The Huntingdon Journal.

VOL. 46. HUNTINGDON, PA., SEPTEMBER 20, 1871. NO. 37.

Huntingdon Journal.

DURBORROW, - - J. A. NASH,
PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

On the Corner of Bath and Washington streets.

HUNTINGDON JOURNAL is published every Tuesday, by J. R. DURBORROW and J. A. NASH, the firm name of J. R. DURBORROW & Co., at $2 per annum, IN ADVANCE, or $2,50 if not paid within six months from date of subscription, and not paid within the year.

Paper discontinued, unless at the option of the publishers, until all arrearages are paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at TEN CENTS per line for each of the first four insertions, FIVE CENTS per line for each subsequent insertion less than three months.

Regular monthly and yearly advertisements will be inserted at the following rates:

3 m	6 m	9 m	1 y		3 m	6 m	9 m	1 y
2 50	4 00	5 00	6 00	¼ col	9 00	18 00	$ 27	$ 36
4 00	8 00	10 00	12 00	½ "	24 00	36 00	50	65
6 00	10 00	14 00	18 00	¾ "	34 00	50 00	65	80
8 00	14 00	20 00	24 00					
9 50	18 00	25 00	30 00	1 col	36 00	60 00	80	100

Legal notices will be inserted at TWELVE AND A HALF CENTS per line, and local and editorial notices at FIFTEEN CENTS per line.

Resolutions of Associations, Communications of Individual interest, and notices of Marriages and Deaths, exceeding five lines, will be charged TEN CENTS per line.

Legal and other notices will be charged to the parties having them inserted.

Advertising Agents must find their commission in the price of these figures.

Advertising accounts are due and collectable after the advertisement is once inserted.

PRINTING of every kind, in Plain and Fancy Colors, done with neatness and dispatch.—Bill heads, Bills, Blanks, Cards, Pamphlets, &c., of every size and style, printed at the shortest notice. Everything in the Printing line will be executed in the most artistic manner and at the lowest prices.

Professional Cards.

DENGATE, Surveyor, Warriorsmark, Pa. [ap12,'71.

CALDWELL, Attorney-at-Law, No. 111, 3d street. Office formerly occupied by Hon. Wm. Williamson. [ap12,'71.

R. R. R. WIESTLING, respectfully offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office removed to No. 618½ Hill street, (Smith's building.) [apr.5,'71-1y.

R. J. C. FLEMMING respectfully offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office second floor of Bingham's building, on corner of 4th and Hill streets. may24.

R. D. P. MILLER, Office on Hill street, in the room formerly occupied by John M'Culloch, Huntingdon, Pa., would respectfully offer his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. [jan.4,'71.

R. A. B. BRUMBAUGH, offers his professional services to the community. Office on Washington street, one door east of the Lutheran Parsonage. [jan.4,'71.

J. GREENE, Dentist. Office removed to Leister's new building, Hill street, Huntingdon. [jan.4,'71.

L. ROBB, Dentist, office in S. T. Brown's new building, No. 520, Hill St., Huntingdon, Pa. [ap12,'71.

GLAZIER, Notary Public, corner of Washington and Smith streets, Huntingdon, Pa. [jan.12'71.

C. MADDEN, Attorney-at-Law. Office, No. —, Hill street, Huntingdon, [ap.19,'71.

SYLVANUS BLAIR, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office, Hill street, doors west of Smith. [jan.4'71.

R. PATTON, Druggist and Apothecary, opposite the Exchange Hotel, Huntingdon, Pa. Prescriptions accurately compounded. Liquors for Medicinal purposes. [nov.23,'70.

HALL MUSSER, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office, second floor of Brewer's new building, Hill street. [jan.4,'71.

R. DURBORROW, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa., will practice in the all Courts of Huntingdon county. Particular attention given to the settlement of estates of decedents. Office in the JOURNAL Building. [feb.1,'71.

A. POLLOCK, Surveyor and Real Estate Agent, Huntingdon, Pa., will attend to surveying in all its branches. Will also buy, sell or rent Farms, Houses, and Real Estate of every kind, in any part of the United States. Send for circular. [jan.4'71.

