The Huntingdon Journal.

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

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

Wednesday Morning, July 24, 1872.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,
General ULYSSES S. GRANT,
OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
Honorable HENRY WILSON,
OF MASSACHUSETTS.

ELECTORS.

SENATORIAL.

Adolph E. Borie, Phila. | J. M. Thompson, Butler.

REPRESENTATIVE.

1. Joseph A. Bonham.	14. John Passmore.
2. Marcus A. Davis.	15. S. D. Freeman.
3. G. Morrison Coates.	16. Jessee Merrill.
4. Henry Broom.	17. Henry Orlady.
5. Theo. M. Wilmer.	18. Robert Bell.
6. John M. Bromall.	19. J. M. Thompson.
7. Francis Shroder.	20. Isaac Frazier.
8. Mark H. Richards.	21. Geo. W. Andrews.
9. Edward H. Green.	22. Henry Floyd.
10. D. K. Shoemaker.	23. John J. Gillepsie.
11. Daniel R. Miller.	24. James Patterson.
12. Leander M. Morton.	25. John W. Wallace.
13. Theodore Strong.	26. Charles C. Boyle.

FOR GOVERNOR,
Cen. JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE,
Judge ULYSSES MERCUR,
OF BRADFORD COUNTY.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
General HARRISON ALLEN,
OF WARREN COUNTY.

FOR CONGRESSMEN AT LARGE,
GEN. HARRY WHITE, of Indiana,
GEN. LEMUEL TODD, of Cumberland.

For Delegates at Large to the Constitutional Convention.

Wm. M. Meredith, Philadelphia; J. Gillingham Fell, Philadelphia; Harry White, Indiana; William Lilly, Carbon; Linn Bartholomew, Schuylkill; H. N. M'Allister, Centre; William H. Armstrong, Lycoming; William Davis, Luzerne; John S. Reynolds, Lancaster; Samuel E. Dimmick, Wayne; George V. Lawrence, Washington; David N. White, Allegheny; W. H. Arney, Lehigh; John H. Walker, Erie.

Republican Delegate Elections.

At a meeting of the Republican County Committee, held Jan. 16, 1872, the time for holding the County Convention was fixed for *Tuesday, August 13th, 1872, at 10 a. m.*, in the Court House, at Huntingdon.

In pursuance of the above action, the Republicans of Huntingdon county, will meet at their respective places of voting, on *Saturday, August 10th*, 1872, and elect delegates to meet in County Convention, at Huntingdon, on Tuesday, August 13th, 1872, at 10 o'clock, a. m, to place in nomination

One Person for Assembly.
One Person for Prothonotary.
One Person for Register and Recorder.
One Person for District Attorney.
One Person for County Commissioner.
One Person for Director of the Poor.
One Person for Auditor.

Also, Congressional Conferees, and Conferees for Delegate to Constitutional Convention.

Elections in Townships—Polls open at 4 p. m., and close at 7 p. m.

Elections in Boroughs—Polls open at 6 p. m., and close at 9 p. m.

K. ALLEN LOVELL,
Chm. Rep. Co. Com.

Huntingdon, Pa., July 24th, 1872.

AFTER THE CONVENTIONS.

Now that the political Conventions have been held, and party nominations made for President and Vice President of the United States, what, on a calm and candid survey of the field, is the result and the prospect?

The Republican party came out squarely without intrigue, and presented the names of GRANT and WILSON as their standard bearers. Upon these men the Republicans are united. Gen. Grant is re-nominated because he is a tried servant of the people, and has proved himself not only true and faithful to the important trusts imposed upon him, but has been efficient and successful. Senator Wilson has had more than thirty years experience in the public service. He has been a hard worker. He has been honest. Nobody has ever hinted at a dishonest act on his part, or charged him with any other motive, in all his public life than that of a purely honorable purpose to serve his country faithfully. In this he has succeeded, and as a just recognition of his labors he has been selected for the second highest official position in the gift of the people. Out of the forty millions of people no two better qualified men, for the positions, could have been selected. Their election is but simply a duty which the people owe to themselves, in connection with the future peace, security and material prosperity of the country.

Under the most favorable interpretation of motives, what can be said for the Presidential candidate of the opposition, and for the integrity of purpose of those who placed him in nomination at Baltimore?

