WAR NEWS.

LONDON, September 21.—The German forces have occupied Nemours and Isard.

An official dispatch from the Prussian headquarters before Paris reports that a redoubt with seven guns had been captured by German troops. Another dispatch from the King to the Queen, dated Tuesday, says: "The French abandoned their position near Pierrefitte, north of Fort St. Denis. At the same time the Prussian and Bavarian corps, crossing the Seine near Villeneuve, attacked three divisions under General Vinoy, on the Heights of Sieux, and captured seven guns and many men. Fritz directed the operations, weather is superb."

BERLIN, September 20, Midnight.—The following information has just been received in this city from the front: On Sunday night the Prussian forces surrounding the city of Toul began a furious bombardment of the French position. An incessant fire was continued throughout the night and on Monday. Many breaches were made in the walls of the city, and a great many buildings burned by the well directed artillery fire of the Prussians. On Tuesday morning the Prussians were preparing to renew the bombardment with the greatest vigor, when a note was received from the French commander by a flag of truce, offering the unconditional surrender of the city and garrison. The offer to capitulate was promptly accepted, and the city of Toul is now occupied by the Prussian troops.

CARLSRUHE, September 21.—The newly appointed Prussian Governor of the Province of Alsace has issued a proclamation to the inhabitants, in which the following declarations are made: The State will not interfere with the Church or ecclesiastics. Preaching, speaking, or acting against the authorities will be punished by military law. The Government will only take cognizance of infractions of its authority by indiscretions on the part of the clergy.

PARIS, September 23.—It is said that Gen. Trochu intends to call into Paris all the troops which are now outside, and not engaged in scouting.

The heavy guns of Fort D'Ivry did great harm to the Prussians massed in the woods. The French losses are not yet published, but are reported as much less than those of the Prussians. This has commenced a serious of struggles which inaugurates the siege of Paris, and which must now be terminated either by victory and the withdrawal of the Prussians, or by a defeat that will convert every house into a fortress.

The clan of the Garde Mobile is unquestionable, and the resolution of the National Guard is not less firm, because less boisterous. Provinces and communes are fast coming to the rescue of the beleagured capital. Three communes have already subscribed five hundred thousand dollars, and thirteen others have subscribed two millions two hundred thousand dollars toward the national defence.

The aspect of the street changes wonderfully from day to day. Fewer people are to be seen, and more shops are closed. More soldiers are in the streets, but very few women. The people grow solemn. At ten o'clock p. m., the cafes are regularly closed, and by eleven the boulevards are deserted. Ambulances with wounded soldiers are continually passing, and we hear grave rumors of houses and whole streets being mined. Strangers passing the line of fortifications are forbidden to go off a walk for fear of occasioning explosions.

The dread of spies has not yet died out. Each man looks at his neighbor with suspicion.

Yesterday morning the most curious sign of siege was the number of foreign flags flying about Paris. At the English Embassy the Union Jack was flying over the gateway, and in order that there might be no mistake, a great blackboard was put up to inform the public that "This is the English Embassy." Also a similar board on the garden side, facing the Champs Elysees. All the foreign Embassies have their flags flying, and every foreign resident of Paris hangs out the flag of his nation. The number of flags with stars and stripes that meet one on every street, gives a vivid idea of the regard in which the French capital is held by Americans. The English flags are much fewer. It is supposed that all houses covered with such flags will be respected by both belligerents.

The Red Cross flags of the "Society for the Wounded" are also very frequent. If any one sets up a private ambulance in his house, that is, allots one or two beds to wounded, he may hang out the Red Cross flag. Among all the flags the American is the favorite, and Mr. Washburne is perhaps the most popular man in Paris.

LONDON, Sept. 26.—The *Times* publishes a special telegram from Saarbrucken, dated Sept. 21, giving the following intelligence: "Yesterday, at Metz, Bazieno made a feint on the side of Mercy la Hunt, and attempted to escape to Thionville.—There was heavy cannonading for some hours, and a sharp fight at Monlen, seven miles from metz. The French were driven in again. Their losses were serious. Bazaine sent back the Prussian prisoners he had taken in the engagement. The heavy fores, composed principally of Bavarians, is pendtrating the country towards Lyons. A call for a levy of troops en *masse* is hourly expected in France.—The French fleet in the Baltic has been charged with the duty of cutting the cable, connecting North Germany with London.

Advices from all parts of France show that the people are rising in arms and concentrating on the great cities, in which the Government is rapidly accumulating arms. Imperfect returns, from six departments, show a total of 250,000 volunteers enrolled since the surrender of Sedan, and municipal votes of nearly 200,000 francs.

