The Huntingdon Journal.

VOL. 46. HUNTINGDON, PA., SEPTEMBER 27, 1871. NO. 38.

.e Huntingdon Journal.

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

e on the Corner of Bath and Washington streets.

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

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

DVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at TEN rs per line for each of the first four insertions, FIVE CENTS per line for each subsequent inserless than three months.

egular monthly and yearly advertisements will nserted at the following rates:

	3 m	6 m	9 m	1 y		3 m	6 m	9 m	1 y
h	2 50	4 00	5 00	6 00	¼ col	9 00	18 00	$ 27	$ 36
	4 00	6 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
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pecial notices will be inserted at TWELVE AND ALF CENTS per line, and local and editorial no- at FIFTEEN CENTS per line.

l Resolutions of Associations, Communications imited or individual interest, and notices of Mar- es and Deaths, exceeding five lines, will be ged TEN CENTS per line.

egal and other notices will be charged to the y having them inserted.

dvertising Agents must find their commission ide of these figures.

ll advertising accounts are due and collectable e advertisement is once inserted.

OB PRINTING of every kind, in Plain and ney Colors, done with neatness and dispatch.— d-bills, Blanks, Cards, Pamphlets, &c., of every ety and style, printed to the shortest notice, every thing in the Printing line will be execuin the most artistic manner and at the lowest s.

Professional Cards.

DENGATE, Surveyor, Warriors- mark, Pa. [ap12,'71.

CALDWELL, Attorney-at-Law, No. 111, 3d street. Office formerly occupied Messrs. Woods & Williamson. [ap12,'71.

R. R. R. WIESTLING, respectfully offers his professional services he citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. ffice removed to No. 618½ Hill street, (SMITH'S LDING.) [apr.5,'71-1y.

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

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

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

J. GREENE, Dentist. Office re- moved to Leister's new building, Hill street ntingdon. [jan.4,'71.

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

GLAZIER, Notary Public, corner of Washington and Smith streets, Hungdon, 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, ee doors west of Smith. [jan.4'71.

R. PATTON Druggist and Apoth- ecary, opposite the Exchange Hotel, Hungdon, Pa. Prescriptions accurately compounded. re Liquors for Medicinal purposes. [nov.23,'70.

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

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

A. POLLOCK, Surveyor and Real Estate Agent, Huntingdon, Pa., will attend Surveying in all its branches. Will also buy, l, or rent Farms, Houses, and Real Estate of ev- kind, in any part of the United States. Send a circular. [jan.4'71.

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

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

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

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

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

OHN SCOTT. S. T. BROWN. J. M. BAILEY

SCOTT, BROWN & BAILEY, Attorneys-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Pensions, d all claims of soldiers and soldiers' heirs against e Government will be promptly prosecuted. Office on Hill street. [jan.4,'71.

T. W. MYTON, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office with J. Sewell Stewart, sq. [jan.4,'71.

WILLIAM A. FLEMING, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Special attention iven to collections, and all other legal business ttended to with care and promptness. Office, No. 29, Hill street. [ap19,'71.

Miscellaneous.

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

J. ALLISON MILLER, H. BUCHANAN.

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

NEAR THE RAILROAD DEPOT,
COR. WAYNE and JUNIATA STREETT
UNITED STATES HOTEL,
HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.
M'CLAIN & 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 1830, 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 Cutman'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 20th 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 Magaby, in M'Connellstown.

16th district, composed of the township of Tod, at the Green school house, in said township.

17th district, composed of Oneida township, at the house of William Long, Warm Springs.

18th district, composed of Cromwell township, at the house now occupied by David Entire, 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 Scottsville.

23d district, composed of the township of Penn, at the public school house in Marklesburg, in said township.

24th district, composed and created as follows, to wit:—That all that part of Shirley township, Huntingdon county, lying and being within the following described boundaries (except the borough of Mount Union), namely: Beginning at the intersection of Union and Shirley township lines with the Juniata river, on the south side thereof; thence along said Union township line for the distance of three miles from said river; thence eastwardly, by a straight line, to the point where the main from Eby's mill to Germany valley, crosses the summit of Sandy ridge; thence northwardly along the summit of said 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, in said Borough.

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 Longanecker, 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 blackened Oak; thence south fourteen degrees, east three hundred and fifty-one perches, to a Chestnut at the east end of Henry S. Green's land; thence south thirty-one and a half degrees, east two hundred and ninety-four perches, to a Chestnut oak on the summit of a spur of Broad Top, on the western side of John Terrel's farm; south sixty-five degrees, east nine hundred and thirty-four perches, to a stone heap on the Clay township line, at the 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 12th 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 incorporated 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 12th 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 voter 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 in 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 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 15th 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 provisions 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 colored male 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.

The Resurrection.

Will it be at morn? At the fading of the stars,
Will the fetters long worn, be forever laid by?
Shall we rise with the sun in bright radiance dress,
Receive the glad summons to our mansion on high?
Ring, ring, ye morning chimes, an anthem loud and clear,
The last trump is sounding, to the resurrection here?

