The Huntingdon Journal.

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

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

Wednesday Morning, Sept. 4, 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; Daniel 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 Conropost.
Brady—H. H. Mateer, Dr. Samuel M'Carthy.
Broad Top City—Henry Cook, C. K. Horton.
Birmingham—Josephus Madson, Capt. T. S. M'Cahan.
Carbon—A. R. M'Carthy, Samuel Donelson.
Cass—Jacob Chilcote, George Smith.
Cassville Bor—Amon W. Brown, James G. Corbin.
Clay—S. L. Glasgow, Adam Hester.
Cromwell—Gwin M. Harvey, John Kelly.
Coalmont Bor—Richard Owens, George A. Heaton.
Dublin—Wm. Clymans, David Peterson.
Franklin—David Cunrod, D. M. Thompson.
Henderson—David Grove, George W. Miller.
Hopewell—Jackson Enyeart, 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. Bare, Elias K. Rodgers.
Mt. Union, Dist—David Snyder, Wm. P. Patton.
Oneida—Robert M'Divitt, Benjamin Green.
Orbisonia Bor.—Thomas M. Kelley, Thos. E. Orbison.
Penn—Wm. J. Geissinger, Jacob Haffley.
Petersburg—John Ross, Dr. Geo. B. Orlady.
Porter—Isaac Isenberg, G. W. Bare.
Shirley Twp—Robert Bigam, David Long.
Shirley Bor—John A. Kerr, D. P. Hawker.
Shade Gap Bor—Dr. Wm. M. Ray, W. P. Shade.
Springfield—Morris Gutshall, Elihu Brown.
Tell—J. A. Blair, James Bolinger, Brown.
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. P. 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.

GRAND RALLY!

REPUBLICANS, AROUSE!

HEAR GENERAL CHARLES ALBRIGHT!

A GRAND MASS MEETING of the REPUBLICANS of Huntingdon county will be held in the COURT HOUSE, *Thursday evening, September 5, 1872.*

GEN. CHARLES ALBRIGHT,

one of the Candidates for Congressman at Large, and other able speakers will address the meeting.

Let there be an out-pouring of the people that will cause such a quaking among the dry bones of the Greeleyites as will overwhelm them.

"Come as the winds come,
When forests are rended,
Come as the waves come,
When navies are stranded."

A. TYHURST,
Ch. Rep. Co. Com.

☞ The little bill which the *Globe* presents against Messrs. Myton and Hare was squared when Mr. Morrell was defeated.

☞ Henry R. Shearer, we are told, is the anti-Cameron candidate for the Legislature. We are glad to hear it. One Shearer, at least, will be Shorn.

☞ The Labor Reform ticket, in this county, is dubbed a "side-show" by Speer, Lewis & Co. Laboring men are not wanted by that firm. Remember this when Mr. Speer asks you to vote for him.

☞ The *Globe* endeavors to answer our articles in favor of sustaining the party by copying some indigestible stuff from a small *Voice* on the opposite side of the hill, which tries to eke out an existence by tendering cold victuals and blarney to everybody that will buy. The *Globe* understands this kind of living—it has tried it.

☞ Democrats are beginning to complain fearfully of Mr. Speer. They say that the mails have been loaded down, for months, with his franked documents and garden seeds, principally addressed to Republicans. They think they might just as well have a Republican member of Congress.

THE BEGINNING OF THE END.

