

J. CROUSE, Editor and Proprietor.

UNION REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT, ULYSSES S. GRANT, OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT, HENRY WILSON, OF MASSACHUSETTS.

FOR GOVERNOR, MAJ. GEN. JOHN F. HARTMAN ET OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE, HON. ULYSSES MERCUR, OF BRIDDFORD COUNTY.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL, BRIG. GEN. HARRISON ALLEN, OF WARREN COUNTY.

CONGRESSMEN AT LARGE, GENERAL LEMUEL TODD, CUMBERLAND COUNTY, GENERAL HARRY WHITE, INDIANA COUNTY.

DELEGATES AT LARGE TO THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION, W. M. MERRIDITH, Philadelphia, J. H. SHELTON, Philadelphia, G. W. HARRISON, Philadelphia, G. W. LULLY, Carbon, G. W. HARRISON, Schuylkill, H. N. MILLER, Lebanon, J. W. DAVIS, Monroe, WILLIAM J. HAYWARD, Lancaster, W. H. BURNETT, York, G. W. LAWRENCE, Washington, W. H. ARMSTRONG, Lycoming, DAVID N. WHITE, Perry, W. H. ARMSTRONG, Erie, JOHN H. WALKER, Erie.

COUNTY. CONGRESS JOHN B. PACKER, OF BRUNNEN. DEL. STATE CON'T. CON'S. SAMUEL ALLEMAN, OF CUMBERLAND. ASSEMBLY CHARLES MILLER, OF FRESH TOWNSHIP. SHERRIFF DANIEL POTLANDER, OF MIDDLEBURG. COMMISSIONER JOHN T. HUFFNAGLE, OF CENTREVILLE. AUDITOR DANIEL DIEFFENBACH, JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

Gen. Hartranft's Libellers.

In speaking of the base and untruthful attempts that are daily made to traduce and malign the character of General Hartranft, by a portion of the press, and a number of played out party hacks, the Lewistown Gazette, in copying the article in vindication of the gallant General's character, taken from the Pittsburg Commercial (and made part of this article) says: The history of politics hardly presents a more low-lived or secondarily attempt to defame a candidate than the assault made upon Gen. Hartranft by a "ring" of political rascals who raise the cry of "stop thief" in order to divert public attention from their own misdoings. First, the Evanses winding ring allege that Gen. Hartranft was nominated for Governor by a "ring" of which the Camerons are the head. Is this true? We doubt it. So far as our knowledge extends over the State, it was the SOLDIER INTELLIGENCE which gave Gen. Hartranft the majority of delegates. It was so here, and we know it was the same around us. If the Camerons and the soldiers were on the same side in this case, it was not the first time the Clan Cameron and the soldiers stood together. Next, the attempt is made to connect Gen. Hartranft with the Evanses, in treasury speculations and other matters, even while these same slanders admit that he not only has been but is honest; and with a full knowledge that a close investigation by a legislative committee, of which Senator Wallace of Clearfield was chairman, completely exonerated Gen. Hartranft from all participation in the swindle, and by the evidence fastened upon the very man who is the author of the vile insinuation the indisputable fact that he was a receiver in part of the stolen money. The Pittsburg Commercial puts this whole matter in no clear a light that we give it its due below with the evidence adduced in support of Gen. Hartranft's vindications. "In March, 1870, Evans presented to the Auditor General a letter from the Governor requesting him to place these vouchers under his (Evans') charge for collection from the United States. Auditor General Hartranft refused to do so for a time, but in view of the necessity for prompt action under the act of Congress he finally consented. He declined to give them to him at a commission of ten per cent, but made a special agreement for an equitable compromise to be fixed by Hartranft. The claims were taken in charge by Evans and his clerk, Dr. Trimble, and prepared for filing and settlement." Here Senator Wallace and the entire committee testify that Gen. Hartranft declined to give Evans the ten per cent commission. Evans was the regular State Agent, appointed by the Governor under the authority granted by the Legislature. He had been abundantly vouchered for and no breath of suspicion had been heard concerning his transactions. It is doubtful whether Gen. Hartranft as Auditor General could have refused to recognize him as State Agent or disregarded the request of Gov. Geary to furnish the vouchers. It is to his eternal credit that he did hesitate about granting the request of the Governor to do so, and it is the highest evidence in his favor—and Senator Wallace and the entire committee meant so to be understood—that he "declined to give the vouchers to him at a commission of ten per cent, but made an agreement for an equitable commission."