Fighting all day, Friday near Paris is reported from Tours, but the accounts are so contradictory that the English journals refuse to publish them.

The English press compare the war movements in France with those of the late American contest, especially with the campaigns of General Grant against Vicksburg and Richmond.

The letter of Victor Emanuel to the Pope, announcing the necessity for the occupation of Rome, is condemned by some as too dutiful, and by others as too arrogant.

A correspondent of the *Tribune*, at Brussels, telegraphs on the 26th:—Travelers escaped from Paris state that guns are firing day and night. Fugitive Zouaves are executed. The strict authority of the government is much questioned. The Lloyds report that the police of Calais were instructed yesterday to allow no Frenchman to embark on outward bound vessels, whether having passports or not.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—The German Engineers have selected the Southern zone of the forts of Paris, composed of five, upon which to concentrate their attack. The works upon that side they esteem comparatively feeble and vulnerable, and after reducing these works by a heavy and incessant fire, they believe that the breaching of the walls of the city will be an easy matter.

The following French account of the late victories has been communicated to the Government here: On Sunday a division of French troops attacked the Prussians who were posted on the heights and plateaus of Villejuf, and blew up the redoubts of Mendon, Sagnet, Villejuf, and Haute Bruyeres. The Prussian loss was considerable, as the French assaulted with the bayonet.

Admiral Saisset, with a force of two hundred fusilliers and four hundred marines, with eight companies of lancers, made a brilliant reconnaissance and drove the Prussians from the village of Draney. Gen. Belanger attacked the Germans who were in heavy force at Pierrefitte, dislodged and drove them back splendidly after a short engagement.

A dispatch from Brussels says: Travelers who have escaped from Paris to this city state that the reports of anarchy and mistrule reigning within the city are bogus. The ing within the city are bogus. The statements that drunken soldiers are firing their guns in the street in a perilous manner are unworthy of belief, as the military police are fully able to suppress all lawlessness promptly. The Zouaves who inaugurated the bolting movement in the action at Mendon have been executed for their cowardice in face of the enemy.

CARLSRUHE, September 27.—The latest advices from Strasburg, communicated by parties, who have escaped, announce that the besieged have at last abandoned all hope of relief. The Prussian fire is terribly destructive. They report that Gen. Ulrich declares he cannot hold out much longer against the overpowering armament which the Prussians are using against him, and that he resolved to dispatch a messenger to Paris to represent the deplorable state of affairs within the city, and to ascertain the judgement of the Government.

BERLIN, September 27.—The *Press* in repelling the charge that the bombarment of Strasburg was carried on while the city was crowded with women and children, says that Gen. Ulrich, the French commander, has persistently refused to allow noncombattants to leave.

A breach broad enough to warrant an assault, has been made at Strasburg.

The *North German Gazette*, the official journal says: "Whatever may be the German plans about France, the restoration of Bonaparte is not among them."

Paris is completely surrounded and all communication with the outside world—except by balloon—cut off.

THE MOTHER OF NAPOLEON III.

On a mild October evening, not soon to be forgotten, a brilliant company of ladies and gentlemen gathered in a railway car far out on the western plains. Among them were representatives from nearly every State in the Union, scions of French and English aristocracy, wanderers from the utmost parts of the earth; men who had distinguished themselves in the field, the cabinet and the forum; capitalists who controlled millions; authors who had gained a world wide fame; scholars whose profound learning had adorned the nation which gave them birth—a delegation, in short, which might fairly be considered as an illustration of the culture, the energy, the progressive genius of the nineteenth century. The occasion that had brought them together was worthy of their presence. They had that day participated in the ceremonial which marked the completion of a grand national enterprise to a point where its future success was reduced to a mere question of time; they had seen the first locomotive cross the one hundredth meridian, and heard its shrill scream of triumph break the primeval solitude and silence of that vast waste which stretched between the Missouri and the Rocky Mountains; they had penetrated to the heart of the continent, assisted at the betrothal of the Atlantic and Pacific, and joined in anticipating the glorious results which must follow the consummated nuptials. And now the excitement over, they were chatting away the twilight hours in social intercourse, but the event they had just witnessed seemed to overshadow them with its magnitude and significance, and in spite of all efforts by the leaders of the circle the conversation dragged heavily, and would have ceased altogether had it not been for a fortunate circumstance.

