The Huntingdon Journal.

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

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

Wednesday Morning, Nov. 19, 1873.

Circulation LARGER than any other Paper in the Juniata Valley.

THE TAXATION ARTICLE.

The opponents of the New Constitution, for want of some more weighty argument against that instrument, assert that it repeals the law now in force exempting all real estate from State taxation. This may be so; and let us add, that *there never was a greater humbug and fraud than the act in question!* By this act, it is true, the direct State tax was repealed, but every fool knows that a certain amount of revenue is necessary to run the ordinary expenses of the State government, from year to year. This revenue must be raised one way or another. The Legislature, to make a little political capital, repealed the direct State tax on real estate, *but not the direct County tax on real estate*, and to meet the deficiency thus created, by the repeal of the direct State tax on real estate, the different County Commissioners, of the several counties, were notified, by the State authorities, that the State claimed a proportionate amount to make up the deficiency, created by this repeal, from each of them. Now, then, how did the respective County Commissioners raise this amount demanded by the State? *Why, by levying an additional percentage of County tax on real estate to cover the amount demanded!* What is the difference, we would ask, between the County levying this tax as a County tax or as State tax? What difference does it make to the taxpayer, who has a certain amount of tax to pay, *whether it is assessed all as a County tax, or divided and assessed partly as a County and the remainder as a State tax?* The amount to be paid is the same in either case. The State must have a certain amount of revenue, and whether it is paid out of the County tax, levied on real estate, or as a State tax, levied on real estate, is all the same to the tax-payer. It is six of one and half-a-dozen of the other. We hope to hear no more of this dodge.

☞ Senator Scott, according to the Philadelphia *Ledger* of last week is reported to have stated a few days ago, that he did not expect that Congress will be able to do anything to relieve the depressed condition of business, and that views are so diverse on the financial question that it will be impossible for Congress to agree on anything. He thinks there will be an avalanche of schemes for relieving the stringency in the money market, and that these will be discussed without limit and without result. He does not believe that any measure of a financial character will be passed at all. The *Ledger* adds: "Senator Scott is a member of the Senate Finance Committee, and a prudent and most intelligent legislator. If he said what is reported of him, he probably spake his own feelings and judgment, and the more closely he adheres to them in Congress, especially as to leaving the question of relief to business through the medium of an elastic currency severely alone, the better for all."

☞ The Hollidaysburg *Register*, of last week, complains bitterly of the manner in which the Republican office-holders of that county have treated it in the bestowal of their patronage. They have for years, it seems, persisted in giving their patronage to Democrats, and ignored the paper that the supported their election and kept up the party that they might receive its rewards. Out upon such ingrates! *We look upon such conduct as indefensible.* The man who will not support the bridge that safely bears him over does not deserve to be styled a man, much less does he deserve any political preferment. Patronage always belongs to the officer who controls it for the benefit of the party. We take no stock in the man who will go back on his partisan paper; and friend Over, if we were in your position, we would number the political days of the man who would undertake to do it.

☞ It will be seen by the telegraphic news, in another column, that the Government is determined to resent the outrage perpetrated upon the passengers and crew of the Virginius. The time has come when some action must be taken in regard to the barbarities, perpetrated by the Spaniards, in Cuba. This sort of thing has gone on quite long enough.

☞ The New Constitution will be found on the outside of our paper to-day. Every voter should carefully examine it before making up his mind to vote. Taking it as a whole it is a great improvement upon the old instrument. We hope every voter will read it and then make up his mind to vote for it. It will be published four times as directed by act of Assembly.

☞ Messrs. McCulloch and Baily, our delegates to the Constitutional Convention, are at home and earnest in their efforts to secure the adoption of the instrument which it has taken so much labor to perfect.

No less than twenty-seven "American sculptors" are reducing the general average of art in Italy.

The famous villa on St. John's river, in Florida, built by the Marquis de Talleyrand, is announced for sale.

The State liquor agent of Maine has failed. His debts amount to $71,593, of which $51,555 is for liquor.

Attempts are being made to reduce the price of type setting in Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Springfield, Ill.

Surface specimens form the latest discovered gold deposit in southwestern Colorado are reported to be worth $36,000 a ton.

The head boy of an Iowa primary school measures six feet eleven in his stockings, and has only about half his growth as yet.

