The Huntingdon Journal.

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

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

Wednesday Morning, August 14, 1872.

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL TICKET.

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.
W. D. Forten, Philadelphia.

REPRESENTATIVE.

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

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

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. LEMUEL TODD, of Cumberland.
Hon. GLENNI W. SCOFIELD, Warren.
Gen CHARLES A. ALBRIGHT, Carbon.

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; James L. Reynolds, Lancaster; Samuel E. Dimmick, Wayne; George V. Lawrence, Washington; David N. White, Allegheny; W. H. Arney, Lehigh; John H. Walker, Erie.

REPUBLICAN DISTRICT TICKET.

For Congress:

A. L. Guss, of Huntingdon county.

[Subject to the decision of the District Conference.]

For Delegate to Constitutional Convention:

Dr. John M'Culloch, of Huntingdon.

[Subject to the decision of the District Conference.]

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

For Assembly:

Franklin H. Lane, of Shirleysburg.

For Prothonotary:

Thomas W. Myton, of Huntingdon.

For Register and Recorder:

William Lightner, of West township.

For District Attorney:

H. C. Madden, of Huntingdon.

For County Commissioner:

David Hare, of Porter township.

For Director of the Poor:

Michael H. Kyper, of Shirley township.

For Auditor:

Barton Green, of Barree township.

THE TICKET.

The ticket placed in nomination yesterday will be found at our mast-head, and this week we have only room to say that it is a good one and will be triumphantly elected. Full proceedings of the Convention next week.

☞ The stampede to Greeley isn't so much after all—only the *Globe*. One vote. Dad Lewis.

☞ The merry-men, of a few days ago, have become sad dogs. North Carolina has put tar on their heels.

☞ The Los Angelos *Daily News*, a leading Democratic paper of California, opposes the Baltimore nominations.

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

☞ "Let us have Peace," said Grant four years ago, and we have had four years of Peace and Plenty. Nobody but soreheads and office-seekers want a change.

☞ "Fraud! Fraud!" cry the overwhelmed Democrats as the North Carolina returns pour in in favor of Caldwell. "All's well that ends well," particularly Cald-well.

☞ It is said that Speer bought the *Globe* at its real value, and is now trying to get rid of it at its own valuation. The difference in the price is as $1 is to $10,000.

☞ The Delegate elections, in this county, were very well attended, on Saturday last, and most excellent men, in the majority of cases, were selected. The contests were very warm.

☞ "The First Gun." "North Carolina." "A Victory for Greeley." Such were the flaming headings of the subsidized *Globe* last week. Will it now have the manliness to correct?

☞ Brains are very necessary in conducting a newspaper, but without good executive ability no man can run the Government of the United States successfully. Greeley is a mere theorist!

☞ The Newport *News* says the Johnstown *Democrat* had roosters on the brain last week. We doubt whether it ever has anything else. There is generally more of that kind of thing about the *Democrat* than brains.

☞ The *Monitor's* rooster crowed before he was out of the woods! It was a desperate swagger and flopping, but he couldn't stand the pressure. Take him down, Cornman, and make a meal of him, the ridiculous fellow!

☞ Mr. Justin McCarthy writes from London to the N. Y. *Evening Mail*, that "It is an article of faith among Londoners, even among politicians and journalists, that Horace Greeley is a sort of rough and roystering lunatic, who was nominated for the clear fun and broad jest of the thing by a nation of practical jokers. I assure you this is no exaggeration. I don't know that I met one single Englishman who could at first be induced to believe that Horace Greeley was seriously regarded in America as a politician at all."

DEFECTION OF SUMNER AND BANKS.

Senator Sumner and the Hon. N. P. Banks, M. C., have gone over to Greeley and the Democracy. It has been the experience of our country, in all past Presidential campaigns, where a re-election of the President was contemplated, that the disappointed, in considerable numbers, took sides with the opposition. It is so now: it always will be so until human nature itself is changed. Disappointments have come from various causes; more or less of hatred is engendered, and revenge follows. If the party in power had selected another man for the Presidency instead of re-nominating the President, these disaffected fellows would have adhered to their party, in the hope that a new man would reinstate them in office, or listen to and abate their grievance, whatever it be; but in the re-election of the same incumbent there is no hope of redress, and so they swing off.

