The Huntingdon Journal.

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

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

Wednesday Morning, Oct. 25, 1871.

AN EARNEST WORD TO THOSE OF OUR SUBSCRIBERS WHO HAVE FAILED TO PAY UP.

Those Who Owe us Nothing Need not Read This---It is not Intended for Them.

We hope, however, that every subscriber, who has not settled with us, will read what follows and take advantage of the suggestions: We do not desire to dun you, and yet, for the life of us, we do not see how we can avoid it. You fail to pay and we need our money badly. If there were only one, or two, or a dozen, or even a hundred of you, we might very readily stand it, but when you are told that out of the 1600 *bona fide* subscribers on our list, not one-half of the number have paid up for the year 1871, you begin to see that it figures up an aggregate that will run our establishment four or five months. But independent of the inconvenience we sustain, in not having our money and in being obliged to make our creditors wait, it is only adding additional expense upon you. And here we desire to say that there is no man in Huntingdon county so poor that he cannot take and pay two dollars a year for his county paper. Where is the man, we ask, who cannot save one dollar, in six months, for a newspaper? And as to the relative influence of the newspaper, it is next to the Bible; the latter teaches the way to Heaven, while the former teaches the way of the World, and no one can expect to make much headway, either here or hereafter, without a pretty accurate knowledge of both. But this is a digression. The rich man just as frequently fails to pay as the poor man. Why? Because he considers two dollars a mere trifle, and, we suppose, thinks we regard it in the same light. We might were it not for the frequent duns that are thrust at us.—But remember the ocean is made up of drops of water and the desert of mere tiny grains of sand. But outside of our needy circumstances we would like to get our subscription business to as near a cash basis as possible. We can't have a very good opinion of the subscriber who allows his subscription to run for years without making an effort to pay up, and before any of our subscribers have time to run up bills we want them to pay and keep paid up.

Now, then, if any of our subscribers, who are in arrears for 1871, will come forward and pay us FOUR dollars, at any time up to November Court, we will give them a receipt for this and the next year, or, in other words, we will receive payment at the rate of two dollars per year. Don't fail to avail yourselves of this proposition.

THOROUGH ORGANIZATION.

The smoke of battle has cleared away and the Republican party is triumphant. It is true that here and there a gallant division has been shattered and driven before the fearful onset of our antagonists, and that trifling local defeats have been sustained, but in the main our forces have carried down their adversaries in overwhelming defeat and we occupy the field, but our antagonists, though defeated and demoralized, are not annihilated, and we would be sorry if they were. In a few short months they will be scheming and plotting the election of the next President with as much assurance as if they had been victorious from Maine to California. Then it behooves us, since the smoke of battle has cleared away, to reorganize our forces and to make diligent investigation for the weak points in our organization.—What we desire to say here has been suggested by that which we have seen and experienced during the late campaign, and we now direct attention to these matters because we believe that the best interests of the Republican masses, for whom alone we speak, depend upon their adoption.—We, however, simply throw out these suggestions, and if they are not considered practical, and should not be adopted, we will not feel hurt in the least. We want to do the best for the Republican party—"this and nothing more."

In the first place, we regard the County Committee as entirely too unwieldy—too large. What in the wide world can be the necessity for two members of the County Committee for each election district?—The duty of a member is simply supervisory, and when you come to divide duty of this kind, between two or more, our experience is that it is never done at all. "What is everybodys' business is nobody's business." And just as likely what one would consider an effective campaign the other would ignore. We would cut it down just one-half, and make each member responsible for the success of the ticket in his election precinct. This would leave thirty-six persons to get together instead of seventy-two. Can it be possible that a Committee of this number could not be gotten together more readily than heretofore?—We think no one will question this. But some one may urge that it is the duty of the County Committee to appoint delegates to the State Convention. We think not. But if it is necessary to have two persons from each district, for this purpose, it will be just as convenient to call the County Convention together, and it will have the merit of having been elected directly by the people, while the Committeemen are the mere appointees of the delegates. We believe, firmly, that the County Convention alone should appoint Delegates and Conferees, and not those who have been brought into being to fill a mere supervisory office. In addition to each member of the County Committee, in each election precinct, we would have the Chairman of the County Committee to appoint a Vigilance Committee of two or four active persons, of which Committee the member of the County Committee should be chairman, and whose duty it should be to exercise a general supervision over the precinct, and to appoint sub-Committees for each school district, and to hold the Primary Elections. In this way every Republican could be approached and brought out to the election. In this feature lies the great secret of success.—Here is where the work must be done. Will our Republican friends adopt our suggestion?

