The Huntingdon Journal.

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

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

Wednesday Morning, Sept. 11, 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. McAllister, Centre; William H. Armstrong, Lycoming; William Davis, Luzerne; James L. Reynolds, Lancaster; Samuel E. Dimmick, Wayne; George V. Lawrence, Washington; David W. Woods, Allegheny; W. H. Arney, Lehigh; John H. Walker, Erie.

REPUBLICAN DISTRICT TICKET.

For Congress:

Hon. A. A. Barker, of Cambria county.

For Delegates to Constitutional Convention:

Dr. John M'Culloch, of Huntingdon,
Dr. J. P. Sterrett, of Juniata.

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.

VERMONT O. K.

The Republican majority in Vermont will reach 25,000. Hip, hip, hurrah! Maine, next!

☞ Mr. Speer believed that Mr. Barker would be easier beaten than Mr. Blair. The Republicans of the district will satisfy him of his mistake!

☞ The nomination of Mr. Barker has been received here with more decided expressions of approval than any nomination for years. We have never known such a feeling to rebuke an officious intermeddler. Rally for Barker!

☞ The first step of a dissatisfied Republican is to run as an Independent candidate, the second one to intrigue with the Democrats, and the third one to be received into the communion of the Democratic faith. The steps are gradual, but never fail to land at the point stated.

☞ The meeting in the Court House, on last Thursday night, addressed by Gen. Charles Albright and Hon. John Scott, was one of the best meetings we have attended since the campaign of '68. Gen. Albright made a decided impression. Having married his wife in this county, he feels a deep interest in our welfare.

☞ Mr. Speer has endeavored to defeat one of the gentlemen before the Republican Congressional Conference, by the use of money, because he believed him to be the strongest man, but the Republicans of this district will show him that Mr. Barker is the strongest man, and that he had better have minded his own business.

☞ We were very much discouraged when the Democratic County Convention failed to put up a county ticket. We wanted something to fight. Fighting a shadow is very little satisfaction; but the action of the Democratic County Committee, thank our stars, has done us a world of good. We have a Democratic ticket at last! Now then, Republicans, let's flay it alive!

☞ We appeal to every Republican in the district, who was in favor of the nomination of Hon. S. S. Blair, for Congress, and opposed to the nomination of Hon. A. A. Barker, to now turn in and support the latter gentleman, with all the earnestness he can command, and defeat the man who spent hundreds of dollars to secure the defeat of Mr. Blair because he believed him to be the strongest man. He must be taught to keep hands off! Work and vote for Barker!

☞ Part of the gentlemen on the Independent Democratic ticket alledge that they were defeated three years ago by some of the gentlemen on the regular Republican ticket this fall. But these complainants forget that a year later they defeated Hon. D. J. Morrell as an offset for the infidelity of the year previous, and this squared the account. The aggressors regarded the matter in this light when they voted, last fall, for Richardson. He that is without guilt let him cast the first stone.

THE INDEPENDENT DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

The Democratic County Convention, which assembled in this place, on the 14th ult., passed a resolution declaring that it was inexpedient to nominate a ticket at the time. It was generally understood that this was Mr. Speer's programme, and that he had resorted to this little expedient to head off any ambitious Democrats who desired to get their names before the public as candidates. Mr. Speer no doubt feels that he has a right to monopolize all the notoriety of this character, and, consequently, he insists that no other Democrat has a right to come before the public.—This may be a very clever thing for that gentleman but, if we are not mistaken, it is just a little jesuitical and tyrannical, to say nothing of the extreme selfishness.—The Democratic Convention having adjourned, Mr. Speer set himself about manufacturing a ticket for the Democracy. To accomplish his purposes it was necessary to call in the aid of the old political sinner of the *Globe*, who had not grown warm in the Democratic service yet, and jointly they prevailed upon a few sorehead Republicans to allow their names to be used to further their transparent schemes. We are astonished that any sensible men, men who are evidently ambitious and who desire preferment, should allow themselves to become the mere tools of these creatures who care nothing about them, and who only mean to sacrifice them to accomplish their own extreme selfish ends. Mr. Speer and Mr. Lewis both know that there is no more chance for the election of an independent Republican this fall, in this county, than there is for the election of a Democrat, and yet for the purpose of getting these men to cast a few votes for Mr. Speer, for Congress, they are induced to politically damn themselves for years to come. Was there ever, in the history of politics, more transparent folly? But Mr. Speer must make these deluded men believe that he is acting in good faith, and he at once determines to set the action of the Democratic Convention at defiance, action prompted by himself, and he induces the Chairman of the Democratic County Committee to call a meeting of that body and to recommend the support of these gentlemen to the Democratic party. The call was accordingly made, but opposition manifesting itself, Mr. Speer was obliged to go before the Committee and let the "cat out of the bag" by urging that upon the adoption or approval of these candidates depended his election, showing a complete bargain and sale!—These gentlemen and their immediate friends are to vote for Mr. Speer and in return Mr. Speer is to get them an empty Democratic endorsement.

