The Huntingdon Journal.

J. R. DURBORROW, - - - - - EDITOR

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

Wednesday Morning, Sept. 6, 1871.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL:

COL. DAVID STANTON, of Beaver.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL:

COL. ROBERT B. BEATH, of Schuylkill.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

PRESIDENT JUDGE:

John Dean, of Blair county.

FOR ASSEMBLY:

Franklin H. Lane, of Shirleysburg.

FOR ASSOCIATE JUDGE:

David Clarkson, of Cassville.

FOR SHERIFF:

Amon Houck, of Broad Top City.

FOR TREASURER:

Alfred W. Kenyon, of Barree Township.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER:

Jonathan Evans, of Tod Township.

FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR:

Harris Richardson, of Lincoln Township.

FOR COUNTY SURVEYOR:

Henry Wilson, of Oneida Township.

FOR COUNTY AUDITOR:

Samuel P. Smith, of Union Township.

FOR CORONER:

James Bricker, of Huntingdon.

Republican County Committee.

Alexandria—J. J. Bellman, Thomas D. Walker.
Barree—Silas Gibony, William Couch.
Birmingham—T. S. McCahan, Joseph Madson.
Broad Top City—Wm. J. Ammerman, Thomas Cook.
Brady—David Etnier. Sr., Dr. I. J. Meal.
Carbon—Dr. A. R. McCarthy, William Sweet.
Cass—Joseph Parks, Ephraim Bowman.
Cassville—A. L. Guss, George M. Green.
Clay—Adam Heeter, Jacob B. Park.
Coalmont—Richard Owens. S. S. Berkstresser
Cromwell—William B. Gilliland, John Book.
Dublin—B. F. Stitt, J. McG. Appleby.
Franklin—Mathew M. Keatley, John Q. Adams.
Henderson—John S. Warfel, Samuel Fouse.
Hopewell—George Berkstresser, Samuel Weaver.
Huntingdon, E. W.—John W. Mattern, Robert King.
Huntingdon, W. W.—Sam'l T. Brown, Wm. K. Burchinell.
Jackson—Jackson Harmon, Sam'l Smith, (of Thomas).
Juniata—John Corbin, Amos H. Kauffman.
Lincoln—H. H. Summers. John Fulton.
Mapleton—James Hamilton, Philip Hooper.
Morris—Dr. M. B. Brenneman, Samuel C. Tussey.
Mt. Union—John G. Stewart, H. Clay Marshall.
Mt. Union District—Alfred Carothers, James F. Bathurst.
Oneida—R. McDivitt, A. P. White.
Orbisonia—Thomas O. Cloyd, Wm. H. Miller,
Penn—George Isett, Daniel Harris.
Petersburg—John T. Dorip, John Hoffman, Jr.
Potter—Benj. L. Neff, David Hare.
Shirley—Thomas Ashman, George M. Spanogle,
Shirleysburg—George Loas, John A. Kerr.
Shade Gap—Dr. J. A. Shade, John. R. Wilson.
Springfield—Ephraim Baker, Morris Cutshall.
Tell—John Silverthorn, A. S. Cisney.
Tod—Jonathan Evans, Isaac Curfman.
Three Springs—Dr. J. F. Th mpson, P. H. Bence.
Union—A. W. Wright, James Quarry.
Walker—John Watson, Livingston Robb.
Upper West—Moore Hewitt, Harry Lightner.
Lower West—Wm. McClure, Gustavus Altman.
Warriorsmark—Dr. J. A. Deaver, A. C. Hutchison.

K. ALLEN LOVELL,
Chairman.

The members of the Republican County Committee will meet at the Court House, in Huntingdon, on FRIDAY, the 15th inst., at 1 o'clock, P. M.

It is earnestly desired that *every member* be present, as business of much importance will be transacted.

K. ALLEN LOVELL,
Chairman.

Huntingdon, Sept. 4, 1871.

OUR CANDIDATE FOR PRESIDENT JUDGE.

To-day we fill the last remaining space in our ticket with the name of JOHN DEAN, Esq., of Hollidaysburg, for President Judge. The ticket is now complete, and the duty of electing it follows, and this can and will be done.

In Mr. Dean the Republican party has a candidate worthy of its most ardent and enthusiastic support. He is an able lawyer, a fine logician, an excellent discriminator, and a clever gentleman. He is, in short, fully competent to discharge the onerous duties of a President Judge, and, if elected, will make an able and upright officer.

Around him the Republican party can rally, feeling that they are urging a candidate worthy, in every way, of their suffrages, and though they may admire and have the warmest feelings for the distinguished gentleman who now occupies the Bench, yet our duty to the party now and its material welfare hereafter, all demand that they should stand by its nominees. We have felt warmly for Judge Taylor, and feel so now, but the Judge has placed himself outside of the party lines and we cannot encourage disorganization in any shape or form, nor can the Republican party. Unfortunately for the Republicans of Huntingdon county they have too long encouraged this sort of thing. Three-fourths of her important offices stand ready, in the hands of Democrats, to mock her, and is this not enough? We think so, and good Republicans everywhere think so. Their experience tells them there is no safety outside of a good organization, and in the future they mean to stand by the ticket, and especially so when the nominees are men abundantly qualified for their respective positions, as is the case in the ticket presented to the Republican voters of this county at the coming election.

