The Huntingdon Journal.

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The Huntingdon Journal.

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THE HUNTINGDON JOURNAL is published every Friday by J. A. NASH, at $2,00 per annum IN ADVANCE, or $2.50 if not paid for in six months from date of subscription, and $3 if not paid within the year.

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

No paper, however, will be sent out of the State unless absolutely paid for in advance.

Transient advertisements will be inserted at TWELVE AND A-HALF CENTS per line for the first insertion, SEVEN AND A-HALF CENTS for the second and FIVE CENTS per line for all subsequent insertions.

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

	3m	6m	9m	1 yr	3m	6m	9m	1yr
1 In	$3 50	4 50	5 50	8 00	¼col	9 00	18 00	$27
2 "	5 00	8 00	10 00	12 00	½col	18 00	36 00	50
3 "	7 00	10 00	14 00	18 00	¾col	34 00	50 00	65
4 "	8 00	14 00	20 00	18 00	1 col	36 00	60 00	80

$36
65
80
100

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

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

Advertising Agents must find their commission outside of these figures.

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

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

Election Proclamation.

[GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.]

ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, by an act of the General Assembly of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act to regulate the General Elections within said Commonwealth," it is made the duty of the Sheriff of each county to give public notice of the officers to be elected and the time and place of holding the same in the election districts, and the laws governing the holding thereof:

Now therefore, I, SAM'L. H. IRVIN, High Sheriff of Huntingdon county, do hereby make known that the General Election will be held in and for said county

On Tuesday, November 5th, 1878.

it being the Tuesday following the first Monday of November, (*the polls to be opened at seven o'clock a. m., and closed at seven o'clock p. m.*) at which time the Freemen of Huntindon county will vote by ballot for the following officers, namely:

One person for the office of Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One person for the office of Supreme Judge of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One person for the office of Lieutenant Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One person for the office of Secretary of Internal Affairs of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One person for member of Congress of the Eighteenth Congressional District, composed of the counties of Huntingdon, Franklin, Fulton, Perry, Juniata and Snyder.

Two persons to represent Huntingdon county in the General Assembly of Pennsylvania.

One person for the office of Prothonotary of Huntingdon county.

One person for the office of Register and Recorder of Huntingdon county.

One person for the office of District Attorney of Huntingdon county.

One person for the office of Treasurer of Huntingdon county.

Three persons for the office of Commissioner of Huntingdon county.

One persons for Director of the Poor of Huntingdon county.

One persons for the office of Auditor of Huntingdon county.

The Election Polls in all the wards, townships, boroughs, and districts of the county shall be opened at 7 o'clock A. M. and closed at 7 o'clock P. M.

Election of said act, I also hereby make known and give notice, that the places of holding the aforesaid general election in the several election districts within the county of Huntingdon, are as follows, to wit:

1st district, composed of the township of Henderson, at the Union School House.

2d district, composed of Dublin township, at Pleasant Hill School House, near Joseph Nelson's in said township.

3d district, composed of so much of Warriorsmark township, as is not included in the 19th district, at the new school house in 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, in said Shirleysburg.

7th district, composed of Porter and part of Walker township, and so much of West township as is included in the following boundaries, to wit: Beginning at the house of 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 southernly part of the farm owned by Michael Snyder, 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 the 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 public School House, in the village of Franklinville, 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 Madden's, in said township.

11th district, composed of Union township, at the Railroad school house, 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 the township of West, 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 Magahy, in McConnelstown.

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

17th district, composed of Oneida township, at Centre Union School House.

18th 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 K. McCahan, Andrew Robeson, John Gensimer and Wm. Gensimer, and the tract of land now owned by George and John Shoemaker, 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 public school house in Cassville, in said township.

21st district, composed of the township of Jackson at the public house of Edward Littles, at McAleavy'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 Grafton, in said township.

24th district, composed of so much of Shirley township, as lies 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 road crosses Cove Ely'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 south east 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 Engine 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 along 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 house of James Simpson, No. 831 Washington street, 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 township of Logan and the borough of Petersburg, at the school house, in the borough of Petersburg.