After the Cincinnati, the Philadelphia and the Baltimore Conventions completed their work of nominating candidates for the Presidency, there was a feeling of unshaken confidence on the part of the Republican party that General Grant would be triumphantly elected. Occasionally among those who took but a superficial view of the situation doubts as to the result were expressed. But among close observers there was from the first an unshaken conviction that General Grant would be re-elected by a larger vote than that given to him in 1868. This conclusion was based upon two important facts, which were, 1. The success of his present Administration, and 2. The intelligence of the People. The opposition have admitted all along in their campaign speeches and documents, and in their newspapers that as a General of the armies Grant was a success. But they denied to him similar results as a Statesman and Chief Executive officer of the Government. His Administration was attacked and misrepresented at every point. Says Schurz, he is "a tyrant, who has managed, in three short years, to overcome the House of Representatives, reduce the Senate to a mere instrument of his will, corrupt the Judiciary, remove all guards from the Treasury, and extend the usurped authority of the Executive into every election district of the Union." All this and much more was published to the world by the opposition, against Grant and his Cabinet, and the Congress that supported him. And in view of the energy with which those charges were spread before the people, one of the first duties of the Republican party was to meet them quickly, promptly, and prove to the people that they were without foundation in fact. They entered upon the work with spirit and determination. Everything was at stake. The reputation of the party, its representatives in Congress, the Cabinet and the president himself were alike involved in charges of dishonesty, corruption and incapacity, and impeached before the people. They are now on trial. Evidence of the facts in the case is abundant. The committees of investigation called for by the opposition in and outside of Congress have done their work and have pronounced the charges brought respectively before them groundless, and in nearly every case "frivolous and vexatious." The reports of the respective committees have been laid before the people, and on examination they have endorsed them under the full conviction that the charges against the Administration were without foundation and originated in personal spite against the President and members of his Cabinet.

But these charges were not enough. A thousand others were made by Sumner and Schurz, and Trumbull in the Senate, and by a score of others out of the Senate, down to poor pauper Dennison, who has just now arraigned the President for intemperance. But TRUTH is still powerful and will prevail. Dennison has been disposed of, and his charge of intemperance has been satisfactorily met by Senator Wilson and a dozen other reliable witnesses who have convinced every candid, honest mind that the habits of the President are strictly temperate. And so of the other charges: One after another has been proved to be false or the facts distorted. The New York *Tribune* has been prolific of falsehoods against the Administration. Greeley announced that he had retired from the management of that paper; but he is still upon the stage, behind the scenes, where he directs Whitelaw Reed, and Reed dictates to his correspondents at Washington and in other parts of the country, and they all misrepresent the facts according to his bidding. His Washington correspondent announced, a few days ago, that Blanton Duncan had a claim for $52,000 before the Government which had been rejected two years ago; but which was now ordered to be paid in consideration of his energy in working up the Louisville Democratic Convention. This is only one out of half-a-dozen similar falsehoods fabricated against Grant personally, or others connected with the Government. Now what are the facts in reference to the $52,000? Mr. Duncan announces in a card that he never had a claim against the Government, and that it never owed him anything. The Quartermaster's and the Treasury Department has been searched and no claim is on file there. Nothing approaching it excepting an old claim of a relative of Mr. Duncan, a woman, for nine hundred and odd dollars, which has long since been laid aside as worthless, and never since called up.

So one after another of these charges against Gen. Grant and his Administration have been met and disposed of as false and malicious, and the People have become satisfied of their slanderous nature.

With this conviction comes also, through public addresses, pamphlets, and documents, full and complete statements of what the present Administration has accomplished in the reduction of taxes, payment of the public debt, internal improvements, and the general and unparalleled prosperity of every department of industry. With speakers everywhere in the field no one need go uninformed; and it is safe to conclude that the masses are pretty thoroughly posted on all that affects the Government and its bearing upon their own individual interests.

Well, having the facts before them, the PEOPLE will not be slow to come to a decision. Already the verdict has been pronounced, and no one knows the sentence better than Horace Greeley himself. In his *Tribune*, a few days ago, it was announced in the editorial columns that the Liberals are defective in organization, and the following significant admission is made:

"Our campaign is to be short and sharp, and we are likely to be beaten unless we do more than we are doing now to get our men into the field and secure recruits from among the wavering and dissatisfied."

The New York *World* also points significantly to the re-action of sentiment and the decline of enthusiasm for Greeley. The New York *Herald* remarked, a few days ago, in an editorial headed "The Decline in the Greeley Enthusiasm," that "whatever the causes, it is apparent on all sides that since the late North Carolina election, there has been a reaction in the tide of public opinion on the Presidential question," and concludes that

"From the present outlook, the prospect from every point of view is growing somewhat gloomy for Greeley, and unless in the results of the coming state elections he shall make a break in the apparently compact lines of the administration party, the Philosopher of Chappaqua, as a pilgrim for the White House, may

Lay down de shovel and de hoe,
And hang up de fiddle and de bow."

