The Huntingdon Journal.

OL. 46. HUNTINGDON, PA., OCTOBER 4, 1871. NO. 39.

Huntingdon Journal.

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

n the Corner of Bath and Washington streets.

HUNTINGDON JOURNAL is published every day, by J. R. DURBORROW and J. A. NASH, he firm name of J. R. DURBORROW & Co., at er ANNUM, IN ADVANCE, or $2,50 if not paid ix months from date of subscription, and t paid within the year.

aper discontinued, unless at the option of dishers, until all arrearages are paid.

ERTISEMENTS will be inserted at TEN per line for each of the first four insertions, E CENTS per line for each subsequent inser- s than three months.

lar monthly and yearly advertisements will rted 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	1/8 col	9 00	18 00	$ 27	$ 36
4 00	8 00	10 00	12 00	1/4 "	24 00	36 00	50	65
6 00	10 00	14 00	18 00	1/2 "	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

ial notices will be inserted at TWELVE AND CENTS per line, and local and editorial no- FIFTEEN CENTS per line.

tesolutions of Associations, Communications ted or individual interest, and notices of Mar- and Deaths, exceeding five lines, will be d TEN CENTS per line.

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

ertising Agents must find their commission of these figures.

dvertising accounts are due and collectable e advertisement is once inserted.

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

Professional Cards.

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

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

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

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

R. D. P. MILLER, Office on Hill street, in the room formerly occupied by n McCulloch, Huntingdon, Pa., would res- fully offer his professional services to the citi- Huntingdon and vicinity. [jan.4,71.

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

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

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

GLAZIER, Notary Public, corner of Washington and Smith streets, Hun- on, 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 Apoth- ecary, opposite the Exchange Hotel, Hun- on, Pa. Prescriptions accurately compounded. Liquors for Medicinal purposes. [nov.23,'70.

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

R. DURBORROW, Attorney-at- Law, Huntingdon, Pa., will practice in the l Courts of Huntingdon county. Particular tion given to the settlement of estates of dece- ice in he JOURNAL Building. [feb.1,'71.

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

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

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

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

M. & M. S. LYTLE, Attorneys- at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa., will attend to inds of legal business entrusted to their care. fice 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.

S. T. BROWN. J. M. BAILEY
COTT, BROWN & BAILEY, Attorneys-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Pensions, all claims of soldiers and soldiers' heirs against Government will be promptly prosecuted. fice 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 n to collections, and all other legal business nded to with care and promptness. Office, No. Hill street. [ap19,'71.

Miscellaneous.

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

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

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

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

LEWISTOWN BOILER WORKS.
SNYDER, WEIDNER & CO., Manufac- ers of Locomotive and Stationary Boilers, Tanks, pes, Filling-Barrows for Furnaces, and Sheet n Work of every description. Works on Logan eet, Lewistown, Pa.
All orders promptly attended to. Repairing ne 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 1839, 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 do 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 10th district, at the school house adjoining the town of Warriorsmark.

4th district, composed of the township of Hopewell, at Rough and Ready Furnace.

7th 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. 2, 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 bounds, to wit: Beginning at the south-west corner of Tobias Cauffman'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 Richard Magirl, thence north 40 degrees west to 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.

8th district, composed of Juniata township, at the house of John Peightal, on the land of Henry Isenberg.

9th 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 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 Lytle'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.

10th district, composed of Walker township, at the house of Benjamin Magirl, in M'Connellstown.

11th district, composed of the township of Tod, at the Green school house, in said township.

12th district, composed of Lincoln township, at the house of William Long, Warm Springs.

13th district, composed of Cromwell township, at the house now occupied by David Etnire, in Orbisonia.

14th 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 Warriormark, 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 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.

26th 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 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.

29th 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 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 Lytle'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 construed as to prevent any militia or borough officer from serving as judge, or inspector or clerk of any general or special election in this Commonwealth."

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 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 punished by 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 persuade or advise any person or persons, deprived of citizenship or disqualified as aforesaid, to offer any ballot or ballots to the officers of any election hereafter to be held in this Commonwealth, or shall persuade, or advise, any such officer to receive any ballot, or ballots, from any person deprived of citizenship, and disqualified as aforesaid, such person so offending shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof in any court of quarter sessions of this Commonwealth, shall be punished in like manner 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 power 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 or omission 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 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 enroll 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.

"If We Would."

If we would but check the speaker,
When he spoils a neighbor's fame;
If we would but help the erring,
Ere we utter words of blame;
If we would, how many might we
Turn from paths of sin and shame?

Ah, the wrongs that might be righted,
If we would but see the way;
Ah, the pains that might be brightened,
Every hour and every day,
If we would not hear the pleadings
Of the hearts that go astray.

Let us step outside the stronghold
Of our selfishness and pride;
Let us lift our fainting brothers,
Let us strengthen ere we chide;
Let us ere we blame the fallen,
Hold a light to cheer and guide.