Republicans, are you going to allow this kind of bargain and sale? Are you going to encourage this kind of Democratic duplicity? No, we know you will not!—Arise, then, in your might, and tell Mr. Speer and these deluded gentlemen that they have accepted a Democratic endorsement, and that they, consequently, place themselves outside of the Republican organization, and that no good, substantial Republican can vote for them, or either of them!

Democrats, we know that this ticket has been forced upon you. If a ticket had been desirable your County Convention would have placed it in the field. Arise, then, and repudiate it! You are in no wise bound by the action of the Committee. It simply recommended it to you on Mr. Speer's responsibility. Teach Mr. Speer and Mr. Lewis that you are of age, and that you cannot be driven like cattle! Repudiate it!

PAYING SOLDIERS IN GOLD.

Mr. Buckalew, says the *North American*, makes one notable claim to support in this canvass that ought not to be passed unnoticed. He says that in the Senate in May, 1864, he voted to pay the soldiers in gold. Gold was ranging at the time somewhere 250. The army in the field was one million of men, and the pay of these constituted the leading item of the expenditure for the war. Every copperhead in the north who was opposed to the war and would have peace on any terms, wanted to pay the soldiers in gold. Can any man of ordinary common sense mistake the aim of this dodge. It was to break down the Treasury, of course. The debt reached three thousand millions of dollars, and we are told that had the whole amount of our liabilities been funded, the debt would have reached four thousand millions. But suppose Buckalew's proposition had been adopted, what would the debt have been? The war did not terminate until the middle of 1865, more than a year after he made his proposition. Practically the pay of the men would have been nearly trebled, and probably more; for any man of the least business knowledge must be aware that if this proposition had been adopted gold would have risen 20, 30, 40 or 50 per cent. at once. For of course the brokers sit down and calculate the working of such a proposition. They would have known to a hair all the money required, and they would have known that it could not be had without extreme difficulty. This proposition, therefore, might just as well have originated with the rebel commissioners in Canada as with Buckalew. Probably it did, for Thompson's report says that he conferred with Buckalew.

The Greeley candidate for Governor must have an idea that the tax-payers either have no interests worth caring for, or are deaf, dumb and blind. For a man at this day to put in a claim as a great merit that he voted to make the debt higher and more onerous, to sink the public credit to compel the government to make a dishonorable peace, to bring the soldiers back to homes covered with debt, and to saddle the nation with a burden that might have blighted all our interests by the tremendous pressure of taxation, seems to us as passing strange. Yet a man does this who is going about asking people to elect him Governor of Pennsylvania. If he puts in this as a specimen of his statesmanship, what may we not expect him to do with our State finances if he gets a chance?

☞ Republicans, no trading! There is no necessity for it. Every man on your ticket, from top to bottom, will be elected if you will only stand firm! No trading!

MORE VILLAINY OF BUCKALEW'S FRIENDS.

THE MURDER OF LINCOLN PART OF THEIR SCHEME.

Infected Clothing Sent Him by Express as a Present.

THE SWORN PROOFS.