A question of orthography: The bank cashier of the period seems to regard thievery as the very first essential of his position.

Samuel W. Allen, of Texas, is said to own two hundred and twenty-five thousand head of cattle. He has one ranche eighty miles long and forty miles wide.

Brutal Spaniards.

Outrage upon Outrage—Another Wholesale Slaughter—111 Men Shot at Santiago—Action of the United States—A Cabinet Meeting on the Subject—Why She is Making Naval Preparations—An Universal Indignation—A Cuban Expedition Preparing—What the British Minister Thinks—England Will Act Promptly.

New York, November 14.—A dispatch just received via Jamaica states that on the 9th inst., the remainder of the crew on the Virginius, one hundred and eleven men, were shot at Santiago de Cuba. They were all marched to the slaughter house wall and placed before the firing party by tens. As fast as one ten fell another ten were marched up, and their dead bodies fell on those already slain.

WASHINGTON, November 14.—It can be stated on official authority that while the present naval preparations do not mean war against Spain or Cuba they are significant of the determination of this government to protect American interests at any hazzard, and to prevent in the future such massacres as those which followed the capture of the Virginius and which shocked the entire civilized world.

Experience has shown that the Spanish government cannot enforce its own decrees in the island of Cuba, and therefore it becomes imperative for the United States to protect its citizens from Cuban ferocity.

Emboldened by late events it is not improbable that such massacres as these which have lately taken place may be repeated on citizens of the United States about whose nationality there is no doubt, and without granting a request to stay proceedings until all the facts involved in the seizures and trials could be clearly ascertained. Besides, our citizens in Cuba have suffered much from embargoes and confiscations without remedy from either Spain or the authorities of the island.

The patience of the government seems to be exhausted, and as nothing effective can be depended upon from the Spanish government, notwithstanding its friendly feeling toward the United States, the law of self protection is recognized by our government as applicable to the present condition of affairs. There is among all prominent officers of our government an earnestness in preparations now in progress, to meet all questions practically as they arise.

Instead of depending on Spanish officials from the transmission of communications from our consuls, either by letter or by telegraph, our naval officers will be instructed to inquire diligently into the condition of the affairs of the island and promptly report the facts to the proper department.

Our government is now waiting to hear what the Spanish government will do in response to earnest protests against the outrage perpetrated on the victims of the Virginius. Here the matter rests for the present.

It can be stated on authority of the President himself that he did not, as reported, personally write a dispatch to General Sickles directing the offer of our cooperation to be made to the president of Spain in his movements to control the Cubans. Nothing of the kind has even been suggested, the United States relying upon power to protect their interests without any alliance with Spain, who has shown herself to be almost, if not entirely, powerless to enforce compliance, even with reasonable demands, in the Island of Cuba, the authorities of which in most cases acting independently of all control of the home government.

The British minister has become satisfied, it is reported upon trustworthy authority, that the Virginius was actually captured in British waters, and that the British citizens on board at the time are expected to become subjects of Spanish barbarities, and accordingly he has acted with alacrity.

If the life of any British subject has been sacrificed, it is the common talk here in diplomatic circles that Great Britain will have satisfaction while American authorities are deliberating over the course to be pursued to maintain our own national honor.

WASHINGTON, November 14.—The session of the cabinet to day continued over two hours and was the most important which has taken place under President Grant's administration. The capture of the Virginius and the shocking barbarities perpetrated by the Spanish authorities at Santiago de Cuba, formed the subject of serious consideration, and definite action towards maintaining the dignity of the United States in existing complications was taken.

While all the members of the cabinet are extremely reticent as to the nature of the conclusions reached to-day, it may be said that the administration is thoroughly in accord with the sentiment of the people of the country, and the course of the authorities will be heartily approved. One member of the cabinet when approached on the subject replied, as to the nature of the action agreed upon to-day, I can say nothing, but you may rest assured the people of the country will be satisfied.

Immediately after the adjournment of the cabinet Secretary Robeson repaired to the navy department, and first had a long conference with the chief of the bureau of construction and repairs as to fitting out for sea several vessels now laid up, and then with the chief of the bureau of equipment and recruiting relative to furnishing such vessels with their complement of men, stores, etc. A large number of telegrams between the secretary and commandants of the several navy yards passed during the day, and affairs about the department were conducted with secrecy.

