coming up to the
demands of its party. If the Journal
of American wishes to be considered
the "organ" of its party it should not
hesitate to support the candidates
of its party. We support them because
they are our choice and the choice
of the party.

A reconstruction of the Southern
States must exist before we can
expect prosperity to return to the
people of those States. Any kind of a
reconstruction will be better than
none at all. Once reconstructed, and
government machinery working, evils
can be removed and improvements
made. The loyal people who crushed
the rebellion claim the right to dictate
what shall be the rights in future of a
people who refused to live under our
Constitution and laws. Although many
Union men object to the extreme
radicalism of Congress, the law-making
power, they are willing to exchange it
for a Democracy represented by the
Vandallighams, the Pendletons, and
Breckinridges, who would most certainly
turn up with a controlling influence
in the legislation of Congress. The
war record of Union men can never
be made to harmonize with the
"peace Democracy."

Grant and Johnson.
A lengthy correspondence between
the President and Gen. Grant on the
Stanton difficulty has in part been
published. We will be able to publish
it in full next week. The President
asserts that Grant promised to return
him the War Office in time for the
appointment of a successor to Mr.
Stanton, and in this is sustained by
members of the Cabinet, who say
that such an agreement was made
by General Grant, in their presence.
General Grant as positively asserts
that he never made any agreement
of the kind, and that the President
and the Cabinet grossly misrepresent
his position. Each party virtually
gives the other the lie direct.

Political Items.

Twenty-nine papers of Ohio have
declared for Grant and ton for Chase.

The Republican party of Millin Co.
have adopted the Crawford County
system in the selection of candidates.

Wayne county instructs her delegates
to the State Convention for
Grant and Curtin.

The Republican party of Deaver Co.
in convention on the 8th, declared in
favor of Grant and Curtin.

A committee of Mr. Pendleton's
friends has been established in Wash-
ington to urge his nomination as Demo-
cratic candidate for the Presidency.

A grand mass meeting in favor of
General Grant, is announced to take
place at Union Square, New York, on
the 22d inst. A number of leading
Republicans throughout the country
have been invited to deliver speeches.

Negro Suffrage.—"As a party, we
cannot afford to be defeated for the
black man. We know there are thou-
sands of honest Republicans who
cannot and will not endorse it. Why
should we drive them from our
organization."—Harrisburg State Guard

An article appeared in a late num-
ber of the New York World, the lead-
ing Democratic journal, which cen-
sures Vallandigham for the part which
he took in the eighth Congressional
district election in Ohio. It is high
time the Democratic journals should
turn their attention to the radicals in
their own party, for they have plenty
of them.

The Democratic State Convention
will be held in Harrisburg, on Wed-
nesday, March 4, and the Republican
State Convention will assemble in
Philadelphia one week later, Wednes-
day, March 11th. The duty of the
Republican Convention will be to nomi-
nate candidates for Surveyor and
Auditor General, choose the State elec-
toral ticket and four delegates at large
to represent Pennsylvania in the Na-
tional Convention at Chicago. The
Democratic Convention will nominate
candidates for Auditor and Surveyor
General, and select delegates to attend
the National Convention for the nomi-
nation of a Presidential ticket.

FARM LANDS NORTH AND SOUTH.—
The Atlanta Opinion, in a late article
on the price of lands in Georgia, has
the following remarks:

We have received quite a number of
letters from parties North, making in-
quiries relative to the price of land in
Georgia. Such inquiries are encourag-
ing, as they are easily answered. If
there be parties in the North wishing
to settle in Georgia, they can buy lands
with the money almost at their own
prices. There are thousands of acres
for sale within twenty miles of this
city that can be purchased, for cash, at
from two and a half to ten dollars per
acre, according to quality, location,
etc. Now is the time to buy. In five
years no man can make this time. The
land is restored to the rights and privi-
leges of the Union, and placed under
civil government) the same lands will
meet ready sale at from fifteen to fifty
dollars per acre. To farmers with small
cash capital, in search of homes, who
know of no better opening in the
United States, or in any of the Territories,
equal to that in the northern and mid-
dle portions of this State. There never
was a people so destitute of money
as the planters, land owners, and traders
of Georgia. They are all in debt;
they must have money; consequently,
there is no country on earth where good
improved lands can be bought so cheap.
Lot all come, and see for themselves.