W. MATTERN, Attorney-at-Law and General Claim Agent, Huntingdon, Pa., Officers' claims against the Government for back pay, bounty, widows' and invalid pensions attended to with great care and promptness. Office on Hill street. [jan.4,'71.

ALLEN LOVELL, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Special attention given to COLLECTIONS of all kinds; to the settlement of Estates, &c.; and all other Legal Business executed with fidelity and dispatch. Office in room lately occupied by R. Milton Speer, Esq. [jan.4,'71.

CYRUS ZENTMYER, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa., will attend promptly to all legal business. Office in Cunningham's new building. [jan.4,'71.

M. & M. S. LYTLE, Attorneys-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa., will attend to all kinds of legal business entrusted to their care. Office on the south side of Hill street, fourth door of Smith. [jan.4,'71.

A. ORBISON, Attorney-at-Law, Office, 321 Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa. [may31,'71.

SCOTT, S. T. BROWN, J. M. BAILEY
SCOTT, BROWN & BAILEY, Attorneys-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Pensions, all claims of soldiers and soldiers' heirs against Government will be promptly prosecuted. Office on Hill street. [jan.4,'71.

W. MYTON, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office with J. Sewell Stewart, [jan.4,'71.

WILLIAM A. FLEMING, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Special attention given to collections, and all other legal business intrusted to with care and promptness. Office, No. 1, Hill street. [ap19,'71.

Miscellaneous.

EXCHANGE HOTEL, Huntingdon, Pa. JOHN S. MILLER, Proprietor. January 4, 1871.

ELLISON MILLER. H. BUCHANAN.
MILLER & BUCHANAN,
DENTISTS,
No. 228 Hill Street,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
April 5, '71-1y.

NEAR THE RAILROAD DEPOT,
COR. WAYNE and JUNIATA STREETS
UNITED STATES HOTEL,
HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.
BLAIR & CO., PROPRIETORS. Mch15-tf

ROBT. KING, Merchant Taylor, 412 Washington street, Huntingdon, Pa., a liberal share of patronage respectfully solicited. April 12, 1871.

LEWISTOWN BOILER WORKS.
SNYDER, WEIDNER & CO., Manufacturers of Locomotive and Stationary Boilers, Tanks, Pipes, Filling-Barrows for Furnaces, and Sheet Iron Work of every description. Works on Logan street, Lewistown, Pa.
All orders promptly attended to. Repairing done at short notice. [Apr 5,'71,1y.*

Election Proclamation.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

PROCLAMATION.—NOTICE OF GENERAL ELECTION TO BE HELD ON

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 10th, 1871

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, Anno Domini 1820, I, D. R. P. NEELY, 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 1st Tuesday after the second Monday of October, (being the 10th day of OCTOBER), at which time the following officers will be elected:

One person for the office of Auditor General of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One person for the office of Surveyor General of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One person for the office of President Judge of the counties of Cambria, Blair and Huntingdon.

One person for the office of Associate Judge of Huntingdon county.

One person to represent the county of Huntingdon in the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One person for the office of High Sheriff of Huntingdon county.

One person for the office of Treasurer of Huntingdon county.

One person for the office of Coroner of Huntingdon county.

One person for the office of County Commissioner of Huntingdon county.

One person for the office of Director of the Poor of Huntingdon county.

One person for 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 general 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 southwest 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 township.

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

11th district, composed of Union township, at Grant school house, in the borough of Mapleton, 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.

15th 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 William Long, Warm Springs.

18th district, composed of Cromwell township, at the house now occupied by David Zeisloft, in Orbisonia.

19th district, composed 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 McAlavy's Fort, in said township.

22d district, composed of the township of Clay, at the public school house in Scotts-ville.

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 to a black oak; thence eastwardly, by a straight line, to the point where the main from Eby's mill to Germany valley, crosses the summit of Sandy ridge; thence northwardly along the summit of Sandy ridge to the river Juniata, and thence up said river to the place of beginning, shall hereafter form a separate election district; that the qualified voters of said election district shall hereafter hold their general and township elections in the public school house in Mount Union, in said district.