Horace Greeley has an almost world-wide reputation. In the United States his name has been a household word in almost every family for thirty years. Co-equal in extent with the knowledge of his name has always been the conviction that he is one of the most unreliable public men in the Union. At one time he is an enthusiastic Fourierite; at another a Spiritualist. Again he runs a saw-dust speculation under a theory that he can furnish the world with fuel from saw-dust. After drawing young Vanderbilt and others into the scheme to the extent of many thousands of dollars, it is discovered that the saw-dust fuel is a dead failure, and the project is abandoned with the loss of the large amounts invested. Then he is a secessionist, pressing the Administration to let the Southern States go out of the Union, and again urging a hot pursuit "On to Richmond" after them. In short Mr. Greeley has been almost "every thing by turns and nothing long." One of his aspirations, expressed by himself and published in his paper and in his biography was "that it might not be written upon his tombstone that he ever owed anything to the Democratic party." And now in perfect keeping with his proverbial instability, he renounces his former political faith and submits to become the willing tool and dupe of that same party! Abnegation so complete comes only of a weak mind and vain conceit, and never without creating mingled feelings of contempt and pity for the individual in his self-imposed degradation.

But while Greeley has abjured all his former professions, and in the hope of obtaining office has, Judas-like, betrayed his friends and engaged in a conspiracy with his former political enemies, how much more revolting is the hypocracy of the party who have picked him up and accepted him as their willing tool in the effort to work their way once more to the Government crib! What a spectacle! Greeley, Horace Greeley of the New York *Tribune*, at the head of the Democratic party! It was in 1860 that the Democrats in the city of Baltimore dressed up two young men to represent Horace Greeley and a negro wench, who rode through the streets on mules, greeted with applause. Now with similar applause, and with as little love for the man, these same Democrats have made of themselves mules, or asses, to carry him into power! Who has changed? Which the fool, and which the knave?

Were it not for the National disgrace that must to some extent grow out of such a deplorable case of abnegation, it would be of small consequence to the Republicans and to the country that the Democrats have selected Greeley as their political head and adviser. The act only shows the desperate straits to which the party is driven in its last stages of dissolution. And the only regret in connection with its death is that it should have been bereft of its reason before it expired, and thus afforded the London *Times* and other foreign journals an opportunity of commenting upon the insanity of the expiring party. The nomination of Greeley was no sooner announced than the London *Times* declared in an editorial that

"There never was exhibited a more flagrant instance of party demoralization. The Democrats swallowed their opponent's platform and candidates, confessing that they had none of their own to present. * * * Nobody believes Greeley could be President of the United States four months without making some terrible mistake.—Discretion, prudence and temper requisite for the proper performance of the functions of President of the United States are all wanting in Greeley.—*We cannot believe the American people will elect a man who is so deficient in every magisterial quality.*"

Poor misled Greeley! Desperate Democracy! Weak human nature! "Lead us not into temptation."

But there is a brighter side to the picture. The noise and nonsense witnessed at Baltimore was not participated in by the solid, sensible portion of the Democratic party. They were not there. Nor will they be found voting for Greeley, the dupe of the demagogues.

All Democrats outside of the sorheads and hungry office-seekers are strongly opposed to the election of Horace Greeley, and will vote for Grant, or stay at home.

Again: All Democrats connected with manufacturing, railroad, and other corporations; all Democratic capitalists, bondholders, and heavy owners of real and personal property are opposed to any change in the present policy of the Administration and prosperous condition of the country, and not only prefer Grant to Greeley, but prefer Grant to anybody else.

Yet again: The vast number of Democrats actively engaged in mercantile business, and in banks, banking and exchange, in every State in the Union, seriously hope that the financial policy and the tariffs on importations may not be disturbed by political changes at the present time. Everything relating to these is now well regulated and running smoothly. Business is prosperous, and they wish to let well enough alone. *They dread a change in the Administration.* They will not only not vote for Greeley, but a large proportion of them will vote and throw their influence for Grant. The safety of the purse has, after all, much to do in shaping public sentiment in the canvass; and public sentiment will produce more influence on the final result of the campaign than a thousand hollow, heartless Conventions like that at Baltimore.

☞ The JOURNAL will be furnished to new subscribers from this date until the 10th of November, (close of campaign,) for 50 cents. tf.

☞ We found an aged gentleman, the other day, seated in the midst of a score or two of newspapers, the very picture of weariness and fatigue, who had read the proceedings of the Baltimore Convention, at least twenty times over, read all the correspondence from Baltimore and all the comments, critical and otherwise, of the Baltimore papers, for the purpose of finding a report, or at least some allusion, to the speech which he was assured Hon. R. M. Speer would make in favor of the nomination of Mr. Greeley. But he could find nothing; nothing but a motion to amend that the States be called alphabetically. This was all. No speech after so much labored preparation. It was too bad. The sweat came out in great drops upon the old gentleman's intellectual brow. We pitied the old man; but we could only refer him respectfully to Mr. Speer. He alone could tell how it was he didn't make the speech and yet—lived! There be strange results in this world.

☞ A Democrat, talking over the Congressional election, a few days since, said it didn't make much difference to him who was sent to Congress so that he got his share of garden seeds. He thought the present member understood the sowing of seed broadcast very well. He, for his part, wanted a garden seed man!

Letter from New Orleans.