The door opened and a gentleman entered the car who was evidently a stranger to all but one or two, of the party, but these recognized and saluted him at once, and begged his aid to dissipate the atmosphere of dullness that prevailed. He cheerfully consented; an arm chair was drawn into the centre of the saloon, and Professor W. taking his stand behind it, announced his readiness to test the science of phrenology by practical experiment upon any who chose to submit their heads to his manipulation. Never, certainly, was there better material, for the variety and quality of brains in that little group would have delighted the soul of Spurzheim himself. One, and another, all, however, unknown to the Professor even by name, underwent an examination, and he delineated their characters even to the minutest peculiarities with a most wonderful fidelity—making not a single mistake in his mental diagnosis, if the evidence of the subjects themselves is to be relied upon. There was one feature of these examinations which attracted attention and gave rise to much comment. Not a single man of note in any profession, whether soldier, statesman, financier, writer, philosopher, or inventor, that was not at once pronounced to be, in the words of the phrenologist, "his mother's child." The slightest touch of the fingers upon the cranium appeared to reveal this curious fact, and then would come the measured phrases—"I do not know this gentleman, who he is or what he is, but I am sure that whatever he has been or may be, he owes primarily to his mother. He is emphatically her child, and bears the stamp of her moral and intellectual nature upon his soul." In every instance the verdict of the Professor was endorsed by the individual.

Without accepting all the teachings of phrenology as absolutely correct, we are inclined to believe that in this case it revealed a great truth. We believe if it were possible to investigate the history and parental antecedents of the great men of every race and age, it would be found that the large majority of them inherited their mother's traits, and derive from her the abilities which make them famous. [illegible] Washington was pre-eminently his mother's child, and whatever was noble, unselfish and heroic in him, he inherited from that woman who was fit to be a Roman matron when Rome produced demigods. Napoleon was the offspring of Letitia Ramolini, rather than of her amiable husband, Charles; and the unchanging devotion and respect which he lavished upon her through life, and the tributes he paid her memory when she was dead, are proofs that he recognized and was proud of the fact. The nephew of Napoleon sits on the throne of France, and after a successful reign of twenty years, which has given him a glory that no subsequent reverse can utterly efface, has begun a war which may make him master of Europe or consign him to an exile as ignominious as that of St. Helena. The chequered career of Louis Napoleon Bonaparte—his early obscurity, his folly, his many failures, his unyielding confidence in his own destiny, and the tremendous game on which he has now staked the fortunes of his empire and his dynasty, all combine to make him one of the most remarkable characters that has ever appeared upon the stage of human affairs. What and how much of the past, the present, and the possible future does he owe to his mother? Josephine Rose Tascher was a French creole, born on the Island of Martinique. At the age of fifteen she was betrothed to the Viscount Alexander de Beauharnais, a French nobleman of wealth and high social position, who had met her while on a visit to his colorful estates. Tradition says that Josephine was at the time deeply attached to a young man whom she had known from childhood; that a partial engagement existed between them which was to terminate in marriage as soon as he had completed his studies in Paris. During his absence Beauharnais arrived, became desperately enamored, and proposed for her hand. She was disposed to reject him, and did indeed discourage his addresses; but her uncle and guardian was flattered with the brilliant match thus offered his penniless niece and urged her acceptance. Relatives and friends joined their importunities, every argument likely to flatter the pride and ambition of a young and unsophisticated woman was brought forward, and the natural and general result followed. She consented to discard the man she loved, because he was poor, and to marry the man she not not love, because he was rich.

Crossing the ocean in 1776, Josephine took up her residence in Paris pending the arrangement of the coming nuptials. Here it is said, she met her abandoned lover, and the old emotions which she thought and hoped were dead had buried, revived in full force; but she had gone too far to retreat, and after an interview of painful agony and madness, the final parting came. For three months she sought refuge in the convent of Pantheimont, striving to forget her unavailing sorrow amid the quiet surroundings and religious influences of cloister life. In 1776 she was married; in 1781 her first and only son, Eugene, was born, and on the tenth of January, 1783, her first and only daughter, Hortense. Beauharnais was no better and no worse than the majority of titled Frenchmen of this day, but he did not appreciate his wife, indulged in every species of fashionable dissipation, and love soon vanished from the unhappy household to return no more. Writing to an intimate friend in Martinique, poor Josephine says:

"Were it not for my children, I should renounce France without a pang forever. My duty requires me to forget William. And yet if we had been united together, I should not now be troubling you with my grief."

