The Huntingdon Journal.

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

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

Wednesday Morning, August 28, 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.

Republican County Committee.

Alexandria Bor.—D. S. Henderson, Dr. Geo. W. Hewitt.
Barree—James Stewart, Henry Conoprost.
Brady—H. H. Mateer, Dr. Samuel M'Carthey.
Broad Top City—Henry Cook, C. K. Horton.
Birmingham—Joseph Madson, Capt. S. T. M'Cahan.
Carbon—A. R. M'Carthy, Samuel Donelson.
Cass—Jacob Chilcote, George Smith.
Cassville Bor—Amon W. Brewn, James G. Corbin.
Clay—S. L. Glasgow, Adam Heeter.
Cromwell—Gwin M. Hawey, John Kelly.
Coalmont Bor—Richard Irwine, George A. Heaton.
Dublin—Wm. Clymans, David Peterson.
Franklin—David Cunrod, D. M. Thompson.
Henderson—David Grove, George W. Miller.
Hopewell—Jackson Rayeart, Wm. Heeter.
Huntingdon, East Ward—K. A. Lovell, Robert King.
" " *West Ward*—Alex. Elliott, S. T. Brown.
Jackson—Thomas F. Shipton, George M'Alevy.
Juniata—Wm. E. Corbin, Isaac Heffner.
Lincoln—Joseph Detwiler, George W. Shontz.
Mapleton—A. W. Swoope, Samuel Park.
Morris—John K. Templeton, James H. Davis.
Mt. Union Bor—John S. Rex, Elias N. Rogers.
Mt. Union, Dist—David Snyder, Wm. P. Patton.
Oneida—Robert M'Divitt, James Green.
Orbisonia Bor.—Thomas M. Kelley, Thos. E. Orbison.
Penn—Wm. J. Geissinger, Jacob Haffley.
Petersburg—John Ross. Dr. Geo. B. Orlady.
Porter—Benj. Isenberg, H. G. Neff.
Shirley Twp—Robert Bigam, David Long.
Shirley Bor—John A. Kerr, D. P. Blaker.
Shade Gap Bor—Dr. Wm. M. Ray, W. P. Shade.
Springfield—Morris Cutshall, Elihu Brown.
Tell—J. A. Blair, James Bolinger.
Three Springs Bor—B. T. Stevens, Wm. J. Hampson.
Tod—John Horton, Theo. Houck.
Union—B. F. Glasgow, S. P. Smith.
Walker—John Brewster, J. R. Watson.
Warriorsmark—Dr. J. W. Dunwiddie, Jesse Fetterhoof.
West (Upper)—Henry Neff, Henry Davis, sr.
West (Lower)—Wm. M'Clure, J. C. Hamilton.

A. TYHURST,
Chairman.

Republican Committee Meeting.

The members of the Republican County Committee will meet at the Court House, in Huntingdon, on FRIDAY, the 6th day of SEPTEMBER, 1872, at one o'clock, P. M. It is earnestly desired that every member be present, as business of much importance will be transacted.

A. TYHURST,
Chairman.

☞ The official vote of North Carolina will give Caldwell, the Republican candidate for Governor, about 2200 majority. This will do.

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

☞ Riots have been in successful operation, in Belfast, Ireland, for ten days.—England appears to be unable to control her Irish subjects.

Hor'ce Greeley and Horse Grant are the candidates for President. It seems to be horse either way.—*Watchman.*

The *Watchman* wants one "mare" as the Scotchman would say.

☞ When a Republican strikes at a member of the same party he ought to remember that he opens the way for a stroke back, which is bound to come sooner or later.

☞ The Congressional Conference, for this district, assembles to-day, (Wednesday,) at 10 o'clock, A. M., at Altoona, for the purpose of placing a candidate in the field for Congress.

☞ The proceedings of the Labor Reformers' Convention will be found in our local columns. It was a very orderly and dignified body, and made up in earnestness what it lacked in numbers.

Wonder whether Grant will go back to Galena after the 4th of March or to his farm at St. Louis. We understand he has made up his mind to leave the White House.—*Watchman.*

And the *Watchman* is not for Greeley, either.?