The City of New Orleans—The Weather—Financial Matters—The Pulpit—The Southern Press—Sugar Cane—Coming to the Issue—Arrest of Counterfeiters—Deaths last Month—Gambling—Cols. Scott and Forney.

NEW ORLEANS, La., July 9, 1872.

DEAR JOURNAL:—I promised in my last from Florida, that I would let you hear from me when in this Southern metropolis. Well by doing considerable "swing around the circle," I have landed, and now enjoy the brilliant rays of the old Sol of "the sunny South." In fact I am latterly of the opinion that I have about as much of the "good thing" as constitutes under ordinary circumstances, the "too much."

New Orleans was so-called by its French founders, in honor of the Orleans House, once powerful in France. It was founded by the French Creoles, and its population number to-day about 192,000, of a general mixture of all nations, shades and colors. The chief products of the soil, upon which the city stands, was frogs, snakes and alligators, the former, probably, had a tendency to intice the Frenchmen to locate here. Grain was from the first, grossly neglected by the populace, so that some of the highest officials have never been able to exhibit a grain of common sense in the discharge of their official duties. The soil is of two kinds, high and low; from which circumstance is supposed to have originated the two phrases, "How is that for high?" and "Lo, the poor Indian," (Creoles I suppose). The climate is extremely southern, but northern winds, when long drawn out, like norther politicians, reach this city without difficulty, and are very welcome visitors these hot days in July.

The weather during the past week has been very changeable, some days the murcury would run up as high as 105° at certain hours in the day, then again down to probably 55 or 60° before sunset, in fact has been very pleasant at times for hours. Frequently a fine breeze commences in the evening from the direction of Lake Ponchartrain, which blows generally dring the night, making it comfortable, but woe to "human form divine" if no breeze, the mosquitoes will torment the life out of the weary sleeper; notwithstanding bars, they will find their way through.

Money matters are rather at a low ebb in this city, as well as throughout the south. Everybody is complaining of the tightness of money, and many merchants have their warehouses and stores, full of goods and produce laying for a more plenty in money circulation, while they are up north at some of the fashionable watering places, neglecting their business to the loss of commerce.

Cols. Scott and Forney, accompanied by Gen. Dodge, arrived in this city, on the 3d inst., and had a magnificent reception by the merchants of the Cotton Exchange. On the 4th inst., Col. Scott delivered an address to the members of the Cotton Exchange Association, at their rooms, which is highly spoken of by the press of this city. The *Times* says, "The remarks of Col. Scott deserve more attention from his not being a mere theorist, but possessing practical knowledge, and viewing the subject he discusses in a business light. He has nothing to say about the trade with the Indies, which is often the staple topic in discussing the advantages of a Southern railroad across the continent."

Col. Scott proposed to the citizens of New Orleans if they would raise $2,000,000, he would guarantee a railroad from New Orleans to Shreveport, thence to the Pacific. They are trying hard to raise the $2,000,000. Subscriptions are already in circulation, and in a week or two they expect to have the amount raised. This will open a line to the Pacific that Uncle Sam will have no trouble getting his mails through, owing to "blockades," and "snow drifts," as was the case last winter on the Union Pacific road. It will also open up northern Texas to emigration, and as soon as the Indians can be persuaded to abandon a hostile life, and live in peace with their white and black brethren, then it will be safe to go to Texas, as it would not give these bandits and Texas robbers such a chance to commit crimes, and blame it on the Indians. But I am straying away from New Orleans, let me return.

On Sunday last, I visited several churches, being a kind of a Sunday christian, I always make it a rule to go to church on Sunday, no matter where I am. On this occasion at 11 a. m., I went to the First Baptist church, situated at the corner of Magazine and Second streets, it is said to be the coolest in the city, and in fact we suffered but little from heat. The Rev. J. M. Lewis, delivered an eloquent, forcible and impressive sermon, from the text in Genesis, "And God said let there be light and there was light."

The pastor spoke of the duty of the christian to aid in diffusing the Gospel, but they must do it through the church. The church was the great light that must send its rays abroad, until the world was all bathed in them.

In the afternoon and evening I visited Sunday schools and other churches, which I find in quite a flourishing condition, and many scholars of all creeds and conditions present, except the black, they have their own churches and Sunday schools.

It is almost an impossibility to find two papers in this city, or in the State of Louisiana that express the same sentiment on the political question of the day. They all agree that the Baltimore Convention should ratify the Cincinnati nominees. I said all, but there is one exception, and only one, *The National Republican*, published in this city, it has Grant and Wilson at its masthead, and for State officers Kellogg and Antoian, while the New Orleans *Republican* supports Greeley and Brown, and Warmouth and Pinchback. The *Picayune* supports Greeley and Brown, and is on the fence, just now, for Governor and Lieutenant Governor. *The Times*, the most influential paper of the State, is kind of a neutral sheet, but strong against Grant and Warmouth. The *Bee*, (a French paper) of course is against everything American, and not of French origin. It has influence only with the French population.