30th district, composed of Juniata township at Hawn's school house, in said township.

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 of 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 hundred 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 line 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 public 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.

40th district, composed of the borough of Marklesburg, at the main public school house in said borough.

41st district, composed of the borough of Saltillo, at the public school house in said borough.

42d district, composed of the borough of Dudley, incorporated on the 13th November, 1876, at the public school house, in said borough.

The 15th Section of Art. 8, of the Constitution, provides:

SECTION 15. No person shall be qualified to serve as an election officer who shall hold or shall within two months

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have held an office, appointment or employment in or under the government of the United States or of this State, or of any city, or county, or of any municipal board; commission or trust in any city, save only justices of the peace, and alderman, notaries public and persons in military services of the State; nor shall any election officer be eligible to any civil office to be filled at an election at which he shall serve, save only to such subordinate municipal or local officers, below the grade of city or county officers as shall be designated by general law.

An act of Assembly entitled "an act relating to the elections of this Commonwealth," passed July 2, 1819, provides as follows, viz:

"That the Inspectors and Judges shall meet at the respective places appointed for holding the election in the district at which they respectively belong; before 7 o'clock in the morning of the 1st Tuesday of November, and each said inspector shall appoint one clerk, who shall be 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 the 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; and 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 officer shall have been elected, present at such election shall elect one of their number to fill the 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 upon in relation to the right of any person assessed by them to vote at such election, or such other matters in relation to the assessment of voters as the said inspectors or either of them shall from time to time require.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is hereby directed to the 8th Article of the New Constitution.

SECTION 1. Every male citizen twenty-one years of age, possessing the following qualifications, shall be entitled to vote at all elections:

First.—He shall have been a citizen of the United States at least one month.

Second.—He shall have resided in the State one year (or if having previously been a qualified elector or native born citizen of the State, he shall have removed from and returned, then six months,) immediately preceding the election.

Third.—He shall have resided in the election district where he shall offer to vote at least two months immediately preceding the election.

Fourth.—If twenty-two years of age and upwards, he shall have paid within two years a State or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least two months and paid at least one month before the election.

By Section 1 of act of 30th of March, 1866, it is provided as follows:

That the qualified voters of the several counties of this Commonwealth, at all general, township, borough and special elections, are hereby hereafter authorized and required to vote ballots, printed, or written, or partly printed or partly written, severally classified as follows:

One ticket shall embrace the names of all judges of courts voted for, and to be labeled outside "judiciary;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all county officers voted for, including state of Senator and members of Assembly, if voted for, and members of Congress, if voted for, and be labeled, "county;" one ticket shall embrace the name of all township officers voted for, and be labeled, "township;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all borough officers voted for, and shall be labeled "borough;" and each class shall be deposited in separate ballot boxes.

SECTION 13. For the purpose of voting no person shall be deemed to have gained a residence by reason of his presence or lost it by reason of his absence, while employed in the service, either civil or military, of this State or of the United States, nor while engaged in the navigation of the waters of this State or of the United States, or on the high seas, nor while a student of any institution of learning, nor while kept in any poor house or other asylum at public expense, nor while confined in public prison.

SECTION 4. All elections by the citizens shall be by ballot. Every ballot shall be numbered in the order in which it shall be received, and number recorded by the election officer on the list of voters, opposite the name of the elector who presents the ballot. Any elector may write his name upon his ticket or cause the same to be written thereon and attested by a citizen of the district. The election officers shall be sworn or affirmed not to disclose how any elector shall have voted unless required to do so as witnesses in a judicial proceeding.

SECTION 6. Whenever any of the qualified electors of this Commonwealth shall be in actual military service, under a requisition from the President of the United States or by the authority of this Commonwealth, such electors may exercise the right of suffrage in all elections by citizens, under such regulations as are now or may be prescribed by law, as fully as if they were present at their usual place of election.