☞ Mr. Speer and Mr. Lewis having got rid of the Democratic County Convention, set themselves to work, in good earnest, to supply its delinquencies. Some of the old Democrats complain that Mr. Lewis has hardly got warm in the party until he dictates its nominees. It does look so.

PUBLIC CONFIDENCE.

Generally, in this country, young men, commencing business for themselves, have but a limited cash capital as the basis of their operations. If prudent, they will not run round in search of credit, but will limit their purchases by the extent of their ability to pay on the receipt of the goods, always retaining a small cash reserve in bank to meet an emergency should it occur. After commencing the next object will be by each to economise in his expenditures, so as to allow his profits to augment his capital. By punctuality and promptness in meeting all his engagements he will very soon secure the confidence of the public, and manufacturers and importers will begin to seek his custom and ask him to receive goods *on time.* He has then controlled the elements of future success. All the stock that he can dispose of is at his command, at the lowest market prices, and on the best terms offered by wholesale dealers. The foundation of his future success is laid, and continued prudence, judgment, application and promptness will lead directly to a realization, in due time, of all reasonable aspirations.—Making haste to be rich in a day, changing from one occupation to another, selling out, and buying out usually result in disappointment, a loss of the confidence of the public, decrease of capital and ultimate insolvency.

As it is with individuals so is it with nations. A nation without stability of Government can never command the confidence of the other great powers. What would Mexican bonds be worth to-day in the money markets of the world?

In 1857 our own Government, by a vacillating policy, a ruinously low tariff and stoppage of manufactories by a flood of foreign goods, was brought to a crisis by which not only the masses of the working people were thrown out of employment, but the national credit was seriously affected. The United States Treasury was emptied and Congress authorized a loan on short-time U. S. Treasury notes, fixing the interest at 6 per cent. At the next session of Congress the Secretary of the Treasury reported that he could not raise money on the credit of the Government at 6 per cent. He was then authorized to obtain a loan on the best terms he could make. The result was that he paid eight, nine, ten, eleven, and *for a considerable portion of the loan twelve per cent. per annum.* (See the Annual Reports of the Treasury.) Secretary Chase reduced those obligations in 1862, and stopped this enormous and ruinous rate of interest, and that too when he was devising ways to meet the large and rapidly increasing daily cost of the current war.

For some months after the Republican party came into power the interest on money for the Government was high, but never above eight per cent. From that it gradually fell, even while one and a half million of dollars per day were required for the war alone. The falling scale has continued. The last money hired by the Government—that authorized under the provisions of the funding bill—pays only 5 per cent. interest. And positive propositions have been received by Mr. Boutwell, for the entire amount called for by the funding bill, at 5, 4½, and 4 per cent., according to its provisions. The offer is standing open for the Secretary's acceptance. The funds cannot be used yet, as the 5-20 and 7-30 bonds have not all matured, and cannot be called in until the limit provided by law has expired. But these facts demonstrate the results of *Public Confidence* in Governments as well as in individuals.

Now the question is: Shall we again shake that confidence—and very probably destroy it—by trying the experiment of a change of Administration, with Horace Greeley instead of U. S. Grant at its head? That is the problem which the PEOPLE are now called upon to solve: it is a plain one. There is nothing intricate about it. What are Greeley's ideas upon questions of finance? Very extraordinary indeed, and more capricious than extraordinary. In the *Tribune* of June 5, 1867, Horace himself said, editorially: "*We believe in taxing so as to pay the debt in ten years.*" That is at the rate of $270,000,000 a year, commencing at that date! Well, Grant's Administration, by the generous liberality of the people has been paying at the rate of about $100,000,000 a year, and that is quite enough for the people to bear. And now that the credit of the Government has been re-established with the other Great Powers, as well as among our own capitalists, the Administration proposes to continue the reduction of the debt at the rate of only about half that amount, or $50,000,000 per annum, reducing taxes in the same proportion.—Greeley, before his last fit of eccentricity, had a good word for the Administration on this very point. In the *Tribune,* Aug. 5, 1871, not very long ago, he said this: "The fact that the debt has been steadily and largely reduced has done more than anything else to make the Administration and the party strong and popular." No man could or need say more in favor of Grant and his Administration. But Greeley in 1871 and Greeley in 1872 is quite a different person. Then he nominated Grant for a second term, and said he could not be beaten; now he has applied the flattering unction to his soul that Grant can be beaten, and that too by Horace Greeley. It was the editor of the Weekly *Caucasian,* Lexington, Mo., who first suggested to Greeley to run for the Presidency. And now the names of Greeley and Brown stand at the head of its columns, while below it announces its platform in these significant words:

"*We believe in secession, in the rightfulness of slavery, in the illegality of all the Yankee nigger-bayonet Amendment to the Constitution, and the total repudiation of all debts, Federal, State and County, contracted by Radical fraud, violence and misrule.*"

That is a pretty plain card, but it is nothing more than an expression of the sentiments entertained by a large proportion of Horace Greeley's supporters; and when brought to bear upon the old man, as President, his characteristic instability would result in the most serious consequences to our national credit, and very possibly to our national unity.

No, this is not the time for experiments. The present Administration have done *more than well* in all the departments of the Government, and the PEOPLE in their "sober second thought," and especially capitalists, protest against any change, especially such a change as would give us Greeley for Grant.

Here are some echoes of the public voice. Gen. E. B. Ward, the millionaire of Detroit, who covers the Upper Lakes with his magnificent steamboats, says in a public letter:

"Keep General Grant at the head of the Government, keep Boutwell in his place, elect a wise Congress, and we may expect four years more of our present unequaled prosperity.

"Desiring no office or favor from either party, having no wish but for the best possible Government we are capable of making, and all my interests and hopes of comfort during the few years I may remain in active life being involved in the great question of Government, I can have but one motive in making this public reply to my numerous and trusting friends, hoping, as I do, never to live to see a good and worthy administration overthrown for the simple purposes of gratifying the claims of office-seekers and constitutional faultfinders. Whenever the people yield to those two vicious elements we may reasonably expect that our republic will die out long before the end of another century."

There we have the whole story epitomized. Read it over again. It is from a man who has worked his way to immense wealth by stability of purpose and the consequent enjoyment of the confidence of the public.

Take another illustration. A manufacturer and wholesale dealer of New York city was asked the other day to join an organization for active work on behalf of Grant and Wilson. His answer was as follows:

"I did not intend to take an active part in the campaign; but I and I cannot afford to be inactive. My business suffers through the fear entertained by dealers of the possible election of Greeley and of its disastrous consequences, and for the sake of my business I must work for the election of Grant."

That is New York, Greeley's own State, speaking; but speaking the sentiments of capitalists and manufacturers all over the country.

One more illustration, and that from among the thousands at hand which might be quoted. We select from the West.—Says a dispatch to the New York *Times*:

"A bombshell has exploded in the Democratic camp in the shape of the resignation of James W. Carson, Esq., a prominent merchant and politician of Cleveland, Ohio, of the chairmanship of the County Democratic Central Committee. The reasons given by Mr. Carson for his course are that sound business policy requires him to vote for General Grant; that he has no confidence in Greeley's scatter-brain theory of immediate resumption of specie payments; that he firmly believes that if Greeley is elected his administration will be marked by financial revulsions as sure as those of 1837 and 1857. Quite a number of other Democratic business men entertain the same views as Mr. Carson, and will vote for Grant and Wilson, preferring a certainty under a Republican administration to an experimental uncertainty under a would-be Greeley administration."

But space to-day forbids further evidence of the popular feeling throughout the country. When the *Globe* meets the facts we have thrown together hastily in this article, we shall give him another of a similar nature to work out. Let us meet the question in its breadth and length, and with a square, honest purpose to reach the facts and publish the truth only.

A STUPID DODGE.

The last *Globe* comments upon the Republican County Convention, and endeavors, in a weak way, to stir up old factional feuds upon which the Statute of Limitations can clearly be pleaded. We will try to answer its follies:

The Convention consisted of as good men as the county can produce, who were selected, in the main, by the friends of the rival candidates, and as is usual on such occasions, each endeavored to secure the nomination of his particular favorites. Was this not to be expected? Has this not always been the case? One portion of the Convention expected to control the organization, but failed, and the portion which the *Globe* endeavors to disaffect and to incite to acts of insubordination controlled it by a vote of 46 to 36, a clear majority of ten votes. This decisive vote was immediately followed by a vote on the Congressional question. Here again the vote was a triumphant victory for those whom the *Globe* would have the people believe were outraged. There is nothing clearer than there was a small majority on all test questions which were fairly brought before the Convention, in favor of those who controlled the organization, which fact was fully demonstrated in the only two test questions which the Convention was called upon to decide. Beyond these two first and most important considerations, the Convention was made up of men who determined to do the best for the party, and were under the control of nobody.—There may have been strict factional lines drawn on both sides, but there was a conservative minority which voted for the best men without regard to either wing, if such a term is allowable, and these men voted with one portion on the organization and Congress and for those whom they individually preferred for the remainder of the offices. This was evident to all who attended the Convention. The *Globe* has consequently over-shot the mark. If the portion of the Convention, which carried the organization and Congress, did not succeed in making more nominations than it did, it was because they could not control the men who assisted them in carrying the first two points, and this being the case they could not complain, and do not. The Convention was made up of the best Republicans in the county, a large portion of whom had no other object than to make a ticket that would be satisfactory to the largest number, and they conscientiously discharged their duty. There certainly could not have been a better ticket presented, and though it may not just be what everybody wanted, and what many of our readers would have made it—we cannot all be given what we want—yet the welfare of the Republican party demands that it be triumphantly elected.

☞ Three or four years ago there was some misunderstanding in the Republican party and the house was divided against itself and it fell. The year following the same little game was repeated, and great was the fall thereof. Last year all hands came to the conclusion that they had been playing fool long enough, and turned in and triumphantly elected the ticket and "buried the hatchet." Here ends the matter. The stupids who desire to revive the old feuds do so for the purpose of advancing the interests of the Democratic party.

☞ A Soldiers' and Sailors' National Mass Convention will be held at Pittsburgh, on September 17, 1872. A large delegation should attend from Huntingdon county. We will publish further particulars next week.

SUPPORT THE PARTY.

We sometimes hear men say that they are no slaves to party; that they vote for whom they please and that they are under no obligations to any partizan. This would indicate that they have no fixed principles; that they are on all sides of questions; everything by times and nothing long.—Men of this class are not to be trusted. They are generally very fickle and governed entirely by self interest. When you think you have them, like Paddy's flea, they "are not there." A party, made up of this class of men, can never succeed. There is not persistence enough in it; not sufficient adhesiveness. Parties, to succeed, must be determined; must stand up for their organization; never halting or hesitating. This is the only road to success. Whenever men begin to straggle and say they vote for whom they please and that they are under no obligations to support such and such a candidate, they are demoralized, and the sooner the party gets rid of them the better. Parties can only maintain themselves intact by keeping up a thorough organization. And the only way for an aspirant to office is to support the party. No party can ever support stragglers; better let the enemy pick them up at once and get rid of them.

Republicans of Huntingdon county, you have too many stragglers in your organization! Men who talk as if they were anything but Republicans; very frequently men do it who have filled office and who want office in the future. This is all wrong. No man who even talks in a way to indicate that he is dissatisfied should be tolerated as an aspirant. No man should be named for any office who does not talk and work for the party. If men desire positions at the hands of the party they ought to stand up square for the organization on all occasions. Our advice would be: Let the man be marked as a politician who does not stand by his party through thick and thin!

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☞ "Only a choice between Grant and Greeley!" The Democracy have made it—not wholly (says the *North American*); but so many as accept the results of the war and reconstruction and peace have already chosen Grant, while those destructives, who must rule at any cost and revive all the spirit of former times, wish to use his opponent as a bridge to that end. The Republicans, too, have made it; made it in the official expression of their views and desires; in the language of all who can claim to stand as leaders among them; in the expressions of the majority who not only up held the nation in its critical period of civil war, but were as staunch, wise and patriotic in the vicissitudes following, and are now laboring hopeful to achieve the greatest good at the least cost. If it is only a choice between men that is being and to be made, those whose decision is unformed can see on every side and everywhere that they whose interests are greatest, whose judgement is soundest, whose honesty is most unquestionable, have chosen Grant, and are zealous to make their own and his election good. The fact is a lesson, a whole course of instruction, and a diploma for others to study and pattern.