The next feature we would have improved is representation in the County Convention. In this age, when all eyes are turned toward minority representation, we do not want the Republican party to be behind. We desire every man to be represented as nearly as possible. Herein lies, we think, the great secret of Republican success. We therefore think that the Convention should be made up of delegates representing, as nearly as possible, an equal number of voters. In illustration of our plan, let each precinct, or township, ward or borough, elect one delegate for each fifty votes or fractional part of fifty, exceeding twenty-five, as shown by the vote for the principal State or district office of the general election of the year immediately previous. The following table will exhibit our view of the matter, based upon the vote for Auditor General, at the late election, viz:

	VOTES.	DELEGATES.
Barree township	96	2
Brady township	73	1
Birmingham district	31	1
Broad Top City borough	36	1
Carbon township	61	1
Cass township and bor	111	2
Clay township	86	2
Cromwell twp	145	3
Coalmont borough	19	1
Dublin township	75	1
Franklin township	129	3
Henderson township	49	1
Huntingdon, East Ward	182	4
Huntingdon, West Ward	199	4
Hopewell township	26	1
Jackson township	149	3
Juniata township	65	1
Lincoln township	83	2
Mapleton borough	48	1
Morris township	82	2
Mt. Union borough	57	1
Mt. Union district	51	1
Oneida township	60	1
Petersburg district	82	2
Penn township	115	2
Porter township	243	5
Shade Gap borough	10	1
Shirley township	130	3
Springfield township	95	2
Tod township	95	2
Three Springs borough	25	1
Union township	116	2
Walker township	60	1
Warriorsmark twp	111	2
West township	86	2
Tell township	47	1
Whole number of Delegates		66

The Convention would consist of 66 delegates instead of 75 or 80 as now, and districts would be represented according to their vote, and not as at present, when the little borough of Shade Gap, with her 10 votes, has an equal say with Porter, with her 243. We have no desire to disparage our friends in Shade Gap, far from it, but is it fair that ten voters should have the same weight in a representative body that two hundred and forty-three have? Of course, if the object were to create a body for a check upon a representative body, as the Senate of the United States, it would be altogether a different matter, but a Republican Convention ought to represent its constituents according to their numbers.—If any one will reflect, for a moment, he cannot help but concede that such inequality, as above stated, is very unfair.—We prefer a delegate for each vote as being more in accordance with the received notions of representation.

We have thrown out these reflections without consulting with any one, and we hope to hear a general expression of opinion upon them.

SHALL AMERICAN OR ENGLISH FURNACES SUPPLY OUR MARKETS WITH PIG IRON?

In previous articles we have shown, from official authorities, 1st. That the duty on pig iron is lower now than for half a century past, with perhaps an exception of four years; 2d. That England is rapidly increasing her export of pig iron to the United States, viz: imports of fiscal year ending June 30, 1870, value $2,509,280; imports of 1871, value $3,106,490. 3d, That England is sending to the United States more pig iron and rails than to all the world besides.

In the face of these startling facts the "Revenue Reformers," so called, and Free Traders, demand that the present duty on pig iron, of $7 per ton, shall be reduced or removed altogether. Ex-Commissioner of Revenue D. A. Wells, asks that it be reduced to $3 per ton; but Edward Atkinson, of Boston, in a lengthy article in the *Atlantic Monthly*, for October, 1871, demands, in behalf of the "Revenue Reformers," that "pig iron and raw steel, shall be added to the free list," with other articles named; and adds: "It is now evident that the Tariff question must be settled upon principles of justice, and not upon the protective theory." Mr. Atkinson is a leader in the Revenue Reformers' movement, and his "principles of justice" are to transfer our iron industries to England, and reduce our own workmen to absolute pauperism. England is now producing a very large portion of our rails and pig iron. Reduce the duty to one-half the present rates, and our iron industries will become paralyzed. Remove the duty on pig iron altogether, as the Revenue Reformers demand, and every furnace in the country will be closed,—absolutely closed! There is but one alternative, and that is, to reduce wages of workmen to a level with those of England. Here are the comparative prices now paid in each country:

		English.	American.
Pudlers	per ton	$2.05	$4.00
Pudlers helpers	"	78	2.00
Heaters	per day	1.90	4.37
Heaters helpers	"	97	2.07
Rollers	"	3.00	5.10
Day laborers	"	78	1.75
Carpenters	"	1.40	3.00
Masons	"	2.00	3.25

The difference in the price of pig iron in England and in the United States is caused almost exclusively by the difference in the wages paid for labor. And what is the result? In France, Belgium and England men, women and children work in the mines and mills, half fed and worse clothed; without education, culture, domestic happiness, or social enjoyment, and despending and hopeless; with no chance in the race of life, or hope of advancement. In America the wages paid enables the workman to live in a comfortable cottage, generally his own, feed his family generously, and clothe them respectably. His children are educated and fitted for positions of honor and trust; and he, by steady habits, industry and economy, often advances from the position of workman to that of owner and capitalist.