SECTION 7. All laws regulating the holding of elections by the citizens or for the regulation of elections shall be uniform throughout the State but no elector shall be deprived of the privilege of voting by reason of his name not being registered.

SECTION 8. Any person who shall, while a candidate for office, be guilty of bribery, fraud, or willful violation of any election law, shall be forever disqualified from holding an office of trust or profit in this Commonwealth, and any person convicted of willful violation of the election laws shall, in addition to any penalties provided by law, be deprived of the right of suffrage absolutely for a term of four years.

And also to the following Acts of Assembly now in force in this State, viz:

SECTION 8. At the opening of the polls at all elections it shall be the duty of the judges of election for the respective districts to designate one of the inspectors, whose duty it shall be to have in custody the registery of voters, and to make the entries therein required by law; and it shall be the duty of the other said inspectors to receive and deposit the ballots presented at said election.

SECTION 9. All elections by the citizens shall be by ballot; every ballot voted shall be numbered in the order in which it shall be received, and the number recorded by the clerk in the list of voters opposite the name of the elector from whom received. And any voter voting two or more tickets, the several tickets so voted shall each be numbered with the number corresponding with the number to the vote, and the elector may write his name upon the ticket, or cause the same to be written thereon, and attested by a citizen of the district. In addition to the oath now prescribed by law to be taken and subscribed by electors, the judges of election shall severally be sworn or affirmed not to disclose how any elector shall have voted, unless required to do so as witnesses in a judicial proceeding. All judges, inspectors, clerks, and overseers of any election held under the laws of this State, before entering upon the duties, be duly sworn or affirmed in the presence of each other. The judge shall be sworn by the minority inspector, if there shall be such minority inspector, and in case there be no minority inspector, then by a justice of the peace or alderman, and the inspectors, overseers, and clerks shall be sworn by the judge. Certificates of such swearing or affirming shall be duly made and signed by the officers sworn, and be returned by the officer who administered the oath. If any judge or minority inspector refuses or fails to swear the officers of election in the manner required by this act, or if any officer of election shall not within half an hour after the time of opening of election shall sign the form of oath without being duly sworn, or if any judge or minority inspector shall certify that any officer was sworn when he was not, it shall be deemed a misdemeanor, and upon conviction, the officer or officers so offending shall be fined not exceeding one thousand dollars, or imprisoned not to exceed one year, or both, in the discretion of the court.

I also give official notice to the electors of Huntingdon County, that by an act entitled "An Act further supplemental to the act relative to the election of this Commonwealth, approved Jan. 30, A. D. 1874.

"That it may be provided in Section 1, that on the day of election any person whose name is not on the said list, and claiming the right to vote at the said election, shall produce at least one qualified voter of the district as a witness to the residence of the claimant within the district in which he claims to be a voter, for a period of at least two months next preceding said election, which witness shall be sworn or affired and subscribe a written or partly written and partly printed affidavit to the facts stated by him, which affidavits shall define clearly where the residence is, of the person so claiming to be a voter; and the person so claiming the right to vote shall also take and subscribe a written or partly written and partly printed affidavit, stating to the best of his knowledge and belief, where and when he was born; that he has been a citizen of the United States for one month, and of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; that he has resided in the Commonwealth one year, or if formerly a qualified elector or a native born citizen thereof, and has removed therefrom and returned; that he has resided therein six months next preceding said election; that he has resided in the district in which he claims to be a voter for the period of two months immediately preceding said election; that he has not moved into the district for the purpose of voting therein; that he has if 22 years of age and upwards, paid a State or County tax within two years, which shall have assessed at least two months and paid at least one month, before said election; and if a naturalized citizen shall also state when, where and by what court he was naturalized, and shall also produce his certificate of naturalization for examination; that said affidavit shall also state when and where the tax claimed to be paid by the affiant was assessed, and when, where and to whom paid; and the tax receipt therefor shall be also produced for examination, unless the affiant shall state in his affidavit that it has been lost or destroyed, or that he never received any: but if the person so claiming the right to vote cannot take and subscribe an affidavit, that he is a native-born citizen of the United States, (or if born elsewhere, shall state the fact in his affidavit, and shall produce evidence that he has been naturalized, or that he is entitled to citizenship by reason of his father's naturalization) and shall further state in his affidavit that he is, at the time of making the affidavit, between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-two years; that he has been a citizen of the United States one month, and has resided in the election district aforesaid one year, or, if a native-born citizen of the State and removed therefrom and returned, that he has resided therein six months next preceding said election, and in the election district immediately two months preceding said election, he shall be entitled to vote, although he shall not have paid taxes; the said affidavits of all persons making such claims, and the affidavit of the witnesses to their residence shall be preserved by the election board, and at the close of the election they shall be enclosed with the list of voters, tally list and other papers required by law to be filed by the Return Judges with the Prothonotary and shall remain of file within the Prothonotary's office, subject to examination, as other election papers are; if the election officers shall find that the applicant possesses all the legal qualifications of a voter he shall be permitted to vote, and his name shall be added to the list of taxables by the election officers, the word "tax" being added where the claimant claims to vote on tax, and the word "age" where he claims to vote on age; the same words being added by the clerk in each case respectfully on the lists of persons voting at such election.

