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TO PRINTERS.—The type, in which this notice is set, is a specimen of 200 pounds of Small Pica, which we will sell at a reasonable price.

THE SITUATION.—PAST AND PRESENT.

The Reverend Professor, of the Globe, spread himself, over nearly two columns, last week, in setting forth his peculiar views of "How it Comes." He seems to have two objects in view: First, to bespatter and abuse the persons he imagines were instrumental in bringing to naught his egotistical schemes and himself to justice; and second, to misrepresent abroad the cause of the party troubles in this country. We do not intend to trouble ourselves or our readers with the first phase of the Professor's leader. The persons attacked, thus far, are better known in this community than he is, which is all the better for him, and there are some things respecting the Professor's antecedents and later doings that require to be settled before any decent man could have a personal controversy with him.

As respects the second branch of the discourse we cannot see what advantage the Professor, or anybody else pretending to be a Republican, expects to gain by overhauling the difficulties of 1869, and especially by his careful disregard of truth in the story. If he attempted to tell the truth it was a sad failure. There are doubtless persons in this community better posted about the origin of the trouble than the present editor of either the Globe or JOURNAL, but any candid man, who will take the trouble to examine its history and the proceedings of the County Committee, as published in the Journal and American of September 8th, 1869, (though that paper was then in hostility to Senator Scott) cannot fail to see that the real cause of trouble was the "Peoples' League."

The whole difficulty may be stated in a few words: Republicans outside this "League" complained of the existence of a secret organization inside their ranks, having for its direct object to defeat the will of the majority and centre everything in the hands of the limited number admitted to its midnight meetings. Those inside the "League" complained of its exposure. When the existence, constitution, and aims of the "League" were proven so plainly that no man in his senses could make further denial, or excuse, its members ought to have acknowledged that they had been engaged in the dirty work of trying to cheat and defraud those with whom they had pretended to be acting in concert, and sought to atone, as far as they could, for such baseness. But it is not the treason they regret, it is its exposure, and because Senator Scott happened to be placed in a position, by the action of the County Committee, in which he was bound, as an honorable man, to say what he knew about it, they have never ceased to hound and abuse him from that day to this.—What is the head and front of his offending? Just this: In the summer of 1869 a gentleman, who had been beguiled into the "League" by false statements about its objects, became disgusted with its duplicity and the position in which it placed him, and divulged the conspiracy, at the same time handing over to Mr. Scott the Constitution of the "League," which is in the handwriting of one of its founders, and is printed in full in the Journal and American of September 8th, 1869. These facts having come to the knowledge of some of the members of the County Committee, a sub-committee of three persons was appointed to wait on Mr. Scott and invite him to lay before the whole Committee any information in his possession affecting the interests of the party. This he did, laying before the Committee this infamous covenant, called a "Constitution," accompanying it, no doubt, with some comments not flattering to the guilty parties. The Professor quotes two passages from the remarks of Mr. Scott, on that occasion, as the ground of his attack, as follows:

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A NEW BASIS OF REPRESENTATION.

In the Fall of 1871 we called the attention of the Republican party, of this county, to the great inequality which existed in its basis of representation, and recommended that it be changed, but those who claim to be wiser than we, and others whose aspirations of their ambitious schemes, if a change were accomplished, threw cold water upon the suggestion, and the matter has rested until the present. Now, it is apparent to every honest Republican, in this county, that the inequality which exists enables, with only a handful of votes, a few unscrupulous knaves to control the entire party. The following exhibit presents the matter in a nut shell:

Table with 4 columns: District, Population, Electors, and Votes. Lists districts from Broad Top to Union with their respective populations and electoral votes.

Here are eight small districts, with a vote equal, or nearly so, to Porter, and while they have sixteen delegates Porter has only four. Is there any good reason for this? Is it equitable? But let us not be charged with having made an unfair comparison we present the following:

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Now, then, here are eighteen districts, aggregating 1097 votes, which elect thirty-eight delegates, while on the other hand, five districts, aggregating the same number of votes, elect FOURTEEN DELEGATES. What is there about in a basis of this kind?

It is by this means that a set of jugglers, allies of Mr. Spoor, endeavor, from year to year, to control the Republican party.

In the name of justice and the honest yeomanry of the party, we call for a change in the present unfair basis, so that a score or two of votes, bought up for the occasion, cannot control the machinery of the party. We demand, in the name of the party, that the Chairman of the County Committee issue a call, for the assembling of the County Committee, to take this matter into consideration as soon as practicable. The men who defeated Barker and who supported the Independent ticket last fall, are actively at work to make Huntingdon county a Democratic county, and it behooves every true Republican to be up and doing. There is enough cohesive power in the party yet to save it, but it will take active men to do it!