Various rumors are being circulated to-night as to the determination of the cabinet. One is that the government will demand of Spain the immediate arrest and punishment of the parties mainly instrumental in conducting the outrages of which the government so seriously complains, and if the Castilian government shall be unable to give the required satisfaction, this government will proceed to extreme measures necessary to obtain it, though no cabinet officer admits directly that this is one of the conclusions arrived at during to-day's deliberations, still upon its being presented there is no positive denial.

The fact is that owing to the determination adopted in the cabinet session not to make known for the present any portion of the proceedings it is more than ordinary difficult to obtain even the slightest intimation from any one of the several heads of departments or from the President, excepting as mentioned above.

In the admission that the decision will meet the heartiest approval of the American people, there is reason to believe that one of the subjects accompanying the discussion of the situation was that of the Spanish man of war now undergoing repairs at New York, and it was remarked in the course of consultation that should that vessel by any possibility come into the hands of the government, its possession would more than compensate for the loss of the Virginius so far as the comparative values of the ships are concerned.

NEW YORK, November 14.—The excitement raised by the Santiago de Cuba massacre is by no means abated here. Los Amigos de Cuba, the principal Cuban society here, is meeting with much success in organizing a new expedition. Money is being subscribed liberally, and hundreds of volunteers are offering their services. The present will doubtless be the largest Cuban expedition ever yet fitted out in aid of the rebellion. At Cuban headquarters yesterday it was found necessary to post placards announcing that no more volunteers for Cuba were needed in consequence of the immense number presenting themselves for that purpose.

This is done to avoid enlisting men openly, as such a course would be in direct violation of the United States laws, but other means are indicated by which those desiring to enter the Cuban service may do so without breaking the laws. Many wealthy Cuban residents have subscribed to the cause most handsomely. One leading Cuban lady gave all her available money, besides her diamonds and other valuables to be used in the purchase of "rifles and bullets to save Cuba," as she expressed it. The stones numbered over one hundred, one being of the finest quality, and the largest weighing about six carrots, valued at $4,000. Various Cuban societies have also subscribed liberally.

BALTIMORE, November 14.—This morning a large number of Cubans and American sympathizers assembled at the corner of Eutaw and Baltimore streets for the purpose of indicating their sympathy with the Cuban cause by parading through the principal streets and holding an indignation meeting in Monument square. The procession carried the Cuban flag, draped in mourning, side by side with the United States flag. Arriving at Monument square the meeting organized by calling Col. E. M. Yerger to the chair. A number of vice presidents were appointed, after which speeches were made, a committe appointed, and resolutions passed in favor of belligerent rights for Cubans. The meeting then adjourned subject to the call of the executive committee.

PHILADELPHIA, November 14.—The posting of the news of the butchery of the balance of the crew of the Virginius upon the bulletin boards, about noon, had the effect of gathering large crowds, who commented upon the horrible deed most freely. Their language was as emphatic as men could possibly make it. The general inquiry seemed to be, "When will this thing stop?" The action of the government authorities was severely commented on, and Mr. Fish was condemned oftener than praised. The news has produced a deep feeling of indignation, and the prospects are that the calling of a public meeting will soon be announced.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., November 14.—By an order from the navy department, all the sailors on board the United States receiving ship Sabine, at this station, were this morning dispatched to New York for service on United States vessels in Cuban waters.

BOSTON, November 14.—Orders have been received at the navy yard here to fit out the United States frigate Brooklyn so that she can sail by the 15th of December. The Franklin is also to be got in readiness for the sea. Two hundred sailors leave the receiving ship Ohio to-morrow for the Brooklyn navy yard.

BROOKLYN, November 14.—The United States steamship Kansas, which received her sailing orders last night, sailed this morning at half past ten o'clock for Santiago de Cuba. She is fully equipped and prepared for service and carries three guns of heavy calibre.

LONDON, November 24.—The seizure of the steamer Virginius by the Spanish authorities in Cuba, and the execution of a portion of her passengers and crew, have excited the liveliest feelings of indignation n this city, and the outrage is everywhere, the principal topic of conversation. The leading London newspapers discuss the outrage at great length and unanimously approve of the interference of the American government in the matter. The hasty action of the Spanish officials in Cuba is severely denounced and prompt action by the government at Madrid to satisfy public indignation is demanded.

New To-Day.