We expect Mr. Dean to be elected, but to accomplish this much desired object it will require his friends, and the friends of the party everywhere, to go to work at once with a will. We know that nothing political can be accomplished without work. See to it, friends, that every man is seen and stirred up to do his duty! Work! *Work!!* WORK!!! from now until the evening of the second Tuesday in October!

☞ The Democracy are greatly disappointed at the perfect harmony that prevails in the Republican party, and the sure success of the whole ticket in October; they do not give up their scheming however, but are using every conceivable means to create a rupture in the Republican ranks; they even circulate a story that there is a split in their own ranks, hoping to throw Republicans off their guard, but the idea is so absurd that only a ninny would believe it. Could any one believe that when voting day comes, that ten Democrats in the county will cut their tickets? They know little of the history of that party, and nothing about the crack of the party lash, who believe it. The growlers in that party are always soon brought to terms, and they are made to swallow whatever dose their leaders concoct be it "New Departure," or what.

☞ The Temperance Party appears to have simmered down until there is nothing left of it but the *Good Templar*. Captain, don't swear in Pennsylvania Dutch! We don't like to hear it.

☞ The Germans of New York are arraying themselves against Tammany.—This means 30,000 votes! Can Tammany survive such a loss? We think not.

☞ "Brick" Pomeroy lectures in Oakland, California, on "The assassination of Lincoln, its causes, and the necessity for it." "Brick" is a Democratic apostle. Of such are the Democrats made.

☞ We want every Republican to stand by the ticket from President Judge to Coroner, including both, otherwise the Republican party might as well disband. Spot the man who talks otherwise. Mr. Wallace may have soaked him in his coffee-pot.

☞ The Democratic papers are very much out of humor with the Republican journals for not defending the Evans defalcation and embezzlement case. This conduct is so much at variance with Democratic practices that they are mad about it.

☞ Warrants have been issued for the arrest of George O. Evans, the embezzler, and if there is any law for his case he will be tried at the bar of justice as he has been at the bar of public opinion. We doubt very much whether he can be punished under the circumstances.

☞ Democracy and whiskey generally go hand in hand. How is it that the Democratic party have such a concern for the temperance ticket? Do they expect to make some votes? No; but every vote cast for Spangler and Wheeler will take a vote off of Stanton and Beath. Mark that!

☞ The Democratic organs appear to be very much exercised because General Grant stays at the sea-side during the heated term. They appear to think that public business suffers terribly. What business, pray? Now, don't you just want something to grumble at?

☞ It is reported from Harrisburg that Deputy Attorney-General McClure has been removed from office, by the Attorney-General, for stirring up the Evans embezzlement case. What does this mean? Does the Attorney-General countenance the course of Evans?

☞ By a circular, published in another column, addressed to the Good Templars of the State, it will be seen how the third or Temperance Party movement is regarded among those who understand it. Our friends of the *Good Templar* have a bigger job on hand than old Atlas.

☞ What has become of the "New Departure" Democrats? They are as mute as mice. Has the immortal ninth gone under? Or can't the colored people be gulled? Perhaps the staid and sober won't stand it? We suspect "that's what's the matter."

☞ We learn from the Fulton *Republican* that John W. Dickerson, Esq., of Bedford, was nominated by the Democratic Legislative Conference, on last Tuesday, to represent the counties of Fulton and Bedford in the next Legislature. This is a most excellent nomination.

☞ As there is no election to be held in South Carolina this year the Democrats will scarcely have the hardihood to accuse Senator Scott of interfering to control the elections. He promised the loyal people of that State that he would see that they were protected, and he means to do it.

☞ Republicans, do not listen to the man who asks you to cut your ticket this Fall, he is the tool of the Democrats, who are driven to all manner of tricks to try to keep afloat their sinking ship. The Republican ranks are solid, and success is sure; and we can laugh at the flimsy and futile schemes of the enemy.

☞ We have just seen a Democratic paper which is very much concerned lest the temperance men be induced to withdraw their ticket. The Democrats know very well that Republicans alone vote temperance. Do the Republicans, who keep up this ticket, want to elect Democrats to office in the liquor interest? It looks so.

☞ The Pittsburgh *Post* appears to be the organ of the temperance men in Western Pennsylvania. Ain't this a little strange? Temperance men, why does the *Post* pat you on the back so affectionately? Because every vote for your candidates is half a vote for the Democratic candidates. This accounts for the milk in the cocoa-nut.

