The Huntingdon Journal.

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

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

Wednesday Morning, Oct. 9, 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. John Patterson.
12. Leander M. Milton.	25. John W. Wallace.
13. Theodore Strong.	26. Charles C. Boyle.

THE SNAKES HOLED!

"We Have Met the Enemy and They are Ours!"

The State Republican by 18,000!

Pete M'Clure and the Great War Governor Knocked into Smithereens!

Pennsylvania Carries the Flag and Keeps Step to the Music of the Union!

THE COUNTY TICKET ELECTED!

BARKER PROBABLY DEFEATED!

What We Know About Beating Democrats and Sorehead Republicans!

HORACE GREELEY'S GOOSE PICKED!

The returns from the State, up to the time we go to press, this (Wednesday) morning, would indicate a Republican majority, for Hartranft and Allen, ranging from 18,000 to 25,000. The Liberal-and Democrats are overwhelmed. McClure and Andy Curtin have "gone where the woodbine twineth." The whole county ticket is elected by majorities ranging from 300 to 800. The State ticket will have about 750 majority in this county. Speer has probably carried the county, by from 100 to 200 majority, and is very likely elected. The vote is the heaviest ever polled. The victory is splendid and with a single exception, complete. Hurrah!

Now, boys, let's "go for" Greeley. Forward!

PARTIZAN SLANDERS.

President Grant pays no more attention to the partizan squads that are daily fired at his official character than he did to the petty falsehoods which, during the war, were set afloat to injure him as an officer and man. He relies now as he did then on his acts for a complete vindication before the bar of public judgment. His grand achievements as a General buried in the grave of oblivion the foremost of his traducers; and the substantial results of his Administration will consign to a like fate his present assailants. One by one the charges raised against him by disappointed politicians have been exploded, and before the canvass is half completed his opponents will be reduced to the alternative of acknowledging him one of the ablest Presidents that ever filled the White House, or content themselves with the repetition of slanders which *they know to be false.*

One of the petty slanders circulating through the Democratic press is to the effect that President Grant has made a large amount of money since he became President. This story is in keeping with others of the same character. Outside of his official salary his income does not exceed six thousand dollars a year. His principal property is his farm, six or seven hundred acres, near St. Louis, part of which was inherited by Mrs. Grant. The remainder was purchased by him *while General of the army*, out of the one hundred thousand dollars given to him by the citizens of New York. The balance of the one hundred thousand was used to pay off the mortgage on his house on I street, Washington, now owned by Gen. Sherman, and in purchasing and fitting up his summer cottage at Long Branch. *Since he became President he has not received one dollar's worth of property.* All that he ever received was given to him while General of the army, and the gifts bestowed at that time were the generous promptings of the people, who believed that some substantial token should accompany their recognition of his invaluable services to the Republic. We challenge the enemies of the Administration to point to a single corrupt or dishonest act in the career of President Grant. He stands above reproach, a pure-minded man; an honest, efficient and patriotic statesman. What he has been in the past he will be in the future. He has broken no promises, made no pledges which he fails to redeem. He has been consistent in all things, and presents to the American people a record, second to none since the days of Washington. He is the man for the position; has been tried in war and in peace, and found true. The loyal millions know this, and will give expression to their knowledge at the ballot-box in November next.

"Reconciled" Georgia.

Mr. Greeley's organ says of the Georgea negroes: "Many of them concluded to wait for November before voting at all." They certainly have good reasons for waiting, and our Georgia dispatches, especially those from Atlanta and Savannah this morning, set forth those reasons very clearly.

There could not be a more convincing proof of the rooted hostility of the Democrats and their allies, to the equal rights of the colored race, than the course the party has taken in Georgia. The Legislature being strongly Democratic, changed the time of election from November to October, and required the production of a receipt for the poll-tax of 1871 as a condition precedent to voting. This provision of law was intended to cut off the negro vote in two ways. First, it was known that the negroes would be very likely to have lost the tax receipt of the previous year, and could only obtain a duplicate of it from Democratic officials; and, second, the election was taken out of the operation of the law for the enforcement of the Fourteenth Amendment, and the Kuklux were left free from all fear of punishment for terrorism, except under State laws—*i. e.*, entirely free. The way having been thus paved, the scheme of disfranchisement was boldly carried out.