WANTED. We will give energetic men and women BUSINESS THAT WILL PAY from $4 to $8 per day, can be pursued in your own neighborhood, and is strictly honorable. *Particulars free*, or samples worth several dollars that will enable you to go to work at once, will be sent on receipt of fifty cents.

Address J. LATHAM & CO.,
Nov.19-3t] 292 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

RESIDENCE ON WASHINGTON Street, West Huntingdon, for sale.—The undersigned, having engaged in business at Tyrone, will sell his neat and comfortable residence, on the east side of Washington street, West Huntingdon, at private sale. Apply to

H. L. ATKINSON,
or K. A. LOVELL, Esq., Huntingdon, Pa.
Oct.22,1873tf.

NO CURE NO PAY.

DYSPEPSIA
Permanently cured in every instance by the
EAGLE DYSPEPSIA TROCHES,

They will immediately correct a sour stomach, cure heartburn, sickness or pain in the stomach, costiveness, liver complaint, head ache, etc., etc. For sale by all Druggists. Price 35 cents per Box. NEBEKER & CO., Proprietors, Phila., Pa. For sale in Huntingdon, by JOHN READ & SONS, Druggists. Oct.29,'73-3mo.

CRUMBS

Are a modern stove polish OF Are better, because they
far better than any other give a finer gloss than
in existence. any other polish.

COMFORT

Yield a brilliant silvery sheen, with less than half the labor required when other polishes are used.

CRUMBS

Are a neat and cleanly article, making no dirt nor OF Can be used even in the
dust when used. parlor without the trouble of removing

COMFORT

furniture or carpets.
Has no disagreeable sulphurous or strong acid smell when prepared for use, but are pleasant and harmless.

CRUMBS

Are put up in neat style and in a form more convenient for use than any OF In each box are 12 sticks; 1 stick is sufficient for any stove, thus all waste is saved.
other polish.

COMFORT

Are the cheapest polish in the market, because one box at 10 cents will polish as much surface as 25 cents' worth of the old polishes.

CRUMBS

Have just taken the 1st OF in competition with several of the best of the
premium at the Indianapolis Exposition. above polishes.

COMFORT

Buy Crumbs of Comfort of your storekeeper, if he has them, or will procure them for you; if not send us one dollar, your name, and the name of your nearest express station, and we will send you ten boxes, and samples of Bartlett's Blacking and Pearl Blacing, free of cost.

Crumbs of Comfort can be had of all Wholesale Grocers and Dealers in the United States, and Retail Dealers will find them the most profitable, from the fact that they are the fastest selling article of the kind in the market.

H. A. BARTLETT & CO.
115 North Front St., Philadelphia.
143 Chambers St., New York.
43 Broad St., Boston. [Nov.12,'73-com-6mos.

JACKSON HOUSE, four doors East of the Union Depot, Huntingdon, Pa. A. B. ZEIGLER, Proprietor. The proprietor is determined to deserve the patronage and reputation the house has so long enjoyed as a neat and comfortable hotel. Nothing shall be left undone to secure the comfort of his guests. [nov.12-6mos.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
[*Estate of WILLIAM LOWRY, deceased.*]
Letters of Administration having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of William Lowry, late of Hopewell township, deceased, all persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

LEVI LOWRY,
Coalmont, Pa., Oct.29,'73. Administrator.

New To-Day.

PUBLIC SALE.

The ROCKHILL IRON and COAL COMPANY will offer at Public Outcry, at Rockhill Furnace, Huntingdon county, Pa., on

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1873,

at 10 o'clock, a. m., the following personal property, to wit:

TWENTY-THREE MULES, with HARNESS complete part of which was brought new last Spring
THREE HEAVY WAGONS,
THREE ORE BEDS, THREE COAL BEDS,
TWO CARTS,

A lot of Wheels, Singletrees, Doubletrees and Spreaders, Also: One Vise, One Bellows, One Anvil, Fire Tools, Sheeing Tools, Tongs, Hammers, Grindstones, Dust Hoes, Shovels, Rakes, Baskets, etc.

TERMS OF SALE.—All sums exceeding Twenty Dollars and less than Seventy-Five Dollars, nine months credit, and all sums in excess of Seventy-five Dollars, one year. All notes must have approved security.

Trains on the E. B. T. Railroad make connection at Mount Union with the principal Way Passenger Trains on the Pennsylvania Railroad, thus affording favorable opportunities for persons wishing to attend from a distance.