We prefer the system of representation in vogue in Blair, Bedford and Centre counties which elects a delegate for every fifty votes, and for every fractional part of fifty exceeding twenty or twenty-five. Let the necessary steps be taken, at once, to rescue the party from destruction!

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We call the attention of the patriotic public to the call for a Grand Mass Convention, to be held on the 22d of this month, (Saturday next), at the Academy of Music in Philadelphia, for the purpose of providing for the Celebration of the Centennial Anniversary of American Independence. We hope that our people will not fail to be numerously represented.

It must pay to keep Orphan Schools. We have been informed that Professor tried both preaching and printing before he landed on the hospitable shores of Cassville, and made a poor fit of it at both, but now he is able to buy and run a paper just to throw mud at anybody and everybody that comes in the way of his brilliant career.

SPAIN. Amadeus' Formal Abdication.—The Rep. writes: "The King of Spain—A Council Meeting with Figueras as President. LONDON, February 12.—Six or six o'clock this morning dispatches have been received from Madrid giving an account of the situation there, which is more favorable than was hoped for last night. No disturbance of any kind is reported, and there seems to be a disposition on all hands to maintain order and support the measures of the provisional authorities. The cortes yesterday was the central point of interest, and the bulletins of its proceedings were anxiously awaited by crowds of persons in all the public places of the city. The two houses assembled at a late hour in the day. The formal message of the abdication of King Amadeus was read in each chamber separately. It opens with a statement that the king has maturely considered the question of what course he ought to pursue with reference to the Spanish throne, and has finally resolved upon that course. When he accepted the crown he did so under the belief that the loyalty of the people who had called him would compensate for the inexperience which he brought to his task. He had found that herein he had been deceived. If the enemies who had beset his path had been foreigners he would not have taken the course now determined upon, but they are Spaniards. By them Spain had been kept in perpetual dispute. All his efforts to quiet or put an end to the intrigues which were the source of her agitation, had proved unavailing. It was not enough that he had partisan support. He had no wish to remain on the throne as king of a party. He therefore renounced his throne on behalf of himself and his heirs. Upon the completion of the reading the senate and congress met together in the chamber of the latter and constituted themselves the sovereign cortes of Spain. Señor Rivero, president of the congress, was called to the chair, and in a brief speech declared himself ready to support the preservation of order and the execution of the decrees of the sovereign power. The vote was then taken on the question of accepting without discussion the abdication of Amadeus, and it was accepted unanimously. A commission from the members of the senate and congress was then appointed to draft a reply to the message, and another to accompany the king to the frontier. Señor Pio then proposed a resolution establishing a republic and vesting in the assembly the supreme power. The resolution was adopted by a vote of 256 yeas against 32 nays. The assembly was still in session when the foregoing was telegraphed from Madrid.

PARIS, February 12.—A disband has been received here from Madrid announcing that arrangements had been made for King Amadeus and the royal family to leave that city at 6 o'clock this morning.

THE ORPHAN SCHOOL SCANDAL. The last Monitor contains a letter, endorsed by the editor, from a correspondent at Shireburg, from which we make the following extract:

"Of course our people are much agitated over the exposure made by the Credit Mobilier investigation, but we have seen from the proceedings of the Senate, and the position in which it placed him, and divulged the conspiracy, at the same time handing over to Mr. Scott the Constitution of the 'League,' which is in the handwriting of one of its founders, and is printed in full in the Journal and American of September 8th, 1869. These facts having come to the knowledge of some of the members of the County Committee, a sub-committee of three persons was appointed to wait on Mr. Scott and invite him to lay before the whole Committee any information in his possession affecting the interests of the party. This he did, laying before the Committee this infamous covenant, called a 'Constitution,' accompanying it, no doubt, with some comments not flattering to the guilty parties. The Professor quotes two passages from the remarks of Mr. Scott, on that occasion, as the ground of his attack, as follows:

"I can only say myself that while entirely willing to support any act of the Republican party fairly and openly taken, I am unwilling to be misled by any secret conspiracy."

"I trust you may be able to bring about such a state of affairs that expression can be given to the value of the whole party."

Wonderful heresy! Read it again and stand aghast! How could Senator Scott stoop from his high position "to promulgate such revolutionary doctrines, and say such cruel things of these modest and retiring patriots who had always kept in the background, and did not want to come to the light at all. The Professor might just as well have made a long story short, and said what he knew to be true, that he and a few more of his kindred had a little arrangement fixed up by which a small minority managed to control the majority and reach results which they never could have reached by fair means, and they were mad, very mad, at anybody who let the light in on them.

