been written concerning the horrors of the terrible affliction which has visited this beautiful valley, the scenes at the burial this afternoon would afford a chapter for the pen of the writer. It can only be said that the interment was marked by most thrilling incidents of grief and mourning. Some of the friends of the departed were utterly unable to control their feelings, and they burst forth into weeping and moaning of the most bitter description.

The clergymen performed their religious offices with much feeling, and counselled the bereaved ones to be as calm as they could possibly be under their deep affliction.

How the Dead Looked!—How the Women Mourned!

A special correspondent of the New York *World* writes as follows:

The appearance of the dead men is awful, as how could it fail to be. But it is merely that. It is not in the least nauseating.—These colliers' bodies, now to decent burial slowly borne, are unwounded, in by far the most cases. Sometimes clots of blood, exuded from the nostrils, are stiffened on the lips. One or two only have frothed at the mouth in the agony of death; and the bubbles of spume puff over their mouths when the cloth is drawn. One man was badly wounded in the cheek, and this was the only real disfigurement I saw. The expression is, for the most part, peaceful, and denotes that the consummation of the asphyxia had been almost perfectly painless. It is not likely that it is agonizing, for this is the same form of death which Paris, monopolist of luxuries, for so long enjoined, in the form of the charcoal-brazier, upon such of her children as wished to leave life. There is a wonderful ruddiness about the faces and bodies of all these men.—It pleases some of the bystanders to call it "bloat," but it is not attended by any tuffy look of the flesh, and I, at least, cannot distinguish it from the glow of health. It seems as if their destroyer had had the grace to preserve them from corruption. Killing, he died upon a kiss. I have seen only one man whose face was ghastly, and it was also the only face I have seen contorted. But he was spare and consumptive looking, and it may very well be that what seemed to me a deathly pallor by contrast was his normal hue in life. But nearly all were *fortia corpora virum*—fit to be the mighty bodies of heroes. I have certainly never seen in any like number of men in the same rank of life so many noble heads and frank faces as those which this mort-cloth has uncovered here to-day. They were almost all Welshmen, for few Irish names appear upon the list of them, and only one American, Peter Johnson, is known to have been in the mine, and certainly this dead array speaks well for the sons of Cymri. When the smears of the mine are washed away, there appear close curling locks, fine clean cut features, and columnar necks and busts. Leaving out the transfiguring effect that death has, when death comes thus suddenly, without emaciation or disease, those bodies show their owners to have been noble physical men. One man I remember especially, whose grand torso, as it lay bare upon the stretcher, might outvie many model moulds of marble. He was one of the sixty-three, and his clenched hands were poised over his placid face, as if his last gesture might have been a defiance of the dark power that had borne him down, or an appeal to a power higher still.

It is rather of the bereaved than of the dead that one can think rationally at such a terrible time as this. Those are beyond his sympathy, because they are beyond his apprehension. But he has in some measure suffered what these also suffer, and he can partly feel with them. But a stroke so sudden and so awful as this almost disarms an attempt at consolation to those who have been smitten by it. All round him, if not here in the crowd, in the cabins hard by, are those who last Sunday were happy and hopeful wives and mothers and daughters who are now widows and childless and fatherless. I know not whether this community of grief alleviates or aggravates its burden to the individual sufferers, but certainly it impresses one with a feeling of awe differing in kind as well as in degree from the pity he might have were each stricken by an individual pang. Those of these poor women must be accounted least unhappy who have taken home their dead for the few hours that remains before the hour of final parting, as it seems to me, where incapable of dividing body and soul even in our thoughts, shall have irrevocably struck. They at least know the very worst. They have all that is left to watch with and to weep over. But those whose hearts and thoughts are still groping and darkling in the mine, to whom each new out-come from it brings only up anew the agonizing question, "Is it he?" are in a suspense far more maddening than the very worst of the reality can be. Let us hope that by to-morrow all this misery at least will be over.

I read with surprise that loud wails of grief are to be heard all over this smitten spot. Perhaps they are, but I have not heard them. This is the third day since the calamity is known, and the second since hope was forbidden to hope, and it is very possible that the fountain of tears has gone dry. The widowed women sit on their thresholds, or just within them, in silence, and look straight before them with a stolid, stony stare, as if all things in heaven and earth were dead, that is infinitely more mournful than the wildest bursts of wailing could be. Their neighbors glide in, and sit in silence, and glide out again, but these heed not their going nor their coming. Always the same straight and unregarding stare, as if behind it there were a kind of wonder that the sun should shine, and the river flow, and men and women go and come, now when all that made life worth living was blotted out. I have only seen two exceptions to this sepulchral sadness. One was an old Irish woman, who sat upon the steps of her cabin this morning rocking herself to and fro, and crooning just articulately in time to her swaying.

"Oh Tom! Oh Tom!" (I wish it were within the resources of print to convey some far-off shadow of the intonation she gave to these two monosyllables.) "Oh Tom! Oh Tom! Why did you die? Why did you leave me? Oh Tom, Tom, Tom! Oh Tom! Oh Tom!"

The other was a young Welsh girl writhing and groveling beside the road late this afternoon, in spite of the entreaties of the other Welsh girl who was with her, and burying her face in the dirt, with wild tumultuous bursts of sobbing, and broken ejaculations that she might die.

What a contrast to this was that Welsh widow who sat in her door, still as a statue, and looked out upon but not at the careless crowd, with an expression of so utter woe on her handsome face that many could not help turning from the path to offer her a kind word or two. She made no answer to them; but looked at them as if they were giving her her due, for which she owed them neither thanks nor notice. She seemed to feel with Queen Constance, though she could not read her own thoughts in Shakespeare's words:

"To me and to the state of my great grief
Let kings assemble; for my grief's so great
That no supporter but the huge, firm earth
Can hold it up. Here I and sorrow sit.
Here is my throne; bid kings come bow to it."

Accurate Description of the Scene of the Disaster—The Miners' Safety Lamps—In the Labyrinths of Darkness—The Fire Damp.

The Avondale mine has been worked for two years. Three months ago the miners struck. They resumed work on Thursday last. The mine is entered by a shaft on the hillside. This is the only entrance. Wooden buildings, 100 feet high and 200 feet long, covered the mouth of the shaft. The mine was filled with narrow passages, from four to ten feet high, which occasionally open into immense pockets or caves. A railroad track was laid on the bottom of each of these passages. The cars were filled with coal, three-quarters of a mile from the shaft, by the miners at work. The coal cars were then run through the various wooden-supported passages to the shaft. They were then run upon a platform, which was raised to the top of the shaft, the same as a common elevator or a vertical railway. When the cars reached the earth's surface they were run out over a trestle railway through the wooden buildings and dumped. The coal would fall in huge screens, where, in some cases, it was properly assorted, and then dumped into the cars of the Bloomsburg and Lackawanna Railroad, by which means it was taken to market.

ENTERING THE MINE.

A person wishing to enter the mine would get into an empty coal car, which was then run upon the elevator at the top of the shaft. At a given signal the empty car would drop, and at the same time a loaded car would ascend the double shaft. As the bottom was struck, the empty car would glide off into a dark passage, and a loaded car would take its place. In an instant a mule would be hitched to the empty car, which would be drawn at a rapid rate to the foot of an inclined plane. Here a train of light cars would be formed, which were then drawn up the plane by the simultaneous descent of a train of loaded cars.

THE LAMPS AND DARK TUNNELS.

The various veins of coal in the Avondale mine are some nine feet thick, and have a gentle upward slope. A passage way is cut along each vein. These tunnels are fearfully dark. Their only light is that from the miners' lamps. These safety lamps are worn on the miners' hats.

THE BREASTS AND THE POCKETS.

The "breasts" in which the mining is carried on sometimes resemble huge halls and rooms. One vein in the Avondale mine is thirty feet thick, and the gallery along this vein is correspondingly large. The mine is simply a vast network of black labyrinths, expanding occasionally into immense pockets or "breasts," where larger blasts than usual are made. The coal is cracked by these blasts, and loosened by the pick and shovel, after which the cars are filled. The miners work in these dark galleries in groups of from five to a dozen men. The cars hold about two tons apiece. In brisk times the mine will turn out 500 tons per day. The miners proper work by the carload, and easily make $5 per day. The mule boys generally get $5 per week. The men who handle the cars and attend to the hoisting are also paid by the week.

THE DEADLY FIRE AND CHOKE DAMP.

As there was but one main shaft to the Avondale mine, its ventilation was difficult. It had not been worked for some time and much foul air had collected in the damp places. Besides the bad air generated by the men and horses, and by the burning of lamps and gunpowder inflammable gases issue from crevices in the coal. These gases mingle with the foul air of the mine, and will explode on the approach of a lighted candle. This gas is the fire-damp so much dreaded by the miners. To breathe it thirty seconds is sure death.