In the case of Charles Sumner his grievance is personal. He is a hard man to get along with in peace and harmony. It was with the greatest difficulty that President Lincoln managed to avoid a rupture. Sumner would persist in having his views and plans adopted; but Mr. Lincoln, studying his temperament, would shape his remarks so as not to offend while he could not endorse Charles Sumner. "Well, Mr. Sumner, said the President after listening attentively to instructions as to what the President must do, "you and I think just alike, only you are a little ahead of me in point of time." In this way Mr. Lincoln managed to avoid an open rupture. President Grant was not so successful. The first improper step taken by Sumner was in giving Minister Motley instructions in reference to his duties in England upon the Alabama question. Those instructions differed from those received at the State Department. Mr. Motley was Sumner's protege, and followed the Senator's instructions instead of those received from Mr. Fish, Secretary of State. The facts were laid before the President, and Mr. Motley was promptly recalled. Sumner became impertinent with Fish and the President, and his conduct became intolerable. Neither the President nor the Secretary of State could meet him, and the Senate found it necessary to appoint some one in his place, whom they could receive, as Chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs. This was a most humiliating blow to the Senator, but it was caused by his own wicked wilfulness, and was indispensible to harmony.—Sumner ever after left no opportunity unemployed to oppose the President and defeat the measures of the Administration. He has been the victim of ungovernable hate and revenge ever since.

On the 11th of July twenty-four respectable colored men residing in Washington, addressed a letter to Sumner asking his views as to which of the two candidates they ought to support for the Presidency. After nineteen days—days no doubt of severe struggling against his better judgment and the dictates of conscience Charles Sumner replied in a three column letter: "My vote will be given to Horace Greeley," and the letter was devoted to arguments and an appeal to them and all the colored citizens of the Union to do the same! That from Charles Sumner! Grant was abused, traduced and misrepresented, while Greeley was lauded with the same intensity of passion. Even the Democracy had been "regenerated"—that is his word, and were now the true friends of the colored race while Grant had invariably treated them with "indignity." The Cincinnati platform is a better one than that of Philadelphia, and the supporters of Greeley are better Republicans themselves. *That from Charles Sumner!*

Hon. N. P. Banks was invited to speak at a Republican meeting in Salem, Mass., and replied that he could not any longer support the views of the Administration. He put his defection upon general disapproval of the policy hitherto pursued and says that harmony of the entire Union can only be secured by a change. His letter is much more consistent than that of Sumner; but the point of divergence in his case is well known. As Chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, he used his influence in favor of Cuba whose cause had his full sympathy. In all his efforts to aid that country he was opposed by Fish and the Administration. Butler too was at one time in full sympathy with the Cubans, but finding that an endorsement of their cause was not going to gain him favor at headquarters, he dropped the matter. Banks never abated his sympathies, and left Washington at the close of the last Session of Congress disheartened and soured. He is now for Greeley. Was he right or was the Administration? Even admitting that Congress and the Administration have erred by the inactive policy pursued towards Cuba, does that afford a sufficient reason for any man of influence to abandon the party with whom he has always affiliated, and go over to the opposition? Has it come to this that statesmen have so degenerated as to allow their personal disappointments to control their public policy? When such becomes the case they are no longer worthy of public confidence or capable of filling places of trust. A Republican Government is safe only in the hands of pure men of patriotic spirit; and we look upon it as providential that the re-nomination of that honest President, Gen. Grant, is bringing to the surface and blowing away the pseudo-Republican element from which has come ALL the opposition against which the present Administration has had constantly to contend.

☞ The *Globe* wants a Legislature that will look into the vaults of the State Treasury. How would Dad Lewis do for one? It might be a good place for him to get into provided there was anything lying around loose. If the Democrats permitted him to visit them frequently he might stick to the party for several months.

☞ That very honest sheet—the *Globe*—insists, when it puts money in its purse for turning its back upon principles, that it is only exercising its *independence*. This may be so, but ain't it rather a strange independence? A kind of independence that Benedict Arnold exercised! It wasn't very popular in his day.

RECORD OF GEN. HARTRANFT AS AUDITOR GENERAL.

How the State Has Fared Under a Capable and Faithful Officer.

FACTS VS. SLANDERS.

The office of Auditor General, says the Pittsburgh *Commercial*, was created by William Penn, in his organization of the Province, and has always been in existence under the State. It is the oldest and in many respects the most important office in this State. In fact, as now administered, it is more responsible and more important than that of Governor. Its functions are mainly judicial, and as the result of its settlements, judgments in favor of the Commonwealth are annually entered to the amount of nearly $6,000,000—for every settlement, not appealed from within sixty days become a judgment against the individual or corporation defendant. If, therefore, the official records show that our candidate for Governor, in addition to being a gallant soldier, has, for nearly seven years, conducted successfully the affairs of this office (which, in its importance and magnitude, has no parallel except in the case of the Pennsylvania Railroad,) the conclusion is irresistible that he is fully qualified for Governor.