The subject of a change in the sugar cane plant in Louisiana has been generally agitated among leading sugar planters. They think that the "old Louisiana plant" is being under a process of degeneration. They have sent agents to other sugar growing countries to examine a species of sugar cane that it is thought will thrive in Louisiana.

Louisiana I believe has more conventions for political purposes, than any other State in the Union, and like its public papers, no two appear to agree upon the same system or policy. Between the State and National politics, they frequently get stuck. The most of these parties deem it wholly inadmissible to think of any sort of combination and bargain to which Governor Warmouth openly or covertly, directly or indirectly would be a principal party invested with the leading agency, while on the other hand, they do not dream of carrying the State election, much less the National election, against the re-united elements of the Republican party, including the solid negro vote, and backed by all the political influence of the Grant party. In short, the opinion has been steadily gaining ground among these conventions and clubs, as among the mass of the more honest and intelligent citizens, that the immediate mission to which they should devote themselves is to subordinate, collateral or ulterior political considerations, on the best term possible, to the special object of rescuing the State from the misrule of Gov. Warmouth and his associates, who have plunged the State into an enormous debt.

For several months past the city railroad companies, and dealers in different parts of the city, have been seriously annoyed by finding, from time to time, a large number of counterfeit nickels in their cash boxes. Some time since a detective was set to work, who soon discovered the parties to be two Sicilians operating at No. 107 Cypress street. They were detected owing to the great amount of antimony and block tin, purchased from hardware stores. They were arrested, and upon the premises were found several thousand dollars of the bogus nickels, with dies, moulds, etc., etc. It is hoped, and generally supposed, that they the only parties, and that the circulation will stop. They will be tried at the next term of court. The evidence is so strikingly correct, that they will undoubtedly be committed to prison for a term of years, as the penalty is quite severe for offenses of this kind.

The Board of Health's Secretary, of this city, reports a total number of deaths, from all causes, during last month to be 133, as follows: whites 75; blacks 49; mulattoes 9; total 133. Of this number 76 were males, and 57 females.

The mortuary report for the week ending, July 7th at 5 o'clock, p. m., shows 120 deaths from all causes.

Mr. Editor, was you ever in this city? If so you probably have some idea how extensively gambling is carried on here. Talk about "Rogues and Rogueries" of New York, they can't hold a candle to the little swindling games in this city, and among the most extensive gambling and swindling concerns in the State of Louisiana, if not the United States, is "The Louisiana State Lottery," run, worked and owned by Howard & Simmons, who are the most notorious swindlers on record. Taking into consideration their facilities, being legalized by the State laws, they swindle the poor out of the last dollar that they possess, and if redress is sought through law, "Oh its a legal concern, and no law can touch them," and it so proves, from various cases that I have heard of. The Lawyers, Judges, Jurors, Mayor, Chief of Police and the entire city government are under the influence of these legal gamblers. This I have tested, this I have found out to be true, and defy a denial, as many cases are noticed from time to time, by the *National Republican*, the only paper in the city that dare attack them, the other papers are controlled by the gamblers themselves. It is a disgrace to the city, to the State, yea the United States, to have laws enacted legalizing a stupendous system of gambling and swindling.

CROCIUS.

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Minnesota Correspondence.

NEW ULM, MINN., June 6, 1872.

Editor of the Journal: According to promise we are going to give you a short account of our trip to the North-West. We left your ancient borough at 7 o'clock, on the morning of the 29th of May, and arrived at this place on Saturday evening, June 1. We stopped some two hours at Chicago. It is a very confused place. The burnt portion of the city is being fast built up. It is said that there are 25,000 laborers there now, and that the population has increased 60,000 since the fire. It certainly is the great metropolis of this western country, and from present indications it will only be a matter of a few years, till it will far surpass its former greatness. We left this city by railroad for Milwaukee, at 10½ o'clock, a. m. Some seven miles from Chicago, we passed Rose Hill Cemetery, a beautiful place, and here, and for ten or fifteen miles from the city, are many grand residences, owned by the wealthy of Chicago, and are kept for summer resorts. Along this road we passed some very fine looking farms and gardens—some gardens containing fifteen or twenty acres.

We arrived at Milwaukee at one o'clock, p. m. Milwaukee, Wisconsin, is situated on the west bank of Lake Michigan, and is quite a large business place, containing some 70,000 inhabitants, and is noted for its elevators and great wheat market. The railroad here is built across a corner of the lake.