The polling places were made few in number—in Savannah only four were provided for a vote of eight thousand, and these all in the same building. The polls surrounded by armed democrats, and the roads were patrolled by Democratic "Sabre clubs" to overawe the negroes. The voters were required by the election officers not only to produce the receipts required by law, but to swear that they had paid a poll-tax every year since emancipation. In some cases, the day before election, the bondsmen of the tax collector surrendered his bond, leaving no one qualified to give necessary receipts. Not content with this, in canvassing the votes, whole precincts, where the Republican vote was heavy, were thrown out for trivial causes, or for no cause at all. In Macon, as our readers are already informed, the colored men were driven away from the polls by pistol shots and brickbats, two of their number being murdered outright, and others severely wounded.

Our observation of the Southern Democratic method of conducting elections, since the war, wherever they have had the power to do as they pleased, (see the New York *Tribune* for the past five years,) prepared us for these outrages on the negro voters. But it is to be noted that the first fruit of the Baltimore coalition is servile apologizing for Democratic lawlessness by the so-called "Liberal Republican" press. The organ of Mr. Greeley says there was "slight rioting," (referring to the murder of the two men at Macon, and the wounding of six others,) that the negroes were the "original aggressors" and that these astute politicians got themselves killed and maimed in pursuance of "preconcerted plan for setting up a claim of intimidation at the rolls." Any time these five years, the *Tribune* has held, and justly, that where negroes were killed and beaten, or shot in a fight in which white Democrats came off unhurt, the whites were certain to be the "original aggressors." It has also held, with equal justice, that the stories about the negroes, or the negroes' friends, having misrepresented affairs for political effect, were sure to be Democratic inventions. But now, as its part of the Baltimore bargain, it makes haste to malign the negroes, and represents the ruffians who assaulted them as innocent victims of base designs by the negroes on the good name of democracy. A year ago the *Tribune* would have pointed out that China is the only country where a man ruins his foe by disemboweling himself on the latter's threshold. But now it would have us believe that the colored voters of Macon, with similar malicious intent, rushed on the revolvers of the Democrats, and offered their lives to increase the political capital of the Northern Republicans. We believe we never before heard of such unselfish devotion on the part of voters, or of such egregious stupidity on the part of a newspaper.

We call the attention of all who believe that equal rights for all form the only safe basis of government in this country, to the evidence afforded by Georgia as to the intent of the modern Democracy on this point. If unchecked Democratic rule in Georgia gives rise to arbitrary and violent disfranchisement of the negroes, as of old and this crime is screened by Mr. Greeley's personal organ, what may be expected if Mr. Greeley and the Democrats should come into possession of the National Government? If we have insisted for seven years on a reconstruction of the Southern States that should give security to all men, in all ther rights, is it worth while to surrender the country to a party that shows in advance that it despises and hates one-half the Southern voters, and will deprive them of all their rights when it regains power?—*N. Y. Times.*

GOV. SEWARD'S VIEWS.

His Indorsement of the Administration and the Republican Party.

The following letter was addressed by Gov. Seward to R. P. Johnson, Esq., of San Fransisco. In it he places himself on the record as in favor of the Republican Party and the present Adminstration:

AUBURN, Sept, 17, 1872.