We said the Auditor General's functions are largely judicial. Other courts are organized to administer justice between man and man. This court adjudicates questions of taxation between the Commonwealth and her citizens and corporations.

During the last year eleven-twelfths of all moneys received in the State Treasury were the results of adjudications in this Auditor General's Court. All settlements not appealed from within sixty days to the Dauphin County Court, become final judgments against individual and corporation defendants. An exact calculation will show that these settlements amount to $18,000 per day for three hundred working days in the year, and about thirty-five thousand cases passed upon by Gen. Hartranft in his seven years' administration.—Now, even his enemies being judges, all of these, except only the Evans case, have been well and wisely decided. If, therefore, his opponents admit that thirty-four thousand nine hundred and ninety-nine cases have been honestly adjudged, it will require strong evidence to convict him of this single error. The truth is, however, the Evans case was taken out of his hands, and by acts of the Legislature and Congress placed in other hands. All his connection with that case exhibited zeal and perfect fidelity as a public officer.

But let the record speak:

Table showing the amount of Receipts of the State Treasury yearly, from 1860 to 1871, both years inclusive. Also, the amount received as tax on Personal Property and Real Estate, and the amount received from settlements made by the Auditor General's office:

YEAR.	Whole amount of receipts of state Treasury.....	Amount received from real estate and personal property.....	Amount received from settlements made by the Auditor General's office.....
1860.....	$ 3479257 31	$1444,674 93	$1,885,374 45
1861.....	6745525 02	1269,203 29	1,512,681 00
1862.....	6211747 63	1762,949 98	1,920,633 09
1863.....	4289451 65	1733,401 91	1,746,919 62
1864.....	4733313 02	1621,718 80	2,501,205 84
1865.....	6219989 67	1959,206 10	3,677,511 04
1866.....	5829668 54	919,258 00	3,691,045 25
1867.....	28423830 07	390,960 35	4,880,184 61
1868.....	5216049 54	277,337 66	4,394,613 12
1869.....	5241711 28	454,873 10	4,244,659 28
1870.....	6336603 24	702,165 44	4,945,924 09
1871.....	7197945 62	499,862 24	5,393,284 01

In the first column, opposite 1861, the war loan of $3,000,000, and opposite 1867 the loan to take up the overdue bonds, $23,000,000, are entered. Strike these off to make the comparison complete. Then this table gives the financial operations of the State Treasury for twelve years—six of these under former Auditor Generals, and six under Hartranft. The aggregate of the former for six years is $12,000,000, while General Hartranft's aggregate for the same time is over $27,000,000. Such a record is more forcible than ten thousand fault-finders. The tax-payers will also note, from this table, that while the tax on real and personal property paid by the many is reduced to one-fourth what it was in 1865, the taxes on corporations paid by the few are nearly three times what they were before this time.

But even this is not all. In addition to the accounts shown to have been paid by the above table, General Hartranft certified nine hundred and eighty-five cases to the Attorney General for collection, amounting as follows:

1866.....	$ 426,801 03
1867.....	205,385 28
1868.....	166,283 66
1869.....	220,233 29
1870.....	137,880 28
1871.....	102,752 12
1872 (in part).....	50,989 65
Total.....	$1,310,325 31

But even this is not all the operations of this Auditor General's court, as administered by General Hartranft. A large number of corporations have entered appeals to Judge Pearson's court, against the judgments of the Auditor General. These are ninety-five in number, and represent $1,825,436 83. Many, too, of these appeals are what are called *test cases*—where half a dozen others agree to be bound by the decision of our own Supreme Court, or the Supreme Court of the United States. The whole aggregate passed upon by Gen. Hartranft, during his term of service, is $35,000,000, and in all this he has not been found fault with, except in the Evans case alone.

The world's history may fairly be challenged to show a parallel to General Hartranft's administration of the Auditor General's office. His military record of nineteen battles, brilliant as it is, is thrown completely into the shade by the fact of his having passed upon *thirty-five thousand cases*, involving *thirty-five millions of revenue*, and even his opponents can single out only one—and this not really in his hands—to cavil at! Our statements are taken from the public records, and we challenge contradiction.