This is the beginning of the end, and those who conceded at the commencement of the campaign a larger majority for Grant on his second than he had on his first election will find their judgment confirmed by the result in November.

WILL BUCKALEW EXPLAIN?

The further we get into BUCKALEW'S record the uglier it becomes, says the Pittsburgh *Gazette*. Now that he is making personal appeals to the people of Pennsylvania begging for their votes, it is proper to remind them of some of his own votes while a Senator of the United States, and during the most trying period in the history of the Union.

On the passage of the bill to equalize the pay of soldiers, MR. BUCKALEW voted NAY. This on the 10th of March, 1864.

On the resolution of GARRETT DAVIS to discharge all the colored soldiers at a time when every musket was needed in the field and on the eve of important movements, BUCKALEW voted YEA. This on the 23d of February, 1864.

On the passage of an act to increase temporarily the duties on imports, Mr BUCKALEW voted NAY in the interests of the free-traders, and the rebellion since it was a vote to prevent the raising of means for prosecuting the war. This on the 28th of April, 1864.

On the passage of the act to repeal the Fugitive Slave law, Mr. BUCKALEW voted NAY with GARRETT DAVIS, POWELL, SAULSBURY and other rebel sympathizers. This on the 23d of June, 1864.

On the passage of the "Civil Rights bill" true to his natural objections to Reform, as shown in the National Legislature, and the State Senate, Mr. BUCKALEW voted NAY. This on the 2d of February, 1866.

On the bill to increase the salaries of United States Senators, he found a measure which suited him precisely, and Mr. BUCKALEW voted a loud YEA. This on the 25th of July, 1866.

Now while Mr. BUCKALEW is trying his hand at "explanations," suppose that he takes these votes up, and give the people of Pennsylvania his reasons for their record of the journal of the Senate. He cannot however, he dare not undertake to explain them away. They have passed into history and cannot be abstracted from the national archives where they will forever remain unefaceable blots upon his character. Pennsylvania was disgraced and humiliated by Mr. BUCKALEW in the United States Senate, and she does not propose that as Governor he shall have another opportunity to lower her in the estimation of her own people and those of her sister States.

☞ The Republican Congressional Conference, of this district, met at Altoona, on last Wednesday morning, at 10 o'clock.—The following Conferees were in attendance: Cambria—C. T. Roberts, Thomas Davis, David Hamilton; Blair—William Gardner, J. A. Lemon, Dr. M. S. Bitner; Huntingdon—Dr. J. A. Shade, Samuel P. Smith, Dr. J. F. Thompson; Mifflin—Geo. Frysinger, Dr. A. Rothrock, David Milliken. Geo. Frysinger, Esq., of Lewistown, was elected President, and C. T. Roberts, Esq., of Ebensburg, Secretary. The balloting started with three each for Prof. A. L. Guss, of Huntingdon; T. Taylor, of Mifflin; Hon. S. S. Blair, of Blair; and Hon. A. A. Barker, of Cambria. They balloted through Wednesday and Thursday at Altoona, and then adjourned to meet, at Lewistown, on Friday, at 10 o'clock, and continued to ballot until Saturday afternoon, when they adjourned to meet to-day at the same place. After the first few ballots Mr. Taylor was dropped, and Mr. Blair received six votes to three each for Guss and Barker. There is no telling what will be the up-shot of the matter.

☞ "Stop the *Monitor* and take the *Globe!*" urge the friends of Mr. Speer.—The *Monitor* is to be crushed out. Old Democrats, you who have stood by the *Monitor* and assisted it into position, what do you think of it? The *Globe*, that has done all it could, for the last ten years to destroy your party, is now to crush out the paper that stood by you through thick and thin. Will you stand by and permit it?

☞ Mr. Speer has heretofore neglected his own party to attend to the affairs of the Republicans. We are glad to know that he has just about as much as he can do now to manage the outraged element in his own party. Grasping at shadows and losing the little substance in store is extremely foolish.

☞ The *Globe* has hung out its shingle: "NO LABOR REFORMERS NEED APPLY AT THIS OFFICE!" It signifies thus: Democrats and Monopolists go hand in hand to crush out the Working People. Laboring men, remember this when you come to vote!