Comply with the demands of the "Revenue Reformers," and American workmen will fall to the level, or within a shade of it, of those of England.

Governor Seymour has nothing to say to the Democracy. Their candidate he cannot be.

Complete List of Members Elected to the Legislature.

Below we present a complete list of the members elected to the next Legislature. The newly elected Senators are marked with a star (*). Frank D. Collins, D., has received the certificate of election by the grossest frauds, and we presume his seat will be contested.

SENATE.

Philadelphia—First District, Robert P. Dechert, D.; Second district, E. W Davis, R.*; Third district, David A. Nagle, D.; Fourth district, Geo. Connel, R.*

Chester, Delaware and Montgomery—Henry S. Evans, R.; H. Jones Brooke, R.

Bucks—Jesse W. Knight, D.

Lehigh and Northampton—Edwin Albright, D.

Berks—J. Depuy Davis, D.

Schuylkill—Wm. M. Randall, D.

Carbon, Monroe, Pike and Wayne—Albert G. Brodhead, D.

Luzerne, Monroe and Pike—F. D. Collins, D.*

Bradford, Susquehanna, Wayne and Wyoming—L. F. Fitch, R.*

Cameron, M'Kean, Potter and Tioga—B. B. Strang, R.*

Lycoming, Union and Snyder—Andrew H. Dill, D.

Northumberland, Montour, Columbia and Sullivan—Charles R. Buckalew, D.

Dauphin and Lebanon—David Mumma, R.

Lancaster—Esaias Billingfelt, R., John B. Warfel, R.

Cumberland and Franklin—J. M. Weakley, R.*

York and Adams—Wm. M'Sherry, D.*

Somerset, Bedford and Fulton—Hiram Findley, D.

Blair, Huntingdon, Centre, Mifflin and Perry—R. Bruce Petrikin, D.; David M. Crawford, D.

Indiana and Westmoreland—Harry White, R.*

Clinton, Cambria, Clearfield and Elk—W. A. Wallace, D.*

Westmoreland, Fayette and Greene—A. A. Purman, D.

Allegheny—Jas L. Graham, R.*; Miles S. Humphreys, R.*

Washington and Beaver—James S. Rutan, R.

Mercer, Venango and Warren—Harrison Allen, R.

Crawford and Erie—Geo. B. Delamater, R.

RECAPITULATION.

Republicans....17
Democrats....16

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Philadelphia—First district, G. H. Smith, R.; Second, George M'Gowan, D.; Third, Samuel Josephs, D.; Fourth, Wm. Elliott, R.; Fifth, C. H. Dougherty, D.; Sixth, Charles A. Porter, R.; Seventh, Howard J. Potts, R.; Eighth, Samuel Daniels, R.; Ninth, Wm. H. Vodges, R.; Tenth, Samuel D. Dailey, D.; Eleventh, J. B. Hancock, R.; Twelfth, George W. Fox, R.; Thirteenth, S. D. Strock, R.; Fourteenth, John Lamon, R.; Fifteenth, Adam Albright, R.; Sixteenth, A. D. Levering, R.; Seventeenth, G. H. Griffith, R.; Eighteenth, James N. Marks, R.

Adams—Isaac Hereter, D.

Franklin—Thaddeus M. Mahon, R.

Armstrong—P. K. Bowman, R.

Beaver, Butler and Washington—D. M. Leatherman, G. W. Fleeger, and W. H. Mickey, R.; Dr. Joseph Lusk, D.

Bedford and Fulton—J. W. Dickerson, D.

Berks—John A. Conrad, A. T. C. Keffer and H. H. Schwartz, D.

Blair—B. L. Hewitt, R.

Bradford—B. S. Dartt and P. H. Buck, R.

Bucks—Samuel Darrah, D., and S. C. Pursell, R.

Cambria—Samuel Henry, R.

Potter and M'Kean—Lucius Rogers, R.

Carbon and Monroe—Lichard S. Staples, D.

Allegheny—James Taylor, M. Edwards, John Gilfillan, D. N. White, H. K. Sample, J. W. Ballantine and Alexander Miller, R.

Chester—Joseph C. Keech and Levi Prizer, R.

Centre—P. Gray Meek, D.

Clearfield—John Lawshe, D.

Clarion and Forest—J. B. Lawson, D.

