The American Volunteer

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING BY John B. Bratton.

OFFICE—SOUTH MARKET SQUARE.

TERMS.—Two dollars per year if paid strictly in advance. Two Dollars and Fifty Cents if paid within three months, after which Three Dollars will be charged. These terms will be rigidly adhered to in every instance. No subscription discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the Editor.

The American Volunteer.

BY JOHN B. BRATTON. CARLISLE, PA., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1872. VOL 59---NO. 21.

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	1 sq.	2 sq.	3 sq.	4 sq.	¼ c.	½ c.	1 col.
1 w	$1 00	$2 00	$3 00	$4 00	$7 00	$12 00	$22 00
2 "	1 50	3 00	4 50	6 00	9 00	14 00	26 00
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5 "	3 00	5 50	8 50	7 50	14 00	20 00	35 00
6 "	3 50	6 50	7 50	8 50	15 00	22 50	37 50
3 m	4 00	7 50	8 50	9 50	17 50	25 00	42 50
6 "	5 00	8 50	9 50	10 50	20 00	30 00	50 00
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For Executors' and Administrators' Notices [illegible]
For Auditors' Notices, 3 00
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Double column advertisements extra.

Election Proclamation.

God Save the Commonwealth!

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION!

I, Jas. K. Foreman, High Sheriff of the County of Cumberland, do hereby make known and give this public notice to the electors of the County of Cumberland, that

On Tuesday, the 5th Day of November Next,

an election will be held at the several election district in said county, at which time they will vote by ballot for:

TWENTY-NINE ELECTORS,

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

The election in the election district composed of the borough of Carlisle and the townships of North Middleton, South Middleton, Lower Frankford, and Lower Dickinson, will be held at the Court House, in the borough of Carlisle.

The election in the election district composed of Lower West Pennsborough township, will be held at the North School House, in Plainfield.

The election in the election district composed of Silver Spring township will be held at the public house of Geo. K. Duey, in Hogestown in said township.

The election in the election district composed of Hampden township, will be held at the public house occupied by John Kreitzer, in said township.

The election in the election district composed of the township of Upper Allen will be held at the public house of Joshua Culp, in Shepherdstown.

The election in the election district composed of Middlesex township will be held at the Middlesex School House.

The election in the election district composed of the township of Lower Allen will be held at the wagon-maker shop of Jonas Hunchbarger, on Slate Hill.

The election in the election district composed of East Pennsborough township will be held at the house of L. S. Hatfield, in West Fairview.

The election in the election district composed of New Cumberland will be held at the house now kept by Wm. Bell, in the borough of New Cumberland.

The election in the election district composed of the North Ward of the borough of Mechanicsburg will be held at the North West corner of the Market House, in said borough.

The election in the election district composed of the South Ward of the borough of Mechanicsburg will be held at the South West corner of the Market House, in said borough.

The election in the election district composed of Monroe township will be held at the public house, kept by A. L. Hursh, in Churchtown, in said township.

The election in the election district composed of Penn township will be held at the house lately occupied by Jacob Hedecker, now occupied by Mr. Shenk, in said township.

The election in the election district composed of Upper Dickinson will be held at the house now occupied by David Martz, known as the Stone Tavern.

The election in the election district composed of the borough of Newville, and townships of Attlin, Upper and Lower Mifflin, Penn, Buffington and North Newton will be held at the public School House in the borough of Newville.

The election in the election district composed of the borough of Newburg and Hopewell township will be held at the public School House, in the borough of Newburg.

The election in the election district composed of the borough of Shippensburg, Shippensburg township, and that part of Southampton township not included in the Leesburg election district, will be held at the Council House in the borough of Shippensburg.

The election in the election district composed of Lower Southampton township will be held at the house formerly occupied by Wm. Baughman, and now occupied by James Clark, in Leesburg.

The election in the election district composed of South Newton township will be held at the School House in Jacksonville.

The election in the election district composed of Cooke township will be held a the School House, at Pine Grove Furnace.