The enormity of Buckalew's treason can only be measured, says the Harrisburg *Telegraph*, by the atrocious designs of the rebels he skulked to Canada to see and consult, and it would seem that their crimes are grosser and more fiendish the more light we get upon them. Read this, taken from *Pitman's Report of the Trial of the Assassins of Abraham Lincoln*:

Godfrey Joseph Hyams, sworn: "I am a native of London, England. About the middle of December, 1863, I made the acquaintance of Dr. Blackburn. He asked me if I would go south and serve the Confederacy. I said I would; I was to stay in Toronto and go on with my legitimate business until I heard from him; I had been out to take a pair of boots to a customer of mine, and when I returned home my wife had a letter for me from Dr. Blackburn. I read the letter; the letter instructed me to proceed to Montreal and thence to Halifax to meet Dr. Blackburn. It was dated Havana, May 10, 1864; when Dr. Blackburn arrived at Halifax he sent to the Farmers' Hotel, where I was staying, for me. I went to see him and he told me some "goods" were on board the steamer Alphia. Mr. Hill, the second officer, told me to get an express wagon and take it to the Cunard wharf. I did so and there got eight trunks *and a valise*; I then went to Dr. Blackburn and told him I had got the goods off the steamer. He told me the five trunks *tied up with ropes* were the ones for me to take, and asked me if I would *take the valise into the States*, AND SEND IT BY EXPRESS, WITH AN ACCOMPANYING LETTER, AS A PRESENT TO PRESIDENT LINCOLN! I declined. Dr. Blackburn, by way of caution, asked me before leaving if I had had the yellow fever? On my answering no he said "You must have a preventive against catching it. You must get some camphor and chew it, and get some strong cigars, the strongest you can get, *and be sure to wear gloves when handling the things.* When I arrived in Washington I turned over *five trunks* to W. L. Wall & Co., commission merchants. Dr. Blackburn told me that his object in having these goods disposed of *in different cities* was to *destroy the armies*, OR ANY THING THEY CAME IN CONTACT WITH! *All these goods had been* CAREFULLY INFECTED IN BERMUDA WITH YELLOW FEVER, SMALL-POX, *and other infectious diseases! The goods in valise*, WHICH WERE INTENDED FOR PRESIDENT LINCOLN, HAD BEEN INFECTED BOTH WITH YELLOW FEVER AND SMALL-POX! *I afterwards heard it had been sent to the President.* On disposing of the trunks I immediately left Washington and went to Hamilton, Canada. IN THE WAITING ROOM THERE I MET MR. HOLCOMBE AND MR. CLEMENT C. CLAY! *They both rose and shook hands with me*, AND CONGRATULATED ME ON MY SAFE RETURN! * * * * * THEY SEEMED PERFECTLY TO UNDERSTAND THE BUSINESS I HAD BEEN ENGAGED IN! *Mr. Holcombe told me Dr. Blackburn was at Montreal, and that I had better telegraph him stating that I had returned!*

And these are the men whom the Democratic candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania, CHARLES R. BUCKALEW, *skulks to Canada to meet and counsel!* Voters of Pennsylvania! is this the kind of man you want for the highest office in the State? Are you prepared for the disgrace of such a chief magistrate?

THE STATE DEBT.

The Monthly reductions of the State debt of Pennsylvania, for the fiscal year beginning December 1, 1871, have been, thus far, as follows:

December, 1871	$ 42,400 20
January, 1872	42,612 50
February, 1872	138,128 10
March, 1872	148,765 36
April, 1872	228,154 46
May, 1872	213,480 00
June, 1872	155,180 00
July, 1872	148,500 00
August, 1872	401,046 91
Total in nine months	$1,518,267 53

The State debt on the 1st of September, 1872, was $27,761,553 11. It has been reduced to this, says the *Evening Bulletin*, from forty-two millions, to which amount it had grown under Democratic administrations. Since General Hartranft became Auditor-General and Commissioner of the Sinking Fund, the reduction has amounted to about ten millions. It would have been reduced about three hundred thousand dollars more, but for the fraud of George O. Evans, who was appointed War Claims agent to please Col. John W. Forney, and who certainly gave the Forneys $6,000, and perhaps more. No wonder that the *Press* and all the defenders of the Evans swindle are opposed to the election of General Hartranft as Governor.

☞ "We could fill every column of our paper with announcements of Liberal Republicans coming out for Greeley."—*Monitor.*

Well, for downright baldness this beats Ananias and Sapphira. In an item preceeding the above, in the same paper, it is stated that "a cool-headed correspondent, at Ripton, Vermont, writes that at least ten per cent. of the former Republicans of Vermont have gone over to Greeley, and two-tenths more are in a state of doubt." These Vermonters have been heard from. The doubtful have not remained so long, and the ten per cent. must have gone back. There is no doubt that with such stuff as this the *Monitor* could fill its columns, but it won't hold water. Come, quit your prevaricating; the *Globe* can do all of that that is necessary.