☞ "Boutwell's little monthly joke," as the *Patriot* is pleased to term it, for September, shows a reduction of the National Debt, during August, of $9,206,297. Give us, do Mr. Boutwell, more "little monthly jokes." They cheer us amazingly, while they have a corresponding depressing effect upon the *Patriot*. "Boutwell's little monthly joke;" Oh, how rich!

☞ The Democratic Convention in "Old Virginia, the other day, admitted colored delegates. The only delegate who sulked and left was Gen. Jubal A. Early, the fellow that Gen. Sheridan made travel, now and then, up the Valley in a whirl.—Well, anti-departure Democrats, what do you think of this? Take our advice and vote the straight Republican ticket; it is the only salve we know of.

☞ In another column will be found Hon. John Scott's appeal to the President for the interposition of the Ku Klux Law for the protection of the citizens of South Carolina. We ask for it a careful perusal. It shows a state of affairs that must shock the humanity of all parties and creeds.—It presents facts that cannot be denied. In the name of everything that is good and sacred, how can Democrats defend such atrocities?

☞ Beware, Republicans, of scheming Democracy. The latest scheme is to make believe that Banks is to be withdrawn as a candidate for Judge, for the purpose of inducing Judge Taylor to run as an independent candidate, thereby hoping to divide the Republican vote, whilst they quietly, by means of their thorough organization, slip in their full force for Banks. We believe no Republican is simple enough to be gulled by such tricks, and we do not think Judge Taylor will allow himself to be used in this way.

☞ Mr. Africa is still seeking Republican complimentary votes, we are told.—Republican, your complimentary vote elected Hon. R. Milton Speer to Congress? Do you want to repeat that kind of thing? Your vote might elect Mr. Africa, (who knows), and Mr. Africa will vote for a Democratic United States Senator and the formation of a Democratic Congressional district. Do you wan this? We are sure you do not. Vote for Gen. Lane!

☞ Do our people know that many of our sister towns, above and below us, are suffering with pestilential diseases? If they do not, it is high time that they would waken up to the reality. There is entirely too much filth in the cellars, alleys and gutters of this place. A committee should be appointed by the Council to visit every portion of the town and see that the proper sanitary precautions are taken. We doubt whether there is a town in the State that contains more filth than Huntingdon. We are sorry to have to say so, but nevertheless it is true. If we have to allude to this subject again we will waken some people up.

☞ Republicans, are you organized? Are you doing the work necessary to secure a glorious victory? We are not satisfied that you are. Let the members of the County Committee, in each election district, meet and appoint a sub-committee for each school district, whose business it will be to see every man and ascertain what he is going to do and report at once, through the members of the County Committee, to the Chairman of said Committee. Thus every man in the county can be seen and made all right. Go to work at once! Don't stand gassing about what you are going to do, but go to work and do it!—The time remaining for the accomplishment of the labor is short. Go to work!

☞ Up in Bedford county the Democrats are not willing to believe that the party is committed to the XVth Amendment. One of the regular true blues, who has always voted that ticket, accosted a friend of ours, the other day, with:

"Hello, John, I see you still stick to the niggers!"

Our friend, who was interested for some colored people, assented that he did, but suggested that the Democratic party had got into the same boat.

"Oh, no, you can't make me believe that," said old true blue.

"But," argued our friend, "you have read the ninth resolution of the Harrisburg Democratic Convention; it was published in the *Gazette?*"

"No, no," thundered he, "I didn't read it, and if it was in the *Gazette* it was one of the *Gazette's* lies!"

☞ Mrs. Victoria C. Woodhull, of New York, has been nominated by the Victoria League for President of the United States, and in her letter of acceptance proposes the following programme:

It is possible, therefore, that if I AM your candidate, I may be elected.

I propose to *rendezvous*, again at Washington the coming winter. No Representative or Senator will be more punctual than I. But I do not go there to argue the question of our rights. The argument is concluded. I shall go accompanied by a corps of the representative women of the land, *to insist* on the *practical recognition* of rights which are already, by the public verdict, *theoretically established* and conceded. We shall demand that that be made existent *de facto* which already exists *de jure*. We shall claim the passage of a Declaratory Act, merely the signing of a judgement on the basis of the verdict already rendered in our favor; and wo to the political trickster or pettifogger who shall dare to hinder our rights by any motion in arrest of judgment or otherwise for delay.

I expect to succeed. I do not expect that the women will leave Washington this very winter until after such Declaration Act shall form part of the statutes of the country. It is simply scandalous that a nation whose very existence rose out of the axiom, *no taxation without representation*, an i who fought for that principle to the death, should persist for a single year, after the subject is fairly broached, to impose on us taxation and refuse us representation; or that a people whose fundamental political idea is opposition to all class-legislation should disfranchise, by the act of a minority, the very largest *class* of its citizens.

