# The Huntingdon Journal.

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

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

**Wednesday Morning, Feb. 26, 1873.**

Circulation LARGER than any other Paper in the Juniata Valley.


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.

## A HANDSOME QUARTETTE.

Republicans, here is a picture of the men who are endeavoring to control your organization:

First. W. H. Woods, Esq., who years ago formed a league or ring in the Republican party, consisting of two or three broken-down, active politicians in each election district, for the avowed purpose of controlling all nominations and offices, of trust and profit, in the party. Mr. Woods placed himself at the head of this sworn ring for the object above stated, and for the further purpose of controlling the legal and other business of the county. To effectually do this he filled the jury-box with his sworn "pals" so that all cases in which he might be concerned would be decided in his favor. In the history of infamous crimes was there ever a greater than this? The life, the personal and political liberty, the property, in fact every right and privilege that man can claim under our system, was thus placed in the hands of this Thug! He was aiming to make himself sole arbiter in politics and dispenser of justice! And strange, marvelously strange to say, hundreds of honest Republicans, whose confidence he was outraging, seconded him in his efforts, and stood by him. Yes, he assured them—yes, dozens of them for the same position—that he would support and elect them to office, when he had sworn to support none but those who were members of his ring. Such fraud and deception have scarcely a parallel. This is W. H. Woods!

Second. Prof. A. L. Guss, the second in command in the ring, is just out of Court, with a great load of costs upon his back, inflicted upon him by the verdict of a jury, for prosecuting H. S. Wharton, Esq., for charging him, the said immaculate Guss, with indecent conduct. The truth of the charge was so apparent that the jury could not do otherwise. Since then reports of almost scores of cases, of this man's immorality, are put in circulation and retailed by those who are not scandal-mongers either. With a history extending over a generation but little, if any, better than this, this learned reverend (?) gentleman is a worthy second to Mr. Woods!

Third. Robert Laird, of Porter township—Second Lieutenant! Robert is just out of Court with a decree making him disgorge $1200 or $1500 of money filched from the tax-payers of Porter. In the course of the investigation it was shown that honest Robert made copies of duplicates in which he, by some singular oversight, failed to get the exact amount levied by those in authority. The most singular part of it was that he always got higher figures in the copy than those in the original. By this means, it is thought, this honest man, made several thousand dollars. So far we have confined ourselves principally to the records of the Court. He is eminently qualified for the ring, don't you think?

And, lastly, John Logan—the Drill-Master. He is the Steward of the Alms House and is every way qualified. He has increased the expenses of that Institution from $6,000 to $12,000 per annum, in six years, with a less number of paupers. Good! He is certainly entitled to the position of Orderly Sergeant!

Tax-payers, these are the men who are endeavoring to run the affairs of the county. Are you ready to hand them over? We think not! if we are right in our conclusion, and you desire to save thousands of dollars of taxes, spurn them as you would a leper! These are the men who are assailing Hon. John Scott. Faugh!

## CHEAP BREAD.

In an article recently published in these columns, we undertook to show the necessity of increased facilities of transportation between the wheat and corn growing districts of the West and the sea-board cities. As one of the most feasible means to that end we recommended the construction of a trunk railway, at the Government expense. Our neighbor of the *Monitor* has taken exception to our project, and pronounces it "all sophistry" and only "another attempt to educate the people to sanction the building of a gigantic government railway which will add to the power of the present administration to continue itself in office." The editor attempts to support his charge in a column of what he probably considers profound argument, but which bears but little evidence of thought and less of logic. He spreads himself upon the "tariff sophistry" and "the selfishness and avarice which prompted it," and succeeds in convincing the reader that he is as little acquainted with the subject upon which he has undertaken to enlighten his readers, as the Tammany ring was with the principles of honesty. When the *Monitor* attempts to expatiate on party corruption it should begin at home and dispose of the "beam" before it attempts to search for the "mote."

We now import under a high tariff over five hundred millions of dollars worth of goods annually from England and other foreign ports. Yet the *Monitor* wants free trade which will give foreign manufacturers the entire control of our markets. Then the "two competent and intelligent mechanics" whom he knows, would of course have a grand opportunity of "engaging in business," but which they cannot now do "because of the accursed financial policy which has been forced upon the county, (country we suppose he means), by the parent of protective tariff." It is a pity the Republican party will not take the advice of the *Monitor* and extinguish the tariff, flood the country with foreign manufactures, close our own foundaries, manufactories and workshops, give our own workmen a perpetual holiday and usher in the millenium. How we would swim under the *Monitor's* free trade policy!