☞ There are those who appear to think that because Horace Greeley has been a successful newspaper man that consequently he would make a good executive officer. There never was a greater delusion. Horace Greeley has never controlled the finances of the New York *Tribune* for a single day since it was established. He admits as much in his "Recollections of a Busy Life."

BUCKALEW IN CANADA.

HIS MANIFEST TREASON!!

READ! READ!! READ!! READ!!

When Senator Charles R. Buckalew was in Canada, "*investigating the Indian policy*" of the British dependency, says the Harrisburgh *Telegraph*, Jake Thompson, Clay and Holcombe were at the Clifton House, Niagara Falls, with a million dollars in gold to pay incendiaries to burn the cities of the North, and destroy the steamboats owned largely by Mr. Buckalew's constituency in Western Pennsylvania—and inciting the "Sons of Liberty" to rise in insurrection against the draft. Mr. Thompson reports to the Secretary of State of the Confederacy that "*a daring attempt had been made to burn New York*," and that "a great destruction of steamers at St. Louis was caused" through the act of a man to whom he paid money for this dastardly act. Mr. Holcombe reports also, to Benjamin, THAT HE MET CHARLES R. BUCKALEW IN CANADA, and that in the efforts made by himself, and conspirators, to "*put themselves in communication with the* LEADING SPIRITS" of disloyalty, insurrection and incendiarism in the North, they were successful.

Here are the facts. What is the plain inference? It seems like an insult to the understanding to argue so clear a case. But as an attempt has been made to parry these alarming facts, and to defend the swift "master spirits"—so eagerly sought and so easily found, it may be necessary to probe deeper. Mr. Thompson, discussing the contemplated insurrection in the North through the 'Sons of Liberty" led by their "master spirits," says: "I was received among them with cordiality. * * Its organization was essentially military; it had its commanders of divisions, of brigades, of regiments and of companies. * * * The 20th of July (1863) was fixed as the day for a movement. * * * * It was necessary to have a series of public meetings to *prepare the public mind*; the first one was at Peoria, *and to make it a success*, I AGREED THAT SO MUCH MONEY AS WAS NECESSARY WOULD BE FURNISHED BY ME! The vast multitudes who attended seemed to be swayed but by one idea—Peace."

The property of Pennsylvanianians had been burned at St. Louis. A ruffian had gold in his pocket to burn more boats at Cincinnati. A daring attempt had been made to burn New York. Another wretch had money to introduce loathsome diseases into Northern cities. Others had more to burn them in the stillness of midniget, giving the aged and the helpless to the flames. Thompson, Clay, and Holcombe were in Canada hiring these ruffians, paying them and inciting them to blood. AND THEY WERE THERE FOR THESE OBJECTS ALONE! AGAIN WE ASK CHARLES R. BUCKALEW, "WHAT WAS YOUR BUSINESS WITH THESE WRETCHES *intent on the destruction of* YOUR CONSTITUENTS AND THEIR PROPERTY?"

THE DEMOCRATIC PRESS.

The Democratic newspapers, of which the New York *Tribune* is now the chief, claim to be painfully alarmed over a discovery professed to have been made by the *Tribune* that President Grant and his Secretaries are running an editorial "mill" in Washington, and supplying the country Republican press with editorials. Consistency would, it might be supposed, lead to the inquiry how the President, if constantly absent from Washington, as the Democratic press claims, can possibly be there at the same time dictating articles for his Secretary Douglass to write up for the Republican press throughout the country. The *Tribune* knew when it made the charge that the President or his Secretary Douglass was so employed, that it was not stating the truth. We have the very best authority for stating that the President has not dictated a secular article for a newspaper since he was inaugurated and probably never before that time. We know positively that his Secretary Douglass is not so employed, and has not written or contributed an article to any paper within a year. He spoke in North Carolina previous to the election there, and no doubt, judging from the result, did good service. There is his home and no man had a better right to participate in the battle so successfully won by the party of progress.

But while we make this reply to the charges of the *Tribune* and its little satellites, the Democratic country newspapers, we have no hesitation in saying that many of the best Republican papers have correspondents in Washington. We have employed and regularly paid, as our receipts will show, a correspondent in Washington, and so long as the liberal patronage now extended to the JOURNAL will warrant it we propose to do so. It is there, and there only, that access can be had to much important statistical, financial and departmental information, and we propose to give our readers the benefit of all useful facts, important statistics and official proceedings through the aid of a Washington correspondent or editor. The *Tribune* does the same thing. Every live paper in the country does so. Editors who, from pecuniary inability or a lack of enterprise, fail to avail themselves of this source of journalistic advancement, fail to do justice to their readers, and usually fill their editorial columns, like the New Castle (Pa.) *Gazette and Democrat*, with column advertisements of a big show about to arrive.