The fire-damp is composed of carburetted hydrogen, and the choke damp of carbonic. When blasting for coal it will frequently issue in jets called blowers. At times, when the cavities are broken into the coal by picks or crowbars, these blowers will burst out, creating a stinging noise by the force current. The great danger is from opening pent-up reservoirs holding under great pressure immense bodies of gas disseminated through large areas of coal, or collected in abandoned workings.

AN EXPLOSION.

When such bodies are inflamed, the whole atmosphere of that portion of the mine explodes, and the coal dust floating through the passages is ignited. The mine is like the interior of a fiery furnace. The flames rush through the long corridors, causing repeated explosions. In some cases they spring up the shafts as if issuing from the crater of the volcano. The subterranean walls are frequently shaken as if by an earthquake. The miners in the workings, their lights blown out by the force of the explosion, hasten through the dark passages, stumbling over heaps of rubbish.

THE FATAL FURNACE.

It is possible that the accident at the Avondale mine was caused by one of these explosions. Persons entering the mine complain of the sulphurous fumes, choking up the corridors. The mine was ventilated by a furnace at the bottom of the shaft. By this furnace the air was made to circulate through the complicated passages of the mine. The air for feeding the furnace was of course drawn from the lower part of the mine.

DEADLY VENTILATION.

Avondale mine has but one shaft. That was divided by an air-tight partition into an upcast and a downcast. The fresh air was introduced by the downcast. Partitions across the passages below caused the air to pass to any and all desired points before it reached the passage leading to the furnace. Ingenious expedients were adopted to regulate the currents of air, and to cause only the air which had passed through the purer portions of the mine to feed the fire, lest the more impure currents should become inflamed, and the explosions follow back into the most remote workings. The partitions across the great gangways along which the coal was run to the shaft, was furnished with doors, which were opened and shut as the coal cars passed through. The furnace was the sole means of ventilation.

THE PIT OF THE DEAD.

The cause of the disaster will never be known. At early morn a stream of fire shot up the shaft with frightful rapidity, and the buildings above were wrapped in flames so quickly that the engineers and others barely had time to escape. The wood of the shaft either caught fire from the furnace or the rushing blaze came from the lighting of a fire damp within the mine. The dryness of the mine favors the former supposition, but the sulphurous gases choking the explorers, and the fleetness of the fire, would indicate an ignition of a fire damp. In either case every soul in the mine has perished. The telegraph has failed to tell us who attended to the furnace, or whether any dead bodies were found at the bottom of the shaft.

Death of Senator Fessenden.

The telegraph announces the death of the Hon. Wm. Pitt Fessenden, United States Senator from Maine, perhaps the ablest, as he certainly was among the most elevated in character, of the Republican Senators. He died at his home in Portland, Maine, yesterday morning. He was born in Boscawen, New Hampshire, in 1806, graduated at Bowdoin College in 1823, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1827. In 1829 he removed to Portland, and in 1831 was elected to the State Legislature, in which he subsequently served several years and was on the judiciary committee. In 1840 he was elected to Congress, where he participated largely in the current debates. He earnestly opposed the repeal of the then bankrupt law. In 1843 he was nominated for re election to Congress, but declined, preferring to return to the practice of his profession. In the meantime the votes of the whig party in the Legislature were given to him for a vacant seat in the Senate. From 1845 to 1852 he was in private life, devoting himself to professional pursuits, and during that period was associated with Daniel Webster in an important case before the Supreme Court at Washington, in which he had to contend against the weight and influence of Judge Story's opinion and decision against his client in the court below, and was successful, the decision of that eminent judge being reversed. Once during this period, in 1850, Mr. Fessenden was elected to Congress, but his seat was given to his competitor through an error in the returns. In 1853 he was again elected to the State Legislature, and was chosen by one branch, the Senate, as United States Senator; the House, being Democratic, did not concur. In 1854 he was again a member of the Legislature, which was Democratic in both branches. The Kansas-Nebraska question having now become an important political element, Mr. Fessenden was chosen United States Senator by both branches, on the first ballot, by the union of the whigs and free soil Democrats, which proved a preliminary step towards the establishment of the Republican party in Maine. Mr. Fessenden took his seat in the Senate February 23, 1854, and on the 3d of March distinguished himself by a powerful speech against the Nebraska bill. In 1856 he was unanimously re elected as United States Senator, and after the resignation of Mr. Chase as Secretary of the Treasury he was appointed to and accepted that important position, but did not hold it long. He was then again elected by the Legislature of his State to the Senate. Mr. Fessenden held an exalted rank as a clear-headed and logical debater, and commanded the respect of his political opponents by his comparatively liberal ideas and bearing.

Death of Hon. John Bell.

Hon. John Bell, whose death on September 10th has been announced, was born at Nashville, Tenn., on February 15, 1797. After graduating at Nashville University, in 1814, he commenced the study of law, and was admitted to the bar in 1816. He was elected to the Senate of Tennessee in 1817, although only twenty years of age, and after serving out his term, declined a re-election, and continued in the practice of his profession for the next ten years at Franklin, Williamson county. In 1827, he was elected a Representative in Congress by a large majority over Felix Grundy, and commenced his career as a prominent member of the Whig party. He was re-elected to the House of Representatives for seven successive terms, officiating as Speaker of the twenty-fourth Congress, from December 7th, 1835, to March 4th, 1837. On March 4th, 1841, he was appointed Secretary of War by President Harrison, and resigned that position on October 12th, 1841, on the reconstruction of the Cabinet after the succession of President Tyler.

In 1847 Bell was elected a member of the Tennessee House of Representatives, but before the end of the year was chosen United States Senator for the term ending March 4th, 1853, when he was again elected to the Senate for another term of six years. He withdrew from Congress in 1850, and since that time has been living in retirement.

As a politician, John Bell was prominent in the discussions on the removal of the deposits from United States Bank, and as an opponent of the policy of General Jackson, though a Representative from a Southern State, he was not a violent advocate of slavery. In 1836, he voted to receive petitions for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia; was opposed to the policy of the annexation of Mexico, in 1854, voted against the Kansas-Nebraska bill, repealing the Missouri Compromise; and in 1858 voted against the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution. In 1860, the Whig and Native American party of the South, in the hope of averting secession, nominated as candidates John Bell for President, and Edward Everett, for Vice President. This ticket received 590,631 votes principally in the South, and carried three southern States—Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee. During the civil war, Bell sympathized with the South, but gave the rebellion no active support.

The Funeral of the Late Secretary Rawlins.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—The funeral of the late Secretary Rawlins will be the largest and most imposing since that of President Lincoln. The weather is very fine—The rain of yesterday has laid the dust so that the streets were in splendid condition for marching. The display of military is larger and better than was expected. The citizens turned out in large numbers. Early this morning every thing in the shape of a carriage had been engaged.

Shortly before 10 o'clock Mrs. Rawlins arrived at the War Department accompanied by her mother. She was taken on the arm of Gen. Sherman to the room where her husband's remains lay, and an effecting scene ensued.

At 10 o'clock religious services were conducted at the War Department in the room where the catafalque stood. An impressive prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Butler of the Lutheran Church, after which Rev. Mr. Wilson who baptised Gen. Rawlins delivered a brief address. Appropriate passages of scripture were then read by Rev. B. Pritton Brown, and the exercises concluded with prayer by Rev. Dr. Hamilton. The procession was very long, and was an hour in passing any given point.

Fast Twenty-Mile Trot.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 10.—The famous horse "Jack Stewart" to-day trotted twenty miles in fifty-nine minutes and thirty-nine and a half seconds at Suffolk Park. The wager was for two thousand dollars against three thousand, the latter sum being bet on the horse making the distance in one hour. The following is the time made in each mile: 2.56, 251, 2.55, 2.49, 2.59, 2.57, 2.56, 2 57, 3.01, 3.01, 2.54, 2 57, 2.57, 3.00, 3.04, 3.01, 3.02 4 6, 3.06, and 3.12. The agent of the society for the prevention of cruelty to animals caused the horse to be examined by a veterinary surgeon after the accomplishment of the feat, with a view to the arrest of the owners and drivers, but the horse was pronounced uninjured.

The Fire Fiend.

The losses by fire throughout the United States during the month of August, just passed, amounted to $6,438,000. This is a startling statement. The loss is nearly double that of August, 1868, and much exceeds the total of any month during the past or present year. The value of property destroyed by fire since January 1, 1869, already amounts to $27,100,000, while the total losses in 1868 were less than $35,000,000. The fire of August 5, in Philadelphia, when property valued at $4,000,000 was burned, was the most destructive one that has occurred in the country since July 4, 1866, when the city of Portland, Me., was devastated—the loss amounting to $10,000,000.

A fire in Atlanta, Ga., on Saturday morning, destroyed six brick stores, and a large building known as the Norcross Corner. The loss is estimated at $100,000.

GOOD NEWS FROM MAINE.

Grant's Majority Reduced 20,000.

Democratic Gain in the Legislature.

PORTLAND, Sept. 13.—The election was very quiet and the vote probably smaller than last year, but the strength of the parties is relatively the same. The Temperance ticket takes off less than ten per cent. of the Republican vote in places heard from, which will not be enough to defeat an election by the people.