## SEALED WITH THEIR VERDICT.

Among the records of Huntingdon county, to be handed down to all posterity, are two indictments against H. S. Wharton for libel. The property of the public these indictments are open for the inspection of any one; and the disposition of both of them affords a complete vindication of Mr. Wharton from the crime of libel.—In No. 7, August Sessions, 1872, after a lengthy trial, the jury found a verdict of "NOT GUILTY", and in the other, No. 8, August Sessions, 1872, the District Attorney, on the 13th of January, 1873, entered a *Nolle Prosequi*, that is to say, he discontinued the suit without risking it before another jury.

Both of these indictments were upon the information of A. L. Guss, who charged Mr. Wharton with libelling him by circulating affidavits as to certain indecent conduct and overtures made by him to a soldier's orphan. We were out of town during the trial of the first case, and our knowledge is derived from the official records of the Court, and what we here set forth is derived entirely from such official sources. The question in the case was whether the charges against A. L. Guss were true or false, and upon this question the jury passed when they acquitted Mr. Wharton of publishing *false* matter.

To show that this was the question in the case we quote first from the Judge's charge to the jury, as reported by Mr. Waring, sworn Court Reporter:

"If the prosecutor (A. L. Guss) decoyed a young girl into his office, and there grossly insulted her; if the communication to the public of such an offense does not expose him to contempt, indignation and scorn, we are at a loss to know what would. The morals of a community would be low indeed, if the commission of such an act did not expose the perpetrator to contempt." "The only questions, for your consideration, are: 1. "Was it matter proper for publication? 2. If so, was it true?" "If it was true, it seems to us that it was proper for publication." "Then, was it true?" "If the defendant recklessly published an affidavit of and concerning Prof. Guss, which the weight of the evidence shows to be false, the defendant (Wharton) is guilty and you should so find in your verdict without regard to consequences." "The counsel for the prosecution (Mr. Speer) asks us to charge you as follows, which we do:" "If the publication by the defendant is proven, and the matter published is believed by the jury to be both libellous and false, then the defendant is guilty in manner and form as he stands indicted."

The publication was admitted, that the matter was libellous the Judge had already told them, and the only question left, therefore, was the truth or falsity of the charge. We quote also from Mr. Speer's speech to the jury, as published in the Huntingdon *Globe*, Dec. 3, 1872:

"1. Did the defendant publish this libel? This is admitted by the defence.

"2. Is it true? This is the *vital inquiry* in the case * * * * So, here, gentlemen, if you seal with your verdict the attempt that has been made to blacken the reputation of your neighbor (A. L. Guss) the sunshine of a lifetime will not wipe out the stain."

The verdict of the jury was, that they found the defendant, H. S. Wharton, "NOT GUILTY", and they did "SEAL WITH THEIR VERDICT" their belief as to the truth or falsity of the charge against A. L. Guss.

In another part of his speech Mr. Speer lays down, pretty clearly, what he thinks was the duty of the Superintendent of Orphans' Schools under the circumstances, as follows:

"Why did not he (Wharton) at once give information of this charge (indecent conduct) to the State Superintendent of these schools from whom Prof. Guss held his appointment, and by whom, *if the charge had been proved to be true, he would have been promptly removed.*—With Mr. Wickersham *ready to remove him*, not a step has been taken," &c.

Thus A. L. Guss, by his attorney, Mr. Speer, (concurred in, we suppose, by his other counsel, Messrs. Petriken and Woods), in November last, laid down the duty of Mr. Wickersham. The jury have "*sealed with their verdict*," and we ask what stronger evidence is needed "that the charge has been proved to be true," and if so does Mr. Wickersham acknowledge that Mr. Speer is right when he speaks of "prompt removal?"

What proof is or can be stronger than a verdict of a jury, followed as it was, by a *Nolle Prosequi* in the other case? Mr. Speer thought "the sunshine of a life time will not wipe out the stain," but Mr. Wickersham seems to think that running a political newspaper may atone for such an offence.