C. CONSTABLE,
Superintendent.
nov.19,-ts]

GOOD NEWS FOR THE CHILDREN.
ST. NICHOLAS HAS COME!

CHRISTMAS comes but once a year, but ST. NICHOLAS, the beautiful new Magazine for Girls and Boys, just published by Scribner & Co., of New York, comes every month. It is full of good things, Pictures, Stories, Talks with Children, Historical Sketches, Fairy Tales, Nursery Rhymes, Jingles, Puzzles, etc.

There are two Serial Stories, "What Might Have Been Expected," a Story for Boys, already commenced by Frank R. Stockton, one of the best writers for Children in the country. The scene is laid in Virginia. The Boy Hero has started out with a gun on his shoulder, and you may be sure there will be no end of Fun and Adventure. The other is a story for Girls. "Nimbo's Troubles," by Olive Thorne (Mrs. Harriet M. Miller), to begin in January. The Editors say:—"It is a good strong helpful story of Girl Life, and will be full of interest for both girls and boys. We are not sure but that the boys will like the girls' story the best, and the girls by most delighted with that written for the boys."

Then there is Jack-in-the-Pulpit who tells the children the most curious things they ever heard.

ST. NICHOLAS has already won the hearts of the young-folks who are eagerly expecting the next number. The Publishers have issued a very amusing picture, entiled "Little Children Crying for St. Nicholas."

It is the most beautiful Magazine ever issued, and it has a hundred delightful suggestions for the Little-Folks. Indeed you find in its pages something for all, from Grandpapa and Grandmama to the Baby.

The Publishers say, they mean to make it just as good and helpful to the children as they can. They want 100,000 children made happy by St. Nicholas before the holidays. Price $3.00 a year—One Price to all. St. Nicholas is for sale by all News Dealers and Subscriptions are received by all Booksellers, Post Masters and Publishers of Newspapers, and by

SCRIBNER & CO., 654 Broadway, N. Y.
Nov.19,'73.

JUST THE THING.
NEW BOOT AND SHOE STORE,
609 WASHINGTON STREET,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
L. MEREDITH & CO.

Take pleasure to inform the public, that they have just opened a first-class BOOT AND SHOE STORE, conveniently situated for both Old and New Town. We have a fine stock of LADIES, MISSES, MENS', BOYS and CHILDRENS BOOTS and SHOES, which we offer at reasonable prices. We have arranged everything so that our expenses are small and can sell our goods as low as the lowest. In connection we are prepared to make to order Ladies fine French Calf Boots and Shoes. Repairing done neatly at short notice. We also have a fine stock of KEYSTONE BOOTS and SHOES fresh from the Factory, which we can sell at reasonable figures. To FARMERS.—We will exchange a bill of goods for produce at market prices. Give us a call, one and all, and see for yourselves our profits are small.

Nov.19,1873-2t.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

PROCLAMATION.—NOTICE OF SPECIAL ELECTION
TO BE HELD ON
TUESDAY, DECEMBER 16th, 1873

Pursuant to an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act prescribing the time and manner of submitting to the people, for their approval and ratification or rejection, a proposed amendment to the constitution," approved the eleventh day of April, 1872, and in pursuance of the ordinance for submitting the new constitution of Pennsylvania to a vote of the qualified electors thereof, passed by the Constitutional convention, I, AMON HOUCK, High Sheriff of the county of Huntingdon, State of Pennsylvania, do hereby make known and give notice to the qualified electors of the county aforesaid, that an election will be held in the said county of Huntingdon, on Tuesday, the sixteenth day of December, 1873, at which time the aforesaid amended constitution will be voted for.

In pursuance of said act, I also hereby make known and give notice, that the places of holding the aforesaid special 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 town, ship, 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.

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 town ship, and so much of West township as is included in the following boundaries, to wit: Beginning at the south-west corner of Tobias Cauffman'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 40 degrees west to the top of Tussey's mountain to intersect the line of Franklin township, thence along the said line to Little Juniata river, thence down the same to the place of beginning, at the public school house opposite the German Reformed Church, in the borough of Alexandria.

8th district, composed of the township of Franklin, at the house of Geo. W. Mattern, in said township.

9th district, composed of Tell township, at the Union school house, near the Union Meeting house, in said twp.