PORTLAND, Sept. 13.—The State election passed off very quietly and but little interest was felt. The vote was small, and the returns came in slowly. Fourteen towns give Chamberlain, 5,593; Smith, 3,174; Hitchborn, 661. Last year the same towns gave Chamberlain, 8661, and Pillsbury, 5,582. Bangor, Augusta, Belfast, Rockland and Lewiston all give reduced Republican majorities. Biddeford gives a Democratic majority:

AUGUSTA, Sept. 13—9 P. M.—Seventy-six cities and towns give Chamberlain 19,167; Smith, 13,642; Hitchborn, 2,063. Chamberlain's majority, 3,462. The same town last year gave Chamberlain, 31,933, and Pillsbury, 21,317. This ratio, if maintained, shows a total of 85,000, and Chamberlain's election by 6,000 majority. Hitchborn's vote will not exceed 6,000.

PORTLAND, Sept. 13—Midnight.—One hundred towns give Chamberlain, 23,732; Smith, 16,850, and Hitchborn, 2,385. Last year these towns gave Chamberlain 37,076 and Pillsbury 26,401. Chamberlain's majority this year is 4,497, against 10,672 in these towns over Pillsbury last year. This is almost half the State, and indicates a total vote of 88,000, of which Chamberlain should have 48,000. Smith 35,000 and Hitchborn 5,000. So Chamberlain's majority should be about 8,000 over all others, against 19,268 last year. The total vote last year was 231,782. The Republicans carried fifteen of the counties. This year they lose one or two more.

The Democrats gain quite a number of members of the Legislature. Grant's majority last year was 28,030; Democratic gain on the popular vote 20,000. Chamberlain's majority last year was over 20,000.

The Vermont Election.

BURLINGTON, Vt., September 8—1:20 A. M.—The canvass in Vermont has been one of the quietest known in many years, and the figures show rather more than the customary reductions from the high figures of the Presidential election. Returns from thirty-three towns, casting about one fourth of the vote of the State, give Washburn, Republican, 6,601, and Heaton, Democrat, 2,162. The same towns, last year gave Page, Republican, 9,932, and Edwards, Democrat, 3,406. This is a reduction of 33 per cent. in the Republican vote, and nearly 37 in the Democratic vote. General Washburn, and the Republican State ticket is elected by 19,000 to 20,000 majority. The State Senate will be unanimously Republican.

Wilmington City Election.

WILMINGTON, Del. Sept. 7.—The contest for city officers to-day was warmly contested, but resulted in the re-election of Valentine, Republican, for Mayor by fifty majority. The Republicans also elected a majority of the city ticket. The Democrats made large gains both in the popular majority and in the councils.

The Great Gale.

While the miners of Avondale were bringing out the bodies of their comrades from the deadly pit on Wednesday evening, a disaster of another kind, frightful in its nature but fortunately not so destructive of human life, was sweeping over our North Eastern shore. A storm of almost unexampled violence devastated a belt of country stretching from Connecticut to Maine, and very probably its ravages at sea may have been worse than on land.—We cannot tell the extent of the damage, for the telegraph wires were all prostrated and are not yet entirely repaired, and the losses at sea may not be known for many days. In Providence a great number of buildings were thrown down or seriously damaged, and a rising of the river flooded the houses in the lower part of the city, so that the inmates were removed from the windows in boats. Seven or eight persons are reported killed, and the losses will probably amount to at least $2,000,000. At Boston fortunately the tide was out and the harbor was not exposed to the full fury of the blast, so there was no flood.—Only one person was killed in that city, though the Boston newspapers speak of men being blown out of stable lofts, and whirled about the streets like so many dead leaves. Church steeples were toppled over and crashed through the buildings below them. Houses were unroofed, trees were torn up by the roots, cars were lifted from the track, a Methodist Church was entirely demolished, a normal school building was damaged, all the streets were strewn with ruin, and in the harbor vessels were driven from their moorings and dashed against each other's sides. The Common was shockingly disfigured, many of the finest trees being utterly ruined, while nearly all were stripped of their foliage. The frog pond was lashed into fury, and a limb was torn from the famous old elm, which any Bostonian would rather part with a leg than lose. We are gratified to learn that a police officer was promptly placed on guard over the sacred fragment, to protect it from relic hunters. In this, however, he was not entirely successful, for all the leaves and twigs were stolen, and at latest advices the officer was standing over a bare branch. The worst disaster of all was the destruction of the Coliseum. At half-past six the east end gave way with a tremendous crash, the west end followed, and the monster roof was lifted off and blown into fragments. The festival decorations which still draped the walls were destroyed; the famous Jubilee organ is a total loss; the big drum is no more. Almost every town in Eastern Massachusetts has suffered severe damage. The coast of Maine is littered with wrecks, and here there has been a sad loss of life though the full particulars are not yet known. In Portland, the spires of the new Catholic cathedral, dedicated that very day, was blown down, crushing a house, and the tents of the State Agricultural Fair, which had just opened, were swept away. The crops have no doubt suffered severely. In the neighborhood of Boston the orchards and vines in particular have been pretty nearly stripped, and we shall probably hear of similar losses all along the path of the storm as soon as communications are re-established. All the wires leading out of Boston were prostrated, and the papers went to press yesterday morning without a line of telegraphic news from any quarter.

Disasters indeed have been so vast this week that the mind can hardly realize them. The mourning for Rawlins and Fessenden is interrupted by the wails of the Avondale widows and the shriek of angry blasts before which stout buildings fall like houses of cards. In the face of these great catastrophes, the fire which broke out yesterday in Boston among the ruins, so to speak, of the gale, or the conflagration which has been raging for two weeks in the Dismal Swamp and has burnt over a district twenty miles in extent, seems too trifling to excite remark.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

The Good Templars' Circular.

The *Express*, in referring to the Good Templars' circular published in the *Examiner* of last week, speaks of it as "*purporting* to have been issued by the Good Templars." Now, we say that it *was* published by the Good Templars, and circulated by them, and that the proprietors and hangers-on of both the *Express* and *Father Abraham* know it to be a genuine document. We defy either of them to deny it. If any one doubts it, they can see an original copy of it by calling at the *Examiner* office. It is contemplated to undertake to throw discredit on a document which is in the hands of the active Good Templars in the county. If they are ashamed of it, why not say so and repudiate it, and not try to convince the public mind that it is a forgery, concocted for the purpose of injuring innocent parties. Its publication was no "last card dodge," but a truthful, existing official document, which, though intended to circulate *secretly* by its authors, was deemed of sufficient importance to justify its publication. So much for that branch of the subject.

But we are authorized by Messrs. Billingfelt and Warfel to say that they *are not pledged* to the prohibitory liquor law, nor were they asked to pledge themselves—This involves another grave question of honor and truth. Will Messrs. Bush and Allen give the desired information? Who pledged them at the meeting of the Executive Committee at Lancaster, August 23rd, as "sound on the temperance question?" This is a matter which *honest* Good Templars should investigate. Have they been made tools of by some designing political rascal who has crept into their fold? The circular says they are pledged for a prohibitory liquor law. They deny that they have given such a pledge or that they were asked for one. Who then, is the authority for the Executive Committee saying that they are pledged? We believe Messrs. Billingfelt and Warfel when they say they have given no pledges, and ask for them the cordial support of every Republican. We have no desire to lose one vote for any candidate on the ticket, but we were determined to "smoke out" this dodge, by which the temperance vote was concentrated on certain candidates. If the Good Templars are a political party, let them take the field openly, proclaim their principles and candidates, and not try to sneak them in on secret pledges, thereby hoping to foist obnoxious laws on the people, against their wishes or consent.—*Examiner.*

A New "Ring."

The temperance or "Good Templars'" ring is the newest ring run by the *Express* and the Ishmaelites of *Father Abraham*, in the last contest for nomination. It was a nice little "set up," and both papers played their parts very well. They hallooed "ring," "ring," so lustily that they kept suspicion away from their own secret set up.—*Examiner.*

The Great Trot at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 9.—At the Point Breeze races to-day the first race was for horses that never beat 2:35—$650 to first horse, $250 to second and $100 to third. It was won by Henry.

Second race—purse $2500, free for all horses, $1500 to first, $750 to second and $250 to third. Summary—Lady Thorn, 1 1 1; Goldsmith Maid, 2 2 3; American Girl, 3 3 2. Time, 2:21½, 2:19¾ and 2:23¼. About eight thousand people were present. Betting was four to one on Lady Thorn.

Local Intelligence.

NATURALIZATION.—All foreign-born residents who can comply with the requirements of the Acts of Congress, and who will vote for Packer and Pershing, can have their naturalization papers taken out by applying to the following Attornies: Geo. Nauman, J. W. F. Swift, Abram Shank, or A. J. Sanderson. The following can be naturalized:

1. All who came to this country under 18 years of age and have resided in the United States for 5 years.

2. All who have been in this country for 5 years, and who made their declaration of intention at any time before October 11th, 1867.