☞ Speer did his level best to defeat Mr. Blair's nomination. Now the friends of Mr. Blair will leave no stone unturned to defeat Speer! One good turn deserves another, you know!

A DEMAGOGUE FOR GOVERNOR.

In the campaign now pending in this Commonwealth, says the *North American*, Mr. Buckalew is as clearly the enemy of active capital as any man ever was. It makes no difference what demand may be made by political incendiaries, whether it be the restriction of the hours of labor to eight, or six, or four hours a day, or giving the operative a share in the profits of a concern to which he contributed not a dollar of capital, Mr. Buckalew is for it. The vote of the operative is to him of vastly more consequence than the vote of the capitalist, only for the reason that there are more operatives than capitalists.

This is no exaggeration, for surely the man who in the midst of a tremendous war would make a merit of trebling the expense of the conflict by paying a million of soldiers in gold, regardless alike of solvency or insolvency, would have no more sense of justice or right than to play the demagogue to carry favor with a class sufficiently numerous to form an important element in the popular vote. Mr. Buckalew comes from Montour county, in the coal and iron regions of eastern Pennsylvania, and it is mainly through the influence of just such demagogues that all our troubles with the coal miners have occurred. The coal and railroad and iron manufacturing interests of this part of the country ought to bear Mr. Buckalew in mind on this account. He has worked hard to earn this distinction, and he should have the full benefit of it. Every man who burns coal may attribute a portion of the high prices he has paid to such demagogues as Buckalew. The manufacturers, who were at one time compelled to suspend operations on account of the troubles in the coal regions, may look at Mr. Buckalew as the representative man at this time of that class of dangerous demagogues whose influence led to the secret organization of the miners.

The present opportunity is a good one for business men to anminister a wholesome lesson to all this class of demagogues, to whose pernicious counsels and influence we owe so many disastrous disturbances of trade, and we sincerely trust that they will appreciate the necessity of availing themselves of it. Not merely the capitalist is interested in doing so, but all who are dependent on the regular supplies of such raw materials as coal and iron for their employment, or for the prosperity of their business, are deeply concerned. Mr. Buckalew has chosen to become the advocate of certain class interests at the expenses of all the rest of the community. If he shall be rewarded with the office of Governor for so doing, it may reasonably be expected that the example will be imitated by all who enter politics with ambitious views, and thus we shall be ruled by a policy that sacrifices the interests of the mass for the interests of a class.

We are serious in making this issue, as we believe that the prosperity of all this section of the State is involved in it. Capital has undoubtedly been driven from Pennsylvania by the unfortunately ascendency of demagogues like Buckalew. If the business men of the city vote for such a man, they ought to do it with their eyes open to the issues involved and the consequences likely to ensue. Buckalew is as dangerous a man as so indolent a man can be. If he had more energy he would do more mischief; but if elected Governor his indolence would be supplemented by the active force, vigor and industrious efforts of every agitator in the Commonwealth of his own way of thinking. And being too idle to shape things himself, he would submit to be a mere tool in the hands of others. This is the character of the man, as it has also been the character of many of the most dangerous before him.

HURRAH FOR BARKER!

Barker to be Our Next Congressman!

On the 283d ballot, on last Friday, at Cresson, Hon. A. A. Barker, of Ebensburg, was nominated for Congress, for this Congressional district. Mr. Barker is emphatically a self-made man—A MAN OF THE PEOPLE. HONEST, INDUSTRIOUS, ENERGETIC AND DESERVING. And we will elect him just as sure as the sun rises on the morning of the 8th of October next. Mr. Speer and his Democratic friends were willing to spend thousands of dollars to secure the defeat of Hon. S. S. Blair, and now every friend of Mr. Blair will turn in and work every day from now until the election to defeat Mr. Speer! We will break his head with the club he has been so anxious to prepare for us. Let the cry ring along the line, from the extreme western portion of Cambria county to the eastern extremity of Mifflin, SPEER MUST BE DEFEATED! Go to work, and keep at it until the polls close on the second Tuesday of October! Hurrah for Barker!

☞ At Bedford, the other night, they got things mixed. Our esteemed friend, Spang made a speech, in which he said he supported Greeley because Greeley had come over to the Democrats. Judge Kimmell followed Spang, and said he supported Greeley because Greeley refused to come over to the Democrats. These doctors disagree; who shall decide?