Buying homes cheap is one thing—
living in peace and in safety is an-
other.

The Last Attack on General Grant.

By this time, every man in the
United States is satisfied Wendell Phillips,
while possessing superior ability, is a
vindictive and a jealous soul. He has
lampooned, traduced, libeled and slan-
dered every public character living
during the last quarter of a century,
and while his arguments have been
strong for freedom, his marked incon-
sistency and erratic temper have
rendered his attachment to a great
cause as hard to manage for good as it
was to combat the antagonism of many
of its opponents and defeat its mis-
chief. The latest display of indiffer-
ence and bad manners, on the part of
Mr. Phillips, consisting of an outrageous
attack on Gen. Grant, whom he charges
with being intemperate—and actually
holds the hero up to the country as a
confirmed drunkard. If Grant was the
first man slandered by Wendell Phil-
lips, the American people would be
caused by shocked by the atrocity of
this assault. We are all accustomed to
such violence from Phillips—indeed
when the orator ceases to be a scold
and defamer of great men, he will lose
his charm to those who are delighted
by his wise saws, and sneeze whenever
he takes the snuff.

In this connection we have the au-
thority of a soldier who knows Gen. Grant
intimately, and who sees him almost
daily, TO DECLARE THAT THERE IS NOT
THE SHADOW OF A JUSTIFICATION FOR WHAT
WENDELL PHILLIPS ALLEGES OR INSIN-
UATES CONCERNING GEN. GRANT'S HABITS
OR USE OF INTOXICATING LIQUOR AT THE
PRESENT TIME. Mr. Phillips, either by
design or through the defects of otage,
has become a tool in the hands of his
country's bitterest enemies, to defame
its ablest defender.

We clip the above from the Harris-
burg State Guard. What it says of
Wendell Phillips it might have said
with equal truth of other prominent
Republican politicians who are trying
to prevent the nomination of General
Grant. Grant's friends must be in
earnest, if they wish to succeed in put-
ting him in the Presidential chair.
They must show his enemies a bold
and determined front.

FROM WASHINGTON.
Feb. 6.—Mr. Blaine from the Com-
mission on appropriations, reported the
Army appropriation bill, amounting
to \$33,000,000. It contains a provision
for the gradual reduction of the army,
as follows:

Until the military force is reduced
to twenty-five regiments of infantry,
seven regiments of cavalry, and five
regiments of artillery, no new com-
mission shall be issued in any reg-
iment except to West Point cadets
as second lieutenants. The Secretary
of War is directed to consolidate reg-
iments as rapidly as the requirements
of the public service and the reduction
of the army will permit, until the
foregoing minimum is reached. The
provision is not to be construed so
as to deprive any officer in com-
mission of whatever promotion may
be open to him by the occurrence
of vacancies among his superiors in
rank. Such promotions, however, are
to be always made so as to facilitate
and not obstruct the consolidation
of regiments.

Mr. Blaine expressed briefly the
terms of the bill. The deficiency of
the army as reported to the Senate
was restored to the rights and privi-
leges of the Union, and placed under
civil government) the same lands will
meet ready sale at from fifteen to fifty
dollars per acre. To farmers with small
cash capital, in search of homes, who
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other.