3. All who have been honorably discharged from the service of the United States.

There will be a session of Court, commencing Monday, September 20th, 1869.

By Order of Democratic Co. Committee.
R. R. TSHUDY, Chairman.
B. J. McGRANN, Secretary.

THE EFFECTS OF THE DROUTH.—In a recent trip through a large portion of the southern part of our county we noticed that the late dry weather has had quite an effect upon vegetation in the country. The corn crop now promises only an average yield, where, had it had the usual quantity of rain incident to the season, the yield must have been very great. Where the soil is thin and poor the corn is very short, and presents a yellow withered appearance; where the ground is rich and has been ploughed deep and well the stalks are quite tall, and have upon them tolerably large, well-formed ears.

The grass is very short, and its nutritious juices have been in a great measure exhausted by the hot sun. The stock cattle are not in as good condition as usual, and but few of them are ready for the city markets. Farmers say that their cows give a very poor quality of milk, and not nearly so much in quantity as they are accustomed to give in more favorable seasons. If a good rain is not soon forthcoming the early frosts of Autumn will prevent the grass from recuperating, even if wet weather be had, and the result will be that farmers must commence feeding their stock hay and straw much earlier than is customary.

The yield of apples and peaches is unusually large. The orchards are full of well formed fruit which only await the mellowing influence of the beautiful Indian summer to render it as delightful to the taste as it now is to the sight. The cider presses are already busy and the hospitable farmers place before their guest the capacious stone-pitcher brimming full of the delicious "juice of apples."

A disagreeable feature of travel along our country roads is the presence of the dust—one of the results of the dry weather which is painfully apparent and which is felt and seen everywhere. Clouds of dust accompany every vehicle and denote its approach, while it is yet at quite a distance. In some localities the dust covers the ground to the depth of at least four inches, and seems to possess all the drifting qualities of snow; huge bodies of it being caught up by currents of air and impelled forward to the great discomfort of all those who are unfortunate enough to be involved in them as they whirl along the highway.

AN OCTOGENARIAN.—An old patriarch aged 87 years, named Josiah Reynolds, of Little Britain township, was in town yesterday, and he tells us he was never so far from home before. He has lived all his life within two rods of where he was born. He helped to grub the first acre of ground tilled in Little Britain twp. There were no plows then, and he was well up in years before he ever saw a wagon. When 31 years old he married, and his wife is still living. He was a great fox hunter in his time, and says he would to day rather hear the yelping of a pack of hounds than any other music. He has worked at farming all his life, but concluded last harvest to quit hard work and employ himself by tending the cattle. Was never near a train of cars until to-day, and wondered what it was that pulled them, and why the locomotive puffed so. He came to town to look after some business in the Recorder's office. He is in good health, and bids fair to complete his century.

AN AGED CITIZEN GONE!—John Royer, an aged and estimable citizen of Leacock township, this county, died at his residence near Intercourse on Thursday last, and his remains were interred at Intercourse on Sunday, being attended to the burial-place by one of the largest funeral processions ever known in that section of the county. He was a faithful and sound Democrat, and was respected by all who knew him. His age was 72 years, 7 months and 9 days. He was a subscriber to the INTELLIGENCER for many years, and during his life manifested a pleasure in spreading Democratic truth among his neighbors and friends.

HEAVY EMIGRATION.—A train of fifteen passenger cars, containing from 800 to 1000 emigrants—men, women and children—passed through this city on Friday about 7 o'clock. Over four hundred of them were Mormons, on their way to Salt Lake City to join the cohorts of Brigham Young. Their arrival at New York was noticed in the *Tribune*. About one-half of this batch of new converts were women, and 129 children under eight years of age. They were natives of England, Wales, Switzerland, Sweden, Denmark and Germany. Besides the President of the company there were nine missionaries accompanying the pilgrims when they arrived at New York. The *Tribune* says they seemed to be pleased with the progress of their journey so far, and hopeful of their future. The rest of the large lot of emigrants in the train comprised the usual mixture of nationalities which is so steadily flowing Westward across our Continent.

REPUBLICAN MORALS.—David Bender, late defeated candidate for Clerk of Orphans Court, has brought suit against Amos F Sweigart, late defeated candidate for Clerk of Orphans' Court, for issuing a circular in the name of Bender, withdrawing his name as a candidate in favor of Sweigart. Bender believes he could easily have defeated a crippled soldier, and received the nomination, had it not been for the forgery of Sweigart.

CHANGES AT THE COUNTY PRISON.—At the monthly meeting of the Board of Prison Inspectors, held on Monday last, the following changes in some of the officers of that institution were made: Lewis Murr, second underkeeper and superintendent of weaving, was removed, and Rudolph Christ appointed in his place; W. H. H. Miller, first night watchman, was removed, and George B. Mowry, second night watchman, promoted to the place; and John Powell appointed second watchman in place of Mr. Mowery.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Mr. Michael Zercher, Inn-keeper, of Stumptown, this county, fell dead in front of his house on Saturday, about 5 o'clock. He was in this city, yesterday, in apparently good health. Heart disease is supposed to have caused his death.

BIGGEST PEACHES OF THE SEASON.—Mr. John Sigle, one of our subscribers, residing in Upper Leacock twp., brought to us a small basket of very large peaches to-day. The largest weighed over nine ounces and the others nearly as much. They are yellow free-stones, of most delicious quality. The tree had nearly three bushels on it. Mr. Sigle did not know that they had any distinguishing title. He calls them Packer peaches, and they are worthy of the name.

ROBBERS ARRESTED.—Officer Samuel Bowman, of Salisbury township, on Saturday, brought to the city and lodged in jail, a negro named William H. Green, on a charge of robbing Agnus Black, of Salisbury twp., of clothing, jewelry, &c.

The same officer also lodged in jail a negro named John Thomas, for robbing on the highway a boy whom John Newhauser had sent to the store of Mr. Geo. Diller, at the Gap, to receive $50. The negro learning the boy's errand, laid in wait, and robbed him of the money.

BROKEN INTO.—The spring-house of Mr. William T. Boyd, residing near Fairfield, Drumore twp., was broken into last Friday night, and ten hams, four shoulders and two pieces of dried beef stolen therefrom. No clue to the thieves has yet been obtained. The value of the pork stolen is about $60 as the hams were unusually large fine pieces.

LANCASTER, PENN'A., August 23, 1869.

JAMES BLACK, ESQ.,
AGENT MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

Dear Sir: It affords me much pleasure to acknowledge the receipt through you of the sum of $4,000, the amount of Policy, No. $4,400, held by the late Rev. W. V. GOTWALD in the Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York.

Allow me also to add that the circumstances connected with this case have, to my mind at least, furnished a striking illustration of the value of Life Insurance as a means of providing the comforts of life to those near and dear dependent ones, who are left utterly helpless unless a provision of this kind is made for them. It also affords a solemn lesson on the uncertainty of the duration of life. Rev. Mr. Gotwald had his life insured in July, 1868, at a time when he was 32 years old, in good health, and bid fair to enjoy a long life; but he died in June, 1869, in less than a year from the date of his policy, leaving an aged mother dependent on others for support. The amount you paid me ($4,000) will be paid over to her at once, and will secure a competency for her declining years.

The investment Rev. Gotwald thus made has proved a very profitable one. His policy was made on the Ten Year Life Plan Premium, payable quarterly. He had made four payments of $51.96 each, amounting in all to $207.84. In return for this expenditure the mother received $4,000.

Respectfully Yours,
G. M. ZAHM,
Administrator of Rev. W. V. Gotwald.
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With Dyspeptics everything is wrong. Food does not digest; sleep does not refresh; wine does not cheer; smiles do not gladden; music does not charm, nor can any other joy enter the breast of the miserable dyspeptic. You must get rid of it, or it will become seated and confirmed, and life will be a burden and existence a curse. PLANTATION BITTERS will do away with all this. New life, strength and energy will take possession of you. The damask will again bloom upon your cheek, and the luster in your eye will again be as bright as in your healthiest, happiest and most joyous days.

MAGNOLIA WATER.—Superior to the best imported German Cologne, and sold at half the price.

ADVANTAGES OF LIFE INSURANCE.—In December last, Mr. I. F. Beamer called on Mr. James Coleman, residing below Altoona, and explaining to him the advantage and importance of Life Insurance, obtained his application for $5000, in the World Mutual Life Insurance Company, of New York. He was then amongst our strongest and heartiest men, with every prospect of a long life of usefulness before him. He was 55 years of age, and paid an annual premium of $257.75. Last April, whilst on the roof of his barn making some repairs, he fell from the same and broke his leg up at the thigh, an accident which might happen to our most careful and healthy citizens. He lingered on in pain and misery until his death, in July last. Mr. Beamer attended at once to making out all the necessary papers of proof of death, and last week had the satisfaction of handing to Messrs. James Louden and Thomas Coleman, his administrators, a draft on New York for the amount of insurance. Such a striking illustration of the importance and value of Life Insurance will do more than hours of talk to convince any man that it is his duty to take out a policy according to his means, for the benefit of his survivors; and in connection, we call especial attention to the World Mutual Life, and to our fellow-townsman, Mr. I. F. Beamer, who is its agent for this county. Do not delay—at once insure, and you will never regret it.