Verdicts of juries settle the title to property, both real estate and personal, of great value. A verdict of a jury is all the Governor needs for issuing a death warrant. Verdicts of juries hang men, or spare their lives, they imprison for life or they grant freedom, but Mr. Wickersham treats but lightly that which has been for ages in all Courts in christendom the great ARBITER OF FACTS.

## "WHEN SHALL WE THREE MEET AGAIN?"

The dispenser of Billingsgate and the profaner of the pulpit who controls the *Globe*, was terribly chop-fallen after the appearance of the JOURNAL last week. He first rushed to the office of the King of the League for consolation and sympathy; he then slowly and solemnly wended his way to Mrs. ———, where consolation and the oil of joy was poured over the prostrate form of the much-injured Apollo, but still that did not ease his guilty conscience, for it is said his noble (?) form shook like an aspen leaf, and would not be comforted.

Robert Laird, he of tax-bounty renown, was sent for, and on Wednesday the portly form of the *honest* and immaculate Robert was seen perambulating our streets, wending his way to the headquarters of the League. The head and front of the *Globe* was seen to follow soon after. A caucus was held. The JOURNAL was taken up and each sentence was read by the King and discussed by the beautiful triumvirate. The great (?) editor's mind became somewhat composed, but not enough to write a regular stunner—one that would kill, crush out, destroy, annihilate, wipe out and forever silence the JOURNAL—so the "honestest" tax-collector in Porter township transferred his presence to the harem attached to the rear of the *Globe* office to give additional comfort to the depressed and self-convicted libeller. The JOURNAL was again taken up and the terrible article again discussed. Ah! it was discovered that there was a libel in it, but it would not do to prosecute, for does not Dr. Orlady own the Court and control the jury? was not the acquittal of Wharton the conviction of Guss? and did not the decree of the Judge compel the "honestest tax-collector" to disgorge $2,000? All this and much more loomed up in the not far off past. They were sorely puzzled, perplexed and depressed. But something must be done. "Attack John Scott—reopen the wounds of 1869!" cried he of the from five to eight. Happy thought! Light dawned at last, and the editor placed his manly form in the editorial chair—which cost him two five dollar bills—and proceeded to write a crusher, a stinger, a snolly-goster, such as only the "most talentest editor" could indite, and which will appear in this week's reflection of the *Day's Doings*.

Sail in! We have enlisted for the war, and will "fight it out on this line if it takes" a life time, or until you, your concubines and your secret league are driven from the limits of the county.

☞ The "talentedest" editor of the Huntingdon *Globe*, or any other globe, not excepting the globe in which we live, professes to publish a Republican paper. Now what we want to get at is this: while the *Globe* and its "talentedest" editor are nominally Republican, its columns, ever since the first issue under the management of the "talentedest" editor, have been filled with abuse of Republicans, either by name or inuendo, but not one word in favor of Republicans or Republican measures. On the other hand, from the very first article, in which the "talentedest" editor appealed to his Democratic friends for support and intimated that he had earned as much, down to the present issue, it has teemed with fulsome praise of Democrats, and especially of Hon. R. M. Speer, one of its old-time pets. Don't take our statement, but read for yourselves, and see if what we have stated above is not correct. Now, it is either Republican or it isn't.—We believe, and we have good reason for believing, that it is being run in the interest of the Democratic party; that it is controlled in part by Democrats, and that Democratic money helped to buy it. The vehement, the repeated and the voluntary denial, to the contrary nevertheless.

☞ A. L. Guss, the new editor of the *Globe* is like a bull in a china-shop, whichever way he turns he seems to smash things generally. In his salutatory he proclaimed war to the knife, with all who did not support the *Globe* and receive its political teachings as gospel. Since then he has commenced a terrific onslaught on Senator John Scott, and weekly pours out the vials of his wrath upon that gentleman. Well, well, we suppose the Senator must "come down." However, we would advise him not to resign right away. We would further advise him to treat Brother Guss, like the big burly blacksmith did his diminutive wife, who was in the habit of mauling him with her fists on every occasion, quietly submit; knowing full well, that while it pleased and gratified her, it didn't hurt him.—*Mifflintown Republican.*

☞ Since the publication of the two tables, in our last week's issue, showing how the small boroughs, linked with the small townships, casting a very few votes comparatively and representing only a small fraction of the taxation, overpower the large and wealthy districts, there has been a universal demand, outside of the ring, for a change in the basis of representation. The idea of Shade Gap with 16 votes casting as many votes in Conventions as Porter with 252 cannot be entertained.