Also, that in Section 11th of said Act, it is provided that it shall be lawful for any qualified citizen of the district, notwithstanding the name of the proposed voter is contained on the list of resident taxables, to challenge the vote of such person; whereupon the same proof of the right of suffrage as is now required by law shall be publicly made and acted on by the election board, and the votes admitted or rejected, according to the evidence; every person claiming to be a naturalized citizen shall be required to produce his naturalization certificate at the election before voting, except where he has been for five years, consecutively, a voter in the district in which he offers his vote; and on the vote of such person being received, it shall be the duty of the election officers to write or stamp on such certificate the word "voted," with the day, month and year; and if any election officer or officers shall receive a second vote on the same day, by virtue of the same certificate, excepting where sons are entited to vote by virtue of the naturalization of their fathers, they and the person who shall offer such second vote, upon so offending shall be guilty of high misdemeanor and on conviction thereof, be fined or imprisoned, or both, at the discretion of the Court; but the fine shall not exceed five hundred dollars in each case, nor the imprisonment more than one year; the like punishment shall be inflicted on conviction on the officers of election who shall neglect or refuse to make, or cause to be made, the endorsement required as aforesaid on said naturalization certificate.

Also that in Section 12 of said Act, it is provided that if any election officer shall refuse or neglect to require such proof of the right of suffrage as is prescribed by this law or the laws to which this is a supplement, from any person

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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 person to vote without requiring such proof, every person so offending shall, upon conviction, be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be sentenced for every such offense, to pay a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or to undergo an imprisonment not more than one year, or either or both, at the discretion of the Court.