MY DEAR MR. JOHNSON: Although I have occasion to write much, I am obliged now to use another's hand. You will not be surprised. Therefore, find it me an irregular correspondent. At the moment when the country was called to confront the last civil war, a consequence of its adoption of the policy of restricting slavery, I was required to take upon myself a part in the Executive Administration. I knew then very well that liberty, constitution and Union were inseperable, and that a failure of the Administration to save them would consign all concerned in it to eternal infamy. I thought, on the other hand, that my part, however humble in the rescue, ought to be enough to crown a loyal ambition. I knew moreover that I could not perform that very difficult part successfully without making a sacrifice of all personal and party prejudices, and aspirations for after life. I therefore cheerfully and openly pledged myself to that sacrifice. I thus secured a retirement from political life at the end of the struggle, which has become pleasant to me. If any of my fellow-citizens think I am not entitled to enjoy it, for the reasons I have mentioned, they will concede it to me when they know that it has now became indispensable to the preservation of health in advancing years. Now, however, not less than at any former time, do I think it the duty of every citizen to leave no uncertainty to exist concerning the principles and policy which govern his vote. I have seen no sufficient reason to withdraw mine from the support of the principles and policy which carried the country safely through the civil conflict, or from the party organization and candidates who represent them. This must be my short reply to your long and much-estimated letter. Very sincerely yours,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

To R. P. JOHNSON, Esq., San Francisco, California.

☞ John E. Owens is the wealthiest actor on the American stage, and confesses to about $2,000,000.

Letter From the "Sunny South."

BATON ROUGE, LA., Oct. 1, 1872.

DEAR JOURNAL:—Again I have been on the wing, and have floated around loose over the "low land, low" of Louisiana, and from what I have seen, heard and read about this notorious State have come to the following conclusion:

Louisiana was discovered by that hero, old La Salle, in 1791, and a settlement attempted by Iberville in 1696, but resulted in a failure. In 1712 Louis XIV. of France granted to M. Crogart a charter which included the whole of the territory of Louisiana, but it shortly afterward again come into the possession of the crown owing to the mismanagement of John Law, the French financier, and was transferred to Spain in 1762, but again come into the possession of France in 1800. Louisiana then included all the territory west of the Mississippi river, (excepting Texas, New Mexico and the territory of the Rocky Mountain,) was purchased by President Jefferson in 1803, for which the United States paid $11,250,000. It is said that the surface of Louisiana nowhere attains an elevation of more than two hundred feet above the level of the Gulf of Mexico. This estimation holds good for all the lower portion of the State, but some portion of the northern section contains some very fine up land, and frequently bluffs and ridges are to be met with. The valleys intervening are generally low and marshy, especially on one side of the streams; the other side usually covered with a fine growth of timber, such as walnut, ash, mulberry, poplar, hickory and magnolia.

Louisiana is divided into forty-eight Parishes, (it is the only State in the Union that uses the term parish instead of county,) some of which are very large. The Governor of Louisiana (at present H. C. Warmoth) is elected for four years and receives $6,000 per annum. The Lieutenant Governor (Pinchback) receives $8 per diem during the session of the Legislature. The Senate is composed of thirty-two members, and the House of Representatives of about one hundred. They are elected by the people—the former for four and the latter for two years. The most important towns and cities in the State are New Orleans, containing a population of 192,000; Donaldsonville, made historical during the war, is situated on the south side of the Mississippi river, 78 miles above New Orleans and 52 below this city by water, and directly at the source of the Bayou Lafourche, which is a large and important affluent of the Mississippi, and is navigable nine months in the year for steamboats. The Lafourche passes through one of the richest and most fertile sugar-producing regions of the State. Donaldsonville is the commercial centre of an extensive radius of fertile country, and enjoying daily communication with the southern metropolis, both by rail and steamboat, is a thriving city of about 12,000 inhabitants.