Left at 3:30 p. m., for Winona, Minnesota. From Milwaukee to Winona, we crossed the Wisconsin river, and passed a number of small lakes, some covering two or three hundred acres; also numerous towns, some of them quite lively business places. We arrived at Winona at 2 a. m. Winona is situated on the northeast bank of the Mississippi river, about 100 miles below St. Paul, and has 15,000 inhabitants. There we crossed the Mississippi river from La Crosse, on an iron draw-bridge. We find quite a number of these draw or turn bridges in this western country. They certainly are a great invention. One or two men can turn and adjust them in a few minutes, either to let railroad cars over or steamboats pass through. We were rather surprised at this place to find goods of every kind much cheaper than we could buy them anywhere east. Here we had the pleasure of hearing (to us,) a new musical instrument, called Acaliope. It is constructed on the Pipe Organ principle, propelled by steam. It made grand music and might be heard two or three miles. If you had one of these instruments in ye ancient borough, it would make music enough for the entire town.

We left this place at 9 o'clock, a. m., on the Winona and St. Peter R. R., by way of Owatonna and Mankato City. On this route we passed thro' some fine farming country. The farms in this part of the State are generally well improved. The wheat crop is very good. The farmers nearly all have beautiful groves planted around their buildings, and this gives them a grand appearance. They are planted in rows, tastefully arranged. The kind of trees they plant are the cottonwood, bass, the soft and hard maple, and silver maple.—It is astonishing too, how fast they grow in this soil. They grow sufficiently large in two or three years to shade and protect buildings. According to an act of the Legislature of Minnesota, settlers are allowed a certain amount in payment of tax or money, for planting trees. We think this a wise act, and other Western States should do likewise.

New Ulm is a town of some 2,400 inhabitants, beautifully situated on the Western table lands of the Minnesota river, at an elevation of some thirty feet above the level of the river, and was first settled by foreigners, all infidels, and as they had purchased the site, they refused for some timeto sell a lot to any person unless they would join their society. So for a time, Infidelity flourished here and spread hereself like a green bay tree. In 1862, they had got to such a length of wickedness, that they erected an altar on which they burnt Christ in effigy. Some Christian man witnessing this, said to them, "You will pay for this." So just in three days, the Sioux Indians came on them and killed the most of them, and destroyed nearly all their dwellings in town. It has never been ascertained how many were killed. The population to-day is made up largely of Swedes and Norwegians. There are four churches: German Methodist, Roman Catholic, Lutheran, and Presbyterian. The latter was only organized a few weeks ago. We are sorry to say, while they have four churches, the great work of evangelizing remains to be done, and we think any minister who will begin a good work here now, cannot be charged with building on any other man's foundation. The stores are nearly all kept open on the Sabbath. We saw one man sell two cook stoves and all the fixtures, including a complete outfit for housekeeping, flour, sugar, coffee, tea, &c., all before breakfast on Sabbath morning. There are a number of large stores here, and all doing extensive business. We purpose going out on the prairies to-morrow, in wagons, some seventy miles. The Infidels of St. Paul purpose having a pic-nic here next Sabbath, and if we get back in time, we may give you an account of it. M

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Marriages.

RIDENOUR—CORBIN—On July 9th, by Rev. J. W. Plannett, Mr. Eneas Ridenour, of Altoona, and Miss Amanda A. Corbin, of Huntingdon co., Pa.

MYERS—JOHNSTON—By the same, July 13th, Mr. Casper Myers and Miss Mattie Johnston, both of Huntingdon.

Deaths.

Obituary notices 10 cents per line for all over four lines—cash to accompany the notice. This includes memorial tributes, resolutions of societies, etc.

SIMPSON—On Friday evening, 19th inst., John Simpson, aged 74 years and 1 month.

HICKS—In Smithfield, July 16th, Joshua Hicks, aged 65 years, 8 months and 2 days.

HALLMAN—On the 12th inst., at Cottage, Huntingdon co., Pa., after an illness of three days, Mrs. Elizabeth Hallman, widow of the late George Hallman, in the 62d year of her age.

MORNINGSTAR—In this place, on the 21st inst., John Morningstar, aged — years.

GRAY—On the 15th inst., in this borough, of cholera infantum, Wilber N., infant son of G. W. and M. G. Gray, aged 8 months and 15 days.

Political Announcements.

CANDIDATURE ANNOUNCEMENTS.—Announcements will be made under this head at the following reasonable rates, viz:

Congress, $8.00; Assembly and Delegates to the Constitutional Convention, $5.00 each; Prothonotary and Register and Recorder each $4.00; District Attorney and County Commissioner each $3.00 and Director of the Poor and Auditor each $2.00. These charges to cover only the bare announcement. All letters or recommendations of candidates of a personal character, will be charged at the rate of ten cents per line in addition. No Announcement will POSITIVELY be inserted unless the money accompanies the order. We will treat all parties alike. Do not ask us to insert you name unless you pay over.