If a good article is sent by our Washington correspondent to another paper, or his articles are copied from the JOURNAL, so much the better. What we print we pay for—always have paid for. If Grant's "mill" or any other body's "mill" in Washington is supplying contributions gratuitously, we would advise the *Democrat* to avail itself of a supply at once and afford its readers something worthy of perusal.

☞ The following States and Territories hold their elections before November: California, Sept. 2; Vermont, Sept. 3; Maine, Sept. 9; Colorado Territory, Sept. 10; Dakota, Indiana, Iowa, Nebraska, Ohio, Pennsylvania and District of Columbia, Oct. 8; South Carolina, Oct. 10; West Virginia, Oct. 24. Twenty States hold their State election at the same time as their Presidential, which saves much trouble.

DINNA YE HEAR THE SLOGAN!

North Carolina O. K!

We are out of the Ku-Klux Wilderness!

THE "MONITOR'S" CHICKEN GONE TO ROOST!

He Laughs Best who Laughs Last!

Ask a Chappaquack how North Carolina has gone, and he is mum. Only a few days ago artillery resounded through all the principal cities of the Union, announcing a glorious victory for—the Liberals said one; the Democrats shouted another. But it was a victory for neither. According to the latest returns the Republican party have achieved a signal victory in that State. It will be remembered that the vote last year was upon a new State Constitution, and had no decided party significance, many of the Democrats voting for it. In 1870 the election was on a party basis and showed fairly the strength of the two contestants. The Democrats came out 5,000 votes ahead. Now they are defeated by a majority of 1,200 votes for Governor, and have failed to retain their usual majority in the State Legislature.—This is a sad result for the Any-thing-to-beat-Grant party. "O, if Sumner had only come out two weeks sooner, it would have been all right," said a Chappaquack. But it is a weak party that is compelled to depend for success upon defections from the opposition.

Well, this first gun from North Carolina will soon be responded to from Maine, and from State after State on through the Union to Oregon, and next November will roll up a majority for "the hero of a hundred battles" that will make wiser if not better men of those who are now persistently misrepresenting the President and his Administration.

BUCKALEW DURING THE WAR.

He Presides at a Camp Meeting of Home Rebels.

What He Was Doing While the Loyal Men of Pennsylvania were Fighting for the Union.

In order that our readers may know that we do not misrepresent Mr. Buckalew, says the Pittsburgh *Commercial*, we quote from a book giving all the proceedings of the "Nob Mountain Camp Meeting," which was a three days' political camp meeting, called for the purpose of galvanizing into respectability the Fishing Creek Confederacy. The idea was original with Mr. Buckalew, and for three days, near the banks of the Fishing Creek, he and his compatriots glorified themselves and the men cheered for Jeff Davis. We have heard the cheers inspired by this "liberal patriot," and seen the Copperhead badges worn by those, who, during the dark days, were inspired by his sublime teaching. At this very meeting they were *proudly* worn, and Mr. Buckalew, the presiding genius, asks that doubtful patriot, Victor E. Piolet, of Bradford, to introduce the victims of his treason, which he did in the following words, which we quote from the book revised and indorsed by Charles R. Buckalew.

FORT MIFFLIN PRISONERS.

Col. Victor E. Piolet came forward and said:

"I am requested by Senator Buckalew to ask any of the gentlemen who were imprisoned in Fort Mifflin, and who are now present, to come forward and take seats upon the stand, so that we may see and have prominently before us the men who have been victims of the fanaticism and the persecution of the last year. [Applause.] It is peculiarly appropriate that they should take this position now, because the speech with which you will be entertained this morning is to have special reference to last year's expedition against the Democrats of old Columbia. Let those men who were imprisoned in Fort Mifflin come up here and show themselves."

In response to the invitation some thirty or more of those who were arrested last summer and then taken to Fort Mifflin came forward and took seats upon the platform. As they were recognized by the vast audience, they were repeatedly cheered. Among them were men venerable with years, many in the prime of manhood and others in ths first blush of maturity. They occupied seats on the platform during the residue of the meeting.

THE LADIES FOR GRANT.