☞ It is a pity indeed that a Washington mill, or some other mill, does not furnish the *Globe* with some readable matter now and then. It would be such a treat to find something refreshing—bristling with fine points and overflowing with hightoned sentiments—in its columns.

☞ McNeil, if we understand him, takes the ground that the Republicans, who elected him three years ago, ought now to be defeated by his re-election. This is Democratic logic and Democratic gratitude!

☞ The *Globe* alleges that Mr. Myton voted for McNeil three years ago. If this be so, and we have no evidence that it is, Mr. McNeil should have the manliness to vote for Mr. Myton. One good turn deserves another.

☞ Democrats, if you want to hear the wrongs, and grief, and chagrins, and sorrows of an oppressed young man, call at Mr. Speer's office, No. 229, Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa. No charge.

☞ The Speer-McNeil ring, in the Democratic party, has a heavy load to carry. Down with the *Monitor!*

THE PAST AND FUTURE OF THE AMERICAN UNION.

D'Aubigne says of Gibbon, that, seated on the ancient Capitol of Rome, and contemplating its noble ruins, he acknowledged the intervention of a superior destiny. He saw and felt its presence; wherever his eye turned it met him; that shadow of a mysterious power re-appeared from behind every ruin; and he conceived the power of depicting its operation in the disorganization, the decline and corruption of that power of Rome which enslaved the nations. Shall not that mighty hand which this man of admirable genius discovered among the scattered monuments of Romulus and of Marcus Aurelius, the busts of Cicero and Virgil, Trajan's trophies and Pompey's horses, be confessed by us as that which guided the little barques of Columbus to the New World, and after him the feeble bands of pioneers from which has grown a nation of forty millions of people? Is this all the result of accident? If there is a Providence in revolutions which pulls down and levels empires in the dust, how much more in the events that lay the foundations and build up nations with nobler inspirations, purer purposes and higher aspirations than governed those which have gone down into oblivion?

Was the late great American war conceived, begun, and carried on to its close without a purpose higher than that of mere human ambition? Are not the nobler purposes of Providence manifest in the results, and presented in striking contrast with the meaner conceptions of man?

The leading object of the war, humanely speaking, was a Southern empire on the basis of human slavery; but its fruits are perpetual freedom for every human being in the Union. The Northern power that resisted the rebellion went into the struggle without a thought of breaking the chains that bound the slave. They met the enemy. Defeat followed defeat, and in despair the President proposed to the South that if they would lay down their arms their slaves should all be restored. But while man proposes God disposes. We are but the instruments in the hands of the Supreme Architect of our destiny. The offer was declined. The war continued. The South was almost invariably the victor. Driven to it the President issued his proclamation of emancipation. This was treated as a burlesque by the South, but it was the first acknowledgment and annunciation of a great principle in human progress and civilization; it was a partial recognition of the hand of destiny under forced circumstances. It checked the success of the South, and from that day victory alternated between the contending forces.

Congress met. The emancipation proclamation was recognized, approved, and established by Act as the law of the United States, by which all must henceforth be governed. The heart of the South trembled. Its strong arm was weakened. From that day the fortunes of the war were all on one side. Victory followed victory until the slave power surrendered, and four millions of human beings, hitherto in bondage and bought and sold as so many cattle, were acknowledged and recognized as freemen by their former owners! How widely different the original purposes and the final results of the war!

But the noble achievement of universal freedom is only one of the grand results of a war in which, so far as heroic valor is concerned, the rewards of both armies are alike creditable. One of the purposes of the rebellion was to disintegrate the Union; but it was made the immediate and direct instrument in removing forever the leading motive for separation, and in fitting all the parts for a firmer and more thorough union of States and individual interests, while the Government, instead of being weakened and reduced down to that of a third or fourth-class Power, is made stronger, and now ranks among the most powerful of the nations of either hemisphere.

Not only this: freedom from slavery and freedom of body and of mind for all; a united people—(for the discontent of a few restless spirits, is in history, but for a day)—a stronger and more powerful government, are supplemented with great general prosperity and unparalleled thrift in all the land from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the Gulf to the 39th parallel.