25th district, composed of all that part of the Borough of Huntingdon, lying east of Fifth street, and also all those parts of Walker and Porter townships, heretofore voting in the Borough of Huntingdon, at the east window of the Court House, in said Borough.

25th district, composed of all that part of the Borough of Huntingdon, lying west of Fifth street, at the west window of the Court House.

27th 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 Longenecker, Thos. Hamer, James Porter, and John Wall, at the school house in the borough of Petersburg.

28th district, composed of Juniata township, at the house of John Peightal, on the land of Henry Isenberg.

27th 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 of 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 Styer's long barn; 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 Public School House, in the village of Dudley.

30th district, composed of the borough of Coalmont, at the public school house, in said borough.

31st 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.

32d district, composed of the borough of Mapleton, at the Grant school house, in said borough.

33d district, composed of the borough of Mount Union, at the school house, in said borough.

34th district, composed of the borough of Broad Top City, at the public school house, in said borough.

35th district, composed of the borough of Three Springs, at the public school house, in said borough.

36th district, composed of Shade Gap borough, at the public school house, 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, commissioner 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 constructed 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."

By the Act of Assembly of 1869, known as the Registry Law, it is provided as follows:

1. "Election Officers are to open the polls between the hours of six and seven, A. M., on the day of election. Before six o'clock in the morning of second Tuesday of October they are to receive from the County Commissioners the Registered List of Voters and all necessary election blanks, and they are to permit no man to vote whose name is not on said list, unless he shall make proof of his right to vote as follows:

2. The person whose name is not on the list, claiming the right to vote must produce a qualified citizen of the district to swear in a written or printed affidavit to the residence of the claimant in the district for at least ten days next preceding said election, defining clearly where the residence of the person was.

3. The party claiming the right to vote shall also make an affidavit, stating to the best of his knowledge and belief where and when he was born, that he is a citizen of Pennsylvania and of the United States, that he has resided in the State one year, or, if formerly a citizen therein and removed therefrom, that he has resided therein six months next preceding said election, that he has not moved into the district for the purpose of voting therein, that he has paid a State or county tax within two years, which was assessed at least ten days before the election, and the affidavit shall state when and where the tax was assessed and paid, and the tax receipt must be produced unless the affiant shall state that it has been lost or destroyed, or that he received none.

4. If the applicant be a naturalized citizen, he must, in addition to the foregoing proofs, state in his affidavit when, where, and by what court he was naturalized and produce his certificate of naturalization.

5. Every person, claiming to be a naturalized citizen, whether on the registry list, or producing affidavits as aforesaid, shall be required to produce his naturalization certificate at the election before voting, except where he has been for ten years consecutively a voter in the district where he offers to vote; and on the vote of such a person being received, the Election Officers are to write or stamp the word "voted" on his certificate with the month and year, and no other vote can be cast that day in virtue of said certificate except where sons are entitled to vote upon the naturalization of their father.

6. If the person claiming to vote who is not registered shall make an affidavit that he is a native born citizen of the United States, or, if born elsewhere, shall produce evidence of his naturalization, or that he is entitled to citizenship by reason of his father's naturalization, and further, that he is between 21 and 22 years of age, and has resided in the State one year, and in the election district ten days next preceding the election, he shall be entitled to vote though he shall not have paid taxes."

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 services 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 elections 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 session of this commonwealth; he shall for each offence, be sentenced to pay a fine not less than one hundred dollars, and to undergo an imprisonment in the jail of the proper county for not less than sixty days.

SEC. 3. That if any person deprived of citizenship, and disqualified as aforesaid, shall, at any election hereafter to be held in this commonwealth, vote, or tender to the officers thereof, and offer to vote, a ballot or ballots, any person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction thereof in any court of quarter session 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.

SEC. 4. That if any person shall hereafter pursuade 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 pursuade, or advise, any such officer to receive any ballot, or ballots, from any person deprived of citizenship, and disqualified as aforesaid, such person so offending shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof in any court of quarter sessions of this Commonwealth, shall be punished in like manner as 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 ticket, 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 Senate, member and members of Assembly, if voted for, and members of Congress, if voted for, and labelled "county."