The early coming of female participation in the business of legislation is inevitable; and from now on, destruction will await the politician who does not heed the rising tide. The action of every public man on this question is noted, and the Nemesis of political destiny will overtake every recreant to the true principles of a real republic, which involves the equality of woman. Republicanism *shall have* its fair trial, which it never has had hitherto. If female suffrage is an experiment, so was republicanism itself; and this is the next experiment to be tried in the order of governmental evolution. And as it absolutely has to be tried, those who would prolong the crisis of its inauguration are mere obstructions, and enemies of the public peace. In many a revolution the real disturbers are, when the matter is looked at deeply, those who oppose it. If a thing is in accordance with the spirit of the age, it cannot be successfully resisted; and who does not know that the spirit of this age is unbounded emancipation?

It is the merest waste of time, therefore, to fight any longer over this dead issue. Let both the old effete and dying-out political parties be wise at once. Let them "accept the situation," and inaugurate from now the still greater "new departure." Slavery has been abolished. The world waits for this other and more hidden, but no less real, slavery of restrictions on women to be, likewise, hustled out of existence and relagated to the limbo of the past.

Republican Judicial Conference.

Pursuant to notice the Republican Conference of this Judicial District met in Altoona, on Tuesday the 29th inst.

Conference organized by the election of Geo. W. Johnston, of Huntingdon county, President, and Cyrus Elder, of Cambria county, Secretary.

The following are the names of the Conferees from different counties of the District:

Blair—Martin Bell, A. S. Morrow, and W. H. Gardner.

Cambria—C. T. Boberts, J. A. Moore, and Cyrus Elder.

Huntingdon—Dr. S. Thompson, K. A. Lovell, and George W. Johnston.

The Conference proceeded to place in nomination a candidate for President Judge. Mr. Roberts nominated George M. Reade, Esq., of Cambria county. Mr. Bell nominated John Dean, Esq., of Blair county. Mr. Thompson nominated Samuel T. Brown, Esq., of Huntingdon county.

On the 1st ballot Mr. Reade received 3 votes.
" " " Mr. Dean " 3 "
" " " Mr. Brown " 3 "
On the 2d ballot Mr. Reade " 3 "
" " " Mr. Dean " 3 "
" " " Mr. Brown " 3 "

Mr. Lovell presented a letter from Mr. Brown to the Conference withdrawing his name.

The Conference proceeded to a third ballot, whereupon
Mr. Reade received 3 votes.
Mr. Dean received 6 votes.

On motion of Mr. Elder, the nomination of Mr. Dean was made unanimous.

On motion, Mr. Dean was invited and appeared before the Conference and accepted the nomination in a brief and impressive speech.

On motion, adjourned.

GEO. W. JOHNSTON,
President.

CYRUS ELDER, Secretary.

Hon. James H. Graham has been nominated by the democrats of Cumberland, Perry and Juniata counties for president judge of the Ninth judicial district. Judge Graham has had twenty years' experience on the bench.

KU-KLUX.

What the Democrats are doing for the Nation—Their employment in South Carolina—Assassination of Colored People—Organized Violence the Motto—Further Details of the Outrages—The Loyal Citizens Fleeing for Safety—A Southern Journal's Opinion of the Situation—Martial Law a Necessity—Senator Scott's Appeal to the President—His Letter on the Coddition of the South.

The Democratic Party's Work.

Its Doings in South Carolina—A Columbia Journal's Opinion—Martial Law a Necessity.

WASHINGTON, September 1.—The Columbia (S. C.) *Union*, in its leading editorial yesterday, seems to have been advised of the intention of Senator Scott to urge upon the President the strictest enforcement of the KuKlux law, as the conclusion of the article shows. It is as follows: "The difference between the conduct of Southern Democratic journals and journals of the North are very apparent. Whenever an outrage against law occurs in any Northern State the press is never backward in denouncing it, no matter whether the parties be black or white, Democrats or Republicans. Here everything is worked in the interests of one party. The latest raid into Orangeburg by an hundred, more or less, of disguised men hardly drew a protest from a single Democratic journal, while some of them even seek to cover up and hide the offence. We have been desirous that peace and quiet should prevail in order that there might be no reason for the enforcement of the KuKlux law, but we are now confident that nothing but the strong arm of the United States Government will bring peace and order to the State, and this we believe will soon be brought into requisition. Many persons in the disaffected sections profess to prefer martial law to the present Government, and to all such we will say, the prospects now are that you will soon have your preferences gratified. Forbearance has ceased to be a virtue and martial law in certain localities has become almost a necessity. We hope the National Government will use every means at its command to preserve the peace in this State, and will enforce the Ku-Klux law to the very fullest extent; there is no use in being mealy-mouthed about these matters any longer. The first duty of the Government is to protect the lives and property of its citizens, and when a State government fails to do this it then becomes incumbent upon the National Government to make good the defection. In North Carolina the United States authorities are actively at work arresting these scamps, who make night hideous with their devilish transactions, and we have the assurance that operations will soon commence here. The first thing we want is a United States marshal who knows his duty in the premises, and knowing it has the courage to perform it. Such an one we must have, if it breaks every political slate in the State."