We extract the above from the Democratic *Standard*, of Hollidaysburg, and would add our endorsement of the above counsel: "DO NOT DELAY—AT ONCE INSURE!" and state that MAJ. J. F. FRUEAUFF, of this city, is the General Agent for the WORLD MUTUAL LIEE and will be glad to see all of our patrons at his Office, to make inquiries, and to insure. By the Insurance Commissioners' Report, of New York, for this year, the proportions of Assets to the amount insured, and of Actual Realized Cash Assets to Total Assets of this Company, are better and higher than any Company of its age, and also surpasses many much older companies. It is safely and carefully managed and merits confidence and support.

Sept. 7.—T T & d. & 3tw.

A FARM FOR FIVE DOLLARS.—John L. Jacobs of Maytown, Lancaster county, who has extensively advertised that he will give away in a gift enterprise Beech Island Farm, in the Susquehanna, near Middletown, and his new two story Brick Dwelling House in Maytown, now announces that the drawing will actually take place at FULTON HALL, LANCASTER, ON TUESDAY AFTERNOON, SEPTEMBER 21ST. There will be no postponement. Mr. J. has met with success ever beyond his expectations. The public are reminded of the fact, that this is not a Company Gift Swindle, but an individual, Home Affair, in which no object is to be gained but a fair price for the propety to be given away. 2,000 Tickets will be sold at $5, cash—11 for $50. Sent by mail on application to John L. Jacobs, Cadwell House Lancaster, Pa.

Agents and ticket holders will bear in mind that there will be no postponement.

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Special Notices.

Avoid Quacks.
A victim of early indiscretion, causing nervous debility, premature decay, &c., having tried in vain every advertised remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow sufferers on receipt of a stamp to pay postage. Address J. H. REEVES, 78 Nassau St., New York.

Females Suffering
With Rupture or other Physical Weakness, are invited to visite Philadelphia, and call at C. H. NEEDLES' Office, No. 154 Twelfth St., below Race, to obtain proper Trusses, Braces, Supporters, &c. A lady attendant conducts this department with professional ability. Examinations made and suitable instruments for Prolapsus applied.
C. H. NEEDLES gives personal attention to male patients at his Office, Corner 12th and Race Streets, Philadelphia. Extensive practice in this special branch of Mechanical Remedies insures intelligent and correct treatment. (BANNING'S Braces adjusted.)
jan 20 1smw

Marriages.

WALTER—BUSSER.—On the 14th inst., at Schlot & Horting's Hotel, by Rev. W. T. Gerhard, Mr. John Walter, of Warwick, to Miss Mary Musser, of Elizabeth twp.

REDDIG—BUFFENMYER.—On the same day, at the same place, by the same, Mr. James K. Reddig to Miss Harriet Buffenmyer, both of Elizabeth twp.

GROSTEFAN—WOLF.—On the 7th inst., at Gensemer's Hotel, by Rev. W. T. Gerhard, Martin Grostefan to Catharine Wolf, both of Ephrata twp.

STOFER—HERR.—On the 9th inst., at the Exchange Hotel, by Rev. J. J. Strine, Henry Stoer to Miss Amanda Herr, both of Strasburg.

Deaths

FORNEY.—On the 14th inst., in this city, Mrs. Margaret Forney, relict of Peter Forney, dec'd, in the 77th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 2 South Prince street, on Thursday, the 16th inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M.

CURLEY.—On the 7th inst., in this city, John Curley, aged 49 years.

McKENNA.—On the 9th inst., in this city, Alexander McKenna, late of Joliet, Ill.

VAUGHEN.—On Thursday, 9th inst., at the City of Reading, James Vaughen, aged 53 years, 1 month and 23 days.

THOMAS.—On Saturday at 4 15 A. M., Elder Edward H. Thomas, aged 58 years.

KUHLMAN.—On the 11th inst., Elizabeth, wife of Adam Kuhlman, in the 71st year of her age.

Markets.

Philadelphia Grain Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Sep. 14.—The Flour market presents no new feature, being no demand except from home consumers, who operate sparingly; sales of Extras at $5.75@6.25; Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota Extra Family at $6.50@7.75; Penn'a do do at $6.50@7.50; Fancy Brands at $8@10, according to quality.

Rye Flour sells at $6.25@6 37½.

The Wheat market is devoid of animation, and prices favor buyers; sales of 4,000 bus Red at $1.50@1.53.

Rye is firmer, and held at $1.18@1.20.

Corn is in small supply and commands full prices; sales of 2,400 bus Yellow at $1.20, and Western Mixed at $1.13@1.15.

Oats attracts but little attention; sales of 3,000 bus Penn'a at 61@63c.

Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Clover Seed comes forward more freely, and 100 bus sold at $8.

Timothy is firm at $1 75@5.

Flax Seed is taken by crushers at $2.50@2.55.

Whiskey is excited, we quote Western at $1.30.

Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 14

Penn'a Railroad	56½
Reading	48 31-100
Philadelphia and Erie	30⅛
Gold	136
U. S. 6s 1881	121⅛@121⅜
U. S. 5-20s 1862	121⅞@121⅛
New 5-20s 1864	121⅞@121⅛
U. S. 5-20s of November 1865	121½@121¾
U. S. 5-20s of July 1865	119¾@120
do 1867	120⅛@120⅜
do 1868	119¾@120
10-40s	110⅛@110⅝
Currency 6s	109¼@109½
Union Pacific Bonds	

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.

Canton Co	58
Boston Water Power	14½
Cumberland Coal	32
Wells Fargo Express	18½
American Express	37½
Adams Express	57¼
U. S. Express	61¼
Merchants' Union Express	11½
Quicksilver	13½
Mariposa	8½
do Preferred	17½
Pacific Mail	76⅛
Atlantic Mail	
Western Union Telegraph	37
New York Central	204½
Erie	41
Hudson River	182¼
Reading	96⅝
Alton and T. H	30
do do Preferred	57
Tol. W. & W	78¼
Michigan Central	130 asked.
Michigan Southern	102⅜
Illinois Central	137
Cleveland and Pittsburg	109½
Chicago and Northwestern Common	80½
do do Preferred	89½
Cleveland and Toledo	101
Rock Island	113⅜
Fort Wayne	87½
Ohio and Mississippi	32⅞
Milwaukie and St. Paul	
do do preferred	

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

MONDAY, Sep. 14—P. M.

The cattle market was dull this week owing to the large receipts, and prices were a fraction lower. 2,350 head arrived and sold at 8½@9c for extra Pennsylvania and Western steers; 7@8c for fair to good do, and 5@6½c ℔ lb, gross, for common as to quality.

The following are the particulars of the sales:
96 Owen Smith, Western, 7¼@9c. gross.
126 A. Christy & Bro., Western, 7½@9c, gross.
62 Dengler & McCleese, Chester county, 6@8¼c gross.
83 P. McFillen, Chester county, 6½@8½c, gross.
114 Ph. Hathaway, Chester county, 6¼@8½c, gross.
130 James McFillen, Western, 7@9c, gross.
75 E. S. McFillen, Chester county, 8@9c, gross.
68 Ullman & Bachman, Western, 7½@8½c, gross.
203 Martin, Fuller & Co., Chester county, 7@8¾c, gross.
140 Mooney & Smith, Western, 7@9c, gross.
100 Thomas Mooney & Bro., Virginia, 5@8½c, gross.
110 H. Chain, Western Penn'a, 5@8¼c, gross.
138 J. Smith & Bro., Western, 6½@8½c, gross.
103 J. & L. Frank, Virginia, 6½@8c, gross.
125 Hope & Co., Western, 6¼@8c, gross.
90 G. Shamberg, Western, 7½@8¼c, gross.
55 Elkon & Co., Virginia, 6¼@7½c, gross.

COWS—Were unchanged; 150 head sold at $45@75 for Cows and Calf, and $40@60 ℔ head for springers.

SHEEP—Were dull and lower; 12,000 head arrived and sold at 4@5¾c ℔ lb gross, as to quality.

HOGS—Were in demand; 3,300 herd sold at the different yards at $13@13¾ for slop, and $14@14.50 ℔ 100 lbs net for corn fed.

Lancaster Household Market.

LANCASTER, Saturday, Sept. 11.

