The Huntingdon Journal.

VOL. 47. HUNTINGDON, PA., OCTOBER 2, 1872. NO. 39.

The Huntingdon Journal.

J. R. DURBORROW, - - J. A. NASH,
PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

Office on the Corner of Fifth and Washington streets.

THE HUNTINGDON JOURNAL is published every Wednesday, by J. R. DURBORROW and J. A. NASH, under the firm name of J. R. DURBORROW & Co., at $2,00 per annum, IN ADVANCE, or $2,50 if not paid for in six months from date of subscription, and $3 if not paid within the year.

No paper discontinued, unless at the option of the publishers, until all arrearages are paid.

Regular monthly and yearly advertisements will be inserted at the following rates:

	3 m	6 m	9 m	1 y		3 m	6 m	9 m	1 y
1 Inch	2 50	4 00	5 00	6 00	¼ col	9 00	18 00	$ 27	$ 36
2 "	4 00	8 00	10 00	12 00	½ "	24 00	36 00	50	65
3 "	6 00	10 00	14 00	18 00	¾ "	34 00	50 00	65	80
4 "	8 00	14 00	20 00	24 00					
5 "	9 50	18 00	25 00	30 00	1 col	36 00	60 00	80	100

Special notices will be inserted at TWELVE AND A HALF CENTS per line, and local and editorial notices at FIFTEEN CENTS per line.

All Resolutions of Associations, Communications of limited or individual interest, and notices of Marriages and Deaths, exceeding five lines, will be charged TEN CENTS per line.

Legal and other notices will be charged to the party having them inserted.

Advertising Agents must find their commission outside of these figures.

All advertising accounts are due and collectable when the advertisement is once inserted.

JOB PRINTING of every kind, in Plain and Fancy Colors, done with neatness and dispatch.—Hand-bills, Blanks, Cards, Pamphlets, &c., of every variety and style, printed at the shortest notice, and every thing in the Printing line will be executed in the most artistic manner and at the lowest rates.

Professional Cards.

B. F. GEHRETT, M. D., *ECLECTIC PHYCICIAN AND SURGEON*, having returned from Clearfield county and permanently located in Shirleysburg, offers his professional services to the people of that place and surrounding country. apr.3-1872.

DR. H. W. BUCHANAN,
DENTIST,
No. 228 Hill Street, HUNTINGDON, PA.
July 2, '72.

DR. F. O. ALLEMAN can be consulted at his office, at all hours, Mapleton, Pa. [march6,72.

D. CALDWELL, Attorney-at-Law, No. 111, 3d street. Office formerly occupied by Messrs. Woods & Williamson. [ap12,'71.

DR. A. B. BRUMBAUGH, offers his professional services to the community. Office, No. 523 Washington street, one door east of the Catholic Parsonage. [jan.4,'71.

E. J. GREENE, Dentist. Office removed to Leister's new building, Hill street Huntingdon. [jan.4,'71.

G. L. ROBB, Dentist, office in S. T. Brown's new building, No. 520, *Hill* St., Huntingdon, Pa. [ap12,'71.

H. GLAZIER, Notary Public, corner of Washington and Smith streets, Huntingdon, Pa. [jan.12'71.

H. C. MADDEN, Attorney-at-Law Office, No. —, Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa. [ap.19,'71.

J. FRANKLIN SCHOCK, Attorney-at-Law, HUNTINGDON, PA. june26,'72-6m,

J. SYLVANUS BLAIR, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office, Hill street, three doors west of Smith. [jan.4'71.

J. R. PATTON, Druggist and Apothecary, opposite the Exchange Hotel, Huntingdon, Pa. Prescriptions accurately compounded. Pure Liquors for Medicinal purposes. [nov.23,'70.

J. HALL MUSSER, Attorney-at-Law, No. 319 Hill st., Huntingdon, Pa. [jan.4,'71.

J. R. DURBORROW, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa., will practice in the several Courts of Huntingdon county. Particular attention given to the settlement of estates of decedents.
Office in the JOURNAL Building. [feb.1,'71.

J. W. MATTERN, Attorney-at-Law and General Claim Agent, Huntingdon, Pa., Soldiers' claims against the Government for back pay, bounty, widows' and invalid pensions attended to with great care and promptness.
Office on Hill street.. [jan.4,'71.