Will it be at noon? As the perfect noon-day sun
Shines with resplendent light o'er many a fair clime?
"Will this corruptible put on incorruption?"
And the freed soul find rest beyond the bounds of time?
No need of twinkling stars, bright sun, or pale moon
In the blest, glorious Resurrection noon.

At even? As the sun sinks in low splendor
On a world with tumultuous passions rife?
"Shall we be changed in the twinkling of an eye."
Rise from our silent graves quickened into life?
Join the throng of ransomed as they gladly press along,
Clothed with immortality, singing the new song.

At midnight's still hour? Will the sapphire vault above
Creation unclose, to mortal eyes revealing
The throne of God, the spotless Lamb at His right hand,
Angels in glory with harps, all kneeling?
"I am the Resurrection and the Life," no more fears,
God, your Father, will wipe away all sorrowing and tears.

The Story-Teller.

THE LOADED DICE.

IT was in the Fall of 1830 that the writer of this sketch, while detained at Louisville awaiting the rise of the Ohio river, to begin his journey to New Orleans, first made the acquaintance of Mr. Harris, a wealthy young merchant of the above named city, who had been spending the summer in Cincinnati, where he had gone to settle up some accounts of long standing. He was now on his way home, carrying with him a large amount of money, which he had collected for the firm of which he was the junior member.

The season had been remarkably dry, and, in consequence, the river was lower than could be recollected by the oldest settlers, but as the Autumnal season advanced, when the semi-annual rise of water might be confidently expected, many travelers arrived at Louisville to take advantage of the earliest boats for the lower country.

After many disappointments the river began to rise in good earnest, and all hurried on board of their respective steamers to secure their passage home.

Mr. Harris and I, after having selected our state-room and seen to the safety of our baggage, had leisure to look around us and make the acquaintance of our fellow-travellers. We found to our intense disgust it had been our misfortune to take passage with a large and as accomplished a set of gamblers as ever disgraced decent society. They were bound down the river on a professional tour through the Southern States."

As soon as we were well under way the implements of their nefarious trade were brought forth. "Faro," "rouge et noir," and various other games were exhibited to tempt the unwary to risk their money. At first, many of the gentlemen on board objected to having the boat turned into a gambling hell; but the professionals loudly protested that they played on the square, and furthermore declared, that should one of their number be detected cheating, that the stakes should be forfeited, and he put on shore on the nearest land. After this no more was said, and the numerous games went on went on without interruption.

For some time Harris, who was known to have a large amount of money in his possession, and who was evidently an object of the gamblers' especial regard, firmly declined all invitations to "try his luck." But one evening, after the supper table had been cleared, he, weary of their importunity, or yielding, as he afterwards told me, to a natural love for the excitement of play, consented to make one of a party of four, who were about to sit down to a game of cards for small stakes, "just to pass away the time."

The players took their seats—the cards were dealt, and the game began.

For a while my interest in the fortune of Harris induced me to remain at his side and watch the chances of the game; but as the sums staked were small, and the parties seemed evenly matched in point of skill, I soon tired of such uninteresting employment and retired to a distant part of the cabin to amuse myself with a book—in the contents of which I almost immediately became absorbed. I read on for some time, probably an hour and a half; but while pausing a few moments to cut the leaves—the book was a new one—I became conscious that an unusual stillness pervaded the room. There was no longer to be heard the rattle of dice, the sharp click of the ivory "faro check," or the subdued murmur of the players. Raising my eyes to see what could be the cause of this unusual silence, I saw that all the "banks" had been deserted and the players were standing motionless around the table, at which I had left Harris and his companions engaged at euchre.

Wondering what could induce men who were accustomed to risk the largest stakes on the turn of a card to take such an interest in so small a game, I threw down my book, and approaching the party, soon made my way close up to the table.

I saw at once that a great change had taken place since I had been a looker-on. The stakes were largely increased, and two of the party, either unable, or too timid to risk such large amounts, had withdrawn from the table. Harris and one of the gamblers, however, still retained their seats, and with eager faces and shaking hands, shuffled and dealt the cards. Fortune seemed to favor Harris, for just as I reached the spot he marked the last point in a closely contested game while the professional, with a fierce oath, dashed down the cards and challenged him to give him his revenge with dice, to which proposition, after a moment's hesitation, Harris assented.

The dice and cup were produced, and the excited gamesters again bet their money, but no longer with the same result.—H.'s "good luck" seemed to have deserted him, and his antagonist won stake after stake. Harris seemed wild with excitement. He doubled every time, and at last not less than ten thousand dollars lay upon the table to be won or lost at a single shake of the dice. Again was the gambler successful. Harris now sprang from his chair and calling on his antagonist to remain where he was, repaired to his state-room and returning in a few minutes he dashed down upon the table a large roll of bank notes, saying at the same time to the gambler, "You have already won from me over fifteen thousand dollars. These bills represent double that amount; dare you risk a like sum and let the ownership be decided by a single cast?" The gambler at once expressed his willingness to do so, but declared he had not so much money in his possession. The deficiency was, however, made up by others of the fraternity, and they prepared to resume the game. There was a large carving-fork lying near Harris which the waiter had neglected to move when he cleared the table that evening.—This Harris, with a careless and apparently (as he took his seat) accidental movement of his arm, drew close to his side.