☞ The United States Attorney General has given a common-sense decision of the question submitted to him by the Postmaster General: "Should letters not fully prepaid be charged at the office of delivery with double the deficient postage, or only with the balance not prepaid?" The Attorney General says that, such letters as are referred to by the Postmaster General should be charged only with the actual balance not prepaid.

☞ Woodhull & Claflin have been arrested and twice imprisoned for publishing obscene literature and circulating the same through the United States mails.—We, therefore, can see no good reason why the concubineal editor of the *Globe* is not guilty and indictable for the same offence. Will not the U. S. officials look into this matter?

☞ The last JOURNAL knocked the quartette end-ways. "You see they won't come out and fight me!" It is only when the pestiferous pole cat will insist upon intruding his presence upon you that you feel compelled to flay him even if he does soil your clothes.

☞ John Logan, he who runs the Alms-House, was in town on last Monday, telling what he was going to do. Libel and Slander were mere playthings! He was going to play hail! But calmly, John, don't hurt yourself; it would be foolish!

☞ Railway trains loaded with coal are now weighed *without stopping*. The genius of Fairbanks thus, by economizing time and labor, has made the fire to burn cheaper on every hearth, at every forge, and in every stove and furnace in the land.

☞ Bill Woods, Reverend Guss, Bob Laird, and John Logan! This is the ring! What a handsome quartette! To the tail end of Logan we would attach Hon. R. M. Speer. He runs the Democratic portion of it. Where is Nast?

☞ Our thanks are due Hon. John Scott for the first volume of the Ninth Census of the United States taken in 1870. This volume contains population and social statistics, the second will cover vital statistics, and the third industry and wealth.

☞ Tax-payers, do you want the Laird system of collections extended all over the county? Do you want your Alms-House to cost $20,000 a year? If you do not, get rid of Woods, Guss, Laird and Logan.

☞ Woods has manufactured a machine to throw mud on Hon. John Scott, and that individual is supremely happy. The little dog barks at the moon! It gratifies the dog and the moon goes on!

☞ Will soon be out—Woods on Rings and Juries. Guss on Soldiers' Orphans. Laird on Township Accounts. And Logan on Alms-Houses. We will give the voice of the people on all the above.

[advertisement.]

## LOCAL OPTION.

Voters of Huntingdon county, the Local Option Law enacted last winter by our law makers, vests in you the power to decide whether the courts of the county may or may not grant license to hotel keepers during the three years next ensuing, and inasmuch as your decision at the polls, on the third Friday of March next, must necessarily effect the business and interests of many worthy citizens, as well as the convenience of the traveling public, we desire that the subject of license or no license be discussed in all its bearings, in the most public manner possible, in order, if possible, that the voters may render an intelligent and common sense verdict on a subject involving, to a greater or less extent, the interests and convenience of every citizen of this county. Each voter, for himself, should from his own standpoint, make up his mind on the subject of license or no license, and fearlessly vote according to the dictates of his own conscience, regardless alike of personal interest and the whinings of senseless temperance fanatics, interested druggists and doggery owners and keepers.