Baton Rouge is properly the capital of the State, but since its capture by the Union forces the State Legislature has met at the Mechanics Institute in New Orleans. This city is situated on the east bank of the Mississippi, 130 miles above New Orleans, in latitude 30° 28', and longitude about 85°. It stands on the first bluff met with on ascending the river, and is about 30 feet above the highest water mark, and is the most healthy location in the Mississippi Valley below St. Louis. The esplanade in front of the city presents a fine view of the majestic Mississippi and the rich tracts of cultivated land which lines its banks. The State House occupies the most prominent position on an elevation far above the river, and can be seen for miles around. It is completely burnt out, the solid brick and granite walls only remain. They stand as a monument of anti-bellum remembrance, when Baton Rouge was the gayest city in Louisiana. Three newspapers are published weekly here, the *State Journal*, a Liberal Republican, also the *Advocate* preaches the same politics. The *Grand Era* is a staunch Republican paper and supports Grant and Wilson with a will. It is edited by Hon. J. Henri Burch, the Representative from this District to United States Congress. He is one of the smartest negroes in the State except, perhaps, Pinchback. The city contains three banking establishments, the State Asylum for the deaf and dumb, the States Prison, two colleges, ten churches of different denominations, and quite an assortment of mercantile establishments, and has a population of nearly 10,000. The city has also two cemeteries, gas works, several boiler and machine shops, saw and planing mills. The National Cemetery is located east of the city and contains between two and three thousand of our brave dead. The United States Barracks, formerly the Baton Rouge Arsenal, lies on the bank of the river just at the upper edge of town, near where old Fort Spanish once stood. The Barracks is at present occupied by five companies (A, B, F, G and I) of the 19th U. S. Infantry, under command of Col. C. H. Smith, a political General during the war, and who, it is said, was given a position in the army as a Colonel in order to get him out of the way of a certain senatorial aspirant in his native State. It is said, also, by military men that the Colonel has "missed his calling."

Louisiana having been originally colonized by French and Spaniards, it has today a very large admixture of the inhabitants of those countries, who still, to a great extent, retain their manners and customs; and the French and Spanish languages are spoken exclusively in some of the parishes, even official business, to a great extent is transacted in the same language. These French and Spanish, as a general thing, especially the more ignorant class, still keep up the old scowling face and look of defiance so persistently practiced during and before the war toward strangers. They appear to be determined to enjoy the luxury of laziness and continue to be the same indolent, unthinking sort of animal. The good-for-nothing, drunken gambler of the lazy sunny south will not labor nor soil their dirty, black hands for an honest support, but depend upon every dishonest means which warrants a lazy, indolent life.

"He shunned to show,
As hardly worth a stranger's care to know,
If still more prying such inquiry grew,
His brow falls darker, and his words more few."

The New Orleans *Republican* can't quite swallow the Fusion Ticket. It was supposed that Governor Warmoth controlled that paper until a few days ago, when he joined hands with the Fusion party. The director of the concern decided that the Fusion ticket was a little too much tainted with Democracy for him, hence the columns of the paper are filled daily with complaints, hits and fault-findings, in fact, as admitted by the Fusionists, is doing better service in the cause of Grant and Wilson than any paper in the State. The *Picayune* shows its dissatisfaction by leaving out some of the nominees on the Fusion ticket for State officials, and manifests indifference about the whole thing; nor is the *Times* altogether satisfied, as it shows its disapproval by harping upon questions which it knows would not be discreet to answer or investigate just now.

Political mass meetings appear to be the order of things throughout the country. The writer recently had a tour of over four hundred miles on horseback through the country. He found almost every little village, town and grogery to have its *little mass meetings* advertised, and every negro and American white man were usually found arguing *the point* on politics, which not unfrequently results in a "pistol affair" and blood-spilling as a natural cause and effect. Gov. Warmoth, accompanied by Col Penn McEnny and other prominent speakers, are at present stumping the State for the Liberal ticket. Pinchback, Burch, Casey, Lowell, Gen. Syphers and Gen. Packard, U. S. Marshal, will soon follow them with the other side of the question, i. e. Grant and Wilson, Kellogg and Antoine, and the Republican State ticket. Louisiana is good for a heavy majority for Grant and Wilson. The negroes can't see the loyalty in Horace bailing Jeff. Davis. That is generally the first answer that they give when asked to support him—"Why Greeley bailed Jeff. Davis."

The weather is very pleasant just now—nights cool—no epidemics so far, and the probabilities are that the South will escape that dreaded disease this season. Some outside papers, for instance Texas papers, reported yellow fever in New Orleans some three weeks ago, but it turns out to be a device of some New York merchants there to get the Galveston and Texas trade. The South never was so healthy as it has been this summer.

The crops have suffered owing to the scarcity of rain. The corn and other vegetables will yield poorly, but cotton and sugar-cane were too far advanced before the drought set in. Had a fine rain yesterday, and to-day a few showers, which will replenish the cisterns.