K. ALLEN LOVELL, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Special attention given to COLLECTIONS of all kinds; to the settlement of Estates, &c.; and all other Legal Business prosecuted with fidelity aud dispatch.
☞ Office in room lately occupied by R. Milton Speer, Esq. [jan.4,'71.

MILES ZENTMYER, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa., will attend promptly to all legal business. Office in Cunningham's new building. [jan.4,'71.

P. M. & M. S. LYTLE, Attorneys-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa., will attend to all kinds of legal business entrusted to their care. Office on the south side of Hill street, fourth door west of Smith. [jan.4,'71.

R. A. ORBISON, Attorney-at-Law, Office, 321 Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa. [may31,'71.

JOHN SCOTT. S. T. BROWN. J. M. BAILEY
SCOTT, BROWN & BAILEY, Attorneys-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Pensions, and all claims of soldiers and soldiers' heirs against the Government will be promptly prosecuted.
Office on Hill street. [jan.4,'71.

T. W. MYTON, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office with J. Sewell Stewart, Esq. [jan.4,'71.

WILLIAM A. FLEMING, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Special attention given to collections, and all other legal business attended to with care and promptness. Office, No. 229, Hill street. [ap19,'71.

Hotels.

MORRISON HOUSE,
OPPOSITE PENNSYLVANIA R. R. DEPOT
HUNTINGDON, PA.
April 5, 1871-1y. J. H. CLOVER, Prop.

WASHINGTON HOTEL,
S. S. Bowman, Prop'r.
Corner of Pitt & Juliana Sts., Bedford, Pa. may1.

EXCHANGE HOTEL, Huntingdon, Pa. JOHN S. MILLER, Proprietor.
January 4, 1871.

Miscellaneous.

E. BARTOL. | A. KENNEDY. | J. MARCH. | DAVID MINGLE
BARTOL, KENNEDY & CO.
[*Lately Franklin Manufacturing Company.*]
Manufactures Flooring, Siding, Doors, Sash, Shutters, Blinds, Moulding, Scroll Work, Counters, Shelving, Wood Turnings, Hubbs, Spokes, Bent Work, Forks, Rakes, Brooms, Pick, and Hammer Handles, all kinds of Furniture, &c. Our Machinery the very best quality and giving our entire being of attention to the business we are able to manufacture all of the aboved named articles, as well as many others, in the best style and always promptly.
All orders addressed to
BARTOL, KENNEDY & CO.,
Huntingdon, Pa.,
will receive our immediate attention. Price list furnished when desired.
Lumber taken in exchange for all kinds of work.
Jan. 31, 1871.

R. A. BECK, Fashionable Barber and Hairdresser, Hill street, opposite the Franklin House. All kinds of Tonics and Pomades kept onhand and for sale. [ap19,'71-6m

Miscellaneous.

1872. 1872.

CARPETS!! CARPETS!! CARPETS!!
SPRING STOCK.
AT LOWEST PRICES!
JAMES A. BROWN

Is constantly receiving at his new

CARPET STORE,
IN
HUNTINGDON, PA.,
525½ Hill Street.

Beautiful Patterns of Carpets, fresh from the ooms of the manufacturers. His stock comprises

BRUSSELS, INGRAINS,
VENITIAN, WOOL DUTCH,
COTTAGE, HEMP,
LIST and RAG CARPETS
CARPET CHAIN,
COCOA AND CANTON MATTINGS,
FLOOR, STAIR AND TABLE

OIL CLOTHS,

and a large stock of

WALL PAPER,

Window Shades and Fixtures, Drugget, Velvet Rugs, Door Mats, Extra Carpet Threa t and Binding. I make a specialty of furnishing Churches and Lodges at City Prices, and invite Furnishing Committees to call and see goods made expressly for their purposes.

Buyers will *save money* and be better suited by going to the *regular* Carpet and Oil Cloth Store, for any of the above goods. I defy competition in prices and variety of beautiful patterns.

I have also the Agency for the Original HOWE SEWING MACHINE, IMPROVED, so well known as the best Family Machine in the world

Call at the CARPET STORE and see them.
JAMES A. BROWN.
Feb.14,1872.