Every person, excepting Justices of the Peace, who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust, under the government of the United States, or of this State, or of any city or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, or subordinate officer or agent, who is or shall be employed under the Legislative Executive or Judiciary Department of the State of the United States, of a city or incorporated district, and also every member of Congress, or of the State Legislature, and of the select and common councils of any city or commissioner of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time the office or appointment of judge, inspector or clerk of any election of this Commonwealth, and no inspector, judge or other officer of any such election shall be eligible there to be voted for.

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

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

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

No person shall be permitted to vote at any election as aforesaid, other than a free man of the age of twenty-one years or more, who shall have resided in the State at least one year, and in the election district where he offers his vote at least ten days immediately preceding such election, within two years paid a State or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least ten days before the election. But a citizen of the United States, who has previously been a qualified voter of this State, and removed therefrom and returned, and who shall have resided in the election district and paid taxes, as aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote after residing in this State six months: *Provided*, That the freemen citizens of the United States, between twenty-one and twenty-two years, who have resided in an election district as aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote, although they shall not have paid taxes. No person shall be permitted to vote whose name is not contained in the list of taxable inhabitants furnished by the Commissioners, unless, First, he produces a receipt for the payment within two years of a State or county tax assessed agreeably to the Constitution, and give satisfactory evidence either on his oath or affirmation, or the oath of affirmation of another, that he has paid such a tax, or on failure to produce a receipt shall make oath to the payment thereof. Second, if he claim the right to vote by being an elector between the age of twenty-one and twenty-two years, he shall depose on oath or affirmation, that he has resided in this State at least one year next before his application; and makes such proof of residence in the district as is required by this act, and that he does verily believe from the account given him that he is of age aforesaid, and such other evidence as is required by this act, whereupon the name of the person thus admitted to vote shall be inserted in the alphabetical list by the inspectors, and a note made opposite thereto by writing the word "tax" if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of having paid tax; or the word "age" if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of such age, shall be called out to the clerks who shall make the like notes on the list of voters kept by them.

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

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

If any person shall prevent or attempt to prevent any officer of this election, under this act, from holding such election, or use or threaten any violence to any such officer, or shall interrupt or improperly interfere with him in the execution of his duty, or shall block up the window or avenue to any window where the same may be holding, or shall riotously disturb the peace at such election, or shall use any intimidating threats, force or violence, with design to influence unduly or overawe any elector, or to prevent him from voting, or to restrain the freedom of choice, such person on conviction, shall be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, and imprisoned for any time not less than three nor more than twelve months, and if it shall be shown to court, where the trial of such offence shall be had, that the person so offending was not a resident of the city, ward, district or township where the 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, not by law qualified, shall fraudulently vote at any election of this Commonwealth, or being otherwise qualified shall vote out of his proper district, if any person knowing the want of such qualifications, shall aid or procure such person to vote, the person offending shall, on conviction, be fined in any sum not exceeding two hundred dollars, and be imprisoned in any term not exceeding three months.

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

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

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

REGISTRY LAW.