So much for the past and the present. But what of the future? That the Government of the United States, its public institutions, regard for the maternal prosperity and general welfare of the people, and attractions for immigration, are superior to those of any other power, is now conceded, generally, by all classes in every part of the world. Then why may not these advantages, and the blessings that grow out of them, be extended so as to embrace the contiguous territories and the people inhabiting them?

Mexico, one of the most valuable agricultural and mineral corners of the globe, is without efficient laws, incapable of protecting its people, and in a state of perpetual anarchy. Annexation would remove these curses and secure to the inhabitants all the comforts and enjoyments of good government, public schools, internal development and general prosperity. The better portion of the Mexican communities, and especially the thinking classes, desire this union; and if the subject should be presented in a cordial and friendly manner, even in their normal condition of ignorance and inexperience, they would soon rise to an appreciation and cordial approval of the measure. And while a union under our Government would result in untold blessings to Mexico, it would at the same time stimulate the American border States—especially Texas—and add largely to the commerce of the Union. Border raids and robberies and murders would cease, civilization would advance, and its blessings be felt and appreciated by millions beyond the Rio Grande now in ignorance and semi-barbarism.

Cuba has been appealing in blood to our Government for aid. So far those appeals have, for all practical purposes, fallen upon deaf ears. Still the struggle for liberty and human rights goes on. Judicious statesmanship on the part of the United States Congress and the Administration could have long since stayed the flow of blood, and secured to that oppressed people the blessings found under the American flag. It is not too late. A change of policy must sooner or later give us Cuba, and give at the same time to her people liberty, peace, security and the blessings of maternal prosperity. The London *Times* has written and British statesmen have spoken in approval of the union of Cuba with the United States, and all believe that Spain, Cuba, the Republic and the commerce of the world would be benefitted by the change.

The Dominion of Canada contains between three and four millions of inhabitants, fifty per cent. of whom, speaking certainly within bounds, openly approve of a union with the United States, while all, without exception, fully believe in the great commercial advantages of such a measure, advantages in which both interests would share alike, while the nefarious and degrading system of smuggling now so extensively practiced along four or five thousand miles of contiguous territory would be forever abandoned. It will come; and the time, sooner or later, will be governed wholly by the action of statesmen on either side of the St. Lawrence, the great lakes, and the 39th parallel.

Is it too much to predict the union of all those great territories to the east, the west, the north and to the south of us, with the United States, under one government, one system of laws, internal free trade and foreign commerce? Before the introduction of steamships, railroads and the telegraph such a policy would have been chimerical. Now it is not only practicable, but manifestly necessary for the best interests of all the peoples interested in and affected by the movement. So much so that its importance grows rapidly in magnitude before every candid mind that gives the subject a careful investigation. It is in the spirit of the Monroe doctrine, and more, it is "Manifest Destiny," controlled by a Providence that not only pulls down empires and scatters nations in the dust, but builds up in the advance of civilization, stronger, and purer, and happier powers and peoples upon their ruins.

It is reasonable to predict that this great measure of *Continental Unification* will become one of the most prominent of the new issues in the near future, and the party that enters most fully into the spirit of the movement will be the party of progress and of popular power.

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!

☞ Several Republicans have allowed themselves to be persuaded, by Messrs. Speer and Lewis, to run as independent candidates, for the purpose of defeating the regular Republican ticket, of which there is about as much prospect as there is of the re-election of Andrew Johnson to the Presidency. Are these gentlemen, who have heretofore received some credit for intelligence, willing to be made dupes of in this way? Do they want to commit political *hari kari* to gratify Mr. Speer?

☞ The *Globe* thinks that McNeil "will go over the course ahead, easily." Of Greenland we have no doubt, but he will not be able to "hold a candle" for our man. He (McNeil) will be so badly beaten that he will never be heard of after the second Tuesday of October. A one-armed soldier to be beaten by an able-bodied-dyed-in-the-wool-proslavery-Democrat during the war, is not to be thought of in Huntingdon county! Water will run up hill when this comes to pass!

☞ Mr. Speer, we hear it reported about the streets has concluded to take the post-office into the family. It's to be located opposite Broad Top corner. The *Monitor* and the *Globe* can hang up their fiddles. There are, of course, two contingencies which are expected to happen before this can come to pass: in the first place Greeley must be elected, and in the second place, Speer. Both are extremely doubtful, you know!