Pursuant to the provisions contained in the 67th section of the act aforesaid, the judges of the aforesaid district shall respectively take charge of the certificates 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 13th of OCTOBER, then and there to do and perform the duties required by law of said judges.

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'clock in the evening, when the polls shall be closed."

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
HARRISBURG, PA. August 27, 1870.

To the County Commissioners and Sheriff of the County of Huntingdon:

WHEREAS, The Fifteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States is as follows:

"SECTION 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude."

"SECTION 2. The Congress shall have powder to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."

And whereas, The Congress of the United States, on the 31st day of March, 1870, passed an act, entitled "*An Act to enforce the right of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States of this Union, and for other purposes,*" the first and second sections of which are as follows:

"SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That all citizens of the United States, who are, or shall be otherwise qualified by law to vote at any election by the people, in any State, Territory, district, county, city, parish, township, school district, municipality or other territorial sub-division, shall be entitled and allowed to vote at all such elections, without distinction of race, color, or previous condition of servitude; any Constitution, law, custom, usage, or regulation of any Territory, or by, or under its authority, to the contrary notwithstanding."

"SECTION 2. *And be it further enacted*, That if by or under the authority of the Constitution or laws of any State, or the laws of any Territory, any act is or shall be required to be done as a prerequisite or qualification for voting, and by such Constitution or law, persons or officers are or shall be charged with the performance of duties in furnishing to citizens an opportunity to perform such prerequisite, or to become qualified to vote, it shall be the duty of every such person and officer to give to all citizens of the United States the same and equal opportunity to perform such prerequisite, and become qualified to vote without distinction of race, color, or previous condition of servitude; and if any such person or officer shall refuse or knowingly omit to give full effect to this section, he shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars to the person aggrieved thereby, to be recovered by an action on the case, with full costs and such allowance for counsel fees as the court shall deem just, and shall also, for every such offence, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall on conviction thereof, be fined not less than five hundred dollars, or be imprisoned not less than one month and not more than one year, or both, at the discretion of the court."

And whereas, It is declared by the second section of the VIth article of the Constitution of the United States, that "this Constitution, and the laws of the United States, which shall be made in pursuance thereof, shall be the supreme law of the land, * * * * anything in *the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.*"

And whereas, The Legislature of this Commonwealth, on the 6th day of April, A. D. 1870, passed an act, entitled, "A further supplement to the act relating to elections in this Commonwealth," the tenth section of which provides as follows:

"SECTION 10. That so much of every act of Assembly as provides that only white freemen shall be entitled to vote, or be registered as voters, or as claiming to vote at any general or special election of this Commonwealth, be and the same is hereby repealed; and that hereafter all freemen, without distinction of color, shall be enrolled and registered according to the provision of the first section of the act approved seventeenth April, 1869, entitled "An Act further supplemental to the act relating to the elections of this Commonwealth," and when otherwise qualified under existing laws, be entitled to vote at all general and special elections in this Commonwealth."

And whereas, It is my constitutional and official duty to "take care that the laws be faithfully executed;" and it has come to my knowledge that sundry assessors and registers of voters have refused, and are refusing to assess and register divers good and native citizens of lawful age, and otherwise qualified as electors:

NOW, THEREFORE, In consideration of the premises, the county commissioners of said county are hereby notified and directed to instruct the several assessors and registers of voters therein, to obey and conform to the requirements of said constitutional amendment and laws; and the sheriff of said county is hereby authorized and required to publish in his election proclamation for the next ensuing elections, the herein recited constitutional amendment, act of Congress, and act of the Legislature, to the end that the same may be known, executed and obeyed by all assessors, registers of voters, election officers and others; and that the rights and privileges guaranteed thereby may be secured to all the citizens of this Commonwealth entitled to the same.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State, at Harrisburg, the day and year first above written.

[SEAL.]

ATTEST: JNO. W. GEARY.
F. JORDAN, Secretary of Commonwealth.

GIVEN under my hand, at Huntingdon, the 30th day of August, A. D. 1871, and of the independence of the United States, the ninety-third.

D. R. P. NEELY, Sheriff.

Huntingdon, August 30, 1871.