so, and it is the highest evidence in his favor—and Senator Wallace and the entire committee meant so to be understood—that he "declined to give the vouchers to him at a commission of ten per cent, but made an agreement for an equitable commission." This is the sum total of Gen. Hartranft's connection with Evans, and it is as clear as the sun at unclouded noonday that had the business been entrusted to him the State would have suffered no loss. From first to last it was in other hands, and by legislative authority. If it was abused and the State suffered loss, no honest man will pretend the blame attaches to Gen. Hartranft. The correctness of his share in the business is distinctly certified to by Senator Wallace and the committee. But let us "look at the official documents" further: The Committee was directed by a resolution of the Senate to inquire into the truth or falsity of representations made by correspondents of the New York Tribune and Sun, wherein the slanders now retailed against Gen. Hartranft were made. The Committee performed its duty faithfully, and here is the report, signed by Senator Wallace and the entire Committee: "On the 29th February, 1872, a resolution was adopted in the communication in the New York Tribune of the preceding day was referred to the committee. In that communication certain resolutions were quoted which reflected on John F. Hartranft, Auditor General, and Robert W. Mackey, State Treasurer, and made specific charges against them in their official capacity. It was made our duty to investigate these charges and ascertain the facts attending the attempted introduction of the said resolutions and the publication of the same. We have ascertained that the resolutions referred to in the communication in the Tribune were prepared by Strahan, counsel for Evans, Evans himself or Dr. William Payne, one of his aids, and that they jointly attempted to procure their introduction into and passage by the House of Representatives and Senate; THAT THE FACTS CHARGED IN THE RESOLUTIONS RECITED IN THE COMMUNICATION ARE TRUE; that in pursuance of this inquiry we called before us all of the witnesses whose testimony seemed likely to throw any light upon the transaction charged; that several communications have appeared in the New York Sun and the New York Tribune reflecting upon the officials before named and other persons in a private capacity; that these have been based upon data furnished either by Dr. William Payne or some other friend of George Evans; AND THAT ON A CAREFUL INQUIRY OF WITNESSES UNDER OATH WE FIND THAT THE SPECIFIC CHARGES MADE IN THE SAID COMMUNICATION ARE NOT TRUE."

of coloring in the transaction that reflects in the least possible degree on Gen. Hartranft. His whole conduct was straightforward and correct. Probably there might be found no less than a dozen of men to whom Evans lent money—the money which ought to have been in the State Treasury, and would have been had the Legislature confided the business to Gen. Hartranft's hands—and who might, with equal propriety, be charged with complicity with Evans's fraud. The naked truth is, Gen. Hartranft's acts, official and private, will bear the light of day. Yerkes, the swindling broker and penitentiary convict, and Evans—who is even more guilty and has thus far escaped the penitentiary through no fault of Gen. Hartranft—for he has pursued him from pillar to post, are the very ones who have breathed the slightest suspicion against him. Yerkes probably expected to earn a pardon in case Gen. Hartranft was defeated and Buckalew elected, and Evans, after all, was forced to vindicate Gen. Hartranft by declaring that he "never paid a dollar to any State official." In relation to stock speculations Gen. Hartranft, examined by Senator Wallace, testified as follows: Q It seems that you have had transactions with C. F. Yerkes & Co.—state what they were? A It was a private account I had there. I had stocks on margin, I paid him interest and commissions, the same as he charged other customers, and the same as I paid to other brokers who had no State funds on deposit. Q Were these transactions connected directly or indirectly with your control of the public funds? A In no way whatever. Q Were the purchases made at any time with funds that were put there by the State Treasurer or under control of the State Treasurer? A No, sir. Q Your transactions were entirely of a private character? A Yes, sir; just as if there was no State deposit there. Q Were there any arrangements by which stocks, or bonds, or securities of any kind were carried on the State funds? A No, sir; I never owned any State securities. Q Securities of other kinds—corporation or otherwise—carried on State funds? A No, sir. Q Have you attempted, directly or indirectly, to control State funds by virtue of your position as Auditor General? A I have not. Q Were there ever any State moneys deposited with any other bank or banks at your request, and for your benefit? A No, sir. Mr. John S. Hopkins, seven years the book keeper of Yerkes & Co., testified as follows: Q Do you know the account of John F. Hartranft in connection with Evans? A Yes, sir. Q State what the nature of that account was? A Of a private nature entirely—in the shape of a deposit account. Q Were any of the moneys of the Commonwealth made use of in any form, and credited to that account? A Not at all—in no way. Q How were the accounts kept between Yerkes & Co. and General Hartranft as to commissions? A I charged him interest and commissions, the same as other customers precisely. Q Were there or were there not any accounts carried by his credit from any account of the Commonwealth? A No, sir; none at all. Q Neither here nor any other sums of any kind credited to his account? A No, sir; not to my knowledge."