I also give official notice to the electors of Cumberland county that, by an act entitled an "Act further supplemental to the act relative to the elections of this Commonwealth," approved April 17, A. D. 1869, it is provided as follows:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That it shall be the duty of each of the assessors within this Commonwealth, on the first Monday in June of each year, to take up the transcript he has received from the County Commissioners under the eighth section of the act fifteenth of April, eighteen hundred and thirty-four, and proceed to an immediate revision of the same by striking therefrom the name of every person who is known by him to have died or removed since the last previous assessment from the district of which he is the assessor, or whose death or removal from the same shall be made known to him, and add to the same the name of any qualified voter who shall be known by him to have moved into the district since the last previous assessment, or whose removal into the same shall be or shall have been made known to him, and also the names of all who shall make claim to him to be qualified voters therein. As soon as this revision is completed, he shall visit every dwelling house in his district and make careful inquiry if any person whose name is on his list has died or removed therefrom, or whether any qualified voter resides therein whose name is not on his list, and if so, to add the same thereto; and in all cases where a name is added to the list a tax shall forthwith be assessed upon the person; and the assessor shall in all cases ascertain by inquiry, upon what ground the person so assessed claims to be a voter. Upon the completion of this work it shall be the duty of each assessor so aforesaid to proceed to make out a list, in alphabetical order, of the white freeman above twenty-one years of age, claiming to be qualified voters in ward, borough, township or district of which he is the assessor, and opposite each of the said names state whether said freeman is or is not a house-keeper, and if he is, the number of his residence, if in towns where the same are numbered, with the street, alley or court in which situated; and if in a town where there are no numbers, the name of the street, alley or court on which house fronts; also, the occupation of the person; and where he is not a house-keeper the occupation, place of boarding, and with whom, and if working for another, the name of the employer, and write opposite each of said names the word "voter;" where any person claims to vote by reason of naturalization, he shall exhibit his certificates thereof to the assessor, unless he has been for five consecutive years next preceding a voter in said district; and in all cases where the person has been naturalized, the name shall be marked with the letter "N." Where the person has merely declared his intention to become a citizen, and desires to be naturalized, before the next election, the name shall be marked "D. I." Where the claim is to vote by reason of being between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-two, as provided by law, the word "age" should be entered. And if the person has moved into the election district to reside since the last general election, the letter "R" should be placed opposite the name. It shall be the further duty of each assessor so aforesaid, upon the completion of the duties herein imposed, to make out a separate list of all new assessments made by him, and the amounts assessed upon each, and furnish the same immediately to the county commissioners, who shall immediately add the names to the tax duplicate of the ward, borough, township or district in which they have been assessed.

SECTION 2. On the last being completed, and the assessments be made as aforesaid, the same shall be forthwith returned to the County Commissioners, who shall cause duplicate copies of said lists, with the observations and explanations required to be noted as aforesaid, to be made out as soon as practicable, and placed in the hands of the assessor, who shall prior to the first of August in each year put one copy on the door of or on the house where the election of the respective district is required to be held, and retain the other in his possession, for the inspection, free of charge, of any person resident in said election district who shall desire to see the same; and it shall be the duty of said assessor to add, from time to time, on the personal application of any one claiming the right to vote the name of such claimant, and mark opposite the name "C. V.," and immediately assess him with a tax, noting, as in all other cases, his occupation, residence, whether a boarder or housekeeper; if a boarder, with whom he boards, or whether naturalized or designing to be, marking, in all cases, the letters opposite the name, "N" or "D. I." as the case may be. If the person claiming to be assessed be naturalized, he shall exhibit to the assessor his certificate of naturalization, and if he claims that he designs to be naturalized before the next ensuing election, he shall exhibit the certificate of his declaration of intention. In all cases where any ward, borough, township or election district is divided into two or more precincts, the assessor shall note in all his assessments the election precint in which each elector resides, and shall make a separate return of each to the County Commissioners in each case in which a return is required from him by the provisions of this act; and the County Commissioners, in making duplicate copies of all such returns, shall make duplicate copies of the same of voters in each precinct, separately, and shall furnish the same to the assessor; and the copies required by this act to be placed on the doors of or on election places, on or before the first of August in each year shall be placed on the door of or on the election place of each of said precincts.

SECTION 3. After the assessments have been completed on the tenth day preceding the second Tuesday in October of each year, the assessor shall, on the Monday immediately following, make a return to the County Commissioners, the names of all persons assessed by him since the return required to be made by him for the second section of this act, noting opposite each name the observations and explanations required to be noted as aforesaid; and the Commissioners shall thereupon cause the same to be added to the return required by the second *section of this act*, and a full and correct copy thereof to be made, containing the names of all persons so returned as resident taxables of said ward, borough, township or precinct and furnish the same—together with the necessary election blanks, to the officers of the election in said ward, borough, township or precinct, on or before six o'clock in the morning of the second Tuesday in October; and no man shall be permitted to vote at the election on the day when name is not on the said list, unless he shall make proof of his right to vote, as hereinafter recited.