Those who favor the no license side of the question assert, and would have the people believe, that if there be no license granted, the curse of intemperance will be exterminated from our midst. We are not of those who believe any such a result will follow the abolition of our license system. History tells a different tale and our own experience gives the lie to all such assertions. Intemperance will continue to curse our land as long as men's appetites crave stimulants. Intoxicating drinks will be sought after and indulged in as long as they are allowed to be manufactured, and for that reason wise and good men in all ages have sought so to legislate as to restrain the sale thereof, rather than to vainly attempt the entire suppression of the trafic, such were the views, and such the aims of the framers of our present Lycense System, which in all respects is the best system extant, and if enforced by the would-be reformers of the day, would not only restrain the sale of ardent spirits, but would effectually protect the community against the indiscriminate sale of intoxicating liquors by irresponsible parties. That a majority vote of this county against license will stop, or even diminish the use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, will scarcely be claimed by the most fanatical of the would-be reformers of this our day, and if it will not diminish the use of intoxicating drinks as a beverage, how is it to exterminate drunkeness? and if it will not exterminate drunkeness and its attendant evils, how is the cause of temperance to be advanced or the people benefited thereby? The only practical result which will follow the voting down of our present License System, will be to drive out of the liquor trade all the decent and responsible men engaged in it, and turn it over to irresponsible parties who regard not the public weal nor the laws of the land, when either stands between them and a ten cent shinplaster. All persons, therefore, who favor whiskey selling and its incidents unrestrained by bonds and penalties should vote against license, and all who wish to save our county from a deluge of cheap whiskey, of unlicensed dram shops (such as would take the place of respectable hotels,) spewing forth the vilest of vile alcoholic admixtures in unstinted quantities, to the old and young alike, and feel that such a condition of affairs would entail untold misery upon our community, should and will vote *for license*. If voting down license will not abate whiskey drinking, what is to be gained by so dong? Nothing, absolutly nothing, except increased prices for lodging and meals to those who must have hotel accommodation. The voting down of license will result in voting up the price of hotel accommodation, from fifty to seventy-five per cent. and will throw the trafic in alcoholic liquors into the hands of irresponsible and reckless adventurers, who in defiance of the laws of God and man, will make a penny when they can.

If there be a sensible temperance man in Huntingdon county, who desires to bring about such a state of affairs, as is herein predicted, we have yet to meet him. History tells us, and common sense as well as practical experience teaches us, that the appetites of men cannot be controlled by prohibitory enactments. Temperance can only be enforced by laws which will prevent the manufacture, importation and sale of intoxicating drinks, and all other articles which tend to produce intoxication. Human engenuity can devise no other remedy, all other expedients must and will fail, because they strike not at the root of the evil.

A VOTER.

## News and Notes from Washington.

*The Investigation—Report of the Poland Committee—A Recommendation to Expel Ames and Brooks—Resolution in the House to Impeach Vice President Colfax.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 21, 1873.

THE INVESTIGATIONS.

The House special Committee, appointed to look into the Credit Mobilier cases of alleged bribery, have attended, and, it is believed faithfully, to the duty assigned to them. They have made their report to the House, and recommended the expulsion of Mr. Ames, a republican member from Massachusetts and Mr. Brooks, a democratic member from New York City. Other members who were evidently owners at some one time or another of Credit Mobilier stock, were exonerated on the ground that they were not aware that when it was recommended to them as a profitable investment, the object was to secure their influence, in case it might be required, in favor of the Union Pacific railway. The Committee believe that this was, however, the motive on the part of Mr. Ames. Mr. Brooks stood in a different position. He was officially connected with the Credit Mobilier, and when he furnished his son-in-law with funds to purchase stock, there was no ignorance of facts in the case.

During the reading of the report in the House the entire audience on the floor and the immense number of spectators in the galleries were anxious listeners. There was not a whisper heard or even a movement made until the last sentence in the report was read. Mr. Ames listened with apparent indifference, and his usual good natured smile never left his countenance. But Mr. Brooks looked the very picture of despair. He is an invalid, and when the recommendation for expulsion was read it seemed to break him down in despair.

THE IMPLICATED SENATORS.

The testimony taken before the Committee was sent to the Senate, and a committee was appointed immediately to investigate and report upon that portion of it which related to members of the Senate. The Committee is now engaged in that duty and will probably report in a day or two. Senator Patterson has made an explanation that will go very far to remove the impression that he was at any time aware that he was an owner of Mobilier stock. There is however a difference of opinion upon this point in the public mind, and the report of the committee is looked for with deep interest.

Mr. Colfax has, however, after repeated attempts, failed to help himself out of the predicament in which he was placed by his own cowardice and equivocation when first examined upon the subject. He owned Credit Mobilier stock to a limited extent, and if he had frankly said so at the outset that would have ended the matter so far as he was concerned. But he endeavored to suppress the fact, and in doing so made statements which have since been proved to be untrue. He has fallen from the pinnacle of fame to which he had attained, and can never again enjoy the confidence of the people. And most sensibly does he feel it. His features, words and actions indicate a deeply wounded spirit, and the end is not yet, as the sequel will show.