So hostile was Chas. R. Buckalew, the Democratic candidate for Governor, to the war of the Union, that he refused, while a U. S. Senator, to vote for a bill repealing his own State of Pennsylvania the money she had advanced for the equipment of troops to protect the Union. CHIEF JUSTICE THOMPSON gave his decision against the unconstitutional of the legal tender and conscription. Had it not been reversed in Pennsylvania, and had Judges elsewhere announced similar decisions, the country would have been without currency in the hour of its greatest need. Let this be remembered against Judge Thompson at the ballot-box. Andrew Johnson announces that he will again "swing around the circle" for Mr. Greeley—and himself. We congratulate Mr. Greeley upon this important acquisition. He is rallying an unrivaled company of recruits: Andrew Johnson, the political traitor; Jeff Davis, the national traitor; Admiral Semmes, the pirate; Gen. Beauregard, the inventor of the cry of "beauty and booty"; Wimpans, the corruptionist; Andrews, the rioter; Cochrane, the dead beat; Woods, the gambler; Morrissey, the sporting man, at no one genus—all that crowd." Albany Evening Journal.

Here are a few questions which we would like to have answered by some of the friends of Judge Thompson, the Democratic candidate for Supreme Judge. During the war did he not declare the law to raise men for our armies to be illegal? During the same time did he not declare the law to raise money to pay our armies to be illegal? Was he not on the Bench when the position of the Prothonotary of the Court—his son-in-law being Prothonotary—was used to manufacture fraudulent naturalization papers to send over the State to aid in fraudulently carrying the State for the Democrats? Did he not decide in favor of the State in the Credit Mobilier case, and thereafter in the same case, decide against the State, losing our Commonwealth \$3,000,000!

THEOS. SWINEFORD, WITH WM. GRANGE & CO., IMPORTERS OF CHINA, GLASS & QUEENSWARE, 319 Market Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Proposed Amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania. JOINT RESOLUTION PROPAGING AN AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION OF PENNSYLVANIA. A Bill enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met: That the following amendment of the Constitution of this Commonwealth be proposed to the people for their adoption or rejection, pursuant to the provisions of the tenth article thereof: AMENDMENT: Strike out the sixth section of the sixth article of the Constitution, and insert in lieu thereof the following: "A State Treasurer shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the State, at such times and for such term of service as shall be prescribed by law." WILLIAM ELLIOTT, Speaker of the House of Representatives. JAMES S. RUTAN, Speaker of the Senate. APPROVED—The twenty-second day of March, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two. JOHN W. GEARY, Prepared and certified for publication pursuant to the Tenth Article of the Constitution. FRANCIS JORDAN, Secretary of the Commonwealth, Office Secretary of the Commonwealth, Harrisburg, June 25, 1872. RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF THE SCHOOL BOARD OF WEST WAVER TOWNSHIP FOR THE YEAR COMMENCING JUNE 1, 1871. Tax rate 1/2 mill on the dollar of valuation for school purposes. \$118.00 Gross amount of tax duplicate \$50.56 Net amount of tax received 39.44 Add appropriation received 114.94 Total receipts 154.38 Paid to teachers and other salaries 72.00 For fuel and contingents 127.74 For school lot and cuts 86.23 For repairing at school house 175.00 For purchase of school furniture and fixtures 10.00 Total disbursements \$461.00 Balance on hand 197.00 Net receipts \$197.00

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. THEOS. SWINEFORD, WITH WM. GRANGE & CO., IMPORTERS OF CHINA, GLASS & QUEENSWARE, 319 Market Street, Philadelphia, Pa. JOINT RESOLUTION PROPAGING AN AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION OF PENNSYLVANIA. A Bill enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met: That the following amendment of the Constitution of this Commonwealth be proposed to the people for their adoption or rejection, pursuant to the provisions of the tenth article thereof: AMENDMENT: Strike out the sixth section of the sixth article of the Constitution, and insert in lieu thereof the following: "A State Treasurer shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the State, at such times and for such term of service as shall be prescribed by law." WILLIAM ELLIOTT, Speaker of the House of Representatives. JAMES S. RUTAN, Speaker of the Senate. APPROVED—The twenty-second day of March, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two. JOHN W. GEARY, Prepared and certified for publication pursuant to the Tenth Article of the Constitution. FRANCIS JORDAN, Secretary of the Commonwealth, Office Secretary of the Commonwealth, Harrisburg, June 25, 1872. RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF THE SCHOOL BOARD OF WEST WAVER TOWNSHIP FOR THE YEAR COMMENCING JUNE 1, 1871. Tax rate 1/2 mill on the dollar of valuation for school purposes. \$118.00 Gross amount of tax duplicate \$50.56 Net amount of tax received 39.44 Add appropriation received 114.94 Total receipts 154.38 Paid to teachers and other salaries 72.00 For fuel and contingents 127.74 For school lot and cuts 86.23 For repairing at school house 175.00 For purchase of school furniture and fixtures 10.00 Total disbursements \$461.00 Balance on hand 197.00 Net receipts \$197.00