SECTION 4. On the day of election any person whose name is not on the said list, and claiming the right to vote at said election, shall produce at least one qualified voter of the district, as a witness to the residence of the claimant in the district in which he claims to be a voter, for the period of at least ten days next preceding said election, which witness shall take and subscribe a written, or partly written and partly printed affidavit, 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; and that he is a citizen of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and of the United States; that he has resided within the Commonwealth one year; or, if formerly a citizen therein, and has moved therefrom; that he has resided therein six months next preceding said election; that he has not moved into the district for the purpose of voting therein; that he has paid a State and County tax within two years, which was assessed at least ten days before said election; and, if a naturalized citizen shall also state when, where and by what court he was naturalized, and shall also produce a certificate of naturalization for examination; the 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 last receipt therefor shall be 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 shall take and subscribe an affidavit that he is a native born citizen of the United States, or if born elsewhere shall state that 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 affidavit that he is, at the time of taking the affidavit, between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-two years, and that he has resided in the State one year, and in the election district ten days next preceding such an 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 affidavits 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 judge with the Prothonotary, and shall remain on file therewith in the Prothonotary's office, subject to examination, as all other election papers are; if the election officers shall find that the applicant or applicants possess all the legal qualifications of voters, he or they shall be permitted to vote, and the name or names 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 clerks in each case respectively on the lists of persons voting at such election.

SEC. 5. *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 vote 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 ten years constantly 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 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 entitled 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 a high misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof, be fined or imprisoned, or*

Election Proclamation.

b th, at the discretion of the court, but the fine shall not exceed one hundred dollars in each case, nor the imprisonment 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 indorsement required as aforesaid on said naturalization certificate.

SEC. 6. 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 law of which this is a supplement, from any person offering to vote whose name is not on the list of assessed voters, or whose right to vote is challenged by any qualified voter present, and shall admit such person to vote without requiring such proof, every person so offending shall, upon conviction, be guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall be sentenced for every such offense, to pay a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or to undergo an imprisonment not more than one year, or either, or both, at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 7. Ten days preceding every election for electors of President and Vice President of the United States, it shall be the duty of the assessors to attend at the place fixed by law for holding the election in each election district, and then and there hear all applications of persons whose names have been omitted from the list of assessed voters, and who claim the right to vote, or whose rights have originated since the same was made out, and shall add the names of such persons thereto as shall show that they are entitled to the right of suffrage in such district, on the personal application of the claimant only, and forthwith assess them with the proper tax. After completing the list, a copy thereof shall be placed on the door of or on the house where the election is to be held, at least eight days before the election; and at the election the same course be pursued, *in all respects* as is required by this act and the acts to which it is a supplement, at the general elections in October. The assessor shall also make the same returns to the County Commissioners of all assessments made by virtue of this section; and the County Commissioners shall furnish copies thereof to the election officers in each district, in like manner, in all respects, as is required at the general elections in October.

SEC. 8. The same rules and regulations shall apply at every special election, and at every separate city, borough or ward election, in all respects as at the general elections in October.

SEC. 9. The respective assessors, inspectors and judges of the elections shall severally have power to administer oaths to any persons claiming the right to be assessed, or the right of suffrage or in regard to any other matter or thing required to be done or inquired into by any of said officers under this act; and any wilful, false swearing by any person in relation to any matter or thing concerning which they shall be lawfully interrogated by any of said officers shall be punished as perjury.