To the Republican Voters of Huntingdon County:

It gives us great pleasure to present to you the name of HARRY S. WHARTON, Esq., of Huntingdon, as a candidate for Congress, subject to the decision of the County Convention and the Congressional District Conference. It is unnecessary for us to say to you, among whom he has grown to man's estate, and spent many of his maturer years, and who have elected him to places of honor and great responsibility heretofore, that he is in every way worthy of your earnest support. He is honest, he is capable, and he is deserving, and his Republicanism cannot be questioned.—Therefore, we solicit for him your ardent support at the approaching delegate elections, that his nomination may be secured, and believe us to be

Yours, Most Respectfully,
MANY REPUBLICANS.

Huntingdon, Pa., July 24, 1872.*

CONGRESS.

To the Republicans of Huntingdon County:

We present the name of Prof. A. L. GUSS, of Cassville, as a candidate for Congress, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention and District Conference.—Prof. Guss is well known as the efficient Principal of the Soldiers' Orphan School, at Cassville, and was the Editor of the *Juniata Sentinel* during the war. He is a sound Republican, a fine business man, and has the qualifications to make us an able representative and one that would reflect credit on the district. HARMONY.

ASSEMBLY.

Mr. EDITOR:—I take great pleasure in presenting, to the Republican voters of Huntingdon county, the name of Gen. F. H. LANE, of Shirleysburg, as a candidate for a renomination in Assembly. Gen. LANE served his constituency and the Republican party faithfully in the last House and having done so, I hope, in accordance with a custom universally practiced in this state, his return will be conceded. Yours Respectfully,

REPUBLICAN.

Mapleton, July 13, 1872.*

PROTHONOTARY.

We are authorized to announce J. W. SCOTT, of Shade Gap borough, for the office of Prothonotary subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention. *

We are authorized to announce T. W. MYTON, Esq., as a candidate for the office of Prothonotary subject to the decision of the Republican County Covention. *

REGISTER AND RECORDER.

We are requested to announce F. S. FOUSE, of Huntingdon, as a candidate for the office of Register and Recorder, subject to the usages of the Republican party. *

We are authorized to announce JAMES H. DAVIS, of Morris township, as a candidate for the office of Register and Recorder, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention to be held on the 13th of August next. *

We are authorized to announce W. H. McDONALD, of Mill Creek, as a candidate for the office of Register and Recorder, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention. *

We are authorized to announce S. B. TAYLOR, of Huntingdon, as a candidate for the office of Register and Recorder, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention. *

We are requested to announce WILLIAM LIGHTNER, of West township, as a candidate for the office of Register and Recorder, subject to the usages of the Republican party. *

We are authorized to announce SAMUEL WRIGHT, of Springfield township, as a candidate for the office of Register and Recorder, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention. †

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

We are authorized to announce JOHN S. WARFEL, of Henderson township, as a candidate for County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention. *

To the Republican Voters of Huntingdon County:

Having been urged by Republican friends to become a candidate for County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention, I take this method of informing my friends that I have acceded to their wishes, and that I will be a candidate for that office.

DAVID HARE.

Porter twp., July 13, 1872.*

We are authorized to announce JACOB CHILCOTE, of Cass township, as a candidate for County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention. *

New Advertisements.

THE TRAVELERS' REST HOTEL,
Cassville, Huntingdon co., Pa:
The undersigned would respectfully inform the traveling public that he has opened the above named Hotel and is prepared to accommodate travelers. He hopes that a liberal share of patronage will be extended.
jy.24,'72.] GEORGE M. GREEN.

VALUABLE FRUIT FARM FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers his farm for sale, situated two miles from Mill Creek, containing ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-FIVE ACRES, 85 of which are cleared, and the remainder in good timber. The improvements are a large two-story frame house with 8 rooms, a log barn, and other outbuildings. There are 1000 Peach trees, all bearing; 1000 Concord Grape vines all bearing; an apple orchard of choice fruit, and quite a variety of small fruit. The above farm will be sold on reasonable terms. For further particulars, inquire of the undersigned on the premises, or address him at Mill Creek, Pa.
S. A. ANDERSON.
july24-3m.

New Advertisement.

SHERIFF'S SALES.
By virtue of sundry writs of Fi. Fa. and Vend Exp. to me directed, I will expose to public sale at the Court House, in Huntingdon, on MONDAY, August 12, 1872, at 1 o'clock, p. m., the following described real estate, to wit:

All the right, title and interest of Geo. Nolte in all that certain lot of ground, situate on the south side of the Juniata river, opposite the borough of Huntingdon, in the township of Walker, and county of Huntingdon, bounded as follows: Beginning at a mountain gum, thence by lands of John McCahan's heirs, south 63 degrees, east 6 50-100 perches to a post; thence by lands of D Africa, south 6 3-4 degrees, west 23 24-100 perches to a post; thence by land of James Osburn, north 7 degrees, east 29 12-100 perches, to the place of beginning, containing 1 acre and 1 square perch, being the same premises which D. Africa and wife conveyed to George Nolte, by deed, bearing date of 27th of October, 1862, and recorded at Huntingdon, in the office for recording of Deeds, in Record Book Q. No. 2, page 279, on which is erected a three-story Brick Brewery and Dwelling House, containing all the necessary fixtures for running a brewery. Connected therewith is a large vault, hewn out of the solid rock, for the purpose of storing beer. Also, a frame stable, cooper shop, and other outbuildings.