☞ The Independent-Democratic ticket does not prepossess Republicans or Democrats favorably. Both look upon it as a kind of hybrid, that is to be of no service to anybody but Mr. Speer, and that gentleman, like the Greeley business, is about "played out." There is such a thing as precocious youngsters over-shooting the mark.

☞ The downright impudence of the editor of the *Globe*, in telling Republicans what they should do in regard to their ticket, is only equalled by his setting up a ticket for the Democrats before he had been three weeks in the party. There is such a thing as over-shooting the mark.

☞ Prof. A. L. Guss assures us that he and his friends are going to work, and intend to keep at it from now until the election, to secure the election of Mr. Barker. That's the talk! The Republican party always rewards men who act manly. Go to work, Professor, and your first effort will amply repay you.

A FORMER SLAVE REPLIES TO SUMNER.

John T. Shuften, of Brunswick, Ga., who was once a slave, has written a brief letter, called forth by Senator Sumner's letter to the colored men of Washington. In it he says:

"Does Mr. Sumner suppose that the colored people south, having been made free by Providence and the war, intend to return to slavery at his bidding, or with abject and lowly submission, because he says so, pass under the yoke of humiliation as his slaves and vassals; he mistakes us when he asks it. When you consider what he has asked, and understand it in its true light and aspect, I know you cannot receive it in any other light but a direct insult to our race. Has Mr. Sumner forgotten that the Democratic party has not renounced a single principle in accepting Mr. Greeley as a suitable candidate for their party? They look upon Mr. Greeley as a tool and weapon to slay, if possible, the only party true to the Nigger in this country. The Democratic party will take Mr. Greeley and cover him with his own dirty parchment in order to keep their hands from being polluted, while they use him as a battering ram against his own party. In concluding this letter, fellow-citizens, I will say the time has not arrived yet for you to leave the old Republican party. If white men are starving for office they must get it in some other way than at the expense of your rights. While good old Gerrit Smith, William Loyd Garrison, Wilson, Colfax, Blaine, and a host of others remain, it is not meet that you should be alarmed and endanger your liberties to follow one man in his mad career and blind infatuation. Stand to the old ship that has brought you safe so far, and if we fail, we fail doing our duty to ourselves and generations to come."

☞ The Senatorial Conference to nominate candidates for delegates to the Constitutional Convention, assembled at Tyrone, on Friday last, and was organized by the appointment of Gen. G. F. McCoy, of Mifflin, as President, and S. D. Gray, of Centre, as Secretary. The following Conferees were in attendance: Jno. R. Garver, G. F. McCoy and H. J. Culvertson, of Mifflin; J. Hoffman, J. J. Patterson and J. Balsbach, of Juniata; J. G. Johnston, W. Shortledge and S. D. Gray, of Centre, and G. W. Johnston, J. W. Mattern and Dr. H. Orlady, of Huntingdon. The following candidates were placed in nomination: Dr. Jno. McCullough, Huntingdon; A. O. Furst, Center; D. W. Woods, Mifflin, and Dr. J. P. Sterrett, of Juniata. On the seventh ballot, Messrs. McCullouch and Sterrett were nominated and their nominations made unanimous. The nominees are excellent men, and ought both to be elected.

☞ The New York *Tribune*, as we foretold, says the Pittsburgh *Dispatch*, thinks the West Virginia election of no political significance, as both the candidates for Governor were Democrats, "and both supporters of the Cincinnati and Baltimore ticket." This is a dishonest statement. Both Camden and Jacob are Democrats, but the former was the Liberal Democratic candidate, and received the support of Greeley's friends and was terribly beaten. Jacob was voted for by the Independent Democrats and Grant Republicans, and was elected. He is not for the Cincinnati-Baltimore ticket and platform, and, it is believed, favors the straight-out ticket at Louisville. There is just this "political significance" in the election, namely, that the Greeley candidate, Camden, was effectually defeated, and that West Virginia does not hold out any promise to the mongrel ticket for November, and this the *Tribune* might as well acknowledge without further misrepresentation.