☞ The Lancaster *Examiner and Herald* says Hon. Lynn Bartholomew in his address in Fulton hall said; "I have known John F. Hartranft intimately—man and boy—for nineteen years, *and I have known him to be an honest man.*" Villified and slandered as our soldier candidate has been, by unscrupulous enemies, the undivided testimony of all who know him—whatever their politics—is, that he is an honest man. Men who served with him in the army—neighbors who have sustained the most intimate relations with him for years all bear testimony to his unimpeachable integrity, and refuse for a moment to give credence to the charges of his enemies. Even his political opponents—men who will vote against him—repel with indignation those charges. They know him as a neighbor, and with one voice proclaim him AN HONEST MAN!"

☞ Gen. F. H. Lane is the successful Republican nominee of Huntingdon county for the State Legislature. Right so, a better selection could not have been made. He filled his place well during the last session of that body, and if elected will fill his place again to the entire satisfaction of his constituents. Success to you, General Lane.—*Tyrone Blade.*

☞ The Greeley people are very much put out with the Straight-out Democrats. They do not like the idea of the nomination of Charles O'Conner for President.—They call the Louisville Convention "Grant's side-show," but it will be a full-blooded circus before the first Tuesday in November.

☞ Gen. John A. Dix, the man who said, at the breaking out of the rebellion, that "if any man attempts to pull down the American flag shoot him on the spot," has been nominated for Governor of New York by the Republicans. The nomination didn't go begging so much after all. *Vide Tribune.*

☞ John Dougherty, Esq., of Mount Union, Dr. John McCulloch and John M. Bailey, Esq., of this place, are nominated by the Labor Reform, Democratic and Republican parties, in the order named, for Delegates to the Constitutional Convention. They are all excellent men.

☞ The *Globe* endeavors to make a point against Mr. Myton on the ground that some three or four years ago he voted for a Democrat. The *Globe* ought to look upon this as a great point in his qualifications, as it has been on all sides of all questions, and voted accordingly.

☞ Charles O'Conner, the great Irish barrister of New York, will, in all probability, be nominated for President by the Straight-out Democratic Convention which assembles in Louisville, Ky., on the 3d of September. Then the Democrats will have a candidate.

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☞ Do the Republicans, who have allowed themselves to be made cat's-paws of by Mr. Speer and Mr. Lewis, imagine that they can do these things and remain Republicans? If they do, we assure them that those who are not for us are against us.

☞ Hon. R. M. Speer, the candidate of the Blair County Labor Reformers for Congress, is a most ardent member of the W. B. A. He will vote for Schell for Governor and the whole Labor Reform ticket, in this county, of course?

☞ The West Virginia election has resulted in a defeat of the Constitutional Amendment disqualifying negroes from holding office and the election of Jacobs, independent Democrat, for Governor. The Republicans supported Jacobs.

☞ The last *Globe* presented to the unterrified Democracy what their County Convention had failed to do, a ticket. It appears that no Democratic ticket is good to the sight now unless it is sugared over with a lot of Republicans.

A Ringing Appeal.

ADDRESS OF THE REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE.

HEADQUARTERS REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE, NO. 716 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, August 14, 1872.

The Rpublican State Committee desires to congratulate the Republicans of Pennsylvania upon the noble victory recently won by their brethren in North Carolina. It was a triumph over fearful odds, and was won in spite of the fraudulent practices imported into that State from New York by the Tammany ballot-box stuffers, who lead the Greeley army.

It has demonstrated that the Republicans of the Southern States cannot be won from the support of their principles by the oily tongues of the Republican traitors who were sent among them. Schurz and Trumbull, Tipton and McClure may blazon their own treachery, but cannot win followers.

It has demonstrated, also, that while the men with grievances, the soreheads and the disappointed demagogues, may be able to make a great din over their own abandonment of their professions, they carry no one with them. The treachery they represent is only on the surface; it does not reach down into the masses; the people are not infected by it. These men went out from us because they were not of us. This inspiriting work in North Carolina was won by *organization* and persistent *work.* It could not have been won without essential adjuncts.

It behooves us, therefore, to profit by their example. Wherever the work of organization has begun in Pennsylvania, it has been attended by the best results. Wherever it has not yet been resorted to, apathy and indifference prevail. Friends: If this be the case in your county, break the spell at once and begin the essential work of the campaign. Waste not a day in waiting. Every day that this work is deferred is an opportunity lost.