W. BUCHANAN J. M. BUCHANAN.
BUCHANAN & SON.
509 HILL STREET,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

We have the the largest, cheapest and best assortment of

COOKING STOVES

West of Philadelphia. We constantly keep on hand

SPEARS',
CALORIFIC,
EXCELSIOR,
OLIVE BRANCH,
PENN,
MORNING LIGHT,
COTTAGE,
STAR, and the
REGULATOR.

EVERY STOVE WARRANTED!
WOOD and WILLOW WARE,
JAPANESE WARE,
TIN AND PAINTED WARE,
TOLEDO PUMPS,
ETC., ETC., ETC. ETC.

Persons going to housekeeping can get everything they need, from a clothes pin to a cooking stove.

ROOFING, SPOUTING & JOB WORK done at short notice. Give us a call and we feel satisfied you can save money. 10april.

GRAND DEPOT
FOR
NEW GOODS.

D. P. GWIN

INFORMS THE PUBLIC THAT HE

HAS JUST OPENED A

SPLENDID STOCK OF NEW GOODS

THAT

CAN'T BE BEAT

IN CHEAPNESS AND QUALITY.

CALL AND SEE.

D. P. GWIN.
Jan. 4, '71.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS
at the Cheap Store of
BENJAMIN JACOBS,
Corner of the Diamond, in Saxton's Building

I have just received a large stock of Ladies' elegant Dress Goods, Gentlemens' Furnishing Goods, Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps of all kinds, in endless variety, for ladies, gentlemen, misses and children.

CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
GROCERIES,

Coffee, Teas of all kinds, best and common Syrups, Spices, &c. Tobacco and Segars, wholesale and retail.

These goods will be sold as cheap, if not *cheaper*, than any other house in town. "Quick sales and small profits," is my motto.

Thankful for past patronage, I respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

POLITICAL CAMPAIGN OF 1872.
GRANT AND WILSON,
GREELEY AND BROWN
CAMPAIGN CAPS,
CAPES AND TORCHES,
TRANSPARENCIES AND BANNERS,
with Portraits or any device for all parties.

Silk, Bunting and Muslin Flags of all sizes on hand or made to order. Chinese Lanterns of all sizes and styles; Paper Balloons, Fire Works, &c. Campaign Clubs fitted out at the Lowest Rates at
WM. F. SCHEIBLE'S
CAMPAIGN DEPOT,
No. 49 South Third Street, Philadelphia.
Jly3-3m. (Send for Circulars.)

GOOD FITS!
SHOEMAKING!

☞ We manufacture to order all kinds of Ladies' and Gents' Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, &c., of the best material the market produces, and at the shortest possible notice. Persons from the country can be accommodated with our own manufacturing by giving a few hours notice.
All kinds of repairing neatly done.
For past favors accept our sincere thanks.
D. HERTZLER & BRO.,
403 Allegheny St.,
Opposite B. T. Depot
Huntingdon, Pa,
june26tf

GAS LOAN.

The managers of the Huntingdon Gas Company propose to effect a loan for the purpose of enlarging and extending their works.

Bonds, secured by a first mortgage upon the works and real estate of the Company, will be issued in sums of from

$100 to $1,000,

bearing interest at the rate of *EIGHT PER CENT.* per annum, payable in January and July.

The bonds will be payable on the 1st day of July, 1880, with the right of redemption after five years.

By order of the Board of Managers.
J. SIMPSON AFRICA,
President.
J. W. GREENLAND,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Huntingdon, May 1, 1872-tf.

[From the American Working People, Pittsburgh, Pa.]

English and American Farmers.

Workingmen of America, look at your brothers in America and in England. Protection has stamped intelligence and thrift in the face of the one; free trade has stamped ignorance and listlessness on the countenance of the other. The child at the father's knee is full of childish intelligence; the child of the other gapes with a half idiotic stare from a comfortless cabin. One man is the proud owner of his home and farm and flocks; the other is the hired slave of a landed tenantry, who look upon and use their laborers as so many cattle. The one reads, studies, and comprehends all the great problems and events of the time; the other sits idle and careless, unable to read the appeal, "Laborers of England, Arouse," handed to him.

The picture is beautiful and full of study. The one is the result of protection; the other of free trade. One speaks prosperity; the other poverty.

The agricultural laborer of England is a white slave. He lives in a hovel not his own, and cultivates land not his own. He is animated with no incentive to exertion. He does not feel the paternal pride our American fathers feel in making a happy home for their children. To-morrow, next week and next year hold out no hopes of happiness to him. Old men before him toil on in hopeless drudgery, and young men behind him start in with no thought but to live and die lie human cattle.