The qualified electors will take notice of the following Act of Assembly, approved the 2d day of June; 1871: AN ACT, to authorize a popular vote upon the question of calling a convention to amend the constitution of Pennsylvania:

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the question of calling a convention to amend the constitution of this commonwealth be submitted to a vote of the people at the general election, to be held on the second Tuesday of October next, the said question to be voted upon in manner following, to wit: In counties and cities in which slip ticket voting is authorized by law, votes for and against a convention may be expressed and given upon the ticket, headed or endorsed with the word "state," and not otherwise; and the words shall be "constitutional convention," and underneath "for a convention, or "against a convention;" and in counties or districts in which slip ticket voting shall not be authorized by law, each elector voting upon said question shall cast a separate ballot, endorsed on the outside "constitutional convention," and containing on the inside the words "for a convention" or "against a convention;" and all votes cast as aforesaid shall be received, counted and returned by the proper election officers and return judges as votes for governor are received, counted and returned under existing laws.

SECTION 2. That the elections aforesaid shall be held and be subject to all the provisions of law which apply to general elections; the sheriffs of the several counties shall give notice of this act in their election proclamation the present year, and the governor shall cause all the returns of the said election, as received by the secretary of the commonwealth, to be held before the legislature at its next annual election.

JAMES H. WEBB,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
WILLIAM A. WALLACE,
Speaker of the Senate.

Approved, the second day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

JNO. W. GEARY.

PRIVATE RESIDENCE FOR SALE.

Having gone into business at this place I propose to sell my private residence at Bedford, Pennsylvania, at private sale.

It is unnecessary for me to give a description of it to those who are acquainted with it, and to those who have not seen it, and who desire to purchase a neat and complete residence I would say go and examine it. The house was entirely overhauled and renovated but a year or two ago. It is located upon a full lot of ground, 60 feet by 240, on East Pitt street, and the corner of an alley leading to the Steam Mill, which makes it one of the most public places in the town in a business point of view. The lot is under drained by numerous drains, and is second to none in the place. It has produced all the garden vegetables used by my family for years. In addition there is a flower garden and a considerable quantity of excellent fruit. There is a perpetual insurance upon the house.

Address me at Huntingdon or Bedford, Pa.

J. R. DURBORROW.

Huntingdon, Pa., May 31, 1871.

The Muses' Bower.

Smile Whenever You Can.

When things don't go to suit you,
And the world seems upside down,
Don't waste your time in fretting,
But drive away that frown;
Since life is oft perplexing,
'Tis much the wisest plan
To wear all trials bravely,
And smile when'er you can.

Why should you dread to morrow,
And thus despoil to-day?
For when you borrow trouble,
You always have to pay.
It is a good old maxim,
Which should be often preached:
Don't cross the bridge before you,
Until the bridge is reached.

You might be spared much sighing,
If you would keep in mind
The thought that good and evil
Are always here combined.
There must be something wanting,
And though you roll in wealth,
You may miss from your casket
That precious jewel—health.

And though you're strong and sturdy,
You may have an empty purse;
(And earth has many trials
Which I consider worse!)
But whether joy or sorrow
Fill up your mortal span,
'Twill make your pathway brighter
To smile when'er you can.

The Story-Teller.

ISOLINE.

THE twilight filtered through the crimson curtains, and shed a soft glow over the beautiful woman who sat beside the harp. She was a gloriously handsome creature, queenly as Juno, with the grace of Venus added; dark, lustrous eyes, jetty hair, and olive skin glowing with crimson. Her white hand strayed carelessly over the harp strings, as though unmindful of her companion, a fair-haired youth, who hung over her with an abandonment of devotion such as only youth can feel and show.

The twilight grew deeper, and the French clock told the hour. The woman seemed to start from her reverie; she held up her finger with a half chiding air, and said, "Maurice!"

The boy blushed deeply.

"Pardon me, but the minutes fly so fast."

"Minutes!—you should say hours, naughty boy."

"Hours! Were they years, they would go as quickly."

"Fie!" but the soft, bright glance denied the reproof. "You must really go now."

She held out her hand. He bent over it reverently. A footstep sounded outside, and she quickly withdrew it, saying carelessly, "Good-bye."

"Good-bye," he replied, and left the room.