We implore our people throughout the State, who have not yet entered into the spirit of this all-important contest, to remember the great interests at stake and how much may hang upon the consequence of their inaction.

Our intelligence from all parts of the State is of the most encouraging kind. In the few places where disaffection existed it is steadily disappearing, and the party is rapidly settling down into a compact and unbroken mass. The few men who have gone off to the enemy have made all that is possible out of their change of front, and henceforth must cease to have any influence in our ranks. These ranks are as solid and firm as ever, and nothing remains but to march forward to the victory that awaits us.

We are going to win this fight! Of that we have no doubt. The conclusive proofs of this are all about us. Pay no heed to the fables put forth as facts by our opponents. Regard all reports as false that point to any change in our State ticket. No change will be made. Our leaders are chosen, and under them we go forth to battle. Organize and work. Cast all fears and apprehensions to the winds. Put the croakers out of hearing; and with a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull all together, the work will be done to the satisfaction of all. Even Greeley, in his private letters, does not claim Pennsylvania—he knows better.

One word more. In carrying on this fight do not act on the defensive. The enemy is so vulnerable that our chief purpose should be to attack him at every weak point. Buckalew's record while in the United States Senate proves him to have been a disloyal man, the companion and counselor not merely of traitors, but of incendiaries and murderers, who plotted with him at Niagara to burn and destroy the cities of his own State, no matter what cost to the helpless and defenceless. Holcomb's letter, in conjunction with Thompson's, and his own Senatorial record, fully prove this. Charge it home on him, and give his defenders no rest from attack.

Blank constitutions for Grant and Wilson clubs, and poll-books for enrolling voters, may be had on application to these headquarters.

RUSSELL ERRETT, Chairman.

BUCKALEW'S REBELLION.

Maj. Gen. Couch to C. R. Buckalew.

Major General Couch, in a letter dated September 29th, 1865, replying to Charles R. Buckalew, who was earnestly defending the Fishing Creek rebellion, said:

"I fully agree with you that no fortifications were erected by the 'insurgents,' but General Cadwallader, who made a close examination of the country, is satisfied that they had ONE, probaly TWO PIECES OF ARTILLERY, that there was an ORGANIZATION TO RESIST THE DRAFT, the members of which were ARMED, and I have other information to the same effect."

We think that most effectually disposes of the attempt made to deny the existence of an armed hostility to the government on the part of Mr. Buckalew's friends in this country. The truth is, when Major General Cadwallader's forces landed in Bloomsburg, persons in sympathy were immediately sent to the "insurgents," and being frightened, they speedily set to work to obliterate all marks by which they might be detected. The fifteen hundred men, that had been drilling on Rantz farm, dispersed, and some concealed themselves in the forests of Sullivan county, while others fled to Canada. For a time this was not denied nor is it now denied by any respectable journal. The only paper that has thus far attempted it is the Lycoming *Standard,* which has as little regard for the truth as he has for common courtesy.

We are not surprised, that Mr. Buckalew should be anxious to deny the existence of this "foul blot," since he knows that the people of this State will hold him responsible; and justly too for this treason. His influence in the country at that time was almost absolute and yet he failed to use it for the suppression of this rebellion In addition to this when it is remembered that Holcombe, one of the men sent by Jeff Davis to Canada to spread treason in the North, to burn our cities, and scatter disease and death among the women and children of the loyal Republic, says in a letter to the Southern Confederacy, among others whom he met frequently was Charles R. Buckalew, we think no sensible man need hesitate in deciding where Buckalew stood and where his sympathies and acts were during that period.

Mr. Buckalew's interviews were never divulged until the rebellion was subdued, and the rebel archives fell into the hands of the government. If the meetings had been open it might be claimed that he went to Canada to meet the conspirators in the interest of peace, but his stealthy interviews with rebels and his own home confederacy make a bad record for loyalty. —*Bloomsburg Republican.*

Buckalew in Canada.