10th district, composed of Springfield township, at the school house, near Hugh Malden's, in said township.

11th district, composed of the township of Grant, at the school house, in the borough of Mapleton, in said twp.

12th district, composed of Brady township, at the Centre school house, in said township.

13th district, composed of Morris township, at public school house No. 2, in said township.

14th district, composed of that part of West township not included in 7th and 20th districts, at the public school house on the farm now owned by Miles Lewis, (formerly owned by James Ennis,) in said township.

15th district, composed of Walker township, at the house of Benjamin Magaby, in M'Connellstown.

16th district, composed of the township of Tod, at the Green school house, in said township.

17th district, composed of Cromwell township, at the Rock Hill school House.

19th district, composed of 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, John E. McGahan, 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 the 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 McAlevay's Fort, in said township.

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

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 Mount Union,) namely: Beginning at the intersection of Union and Shirley township lines with the Juniata river, on the south side thereof; thence along said Union township line for the distance of three 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; thence northwardly along the summit of Sandy ridge to the river Juniata, 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 Mount Union, in said district.

25th district, composed of all that territory lying northeastward of a line beginning at the Juniata river and running thence in a direct line along the centre of 4th Street in the borough of Huntingdon, to the line of Oneida township, constituting the First Ward of said borough, at the southeast window of the Court House.

26th district, composed of all that territory lying west of the First Ward and east of the centre of 7th street composing the second Ward, at the south-west window of the Court House, in the borough aforesaid.

27th district, composed of all that territory lying north and west of the Second Ward and south of a line beginning at the Juniata river, and running thence eastward in a direct line along the centre of 11th street to the line of Oneida township constituting the Third Ward and also those portions of Walker and Porter townships formerly attached to the east ward, at the Council House in said borough.

28th district, composed of all that territory north of the third ward of said borough, constituting the Fourth Ward, at the public School House near Cherry Alley, in said borough.

29th 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 or 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 Longanecker, Thos. Hamer, James Porter, and John Wall, at the school-house in the borough of Petersburg.

30th district, composed of Juniata township, at the house of John Peightal, on the lands of Henry Isenberg.

31st 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 Terrace mountain, at the Hopewell township line opposite the dividing ridge, in the Little Valley; thence south fifty-two degrees, east three hundred and sixty perches, to a stone heap on the Western Summit of Broad Top mountain; thence north sixty-seven degrees, east three hundre and twelve perches, to a yellow pine; thence south fifty-two degrees, east seven hundred and seventy-two perches, to a Chestnut Oak; thence south fourteen degrees, east three hundred and fifty one perches, to a Chestnut at the east end of Henry S. Green's land; thence south thirty-one and a half degrees, east two hundred and ninety-four perches, to a Chestnut Oak on the summit of a spur of Broad Top, on the Western side of John Terrel's farm; south, sixty-five degrees, east nine hundred and thirty-four perches, to a stone heap on the Clay township line, at the Public School House, in the village of Dudley.

32d district, composed of the borough of Coalmont, at the public school house in said borough.

33d district, composed of Lincoln township, beginning at a pine on the summit of Tussey mountain on the line between Blair and Huntingdon counties, thence by the division line south, fifty-eight degrees east seven hundred and ninety-eight perches to a black oak in middle of township; thence forty-two and one half degrees east eight hundred and two perches to a pine on summit of Terrace; thence by line of Tod township to corner of Penn township; 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.

34th district, composed of the borough of Mapleton, at the Grant school house in said borough.

35th district composed of the borough of Mount Union, at the public school house in said borough.

36th district, composed of the Borough of Broad Top City, at the Public School House, in said Borough.

37th district, composed of the borough of Three Springs at the public school house in said borough.

38th district, composed of the borough of Shade Gap, at the public school house in said borough.

39th district, The borough of Orbisonia, at the Public School House.

The general election in all the wards, townships, districts and boroughs of the county, is to be opened between the hours of six and seven o'clock in the forenoon and shall continue without interruption or adjournment until seven o'clock in the evening, when all polls shall be closed.