ORGANIZED VIOLENCE THE MOTTO—THE COLORED PEOPLE FLEEING FROM THIER ASSASSINS—MORE EVIDENCE AGAINST THE KUKLUX.

WASHINGTON, September 1.—Incidents connected with the terrible state of affairs in Western South Carolina continue to be received. The most depressing effect on the labor of the region has followed the organized violence which necessitates the enforcement of the laws, even to the exercise of martial law. All the colored people who can get away are doing so. Elias Hill, the remarkable Baptist preacher, has not yet left, but is endeavoring to get away with sixty families who have determined to go to Liberia. It will be remembered that Senator Scott's sub-committee was serenaded at Yorkville, and a disturbance ensued, in which one of the colored men received five bullet wounds. It was supposed at the time that this shooting was simply a KuKlux disturbance, growing out of the bitter feeling caused by the committee's presence. Facts which have come to light since establish the fact that this act was the result of a pre-arranged conspiracy, relating itself to other acts. The man shot was a negro blacksmith employed by the railroad company on a branch road from Chester to Yorkville, who had charge of the shop at the latter place. A raid on the county treasurer had been planned some time before the committee's advent. The day before the raid occurred a detachment of United States troops was ordered from Chester to Yorkville, and an engine was sent down on Sunday to bring them up. When midway it was discovered that three rails had been removed, and the engine returned. The troops were not brought, and the KuKlux raid came off that Sunday night. The treasurer got away, but his office was broken open, papers rifled, etc. It was found that the railroad blacksmith shop had been broken open, and the tools removed which were used in removing and replacing the rails, for singularly enough, when the Yorkville engine went down in the morning the road was found in good condition. There was little doubt that the parties engaged were connected with the railroad. The negro blacksmith would have been an important witness, so the roit was gotten up for the purpose of killing him. He did not die, however, but has been obliged to leave that section. KuKlux disorders in Bastrop county, Texas, are reported. Gov. Davis announces his intention to proclaim and enforce martial law there.

SENATOR SCOTT'S APPEAL.

HIS LETTER TO THE PRESIDENT ON THE SITUATION IN SOUTH CAROLINA

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—The following is the letter of Senator Scott in full:

To the President of the United States:

SIR: Since the return of the sub-committee sent to the State of South Carolina by the joint committee of Congress appointed "to inquire into the condition of the late insurrectionary States, so far as regards the execution of the laws and the safety of the lives and property of citizens of the United States," communications have been forwarded to me from citizens of Spartanburg and York counties, and from the officer commanding the United States troops at Yorkville, which I consider it my duty to lay before you with this letter.

The sub-committee visited both these counties and took testimony in them. That testimony has not all been printed, but with this I forward the testimony of Rev. A. W. Cummings, of Spartanburg, and of Colonel Lewis Merrill, relating to York county. That of Dr. Cummings shows that from October last until July, when the committee was there, outrages had been committed upon two hundred and twenty-seven citzens, whose names are given, two of whom had been murdered. This list does not embrace all the cases that have occurred, and the deputy marshal in that county testified that the actual number largely exceeds this. Some forty or fifty persons were before the committee, who proved the outrages committed upon themselves and others by bands of armed men in disguise. The extent of this violence was so great that leading citizens of that county were informed that if any of the witnesses who testified were interfered with, or if outrages of a character similar to those proved were again committed, the fact would be reported to the President, that he might consider the propriety of exercising the full extent of the powers conferred upon him for the protection of citizens of the United States against such lawlessness. It is due to these citizens to say that they promised to exert their influence to repress disorder, and I have since seen published notices of meetings held for that purpose.

Before the committee left, one witness, who had been examined, reappeared and testified that he had bought a gun, returned home, and had been visited by armed men in disguise, from whom he escaped, but who took his gun away and threatened to his family that they would kill him.

I forbore to report this case, hoping that the promise of leading citizens would be fulfilled, and be effective to stop further violence. On the same day that the committee left Spartanburg the county court assembled.

As an evidence of how far the State law is effective in reaching such offences I quote an extract from the report of the grand jury, made under date of July 25th:

We regret to report that we have heard of a number of outrages having been committed in various portions of the county, but express the hope that the good and influential men in every part of the community will unite their efforts in preventing every infraction of the law and in assuring to all perfect security in their person and property.

This is the notice taken of such a state of affairs as that presented by Dr. Cummings' testimony. No man has yet been convicted or punished in that county for any of these offences. Dr. Cummings' letter of the 10th inst., states that a number of outrages have been committed since the committe left—one of them, as appears by the affidavit of Dr. Bates, of a most brutal character. One of the witnesses before the committee is also stated to be now a refugee in Spartanburg, having been threatened with death.

Colonel Merrill's testimony gives the names of sixty-eight victims of violence in York county since October last, six of whom were killed; and shows the actual number to have been from three to four hundred. His letters and that of Hon. A. S. Wallace, which I enclose, inform me that since the committee left the Kuklux have renewed their deeds of violence and crime in that county; whipping inoffensive men "for no other cause than their skin," and burning a negro school house.