The *New Northwest*, published at Portland, Oregon, and edited by Mrs. A. J. Duniway, which has been received at this office for some time, comes out fairly and squarely for Grant and Wilson. It is one of the neatest and most ably edited papers received at this office. In the issue of the 26th ult. the editress says:

"Now, women of Oregon, let me say to you, gird on your political armor! Old party ties are as nothing. We have had a general political upheaval. Grant, a reformed, reclaimed, victorious Democrat, at the head of the Republican party, with a plank in his platform upon which the women of America can stand and sip unsalted water gruel—the only political sustenance ever yet offered them by any party—and Greeley, a renegade Republican, who has hertered his birthright for a mess of pottage (which he will never get), as leader of the Democratic cohorts, are in the field to-day, and to one or the other must descend the Presidential toga. The Republican party declares that our "demand for additional rights shall be treated with respectful consideration." General Grant has done more for women than any former President, and Wilson (not our Joe) says that "woman's claim to the ballot shall be respected," while Greeley thinks it will be his duty to turn every half-paid woman out of office—when *he* gets in—and that Heaven has commissioned him to proscribe all women, and Brown can't see a woman in a Liberal Convention when she presents herself as a delegate.

"Woman Suffragists of Oregon! noble men and women who work for principle! two Presidential evils are before you. Which do you consider the least?

"I respectfully urge the women everywhere to form Grant and Wilson clubs. Become political *managers*, dear, disfranchised friends, and when the politicians learn your *real* value, depend upon it, they will appreciate you."

☞ The Conference to nominate candidates for Delegates, to the Constitutional Convention, to represent the Senatorial District, composed of the counties of Blair, Bedford, Fulton and Somerset, met at Bloody Run, on Friday, the 2d inst., and placed Hon. S. L. Russell, of Bedford, and Rev. J. W. Currey, of Altoona, in nomination. These gentlemen are ably qualified and will make efficient members of that honorable body. We hope that all the candidates selected for this important office may consist of as good material.

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

☞ We support the State ticket because we desire the Old Keystone to declare for Grant in November. We had nothing personally against either of the candidates nominated on the State ticket, but dissatisfaction was manifested at the manner of their nomination, and we hoped that the matter might be adjusted. When it settled down to a fight between a man who sympathized with treason in the hour of his country's peril, and a man who took his life in his hands and put forth almost superhuman efforts to crush out treason, we did not hesitate a moment. Simon Cameron has nothing to do with us.

☞ The *Globe* says: "We have only seen the surface of the corruption that has controlled the Republican party of this State for years." This is "what's the matter" with Dad. As long as he supposed he saw all the corruption, and got his share, he was satisfied, but some knave made him believe that there was something beneath the surface that he could not see nor share, and he was over in a moment.

☞ Some of our Republican friends think they are compelled to take a Democratic paper against their wishes because they are in arrears to the old firm. This is a mistake. When a new firm is established, though it consist of a part of the old firm, subscribers are under no obligations to it and a refusal to lift its papers is sufficient to exempt the subscribers from any further liability to the new firm.

☞ For several days last week we could not leave our head be seen, outside of the JOURNAL office, without being interrogated, by some elated Democrat, in regard to the North Carolina election. But within the last few days Democrats disappear around the corners like a streak. Their faces are as long as a mule's. What's the matter? "Fraud!" "Bayonets!" "Ballot-box Stuffers!" they mutter now.

☞ Verily, the *Globe* has become a sphere (Speer) and is hurled through space at a fearful velocity. We predict that it will be shivered to atoms on the 5th of November next, at which time it will collide with our Republican world and then subside. It will confine itself thenceforward to the SPEER-it world.

☞ Horace Greeley has only filled two public positions in his life, and the universal verdict has been that they were failures. While in Congress he frittered away his time talking about pen-knives and mileage, and in the Constitutional Convention of New York he was engulphed in the same kind of small business.

☞ Horace Greeley has been more imposed upon by swindlers and impecunious hangers on than any other man in the land. He has bailed everything from Jeff. Davis down. And yet there are persons who expect him to take the "horns by the bull" and clean the Augean stables, as they say. Fah!

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Marriages.

ALLEN—SANGREE.—On Thursday evening, August 6th, in the Trinity Reformed Church, Bloody Run, by the Rev. M. H. Sangree, assisted by the Rev. H. Heckerman, Mr. Wm. H. Allen, of New York City, to Miss Linnie M. Sangree, of M'Connellstown, Huntingdon county, Pa.

TAYLOR—ALLER—On August 3d, 1872, by Rev. M. L. Smith, Mr. Samuel Taylor and Miss Anna Aller, all of Spruce Creek.

HAMER—BROOKS—On August 1st, 1872, by the same, Mr. Collins Hamer and Miss Maggie Brooks, all of West tp.