☞ All the Democratic papers, from Greeley's *Tribune*, up and down, are blowing over the acquisition of the Huntingdon, Pa., *Globe*, to the fusion cause. They represent it as having been an old and influential Republican paper! Nothing is further from the truth. It has been a dead weight to the Republican party, in that county for years, and the Republicans of old Huntingdon county would be justified in holding a grand jubilee over its departure to its native elements. The greeley-Democracy make a big blow over very small things, and this aquisition of the Huntingdon *Globe* is one of the very smallest.—*Urbana (O.) Gazette.*

☞ NINE MILLION NINETY-FIVE THOUSAND FOUR HUNDRED AND FORTY FOUR DOLLARS AND THIRTY CENTS. Tax-payers, that is the amount Hartranft struck off the State debt since he has been at the head of the auditing department. Is such a man fit for your votes and confidence? If you appreciate honest service it will not take you long to answer this question and while Hartranft was thus reducing the State debt, Buckalew contented himself by drawing several thousand dollars as extra compensation as State Senator.—*State Journal.*

☞ The *Globe* is very much exercised because Mr. Hare is a candidate. It sets up a terrible howl because he, three years ago, voted against a portion of the Republican ticket, as if the gentlemen whom it calls upon to defeat him had never done the like. That little matter, you know, was squared, and nobody wants to open a new account.

☞ The "Straighout Democratic Convention" which assembled in Louisville, on the 3d inst., nominated Charles O'Conner, of New York, for President, and John Quincy Adams, of Massachusetts, for Vice President.. They have not accepted yet.

☞ Mr. Speer is very much annoyed because we have exposed the fact that he has promised the post-office to several parties. This kind of policy does not win very often, as Mr. Speer will learn before he is much older.

☞ The "Upper End" sends greeting to the "Lower End," and says that they will meet them on last fall's vote and go one hundred better for Barker! What says the "Lower End?"

☞ The Public Debt Statement for August, 1872, shows a reduction, during that month, of $10,736,635.89. Hurrah for Grant!

☞ The "honest men without rings in their nose," spoken of by the *Globe*, belong to the Speer, Lewis & Co. ring. They are not marked in that way.

☞ The Republican party of Huntingdon county intends to resent the officious intermeddling of Mr. Speer. Work and vote for Barker!

☞ The question is universally asked: "Is Buckalew in favor of Greeley?" A few Liberals would like to know, you know!

☞ Quite a curiosity—That check of Mr. Speer's! Have you seen it?

☞ The gentlemen who have heretofore acted with the Republican party, but who at present make up, in part, the Independent-Democratic ticket, might have been elected to fill some positions of honor and profit, had they remained faithful to the Republicans, but they are now outside of that organization and they have consequently, blighted their prospects for years to come. Harris Richardson was defeated three years ago, but he received a nomination last fall and his majority was almost equal to any other candidate. Their turn would have come eventually, but they have very unwisely listened to the wily flattery of Speer, and they must put up with the consequences of their folly.

☞ Mr. Barker's nomination is looked upon as a triumph of Mr. Woods and his friends. This is conceded. Now, then, we are authorized to say by those who opposed Mr. Barker's nomination, that the districts of the county controlled by them will give him a larger majority, in the aggregate, in comparison with their vote of last fall, than those controlled by Mr. Barker's immediate friends. Here's a chance, and we haven't a particle of doubt that the Chairman of the County Committee will present the district, polling the largest gain on last fall's vote, with a handsome banner. Mr. Speer must be beaten! Hurrah for Barker!

☞ We learn that Mr. Speer denounces the Labor Reform movement in the severest terms. He says he has no sympathy for it. Of course not. Mr. Speer has no sympathy for the Laboring Man. Remember this, you who earn your bread by the sweat of your face when you come to vote, and vote for Mr. Barker, whose horny hands tell you that he is one of you and that he has spent a life of toil. Vote for Barker!

☞ The last *Globe* goes for the Labor Reformers again. The Laboring Men receive no encouragement from that locality.

New Advertisements.

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.

WANTED— A good BEAMS-MAN at the Mapleton Tannery. WM. H. REX.

August 21, 1872-tf.

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, 1839, 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 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 20th 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 Mepsby, 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 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 Gensimer, and Wm. Gensimer, and the tract of land now owned by George and John Shoenberger, 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 line with the Juniata river, on the south side thereof; thence along said Union township line for the distance of 3 miles from said river; thence eastwardly, by a straight line, to the point where the main from Eby'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 342 perches to a yellow pine; thence south 52 deg., east 772 perches to a chestnut oak; thence south 14 deg., east 351 perches to a chestnut at the east end of Henry S. Green's land; thence south 31¼ deg., east 294 perches to a chestnut oak, on the summit of a spur of Broad Top, on the western side of John Torrel's farm; south 65 deg., east 934 perches to a stone heap on the Clay township line, at the public school house in the village of Dudley.