Our broad, well cultivated country is the gift of a protective tariff. Our steam cars and steam vessels parade before us a never ending panorama of nature, rich in the wealth of well paid contented labor. Comfortable houses which sprinkle the valleys and plains of our broad land are the evidences of the thrift and prosperity of our tariff laws All can own their own homes. Rivers and railroads cobweb the country, on which we can carry to near markets the products of our labor, and bring to our doors what we need.

Within two years past the agricultural laborers of England have appealed to their masters for more of the rights belonging to men and for compensation belonging to labor. They have seen their fellow workmen in the iron trades demand and receive higher rates of wages, while they have been content to live on the meanest fare. They have grown to manhood without a home.

How can the agricultural laborer of England become an independent and intelligent citizen when the land on which he works and lives belongs to others. They drudge on from youth to old age without feeling that their labor will some day bring them to their own home. Their manhood is destroyed. They cannot read nor write in a majority of instances. All incentive to exertion for their personal improvement is removed, and hence they live on a listless, hopeless life.

Has England a right to maintain such a system of free trade as makes cattle out of her people?

Are English laborers made of poorer material than the laborers of other countries? We can say, No.

Tens of thousands of industrious, thrifty English farmers over our west, reply No. Once in a land where every man finds about him an hundred incentives to exertion their repressed energies find vent, and they become valued citizens and producers of wealth. They are coming to America as rapidly as they can acquire means.

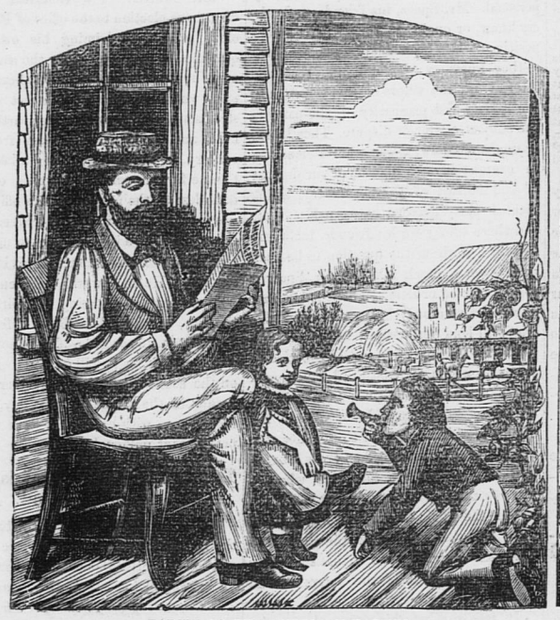
We welcome them to our land of political liberty.

Workingmen of America, farmers, mechanics, all, your prosperity is in your own hands. It does not rest with kings or princes or parliaments or councils. It does not rest with legislatures or congresses or governors or presidents. It rests with YOU, each of you. What is the secret of industrial prosperity? It is this: that every man can sell the products of his labor.—Does free trade enable men to do this?—No. Free trade idles; free trade demoralizes; free trade brings men and women and children to poverty, because it deprives them of labor, and hence of the power to buy.

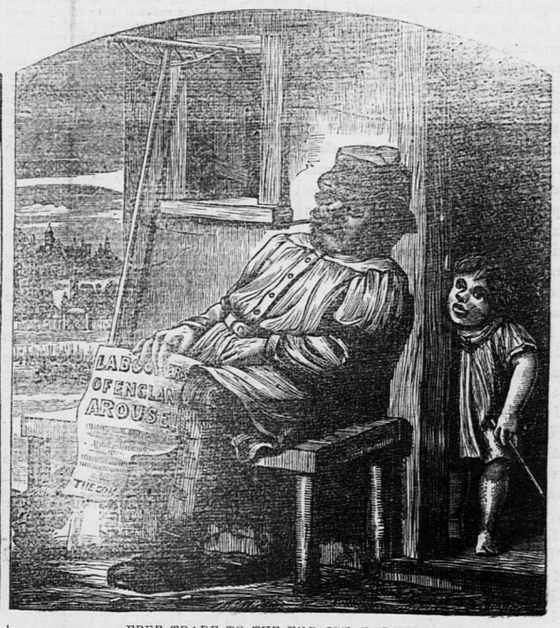
Free trade has reduced us as a nation three times to national bankruptcy. Protection has showered plenty of happiness over our land. It has reclaimed from the wilderness thousands of now smiling fertile farms. It has made glad tens of thousands of industrious people. It has built houses and railroads; it has filled barns and cellars; it has built school houses and churches; it has scattered wealth like a winter's snow.