The twilight had thickened into night, and the lamps burned brightly when he reached the street. He walked briskly on, his head in Utopia, and his feet sometimes in snow, till he reached the modest house in which was the room he called home. The front door creaked as he opened it, and a slovenly housemaid looked up the kitchen stairs to see who came in.

"It's only that soft-headed painter on the third-story back," she reported to a sister below.

The "painter" went up the stairs till he reached the "third-story back," which he unlocked and entered. It was a large room with a mixture of dreariness and cheerfulness, comfort and discomfort, produced by the disorder of its contents, which, if managed by a deft hand, would have made it almost luxurious.

Maurice added to the mass by tossing hat and coat on the nearest chair; and then, after filling a tiny kettle and putting it on the grate, he walked to an easel that stood in the middle of the room, and drawing aside the cover, gazed in wrapt devotion on the picture it held.

It was the woman he had just left. How the soft eyes seemed to beam, and the red lips to smile, and the crimson on the cheek to deepen beneath his eyes! The kettle sang louder and louder, and at last bubbled over into the fire, but it did not awaken him from his dream. Suddenly a hand fell on his shoulder, and a cheerful voice cried, "Heigho, Maurice! Worshiping at your own shrine?"

The boy turned, and saw a tall, bearded man in the prime of life. He had a strong, proud face, with a broad, high brow; a mouth firm and kind, around which care had drawn some lines, and eyes that were usually sad, but were now smiling kindly on the boy.

"Peyton," said he, grasping his hand, "welcome."

"Thanks," repeated Peyton. "But let me see the beauty that has so enchanted you."

He looked at the picture and grew white; with one hand he grasped Maurice by the shoulder, and pointing to it with the other, he cried, "Great heaven, Maurice, has she crossed your path?"

The blood mounted to Maurice's brow. He threw off the hand and drew himself up haughtily, but did not speak; and with the sad light flooding his eyes, Peyton continued, "My poor boy, has that beautiful fiend wound her deceitful wiles around you?"

Maurice's eyes flashed.

"How dare you speak thus of the purest and most beautiful woman on earth? Peyton, you are mad!"

"No, but when I see that face I wonder that I am not. Maurice, listen to me. I love you with a love man sometimes gives to man—a love that is not often born, but which, when once awakened, dies but with life; and, in the name of that love, I ask you, I beg you, to flee from that woman! Avoid her as you would a deadly serpent! Destroy that picture, and tear her memory from your heart. Ah, Maurice, do it for my sake! I love you far better than she ever can."

"Peyton, do you know that you speak of the wife of a gentleman?"

"Wife of a gentleman! In heaven's name, Maurice, not ours?"

The burning pain in his eyes forced Maurice to reply, "No."

"Thank heaven! I would rather kill you with my own hand than hear you call that wretched woman wife."

Maurice sprang forward, and clutched him by the throat.

"Coward! How dare you? You shall answer for this! I see it all—you love her yourself!"

With a calm hand, Peyton pushed him off.

"Love her? Yes, I loved her once with a strength that wasted all my youth, and made my manhood desolate; and, to save you from a like fate, I will tell you a secret that I thought to carry to my grave. That woman is my wife!"

His face was ashy, and great beads stood on his brow. Maurice stood like a statue a second; and then, looking Peyton boldly in the face, he said, "You *lie!*" and, folding his arms, calmly awaited the result of his words.

The veins knotted on Peyton's brow, and his face grew crimson. He raised his hand but it fell quickly to his side. He stepped close to Maurice.

"Maurice, no other man has ever said those words to me, and had another than you said them now, I should have struck him to the earth; but I cannot harm you. It is not you, but the spirit of that devil there, that speaks;" and he dashed the picture to the ground. His lip trembled. "God bless you, Maurice; I forgive you, but henceforth we must be strangers."

He left the room.

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In the drawing-room soft music filled the air, and fair forms glided in the dreamy waltz. In the conservatory, far enough from the festive hall to have its brilliancy toned down to intoxicating softness, Maurice stood by Isoline. Grandly beautiful she was, her crimson dress falling in long, gleaming folds, and the diamonds on her arms and hair flashing a tribute light to her dusky eyes. She leaned heavily on Maurice's arm, and her hair almost touched his cheek. The music grew softer, fainter; Maurice turned his head, and a drooping branch swept his hair upon his forehead. Isoline raised her hand and swept it back. The touch sent the blood like fire through his veins. The place swam before his eyes, and in an instant he was pressing the hand to his heart, and pouring forth wild words of love.