SEC. 10. The assessors shall each receive the same compensation for the time necessarily spent in performing the duties of this act, and as is provided by law for the performance of their duties, to be paid by the County Commissioners on the order each shall draw; it shall 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 in 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 six months, or both, at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 11. On the petition of five or more citizens of the county, stating under oath that they verily believe that fraud will be practiced at the election about to be held in any district, it shall be the duty of the court of quarter sessions of said county, if the court or *if not a judge thereof in vacation*, to appoint two judicious, sober and intelligent citizens of said overseers shall be selected from different political parties, where the inspectors belong to different parties, and where there are but inspectors belong to the same political party, both of the overseers shall be taken from the opposite 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 examine him and his witness under oath, in regard to his right of suffrage at said election, and to examine his papers produced; and if any one 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 tribunal trying a contest under said election: *Provided*, That no person signing the petition shall be appointed an overseer.

SEC. 12. If any prothonotary, clerk, or the deputy of either, or any other person, shall put 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, in blank, whereby it may be fraudulently used, or furnish a naturalization certificate to any person who shall not have been duly examined and sworn in open court, in the presence of some of the judges thereof, according to the act of Congress, or shall aid in, connive or be a party to, or 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 issued fraudulently, or shall vote, or attempt to vote thereon, or if any person shall vote or attempt to vote, on any certificate of naturalization issued to any other person, he be guilty of a high misdemeanor; and either or any of the persons, their aiders or abettors, guilty of the misdemeanor 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.

SEC. 13. Any person who on oath or affirmation, in or before any court in this State, or officer authorized to administer oaths, shall, to produce a certificate of naturalization for himself or any other person, wilfully depose, declare or affirm any matter to fact knowing the same to be false, or shall in like manner deny any matter to be fact, knowing the same to be true, shall be deemed guilty of perjury; and any certificate of naturalization issued in pursuance of any such deposition, declaration or affirmation, shall be void; and it shall be the duty of the court issuing the same, upon proof being made before it that it was fraudulently obtained, to make immediate application for cancellation and any person who shall vote or attempt to vote on any paper so obtained or who shall in any way aid, or connive at or have any agency whatever in the issue, circulation or use of any fraudulent naturalization certificate, shall be guilty of a high misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall undergo an imprisonment in the penitentiary for not more than two years, and pay a fine not more than one thousand dollars for every such offense, or either or both, at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 14. Any assessor, election officer or person appointed as an overseer, who shall neglect or refuse to perform any duty enjoined by this act, without reasonable or legal cause, 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 shall refuse to assess any one who is qualified, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor in office, and on conviction be punished by fine or imprisonment, and also be subject to an action for damages by the party aggrieved; and if any person shall fraudulently alter, mutilate, deface or destroy any list of voters made out as directed by this act, or burn down or remove the same from where it has been placed, with fraudulent or malicious intent, or for any improper purpose, the person so offending shall be guilty of a high misdemeanor and on conviction thereof shall be punished by not exceeding five hundred dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both, at the discretion of the court.

JACOB BOAS,
No. 4 North Hanover St., opposite Carlisle Deposit Bank. July 25, 1872—4m.

Shoe Store.

NEW BOOT AND STORE.

SHOE STORE!

No. 4 East Main Street.

BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS, BROGANS, SLIPPERS.

CUSTOM AND MADE TO ORDER.

REPAIRING neatly and promptly done.

ADAM DYSERT,
No. 4 East Main Stree
March 28, 1872—tf

DAVID STROHM. JOHN W. STROHM

CARLISLE

Boot & Shoe House!

We have just received our Spring stock of goods from the Eastern cities, and they are now open for the inspection of the public. We have bought them to sell, and at low prices for CASH. Our stock consists of

BOOTS AND SHOES

for Ladies, Misses, Men, Boys and Children, including every style in the market.

Ladies Buttoned and Lace Gaiters, in great variety of style, Turkish Morocco, Glove Kid, Pebble Leather, Grain Leather and French Kid.

LADIES' BALMORAL BOOTS,

Misses' and Children's Buttoned and Laced Boots; Men's, Boys' and Youth's Boots and Shoes of every description, from a Stogy to a Slipper. Our immense stock has been carefully selected, and

Bargains will be given to purchasers.

Give us a call.

Thankful for past liberal patronage, our friends, and the public generally, are cordially invited to call and examine our stock.