Ah! how blessed—ah! how blessed
Earth would be if we but try
Thus to aid and right the weaker,
Thus to check each brother's sigh;
Thus to walk in duty's pathway
To our better life on high.

In each life however lowly,
There are seeds of mighty good;
Still we shrink from souls appealing
With a timid "if we can,"
But God, who judgeth all things,
Knows the truth is, "If we would."

The Story-Teller.

How the Deacon was Sold.

"He never shall have you, Letty—leastwise, if I can prevent it. A city dandy like him, indeed! I'd just as lief you'd marry Dan Blecker, the idiot, as to become the wife of that popinjay."

And Deacon Merriam deliberately tipped back his chair against the side of the house, or rather against the door of the sink-room—a habit that was a favorite one with him—and seemed to regard the case as settled.

Letty began to cry a little, then thought better of it, and, drying her eyes grew rapidly indignant.

"He isn't a popinjay!" she said. "He's as good as anybody, and a deal sight better than Peter Bridge, if you did but know it."

Peter Bridge was her father's favorite, a steady well-to-do young farmer though people did say he was a trifle parsimonious.

"Well, I don't know it, and nobody else don't either!" he cried angrily. "Peter Bridge is a king to him, and has got four times the money, to say nothing of the old Bridge farm, that is worth five thousand, if it is worth a dollar. I'll tell ye Letty, a gal could do much worse than to marry Peter Bridge."

"And much better, I hope," said Letty. "At any rate I shall try, for I wouldn't wipe my slippers on Peter Bridge."

"Well, as I said before, you never shall marry Ross Harding," snapped Deacon Marriam grimly; "so that's the end on't. And if you won't have Peter, why you can be an old maid, I suppose."

"I shall not do either. I have promised already to be Ross Harding's wife, and have no intention of breaking my word—so there!" And then astonished at her own temerity, burst into tears.

The deacon sat silent a moment. In all his life he never encountered a spirit quite so rebellious as this.

"I never!" he cried, and in his dismay endeavored to regain the perpendicular. But his chair was tilted back so far that it required some exertion to do this; and giving a spring the door against which he was leaning flew open, and over he went amongst the pots and kettles, and down came a pail of dirty water upon his devoted head.

We are afraid the deacon made use of expressions that would be wicked for even a sinner to utter. He rattled around some time before he succeeded in getting upon his feet, and when that difficult operation was accomplished, his features resembled those of an Indian chief with the war-paint on. The wife and daughter fairly screamed with laughter.

"Hush up!" he exclaimed. "It's a pretty time, if I'm to be made a laughing stock of in my own house. I won't endure it."

"Just look in the glass," said Letty.

The deacon sniffled, but he looked as suggested, and the sight did not improve his temper a particle.

"So you will marry Ross Harding?" he asked.

"Yes, father."

"You won't Miss Disobedience. I'll put a lock on the door of your room, and keep you on bread and water. I'll put iron bars before the windows, and not let you write a word to communicate with him."

"But I am eighteen," cried Letty, turning as red as a peony.

"I don't care if you are eighty-one! No daughter of mine shall marry a fool! And he's a fool, if there ever was one."

The deacon was as good as his word regarding the lock. He had one put on the door of her room, and Letty became a prisoner. Then he told Ross Harding that he never should have Letty.

"Why not?" asked Ross quite coolly.

"She never shall marry an idiot!"

Ross smiled.

"Look here, old gentleman, if you weren't to be my father-in-law, I'd make you ask my pardon for that little speech. As it is, I suppose I'll have to consider upon it instead."

"And if I wasn't a deacon I'd teach you better things, you puppy."

And with that the deacon hurried off to the blacksmith's shop for the iron bars to be placed over Letty's windows.

"A fool, am I?" Ross Harding muttered, after he was gone "We'll see old gentleman; the case is by no means decided. Perhaps there are bigger fools in this world than I, and one of them may be a deacon. I like Letty and she likes me, and I'm not going to give her up without a struggle of some kind."

So he sat down and wrote this quixotic letter:

DEAR TOM:—You once said that you would oblige me by giving me half of your fortune, if I would accept it. I told you I would accept the will for the deed (for I knew it was nothing but foolish enthusiasm in you to offer to pay me for doing my duty by dragging you out of the river), but now if you simply transfer the whole of your bank stock to my credit for a few days, it would be a great accommodation. I pledge you my word that I will return every cent of it within a month."

And then he signed and sealed it, and sent it away to the post office.

Three days later he walked into the office of Squire Merriam, the deacon's brother, told him that he wished to obtain his advice.

"In what respect?" demanded the squire.

"The investment of money. My property is mostly in bank stock, and I wish to invest a portion of it in something else. What would you advise?"