Butter, ℔ lb	35c
Lard, ℔ lb	18@20c
Eggs ℔ dozen	25c
Chickens, (live,) ℔ pair	65@70c
Do. (cleaned,) ℔ pair	90@1.00
Lamb, ℔ lb	15@18c
Sausages, ℔ lb	25c
Potatoes, ℔ bushel	50@75c
Do. ℔ ½ peck	10c
New Potatoes, ℔ bushel	50@75c
do ℔ ½ peck	8@10c
Sweet do ℔ ½ peck	15c
Apples, ℔ ½ peck	10@15c
Peaches, ℔ ½ peck	18@20c
Tomatoes, ℔ ½ peck	8@10c
Onions, ℔ ½ peck	18@20c
Corn ℔ bushel	
Cabbage ℔ head	3@5c
Oats ℔ bag	1.75
Apple Butter, ℔ pint	20@25c
Do. ℔ crock	1.25@1.50
Watermelons, ℔ piece	25@35c
Cantaloupes, ℔ piece	5@7c
Egg Plants, ℔ piece	8@15c
Corn ℔ dozen	10@15c

LANCASTER GRAIN MARKET, MONDAY Sept. 13, 1869.—Grain and Flour Market quiet:

Family flour, ℔ bar	$6 75
Extra ......do.......do	5 75
Superfine..do.......do	4 50
Wheat (white) ℔ bus	1 60
Wheat (red)......do	1 40
Rye..........do	1 10
Corn..........do	1 10
Oats..........do	55
Whiskey	1 10

New Advertisements.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

I, JACOB F. FREY, High Sheriff of Lancaster county, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do hereby make known and give notice to the electors of the county aforesaid, that an election will be held in the said county of Lancaster, on

TUESDAY, THE 12TH DAY OF OCTOBER, for the purpose of electing the several persons hereinafter named, viz:

ONE PERSON duly qualified for Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.
ONE PERSON duly qualified for Justice of the Supreme Court of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.
TWO PERSONS duly qualified for Members of the State Senate.
FOUR PERSONS duly qualified for Members of Assembly.
ONE PERSON duly qualified for Sheriff.
ONE PERSON duly qualified for Register.
ONE PERSON duly qualified for Prothonotary
ONE PERSON duly qualified for Clerk of Quarter Sessions.
ONE PERSON duly qualified for Clerk of Orphans' Court.
ONE PERSON duly qualified for Treasurer.
ONE PERSON duly qualified for County Commissioner.
TWO PERSONS duly qualified for Directors of the Poor.
TWO PERSONS duly qualified for Prison Inspectors.
ONE PERSON duly qualified for Coroner.
ONE PERSON duly qualified for Auditor.

I also hereby make known and give notice that the place of holding the aforesaid election in the several wards, boroughs, districts and townships within the county of Lancaster, are as follows, to wit:

1st District—Composed of the Nine Wards of Lancaster City. The qualified voters of the First Ward will hold their election at the public house of Joseph Elder, in West Orange street; Second Ward, at the public house of Shirk & Koring, in East King street; Third Ward, at the public house of G. W. Myers, in East King street; Fourth Ward, at the public house of Martin Kreider, in West King street; Fifth Ward, at the public house of John Bissinger, West King street; Sixth Ward, at the public house of George Spong, in North Queen street; Seventh Ward, at the public house of John Witlinger, in Rockland street; Eighth Ward, at the public house of Samuel Erisman, in Strawberry street; Ninth Ward, at the public house of S. G. Gensemer, in North Queen street.

2d District—Drumore township, at the No. 2 school house in the village of Chestnut Level.

3d District—Borough of Elizabethtown, at the public house now occupied by George W. Boyer, in said borough.

4th District—Earl township, at the public hall in the village of New Holland, in said township.

5th District—Elizabeth township, at the public house now occupied by S. Engle, in Brickerville, in said township.

6th District—Borough of Strasburg, at the public house now occupied by Frederick Myers, in said borough.

7th District—Rapho township, including the borough of Manheim, at the German school house, in said borough.

8th District—Salisbury township, at the public house now occupied by John Mason, White Horse tavern, in said township.

9th District—East Cocalico township, at the public house now occupied by Henry Rhoads, in the village of Reamstown, in said township.

10th District—Being part of the township of East Donegal, at the public school house in the village of Maytown, in said township.

11th District—Caernarvon township, at the public house now occupied by H. M. Sweigart, in the village of Churchtown, in said township.

12th District—Martic township, at the house now occupied by D. M. Moore, in said township.

13th District—Bart township, at the public house lately occupied by John Hollis, in said township.

14th District—Colerain township, at the public house now occupied by J. K. Alexander, in said township.

15th District—Fulton township, at the public house now occupied by Martin Rohrer, in said township.

16th District—Warwick township, at the public house now occupied by Geo. T. Grider, in the village of Lititz, in said township.

17th District—Composed of the Borough of Marietta and part of East Donegal township, at the public school house in the borough of Marietta, in said township.

18th District—Columbia Borough, at the Town Hall, in said borough.

19th District—Sadsbury township, at the public house now occupied by Isaac Albright, in said township.

20th District—Leacock township, at the public house now occupied by W. Blair, in said township.

21st District—Brecknock township, at the public house now occupied by J. C. Eshleman, in said township.

22d District—Mount Joy Borough, in the Council Chamber, in the borough of Mount Joy.

23d District—Being part of East Hempfield township, at the public house now occupied by H. S. Landis, in the village of Petersburg, in said township.

24th District—West Lampeter township, at the public house now occupied by Henry Miller, in the village of Lampeter Square, in said township.

25th District—Conestoga township, at the public house now occupied by John G. Pries, in said township.

26th District—Washington Borough, at the upper school house in the borough of Washington.

27th District—Ephrata township, at the public house now occupied by S. Styer, in said township.

28th District—Conoy township, at the public school house in the village of Bainbridge, in said township.

29th District—Manheim township, at the public house now occupied by Henry B. Stauffer, in the village of Neffsville, in said township.

30th District—Being part of Manor township, at the public house now occupied by John Brubaker, in Millerstown, in said township.

31st District—West Earl township, at the public house now occupied by Grabill G. Forney, in Earlville, in said township.

32d District—West Hempfield township, at the public house now occupied by Edwin Hopson, in said township.

33d District—Strasburg township, at the public house now occupied by James Curran, in the borough of Strasburg.

34th District—Being part of Manor township, commonly called Indiantown district, at the public house of Bernard Stoner, in said township.

35th District—West Cocalico township, at the public house now occupied by Daniel Mishler, in the village of Schoeneck, in said township.

36th District—East Earl township, at the public house now occupied by Philip Foreman, at Blue Ball, in said township.

37th District—Paradise township, at the public house now occupied by John S. Weaver, in said township.

38th District—Being a part of East Hempfield township, at the public house in the village of Hempfield, in said township.

39th District—Lancaster township, at the public house now occupied by Wm. T. Youart, in said township.

40th District—East Lampeter township, at the public house now occupied by Elias Buckwalter, in said township.

41st District—Little Britain township, at the house of John Harbison, in said township.

42d District—Upper Leacock township, at the public house of Jacob Bard, in said township.

43d District—Penn township, at the public house of Jacob Busser, in said township.

44th District—Borough of Adamstown, at the school house in said borough.

45th District—Clay township, at the public house of Aaron Eitnier, in said township.

46th District—Pequea township, at the public house of Amos Groff, in said township.

47th District—Providence township, at the house now occupied by John Snyder, in said township.

48th District—Eden township, at the public house of John Graham, in said township.

49th District—Being that part of Mount Joy township heretofore included in the 3d district, at Lehman's school house, in said township.

50th District—West Donegal township, heretofore included in the 3d district, at Rutt's school house, in said township.

51st District—That part of Mount Joy township heretofore included in the 22d district, at Benjamin Brenneman's school house, in said township.

52d District—That part of Rapho township heretofore included in the 22d district, at Strickler's school house, in said township

53d District—That part of East Donegal township heretofore included in the 22d district, at the brick school house, in the village of Springville, in said township.

54th District—That part of Rapho township heretofore included in the 52d district, at the public school house in the village of Newtown, in said township.

55th District—That part of Manor township heretofore included in the 26th district, at the public house of Jacob M. Brenneman.

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, a subordinate officer or agent, who is or shall be employed under the Legislative, Executive or Judiciary departments of the State or the United States, or of any city or incorporated district, and also that 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 Inspector and Judge of the elections shall meet at the respective places appointed for holding the election in the district, to which they respectively belong, before nine o'clock in the morning, and each of said inspectors shall appoint one Clerk, who shall be a qualified voter of such district.

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

It shall be the duty of the several assessors of each district to attend at the place of holding every general, special or township election, during the whole time said election is kept open, for the purpose of giving information to the inspectors and judges, when called on, in relation to the right of any person assessed by them to vote at such election, or 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 white freeman of the age of twenty-one years or more, who shall have resided in the State at least one year, and in the election district where he offers his vote at least ten days immediately preceding such election, and within two years paid a State or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least ten days before the election. 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 white freemen, citizens of the United States, between twenty-one and twenty-two years of age, who have resided in an election district as aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote, although they shall not have paid taxes.