Clinton, Lycoming and Sullivan—A. C. Noyes and Samuel Wilson, D.

Columbia—Charles B. Rockway, D.

Crawford—J. H. Gray and Wm. B Gleason, R.

Cumberland—J. Bomberger, R.

Dauphin and Perry—Andrew K. Black, I. S. Schminkey and Joseph Shuler, R.

Delaware—Thos. V. Cooper, R.

Erie—George W. Starr and C. P. Rogers, R.

Elk, Cameron and Jefferson—A. I. Wilson, R.

Fayette—Samuel H. Smith, D.

Huntingdon—F. H. Lane, R.

Indiana—T. M'Mullin, R.

Juniata and Mifflin—Geo. V. Mitchell, D.

Lancaster—D. K. Burkholder. J. C. Gatchell and C. L. Hunsicker, R.

Lawrence—A. P. Moore, R.

Lebanon—Anthony S. Ely, R.

Lehigh—Adam Woolever and Herman M. Fetter, D.

Luzerne—Richard Williams, R., P. Quigley, P. DeLang and D. B. Koons, D.

Montgomery—John J. Harvey and Oliver G. Morris, D.

Mercer—Nathan Morford, R.

Northampton—Samuel G. Labar and C. E. Peisert, D.

Northumberland and Montour—Dennis M. Bright, R., I. B. Newbaker, Ind.

Pike and Wayne—J. Howard Beach, D.

Schuylkill—Wallace Guss, R.; Chas. F. King and W. C. Uhler, D:

Snyder and Union—William G. Herrold, R.

Susquehanna and Wyoming—Martin Bringes and E. W. Beardslee, R.

Tioga—J. G. Mitchell, R.

Venango—J. D. M'Junkin, R.

Warren—W. H. Short, R.

Westmoreland—John Latta and A. Greenawalt, D.

York—Lemuel Ross and Frank J. Magee, D.

Greene—R. A. M'Connell, D.

Somerset—W. H. Sanner, R.

RECAPITULATION.

Republicans....63
Democrats....37

Republican majority....26

Last year the Republicans had six majority in the House and only five majority on joint ballot. This is a wonderful change, when we remember that the Democrats gerrymandered the State to suit themselves.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

☞ The Republicans of Bedford county did nobly at the late election. They elected their candidate for Associate Judge, Poor Director, Auditor and County Surveyor, besides giving a majority for Beath of 4, and a majority of 151 for Hon. Wm. M. Hall for President Judge. Well done "old mother Bedford."

☞ Hon. Edward Young, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, Washington, D. C., will accept our thanks for a copy of the Report of the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics on Customs and Tariff Legislation.

THE TARIFF ON PIG IRON.

We reprint the following article to correct an important error which escaped our attention:

Now that the "Bureau of Statistics," at Washington, has compiled and published a book containing the rates of duties under the several Tariffs from 1798 to 1870, the opponents of a protective tariff can no longer say, with safety from exposure, as they have hitherto been doing, that the tariff on pig iron is higher than it ever was previous to 1861. *The tariff is lower on pig iron to-day, than at any time previous, within fifty years*, with perhaps an exception of three years. Here are the different tariffs, as given on the official authority of the Statistical Bureau:

Tariff of 1816,	duty	$10.00	per ton.
" " 1824,	"	23.50	"
" " 1828,	"	10.00	"
" " 1833,	"	10.00	"
" " 1842,	"	9.00	"
" " 1846,	"	30	per ct. adv.
" " 1857,	"	24	"
" " 1861,	"	9.00	per ton.
" " 1870,	"	7.00	"

Under the present tariff of $7 per ton, England is rapidly increasing her export of pig iron to the United States.

☞ The Pittsburg *Post* contains two and a quarter columns, of double-leaded editorial, in favor of Hon. Thomas A. Scott for President. Coming, as it does, from Pittsburgh, it might be regarded as very heavy *irony*.

Constitutional Reform.

The people of Pennsylvania, by an overwhelming vote, which seems to have been irrespective of party, have just decided that their Constitution needs revision. It was high time. We are impelled to proffer a few suggestions, which we trust they will dispassionately consider:

I. The Legislature just chosen should, when first assembled, proceed at once to pass an act giving effect to the popular will. And, in order to keep the Convention, so far as possible, out of the whirlpool of a Presidential Election, that act should provide for an election of delegates not later than the 1st of May next.

II. The delgates thus chosen should meet early in June, and spend a month in laying out and distributing their work among the appropriate Committees.—Should party spirit threaten to run high, it may be wise then to adjourn over to the second Thursday in November, when the Presidential struggle will have been concluded and the waves of party spirit will have begun to subside.