The state of insecurity was, I am satisfied, as great in Union county as in either of those above named, one witness having testified that the county was it effect under Kuklux rule, that no order issued by the Klan would be disregarded. As showing the state of feeling in that county, the number and power of the organization, and especially to give the views of those who think it no part of their duty to have such offences as are committed by the Kuklux prosecuted, I submit to you the testimony of R. W. Shand, Esq., a prominent Democratic lawyer of that county. I have no report of any renewal of violence in that county since the visit of the committee. Information has been sent me of occurrences in Chester, Fairfield, and Newberry counties which would indicate that the cessation of lawlessness is but temporary.

The state of public sentiment in the counties of Spartanburg, Union, Laurens, Newberry, Chester, and York, is such that if there outbreaks continue there is no hope of protection from the local tribunals, and I earnestly invite your Excellency's attention to the testimony submitted, with a view to action for the protection of those who have so long suffered without redress. The cruelties that have been inflicted in Spartanburg and York counties are shocking to humanity, crimes that ought not to go unpunished in any civilized country. Their perpetrators are at large and unwhipped of justice. Although inquiry has been made in their midst, and the enormity of their crimes exposed, and the consequences of their repetition foreshadowed, the members of these lawless organizations have again resumed their arms and their midnight raids of brutality and assassination.

In these counties of Spartanburg and York crime has run riot with impunity; all warnings have been disregarded and the effort of the well-disposed citizens have proved unavailing. I submit whether the time has not come, in view of these facts, when the people of these counties at least should be informed by proclamation that the limit of endurance has been reached, and that the whole power of the Government will be exercised to protect its citizens in the enjoyment of the rights and privileges guaranteed to them by the Constitution.

Reluctant as I am to do so, the facts proven before the committee in these counties, the state of feeling witnessed there, the warnings given the citizens, and, in the face of this, the speedy reappearance of the same criminal disorders which have been the subject of investigation, defying the execution of the laws, rendering life insecure and property of but nominal value, impel me in justice to the suffering people who have endured so much, and in mercy even to those whose sympathy with or indifference to their wrongs may arouse a retribution more terrible than they dream of—a retribution I would go to any lawful length of power to prevent; all these considerations impel me to call your attention to the facts contained in the testimony, letters, and affidavits submitted, and to ask whether they do not justify such a proclamation as to these two counties as is required before the exercise of the power conferred upon you by the fourth section of the act of April 25, 1871.

As there are outrages reported in other counties, and there is some hesitation among the military officers as to their right to arrest persons found armed and in disguise upon the highways until after called upon by the civil authorities, let me also direct your attention to whether you have not the power of issuing explicit instructions, giving authority under the third section of that act to the military to make arrests of persons found in disguise and armed, and to hand them over to the marshal, directing the military officer to lodge such information with the United States district attorney as will enable him to proceed at once and obtain the evidence upon which to prefer indictments.

Respectfully, JOHN SCOTT.

THE NOMINATION OF MR. DEAN.

Opinions of the Press.

By reference to the proceedings published above, it will be seen that John Dean, Esq., of this county, has been nominated for President Judge of this Judicial District. Without disparaging the merits and claims of the other candidates, we will merely say, that we believe this the most judicious nomination that could have been made. Mr. Dean is popular, one of the most able lawyers in the State, and the strongest man, we candidly believe, for this position, in Blair county or the District, and will carry this county by a majority of from twelve to fifteen hundred. He is active, a good Republican, and will make a spirited contest, and if elected, of which we have no doubt, he will make an honest, fair and impartial Judge.

Now Republicans, you have a ticket, composed of good, reliable, and honest men—a better one was never offered to the support of the people—and we confidently expect its triumphant election. Let every true Republican, every lover of his country, every man who desires honesty and integrity in office, give the ticket his undivided support.—*Hollidaysburg Register.*

We cannot refrain from expressing our sense of satisfaction over the result of last Tuesday's Judicial Convention, the proceedings of which are herewith printed.

Without doubt the nomination of John Dean, Esq., was the fittest possible to be made. Mr. Reed, of Cambria, was before the Convention and his many claims were duly and fairly caucussed. It is no reproach, and we are prone to believe involves little regret upon his part that the present result was reached.

John Dean, Republican nominee for President Judge, of the 24th Judicial District, composed of Blair, Huntingdon and Cambria, is now thirty-seven years of age—one year younger than was Judge Taylor when first elected. He was admitted to the bar in Blair county in 1856, and in 1857 was elected County Superintendent of Common Schools of Blair. In 1859 he resigned his position as County Superintendent, and entered into a Law partnership with Hon. S. S. Blair, remaining in such partnership until 1863.

In 1868, Mr. Dean was elected District Attorney for Blair county, which position he now occupies, but, by reason of expiration of term, he will gracefully yield the post to his young contemporary, M. Alexander, after the Ides of October.