☞ The *Globe* assaults Mr. Hare for his vote three years ago, but says nothing of the vote and efforts of the editor of that paper, a year later, to defeat Mr. Morrell to balance the account it now charges Mr. Hare with. Come, old fellow, that little bill was settled!

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

GEN. JOHN F. HARTRANFT.

The Calumnies Against Him Reacting.

Testimony of an Independent Journal.

If persistent, unmitigated, unwarranted abuse will suffice to beat the Republican ticket in the State at the October election, then our ingenious Democratic friends can confidently count on victory. Gen. Hartranft enjoys the distinction of being the best abused man in the Commonwealth for the time being. If the multitude of charges which has been brought against him could be proven, he would certainly be a most unfit person to be trusted with the chief magistracy of the State. But to tell the truth our Democratic friends have gone a little too far; they have overreached themselves, and forced candid readers and voters to believe that the persistent defamation of the Republican candidate for Governor is merely a desperate device to insure his defeat. From the serious charges which have been brought against Gen. Hartranft since the opening of the campaign, he has been fully vindicated. Intelligent people might very readily be persuaded that neither he nor any other candidate for office presented an embodiment of all the public and private virtues. Nowadays it is not customary to find men of such commanding respectability engaging in the struggle for office of any kind. If we desire to put our finger upon a man who is beyond the breath of suspicion, we must go outside of the political world to find him. But when we are told that Gen. Hartranft is not only as bad as the general run of office-holders and office-seekers, but a thousand times worse than any man who ever had the audacity to aspire to any official station, we naturally reserve to ourselves the privilege of doubting until the positive and tangible proof is brought to our attention and forced upon our convictions. Gen. Hartranft has, in fact, been so belabored with unscrupulous partisan abuse as to be almost invested with a halo of martyrdom, and it is questionable if the desperate endeavors made by his political enemies to insure his defeat have not tended to strengthen, rather than weaken him before the puplic.

Pennsylvania, as every sensible person knows, is a strongly Republican State, and on the square issue is bound to go Republican by a very large majority. The only possible chance of success for the Democrats, therefore, is to create a diversion by transforming the struggle over the Governorship into a mere personal issue. If, by the persistent blackening of General Hartranft's character, they can succeed in sinking out of sight the issues at stake, they stand a slim chance of getting hold of the State government for the next three years. It is an old trick—one that has been tried over and over again, and over and over again exposed and brought to naught, as will, to all appearance, be the result in this case.

The Republican ticket presented in the State at large, and, in this city, for the verdict of intelligent voters at the October election, is unusually strong, and unusually unexceptionable, and we can see no substantial reason why any sincere Republican should sacrifice his convictions by scratching the whole, or any considerable portion of it. In regard to the candidates for legislative honors in this city, we regret that we cannot speak in terms of unqualified praise. Among the list are some men who are worthy of the trust, and who will undoubtedly prove themselves trustworthy if elected. But there is an unwholesome admixture of the old "rooster" element, which in due time we shall endeavor to discern and expose. Aside from the legislature, however, the Republican party of the city and State presents a ticket that is unexceptionally good, and in every case worthy the support of all good Republicans. The Democracy being in a decided minority in both the city and the State, it is necessary for them to create a diversion in the ranks of the Republicans on the question of personal fitness; but, as we have already intimated, their zeal has got the better of their discretion, and they have overreached themselves. If they do not discover their mistake sooner, they will be fully convinced of it on the day after the election.—*Philadelphia Telegraph.*

☞ It is very evident to the most ordinary mind that the man who runs, as an independent candidate, must be very anxious for office. But does he not overshoot the mark? To secure an election he must receive all the Democratic and at least five hundred Republican votes; but he will not receive all the Democratic votes, because the Democrats are under no obligations to vote for him and are just as likely to vote for one Republican as another. No independent candidate, we are confident, can take away three hundred votes from the regular nominee at an important election, let alone five hundred. If he is beaten he is dead in the Republican party for years to come, and with the Democrats he is equally bad off. Independent Republicans, reflect before you commit suicide!