A strong party in England are demanding a protective tariff. It will come sooner or later. Free traders in America are boasting they will bring America to free trade in four years. They will do it unless we are true to ourselves and the great principle of protection which has brought us to our present power and prosperity.

These are the points of protection. Let us hold fast to the men and principles which have wrought such wonderful results. It is our duty and our right.



TARIFF TO THE AMERICAN FARMER.



FREE TRADE TO THE ENGLISH FARMER.

Why Hartranft Should be Elected.

Because he fought through the whole four years of the war, and was in every action of the Virginia campaign, distinguishing himself on all occasions by the greatest gallantry, and winning the high approval of his commanding superiors.

Because he has served six years in the important civil office of Auditor General of Pennsylvania, performing its duties with rare administrative ability, and so restraining outlays from the Treasury as to render practicable the abolition of the State tax on real estate, which was accordingly repealed, and also the continued large reduction of the State debt, the surplus in the Treasury constantly accumulating.

Because he has been, throughout the whole of his administration of this office, a most vigilant and faithful sentinel at the door of the Treasury, and has saved large sums to the State in consequence thereof.

Because six years experience in the management of the finances of the Commonwealth has eminently qualified him for the performance of the duties of Governor, whose most important functions relate to the fiscal management of the State.

Because he is educated lawyer, and in consequence of his recent training, much more familiar with the current laws of the Commonwealth and their practical application than is his opponent.

Because he is an opposed to the conversion of the securities in the Sinking Fund for any other purposes than those designated by law and in accordance with the provisions of the constitution.

Because he belongs to none of the factions in the Republican party, but is an independent, self-exalted man, having faith in the principles and organization of the party itself, and determined to maintain its integrity.

Because, in this respect, he represents a large and increasing body of men who are resolutely bent on putting the party itself above all factions.

Because he belongs to no ring, personal or political, and was nominated solely on account of his force of character, his eminent services, and his marked ability.

Because his opponent is a man who held traitorous conference with the rebel commissioners in Canada during the civil war, as is proven by the official report of Jacob Thompson to the confederate authorities at Richmond, now in possession of the government.

Because he represents the heroic achievements and grand revolutionary changes of the civil war and reconstruction, which reactionary demagogues and incendiary leaders are now seeking to overthrow, by returning to power the incapables who allowed the war to be organized by the enemy.

Because his election would be a death-blow to the prospects of the Greeleyite coalition, and render the re-election of Grant certain.

Because he is a friend of the protection of home industry against the ruinous competition of foreign pauper labor and capitalist monopoly, while his opponent is a free-trader.

Because he is in favor of measures for securing to the farmer a valuable home market, by the creation of manufacturing concerns all over the country.

Because his election would introduce the civil service reform into Pennsylvania, by promoting to the chief magistracy the officer who has faithfully fulfilled for six years the duties of the next highest and most important office.

Because Pennsylvania has need, in the ensuing three years, of her best practical talent in the office of Governor—of talent trained in her own service and familiar with her affairs, in order to keep her up with the spirit of the times in the fierce competition to which she is subjected by other States.

Because his election would take the office of Governor, for one term at least, out of the sphere of mere personal and political ambition; prevent its being used to make or unmake Senators or Judges or Congressmen, and devote it to its proper sphere of usefulness, as was the case with the Auditor General during his six years' service.

Because his stern integrity as Auditor General furnishes assurance that as Governor he would be above reproach, and would bring to the performance of his duties a knowledge of affairs sufficient to enable him to keep at bay the corruptionists, and defeat many nefarious schemes.

Because he is identified with the advancing progress of the Republican party as represented in the tenets of the Philadelphia Convention, and his election would be an indorsement of those principles by the freemen of Pennsylvania.

Because he has no sympathy with the pernicious doctrines of the State-rights school of politics, and would not array Pennsylvania against the national government, and his appoment certainly would if in power.