No person shall be permitted to vote whose name is not contained in the list of taxable inhabitants furnished by the Commissioners, unless First, he produces a receipt for the payment within two years of a State or county tax assessed agreeably to the Constitution and give satisfactory evidence either on his oath or affirmation, or the oath or affirmation of another, that he has paid such a tax, or on failure to produce a receipt shall make oath to the payment thereof. Second, if he claim the right to vote by being an elector between the age of twenty-one and twenty-two years he shall depose on oath or affirmation that he has resided in this State at least one year next before his application, and make such proof of residence in the district as is required by this act, and that he does verily believe from the account given him, that he is of age 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 all cases where the name of the person claiming to vote is found on the list furnished by the Commissioners and assessor, or his right to vote, whether found thereon or not, is objected to by any qualified citizen, it shall be the duty of the inspectors to examine such person on oath as to his qualifications, and if he claims to have resided within the State for one year or more his oath shall be sufficient proof thereof, but he 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 in to 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 any 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 persons 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 qualification, shall aid or procure such person to vote, the person offending, shall, on conviction, be fined in any sum not exceeding two hundred dollars, and be imprisoned in any term not exceeding three months.

If any person shall vote at more than one election district, or otherwise fraudulently vote more than once on the same day, or shall fraudulently fold and deliver to the inspector two tickets together, with the intent 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 offence and be imprisoned for any term not exceeding three months.

REGISTRY LAW.

I also give official notice to the electors of Lancaster county that, by an act entitled "An Act further supplemental to the act relative to the elections of this Commonwealth," approved April 17th, 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 of fifteenth 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 to 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 from the district, and if so, to take the same 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 against 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 as aforesaid to proceed to make out a list, in alphabetical order, of the white freemen above twenty-one years of age, claiming to be qualified voters in the ward, borough, township or district of which he is the assessor, and opposite each of said names state whether said freeman is or is not a housekeeper; and if he is, the number of his residence, 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 said house fronts; also, the occupation of the person; and where he is not a housekeeper, 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 certificate 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 intentions to become a citizen and designs 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" shall be entered; and if the person has moved into the election district to reside since the last general election, the letter "R." shall be placed opposite the name. It shall be the further duty of each assessor as 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.

SEC. 2. On the list being completed and the assessments made as aforesaid, the same shall forthwith be 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 thereof 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 the said election district who shall desire to see the same; and it shall be the duty of the 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; and whether naturalized or designing to be, marking in all such 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 precinct in which each elector resides, and shall make a separate return for each to the county commissioners, in all cases 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 names of the 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 in each of said precincts.

SEC. 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 of the names of all persons assessed by him since the return required to be made by him by the second section of this act, noting opposite each name the observations and explanations required to be noted as aforesaid; and the county 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 in 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 of October; and no man shall be permitted to vote at the election on that day whose name is not on said list, unless he shall make proof of his right to vote, as hereinafter required.

SEC. 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 to the facts stated by him, which 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; that he is a citizen of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania and of the United States; that he has resided in 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 or 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 his 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 tax 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 his affidavit that he is, at the time of taking the affidavit, between the ages of twenty one and twenty-two years; that he has resided in the State one year and in the election district ten days next preceding such 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 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, consecutively, a voter in the district in which he offers his vote; and on the vote of such person being received, it shall be the duty of the election officers to write or stamp on such certificate the word "voted," with the 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 a second vote, upon so offending shall be guilty of a high misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof, be fined or imprisoned, or both, 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 to which this is a supplement, from any person offering to vote whose name is not on the list of assessed voters, or whose right to vote is challenged by any qualified voter present, and shall admit such 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 offence, to pay a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or to undergo an imprisonment not more than one year, or either or both, at the discretion of the court.

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 assessor to attend at the place fixed by law for holding the election in each election district, and then and there hear all applications of persons whose names have been omitted from the list of assessed voters, and who claim the right to vote or whose rights have originated since the same was made out, and shall add the names of such persons thereto as shall show that they are entitled to the right of suffrage in such district, on the personal application of the claimant only, and forthwith assess them with 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 shall be pursued, in all respects, as is required by this act and the acts to which it is a supplement, at the general elections in October. The Assessor shall also make the same returns to the county commissioners of all assessments made by virtue of this section; and the county commissioners shall furnish copies thereof to the election officers in each district, in like manner, 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 each have the 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 hereby enjoined 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.

SEC. 11. 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 overseers 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 witness 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 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 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, 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 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 any 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.

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 procure a certificate of naturalization, for himself or any other person, shall wilfully depose, declare or affirm any matter to be 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 null and 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 take immediate measures for recalling the same for cancellation, and any person who shall vote, or attempt to vote, on any paper so obtained, or who shall in any way aid in, connive 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 more than one thousand dollars, for every such offence, 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, he 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, add to, deface or destroy any list of voters made out as directed by this act, or tear down or remove the same from the place 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 five hundred dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both, at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 15. All elections for city, ward, borough, township and election officers shall hereafter be held on the second Tuesday of October, subject to all the provisions of the laws regulating the election of such officers not inconsistent with this act; the persons elected to such offices at that time shall take their places at the expiration of the terms of the persons holding the same at the time of such election; but no election for the office of assessor or assistant assessor shall be held, under this act, until the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

SEC. 16. At 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.

SEC. 17. It shall be the duty of the Secretary of the commonwealth to prepare forms for all the blanks made necessary by this 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 may be necessary after receipt of the same, at the proper expense of the county, procure and furnish to all the election officers of the election districts of their respective counties copies of such blanks, in such quantities as may be rendered necessary for the discharge of their duties under this act.

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SEC. 19. That citizens of this State temporarily in the service of the State or of the United States governments, on clerical or other duty, and who do not vote where thus employed, shall not be thereby deprived of the right to vote in their 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, entitled "A further supplement to the election laws of this Commonwealth."

WHEREAS, By the Act of the Congress of the United States, entitled "An act to amend the several acts heretofore passed to provide for the enrolling and calling out the national forces and for other purposes," and approved March third, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, all persons who have deserted the military or naval service of the United States, and who have not been discharged or relieved from the penalty or disability therein provided, are deemed and taken to have voluntarily relinquished and forfeited their rights of citizenship and their rights to become citizens, and are deprived of exercising any rights of citizens thereof; and

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

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 in all elections hereafter to be held in this Commonwealth, it shall be unlawful for the judge or inspectors of any such election to receive any ballot or ballots from any person or persons embraced in the provisions and subject to the disability imposed by said act of Congress approved March third, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and it shall be unlawful for any such person to offer to vote any ballot or ballots.

SECTION 2. That if any such judge and inspectors of election, or any one of them, shall receive or consent to receive any such unlawful ballot or ballots from any such disqualified person, he or they so offending shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof in any Court of Quarter Sessions of this Commonwealth, he shall for each offence be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than one hundred dollars, and to undergo an imprisonment in the jail of the proper county for not less than sixty days.

SEC. 3. That if any person deprived of citizenship and disqualified as aforesaid, shall at any election hereafter to be held in this Commonwealth, vote or tender to the officers thereof and offer to vote a ballot or ballots, any person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof in any court of quarter sessions of this commonwealth shall for each offence be punished in like manner as is provided in the preceding section of this act in cases of officers of election receiving such unlawful ballot or ballots.

SEC. 4. That if any person shall hereafter persuade or advise any person or persons deprived of citizenship and disqualified as aforesaid, to offer any ballot or ballots to the officers of any election hereafter to be held in this Commonwealth, or shall persuade or advise any such officer to receive any ballot or ballots from any person deprived of citizenship and disqualified as aforesaid, such person so offending shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof in any court of quarter sessions of this Commonwealth, shall be punished in like manner as is provided in the second section of this act in the case of officers of such election receiving such unlawful ballot or ballots.

CHANGE IN THE MODE OF VOTING.

AN ACT regulating the mode of voting at all elections in the several counties of this Commonwealth, approved March 30th, 1866:

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 the qualified voters of the several counties of this Commonwealth, at all general, township, borough and special elections, are hereby, hereafter, authorized and required to vote, 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 voted for, and to be labelled outside, "judiciary;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all state officers voted for, and be labelled "state;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all county officers voted for, including office of senator, member, and members of assembly, if voted for, and be labelled "county;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all township officers voted for, and be labelled "township;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all borough officers voted for, and be labelled "borough;" and each class shall be deposited in separate ballot-boxes.

Pursuant to the provisions contained in the 76th section of the act first aforesaid, the judges of the aforesaid districts shall respectively 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 Court House in the City of Lancaster, on the third day after the day of the election, being ON FRIDAY, THE 15th DAY OF OCTOBER, 1869, at 10 o'clock, a. m., then and there to do and perform the duties required by law of said judges.

Also, that where a judge, by sickness or unavoidable accident, is unable to attend such meeting of judges, then the certificate or return shall be taken charge of by one of the inspectors or clerks of the election of the district, who shall do and perform the duties required of said judge unable to attend.

Given under my hand, at my office, in Lancaster, this 6th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, and in the ninety-third year of the Independence of the United States.