☞ That paragon of virtue, the *Globe*, says: "We want it to be distinctly understood that the contest, in this county, on the Assembly, is Cameron and anti-Cameron." Indeed! Who makes it so? Is Mr. Shearer a Cameron man? We are quite sure that Gen. Lane is as little committed to Gen. Cameron as the editor of the *Globe*. Gen. Lane is running for the Legislature for the purpose of electing a Republican United States Senator and passing a fair Congressional Apportionment Bill. Mr. Shearer ain't. These are the issues. The *Globe* cannot make them otherwise.

☞ John F. Hartranft is the first Auditor General of Pennsylvania who busied himself sufficiently in the interest of the people as to recommend the repeal of a specific tax levy. Every owner of a farm and of a house owes the repeal of the State tax on real estate to Hartranft's direct influence, because he recommended and personally urged its repeal in the Legislature.

☞ Gov. A. G. Curtin was nominated, by acclamation, as the choice of Centre county for Congress, on last Wednesday, and it is currently reported that he has accepted. We hope this is so.

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,
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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, 1830, 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 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 Shirley-burg.

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 Kauffman'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 the borough of Mapleton, in said township.

12th district, composed of Brady township, at the Centre school house, in said township.

13th district, composed of Morris township, at public school house No. 2, in said township.

14th district, composed of that part of West township not included in 7th and 24th districts, at the public school house on the farm now owned by Miles Lewis, [formerly owned by James Ennis,] in said township.

15th district, composed of Walker township, at the house of Benjamin Negley, in M'Connellstown.

16th district, composed of the township of Tod, at Green school house, in said township.

17th district, composed of Oneida township, at the house of William Long, Warm Springs.

18th district, composed of Cromwell township, at the Rock Hill School House, in said township.

19th district, composed of the borough of Birmingham, with the several tracts of land near to and attached to the same, now owned and occupied by Thomas M. Owens, Jno K. M'Cahan, Andrew Robeson, John Geesinger, and Wm. Gensimer, and the tract of land now owned by George and John Stoneberger, known as the Porter tract, situate in township of Warriorsmark, at the public school house in said borough.

20th district, composed of the township of Cass, at the public school house in Cassville, in said township.

21st district, composed of the township of Jackson, at the public house of Edward Littles, at M'Alavy's Fort, in said township.

22d district, composed of the township of Clay, at the public school house, in Scottville.

23d district, composed of the township of Penn, at the public school house in Marklesburg, in said township.

24th district, composed and created as follows, to wit:—That all that part of Shirley township, Huntingdon county, lying and being within the following described boundaries, (except the borough of Mt. Union,) namely: Beginning at the intersection of Union and Shirley township lines with the Juniata river, on the south side thereof; thence along said Union township line for the dis ance of 3 miles from said river; thence eastwardly, by a straight line, to the point where the main road from Kelley's mill to Germany valley, crosses the summit of Sandy Ridge to the Juniata river, and thence up said river to the place of beginning, shall hereafter form a separate election district; that the qualified voters of said election district shall hereafter hold their general and township elections in the public school house in Mt. Union, in said township.

25th district, composed of all that part of the borough of Huntingdon, lying east of Fifth street, and also all those parts of Walker and Porter townships, heretofore voting in the borough of Huntingdon, at the east window of the Court House, in said borough.

26th district, composed of all that part of the borough of Huntingdon, lying west of Fifth street, at the west window of the Court House.

27th district, composed of the borough of Petersburg and that part of West township, west and north of a line between Henderson and West townships, at and near the Warm Springs, to the Franklin township line on the top of Tussey's Mountain, so as to include in the new district the houses of David Waldsmith, Jacob Longencker, Thos. Hamer, James Porter, and John Wall, at the school house in the borough of Petersburg.

28th district, composed of the township of Juniata, at the house of John Peightal, on the land of Henry Isenberg

29th district, composed of Carbon township, recently erected out of a part of the territory of Tod township, to wit: commencing at a chestnut oak, on the summit of Terrace mountain, at the Hopewell township line opposite the dividing ridge, in the Little Valley; thence south 52 deg. east 360 perches, to a stone heap on the Western Summit of Broad Top Mountain; thence north 67 deg., east 312 perches to a yellow pine; thence south 52 deg., east 772 perches to a chestnut oak; th