Because he is friendly to all well regulated corporations for the development of the resources of the State, and would favor an intelligent system of State banks, as well as a well organized insurance system, and ample facilities for the creation of railroads, and the progress of external and internal commerce, while his opponent represents the narrow-minded prejudices against corporations that have marked the whole career of the Democratic party, of which he has been a life-long member.

The Candidates for Congress.

A writer in the Altoona *Tribune* (Independent paper) makes the following comparison between the candidates for Congress in this district.

The candidate of the Democracy is Hon. R. Milton Speer, of Huntingdon. He is a lawyer by profession, whose pursuits have been unconnected with physical labor, depending more upon his wits than upon his muscle for a livelihood.

The candidate of the Republican party is Hon. A. A. Barker, of Cambria county. It has been the privilege of the writer of this communication to have been intimately acquainted with Mr. Barker since he came to this section of the country, and fixed upon the then comparatively rugged and unimproved county of Cambria as his future home. His purpose and plans of life had in view the development of the resources of the section of country he had chosen as his habitation. He entered upon a life of toil, which necessitated, if success were to crown effort, an individual industry and unflinching persevance which few men manifested. Let any one who has been familiar with the northern portion of Cambria county now ramble over the hills once covered only with lofty pines, huge oaks and tall hemlock, and glance over the cultivated fields yielding the products of agriculture in abundance, and then ask, to whom, more than to any one man this change is to be attributed. The universal response will be—"to A. A. Barker."

Many of the highly commendatory antecedents of Mr. Barker, which have distinguished his life in his adopted mountain home, are connected with the raising of volunteers for the Union armies, during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion. As soon as the war was inaugurated, Mr. Barker gave the energies of his mind and body, and the contents of his pocket in aid of the Government. He encouraged the filling up of the ranks of the army in every possible way. No volunteer from this county while in service, or volunteer's family, was forgotten by Mr. Barker. Your correspondent could enumerate many instances of his unbounded generosity to soldiers and soldier's families, but they are too well known to need publication.

Mr. Barker served one term as a Representative in Congress. His constituents will bear testimony to the indefatigable industry which characterized his official career, and to the faithfulness with which he attended to their requirements of him. Pennsylvania never had two Representatives who gave more of their time and attention to the individual business interests of the people of their respective districts than did John Covode and A. A. Barker. As representatives they were counter parts of each other—men of indomitable energy and fixedness of purpose. As Legislators they were no such word as "fail." They belonged to that class of public men who did the work, while others of scholarly attainments did the talking. These two classes in a representative body are necessary to each other. The advocate and the man of energy to successfully carry through the measures advocated are coworkers, and deserving of like honor and appreciation.

Mr. Barker, in every sphere of life in which he has moved, has given evidence of possessing a sound judgment and controlling good common sense. He has every necessary qualification to make him a valuable Representative. In view of the fact that nothing but death can defeat the election of President Grant, and that every sign in the political skies indicates a Republican majority in the House of Representatives of the 43d Congress, no citizen, who wishes the district to be represented by one who will be in accord with the predominant party, can hesitate as to who he should vote on the question of a Representative in Congress. The laborer, the mechanic, the merchant, the manufacturer, every man identified with the business prosperity of the iron district is interested in the election of Mr. Barker. Then as to personal differences in the past, why not "let by-gones be by-gones." While the very welkin rigsn with shouts of triumph, coming from all the States in which elections have recently been held, why not let our better feeling control us in the approaching political contest, and let our district be represented by a representative man?

The October Elections.

"And now for Pennsylvania and Indiana!" is the husky cry of the famishing Greeleyites, as they turn staggering and groggy from their severe drubbing in Vermont and Maine. Yes, we answer, and "Now for Pennsylvania and Indiana!" or any other State which may be named. We are prepared to meet the combined cohorts of the opposition, and have no fears that the result will be materially different from what it has been in all the States where elections have been held the present year. The Fusionists will doubtless find in the great Central States the same invincible Republican hosts that they have encountered and vainly resisted in the wild regions of Oregon, in the forests and everglades of the South, and in the hills and workshops of New England.