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

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

The inspectors and judges of the election shall meet at the respective places appointed for holding the election in the district, to which they respectively belong, before seven o'clock in the morning, and each of said inspectors shall appoint one clerk, who shall be a qualified voter of such district

In case the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend on the day of any election, then the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for judge at the next preceding election shall act as inspector in his place. And in case the person who shall have received the highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend, the person elected judge shall appoint an inspector in his place. And in case the person elected judge shall not attend, then the inspector who received the highest number of votes shall appoint a judge in his place—or if any vacancy shall continue in the board for the space of one hour after the time fixed by law for the opening of the election, the qualified voters of the township, ward or district for which such officers shall have been elected, present at such election, shall elect one of their number to fill such vacancy.

It shall be the duty of the several assessors of each district to attend at the place of holding every general, special or township election, during the whole time said election is kept open, for the purpose of giving information to the inspectors and judges, when called on, in relation to the right of any person assessed by them to vote at such election, or with other matter in relation to the assessments of voters as the said inspectors or either of them shall from time to time require.

No person shall be permitted to vote at any election as aforesaid, other than a freeman of the age of twenty-one years or more, who shall have resided in the state at least one year, and in the election district where he offers to vote at least ten days immediately preceding such election and within two years paid a state or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least ten days before the election. Provided that the foregoing shall not apply to any person who has previously been a qualified voter of this state and removed therefrom and returned, and who shall have resided in the election district and paid taxes, as aforesaid, she I be entitled to vote after residing in this state six months: *Provided* That the freemen, citizens of the United States, between twenty-one and twenty-two years who have resided in an election district as aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote although they shall not have paid taxes.

No person shall be permitted to vote whose name is not contained in the list of taxable inhabitants furnished by the commissioners, unless, First, he produces a receipt for the payment within two years of a state or county tax assessed agreeably to the constitution, and give satisfactory evidence, either on his oath or affirmation or the oath or affirmation of another, that he has paid such a tax, or on failure to produce a receipt shall make oath to the payment thereof. Second, if he claim the right to vote by being an elector between the age of twenty-one and twenty-two years, shall depose on oath or affirmation that he has resided in this state at least one year before his application, and make such proof of residence in the district as is required by this act, and that he does verily believe, from the account given him, that he is of age as aforesaid, and such other evidence as is required by this act, whereupon the name of the person thus admitted to vote shall be inserted in the alphabetical list by the inspectors, and a note made opposite thereto by writing the word "tax" if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of having paid tax; or the word "age" if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of such age, shall be called out to the clerk, who shall make the like note on the list of voters kept by him.

In all cases where the name of the person claiming to vote is not found on the list furnished by the commissioners and assessors, or his right to vote, whether found thereon or not, is objected to by any qualified citizen, it shall be the duty of the inspectors to examine such person on oath as to his qualifications, and if he claims to have resided within the state for one year or more, his oath shall be sufficient proof thereof, but shall make proof by at least one competent witness, who shall be a qualified voter, that he has resided in the district for more than ten days next immediately preceding such election, and shall also himself swear that his bona fide residence, in pursuance of his lawful calling, is in said district, and that he did not remove into said district for the purpose of voting therein.

Every person qualified as aforesaid, and who shall make due proof, if required, of the residence and payment of taxes as aforesaid, shall be admitted to vote in the township, ward or district in which he shall reside.

If any person shall prevent or attempt to prevent any officer of this election under this act from holding such election, or use or threaten any violence to any such officer, or shall interrupt or improperly interfere with him in the execution of his duty, or shall block up the window, or avenue to any window where the same may be holding, or shall riotously disturb the peace at such election, or shall use any intimidating threats, force or violence, with design to influence unduly or overawe any elector, or to prevent him from voting or to compel him to vote according to his own conviction shall be fined any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, and imprisoned for any time not less than three nor more than twelve months, and if it shall be shown to the court where the trial of such offense shall be had, that the person so offending was not a resident of the city, ward, district or township where the offense was committed, and not entitled to vote therein, then on conviction he shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than one hundred nor more than one thousand dollars, and be imprisoned not less than six months nor more than one years.

If any person, not by law qualified, shall fraudulently vote at any election of this commonwealth, or being the wise qualified shall vote out of his proper district, if any person knowing the want of such qualification shall aid or procure such person to vote, the person offending shall, on conviction, be fined in any sum not exceeding two hundred dollars, and be imprisoned in any term not exceeding three months.

If any person shall vote at more than one election district, or otherwise fraudulently vote more than once on the same day, or shall fraudulently fold and deliver to the inspector two tickets together, with the intent to illegally vote, or shall procure another to do so, he or they offending shall, on conviction, be fined in any sum not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars, and be imprisoned for a term not less than three nor more than twelve months.