It is true they have sometimes succeeded, and since with their little games, and the Cassville man is vain enough to take it as an endorsement of himself, but we attribute it toopathy and a desire for harmony in the masses of the party that would not touch them any more than they would a leper. The performances of this fighting editor may, however, have the good effect of awakening sufficient interest in the party to show him where he stands. This is the way it looks to us, but we don't pretend to know as much as a regular Professor.

Gen. D. S. Ziffert has retired from the Bedford County Press and J. C. Long, Esq., ascends the tripod. We would part with our friend Ziffert with many regrets did he not assure us that he intends entering upon a wide and more useful sphere. He has our best wishes for his future success. Mr. Long is a friend of many years standing; we hope he will find the Press a source of lasting profit.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE.—We, the Commissioners of the Twenty-ninth section of the Act of the General Assembly, entitled an act to authorize the commission of Michael Yox, a lunatic, to sell and convey certain real estate and for other purposes, as constructed by the third section of the act of this General Assembly, entitled an act to authorize the administrator of Henry M. Yox, late of Crawford county, deceased, to sell and convey certain real estate and for other purposes, approved July second, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine, and also excepting from such taxation all burial lots exempted by the provisions of the act of April, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, and all lunatic asylums, almshouses, poor houses, houses of refuge, penitentiaries and asylums, schools and hospitals incorporated by the appropriation annually made thereby by this Commonwealth, together with the lands attached to the same, and also excepting and exempting from such taxation all institutions founded by charitable gifts or otherwise, the chief revenues for the support of which are derived from voluntary contributions, together with the lands attached to the same, and all laws or parts of laws inconsistent with the provisions of this statute be and the same are hereby repealed: Provided, That nothing in this act contained shall be construed as repealing the act of February 23, 1796, entitled an act to amend the revenue laws of this Commonwealth, and approved first, second and third, and fourth, and fifth, and sixth, and seventh, and eighth, and ninth, and tenth, and eleventh, and twelfth, and thirteenth, and fourteenth, and fifteenth, and sixteenth, and seventeenth, and eighteenth, and nineteenth, and twentieth, and twenty-first, and twenty-second, and twenty-third, and twenty-fourth, and twenty-fifth, and twenty-sixth, and twenty-seventh, and twenty-eighth, and twenty-ninth, and thirtieth, and thirty-first, and thirty-second, and thirty-third, and thirty-fourth, and thirty-fifth, and thirty-sixth, and thirty-seventh, and thirty-eighth, and thirty-ninth, and fortieth, and forty-first, and forty-second, and forty-third, and forty-fourth, and forty-fifth, and forty-sixth, and forty-seventh, and forty-eighth, and forty-ninth, and fiftieth, and fifty-first, and fifty-second, and fifty-third, and fifty-fourth, and fifty-fifth, and fifty-sixth, and fifty-seventh, and fifty-eighth, and fifty-ninth, and sixtieth, and sixty-first, and sixty-second, and sixty-third, and sixty-fourth, and sixty-fifth, and sixty-sixth, and sixty-seventh, and sixty-eighth, and sixty-ninth, and seventieth, and seventy-first, and seventy-second, and seventy-third, and seventy-fourth, and seventy-fifth, and seventy-sixth, and seventy-seventh, and seventy-eighth, and seventy-ninth, and eightieth, and eighty-first, and eighty-second, and eighty-third, and eighty-fourth, and eighty-fifth, and eighty-sixth, and eighty-seventh, and eighty-eighth, and eighty-ninth, and ninetieth, and ninety-first, and ninety-second, and ninety-third, and ninety-fourth, and ninety-fifth, and ninety-sixth, and ninety-seventh, and ninety-eighth, and ninety-ninth, and one hundred, and one hundred and first, and one hundred and second, and one hundred and third, and one hundred and fourth, and one hundred and fifth, and one hundred and sixth, and one hundred and seventh, and one hundred and eighth, and one hundred and ninth, and one hundred and tenth, and one hundred and eleventh, and one hundred and twelfth, and one hundred and thirteenth, and one hundred and fourteenth, and one hundred and fifteenth, and one hundred and sixteenth, and one hundred and seventeenth, and one hundred and eighteenth, and one hundred and nineteenth, and one hundred and twentieth, and one hundred and twenty-first, and one hundred and twenty-second, and one hundred and twenty-third, and one hundred and twenty-fourth, and one hundred and twenty-fifth, and one hundred and twenty-sixth, and one hundred and twenty-seventh, and one hundred and twenty-eighth, and one hundred and twenty-ninth, and one hundred and thirtieth, and one hundred and thirty-first, and one hundred and thirty-second,