SECTION 13. As soon as the polls shall close, the officers of election shall proceed to count all the votes cast for each candidate voted for, and make a full return of the same in triplicate, with a return sheet in addition, in all of which the votes received by each candidate shall be given after his or her name, first in words and again in figures, and shall be signed by all of said officers and certified by overseers, if any, or if not so certified, the overseers and any officer refusing to sign or certify, or either of them, shall write upon each of the returns his or their reasons for not signing or certifying them. The vote, as soon as counted, shall also be publicly and fully declared from the window to the citizens present, and a brief statement showing the votes received by each candidate shall be made and signed by the election officers as soon as the vote is counted, and the same shall be immediately posted up on the door of the election house for information of the public. The triplicate returns shall be enclosed in envelopes and be sealed in presence of the officers, and one envel pe, with the unsealed return sheet, given to the judge, which shall contain one list of voters, tally-paper, and oaths of officers, and another of said envelopes shall be given to the minority inspector. All judges living within twelve miles of the prothonotary's office, or within twenty-four miles, if their residence be in a town, village or city upon the line of railroad leading to the county seat, shall, before two o'clock post meridian of the day after the election, and all other judges shall, before twelve o'clock meridian of the second day after the election, deliver said return, together with return sheet, to the prothonotary of the court of common pleas of the county, which said return sheet shall be filed, and the day and hour of filing endorsed thereon, and be preserved subject to inspection by the prothonotary for public inspection. At twelve o'clock on the said second day following any election, the prothonotary of the court of common pleas shall present the said return to the said court. In counties where there is no resident president Judge, the associate judges shall perform the duties imposed upon the court of common pleas, which shall convene for said purpose; the returns presented by the prothonotary shall be opened by the court, and computed by such of its officers and such sworn assistants as the court shall appoint, in the presence of the judge or judges of said court, and the returns certified and certificates of election issued under the seal of the court as is now required to be done by return judges; and the vote as so computed and certified, shall be made a matter of record in said court. The sessions of the said court shall be open to the public. And in case the return of any election district shall be missing when the returns are presented, or in case of complaint of a qualified elector under oath, charging palpable fraud or mistake, and particularly specifying the alleged fraud or mistake, and in which fraud or mistake is apparent on the return, the court shall examine the return, and if in the judgment of the court it shall be necessary to a just return, said court shall issue summary process against the election officers and overseers, if any, of the election district complained of, to bring them forthwith into court, with all election papers in their possession; and if palpable mistake or fraud shall be discovered, it shall be sufficient reason to enlighten the court, be corrected by the court and so certified; but all allegations of palpable fraud or mistake shall be decided by the said court within three days after the day fixed for the meeting of the court for ascertaining the vote, and the said inquiry shall be directed only to palpable fraud or mistake, and shall not be deemed a judicial adjudication to conclude any contest now or hereafter to be provided by law; and if the court shall find that the minority inspector shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both, in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 4. On the petition of five or more citizens of any election district, setting forth that the appointment of overseers is a reasonable precaution to secure the purity and fairness of elections in said district, it shall be the duty of the court of common pleas of the proper county, all the law judges of the said court able to act at the time concurring, to appoint two judicious, sober and intelligent citizens of the said election district who shall be overseers of the election officers thereof, and to make report of the same as they may be required by such court. Said overseers shall be persons qualified to serve as election boards and shall have the right to be present with the officers of such election during the whole time the same is held, the votes counted, and the returns made out and signed by the election officers; to keep a list of the voters, if they see proper; to challenge any person offering to vote, and interrogate him and his witnesses under oath, in regard to his right of suffrage at said election, and to examine his papers produced; and the officers of said election are required to give said overseers such as selected and appointed every convenience and facility for the discharge of their duties; and if said election officers shall refuse to permit said overseers to be present, and perform their duties as aforesaid, or shall make or publish a false or fraudulent report of the facts stated by him, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be fined not exceeing one thousand dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both, at the discretion of the court: or if the overseers shall be driven away from the polls by violence or intimidation, all the votes polled in such election district may be rejected by the proper tribunal trying a contest under said election, or a part or portion of such votes aforesaid may be counted, as such tribunal may deem necessary to a just and proper disposition of the case.

If any person shall prevent or attempt to prevent any officer of an election under this act from holding such election, or shall use or threaten any violence to any such officer, and shall interrupt or improperly interfere with him in the execution of his duty, shall block up or attempt to block up the window or window where such election is held, or shall, for any time, be boisterous and riotously disturb the peace of such election, or shall use or practice intimidation, threats, force or violence, with the design to influence unduly or coerce any qualified voter, or prevent him from voting, or to restrain the freedom of choice, such persons on conviction shall be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, to be imprisoned for any time not less than one 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 or district where the said offense was committed, and not entitled to vote therein, on conviction, he shall be sentenced to pay a fine not less than one hundred nor more then one thousand dollars, and be imprisoned not less than six months nor more than two years.

"If any person or persons shall make any bet or wager upon the result of an 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 to make any 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.