Also, a certain lot of ground, situate on the south side of the Juniata river, opposite the borough of Huntingdon, in the township of Walker, bounded on the north by Crooked Creek, on the east by land of John McCahan, on the south by the Public Road, and on the west by the Public Road, containing about four acres, more or less.—Said lot being quite convenient to the brewery.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of George Nolte.

ALSO—All the right, title and interest of John N. Geissinger in all that certain tract of land, situate in Juniata township, in the said county of Huntingdon, bounded by the Raystown Branch of the Juniata river and lands of Levi Ridenour, containing about 105 acres, and having thereon erected a log dwelling house, barn and other outbuildings.

Also, all that certain tract of land, situate in the township aforesaid, bounded on all sides by lands of Levi Ridenour, containing about 10 acres, being the same premises which was conveyed by the heirs of John Ridenour to the said John N. Geissinger by deed, dated January 15th, 1869, and recorded in Huntingdon, in Record Book Y, No. 2, page 294.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of John N. Geissinger.

ALSO—All the right, title and interest of the defendant in all that certain one-half lot of ground, situate in J. Edgar Thompson's addition to the borough of Huntingdon, fronting 25 feet on Mifflin street and running back, at right angles, 150 feet to an alley, bounded on the north by lot of William & Joseph March, and on the south by lot No. 101, having thereon erected a two story frame house and other outbuildings, it being half of lot No. 106 in the recorded plan of West Huntingdon.

Also, all the right, title and interest of defendant in two certain adjoining lots of ground, situate in J. Edgar Thompson's addition to the borough of Huntingdon, extending 100 in front on Moore street, and running back, at right angles, 150 feet to an alley, being numbered 102 and 105 in the plan of West Huntingdon.

Also, all the right, title and interest of defendant in all that half lot of ground, situate in J. Edgar Thompson's addition to the borough of Huntingdon, extending 25 feet in front on Moore street, and running back, at right angles, 150 feet to an alley, being the half of lot No. 88 in the plan of West Huntingdon.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Lewis Richter.

ALSO—All the right, title and interest of the defendant in all that certain lot of ground, situate in the borough of Huntingdon, and State of Pennsylvania, at the corner of Seventh and Mifflin streets, extending 50 feet in front on Seventh street and running back, at right angles to said street, along Mifflin street 190 feet, having thereon erected a small one-story frame house, it being lot No. 1 in Dorland's addition to the borough of Huntingdon.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Daniel G. Nash.

ALSO—All the right, title and interest of defendant in all that certain tract of coal lands, situate on Broad Top Mountain, Carbon township, beginning at a white oak, thence by lands of Cummings & Hartman, north 31° east 235 perches to a stone heap; thence by lands now or formerly owned by A. P. Wilson, south 37° 33' east 21.1 perches to a stone heap; thence south 38° east 5.08 perches to a stone heap; thence by lands of H. & B. T. M. R. R. & C. C. south 24° 40' west 7-53 perches to a white oak stump; thence south 63¾° east 15.37 perches to a post; thence south 38 east 49.80 perches to a stone heap; thence south 51¼° west 26.65 perches to a stone heap; thence south 74¼° west 64.36 perches to a stone heap; thence by lands of Cummings & Hartman south 30° west 111 perches to a stone heap; thence north 87° west 40 perches to the place of beginning, containing sixty acres and fourteen perches and allowance, be the same more or less.

Also, all the right, title and interest of defendant in that certain tract of coal land, situate in the township of Carbon, beginning at a chestnut oak, thence south 72° west 163 perches to a red oak; theace north 7¼° west 70 perches to a chestnut; thence south 83° east 20 perches to a chestnut; thence north 32° east 68 perches to a chestnut; thence north 8° west 14 perches to a black oak; thence north 20° east 42 perches to a chestnut oak; thence 52° east 116 perches to a chestnut oak; thence north 46° east 60 perches to a white oak; thence south 84° east 40 perches to a white oak; thence south 29° west 295 perches to a white oak; thence south 89° east 40 perches to a post; thence north 28° east 112 perches to a red oak; thence south 56° east 41 perches to a chestnut; thence south 68° east 38 perches to a pine; thence south 99° west 50 perches to a chestnut; thence south 41° east 215 perches to the place of beginning, bounded on the east by lands formerly of Thomas W. Horton and Isaac Cook, on the south by lands of Jesse Cook and J. P. Baker, on the east by lands of Henry Houpt, containing 137 acres and 34 perches and allowance, having thereon erected six double miners' houses, four single miners' houses, one store room, stable, trestle work and shutes, two coal mine openings and one coal siding.