If any person not qualified to vote in this Commonwealth agreeably to law (except the sons of qualified citizens), shall appear at any place of election for the purpose of influencing the citizens qualified to vote, he shall on conviction forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding one hundred dollars for every such offense, and be imprisoned for any term not exceeding three months.

If any person or persons shall make any bet or wager upon the result of the election, within the Commonwealth or shall offer to make any such bet or wager, either by verbal proclamation thereof, or by any written or printed advertisement, or invite any person or persons to make such bet or wager, upon conviction thereof, he or they shall forfeit and pay three times the amount so bet or offered to be bet.

And the election laws of the Commonwealth further provides that "The Inspectors, Judges and clerks shall before entering on the duties of their offices, severally take and subscribe the oath or affirmation hereinafter directed, which shall be administered to them by any judge, alderman or justice of the peace, but if no such magistrate be present, one of the inspectors of the election shall administer the oath or affirmation to the other judge and inspector, and then the inspector so qualified shall administer the oath or affirmation to him.

"The inspectors, judges and clerks required by law to hold township and general elections shall take and subscribe the several oaths and affirmations required by the 16th, 20th and 21st sections of the act of 2d day of July, 1839, 'An act relating to the elections of this Commonwealth,' which oaths or affirmations shall be prepared and administered in the manner prescribed in the 18th and 22d sections of said act, and in addition to the power conferred by the 18th section of said act, the judge or either of the inspectors shall have the power to administer the oaths prescribed by said act to any clerk of a general, special or township election.

By the act of Assembly of 1869, known as the Registry Law, it is provided as follows:

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

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

3. The party claiming the right to vote shall also make an affidavit, stating to the best of his knowledge and belief where and when he was born, that he is a citizen of Pennsylvania and of the United States, that he has resided in the State one year, or, if formerly a citizen therein and removed therefrom, that he has resided therein six months next preceding said election, that he has not moved into the district for the purpose of voting therein, that he has paid a State or county tax within two years, which was assessed at least ten days before the election, and the affidavit shall state when and where the tax was assessed and paid, and the tax receipt must be produced unless the affidavit 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 certificat 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 a person being received, the Election Officers are to write or stamp the word "voted" on his certificate with the month and year, and no other vote can be cast that day in virtue of said certificate except where sons are entitled to vote upon the naturalization of their father.

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

7. If any officer of election refuse or neglect to require such proof of the right of suffrage, as is described by this law or the laws to which this is a supplement, from any person offering to vote whose name is not on the list of assessed voters, or whose right to vote is challenged by any qualified voter present, and shall admit such persons to vote without requiring such proof, every person so offending shall, upon conviction, be guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall be sentenced, for every such offence, to pay a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or to undergo an imprisonment not more than one year, or either or both, at the discretion of the court.

8. Ten days preceding every election for electors of President and Vice President of the United States, it shall be the duty of the Assessor to attend at the place fixed by law for holding the election in each election district, and then and there hear all applications of persons whose names have been omitted from the list of assessed voters, and who claim the right to vote, or whose rights have originated since the same was made out, and shall add the names of such persons thereto as shall show that they are entitled to the right of suffrage in such district, on the personal application of the claimant only, and forthwith assess them with a proper tax. After completing the list, a copy thereof shall be placed on the door of the house where the election is to be held, at least eight days before the election; and at the election the same course shall be pursued, in all respects, as is required by this act and the acts to which it is a supplement, at the general elections in October. The Assessor shall also make the same returns to the County Commissioners of all assessments made by virtue of this section; and the County Commissioners shall furnish copies thereof to the election officers in each district, in like manner as is required at the general elections in October.

9. The same rules and regulations shall apply at every special election, and at every separate city, borough or ward election, in October.

10. The respective Assessors, Inspectors and Judges of the elections shall each have the power to administer oaths to any person claiming the right to be assessed or the right of suffrage, or in regard to any of said officers under this act; any wilful false swearing by any person in relation to any matter or thing concerning which they shall be lawfully interrogated by any of said officers, shall be punished as perjury.

11. The Assessors shall receive the same compensation for the time necessarily spent in performing the duties hereby enjoined as provided by law for the performance of their other duties,