CROCIUS.

The Georgia Election.

How the Greeleyites Carried It—Republicans Prevented from Voting—Assailed and Murdered for Asserting Their Rights—Less Than Half the Republican Vote Polled.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 5, 1872.

The following dispatch reached Judge Edmunds this morning:

ATLANTA, GA., October, 5, 1872.

To Hon. James M. Edmunds—No Republicans were admitted as managers or clerks at the election on Wednesday. The officers were all Greeleyites. They refused to open Republican precincts, and freeholders attempting it were dispersed. Democratic votes were received as fast as offered. Republican votes only when no Democratic votes were offering. Republican precincts voted only one per minute, while Democratic precincts were rushed through at the rate of six per minute. Thus thousands of Republicans failed to get in their votes. The exhibition of tax receipts was unlawfully required of Republicans, but not of Democrats. Republican leaders were arrested early, under false charges, in order to intimidate voters. Challenges were made to delay voting, and to intimidate Republicans, Those attempting to assert their rights were assailed, and in some cases *murdered.* Four were killed at Macon. The Enforcement act was openly defied. Many arrests are being made by United States Marshals. Less than half of the Republican vote was polled.

[Signed] HENRY FARROW,
Chairman.

Delaware Elections.

Republican Gain of Two Thousand Over 1870—Demoralization of the Democracy.

WILMINGTON, Del., Oct, 2.—The State election for Assessors and Inspectors was held in Delaware yesterday. Full returns received show the complete demoralization of the Democratic Party. At a similar election held two years ago the Republicans carried Newcastle County by 44 majority, which yesterday they increased to 340. In 1871 the Democrats carried Kent and Sussex Counties by over 1,000 in each. Yesterday the Democratic majority in Kent was reduced to 307, and that in Sussex to 115, making the Democratic majority in the State only 82, giving a Republican gain of over 2,000. The Democrats are despondent, while the Republicans are shouting for Grant and Wilson and the certain redemption of Delaware.

General News.

The cheerful chesnut vender has assumed his position on the street corners, and the hand-organ is stowed away until another season.

It is said that sundry persons in Baltimore have become so lost to every consideration of humanity as to attempt to get up a corner in the oyster market.

It is said that, owing to the scarcity of vegetables and the plenty of diamonds in Arizona, the miners are now swapping with the farmers even, karat for carrot.

A Brooklyn justice recently dismissed the case before him and discharged all the prisoners, because he was too drunk to proceed with the business before the court.

There is an agitation in progress in several of the eastern cities on the subject of the milk supply and how to put a stop to the villainous practice of adulteration.

The enormous sum of five thousand dollars has been offered for the use of the board fence to be erected about the Chicago government block for advertising purposes.

At Mankato, Minn., a woman was accused of throwing a baby into the river. The river was raked by an incensed community and a dead cat was brought to light.

The Chambers of Commerce of the principal cities of England have adopted resolutions congratulating the Government on the termination of the Alabama arbitration.

A philanthropic Yankee has invented a life-boat which, if thrown into the water wrong side up, will immediately right itself, and, if filled with water, will bail itself out.

Another marriage has been contracted between two telegraph operators who had never met before, stationed at London and Berlin, and society is much electrified at the occurrence.

While there is murder in Chicago every twenty-four hours, the police commissioners have decided upon the style of cap the officers shall wear, and are now angrily debating as to the kind of club they shall carry. Queer lot, those Chicagoese.

A call has been issued for a private soldiers' National Convention, to be held at Lansing, October 21st, for the purpose of effecting a pernanent organization of the Soldiers National League, and the transaction of such business of interest as may be presented.

A wealthy Massachusetts bridegroom recently left the several hundred guests at his wedding in a state of suspense, while he repaired to a pantry to lay in a stock of edibles that he might save the expense of a supper for himself and wife on board the steamboat.

The labor bureau of Massachusetts thinks that the secret of woman's being less a success than man, as an earner of wages, is found in her expectation of marriage, and her thought of labor only as the expedient or the necessity of a few years, rather than as a task for life.