"I would prefer to see your certificates of stock as a preliminary," dryly observed the squire.

Out came pocket books and memorandums, and sufficient stock was accounted for to amount to thirty thousand dollars. The deacon's brother began to rub his eyes.

"By Jove!" he said to himself—*he* wasn't a deacon, you know—"if he has got that much money old Reuben is making a fool of himself. I'll put a flea in his ear forthwith."

Then turning to Ross, he added aloud:

"I'd put it in real estate, young man—I'd put it in real estate."

Ross handed him ten dollars and left the office. And before night deacon Merriam was posted.

Off came the lock and key, and the iron bars, having never been put on, were stowed away, with other old rubbish, in a hurry.

The next day Ross ventured to call, and the warm reception he met was a great surprise to Letty, who never had known her father to relent before. She held her peace, however, and did not allude to it after he was gone.

Her father did.

"I've changed my mind, Letty," he said. "I've heard something about Ross Harding that has convinced me he is not so bad as I thought him. Young people will be young people, and if you wish to marry him, forget what I said."

But he did not tell her what he had heard.

Of course the deacon's objection removed, it was all smooth water, and Ross drove his wooing so furiously, that in three weeks they were married.

Then her husband explained his artifice to her, fearing that she had been deceived, but her father had never told her what had changed his sentiments. And instead of blaming him, she kissed him and called him a dear, nice fellow.

In a week the deacon began to talk bank-stock.

"It don't trouble me," said Ross, with a laugh.

"Don't trouble you! Haven't you thirty thousand dollars invested in bank stock?" thundered his father in-law.

"No sir—nor thirty cents."

The deacon said something that deacons are not supposed to utter.

"What has become of the wealth you showed my brother?" he asked.

"Oh, that was borrowed for the occasion," said Ross quietly. "I returned it as soon as I had accomplished my purpose. You called me a fool once, and I vowed to be even with you, as I rather think I am."

If the deacon prayed that night more fervently than usual, it was because he had a terrible struggle with Old Adam within him.

After all Ross Harding did not make a bad son-in-law. And when he got to own one half Cedarvale, the deacon forgave him entirely.

Miscellaneous.

Swear Not at All.

"Well, do you think Sunday-school teachers swear?"

"No, my friend, but many of their scholars do; and a large number of these scholars who are now pure mouthed, will learn the vile habit, unless they are early principled against it."

It is now as it was in Jeremiah's time, "because of swearing the land mourneth."

The ear is shocked at every turn with the profanity which fills the air.

Even little children utter the most horrid oaths; and probably nine out of ten of the adults who take God's name in vain, learned to do it when they were young.

A young man who lives to be twenty-one without uttering a profane word is not likely to acquire the low and wicked habit afterwards.

A somewhat eccentric old lady walking the streets of New York, once overheard two boys swearing. She approached them and said:

"Boys, my sight is poor. Lead me across the street, and here are a few pennies for you."

The boys were willing, and carefully conducted the old lady over and received their pay. Then followed a short lecture which probably was never forgotten by those who heard it.

"Boys, my name is Cooke; when you feel like swearing say *Cooke*. That won't hurt me or you. Say *Cooke* just as often as you please. But, boys, never take the holy name of God in vain, for it is a very useless and wicked habit, and will be severely punished."

Sabbath-school teachers, and especially you who teach boys, you should not wait until you hear the oath. Explain fully to your class the folly and sinfulness of this crime. Show them from the Bible how positively and frequently it is forbidden, and why.

It would be well once a year to present this subject fully to the minds of the boys, and illustrate and enforce its importance; and frequently, as the opportunity is afforded, it should be adverted to.

Would it not be a good thing to pledge the lads in their tender years never to swear?

It would be much easier to do this than to cure them of the habit in manhood, when it is formed.

This is one of Satan's favorite devices. By profanity he has dragged many a precious soul into his snare.

Oh, teachers, those beautiful boys are in danger. Warn them.

You look at them, and they seem so innocent and pure you can hardly imagine they will change. Yet those young hearts in the future may be filled with wickedness, and those mouths utter blasphemy. Now is your time to sow the good seed before Satan has his crop growing, and ready to gather in.

If you get ahead of this enemy you must be active, earnest and prompt.—*Sunday-School Times.*

I ACCEPT the Bible, not for what it claims to be, but for what I find it to be—"a lamp to my feet and a light to my pathway." If one should accept it on its own claims, or because it has been wonderfully preserved, might he not with almost equal propriety receive the Koran, or even the book Mormon on the same grounds? For they both set up wonderful claims of infallibility and of inspiration, and I am sure that I say it out of no more prejudice of education, they are worse than trash—the very essence of fraud and folly. On the contrary, I find the Bible, not an "infallible book," but a revelation of a living Christ, who is the light of the world and the Savior of sinners.—*Asa W. Coan.*

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