By an unlucky chance the husband saw the letter, and a stormy scene ensued, which ended in temporary separation. Taking Hortense, then but three year old, the almost broken-hearted woman returned to her island home, and there remained for several years, living in closest seclusion upon her plantation. Meanwhile Beauharnais was smitten with repentence, and urged his wife to forgive him his manifold transgressions and re-join him. She consented, not for his sake, however, but for the sake of her son, who pleaded piteously for a mother's care and affection. She landed in Paris in 1789, when the Revolution was beginning to throw its terrible shadow over France and before that shadow had departed, it had robbed her of her husband: Beauharnais was guillotined in July, 1789, and Josephine herself was only saved from sharing the same fate by the fall of Robespierre. In March, 1796, she married Napoleon Bonaparte, and thenceforth her history is blended with that of the last of the Cæsars. Hortense, then but thirteen years of age, was placed at the celebrated school of Madame Campan, in company with Napoleon's sister Caroline, afterward the wife of Murat and Queen of Naples. Here she remained until she had completed her education, winning the love of her teachers and class-mates, by a simple, unaffected modesty of demeanor, and bright and cheerful temper which never deserted her through all the changes and bitter trials of a weary life. The Duchesse D' Abrantes in her sparkling "Memories" gives the following sketch of Hortense Beauharnais at eighteen:

"She was as fresh as a rose, and though her fair complexion was not relieved by much color, she had enough to produce that freshness and bloom which was her chief beauty. A profusion of light hair played in silky locks around her soft and penetrating blue eyes. The delicate roundness of her slender form was set off by the elegant carriage of her head. Her feet were small and pretty; her hands very white, with pink, well-rounded nails. But what formed the chief attraction of Hortense was the grace and suavity of her manners. She was gay, gentle, amiable. She had wit which, without the smallest ill-temper, had just enough malice to be amusing. A polished education had improved her natural talents. She drew excellently, sang harmoniously, and performed admirably in comedy. I have seen many princesses, both in their own courts and in Paris, but I have never known one who had any pretensions to equal talents."

The nearest and most usefish friend Napoleon ever had was, undoubtedly, Michael Duroc, grand marshal of the palace under the empire, and Duke of Friuli. He fell at the battle of Bautren, May 23, 1813, and the Emperor never recovered from the blow which his loss inflicted. He speaks tenderly of him in the St. Helena memoirs and one of the largest legacies left in his will was to the daughter of the man who had loved him so well, and served him so faithfully. When Hortense entered society Duroc was a rising young general of twenty-nine, handsome, brave, and already distinguished. The pair were necessarily thrown much into each other's company, and love sprang up between them as naturally as flowers leap from the earth to welcome the smiles of the sun. They would have married but for Josephine. She had long since given up all hopes of having a child herself, and believed that if a union could be effected between Napoleon's brother Louis and her daughter, the offspring would be adopted by Bonaparte and recognized as their apparent. Napoleon was not unconscious of her plans, and according to Aourirenne once remarked:

"Josephine labors in vain. Duroc and Hortense love each other, and they shall be married. I am attached to Duroc. He is well born. I have given Caroline to Murat, and Pauline to Le Clerc. I can as well give Hortense to Duroc. He is as good as the others. He is General of Division. Besides I have other views for Louis."

But Josephine succeeded, nevertheless, and the marriage occurred in 1802. Louis, in his memoirs says: "Never was there a more gloomy wedding. Never had a husband and wife a stronger presentment of a forced and unsuited marriage. Before the ceremony, during the benediction, and ever afterwards, we both and equally felt that we were not suited to each other."

The couple were mutually wretched from the outset, and neither the persistent effort of Napoleon and Josephine, nor the birth of children could ever bring them into harmony. They finally separated, and after the banishment of Napoleon, in 1815, Hortense retired to Switzerland with her youngest son, the present Emperor of the French, and devoted all her time and care to his education. To her he owed that thorough mental discipline, that courage in adversity that indomitable will, that fixedness of purpose, that faith in the Napoleonic star, which have accompanied him through poverty and distress, sorrow and disappointment, imprisonment and exile, and placed him at last upon the proudest throne of Europe. He, in return, repaid her with a love amounting almost to idolatry, and when in 1837 the tidings reached him in New York that she lay on the point of death at Arenemberg, he hastened across the sea to her side, and arrived just in time to close her eyes. She recognized him, threw her arms about his neck, whispered a mother's last blessing upon his lips, and died.

To-day, as the French soldiers are gathering for the defence of Paris, the hands of every reigment are playing the melody which Hortense, in her happier hours, composed; and it is the son's affection for the mother which is translated in "*Partant pour la Syrie.*"

Christmas was first celebrated December 25th, A. D., 98.

New Advertisements.