Remember the place, No. 13 South Hanover street, one door South of B. M. Smiley's clothing store, nearly opposite the Franklin House.

23 May—ly STROHM & CO.

Political.

HOW IT WAS DONE.

At the request of the secretary of the Tenth ward democratic executive committee, I took charge of the window book at the poll of the sixth division, at Libraratt and Race streets. I reached there at 9:50 A. M., and found the polls in possession of the republican "ring" of that division, headed by John Hollock. I was informed that previous to my arrival the window book had been snatched away from two voters, who had it in charge at different times, and who were not allowed to serve. I learned further that during the first hour there was not a democratic election officer inside. When they presented themselves at seven o'clock there was no one there to swear them, the alderman having left immediately after swearing in the republican officers. They were not allowed to serve until they were sworn, and it was eight o'clock before they could find any one to administer the oath. The returns for the first hour show that one hundred and twenty-seven votes were polled. This alone is evidence of fraud, because under the most favorable circumstances no more than seventy votes can be polled in an hour. Illegal voting seemed to be the rule of the day; two persons voted five times, three voted three times, and a great many twice. As many as fifty legal voters were falsely personated. One of the most noticeable cases was the personation of Dr. Cox, on Thirteenth street.—A man of depraved, dissipated appearance, clad in filthy, torn garments, presented himself in a semi-inebriated condition, and asserted that he was Dr. Cox. His vote was received without hesitation, it being a full republican one. Another case was that of a gentleman of fine appearance, who was informed that not only himself but his absent son and son-in-law had been represented. Numbers of the best known citizens of the ward were falsely personated, and no objection was allowed to be raised. There was but one democratic election officer who wore a poster, which was frequently torn from his breast. At 12:30 P. M. he was knocked down and beaten shamefully; so badly that to-day he is unable to leave his house. In the morning a citizen from a neighboring division was set on, beaten and locked up by a policeman named Barclay, without any provocation whatever. One of the repeaters presented himself at the window, for the purpose of voting under the name of Charles Borie, residing at No. 219 North Thirteenth street. The United States supervisor C. C. Barron, objected to him, stating that he was not the party, as he knew him well. Upon being sworn, he still persisted that he was the party. Mr. Barron asked him his business, which raised quite a storm of indignation from the outsiders. Alderman Guyger interfered and said: "It is none of your business, the man was sworn; you have to receive his vote." It is unnecessary to state that this vote was received. Mr. Barron came out of the room a short time afterwards and was immediately seized and taken to the station house and locked up in a cell. Mr. John O. James, of the firm of James, Kent, Santee & Co., went there to go his bail. It was refused, as I am informed, and the statement made that they could not receive any bail. Shortly afterwards he was released by Alderman Guyger. An election officer of the municipal reform ticket was beaten and driven from the polls and badly beaten.—They also made an attack on Messrs John James and Samuel M. Neeley.—It was as much as a man's life was worth at this poll to challenge a republican voter. In one instance, where a democrat voted, I myself saw the inspector within let the ballot fall over the side of the box, although his vote had been accepted. My impression was that a perfect unanimity of action and feeling existed within the room, as very little opposition was manifested to the constant illegal voting. No hourly returns were read after nine o'clock. A slight farce was enacted by Mr. Hollock appearing at the window above on one occasion and announcing that Hartranft had received for that hour sixty-five votes and Buckalew one, and that it was too much trouble to read further. At intervals gangs of repeaters voted and then moved on to other divisions. The hourly returns were carried in open cigar boxes through a bar room out to Race street, and from thence to Lybrandt street, and up a narrow staircase to the second story of the dwelling.

The total vote in this precinct last year was 331, while the vote at this election amounted to 507. TENTH WARD.

—*Phila Age.*

Voorhees' Opinion of Greeley.