As a logician, keen, incisive, pungent; convincing by the masterly arrangement and elucidation of his theory, Mr. Dean has few equals at the bar of this State. Possessed of that inate dignity usual to men of highest talents, he never permits himself to be thrown from his balance however sudden and artfully the attack may be.

Troughout the District, and by able jurists in other sections of the Commonwealth, he is considered an able, thorough, safe and conscientious counsellor.

In private walks of life, he is above reproach, and will assume his seat young in years, fresh in mind and body, versed in law beyond his years, and possessing the confidence of fellow citizens to an unusual extent.

It may not be deemed inappropriate, at this point, to allude to the following language made use of by Judge Taylor in his charge to the Jury, in the celebrated case of the Commonwealth vs. Beal, *et. al.*, tried in 1869:

"In our judgment, gentlemen, no county in the Commonwealth is favored with "the services of a more able and efficient "officer.

Judge Taylor's opinion is the opinion of the entire bar and people of Blair county, and we shall be surprised, not to say chagrined, if John Dean don't carry Blair county by 1200 majority. Every true Republican must feel it to be his duty to labor zealously and judiciously to accomplish that devoutly to be wished result. The nomination has been made; a staunch Republican placed in nomination; the usages of the party fulfilled, now let petty bickerings and unseemly jealousies be thrown aside, and the "boys" get themselves into line. The contest will be short—let it be sharp. Give the enemy hot shot in front, rear and flanks, and such a shattered lot of demoralized Unwashed as will be observable after election, this county has never seen before.—*Tyrone Herald.*

In its effect upon the Republican party, the Cnference in this city, last Tuesday, was the most important ever held in this Judicial district. Composed of men of sterling integrity and of unquestioned fidelity to the party—men chosen not so much to nominate any particular candidate as to nominate a Republican candidate—the deliberations of the Conference have a significance seldom attaching to a political body; and the entire harmony and good feeling manifested by conferees and spectators, of whom there was quite a number representing all factions and all interest in the district, present, is proof that their determination to preserve the integrity of the party and elect the nominee of the Conference, is unalterable.

The duty devolving upon the Conference was as delicate as it was important. It had to choose one from three most worthy representatives of the party in the district—genteleman of unblemished reputations; lawyers of unquestioned ability; Republicans possessing the confidence of the entire district. But that duty, delicate as it was, was performed satisfactorily, after a free, full and cordial consultation with those representing the several interests in the party. And in arriving at the conclusion the Conference did, we know that the great question—the integrity of the party—was the great object in view as well by the friends of Messrs. Read and Brown as by those of Mr. Dean.

Of Mr. Dean, we feel, little need be said. Throughout the entire district he is recognized as an attorney of ability, energy and character. In this county he has stood for years in the front rank of his profession, along side such lawyers as Hon. S. S. Blair, and Hon. John Scott and others. As District Attorney, and in his connection with many of the most important causes tried in this county, he has given evidence of a well stored legal mind—a familiarity with all branches of law and practice; clear, concise reasoning; quickness to see the strong points in a case and aptness in forcibly presenting them to a jury.

Now, that our ticket is complete, and inasmuch as Blair county has been honored by the first nomination on the list, it becomes the Republican party to signify their appreciation of that honor, by a vote commensurate with the importance of the canvass and the high character of the gentlemen composing the ticket.—*Blair County Radical.*

To the Good Templars of the State of Pennsylvania.

Believing that our views as a body are misrepresented, and the prosperity and harmony of our Order seriously endangered by the precipitate manner in which the "Keystone Good Templar," our paid organ, has thrown itself into political strife; desiring that we may not be identified with that paper in this regard, inasmuch as we hold ourselves apart from all political organizations, and especially from the present so-called Third party, the Philadelphia Quarterly Convention, held August 16th, 1871, unanimously adopted the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, The present editors of the *Keystone Good Templar*, our recognized official organ, have in that journal affirmed that our organization is "Moral and Social," and "*that it is not and cannot be a political party organization, and any attempt to identify the Order with any political party must and will be resisted,*" and

WHEREAS, Two-thirds of the membership of this Order is composed of females, and persons under age who have not the right of franchise, and

WHEREAS, The *Keystone Good Templar* is published under the general direction of the Executive Committee, Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, I. O. of G. T., at an expense of $2000 per annum, therefore

Resolved, That this Convention does hereby inquire of said Executive Committee by what authority the said official organ is edited in the interest of the so-called prohibitory third party.

Resolved, That this Convention does hereby express its firm conviction that the late so-called Temperance Prohibitory Convention was an irresponsible and an unauthorized body representing neither the Good Templars, Sons of Temperance, Temple of Honor, or any other Temperance organization, or church organization, whatsoever, and we therefore believe that all advocacy of this so-called third party in our official organ is wrong, and prejudicial to the best interests of our Order, and is calculated only to sow dissensions in our ranks as has already been evidenced at Harrisburg.