Also, all that certain small tract of land, adjoining the above tract on the north, containing three and one-half acres, more or less, bounded by lands of the Semi-Anthracite Company, being the same premises which was conveyed to John Hartman and William Cummings by the Semi-Anthracite Improvement Company, having thereon erected a trestle work, one store house, three double miners' houses and stable.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of William Cummings.

ALSO—A certain house or plank building, two-stories high, 20x16 feet, located on a lot or piece of ground, situate in the borough of Huntingdon, in that part of said borough known as West Huntingdon, being lot No. 76, and the ground covered by said building, and so much of the parts adjacent as is necessary for the ordinary purposes of the same.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Olea Robison, owner or reputed owner and contractor.

ALSO—A certain house, weather-boarded and stripped up and down, 16x18 feet, located on a lot or piece of ground, situate in the borough of Huntingdon, in that part of said borough known as West Huntingdon, being lot No. 5 in the extended plan of said borough, in Block No. 9, and the ground covered by said building, and so much of the parts adjacent as is necessary for the ordinary purposes of the same.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Michael Decker, owner or reputed owner and contractor.

ALSO—Defendant's right, title and interest in all that certain lot of ground, situate in the village of McConnellstown, bounded on the north by main street or public road, on the east by lot of John Johnston, and on the south and west by other land of the defendant, Geo. H. Lang, containing about one-half acre, and having thereon a tannery, known as "Lang's Tannery," situate in Walker township.

Also, all that tract of land, situate in Walker township, adjoining the tannery property above described, bounded on the north by the said tannery property and lands of Joseph McCoy, on the east by lands now of Joseph McCoy, and on the south and west by lands of Thomas Hamer, containing about 21 acres, more or less, being mainly cleared and under fence, having thereon a small orchard, but no buildings except an ice house.

Also, all that certain tract of land, adjoining the village of McConnellstown, bounded on the north by the Huntingdon and Bedford Road, on the east and south by lands of Milton H. Sangree, and on the west by lands of William States, containing about 16 acres, more or less, being under fence, but having no buildings thereon, being the same land bought by said Lang from A. B. Sangree by deed.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property to George H. Lang.

ALSO—All of defendant's right, title and interest in a certain lot of ground, situate in the borough of Mapleton, Huntingdon county, Pa., fronting on Sand street 66 feet and extending back 180 feet to a ridge, containing 1¼ acres, more or less, and having thereon erected a two-story log house, stable and other outbuildings, and now occupied by defendant.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of John S. Henderson.

☞ Bidders will take notice that 20 per cent. of the purchase money must be paid when the property is knocked down, or it will be put up again for sale. AMON HOUCK,
Sheriff's Office, } [Sheriff.
Huntingdon, July 24, '72.

LIST OF LETTERS REMAINING in the Post Office, at Huntingdon, Pa., July 22, 1872. When called for say "advertised" and give date.

Mrs. T. C. Anderson, Chas. Bible, Lizzie Dell, Annie Grier, Mr. Harris, (Huckster,) Mrs. Mary Hoffman, John Letzler, Wm. M'Bride, Miss Mary Thompson, Miss Mollie White, Dr. James L. Walker, Wm. White and Rebecca Woodcock.

BRICE X. BLAIR,
Postmaster.

HENRY & CO., AGENTS for the Harrisburg Fertilizing Co., will furnish in large or small quantities a pure article of flour bone—Super-Phosphate and Animal Compost to any point on Canal or railroad. 10apr3m.

NORMAL SCHOOL.
ON MONDAY, AUGUST 5TH, Prof. Kidder, of Shirleysburg, will open a Class for the training of young teachers. Terms, $5 for the course. jly17,3t.

NOTICE—To Elizabeth Foutz, Yellow Springs, Pa., Ephraim Taylor, Altoona, Pa, William Rouser, Bloody Run, Pa, Samuel Taylor, Jo Davis Co, Illinois, and Lucinda Finley, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas—Take Notice—That the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, have granted a rule on the heirs and legal representatives of Philip Taylor, late of Tod township, deceased, to appear in Court, on the second Monday of August, 1872, then and there to accept or refuse the real estate of said deceased, at the valuation thereof, or show cause why the same should not be sold.
AMON HOUCK,
July17-4t Sheriff.

PROCLAMATION—Whereas, by a precept to me directed by the Judges of the Common Pleas of the county of