The Duluth *Herald* says the Indians are "harvesting", an immense crop of cranberries on the line of the L. S. and M. division of the Northern Pacific Road this season, and the abundant supply is beginning to reduce prices so as to place the luxury within the reach of all.

Lamentations come from Acadia relative the emigration from Nova Scotia westward, and especially to the United States.

Rochester, New York, papers say that the water in the streams, wells and springs here has not been so low at any time during the droughts of the last two years, if ever before, and serious apprehensions of the result are entertained if winter sets in without heavy rains having fallen.

It is now said that the obelisk which Napoleon I. brought from Egypt, covered with inscriptions, and on which the French apidaries found themselves unable to make an impression, was engraved by the sand-blast process, which is commonly supposed to be a very recent invention.

The discovery of rich deposits of tin in Australia bids fair to prove of great commercial inportance. The government geologist of Southern Bueensland thinks the richness of the ore quite unparalleled in any other country, and the professor of mining at Melborne pronounces its abundance marvelous.

The other Sunday the following was posted up in the lobby of the Cambridge, Washington county, N. Y., Presbyterian Church: "Notice—The person who stole 'Songs of the Sanctuary' from seat No. 32 should improve the opportunity of singing them here, as they will have no occasion to sing them hereafter."

The first boat of Peter the Great, which is looked upon by the Russians as the progenitor of the Russian fleet, has been brought from the Moscow Exhibition to its former resting-place, by the fort of St. Peter and Paul, with ceremonies similar to those which accompained its transport to Moscow some time since.

Detroiters fight hard. At a dance given in that city the other night six men had their eyes blacked, one received a bite in the cheek, two got bloody noses, and the amount of hair pulled out and left on the floor was nearly enough to stuff fifteen large pin-cushions. In addition to this thirteen panes of glass were broken.

An extraordinary equine-noctial seems to have occurred in England. London papers say that among other facts of unpleasant nature which the general up-turn caused by the preparation for the Autumn military manœuvres has revealed, is the falling off of the supply of horses in England, not only in number but in breed.

The development of the wonderful and apparently exhaustless mineral resources of Aust alia continues on a scale which promises speedily to revolutionize the entire commercial and business situat on of the Pacific, and exercise an important influence on the future of Japan and China, as well as of our own Pacific States and Territories.

One of the Pi Ute medicine men lately told his fellow Indians that when he died, if they would cut him in pieces, his body would unite and he ascend to heaven in a cloud of smoke. An experimental savage killed him at once, and the crowd cut him up, departing in disgust at the fallibility of science when the parts lay as they were left.

A boy about fifteen years old was put in the Tombs at New York the other night for drunkenness. He protested to the keeper that he had not been drinking, but that he was born drunk. His speech and staggering indicated intoxication, but it appeared on examination that this is his normal condition. His father was a confirmed inebriate and since he was three years old the boy has manifested these symptoms.

The publisher of the Bradley county (Ark.) *Eagle* thus excuses himself for the delay in issuing his paper: "A printer who is a pressman, compositor, make-up of forms, 'ad-setter,' does all the job work, clipping copy and writing for a twenty-four column newspaper, may have the 'dead wood' on 'strikes,' but we will be hanged if he hasn't got his 'hands full' when it comes to doing all his work and having six chills a week."

People are getting resolute enough in these days to insist upon their rights even against powerful corporations. The latest judicial decision of special interest to passengers on railroad cars has just been rendered at Norwich, Connecticut. A gentleman and his wife were injured in getting off a train at that place because it did not stop long enough to allow the passengers to alight in safety, and they have obtained a verdict for $1,800.

One of those unusual cases, of death from a spider's bite, is reported from Massachusetts. A liveryman, while riding with his wife recently, wearing a coat which had been hanging in his stable, remarked to her that he had been bitten by something, and on reaching home the author of the mischief was discovered in a poisonous fanged spider which had crept into the coat. The wound commenced to swell in spite of medical aid and resulted fatally a few days later.

New Advertisements.