Resolved, That a Committee of five be appointed by the W. C. T., of this Convention, whose duty it shall be to have a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions transmitted to the Executive Committee of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania. Also to cause the same to be published in the daily papers of this city, and to be printed in circular form and forwarded to the various District Conventions in the State of Pennsylvania, with the request that the same be read. The expenses of said printing and advertising be borne by this body.

GEO. W. MOORE, Chairman.
EDWIN H. COATES,
SAMUEL MAROT,
JAS. M. WEST,
JOHN ROBINSON, Sec'y.
Committee.

European Correspondence.

LONDON CITY, August 12th, 1871.

DEAR JOURNAL:—We spent the Sabbath in Geneva, attended German Reform preaching, in French, at 10 o'clock, and Scotch Presbyterian at 12; sermon by Rev. Jameson, of Edinburg, from First Epistle of Second Peter and 5th verse; it was an excellent discourse. We left Geneva on the 7th instant for Paris, some 400 miles west, by rail. The country for ten miles down the Rhone was fine. From there we entered the French territory, when the Jarror Mountains began to close in upon us, and for twenty-five miles we passed through one gap after another scarcely sufficiently wide in places for the railroad and pike, and for miles uninhabited. At a place called-Bellgard our baggage was examined and we had to exhibit our passports. We then passed through the city of Macon, on the river Saone; the country is beautiful and highly cultivated; we then went to the city of Digein, where we saw several regiments of German troops, the officers finely uniformed and the soldiers tall, sturdy and fine looking. In the trains we passed were large numbers of French troops returning as captives from Germany, some of them wounded. Their dress was red pants, blue blouse and red cap with blue band.

We reached Paris on the morning of the 8th, and put up at the Hotel de United States.—When we saw the sign we almost imagined we were at home. Paris, with a population of 2,500,000, is the city of the world for beauty and splendor in everything but pure and undefiled religion. After breakfast some twenty of us hired an omnibuss and a guide and off we started to see the sights. We passed down the La Palais Boulevards, through Champs Elysees and through the grand Arch de Triomphe, which is beautiful. At the Arch Triomphe thirteen avenues or Boulevards diverge. We then passed through the gates of the city and viewed the buildings demolished by the Government troops in retaking the city from the Commune. The buildings on the outside of the walls, on the south side, are nearly all destroyed; acres upon acres of massive and broken down walls. We there could see the desolation at St. Cloud and surroundings, which looked sickening and distressing beyond description. The Prussians, on the east, south and west, had a beautiful view and position some five or six miles distant from the city walls, where they had their batteries planted. We returned to the city and viewed the shattered and remaining walls of the Tuilleries, Hotel de Ville, Hotel de Invalides, with various other public buildings and a great many private dwellings which were burnt by the Communists. If you want to see destruction of massive buildings come to Paris. I estimate the value of the loss of property to be one hundreth part of this great city; the reports we had through the papers were terribly overrated. We then drove to the Cemetery of Montmartre and viewed some few of the thousands of monuments and sepulchres. The French are noted for adorning their tombs and graves with wreaths and flowers. Inside of the iron door of their tombs you frequently see two chairs and a crucifix with wreaths hanging up on each side. Here in this cemetery, which is on a hill in the northern part of the city, the Communists made their last stand. When the Government troops entered the city on the west they were finally surrounded, driven to the cemetery and captured. Two thousand of them were executed the first day, and against the wall where they were made to stand the blood is visible for the height of three feet.—We walked over where nine thousand are buried; they were thrown in with their clothes on, tar poured over them, then burned and their bones buried. Our guide thinks there were 50,000 executed in all. At this time there are several on trial. By this time, 5 o'clock, P. M., we were about played out and turned in for the night.

On the 9th we took the cars for Versailles, twelve miles west, where the seat of Government is held; population 30,000. We stopped on our way at St. Cloud, and spent an hour viewing the remains of the Palace and surroundings; every house, with the Palace, was burnt by the Communists. We then proceeded to Versailles, where four of us procured a carriage and drove to the building where the trial of Rochefort and nineteen other Communists is in progress before a court martial of fifteen officers. There is a perfect mania amongst all classes to get places in the room. There is room in the hall for eight thousand persons, and there is already 60,000 applications for tickets of admission. We had a good view of the officers composing the court, the barristers and the prisoners. Some of them are fine looking men. One of them was dressed in a splendid uniform and the others in citizens' dress. We drove out through the parade grounds, which are large and fine.—There are 200,000 soldiers at this place and 40,000 in Paris. There are 18,000 Communists prisoners confined in the Barracks here. The Palace at Versailles is large and splendid; in front are several statues of leading men and generals, and in the centre a monument of Louis XIV on horseback, who, it is said, "marched up the hill and down again." In the back part of the Palace there are seventy acres of ground beautifully laid out in flower gardens. There are several large fountains, one above the other, where the