III. We judge that it will be found advisable to increase the number of representatives in either branch of the Legislature. Instead of 33 in the Senate and 100 in the House, there should not be fewer than 51 and 151 respectively; and we should prefer 75 and 201. A numerous body is far less readily corrupted than one composed of few persons. Population has largely increased since the present numbers were fixed, and a Senate of 75 and a House of 201 members would give a larger constituency to each member that was first fixed at 33, the House at 100. At all events, have each House consist of an odd number, so as to preclude a tie between the two parties and a consequent inability to organise.

IV. Do not fail to give what is improperly termed Minority (but which really is Complete) Representation a fair trial. To this end, would the State fairly into 25 Senate and 67 Assembly districts, each entitled to chose three members. Authorize each legal voter to cumulate his vote if and as he thinks proper. For instance: he may vote

thus	*or*	*or*
John Williams,	John Williams,	John Williams,
John Williams,	John Williams,	James Parker,
John Williams,	James Parker,	Charles Wallace.

In the first case, his vote counts *three* for John Williams; in the second, *two* for John Williams, *one* for James Parker; in the third, *one* each for Williams, Parker, and Wallace.

Under this system, a majority of the voters could always elect a majority of the representatives, but a minority could make sure of a minority of the representatives, unless it were less than one-fourth of the entire electorial body, which it rarely is. Every voter would thus go to the polls with a reasonable assurance that his vote would tell in the election—that it would not prove a mere ineffectual protest—that it would help elect at least one Senator and one Assemblyman. There may be admirable talent for legislation among the Eight Thousand Republicans of Berks County or the Ten Thousand of the Northampton Congress District, but it lies smothered under a relentless Democratic majority, and can never make itself manifest. Just so with the Fifteen Thousand Democrats of Allegheny and the Nine Thousand of Lancaster. Why should not these have a voice in legislation as well as though they lived in other counties? They are citizens; they pay taxes, and are drafted in case of need. Why gag and fetter them? We predict that the local minorities, if allowed a representation proportioned to their numbers, will elect abler and better men in the average, than the majorities do. We entreat Pennsylvania to accord to *all* her people, and not local majorities merely, a voice in framing the laws under which they live.

V. As venality or corruption in office, more especially in legislation, is the giant evil of our day, the Convention will of course deal with it sternly and thoughtfully. We submit for the consideration of its members the Article on this subject matured by our State's Convention of 1867—as follows:

ART. XIII, SECTION 1. Any person holding office under the laws of this State, who except in payment of his legal salary, fees or perquisites received or consents to recieve, directly or indirectly, anything of value or of personal advantage, or the promise thereof, for performing or omitting to perform any official act, or with the express or implied understanding that his official action or omission to act is to be in any degree influenced thereby, shall be deemed guilty of felony, and on conviction shall be punished by imprisonment in a State prison, for a term not exceeding five years, or by a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars, or both, in the discretion of the court. This section shall not effect validity of any existing statutes in relation to the offence of bribery.

SEC. 2. Any person offering a bribe, if it shall be accepted, shall not be liable to civil or criminal prosecution therefor. But any person who offers or promises a bribe, if it shall be rejected by the officer to whom it is tendered, shall be deemed guilty of an attempt to bribe, which is hereby declared to be a felony, and on conviction shall be punished as provided in the first section of this article.

SEC. 3. Any person charged with receiving a bribe, or with receiving a bribe or with offering or promising a bribe that is rejected, shall be permitted to testify in his own behalf in any civil or criminal prosecution therefor.

SEC. 4. Any District Attorney, who shall fail faithfully to prosecute the violation in his county of any provision of this Article which may come to his knowledge, shall be removed from office by the Governor, after due notice and an opportunity of being heard in his defence. The expense which shall be incurred by any county, in investigating and prosecuting any charge of bribery or attempting to bribe any State officer or member of the legislature within such county, and of receiving bribes by any State officer or member of the Legislature in said county shall be a charge against the State, and their payment by the State shall be provided by law.

—The Constitution which embodied this Article was voted down by Tweed and his confederates—defeated by the votes of men who qualified themselves for the task by taking care never to read the document they condemed. Had that Constitution been adopted, our City would have owed Twenty Millions less than she now does, while Tweed's fortune would have been Millions less than it is. If a vote could be taken *this* Fall, the Amended Constitution would be overwhelmingly ratified.

VI. Finally, elect your ablest, wisest, ripest, purest men to the Constitutional Convention, regardless of politics. *Our* Constitution was voted down because Republicans made it. We trust that reason may not prove conclusive in Pennsylvania.