All now drew near in eager expectation. Harris seized the cup, and shaking the dice violently for a moment, dashed them down before him. I could scarcely repress a cry of exultation when I saw he had thrown double fives, within one of the highest number it is possible to make.—The professionals cast uneasy glances upon each other, but Harris' antagonist only smiled scornfully, and drew the ivory cubes toward him. Just, however, as he was placing them in the box, they slipped through his fingers and fell upon the floor; he stooped and recovered them in an instant, but as he reached forth his hand to take the cup, Harris, whose face had a fixed, determined look, and whose eyes had never for a moment been off of him, suddenly seized the fork, and with a movement quick as that of the deadly rattlesnake, stuck the sharp prongs through his wrist, literally pinning it to the table, at the same time he presented a cocked pistol full at his head. There was a yell from the wounded man, and a volley of imprecations burst from his associates; a dozen of weapons were pointed at the breast of Harris. He, however, was equal to the occasion. Not a muscle of his face moved and his voice was not raised the least when he spoke.

"One moment, gentlemen," said he.—"You yourselves have declared that, should one of your number be detected in foul play, the stakes should be forfeited."

"If the dice under the hand I now hold imprisoned be not false, then do with me as you will. If, however, I prove correct in my assertion, I demand the fulfilment of your threat."

By this time every male passenger had collected around the table, and the gamblers saw by their stern looks and drawn weapons that they were not to be trifled with. So they were forced reluctantly to admit the truth of what Harris had said.

The gambler was held secure in his chair; the fork was withdrawn, the dice examined, and found to be loaded—the true pair were concealed in his sleeve. His fate was sealed in spite of his desperate resistance. Strong arms stripped him of his weapons, forced him into a boat and rowed him to the nearest land, a low sand bank entirely surrounded by the river, and whose rapidly rising waters promised soon to submerge it. Upon this island, deaf to his piteous appeals, they forced him; and the steamer resumed her course down the rapid river.

But long after we had lost sight of him in the darkness, there came to us, out of the black night, wild cries, that sounded in our ears, high above the dash of our ponderous wheels and the rush of the mighty river. Screams for mercy, fearful imprecations, and chilling blasphemies such as might have been uttered by a lost soul when it hears the dread sentence:

"Depart from me ye accursed into outer darkness, where there shall be weeping and wailing and gnashing of teeth."

Harris hid his face in his hands and wept like a child. Strong men turned pale, and the very gamblers looked at each other with whitened cheeks and trembling lips.

Of his fate there could be no doubt.—The strongest swimmer could not for one moment stem the fearful torrent, and to remain upon the bank was but to choose a lingering and more fearful death.

There was no more playing on board that boat on that trip, and at the first landing most of the passengers left her, fleeing from it as from a place accursed.

Among those who left was Harris.

Years had passed when we met again, but he trembled when he spoke of that fearful night on the Ohio, and said he had not touched a card since then.

Miscellaneous.

The Chivalry and Shovelry.

A good anecdote is told of a New Englander who audaciously settled down in one of our southern cities, and, by force of tact, talent and energy acquired a high position at the bar. With the intrepidity of a man who believes in his mission, and who does not consider himself inferior to the arrogance around him, he was one day addressing a court of law, when he was indignantly assailed by one of the old practitioners, who wanted to know "whether the sons of chivalry and the descendants of the Hugenots were to be insulted by a Yankee interloper, who came here after having failed to earn a living in his own section?" "Your honor," said the young lawyer, "my ancient friend seems to have forgotten that the chivalry of the south are being rapidly superceded by the shovelry of the north, and that the Hugenots of this section are being steadily displaced by the pine knots of my own."

Stand Up.

Heaven help the man who imagines that he can dodge enemies by trying to please everybody! If such an individual ever succeeded, we should be glad of it—not that one should be going through the world trying to find beams to knock and thump against, disputing every man's opinion, fighting and elbowing, and crowding all who differ from him. That again, is another extreme. Other people have their opinions; so have you. Don't fall into the error of supposing they will respect you more for turning your coat every day so much the color of theirs. Wear your own clothes, in spite of wind and weather, storm and sunshine. It costs the irresolute and vacilating ten times the trouble to wind and shuffle and twist than honest, manly independence to stand its ground.

A BEAUTIFUL ANSWER.—"What is conscience?" said a Sunday School teacher one day to the little flock that gathered around to learn the word of life.

Several of the children answered—one saying one thing, another another—until a little timid child spoke out:

"It is Jesus whispering in our hearts."

THE sweetest word in our language is love. The greatest word is God. The word expressing the shortest time is now. Love God now.

Tattlers.

Every community is c