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.

MITCHELL.—On the 31st ult., near M'Alevy's Fort, Mrs. Mary Mitchell, in the 77th year of her of her age.

JOHNSON.—On the 25th ult., near Cottage, Edith, daughter of John D. Johnson, aged 4 years and 1 month.

New Advertisements.

BRIDGE TO BUILD.

The County Commissioners will receive sealed proposals, at their office, up to 2 o'clock, on Friday the 23d of August 1872, for the building of a bridge across Stone Creek, at Huntingdon.

Plan and specifications can be seen at the Commissioners office.

By order of the Commissioners.

HENRY W. MILLER, Clerk.

Aug.14,'72-2t.]

FOR RENT—Six Good Rooms on the second floor of the brick corner, opposite the new Union Depot, in Huntingdon. Kitchen and cellar on ground floor—and basement.

Suitable for dwelling and business.

Aug. 14, 1872. D. BLAIR.

ALL PERSONS having Grain bags in their possession, bearing the brands of any of the undersigned firms, are requested to return them to their respective owners with as little delay as possible.

HENRY & CO.,
FISHER & SONS,
ETNIER & FOUST.

Huntingdon, Pa., August 14th, 1872.—3m.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

(*Estate of Joseph Cornelius, deceased.*)

Letters of administration on the estate of Joseph Cornelius, late of Cromwell tp., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them for settlement.

ALVAH CHILCOTT, Adm'r.

August 14, 1872*

SPECIAL NOTICE—On and after this date, the undersigned will not furnish bags for the delivery of grain, but will sell bags to our customers at reduced prices.

ETNIER & FOUST,
FISHER & SONS,
HENRY & CO.

Huntingdon, Pa., August 14th, 1872.—3m.

PROHIBITION COUNTY CONVENTION

HUNTINGDON, PA., July 26th, 1872.

NINETY good citizens of the county, have up to this time, endorsed a call for all friends of the cause, to meet at the Court House, in Huntingdon, on *THURSDAY, AUGUST 15TH*, 1872, at one o'clock, p. m., to nominate a county ticket, pledged to the suppression of the *Dram Shop*, and provide for a vigorous canvass of the county, in favor of *local* and general prohibition.

By order of the Co. Com.

ISAAC GUSS,
J. R. BAKER,
A. C. GREENLAND,
July 31st, 1872. Com. on Call.

IMPORTANT TO PAINTERS AND BUILERS.

"CENTURY" STRICTLY PURE WHITE LEAD.

B. J. DONNELLY & CO.,
Manufacturers, Phila.

Sold only by S. S. SMITH, No. 616 Hill Street, Huntingdon, Pa.

$12.25 per cwt.

WARRANTND TO GIVE SATISFACTION.

July31-3m*

FIRST-CLASS COMPANIES
INSURANCE OFFICE.
LEISTER BUILDING,
Huntingdon, Pa.

Queen of Liverpool.....	$10,000,000
Hanover, New York.....	3,000,000
Commercial.....	250,000
German, of Erie.....	200,000

TERMS REASONABLE.

10aprly KENNEDY & CO.

[OFFICIAL.]

LAWS
OF THE
UNITED STATES
PASSED AT THE
FIRST SESSION OF THE FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

[GENERAL NATURE.—No. 84.]

AN ACT to create an additional land district in the State of Kansas.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all that portion of the Republican land district in the State of Kansas, lying and being situated west of the first guide-meridian west of the sixth principal meridian be, and hereby is, constituted a new land district.

SEC. 2. That the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, is hereby authorized to appoint a register and a receiver for said district, who shall discharge like and similar duties, and receive the same amount of compensation allowed to other officers discharging like duties in the other land-offices of said State.

Approved, May 23, 1872.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 85.]

AN ACT to provide for holding the United States district court in the city of Toledo.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there shall be two terms of the United States district court for the northen district of Ohio held in the city of Toledo, Ohio, in each year from and after the passage of this act, the time and the length of the terms to be fixed by the judge of said court.

Approved, May 23, 1872.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 86.]

AN ACT to regulate criminal practice in the federal courts.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in every case where a demurrer is interposed to an indictment, or to any count or counts thereof, or to any information in any court, of the United States, and such demurrer shall be overruled by the court, the judgment thereupon shall be respondeat-ouster; and thereupon a trial may be ordered at the same term, or a continuance may be ordered as justice may require.

Approved, May 23, 1872.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 87.]