We infer from partial returns that Ohio has also decided to have a Convention.—*New York Tribune.*

The State.

We give below the majorities, most of them official, in the various counties, as ascertained, for Auditor General, as compared with the majorities of Geary and Packer in 1869. Those marked with an asterisk (*) are official:

COUNTIES.	Stanton, R.	McCandless, D.	Geary, R.	Packer, D.
Adams		500		387
Allegheny	*3759		4557	
Armstrong	*571		360	
Beaver	450		694	
Bedford		*13		347
Berks		*5867		6569
Blair	*449		711	
Bradford	3000		2967	
Bucks		*41		556
Butler	*204		256	
Cambria		*735		648
Cameron	73		51	
Carbon		*231		655
Centre		300		362
Chester	*5327		2084	
Clarion		*1168		1046
Clearfield		1200		1216
Clinton		550		677
Columbia		1900		1869
Crawford	1000		1242	
Cumberland		300		894
Dauphin	*1249		1332	
Delaware	*1607		1237	
Elk		100		493
Erie	*1324		2160	
Fayette		*943		889
Franklin	*395			338
Forest	75		72	
Fulton		300		308
Greene		*1468		1450
Huntingdon	*751		457	
Indiana	*2182		1933	
Jefferson	*81			72
Juniata		300		388
Lancaster	*4095		5488	
Lawrence	1200		1725	
Lebanon	1300		1331	
Lehigh		1200		1578
Luzerne		700		1006
Lycoming		300		534
McKean			184	
Mercer	*816		744	
Mifflin		50		62
Monroe				2063
Montgomery		500		1094
Montour		*340		489
Northampton		2700		3426
Northumberland	*294			503
Perry	100		15	
Philadelphia	11494		4400	
Pike		700		739
Potter	600		626	
Schuylkill		700		999
Snyder	400		404	
Somerset	1225		1240	
Sullivan		300		353
Susquehanna	900		1082	
Tioga	2200		2710	
Union	600		581	
Venango	500		266	
Warren	*501		751	
Washington		*35		156
Wayne		400		444
Westmoreland		1400		1342
Wyoming		*164		320
York		1400		2781
	45681	26405		
	26405			
Stanton's majority	19276			
Geary's majority in 1869	4596			

Pittsburgh Correspondence.

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 23, 1871.

DEAR JOURNAL:—It having been some time since I wrote you, and thinking a line might not come amiss to aid it filling up a column when the editor may not be in the humor for writing, I seat myself (as letter writers say) for the pleasant task. But what shall I write about? Certainly not about the late election—for I feel a little demoralized on that score, being a Democrat; only a *little*, however, as two of my votes were not lost, having in one instance made a "departure" from my usual custom and voted for a Republican, my clever friend and skillful physician, Dr. Stanton; in the other case a Democratic commissioner was elected, the whole force of the whiskey interest (a very unusual occurence) being in favor of our candidate because of their opposition to the man who lodged two of the old commissioners within iron bars in a certain building in Allegheny city. Still, I confess, I felt a little demoralized as I did not expect our state ticket to be so badly beaten and in order to recover I set out early on Wednesday morning for Crawford and Erie counties, stopping on my way at New Brighton, the home of the Auditor General elect, and also at New Castle, the county seat of Lawrence county, the home of the Surveyor General non-elect. Here I learned of the death of a gentleman who would have been one of our policy-holders had he lifted his policy, but, instead, his wife is a widow and his children penniless. It always happens that men who are not insured, or who throw up their policies after having paid for several years, die before their time, or rather at the wrong time for their families. But I was saying something about New Castle when the memory of this unfortunate man came upon me and I had to refer to him as a warning to others.

New Castle has the appearance of having once been a flourishing town. Some little manufacturing is still done there but not as much as there should be. It might be called a wealthy town but her wealth is hoarded and is not used to build up and develop the country.

A little farther up the E. & P. R. R. we find Sharon, a truly busy place. In the last sentence I say *we*, for I was joined by a traveling companion, (a gentleman of course), and then it sounds—well "you know how it is yourself." We were on our way to Meadville and soon we were transferred to the Atlantic and Great Western R. R.—what a transfer! from an express train to a slow freight. We tried to sleep but would rouse up after a sudden jerk and go in search of our beaver which had been jerked out of its place and was rolling around promiscuously through the car. By and by we got into a tolerably sound sleep when the conductor shouted out "Meadville," and looking at our watch we were *forty* minutes ahead of time owing to the fact that we had no freight cars on for the last-named place else we would have been detained the other forty minutes in the yard, one-quarter of a mile from the city, until the freight was disposed of. When you, Mr. Editor, come this way beware of Local freights.