RESOLUTION TO IMPEACH THE VICE PRESIDENT.

Yesterday afternoon, a decided sensation was created in the House of Representatives when Mr. Wood, of New York, rose to a question of privilege and submitted a resolution for impeachment of Vice President Colfax! Mr. Sargent, of California, made the point of order that this was not a privileged question; and Mr. Maynard, of Tennessee, objected to its reception. The speaker ruled that it was a privileged motion, and that it rested with the House to decide whether it would consider it at this time. On this the yeas and nays were ordered and decided in the negative—yeas 106, nays 109. But eight republicans voted aye, and these were Butler, Farnsworth, Beitley, Goodrich, Porter, Boles, W. C. Smith and J. Stevenson. There was intense anxiety depicted on the face of members while the ayes and nays were being called.

After the vote was announced, Mr. Tyner moved a resolution, which was unanimously adopted, referring the testimony to the judiciary committee, with instructions to report aricles of impeachment against any officer of the government, if, in their judgment, the facts warranted such action.

Thus the purging process goes on. But let it not be forgotten that it is done at the instigation of the party itself. It was Mr. Speaker Blaine, who, on the first day of the present session, of Congress, called for an investigation of the Credit Mobilier charges; and in doing so he gave the chair to a democratic member, who in that capacity was authorized to appoint the committee of investigation. A majority of the Committee are democratic members, and they have been afforded every facility in arriving at the facts. There are none in Congress more determined than the Republican members to probe *all* cases of alleged corruption to the very bottom, and deal with each case according to the facts presented. It is in fact a new era in politics, and the inauguration of a fixed purpose to search out and punish fraud wherever it exists and can be detected. The policy of their predecessors in power to cover up and conceal from the public eye the peculations and corruptions of its members no longer exists; and if any member of Congress or of the government dares now to deviate from the path of strict integrity, he will do so with the distinct understanding that detection, wherever possible, awaits his acts, and if convicted swift punishment will follow. There is a standard of integrity beyond which none may go with the assurance of impunity.

N. H. P.


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Feb.26,1873. Huntingdon, Pa.

A PAPER FOR THE PEOPLE.

*THE PITTSBURG DAILY DISPATCH.*

PROSPECTUS FOR 1873.

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*THE WEEKLY DISPATCH.*

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1873. THE PITTSBURG COMMERCIAL.

DAILY AND WEEKLY—LEADING PENNSYLVANIA PAPER.

A paper so widely known as the *Commercial* can safely refer to its course in the past as a guaranty for the future. But it will not be content to pursue the beaten path. The re-election of General Grant insures for the country a lengthened period of prosperity and progress. The press is destined to play a still more important part as the educator of the people and leader of public opinion. In the future as in the past, the *Commercial* will not be content to lag in the rear, but will be fully up to the times in whatever relates to the general welfare.

As a paper of general intelligence and medium of the latest news, the *Commercial* is widely known and appreciated. We expend annually many thousands of dollars to supply the wants of the public.

As a paper of progress, it will hereafter continue to maintain its character in this respect.

As a paper of opinion, the *Commercial* will continue to discuss men and measures with perfect freedom, and with an eye single to the public good, believing that the principles of the Republican party will thereby be best subserved.

As an Independent Republican Paper, the *Commercial* will criticise its own party for its own good, believing that in free discussion and the independent expression of opinion only can our institutions be preserved.

As a business paper, the *Commercial* will hereafter, as heretofore, employ every agency it can command to meet the wants of the public. Now that the period of party excitement has been passed, it will pay special attention to topics interesting in the counting room, the banks and marts of trade, giving prominence to Science, Art, Invention, Agriculture and Manufactures.

As a paper for the family it will give reading calculated to instruct, improve the reading taste and improve the mind.