30th district, composed of the borough of Coalmont, at the public school house, in said borough.

31st district, composed of Lincoln tp., beginning at a pine on the summit of Tussey mountain on the line between Blair and Huntingdon counties, thence by the division line south, 35 deg., east 798 perches to a black oak in middle of township; thence 42½ deg., east 802 perches to a pine on summit of Terrace; thence by the line of Tod township to corner of Penn tp.; thence by the lines of the township of Penn to the summit of Tussey mountain; thence along said summit with line of Blair county, to place of beginning, at Coffee Run School House.

32d district, composed of the borough of Mapleton, at the Grant School House, in said borough.

33d district, composed of the borough of Mount Union, at the school house, in said borough.

34th district, composed of the borough of Broad Top City at the public school house, in said borough.

35th district, composed of the borough of Three Springs, at the public school, in said borough.

36th district, composed of Shade Gap borough, at the public school house, in said borough.

37th district, composed of the borough of Orbisonia, at the public school house, in Orbisonia.

I also make known and give notice, as in and by the 13th section of the aforesaid act, I am directed, that "every person, excepting justices of the peace, who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the government of the United States, or of this State, or of any city or or corporated district, whether a commissioned officer or agent, who is or shall be employed under the legislative, executive or judiciary department of this State or of the United States, or of any city or incorporated district, and also, that every member of Congress, and of the State Legislature, and of the select and common council of any city, commissioner of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time, the office or appointment of Judge, inspector, or clerk, of any election of this Commonwealth, and that no inspector or judge, or any officer of any such election shall be eligible to any office to be then voted for."

Also, that in the 4th section of the Act of Assembly, entitled "An Act relating to executions and for other purposes," approved April 16th, 1840, it is enacted that the aforesaid 13th section "shall not be so constructed as to prevent any militia or borough officer from serving as judge, or other inspector of any general or special election in this Commonwealth."

By the Act of Assembly of 1860, known as the Registry Law, it is provided as follows:

1. "Election officers are to open the polls between the hours of six and seven, a. m., on the day of election. Before six o'clock in the morning of second Tuesday of October they are to receive from the County Commissioners the Registered List of Voters and all necessary election blanks, and they are to permit no man to vote whose name is not on said list, unless he shall make proof of his right to vote, as follows:

2. The person whose name is not on the list, claiming the right to vote must produce a qualified voter of the district to swear in a written or printed affidavit to the residence of the claimant in the district for at least ten days next preceding said election, defining clearly where the residence of the person was.

3. The party claiming the right to vote shall also make an affidavit, stating to the best of his knowledge and belief where and when he was born, that he is a citizen of Pennsylvania and of the United States, that he has resided in the State one year, or, if formerly a citizen therein and removed therefrom, that he has resided therein six months next preceding said election, that he has not moved into the district for the purpose of voting therein, that he has paid a State or county tax within two years, which was assessed at least ten days before the election, and the affidavit shall state when and where the tax was assessed and paid, and the tax receipt must be produced unless the affiant shall state that it has been lost or destroyed, or that he received none.

4. If the applicant be a naturalized citizen, he must, in addition to the foregoing proofs, state in his affidavit when where, and by what court he was naturalized and produce his certificate of naturalization.

5. Every person, claiming to be a naturalized citizen, whether on the registry list, or producing affidavits as aforesaid, shall be required to produce his naturalization certificate at the election before voting, except where he has been for ten years consecutively a voter in the district where he offers to vote, and on the vote of such persons being received, the election officers are to write or stamp the word "voted" on his certificate with the month and year, and no other vote can be cast that day in virtue of said certificate except where sons are entitled to vote upon the naturalization of their father.

6. If the person claiming to vote who is not registered, shall make an affidavit that he is a native born citizen of the United States, or if born elsewhere, shall produce evidence of his naturalization, or that he is entitled to citizenship by reason of his father's naturalization, and further, that he is between 21 and 22 years of age, and has resided in the State one year, and