AN ACT to authorize the construction of a bridge, and to establish the same as a post-road.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall be lawful for any person or persons, company or corporation, having authority from the States of Iowa and Illinois, to build a brige across the Mississippi river at Fort Madison, Iowa, and to lay on or over said bridge railway tracks, for the more perfect connection of any railroads that are or shall be constructed to the said river at or opposite said point, under the limitations and conditions hereinafter provided; that said bridge shall not interfere with the free navigation of said river beyound what is necessary in order to carry into effect the rights and privileges hereby granted; and in case of any litigation arising from any obstruction or alleged obstruction to the free navigation of said river, the cause may be tried before the district court of the United States of any State in which any portion of said obstruction or bridge touches.

SEC. 2. That any bridge built under the provisions of this act may, at the option of the company building the same, be built either as a pivot draw-bridge, with a pivot or other form of draw, or with unbroken or continuous spans: Provided, That if the said bridge shall be made with unbroken and continuous spans, it shall not be of less elevation in any case than fifty feet above high-water mark, as understood at the point of location, to the bottom chord of the bridge, nor shall the spans of said bridge beless than two hundred and fifty feet in length; and the piers of said bridge shall be parallel with the current of the river, and the main span shall be over the main channel of the river, and not less than three hundred feet in length; And provided also, That if any bridge built under this act shall be constructed as a pivot draw-bridge, the same shall be constructed with a draw over the main channel of the river at an accessible and navigable point, and with spans of not less than one hundred and sixty feet in length in the clear on each side of the central or pivot pier of the draw, and the next adjoining spans to the draw shall not be less than two hundred and fifty feet, if the proper location of the draw over the channel will admit spans of this width between it and the shore, and said spans shall not be less than thirty feet above low-water mark and not less than ten above extreme high-water mark, measuring to the bottom chord of the bridge; and the piers of said bridge shall be parallel with the current of the river where said bridge may be erected: And provided also, That said draw shall be opened promptly, upon reasonable signal, for the passage of boats, and in no case shall unnecessary delay occur in opening the said draw during or after the passage of trains.

SEC. 2. That any bridge constructed under this act, and according to its limitations, shall be a lawful structure, and shall be known and recognized as a post-route, upon which, also, no higher charge shall be made for the transmission over the same of the mails, the troops, and the munitions of war of the United States than the rate per mile paid for their transportation over the railroads or public highways leading to the said bridge; and the United States shall have the right of way for postal-telegraph purposes across said bridge.

SEC. 4. That all railway companies desiring to use the said bridge shall have and be entitled to equal rights and privileges in the passage of the same and in the use of the machinery and fixtures thereof and of all the approaches thereto, under and upon such terms and conditions as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of War, upon hearing the allegations and proofs of the parties in case they shall not agree.

SEC. 5. That the structure herein authorized shall be built and located under and subject to such regulations for the security of navigation of said river as the Secretary of War shall prescribe; and to secure that object the said person or persons, company or corporation, shall submit to the Secretary of War, for his examination and approval, a design and drawings of the bridge and peirs, and a map of the location, giving, for the space of at least one mile above and one below the the proposed location, the topography of the banks of the river, the shore lines at high and low water, the direction and strength of the currents at all stages, and the soundings accurately showing the bed of the stream, the location of any other bridge or bridges, and shall furnish such other information as may be required for a full and satisfactory understanding of the subject; and until the said plan and location of the bridge are approved by the Secretary of War, the bridge shall not be built; and if any change be made in the plan of construction of said bridge during the progress of the work thereon, or before the completion of said bridge, such change shall be subject to the approval of the Secretary of War; and the said structure shall be at all times so kept and managed as to offer reasonable and proper means for the passage of vessels through or under said structure; and the said structure shall be changed at the cost and expense of the owners thereof, from time to time, as Congress may direct, so as to preserve the freeconvenient navigation of said river. And the authority to erect and continue said bridge shall be subject to revocation or modification by law whenever the public good shall, in the judgment of Congress, so require, without any expense or charge to the United States.

SEC. 6. That the right to alter or amend this act, so as to prevent or remove all material obstructions to the navigation of said river by the construction of bridges, without expense to the United States, is hereby expressly reserved.

Approved, May 25, 1872.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 88.]

AN ACT to provide for the abatement or repayment of taxes on distilled spirits in bond, destroyed by casualty.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he his hereby, authorized, upon the production of satisfactory proof to him of the actual destruction by accidental fire or other casualty, and without any fraud, collusion, or negligence of the owner thereof, of any distilled spir