General Election

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, in and by an Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania entitled "An Act relating to the elections of the Commonwealth," passed the 3d day of July, A. D. 1839, it is made the duty of the Sheriff of every county within this Commonwealth to give public notice of the General Elections, and in such notice to enumerate—

1 The offices to be elected,

2. Designate the place at which the election is to be held.

I, JOHN GREBING, High Sheriff of the county of Beaver, do hereby make known, and give this public notice to the electors of the county of Beaver, that

On the 2d Tuesday of October next, (being the 11th day of the month), a General Election will be held at the several election districts established by law in said county, at which time they will vote by ballot for the several officers hereinafter named, viz: I, namely, one

ONE PERSON for Member of Congress from the Twenty-Fourth District of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

THREE PERSONS for the office of Members of the Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

ONE PERSON for the office of Prothonotary of the county of Beaver.

ONE PERSON for the office of Commissioner of the county of Beaver.

ONE PERSON for the office of Auditor of the county of Beaver.

ONE PERSON for the office of Poor House Director of the county of Beaver.

THREE PERSONS for the office of Trustees of the Academy of the county of Beaver.

The said elections will be held throughout the county as follows:

The electors of Borough township will meet at the brick school-house, in the village of Vanport.

The electors of Bridgewater borough will meet in the Town Hall in Bridgewater.

The electors of Phillipsburg district will meet at the public brick school-house in said borough.

The electors of Moon township will meet at the house formerly occupied by Amariah Hendrickson—now by John D. Elliott.

The electors of Hopewell township will meet at the school house in the village of Scottsville, in said township.

The electors of Independence township will meet at the house of Alexander Thompson, dec'd, in said township.

The electors of Raccoon township will meet at the house of David Ewing, in said township.

The electors of Frankfort district will meet at the house of George Dungen, in Frankfort.

The electors of McGuire's District will meet at the house of John Potter, in the village of Hanover.

The electors of Greene township will meet at the house of Elijah Niewanger, in Hookstown.

The electors of Ohio township will meet at the house now occupied by James Elliott, in said township.

The electors of Brighton township (not embraced in Industry district) will meet at the school house, near Sickey Hakin's, in said township.

The electors of the Borough of Fallston will meet at the academy in Fallston.

The electors of Patterson township will meet at the school house in the village of Brighton.

The electors of Chippewa township will meet at the house of Azariah Inman, in said township.

The electors of South Beaver township will meet at the house of John Brown, in said township.

The electors of Darlington township will meet at the Academy in Darlington.

The electors of Big Beaver township will meet at the house of widow Jane Reed, in said township.

The electors of Franklin township will meet at the house of Mark H. Clark, in said township.

The electors of North township will meet at the house of Nathan Hazen, on land formerly of Ben. Dawson.

The electors of Frankfort township will meet at Daugherty's school house, No. 4, in said township.

The electors of Marion township will meet at the house of George Marinell, jr., in said township.

The electors of the upper, or north ward, in the borough of New Brighton, will meet at the Carpenter shop of Thomas Miller, in said borough.

The electors of the middle ward of the borough of New Brighton will meet at the school house, in said ward.

The electors of the lower or south ward of the borough of New Brighton, will meet at the Carpenter shop of Thomas Miller.

The electors of Rochester township will meet at the Bolesville school house, in said township.

The electors of the borough of Rochester will meet at the school house in Rochester.

The electors of Freedom Borough and district will meet at the public school house, in said borough.

The electors of New Sewickley township will meet at the house of John Pentz, inland township.

The electors of Industry district will meet at the school house in Industry.

The electors of Harmony township will meet at the hotel in Economy, in said township.

The electors of Georgetown township will meet at the house of George C. Maple, in said township.

The electors of Beaver borough will meet at the Sheriff's office, in said borough.

The electors of St. Clair borough will meet at the school house, in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Baden will meet at the public school house in said borough.

The electors of New Galilee borough will meet at the school house in New Galilee.

The electors of Beaver Falls borough will meet at the school house in Beaver Falls.

The electors of the borough of Georgetown will meet at the public school-house in said borough.

I hereby make and give notice, as in and by the 81st section of the aforesaid Act I am directed, "that every person (except Justice 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 any city or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer of agent, who is or shall be employed under the Legislative, Judiciary, or Executive department of this State or United States, or any city or incorporated district, and also that every member of Congress and the State Legislature, and of the School and Common Council of any city, shall be disqualified from holding any district, in by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time the office or appointment of judge, inspector or clerk of any election in this Commonwealth, and that no inspector or judge or other officer at any such election, shall be eligible to any office then to be voted for."

Also, that in the fourth section of the Act of Assembly entitled "An Act relating to executions and for other purposes," approved April 16, 1840, it is enacted that "no sheriff or coroner shall not be ed construed as to prevent any militia officer or borough officer from serving as judge, inspector or clerk at any general or special election in this Commonwealth.