A look of triumph flashed for an instant beneath her downcast lids; she had won her game. She liked the boy, and, if she dared, she would give back love for love; but her life already held too many dark secrets to risk another. She withdrew her hand.

"Maurice! Mr. Maur! How dare you? Is this your return for my kindness? Oh, base ingratitude!"

"Ingratitude! Oh, Isoline, what have I done?"

"Forgotten that I am a wife!"

Had Maurice been a man, he would have flung back that she had first forgotten that; but he only murmured, with pale lips, "Forgive me. You are my life. My very soul is yours."

"Again that insult! Leave me, sir, or I call my husband."

Her voice was haughty and her eyes cold. Mutely Maurice turned away, and left her. She waited till he left the conservatory; and then, with a low laugh, she returned to the drawing-room. She left too soon to hear the bushes part, and a man, with a stern, white face, step out and walk to the door, whence he watched her as she mingled with the throng. The man was Peyton. He glared at her with hateful eyes, and when, in reply to a remark, her light laugh came to him, he slipped forward. But he checked himself, and said, "For Maurice's sake I will not. I will go to him. He must let me help him."

He left the door, and went to look for Maurice. No Maurice there. A servant said a gentleman had left a short time before looking very ill.

"Poor boy!" he muttered. "I will follow him. She shall not take him from me."

He called a carriage, and drove hastily to Maurice's home. The door stood open. He entered, and ran quickly up to his room. No light was visible within. He knocked; no answer. He knocked again; still no reply. He tried the door; it was fast. A vague fear stole over him. He put his shoulder to the door; it yielded to his strength, and swung open. He entered. His foot struck something. He picked it up, and knew it to be a Florentine dagger that he had given Maurice; the blade was wet.

A cold horror ran over him. Holding the dagger fast he went towards the mantel. At his next step his foot struck against something. Great heaven! what did it mean? With a mighty stride he passed over it, and seized the matches. He tured on the gas, and fleeing darkness unveiled a sight that froze his blood.

He did not cry out. He gazed a second, and a wild hope seized him. He knelt beside him and felt his heart; in vain; the dagger had gone home. He raised the fair young head in his arms, and covered brow and lips with kisses such as men but seldom gives to man; then he tenderly laid the body down; and, as he rose, he saw, lying where he had dashed it a few hours ago, the picture of the woman with a scarlet blood smear across her brow. With a curse, he dashed his heel through the canvas, and rushed from the room. Out into the darkness he hurried, towards the gay scene where he had left her. He reached the house. Music, and dancing, and laughter continued. He laughed too when he thought how soon he would turn that joy to horror. He entered the house, and looked for her among the crowd; she was not there. He asked for her, and was told that she had left the house a few minutes before.

Out again in the night. Her residence was not far away, and he soon reached it. Lights were still burning and he rang the door-bell violently.

"Have your master and mistress retired?" he asked of the servant.

"No."

"I must see them."

The servant looked uncertain; but Peyton heard voices, and saw a light streaming through an open door. He pushed the servant aside, and went towards the sounds. He paused on the threshold. It was the room in which he had first saw her with Maurice. A bright fire burned in the grate. Isoline, still in her ball dress, reclined in a large chair before it, and a man she called her husband, a noble, white-haired man, with gentleman stamped on every feature, was mixing a soothing drink for her.

Peyton lingered on the threshold, and a cry of pity went forth for that proud old man; but the fair face, all blood-stained, was between them, and he advanced.

Mr. Russell looked up. Astonishment filled his face when he saw Peyton, so pale and haggard; but he suppressed it, and, extending his hand, said, "You are welcome, Mr. Peyton, but I fear no pleasant errand has brought you here. May I ask what it is?"

Peyton did not reply. His gaze was fixed on Isoline. She had risen from her chair, and clutching the back for support, she turned at him, white