MILNWOOD ACADEMY,
A Literary, Scientific, and Classical Institute for Male and Female Pupils. The buildings are new, large and commodious. The scenery is beautiful and picturesque. Pure mountain air and pure water render the location healthful. The community is social, moral, and religious. The instruction is thorough. The Principal is assisted by competent and experienced teachers. It is emphically a home school. Board and room, $3 per week. Session opened September 11. Address
J. WALKER PATTERSON,
Shade Gap, Huntingdon co., Pa.
Oct. 9, 1772.-3t

A SPLENDID LOT OF TIMBER LAND FOR SALE WITHIN ONE AND A HALF MILES OF ALTOONA.

The Nearest Stone Quarry to the City.

2,000,000 Feet of Lumber and 5,000 Cords of Wood.

The undersigned will sell, at private sale, a large tract of timber land, containing 364 Acres, lying within one and a half miles of Altoona, adjoining lands of the Altoona Water Company on the north and east, and lands of the heirs of Henry Baker on the south and west.

The Public Road leading to and from Sinking Valley and the Water Supply of Altoona pass through it.

Competent judges assert that there are at least 2,000,000 feet of excellent mixed lumber upon it, consisting of pine, hemlock, oak, &c.

There are several splendid Water Powers upon it.

At least 5,000 cords of wood can be taken off of it, in addition to the lumber, and a ready market is always at hand.

There are also stone enough, for building purposes, to supply the city for many years to come, and it is claimed to be the nearest quarry to the city.

Persons wishing to purchase will address
J. R. DURBORROW & CO.,
Real Estate Agents.
Huntingdon, Pa.
oct9tf]

A SPLENDID FARM AT NEWTON HAMILTON.
We will sell the magnificent farm adjoining the village of Newton Hamilton, in Mifflin county, containing one hundred and sixty acres of land, one hundred and fifty of which are cleared and in a fine state of cultivation, forty-five acres consist of an island, that never overflows, and which is in the highest state of cultivation. The buildings are a large double-floor bank barn, two good dwelling houses, blacksmith shop, store and spring house. There is an abundance of Limestone on it. There is also great quantities of water, the canal and river passing through it besides a number of excellent springs. Ten acres are covered with good timber. It is the farm adjoining the Camp Ground of the Juniata Valley Camp Meeting Association, and only one-fourth of a mile from the buildings to the railway station. A number of lots would no doubt find ready sale. There's no more desirable property along the line of the railroad. Price, $12,000, a dower of $4,000 to remain in: $2,000 in hand and the balance (6,000) in three equal annual payments with interest, to be secured in the usual manner.
J. R. DURBORROW & CO.,
Real Estate Agents, Huntingdon, Pa.
Oct.9,1872.

New Advertisements.

ESTRAY COW.
Came to the residence of the subscriber, in Dublin township, about the first of August last, a dark-brindle Cow, with a white face, hip-shot, supposed to be ten or twelve years of age. The owner will come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away, or she will be disposed of as the law directs. DAVID S. PETERSON.
October 9, 1872.-3t

FARM FOR SALE.
A good Farm, situate in Jackson township, Huntingdon county, about two miles north-west of McAlevy's Fort, is hereby offered at private sale, bounded by lands of George Dignes and others, formerly owned by John Saner, containing ninety-seven acres and eighty-nine perches, having thereon erected a good house and a good barn.
Apply by letter, or in person, to J. Hall Musser, her agent and attorney, Huntingdon, Pa., by whom terms of sale will be made known.
LEAH MILLER.
oct9tf]

FARM FOR SALE.
A good Farm, situate in Jackson township, Huntingdon county, about three miles north-west of McAlevy's Fort, is hereby offered at Private Sale. This farm is known as the "Old Esquire Blair Farm," and is bounded by lands of Jonas Rudy's heirs on the north, on the west by Alexander Gettis, on the south by lands of Mrs. Hoffer, and on the east by lands of Nicholas Rudy, containing about One Hundred and Eight Acres, about Seventy-five acres cleared and the balance well timbered, and thereon erected a good dwelling house and log barn.
For further particulars apply by letter or in person to the undersigned, attorney for the heirs of John Irvin. J. HALL MUSSER,
oct9tf] Huntingdon, Pa.