"If any person shall prevent or attempt to prevent any officers of an 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 or practice any intimidating threats, force or violence, with design to influence unduly, or overawe any elector, or to prevent him from voting, or to restrain the freedom of election, such person on conviction shall be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, and imprisonment for any time not less than one month nor more than twelve months, and if it shall be shown the court where the trial of such offence shall be had, that the person so offending is not a resident of the city, ward, district, or township where the said offence 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 two years.

"If any person or persons shall make any bet or wager upon the result of any election within this Commonwealth, or shall offer to make any such bet or wager, either by verbal proclamation thereto, or by any printed or written advertisement, challenge 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 staked or bet.

"If any person shall vote at more than one election district, or otherwise fraudulently vote more than once at the same election, or shall fraudulently fold and deliver to the inspector two tickets, together, with the intent illegally to vote, or advise or procure another so to do, or they shall on conviction be fined in any sum not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars, and be imprisoned 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 issuing tickets or of influencing citizens qualified to vote, he shall, on conviction, forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding one hundred dollars, for every such offence, and be imprisoned for any term not exceeding twelve months.

"If any person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend on the day of election, then the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for judge at the next spring election shall act as inspector in his place; and if in case the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend, the person elected judge shall appoint an inspector in his place; and in case the persons elected to these offices under this Act, and any willful 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.

SECTION 12. The Assessors shall each receive the same compensation for the time necessarily spent in performing the duties hereby assigned as is provided by law for the performance of their other duties to be paid by the county commissioners as in other cases; and it shall not be lawful for any assessor to assess a tax against any person whatever within ten days next preceding the election to be held on the second Tuesday of October, in any year, or within ten days next before any election for Electors of President and Vice President of the United States, any violation of this provision shall be a misdemeanor, and subject the officers so offending to a fine, on conviction, not exceeding one hundred dollars, or to imprisonment not exceeding three months, or both, at the discretion of the court.

SECTION 13. On the petition of five or more citizens of the county, stating under oath that they verily believe that frauds will be practiced at the election about to be held in any district, it shall be the duty of the court of common pleas of said county, if in session, or if not, a judge thereof in vacation, to appoint two judicious, sober and intelligent citizens of the county to act as overseers at said election; said overseers shall be selected from different political parties, where the inspectors belong to different parties, and where both of said inspectors belong to the same political party, both of the over seers shall be taken from the opposite political party; said overseers shall have the right to be present with the officers of the 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 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 afford to said overseers so 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 if they shall be driven away from the polls by violence or intimidation, all the votes polled at such election district may be rejected by any such tribunal trying a contest under said election: *Provided*: That no person signing the petition shall be appointed an overseer.

SECTION 14. If any prothonotary, clerk, or the deputy of either, or any other person, shall affix the seal of office to any naturalization paper, or permit the same to be affixed, or give out, or cause or permit the same to be given out, a blank, whereby it may be fraudulently used, or fill in a naturalization certificate to any person who shall not have been duly entered and sworn in open court, in presence of some of the judges thereof, according to the Act of Congress, or shall use, or connive at, or in any way permit the issue of any fraudulent naturalization certificate, he shall be guilty of a high misdemeanor, or if any one shall fraudulently use any such certificate of naturalization, knowing that it was fraudulently issued, or shall vote, or attempt to vote thereon, or if any one shall vote, or attempt to vote, on any certificate of naturalization not issued to him, he shall be guilty of a high misdemeanor; and either or all of the persons, their aiders or abettors, guilty of either of the misdemeanors aforesaid, shall, on conviction, be fined in a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars, and imprisoned in the proper penitentiary for a period not exceeding three years.

SECTION 15. Any person who on oath or affirmation in or before any court in this State, or officer authorized to administer oaths, shall, to procure a certificate of naturalization, for himself or any other person, willfully depose, declare or affirm any matter to be a fact, knowing the same to be false, or shall willfully make a false report of any fact to be a fact knowing the same to be true, shall be deemed guilty of perjury; and any certificate of naturalization issued in consequence of any such deposition, declaration or affirmation shall be void and null; and it shall be the duty of the court in which such deposition, declaration or affirmation shall be filed, if it was fraudulently obtained, to take immediate measures for recalling the same for cancellation; and any person who shall vote or attempt to vote on any such certificate, or who shall in any way aid in, counive at, or have any agency whatever in the issue, circulation or use of any fraudulent naturalization certificate, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall undergo an imprisonment in the penitentiary for not more than two years, and pay a fine, not less than one thousand dollars for every such offence, or either or both, at the discretion of the court.