The McHenry House ought to be the best hotel here but it has somewhat degenerated from what it was one year ago. It now bears a rather dilapidated appearance—needing only repairing and a new landlord or something of that kind, one hardly knows what—in order to make it a first-class house. One thing the traveler likes about it, you are placed on the first story in large airy rooms, at one time well furnished, and you feel a degree of safety from fires, for no one can help dreaming of the fate of the Garden City, as in the event of such a calamity you need only raise the window and step out on the ground floor. Meadville, the county seat of Crawford county, is a rather pretty town with a population of about 7,500 and seems to have been built on great expectations. Allegheny College, controlled by the Methodist Church, is located here and is enjoying the patronage it so well deserves. There is some manufacturing done here to which we would like to refer had we more space. The largest establishment, we believe, is the Meadville Woolen Mills. The production is about 5,000 yards of ¾ goods per week; the yearly production reaching about $250,000. In addition there are several Agricultural implement works, foundries, machine shops, carriage factories, etc.

We had intended telling how our local freight killed two persons on Saturday night while they were crossing the track, but we forbear for the present. More again.

RICHARD.

In two years the Union Pacific railway has sold 440,000 acres of farming lands for the sum of $1,900,000.

Six hundred and thirty-one bales of cotton have been shipped from Blackville, S. C., so far this season.

Ruins of Chicago.

Gas and Water—Good Order Maintained—Relief Abundant—No Rush on the Banks—Enterprise of the Chicago Press—113 Dead Bodies Recovered.

CHICAGO, October 18.—The South Side, which now depends upon oil and candles for light, will soon be furnished with gas from the North Side works of the Peoples' gas company, which is pushing rapidly. Arrangements have been made for establishing a connection through the La Salle street tunnels.

One of the engines lately destroyed at the city works was set in motion last evening to supply the unburnt district of the South division with water. To morrow evening it is expected the West and South divisions will be supplied with all the water that may be necessary for practical use.

This is the tenth day after the great conflagration, and each day brings with it fresh occasion for encouragement. The city is orderly, relief abundant and business is resuming. Rebuilding has commenced and there is a much more healthy feeling abroad in the community than the most sanguine had anticipated on that terribly gloomy day after the appalling calamity. We see and hear the most cheering evidence of a firm purpose and of a liberal, hopeful and brave spirit among our stricken people, which will much sooner than the world expects rebuild our desolated city on the very grounds of its present ruins

It was thought by some that the reason there was no rush on the banks, especially the savings banks, yesterday, was because the fact of resumption was not generally known. The report from all the banks today is substantially the same as of yesterday. Everybody knows the money could be drawn out if the depositors wanted it, and for that reason no one wants it except as it may be needed for some immediate use. The business with the interior banks, as with the New York banks, is not so systematical as formerly. The thanks of Chicago, not simply of the banks, but of every citizen, are especially due to the banks of New York and the interior and northwest for the grand stand taken in relation to their Chicago correspondents. In the darkest hour of the disaster, when the loss seemed greater than it actually was not one of them flinched.

There is no difficulty in negotiating bills on New York at sight or on time the rate par, selling and buying at 25 cents per $1,000 discount.

The mayor has within the past three or four days revoked one or two hundred saloon licenses, the holders having violated an order recently promulgated regarding the sale of spirits and early closing.

All the daily papers published here before the fire have now resumed publication in same form or another.

The business of odr board of trade has been fairly resumed. Much of it is confined to the settlement of contracts, which are being rapidly disposed of.

The purchases and sales of grain go on almost the same as usual. The receipts and shipments of grain are very heavy now daily, and as far as that department of affairs is concerned the trade and commerce of Chicago may be said to have been fully restored.

All of the savings banks are to-day paying depositors.

There seems to be very little demand, however, except to persons who have passes and prepared to leave.

The number of dead bodies now recovered is 113. It is believed that many more will be found under the ruins of hotels and other large buildings.

A Girl only sixteen years of age formed the whole plan adopted for supplying Farmington, N. H., with water.

The American storm signal service has been extended to Canada, by an arrangement between the two countries.

Brigham Young expresses himself as feeling "easy as an old shoe." He always was regarded as a slippery customer.

The armies and navies of Europe are said to contain at present 5,164,300 men, 512,594 horses, 10,224 field guns, and 800 mitrialleuses.

New Advertisements.