Election officers will take notice that the act entitled "A Further Supplement to the Election Laws of this Commonwealth," disqualifying deserters from the army of the United States from voting, has recently been declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, is null and void, and that all persons formerly disqualified thereunder are now lawful voters, if otherwise qualified.

SEC. 111. It shall be the duty of every mayor, sheriff, deputy sheriff, alderman, justice of the peace, constable or deputy constable of every city, county and township or district within this Commonwealth, whenever called upon by any officer of an election, or by any three qualified electors thereof, to clear any window, or access to any window, at the place of the general election, which shall be obstructed in such a way as to prevent voters from approaching the same, and on neglect or refusal to do on such requisition, said officer shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor in office, and on conviction, shall be fined in any sum not less than one hundred nor more than one thousand dollars; and it shall be the duty of the respective constables of each ward, district or precinct within this Commonwealth, to be present in person or by deputy, at the place of holding such elections in said ward, district or township, for the purpose of preserving the peace, as aforesaid.

SEC. 112. It shall be the duty of every peace officer, as aforesaid, who shall be present at any such disturbance at an election as is described in this act, to report the same to the next court of quarter sessions, and also the names of the witnesses who can prove the same; and it shall be the duty of said court to cause indictments to be preferred before the grand jury against the persons so offending.

SEC. 113. If it shall be made to appear to any court of quarter sessions of this Commonwealth that any riot or disturbance occurred at the time and place of holding any election under this act, and the constables who are enjoined by law to attend at such elections have not given information thereof, according to the provisions of this act, it shall be the duty of said court to cause the officer or officers, so neglecting the duty aforesaid, to be proceeded against by indictment for a misdemeanor in office, and on conviction thereof, the said officer shall be fined in any sum not exceeding one hundred dollars.

SEC. 114. It shall be the duty of the several courts of quarter sessions of this Commonwealth, at the next term of said court after any election shall have been held under the act, to cause the respective constables in said county to be examined on oath, as to whether any breaches of the peace took place at the election within their respective townships, wards or districts, and it shall be the duty of said constables respectively to make return thereof as part of their official return at said court.

The Huntingdon Journal

J. A. NASH, - - - Editor.

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

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Circulation LARGER than any other Paper in the Juniata Valley.

SPEECH OF

HON. FRANCIS JORDAN,

At McConnellsburg, Sept. 28th.

THE CHAIRMAN OF THE DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE ANSWERED—SHAM DEMOCRACY EXPOSED AND THE REPUBLICAN PARTY VINDICATED.

The Republicans of Fulton and adjoining counties had a rousing campaign meeting on the 28th ult., at M'Connellsburg. The principal address was delivered by Col. Francis Jordan, of Harrisburg. We publish the full text of Col. Jordan's admirable address, and it will repay perusal. He speaks principally of State affairs, replying convincingly to Chairman Speer's speech, delivered a few weeks since, and shows where the latter perverted and falsified figures and facts. Following is the address:

MR. PRESIDENT AND FELLOW CITIZENS:—I am informed that at a recent political meeting here, you were honored and enlightened with the presence and speeches of Mr. Dill, the Democratic candidate for Governor, Mr. Speer, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, and Mr. Stenger, member of and candidate for Congress. So far as I have seen, or am aware, only the speech of Mr. Speer has been published. This looks unkind to the aspirant for Governor; and leaves room for the inference that his speeches are not considered, by his friends, worth publication. I am not here to call in question the wisdom or propriety of this judgment. Not having heard the speeches, we are confined to an examination of the printed speech of Mr. Speer; but, as the State Democratic Organ, at Harrisburg, has published it as by authority, we are justified in looking upon it as an official exposition, and vindication, of Democratic principles and candidates. I have the speech before me; and some of you have requested that I should give it some attention. This I propose to do, in connection with some kindred subjects. You all know how true it is that "a lie can travel a league while truth is putting on its boots;" and any man may, in a single line, make an assertion or ask a question, which will require a page to properly answer or refute. Mr. Speer is a fluent speaker, a respectable lawyer, and an ambitious and ultra partisan. His speech clearly demonstrates these traits of character; and it has evidently been written out with great care for publication. It has some truth in it; but so suppressed, distorted, perverted, partial and misapplied, as to convey false impressions, and lead to erroneous conclusions.—The performance, as a whole, is calculated to destoy all faith in the adage that "figures cannot lie." The speech seems to have been constructed throughout on the principle that some truth is required to make a plausible and credible falsehood; and that it was more desirable to attain this end than to vindicate the truth of history by a frank, manly, and full statement of the whole truth on the several subjects discussed.