SECTION 16. Any assessor, election officer or person appointed as an overseer, who shall neglect or refuse to perform any duty enjoined by the act of assembly aforesaid, or this supplement, shall be subject to a penalty of one hundred dollars; and if any assessor shall assess any person as a voter who is not qualified, or who shall omit to assess any person who is qualified, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor in office, and on conviction be punished by fine and imprisonment, and shall be subject to action for damages by the party aggrieved; and if any person shall fraudulently alter, add to, deface or destroy any list of voters made out as directed by said act, the inspectors of election, or any other person, or where it has been fixed with fraudulent or mischievous intent, or for any improper purpose, the person so offending shall be guilty of a high misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be punished by a fine not exceeding hundred dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both, at the discretion of the court.

SECTION 17. Any assessor, election officer or person appointed as an overseer, who shall neglect or refuse to perform any duty enjoined by the act of assembly aforesaid, or this supplement, shall be subject to a penalty of one hundred dollars; and if any assessor shall assess any person as a voter who is not qualified, or who shall omit to assess any person who is qualified, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor in office, and on conviction be punished by fine and imprisonment, and shall be subject to action for damages by the party aggrieved; and if any person shall fraudulently alter, add to, deface or destroy any list of voters made out as directed by said act, the inspectors of election, or any other person, or where it has been fixed with fraudulent or mischievous intent, or for any improper purpose, the person so offending shall be guilty of a high misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be punished by a fine not exceeding hundred dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both, at the discretion of the court.

SECTION 18. All elections hereafter held, under the laws of this Commonwealth, the polls shall be opened between the hours of six and seven o'clock a. m., and closed at seven o'clock, p. m.:

SECTION 17. It shall be the duty of the secretary of the commonwealth to prepare forms for all the blanks needed in connection with said act, and furnish copies of the same to the county commissioners of the several counties of the commonwealth; and the county commissioners of each county shall, as soon as necessary after receipt of the same, at the proper expense of the county, procure said forms in all the election officers of the election districts of their respective counties copies of such blanks, in such quantities as may be considered necessary for the discharge of their duties under this act.

SECTION 18. That citizens of this State temporarily in the service of the State or of the United States government, on clerical or other duty, and who do not vote where they employed, shall not be considered deprived of the right to vote in the several election districts if otherwise duly qualified.

DESERTERS' DISFRANCHISING LAW.

As therein directed I also give official notice of the following provisions of an act approved June 4th, 1866, which is a further supplement to the election laws of this Commonwealth:

WHEREAS, By the act of the Congress of the United States, approved July 28, 1866, amnesty to certain acts here tofore passed to provide for the enrolling and calling out the national forces and for other purposes, was extended to almost all persons who have deserted the military or naval service of the United States; that he has resided in the Commonwealth one year, or if formerly a citizen thereof, has returned to it with the intent to resume citizenship and they rights to become qualified, and are deprived of exercising any rights of citizenship as aforesaid, by reason thereof.

WHEREAS, Persons not citizens of the United States, are not, under the Constitution and laws of Pennsylvania, qualified electors of this Commonwealth.

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That in all elections hereafter to be held in this Commonwealth, it shall be lawful for any person deprived of citizenship and disqualified as aforesaid, shall at any election hereafter to be held in this commonwealth offer his ballot to the officers thereof and offer to vote a ballot or ballots; any such person so offering shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof in any Court of Quarter Sessions of this Commonwealth, shall be sentenced to imprisonment not less than one month and, not more than one year, or both, at the discretion of the court.

AND whereas, it is declared by the 3d section of the VI article of the Constitution of the United States, that "This Constitution and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, shall be the supreme law of the land, * * * * * * anything in *the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.*"

AND whereas, the Legislature of this Commonwealth, on the 30 day of April, A. D., 1869, passed an act, entitled "A further supplement to the act relating to the elections in this Commonwealth," the tenth section of which provides as follows:

"SECTION 10. That section 25 of the act of Assembly as provides that only white freemen shall be entitled to vote or to be registered as voters, be and the same is hereby repealed; and that hereafter all freedom, special elections, in this Commonwealth, be conducted and required to vote by tickets printed or written, or partly printed and partly written, severally classified as follows: One ticket shall embrace the names of all judges of courts to be voted for, and to be labeled outside "Judiciary," one ticket shall embrace the names of all State officers voted for, and be labeled "State," one ticket shall embrace the names of all county officers voted for, including the office 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 names of all township officers voted for and be labeled "Township," one ticket shall embrace the names of all borough officers voted for, and be labeled "Borough," and each class shall be deposited in separate ballot boxes.