Mr. Voorhees says he was defeated by the Democrats being over confident and staying at home. He writes as follows of the Liberal movement: "A word or two now about the movement itself. It is right in its principles and objects—a movement designed to restore self-government to the people of the South and to relieve them from thieves and pirates; to bring about general amnesty, peace and reconciliation between the sections; to purify the departments of the Government now infested by plundering rings engaged in the Civil Service of the country; a movement, I say, contemplating such results as these cannot fail to enlist my zealous and unfaltering support. Allow me to say a word also on another point. Mr. Greeley has personally raised himself in this canvass a thousand fold in my estimation. His course has been all that could be desired, and I believe he would, if elected, be perfectly true to the purposes he has so grandly proclaimed in his unrivalled addresses to the public. I shall vote for him in November, not only unhesitatingly but with pleasure, as a man who has established his claims to my admiration, notwithstanding my strong previous prejudices.

ELECTION NEXT TUESDAY.

GREELEY'S CHANCES OF CARRYING OHIO.

The Democratic Vote Coming Out—Republicans Changing to Greeley.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer*, of October 17, asks if there is any one who does not believe that Horace Greeley will receive from the Republican party ten more votes in every township in Ohio than the Democratic Auditor General Wiley did for Secretary of State from that party? It is not reasonable to so suppose? As there are two thousand townships, this would make a change of twenty thousand, which, taken from Wikoff, the Republican Secretary of State, and added on to Greeley, would give us an advantage of 40,000 over the October election. We may rely upon it that the Republican vote for Greeley in November is going to be far heavier than it was for General Wiley in October. We hear on every hand of men who voted for the Republican State ticket now announcing that they will vote for Greeley. But, says an objector, we don't doubt that Greeley will gain largely on Wiley from the Republicans, but won't he lose from the Democratic side of the house? We do not believe he will. There is among the rank and file of the Democracy the strongest fear that our Government will be destroyed if Grant is re-elected and the present reign of tyranny and corruption is continued for four years more. In addition, there is an aversion and dislike to Grant personally among the Democrats which excels their hostility to almost any other man in the country.—Morton, Simon Cameron and Butler are not more generally hated and despised. No Democrat is going to vote for Grant. Democrats are loyal to their organization, and, as it has pronounced for Mr. Greeley, and as he is Grant's only competitor, they will support him with unanimity. The Presidential vote will bring thousands of Democrats out who have not been out since 1868. So we can reasonably expect, in addition to increased Republican vote for Mr. Greeley, a much larger Democratic vote than was thrown in October. If there are any Democrats so foolish as to refuse to support Mr. Greeley, they absented themselves in October in order to do him an injury. We can count as firm and reliable all of General Wiley's vote, and that will be enough, with the Republican reinforcements we are bound to receive, to give us the State.

CAMERON AND FORNEY.

Since the late election Forney's *Press* has "returned to its vomit," and is quite obsequious again to the Grant interest, although it openly acknowledges that the great bulk of Hartranft's majority was accomplished by bribery and fraud. On the other hand Simon Cameron and his satellites, the Harrisburg *Telegraph*, Philadelphia *Bulletin*, and even the staid old *North American*, loudly demand the ostracism of Forney, McClure, Curtin, Slifer and all other Republicans who supported Buckalew. Cameron even went to Washington, it is reported, and demanded that instantly the frowns of the federal administration should be lowered against the "return to the fold" of any of the recalcitrants, and Russell Errett, the Radical Chairman of the State Committee, openly declares that neither Forney nor Curtin shall be permitted to make speeches for Grant.—Thus the ill-gotten victory of the Cameronites has caused them to put on airs.

Here is how the Philadelphia *Bulletin* puts it:

"We want no help in November from the men who deserted us in October.—We protest in the name of the workingmen of the republican party, in advance, against any recognition of John W. Forney or Governor Curtin as advocates of President Grant in the remaining campaign. They would have beaten him at the election on the 8th inst., if they could. We do not want their services now. And we demand in the name of the thousands whom we know that we represent, that no republican, whether national, state, or local, shall permit these men to speak for us anywhere in pretended support of the national ticket whose success we have insured. We will fight it out on October lines, under October's banners, and with October's leaders. Others may vote for Grant or not as they please. It is only those who voted for him at the recent election that have any right to enter into his coming triumph."