PROCLAMATION—Whereas, by a precept to me directed, dated at Huntingdon, the 19th day of August, A. D., 1871, under the hands and seal of the Hon. George Taylor, President of the Court of Common Pleas, Oyer and Terminer, and general jail delivery of the 24th Judicial District of Pennsylvania, composed of Huntingdon, Blair and Cambria counties; and the Hons. Anthony J. Beaver and David Clarkson, his associates, Judges of the county of Huntingdon, justices assigned, appointed to hear, try and determine all and every indictments made or taken for or concerning all crimes, which by the laws of the State are made capital, or felonies of death and other offences, crimes and misdemeanors, which have been or shall hereafter be committed or perpetrated, for crimes aforesaid—I am commanded to make public proclamation throughout my whole bailiwick, that a Court of Oyer and Terminer, of Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions will be held at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon, on the second Monday (and 13th day) of NOV., 1871, and those who will prosecute the said prisoners, be then and there to prosecute them as it shall be just, and that all Justices of the Peace, Coroner and Constables within said county, be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock, a. m., of said day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations and remembrances, to do those things which to their offices respectively appertain.

Dated at Huntingdon, the 25th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one and the 96th year of American Independence.

D. R. P. NEELY, SHERIFF.

PROCLAMATION—Whereas, by a precept to me directed by the Judges of the Common Pleas of the county of Huntingdon, bearing test the 19th day of August, A. D., 1871, I am commanded to make public proclamation throughout my whole bailiwick, that a Court of Common Pleas will be held at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon, on the 3d Monday, (a. d 20th day,) of NOV., A. D., 1871, for the trial of all issues in said Court which remains undetermined before the said Judges, when and where all jurors, witnesses, and suitors, in the trials of all issues are required.

Dated at Huntingdon, the 25th day of Oct., in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one and the 96th year of American Independence.

D. R. P. NEELY, SHERIFF.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

By virtue of sundry writs of Vend. Exp., Lev. Fa. and Fi. Fas., to me directed, I will expose to public sale, at the Court House, in Huntingdon, on Saturday, the 11th day of November, 1871, at 2 o'clock, p. m., the following real estate, to wit:

A tract or parcel of land, situate in Hopewell township, bounded by lands of Matthew Hamilton on the east, Raystown Branch of Juniata river on the south, Adolphus Patterson on the west and Buchanan's heirs on the north, containing 178 acres, with 35 acres cleared, and having thereon two small log houses.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of David Helsel.

ALSO—All that certain tract or parcel of land, situate in Henderson township, adjoining lands of John and H. Steel, containing about one-half acre more or less, having thereon erected a one-and-a-half storied frame house and other outbuildings.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Wm. Steel.

ALSO—All those two certain tracts or parcels of land, situate in Tod township, No. 1 tract adjoining lands of Henry Cornelius, G. W. Crum, Stroup, Stone & Co., and others, containing 19 acres, all except two acres cleared and under cultivation; No. 2 bounded by lands of Michael Stone's heirs, D. Crum, J. Hess and others, containing 50 acres more or less, about 20 acres cleared and under cultivation, having thereon erected a log house, stable and other outbuildings.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Samuel K. Brode.

ALSO—All the right, title and interest of defendant in Lots Nos. 12 and 13 in the borough of Mount Union, fronting on Shirley street, size 60 feet front by 160 feet deep; also Lot No. 20, fronting on Water street, size 50 feet front by 120 feet deep.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of P. M. Bare.

D. R. P. NEELY, Sheriff.

October 25, 1871.

ESTATE NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of Wilson S. Utts, late of Union twp., Mifflin county, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned, residing in same township. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN W. WILSON,
Oct25-6t. Administrator.

STRAY STEER.

Came to the residence of the subscriber, in West township, about the 20th of September, a RED STEER, one year old, with a piece off the left ear and a slit in the right. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be disposed of as the law directs.

SOLOMON HAMER.

October 25, 1871—3t*

New Advertisement.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1872.
FIFTH YEAR.

A Representative and Champion of American Art.

THE ALDINE:

An Illustrated Monthly Journal claimed to be the handsomest Paper in the World.

"Give my love to the artist workmen of THE ALDINE who are striving to make their profession worthy of admiration for beauty, as it has always been for usefulness."—*Henry Ward Beecher.*

THE ALDINE, while issued with all the regularity, has none of the temporary or timely interest characteristic of ordinary periodicals. It is an elegant miscellany of pure, light, and graceful literature, and a collection of pictures, the rarest specimens of artistic skill, in black and white. Although each succeeding number affords a fresh pleasure to its friends, the real value and beauty of THE ALDINE will be most appreciated after it has been bound up at the close of the year. While other publications may claim superior cheapness as compared with rivals of a similar class, THE ALDINE is a unique and original conception—alone and unapproached—absolutely without competition in price or character. The possess