SPECIAL NOTICE!

Our readers will be glad to learn of the arrangements and facilities of

ROCKHILL & WILSON

(the famous Philadelphia Clothiers)

FOR ELEGANT, CHEAP, AND FASHIONABLE

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING

unequalled in business history.

READY-MADE GARMENTS

For Men, Youths, and Boys,

VARIETY, EXCELLENCE, and ECONOMY COMBINED.

SUITS TO ORDER

IN OUR FAMOUS

CUSTOMER DEPARTMENT.

Persons living at a distance can write for samples and directions for self-measurement.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,
603 & 605 Chestnut street, Phila.
Oct.9,1872-2t.

VINEGAR BITTERS—PURELY VEGETABLE—FREE FROM ALCOHOL—
Dr. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters.
No person can take these Bitters according to directions, and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means; and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.
Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Headache, Pain in Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the regions of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia. In these complaints it has no equal, and one bottle will prove a better guarantee of its merits than a lengthy advertisement.
For Female Complaints, in the young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood, or the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters display so decided an influence that a marked improvement is soon preceptible.
For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Billious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have no equal. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood, which is generally produced by derangement of the Digestive Organs.
They are a Gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, possessing also the peculiar merit of acting as a powerful agent in relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver and Visceral Organs, and in Billious Diseases.
For Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Titter, Salt Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-worms, Scald-head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin, of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters.
Grateful Thousands proclaim *Vinegar Bitters* the most wonderful Invigorant that ever sustained the sinking system.
J. WALKER, Prop'r. R. H. McDONALD & CO., Druggists and General Agents, San Francisco and New York.
☞ SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS & DEALERS.

GREAT DISCOVERY!
KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON.
Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron will effectually cure Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Chronic Diarrhœa, Nervous Debility, Chronic Diarrhœa, Diseases of the Kindeys, and all diseases arising from a Disordered Liver, Stomach or intestines, such as Constipations, Flatulence, Inward Piles, Fullness of Blood to the head, Acidity of the Stomach, Sinking or Fluttering at the pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, constant imaginings of evil and great depression of spirits. THEY ARE ENTIRELY VEGETABLE and free from Alcoholic Stimulants and all injurious ingredients, and are pleasant in taste and smell, mild in their operations, will remove impurities from the body, and give health and vigor to the frame.
KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON.
This truly valuable Tonic has been so thoroughly tested by all classes of the community that it is now deemed indispensible as a Tonic medicine. It costs but little, purifies the blood and gives tone to the stomach, renovates the system and prolongs life.
I now only ask a trial of this valuable Tonic.
Price $1 per bottle. E. F. KUNKEL, Sole Proprietor, Depot 259 N. 9th street, Philadelphia.
Ask for Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron and take no other.
If your Druggist has it not, enclose $1.00 to my address, and the medicine, with advice free, will follow by next express train to you.
Oct.9,1872.

Call and see our splendid stock of PARLOR and COOKING STOVES, the SPEAR ANTI-CLINKER, MORNING GLORY, LIGHT HOUSE, EMPIRE, MORNING LIGHT, JOKER, VALLEY CHIEF, COTTAGE IRONSIDES, &C., &C., of which we offer EXTRA INDUCEMENTS. Give us a CALL before purchasing elsewhere, and be convinced that our prices are the LOWEST.
FRANCISCUS HARDWARE COMPANY.
Huntingdon, October 2, 1872.

NEW STOCK. LARGEST ASSORTMENT. LOWEST PRICES.
STOVES! STOVES!! STOVES!!! STOVES!!!! STOVES!!!!!

COLORED PRINTING DONE AT the Journal Office, at Philadelphia prices

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 being the 8th day of NOVEMBER, 1872, at which time TWENTY-NINE ELECTORS for President and Vice President of the United States are to be elected.

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 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 in erect 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 Miles 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. 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 Marlsburg, 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 enderson and West townships, at and near the