DEBT AND BANKRUPTCY.

The orator commences with a highly colored picture of existing evils, and a railing accusation against the Republican party, charging it, through bad legislation, as the sole cause of the debt, financial embarrassments, labor-troubles, bankruptcies, and all the other evils which afflict our common country. Are these accusations true? As an humble member of the Republican party, I stand here to deny them; and I challenge the proofs.—Reckless assertion is neither evidence nor argument. He shall be required to do, or have done, one of two things, namely: Satisfy the intelligent and honest men of our country, or have the Democratic party, by which you have been so long misled, and in the name of your country, and your children's children, and your neighbors, and as fair men, desirous to know and understand the true situation, how it came to pass, and what is now the best thing to be done. The evils that are upon us, such as they are, did not come by chance, nor suddenly, nor without warning; but they are the plain results of a long chain of causes, known to the world, and clearly read of all men not wilfully blind. Let me briefly remind you of some of them: In 1859 we had no National debt of any consequence. In 1860 we had a Presidential election, and Abraham Lincoln was lawfully elected President of the United States. The Democratic party refused to acquiesce in, or submit to, that election; and inaugurated the war of the rebellion, claiming the right of the States to secede from the National Union, for any cause they chose to assign. The Democratic States, and no others, enlisted under the flag of disunion. The Democratic party, and it alone, fought against the national supremacy. The Republican party, being in lawful possession of the government, was bound by every consideration of patriotism and national honor, to preserve the Union at all hazards, and to hand it down unimpaired to posterity. The dreadful arbitrament of conflict raged with unabated fury for four long, weary years. The whole power and resources of the nation were thrown into the bloody strife. The end was the overthrow of the rebellion, and the salvation of the Union, in spite of all the combined and diabolical efforts of the Democratic party, the world, the flesh and the devil. The victory of the right was complete; but the aggregate cost far exceeded all powers of reckoning or computation. Hundreds of thousands of our gallant dead filled untimely and bloody graves, or were starved in loathsome prisons; our commerce was swept from the ocean, our branch of labor and industry not connected with the war was paralyzed or destroyed; the land was filled with diseased and crippled soldiers, their widows and orphans, the nation was impoverished to the verge of bankruptcy; and our national debt, funded and unfunded, amounted to the enormous aggregate of about three thousand millions of dollars (3,000,000,000). Such is a hasty outline of this recent and sad history, written in ruin, devastation, fire and blood; and, my hearers, you all know and have felt how awfully real and true it is. It is clear as the noonday sun in the heavens, that this mountain of debt is the cause of all our manifold financial evils. The war of the rebellion caused the debt, and the Democratic party caused the rebellion; and on this awful record I hurl back the base and calumnious charges against the Republican party, made by the chairman of the Democratic State Committee; and I arraign him and his followers before the bar of history and of public opinion as the guilty authors of all our financial evils and the reckless libellers of the Republican party.

CONTRACTION.