The Impachment Question Again.
A special dispatch from Washington
to the Pittsburg Commercial, dated the
8th says:—
"The Reconstruction Committee met
to-day and opened their session with
important proceedings. The John-
son-Grant correspondence being under
consideration. The Senate declared that
the President had clearly violated the
Civil Tenure law by ordering General
Grant to disobey Secretary Stanton,
and that he ought to be impeached
at once. Other members acquiesced.
The sub-committee appointed
on Thursday to examine the law
and the facts, were not able to report,
but it being apparent that their in-
vestigations would prove important,
it was decided to have the political
minority represented, and so Mr. Beck,
Democrat of Kentucky, was added to
the sub-committee. A summons was
issued for General Grant to appear and
testify. He is regarded as the most
important witness, and it is understood
that he has facts in his possession, oth-
er than those publicly stated in his let-
ters to the President, which if testified
to, may impel the committee to report
in favor of impeaching Mr. Johnson.
General Grant, however, did not ap-
pear in time, and the committee pro-
ceeded to take the evidence of J. B.
Sullivan, correspondent of the World
regarding his recent interviews with
the President. It was very evident
around the Capitol to-day that the
impeachment party was much stronger
than was generally supposed. The Re-
construction Committee meet again on
Monday."

The State of New York going
for Grant makes certain his nomi-
nation. Her sixty-six delegates are in-
structed to cast a solid vote for him.
We suppose opposition from the Chase
or extreme Radical wing of the Re-
publican party, will now cease. Grant
is already nominated.

The Republican State Con-
vention of New York met at Syracuse on
the 5th inst., elected Delegates to the
National Convention and instructed
them to vote for Grant for President,
and Pendton for Vice President.

THE FREE RAILROAD LAW.—The fol-
lowing are the provisions of the Rail-
road Law which passed both Houses
of the Pennsylvania Legislature, last
week:

It provides that nine or more per-
sons may form an association to build
a railroad. They are required to sign
articles setting forth the name of the
company, term of the road, years of
intended operation, amount of capital
stock (which shall not be less than ten
thousand dollars for every mile of road)
number of shares, places of residence
of the directors, and at least six of the
directors, &c. These articles must be
acknowledged by three of the direc-
tors before a competent officer and
filed in the office of the Secretary of
State, and the articles shall constitute
the charter of the company.

The articles the law provides shall
not be filed and recorded in the office
of the Secretary of State until at least
ten thousand dollars of stock for every
mile of railroad proposed to be made
is subscribed thereon, and ten per cent
paid thereon in good faith and in cash
to the directors named in said articles
of association, nor until there is endor-
sed thereon or annexed thereto an af-
fidavit made by at least three of the
directors named in said articles that
the amount of stock subscribed and
paid in good faith, and ten per cent
intended paid in cash thereon, and that
it is intended in good faith to construct
or to maintain and operate the road
mentioned in such articles of associa-
tion, and the articles shall be recorded
with the articles of association.

The law gives the company the
usual powers granted to corporations
of having a common seal, suing and
being sued, buying and selling, &c.

Items of General News.
A scold writer asserts that cham-
pagne is easily made from petroleum.
Think it, drink of it, then, if you
can.

Patent paper shirks. What
many Anderson will reside at a tem-
porary place that is to be held in Cooper
Street, New York, on the 23d February.

The railroad bill passed the
Senate by a unanimous vote on Tues-
day.

An infant without a head.
A baby was born in Milwaukee with-
out a head. The mother was in her
last days in her back. Fortunately
she died a short time.

The great pitting house of A. H.
English & Co., Pittsburg, was de-
stroyed by fire on Sunday morning
last. Other buildings adjoining were
also destroyed. Loss \$200,000—the
work of an incendiary.

A negro was fined \$5,000 and sen-
tenced to the Penitentiary for three
years, at Indianapolis, for having mar-
ried a white woman. The woman
ought to have been sentenced to the
same place for ten years for marrying
the black man.

The total value of the grain
produced in California was greater
than the gold product. There was ex-
ported to Europe \$12,500,000 worth
of flour and wheat. It is supposed that
the golden sands of California are run-
ning out, and will be less every year
for the future.

RECEIPTS & EXPENDITURES
of Huntington county from the 1st day of January,
1867, to the 31st day of January, 1868.

Table with columns for RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURES. Includes items like Sheriff's office, County Jail, and various public services.

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OUTSTANDING BALANCES
of Huntington county from the 1st day of January,
1867, to the 31st day of January, 1868.

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Advertisements for Foster's Oriental Bitters, H. Roman's Clothing, and other local businesses.