But what hope have the enemy in these great Middle States? The people there have not shown a greater affection for Greeleyism than they have in the States where elections have been held. Then the effect of the repeated defeats, as well as the constantly waning strength of the coalition, will have a tendency to reduce their vote in those States. We see that the Greeley press are figuring out large majorities, great gains and certain victories, in the approaching October elections. The *Tribune* has come down to the percentage method, and by some arithmetical formula which it seems to have discovered, it demonstrates that the opposition will carry the October elections, and Greeley will be triumphantly elected in November. This "shent per shent" business will do very well in Wall street, but the *Tribune* will probably learn hereafter that Belmont's system is hardly applicable to a political campaign. Then figures are so apt to be at fault, especially when manipulated by an interested partisan. It is often easy enough to carry an election on paper, but it is not always possible to work the people up to one's figures. The Democratic papers of Indiana having ciphered out a victory in October, the Cincinnati *Gazette* comments upon their conclusions as follows:

"We are well aware that figures won't lie, but, with Prentice, of olden times, we discover in these latter days also that a man may lie most admirably with figures. There are some elements in the calculation which the mathematical editor of the *Enquirer* omits: First, that the '10,000 Liberal Republicans' will not vote for Hendrick; second, there is not half that number of the so-called, in the State; third, at least 10,000 straight Democrats will not vote for Hendricks; fourth, Kentucky emigrants will not be so plenty in the border counties by 5,000, owing to the want of special interest by the Kentucky Democracy."

This puts another phase upon the question, and shows that there are two standpoints from which this contest may be viewed.

Meanwhile, let it be distantly understood that the Republicans accept the challenge which the Fusionists make—a reference of the question to Pennsylvania and Indiana—and they will meet them there as elsewhere, and will endeavor to teach them that the American people are not yet ready to sanction such a monstrous fraud as is that of Greeleyism.

☞ If McNeil had been a warm, outspoken and decided friend of the Union, during the late Democratic rebellion, is it reasonable to imagine—to think or assert—that he would, at this very time, forsake and sink his love and honor for his country, and be a willing and persevering candidate for the office of Prothonotary in opposition to the soldier candidate, Thomas W. Myton? No!

☞ VOTERS, REMEMBER, if you do your whole duty, Gen. Hartranft will be elected Governor by 25,000 majority.

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 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 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 26th districts, at the public school house on the farm now owned by Mary Ann Lewis, [formerly owned by James Ennis,] in said township.

15th district, composed of Walker township, at the house of Benjamin Megahy, 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. Greene, John 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 Stevens.

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 Stony 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; thence south 14 deg., east 351 perches to a chestnut at the east end of Henry S. Green's land; thence south 31½ deg., east 294 perches to a chestnut oak, on the summit of a spur of Broad Top, on the western side of John Terral'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, 56 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 Cove 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 12th 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 incorporated 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 12th section "shall not be so construed 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 1869, 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 citizen of the district to swear or make 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 district for ten days immediately preceding, 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 upon 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 person 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 in the election district 10 days next preceding the election, he shall be entitled to vote though he shall not have paid taxes."

In accordance with the provision of the 8th section of an Act entitled "A further supplement to the Election Laws of this Commonwealth," I publish the following:

WHEREAS, By the Act of the Congress of the United States, entitled "An Act to amend the several acts heretofore passed to provide for the enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes," and approved March 3d, 1865, all persons who have deserted the military or naval services of the United States, and who have not been discharged or relieved from the penalty or disability therein provided, are deemed and taken to have voluntarily relinquished and forfeited their rights of citizenship and their rights to become citizens, and are deprived of exercising any rights of citizens thereof;

And whereas, Persons not citizens of the United States are not, under the Constitution and laws of Pennsylvania, qualified electors of this Commonwealth.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted, &c.*, That in all elections hereafter to be held in this Commonwealth, it shall be unlawful for the judge or inspectors of any such elections to receive any ballot or ballots from any person or persons embraced in the provisions and subject to the disability imposed by said act of Congress, approved March 3d, 1865, and it shall be unlawful for any such person to offer to vote any ballot or ballots.

SEC. 2. That if any such judge or inspectors of election, or any one of them shall receive or consent to receive any such unlawful ballot or ballots from any such disqualified person, he or they so offending shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof in any court of quarter session of this Commonwealth; he shall for each offense, be sentenced to pay a fine not less than one hundred dollars, and to undergo an imprisonment in the jail of the proper county for not less than sixty days.

SEC. 3. That if any person, deprived of citizenship, and disqualified as afor