JACOB F. FREY, Sheriff.
SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Lancaster, Sep. 6, 1869.
sep 15 3tw-37

FOR SHERIFF.—WE ARE AUTHORIZED to announce the name of HUGH O'NAIL, of Martic Township, as an Independent Candidate for Sheriff.
sep 15-3t-wte*

ESTATE OF GEORGE HEIL, LATE OF the township of East Cocalico, in the County of Lancaster, dec'd.—Notice is hereby given that Letters Testamentary have been granted to the undersigned in the township of East Cocalico upon the estate aforesaid, all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and persons having claims against said estate will present them for payment.

GEORGE B. HEIL, Earl Twp.
CURTIS HEIL,
CYRUS HARTZ,
East Cocalico twp.
Executors of the last Will and Testament of George Heil, dec'd. s15-6tw*37

VALUABLE FARM AT PRIVATE SALE

I will sell at Private Sale the farm on which I reside, situate on the Conococheague creek, 7½ miles northwest of Hagerstown, containing 207 ACRES OF GOOD SLATE LAND, 147 ACRES of which are cleared and in a good state of cultivation. About 70 Acres are Prime Bottom Land. The 60 Acres in Timber are of fine growth. The buildings are a Two Story LOG WEATHER-BOARDED HOUSE, Stone and Frame Bank Barn, Wagon Shed, Corn Cribs, Smoke House, and other out-buildings. There is a fine ORCHARD of choice fruit trees on the farm, and a well of water near the door; also, Springs of running water on the farm. The farm is under good fencing.

Persons wishing to purchase a farm are invited to call and see this one. It will be sold cheap and on easy payments.

sep 15 1fw 37 DANIEL LAMBERT.

A FINE CHESTER COUNTY FARM OF

123 ACRES,

Well watered, fences good, 17 ACRES HEAVY TIMBER, Good Orchard, with fine variety of fruit, Two-Story Brick DWELLING, ten rooms, water in kitchen, Stationary Boilers in wash house, Spring House, Large Barn, Wagon Shed, Grain House, and Stock House. All in good order and repair.

The above farm is situated 3 miles southeast of Cochranville and 3 miles north of Penn Station, on the Baltimore and Philadelphia Central Railroad, 8 miles south of Penningtonville.

Price $120 per acre. For further information, or to view the premises, please call on the owner, Courtland Mlchener, residing thereon or

HERR & RIFE,
Real Estate, Collection & Insurance Agents,
sep 8-6tw 36 Lancaster city, Pa.

AN EXCELLENT BUSINESS PROPERTY AT PUBLIC SALE.—Will be sold at public sale, on THURSDAY, OCTOBER 14th, 1869, on the premises, situate in Drumore twp., Lancaster county, Pa., on the road leading from the Unicorn Hotel to Chestnut Level, about half way between the two points, a Farm, or tract of land, containing

TWENTY-SEVEN ACRES,

more or less, in a high state of cultivation. The improvements consist of a two-story Frame DWELLING HOUSE, a Stone Spring and Smoke House near the dwelling, a good Bank Barn and Hog House; also a good Water Power Saw Mill, Machine Shop, Foundry and Smith Shop, situate on the Conowingo Creek, and which is doing a first-rate business. There is a good Orchard of choice Fruit Trees on said premises in good bearing condition. This property is well worth the attention of any person wishing a good business property, being situated in a highly improved agricultural neighborhood, where a great quantity of machinery is used, and an extensive and profitable repair business is done.

Sale to commence at 2 o'clock on said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by JOHN S. JORDAN.

sep 15 wts-37

PUBLIC SALE.—ON THURSDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1869, the undersigned Executors of John A. Boyd, dec'd, will sell at public sale, on the premises, in Drumore township, Lancaster county, Pa., on the road leading from Chestnut Level to McCall's Ferry, 3 miles from the former and 1 miles from the latter place, and about one mile from Liberty Square, the following described property, to wit:

No. 1, containing

135 ACRES AND 6 PERCHES,

more or less, of good quality farm land, adjoining lands of James Eckin, John Wert, Hugh Penny, Joseph Selple and others. The improvements consist of a large and commodious two-story Stone DWELLING HOUSE, with Kitchen attached, Large Stone Barn, Wagon Shed, Corn Crib, Carriage House, Smoke House, Hog House, and all other necessary out-buildings. The buildings are all roofed with slate, and are in good condition, having been lately repaired, and partly new. There is running water at the house and barn, and a fine Orchard of choice fruit trees. The land is conveniently divided into fields, and cattle have access to running water from nearly all of them. This property has been heavily limed within a few years, and is in a good state of cultivation. There are about 6 acres of Heavy Timber, and about 8 acres of thinly set Sprouts on the above tract. This property is situated in a fine, healthy neighborhood, convenient to Churches, Schools, Mills, Stores and Post Office.

No. 2, containing

8 ACRES AND 24 PERCHES,

more or less, situate near No. 1, adjoining lands of Joseph Smith, Joseph Penrose and others. This tract is well set with Chestnut Timber, nearly fit to cut, and will be sold separate or with the above, as purchasers may desire.

Persons wishing to view the premises before the day of sale, will please call on William Morrison, residing on No. 1, or on either of the undersigned. If desired by the purchaser one-half of the purchase money may remain secured in No. 1 property for a number of years. A good title and possession will be given on the 1st day of April, 1870.

Sale to commence at 2 o'clock, P. M., when attendance will be given and terms made known by NATHANIEL MAYER, ALBAN CUTLER, Executors.

sep 15-5tw-37

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE! IN FRANKLIN COUNTY, PA.

On WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 6TH and 7TH of OCTOBER, by virtue of the last Will and Testament of Adam Hoke, late of Montgomery township, dec'd, we will expose to Public Sale on the premises, on the 6th and 7th days of October, 1869, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following described Real Estate:

Purpart 1st being a tract of land known as the

HUMPHREY FARM,

located on the Corner Road in said township of Montgomery, about two miles from Mercersburg. This tract contains

240 ACRES AND 144 PERCHES,

part limestone and part slate, in a high state of cultivation, with about 30 Acres of timber land. The improvements consist of a good Stone DWELLING HOUSE, Stone and Frame Bank Barn, and all other necessary out-buildings, with a Well of never-failing Water, and running water near the improvements during the greater part of the year, with a young Orchard of choice Apples.

Purpart 2d being a tract of land known as the

MOORE FARM,

located near the Turnpike in Peters township, about two miles from Mercersburg. This tract contains

149 ACRES AND 93 PERCHES

of slate land in a high state of cultivation. The improvements consist of a LOG DWELLING, a Stone and Frame Bank Barn, a thriving Orchard of choice Fruit, with a never-failing stream of Water passing through the same.

Purpart 3d being a tract of land known as the

REED FARM,

located on the Warm Spring Road, about one mile from Mercersburg, in Peters township. This tract contains

177 ACRES AND 38 PERCHES,

part limestone and part slate, in a high state of cultivation, with sufficient Timber for use of the farm. The improvements consist of a BRICK MANSION HOUSE, Brick Tenant House, Stone and Frame Bank Barn, with all other necessary out-buildings. There is also an Orchard of choice Fruit, a Well of never-failing Water, and a constant stream of running Water passing through the farm.

Purpart 4th being a tract of land known as the

CRAIG FARM,

located on the Louden Road, about two miles from Mercersburg, in Peters township. This tract contains

93 ACRES AND 43 PERCHES

of limestone land, of good quality and very productive, with about 10 acres of choice Timber. The improvements consist of a BRICK DWELLING, a Bank Barn, and a Well of never failing Water, with an Apple Orchard.

Purpart 5th being a piece of ground adapted for out lots, located about ½ mile from Mercersburg, immediately in the rear of the Seminary buildings, containing

18 ACRES AND 135 PERCHES.

Purpart 6th being a lot of ground on the Warm Spring Road, about ½ mile from Mercersburg, containing

6 ACRES AND 85 PERCHES.

On this tract there is a very valuable Water Power.

Purpart 7th being a tract of

MOUNTAIN LAND,

situate in Warren township, adjoining the "Old Toms" property on top of the mountain along the Turnpike leading from Mercersburg to McConnellsburg, containing

285 ACRES AND 30 PERCHES

and allowance.

Purpart 8th being a tract of Mountain Land situate in Montgomery township, in what is called the "Corner," containing

45 ACRES AND 110 PERCHES

and allowance.

Purpart 9th being a tract of Mountain Land situate in Montgomery township, containing

26 ACRES AND 115 PERCHES

and allowance, adjoining Jonathan Keyser and others.

Purpart 10th being a tract of Mountain Land in Montgomery township, containing

18 ACRES AND 12 PERCHES,

and allowance. The above Mountain tracts ARE ALL WELL TIMBERED.

Terms made known on day of sale.

HANNAH HOKE, Executrix,
CHARLES F. McCAULEY,
ANDREW R. SCHNEBLY,
Executors.
sep 15-3tw-37

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