But, say the Democrats and Greenbackers, the Republican party has contracted the currency; and in the unwise effort to thus bring about resumption, have brought distress and bankruptcy upon the country. This charge is so often and persistently made that, no doubt, many ignorant persons, and perhaps others, have thereby deceived. The fact is, the volume of currency has never been materially reduced or contracted; and this the records of the United States Treasury Department clearly show. I examined the whole matter carefully in 1875, and then made out the following table, showing the annual aggregate of outstanding paper money, including greenbacks, National bank notes, and postal currency, at the close of each fiscal year:

Date.	Aggregate of Paper Currency.
1865	$628,602,000
1866	708,031,000
1867	693,090,000
1868	678,475,000
1869	676,508,000
1870	683,878,000
1871	711,582,000
1872	732,355,000
1873	740,799,000
1874	777,538,000
1875	673,833,000

Only a few weeks ago the Register of the Treasury, on request, sent me a similar statement for the three succeeding years, as follows;

Date.	Aggregate of Paper Currency.
1876	$737,717,597
1877	697,672,628
1878	688,170,771

An examination of these tables discloses the important fact that at the time of the panic in 1873, there were over one hundred millions of dollars in circulation more than at the end of the war in 1865, and the further fact that in 1878 we have nearly sixty millions of dollars more paper money in circulation than we had in 1865.

Such are the records of the Treasury Department; and they cannot be questioned; and they demonstrate the utter mendacity or ignorance of those who assert that the Republican party has paralyzed business, and driven the country into bankruptcy, by a contraction of the currency. If our enemies had any true charges of wrong to make against us, they would hardly find it necessary to make and report so many false ones.

BANKS AND PAPER MONEY.

Here again we are met, in Mr. Speer's speech, with another tissue of fabrications, unreasonable complaints, perverted arithmetic, and cunningly devised sophistries. Staggering under this tremendous debt, the practical question was, and yet is, how ought it to be managed? The Republican party has no apologies to make for its conduct of the war. During its progress the expenditures often exceeded a million of dollars per day; and to provide all this, severely taxed both the wisdom and patriotism of the people.

To accomplish the desired ends different varieties of notes and bonds were authorized and issued, payable at different times and at different rates of interest; and the State banks were all superseded and national banks authorized to take their places. Prominent among these obligations were what are now called national greenbacks and national bank notes. Our Democratic friends denounced the greenbacks from the start, and during the whole war, and until recently. Now they have changed their tune, and claim to be the special friends of the greenback, and demand the destruction of the national banks. The greenbacks have answered their purpose, and answered it well, because they were made a legal-tender; were limited in amount under the laws of their creation so as never to exceed $400,000,000, and the faith of the nation was solemnly pledged again and again for their redemption. Peace having been established, and about a thousand millions, or one-third of the national debt, having since been paid off, the assurances of payment of the greenbacks in gold are about to be made good. The premium on gold is only one-fourth of one per cent., so that $100 25 of greenbacks will buy $100 of gold; and the notes of the national banks are practically of the same value as the greenback, and are all convertible the one into the other at par, at the option of the holder. What more can any reasonable man ask? There is no better, and can be no better currency in the world. Every holder of the Government money can have, at pleasure, gold, silver, or paper, and any one variety convertible into the other whenever he pleases. There is wisdom in the old adage, "Let well enough alone;" and we demand, and have a right to demand, that Mr. Speer, and all such chronic grumblers hold their peace, and cease their petty railings and save their wind for some more honest and profitable purpose. But, say they, "if greenbacks are now so good, why not issue more of them, and make money plenty?" The answers to this questions are plain. The first time a great emergency arose in the emergency to save the life of the nation when threatened by war; and the Supreme Court of the United States sanctioned this money as constitutional because its issue was the exercise of a war power by Congress. There being no longer any war in existence, it would be unconstitutional to issue any more legal-tender greenbacks. This ought to be reason enough to any man, or any party, who has any respect for the Constitution under which we live. In the next place, we do not need any more paper money. The Democratic party demanded an interruptedly for thirty years prior to the war, what did Buchanan and his Cabinet, before they voluntarily abdicated and relinquished all right in the National Government to furnish the people a paper currency; and for money they gave us the issues of State banks, and occasionally added to these the issue of cities, boroughs, and even turnpike companies, and other corpor