Mr. Buckalew's criminal intercourse with rebel incendiaries and pirates in Canada was so flagrant and horrible that none were capable of imagining anything more atrocious. And yet his partisans, by attempting to defend his conduct, have deepened his guilt. What answer is it to the charge, "*that a Senator of the United States hastened to a foreign country, when his own was bleeding at every pore from a merciless rebellion,* TO HOLD CRIMINAL CONFERENCE WITH THE AGENTS OF THAT REBELLION," to say that he was in Canada in his official capacity? The public intelligence, and the horror this act awakens in every loyal, in every generous breast is insulted by the flippancy of the evasion. If Mr. Buckalew was sent to Canada to examine into the Indian Policy of that British dependency, his business was with the men sent from England to govern the province. No report of Buckalew's visit to these authorities has yet reached us. *But we have a report from the bloodthirsty enemies of his country*—MEN ENGAGED IN EMPLOYING INCENDIARIES TO BURN AND DESTROY THE PROPERTY OF HIS OWN CONSTITUENTS—*that he* DID CALL ON THEM! There is a ghastly sarcasm in the attempted defense of the little Copperhead of Bloomsburg. We naturally are led to suppose that an examination of the Indian Policy of Canada was intended to work out a merciful change in our own Indian Policy. But we find our Senator engaged in counsel with men whose crimes against humanity are a deeper stain than the wildest tales of savage cruelty; men whose hellish conceptions for the destruction of innocent lives and of property in no way available for warlike use, not only violates the harshest rules of war, but would shame the cruelty of a nest of pirates. AND YET CHARLES R. BUCKALEW *was the* COMPANION *in* CANADA *of these savage villains!*

Not only were these *confreres of Buckalew paying men* TO INTRODUCE LOATHSOME INFECTIOUS DISEASES INTO THE CITIES OF PENNSYLVANIA, but they were employing prowling scoundrels to carry devastation to the homes of the aged, the sick, the babes, the cripples of our densest centres of population *by the torch of the midnight incendiary!* Money had been paid to one villain to burn steamboats at St. Louis *and they had been burned!* Another had been paid to do this at Cincinnati, *and good news was expected shortly from there!*" There has not been a day for thirty years when a fire at the wharves of either Cincinnati or St. Louis could burn a dozen steamboats without burning some owned *by those constituents of Mr. Buckalew who live in Brownsville and Pittsburg!*

And if Mr. Buckalew does not know this the admission would do him some harm even yet. The conclusion is inevitable. BUCKALEW KNEW TOO MUCH THEN TO MAKE A SAFE GOVERNOR NOW!—*Har. Telegraph.*

New Advertisements.

WANTED—A good BEAMS-MAN at the Mapleton Tannery. WM. H. REX.
August 21, 1872-tf.

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.

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.

STONE VALLEY ACADEMY.—The Fall Session of four months, of this School, will commence on the FIRST TUESDAY of SEPTEMBER. Prof. Garaway, a classical scholar and teacher of large experience, has been employed.—This School is located near M'Alavy Fort, and has been in operation several years. Boarding can be had in the village at reasonable rates. aug21-2t*

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 duly authenticated for settlement.
ALVAH CHILCOTT,
August 14, 1872. Adm'r.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.
(*Estate of Mary Eckley, dec'd.*)
Letters testamentary on the estate of Mary Eckley, deceased, late of Barree township, Huntingdon county, having been granted the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement.
THADDEUS S. JACKSON,
Barree tp., Aug. 21, 1872. Executor.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
(*Estate of Greenberry Ramsey, dec'd.*)
Letters of administration on the estate of Greenberry Ramsey, late of Springfield tp., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement.
WILLIAM GUTSHALL,
August 21, 1872. Adm'r.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.
[*Estate of John Simpson, dec'd.*]
Letters testamentary having been granted to the undersigned, on the estate of John Simpson, late of the borough of Huntingdon, dec'd. all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement.
J. MURRAY SIMPSON,
J. RANDOLPH SIMPSON,
Aug. 21, 1872. Executors.

CONTINENTAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
ASSETS, $4,505,245 29.
This company is altogether Mutual, and one of the most liberal and successful companies in the country. The surplus is divided annually amongst the policy-holders. Its premiums are as low, and its dividends as large, as those of any first-class company. It issued, in 1870, 12,537 policies, being more than that of any other company in the COUNTRY. Its great popularity and unbounded success are entirely due to the liberality of the Company towards its policy holders. For further information apply to
JUSTUS LAWRENCE, Pres't.,
M. B. WYNKOOP, Vice Pres't.
J. P. ROGERS, Sec'y.
S. C. CHANDLER, Jr., Actuary.
PENNSYLVANIA WESTERN OFFICE,
Leister's Building, HUNTINGDON, PA.
A. B. KENNEDY,
General Agent.
D. P. MILLER, M. D.
Medical Examiner. 42ap11y.

New Advertisements.

HUNTINGDON ACADEMY
WILL AGAIN OPEN SEPT. 2, 1872.
Tuition: $10, $12.50, and $15 per Eleven Weeks.
JAS. A. STEPHENS, Principal.
Huntingdon, Pa., August 28, 1872-2t.

L. R. NORTON,
Dealer in
PIANOS,
AND STATE AGENT
For the celebrated
JEWETT & GOODMAN ORGAN,
118 Smithfield Street,
Opposite New City Hall,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
(Send for Illustrated Catalogue.)
Aug 28, 1872-1m.

Election Proclamation.

[GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.]

PROCLAMATION.—NOTICE OF GENERAL ELECTION

TO BE HELD ON

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 8th, 1872.

Pursuant to an Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act relating to the elections of this Commonwealth," approved the second day of July, Anno Domini, 1850, I, AMON HOUCK, High Sheriff of the county of Huntingdon, Pennsylvania, do hereby make known and give notice to the electors of the county aforesaid, that an election will be held in the said county of Huntingdon, on the first Tuesday after the first Monday of October, (being the 8th day of OCTOBER,) at which time the following officers will be elected:

One Person for the office of Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One Person for the office of Supreme Judge of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One Person for the office of Auditor General of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Three Persons for the offices of Congressmen-at-Large to represent the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in the Congress of the United States.

Twenty-eight Persons for the offices of Delegates-at Large to the Constitutional Convention of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One Person for the office of Congress to represent Cambria, Blair, Huntingdon and Mifflin counties in the Congress of the United States.

Three Persons for the offices of Delegates to the Constitutional Convention, to represent the counties of Centre, Huntingdon, Mifflin and Juniata, of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One Person for the office of Assembly, to represent the county of Huntingdon in the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One Person for the office of Prothonotary of Huntingdon county.

One Person for the office of Register and Recorder of Huntingdon county.

One Person for the office of District Attorney of Huntingdon county.

One Person for the office of County Commissioner of Huntingdon county.

One Person for the office of Director of the Poor of Huntingdon county.

One Person for the office of Auditor of Huntingdon county.

In pursuance of said Act, I also hereby make known and give notice, that the places of holding the aforesaid general election in the several election districts within the said county of Huntingdon, are as follows, to wit:

1st district, composed of the township of Henderson, at the Union School House.

2d district, composed of Dublin township, at Pleasant Hill School House, near Joseph Nelson's in said township.

3d district, composed of so much of Warriorsmark township, as is not included in the 19th district, at the School House, adjoining the town of Warriorsmark.

4th district, composed of the township of Hopewell, at the house of Levi Houpt, in said township.

5th district, composed of the township of Barree, at the house of James Livingston, in the town of Saulsburg, in said township.

6th district, composed of the borough of Shirleysburg and all that part of the township of Shirley not included within the limits of district No. 24, as hereinafter mentioned and described, at the house of David Fraker, dec'd., in Shirleysburg.

7th district, composed of Porter and part of Walker tp. and so much of West township as is included in following boundaries, to wit: Beginning at the southwest corner of Tobias Kaufman's farm on the bank of the Little Juniata River, to the lower end of Jackson's Narrows, thence in a northwesterly direction to the most southerly part of the farm owned by Michael Maguire, thence north forty degrees west to the top of Tussey's Mountain to intersect the line of Franklin township, thence along the said line to Little Juniata River, thence down the same to the place of beginning, at the Public School House opposite the German Reformed Church, in the borough of Alexandria.

8th district, composed of the township of Franklin, at the house of George W. Mattern, in said township.

9th district, composed of Tell township, at the Union School House, near the Union Meeting House, in said township.

10th district, composed of Springfield township, at the school house, near Hugh Madden's, in said township.

11th district, composed of Union township, at Grant School house, in