COLORED VOTER'S LAW.

The following instructions from his Excellency, Gov. Geary, explains the duties of assessors, registers and election officers in regard to all freedmen of this Commonwealth:

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
HARRISBURG, PA., August 27, 1870

To the Sheriff of the County of Beaver:

WHEREAS, The Fifteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States is as follows:

"SECTION 1. The rights of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State, on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude:

"SEC. 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

And whereas, The Congress of the United States on the 31st day of March, 1870, passed an act entitled "*An act to enforce the right of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States of the Union, and for other purposes,*" of the first and second sections of which are as follows:

"SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled*, That all citizens of the United States who are or shall be otherwise qualified by law to vote at any election by the people in any State, Territory, or District, or municipality, parish, township, school district, municipal or other territorial sub division, shall be entitled to vote at such election, without any distinction of race, color or previous condition of servitude; and if any such person or officer shall refuse or knowingly omit to give full effect to this section, he shall for every offence forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars to the person aggrieved thereby, to be recovered by an action on the case, with full cost, and such allowance for counsel fees as the court may deem just; and shall also for every such offence be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall on conviction thereof be fined not less than one hundred dollars, nor be imprisoned not less than one month and, not more than one year, or both, at the discretion of the court.

"And whereas, it is declared by the 1st section of the VI article of the Constitution of the United States, that "This Constitution and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, shall be the supreme law of the land, * * * * * * anything in *the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.*"

"And whereas, the Legislature of this Commonwealth, on the 30 day of April, A. D., 1869, passed an act, entitled "A further supplement to the act relating to the elections in this Commonwealth," the tenth section of which provides as follows:

"SECTION 10. That section 25 of the act of Assembly as provides that only white freemen shall be entitled to vote or to be registered as voters, be and the same is hereby repealed; and that hereafter all freedom, special elections, in this Commonwealth, be conducted and required to vote by tickets printed or written, or partly printed and partly written, severally classified as follows: One ticket shall embrace the names of all judges of courts to be voted for, and to be labeled outside "Judiciary," one ticket shall embrace the names of all State officers voted for, and be labeled "State," one ticket shall embrace the names of all county officers voted for, including the office 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 names of all township officers voted for and be labeled "Township," one ticket shall embrace the names of all borough officers voted for, and be labeled "Borough," and each class shall be deposited in separate ballot boxes.

"Now, therefore, in consideration of the premises, the county commissioners of said county are hereby notified and directed to furnish the several assessors and registers of voters in said county, to obey and conform to the requirements of said constitutional amendment and laws; and the Sheriff of said county is hereby authorized and required to publish in his election proclamation for the next ensuing elections, the herein recited constitutional amendment, Act of Congress and Act of the Legislature, to the end that they may be known, expounded and observed by all assessors, registers of voters, election officers and others, had that the rights and privileges guaranteed thereby may be secured to all the citizens of the Commonwealth entitled to the same.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State, at Harrisburg, the day and year first above written. JOHN W. GEARY.

Attest—P. JORDAN, Secretary of Commonwealth.

Pursuant to the provisions contained in the 9th section of the Act first aforesaid, the Judges of the aforesaid districts respectively will take charge of the certificates of return of the election of their respective districts, and produce them at a meeting of one judge from each district at the Borough of Beaver, on the first day after the day of the election, being Tuesday, October 11, 1870, at 10 o'clock, a. m., and such meeting of judges, then the certificate or return shall be taken in charge of by one of the inspectors or clerks of the election of the district, shall be and he is hereby the duties required of said judges assembled.

The Congressional Return Judges will meet in accordance with an Act approved May 1st 1861, at the Court House, in Beaver, in the borough of Beaver, in the county of Beaver, on the 7th day after the election, being Tuesday, October 18, 1870.

The Representative Return Judges will meet in accordance with an Act approved May 4th 1864, at the Court House, in Beaver, in the borough of Beaver, in the county of Beaver, on the 7th day after the election, being Tuesday, October 18, 1870.

Given under my hand, at my office in Beaver, this 14th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and in the ninety-fourth year of the independence of the United States. JOHN GREBING, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Beaver, Pa., Sept. 24, 1870.

"OUR PROGRESS IN THE SCIENCE."

We claim to be the first to reduce the principles of Urino-Pathology to a systematic form, and to practice according to the scientific rules they afford.

In 1848, we published in the Eclectic Medical Review, our prospectus of "A Treatise on Uroscopia."

In 1849, Prof. W. Beach, M. D., published in his large work, the "American practice," a long article from our pen, setting forth the scientific principles of the "Uroscopia Practice," in which we claimed to have "