The above is rather "big talk," considering that the GREAT BATTLE is yet to be fought. Stranger things have happened many a time heretofore, than would be the election of Horace Greeley after the defeats experienced by the Democracy in the late State elections.

A True View of the Pennsylvania Election.

The *Golden Age*, edited by Theodore Tilton, gives the following true picture of the recent election: "Pennsylvania has given to the country the best of all reasons why the Republican party should be defeated. The Hartranft victory in that State—a victory by a dishonored over an honorable man—a victory by a Ring over the People—a victory whose swollen majority was heaped up by repeaters and magnified by fraud—a victory of the penitentiary and perjury—such a victory is worse than a defeat. The Republican party of Pennsylvania committed suicide on the 8th of October.—Whom the gods would destroy they first made mad. It needs no prophetic foresight to see that sooner or later there is sure to be a popular revulsion against the Hartranft type of public service. It is generally confessed that if this man's ticket had been left to its own merits to sustain it, and had not craftily borrowed an extraneous help from Grant and the necessities of the next Presidency, it would have gone down into the dust under the weight of 75,000 adverse majority. The Republicans of Pennsylvania, therefore, stand convicted of voting for a Governor whom in their hearts they despise, for the sake of re-electing a Federal Administration which thus becomes a partner in the frauds of the most gigantic of State Rings. The Pennsylvania Republicans give up to party what was meant for mankind. They out-Tweed Tweed.

THE Central Committee of the Municipal Reform Association of Philadelphia are busily at work in ferreting out the wholesale frauds of the late election. They have already, upon the testimony of election officers, elicited facts of so astounding a nature as to be in possession of sufficient evidence to legally set aside the Grant-Hartranft candidates.

Frauds in Philadelphia.

An Unparalleled Record of Villainy!

AN UNBLUSHING PROCESS OF RADICAL REPEATING!

How Hartranft's Majority was Manufactured.

(Correspondence of the Washington Patriot.)

PHILADELPHIA, October 9, 1872.—The result of the election has probably been a surprise to you almost as great as to those here who thought themselves well posted. But the result can be easily explained by those who were here and watched the voting.

Your correspondent, during the day, visited the precincts of the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Fourteenth and Fifteenth wards, and in nearly every one of these, at two o'clock,

BUCKALEW HAD RUN LARGELY AHEAD

of his ticket, and Hartranft had been badly scratched by his own party. In the Eleventh ward a gang of twenty-four New York repeaters visited precinct after precinct and voted on the names of Democrats whose votes had not been polled. In many cases the Democratic canvassers challenged them, but were compelled to allow their votes to go in under threats of arrest and closing of the polls by the police.

The Fourth ward, a Democratic stronghold, was a mere market place, the Republicans openly offering from five to fifteen dollars for a vote; the result is seen in the Democratic majority being only 800, when it should have been at least 2,000. It was, and now is, openly charged that

ALDERMAN MCMULLIN AND SAM'L JOSEPHS

had received a large sum, and the pardon of one of their gang, named Bob Lister, as a consideration for the sale of their men to the Republicans. M'Mullin was attacked on the street, and barely escaped by the aid of those whom he paid to vote the Republican ticket. Josephs, nominated on the Democratic ticket, was, at the last moment, placed on the Republican ticket, and received the votes of that party and an election to the legislature as a consideration for his services. And this, after every Republican paper in Philadelphia had over and over again denounced him as a rascal. So in another case, Captain Bach, an honest Republican, was forced off the ticket, and a Democrat, John Welch, placed on it. Welch was elected by a large majority.

The law makes it compulsory upon the election officers to read the vote every hour. Not forty precincts in the city did this, and after two o'clock not ten of them did it. At that time, so far as could be told,

HARTRANFT ONLY LED TWENTY-ONE HUNDRED IN THE CITY,

but at six o'clock they had him