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## Election Proclamation.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

*SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.*

I, AMON HOUCK, High Sheriff of Huntingdon County, Commonwealth of 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

*FRIDAY, March 21, 1873,*

in accordance with the following act of Assembly:

*AN ACT to permit the voters of this commonwealth to vote every three years on the question of granting licenses to sell intoxicating liquors.*

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That on the third Friday in March, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, in every city and county in this commonwealth, and at the annual municipal elections every third year thereafter, in every such city and county, it shall be the duty of the inspectors and judges of elections in the cities and counties, to receive tickets, either written or printed, from the legal voters of said cities and counties labelled on the outside, "license," and on the inside, "for license," or, "against license" and to deposit said tickets in a box provided for that purpose by said inspectors and judges, as is required by law in the case of other tickets received at said election and the tickets so received shall be counted, and a return of the same made to the clerk of the court of quarter sessions of the peace of the proper county, duly certified as it is required by law; which certificate shall be laid before the judges of the said court at the first meeting of said court after said election shall be held, and shall be filed with the other records of said court; and it shall be the duty of the mayors of cities, and sheriffs of counties, or of any other officer, whose duty it may be to perform such service, to give due public notice of such special election above provided for, three weeks previous to the time of holding the same, and also three weeks before such election every third year thereafter: *Provided*, That this act shall not be construed to repeal or effect any special law prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors, or prohibiting the granting of licenses: *Provided*, That when the municipal and township elections in any county or city do not occur on the third Friday in March, the election provided for in this section shall be held on the day fixed for the municipal elections in said county: *And provided further*, That all licenses granted after the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, shall cease, determine and become void on the first day of April, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, if the district for which they shall be granted determines against the granting of license; and the treasurer of the proper county shall then refund to the holder of such license the moneys so paid therefor, for which the said treasurers shall be entitled to credit in his accounts with the commonwealth.

SECTION 2. That in receiving and counting, and in making returns of the votes cast, the inspectors and judges, and clerks of said election, shall be governed by the laws of this commonwealth regulating general elections; and all the penalties of said election laws are hereby extended to and shall apply to the voters, inspectors, judges and clerks, voting at and in attendance upon the elections held under the provisions of this act.

SECTION 3. Whenever by the returns of elections in any city or county aforesaid, it shall appear that there is a majority against license, it shall not be lawful for any court or board of license commissioners to issue any license for the sale of spirituous, vinous, malt or other intoxicating liquors, or any admixtures thereof, in said city or county, at any time thereafter, until an election as above provided, a majority shall vote in favor of license: *Provided*, That nothing contained in the provisions of this act shall prevent the issuing of licenses to druggists for the sale of liquors for medical and manufacturing purposes.

I also hereby make known and give notice that the place of holding the aforesaid election in the several boroughs, districts and townships within the 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, Joseph Nelson's in said township.

3d district, composed of so much of Warriorsmark township, as is not included in the 19th district, at the School House, adjoining the town of Warriorsmark.

4th district, composed of the township of Hopewell, at the House of Levi Houpt, in said township.

5th district, composed of the township of Barree, at the House of James Livingston, in the town of Saulsburg, in said township.

6th district, composed of the borough of Shirleysburg and all that part of the township of Shirley not included within the limits of district No. 24, as hereinafter mentioned and described, at the house of David Fraker, dec'd., in Shirleysburg.

7th district, composed of Porter and part of Walker tp. and so much of West township as is included in following boundaries, to wit: Beginning at the southwest corner of Tobias Kaufman's farm on the bank of the Little Juniata River, to the lower end of Jackson's Narrows, thence in a northwesterly direction to the most southerly part of the farm owned by Michael Maguire, thence north forty degrees west to the top of Tussey's Mountain to intercect the line of Franklin township, thence along the said line to Little Juniata River, thence down the same to 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 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 Roneson, John Gensimer, and Wm. Gensimer, and the tract of land now owned by George and John Shoenberger, known as the Porter tract, situate in township of Warriorsmark, at the public school house in said borough.

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

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

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

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

24th district composed and created as follows, to wit.—That all that part of Shirley township, Huntingdon county, lying and being within the following described boundaries, (except the borough of Mt. Union,) namely: Beginning at the intersection of Union and Shirley township line with the Juniata river, on the south side thereof; thence 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 Rhy'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.

## Election Proclamation.

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 Longnecker, Thomas 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 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 58 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 house, in said borough.

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

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

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 6 o'clock in the morning of second Tuesday of October they are to receive from the County Commissioners the Registered List of Voters and all necessary election blanks, and they are to permit no man to vote whose name is not on said list, unless he shall make proof of his right to vote, as follows:

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

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

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

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

6. If the person claiming to vote who is not registered, shall make an affidavit that he is a native born citizen of the United States, or if born elsewhere, shall