THE POST.

MIDDLEBURG.....AUGUST 3, 1871

For Governor,
HON. JOHN B. PACKER,
OF SUNBURY.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

For Auditor General,
Col. David Stanton,
OF BEAVER COUNTY.

For Surveyor General.
Col. Rob't B. Beath,
OF SCHUYLKILL COUNTY.

COUNTY TICKET.

For President Judge,
SAMUEL S. WOODS.
[Subject to the decision of Union and Mifflin Counties.]

For Assembly,
WILLIAM G. HERROLD.
[Subject to the decision of the Conferees.]

For Treasurer,
JACOB GROSS.

For Commissioner,
ADAM J. FISHER.

For Auditor,
SAMUEL A. WETZEL.

OUR CHOICE FOR GOVERNOR.

In presenting HON. JOHN B. PACKER, of Sunbury, as our first choice for Governor in 1872, we feel confident that we could name noone who would more carefully preserve the integrity of our republican institutions; effectually execute the laws, and devote a greater energy to the advancement of the interest of the people of this prosperous and powerful commonwealth. His congressional career is distinguished for a firm adherence to Republican principles; and no one of his compeers more fully realizes the necessities of the country or more fully comprehends the problem of political economy as applied to the development of our vast resources. In a word, all his official acts have tended to rid the country from financial embarrassment and protect her industries. With a mind capable of grasping the most complex question of national or state policy, and an energy to execute, he is eminently fitted for the performance of the most important public duties. His intrinsic worth and decision of character constitute a safe guarantee to a faithful and impartial discharge of the duties of any office to which he may be elevated. He is a distinguished lawyer; and his stern integrity and unremitting attention to business recommend him to popular favor. When the standard of revolt was raised and the supremacy of the laws set at defiance, he arrayed himself on the side of the Government for the preservation of civil liberty and self-government. His high moral and social qualities, honesty of purpose, purity of motives, scholarly ability, legal learning, rigid regard for truth and justice are fitting proofs of his competency to fill the office of Chief Executive of the Keystone State.

Democratic Economy.

The New York *Times* has made charges of stupendous frauds against Mayor Hall, Controller Connolly, and other gentlemen connected with the City Government. It has reproduced long columns of figures—copied from the Controller's books—to prove that the authorities have made out exorbitant charges for work done on the New Court House and the city armories, and pocketed the difference between these sums and what they really had to pay. For example: The *Times* affirms that $941,453.86 were charged for keeping ten armories in repair for nine months' time, and that for the same time $565,731 34 were charged for carpets for the new Court House. Supposing that carpets cost $5 a yard this would be a sufficient sum of money to cover the entire City Park three times over. The *Times* further declares that similar frauds have been practiced in the matter of furniture, etc., for the Court House. The whole amount of these frauds it computes at between nine and ten millions of dollars.

Yet, in the face of these most stupendous frauds, by the most powerful Democratic ring in the country, the leaders of the so-called Democratic party are continually charging the Republican party with "corruption." They want to be again placed in power; but just what claims they set forth as good grounds for re-instatement, no one can divine. The leaders themselves fail to advance any plausable reasons why they should again have control of the government; all they say is that the Republican party is too corrupt to manage our governmental affairs. To tell the truth, however, the majority of the votes of the United States are perfectly satisfied with Republican management, and are disposed to believe that the country has already been cursed with a little too much Democratic rule.

ON Tuesday last, that sterling Republican paper—*The Press*—entered upon its Fifteenth Volume. Long may it live and prosper.

THE Commissioner of Internal Revenue is rapidly reducing the number of Assistant Assessors and other subordinate revenue officials in the different States.

"CORRUPTION! corruption!" is the everlasting howl of the so-called Democracy. By this, they mean that the statesmen of the great party, who successfully carried us through the rebellion thrust upon the country by the leaders of the Democracy, are so full of corruption that the people can no longer endure their retention in office! This is the only complaint that they pretend to make against the Republican party, and it is backed up by the most flimsy sophisms imaginable. The "nigger" matter having been effectually settled, they have no other ground whereon to work, save and except the unwarranted cry of "corruption." Of course, there never was any corruption in the Democratic party! Therefore it should again manage our governmental affairs. It was and is to-day, Purity itself, elevated on stilts! Floyd didn't steal munitions of war, or anything of that kind, belonging to the Government, and Buchanan and the entire batch about him during his administration, when the slave-power concluded to commence the direful undertaking of breaking up the Government, were not engaged in the villainous matter of assisting the leaders of the Democracy to accomplish their infamous designs!

The Government, under Republican rule, has been unprecedently prosperous,—notwithstanding the great effort of the so-called Democracy to disintegrat and humiliate the same.

The cry of "corruption," raised by really the most corrupt party that ever cursed the country with its rule, is decidedly refreshing!

ADDRESS
Of the Republican State Committee of Pennsylvania.

The Republican party, in appealing once more to the people of this State for their support, points with just pride to its record, and it fearlessly claims the renewed confidence of the people because it has been faithful to its trust, and is committed to the only line of policy that can secure continued prosperity to the State and Nation.

The Republicans of this State first carried both branches of the Legislature in 1859, and first elected a Governor in 1860. Since then it has held control of the legislative and executive branches of the Government until last winter, when the Democrats obtained control, temporarily, of the Senate.

In 1861, when Governor Curtin came into office, the State debt, in round numbers, was $40,000,000. Shortly afterwards the Southern rebellion broke out and the State was compelled to borrow $3,500,000, to arm the troops and protect our borders, thus adding that much to the State debt.

In the ten years that have since passed away, this war loan of $3,500,000, has been paid off; the State debt has been reduced from $10,000,000 to a little over $29,000,000; the three mill tax which was levied for State purposes on real estate prior to 1861 has been repealed; the tax on professions and occupations has been taken off; the annual contribution of the State to the public schools has been greatly enlarged; a system of schools has been built up for the education and support of the orphans of soldiers who died in the war—a noble benefaction, costing over half a million yearly; and the affairs of the State, generally, have been so managed as to secure prosperity to the people.

The Republicans of the nation elected their Presidential candidate in 1860, and succeeded, against many angry threats from the opposition, in putting him in office in March, 1861. Almost immediately afterwards the government was confronted by an armed rebellion in the South (openly as well as secretly encouraged by many Democrats in the North, whose sympathies still remain with those who then took arms to overthrow the government), and was compelled to maintain the honor of the national flag and the integrity of the country at whatever cost; and the four years' war which followed necessarily entailed a heavy debt and burdensome taxation upon the people.

Since the suppression of the rebellion the country has not only returned to peace but to prosperity. The fears of many that the nation would be bankrupted, her industry parlyzed, and her people ruined, have not been realized. No people ever recovered so soon, so steadily and so surely, from the consequences of war, as we have done; and for this recovery from the destructive influences of civil strife we are mainly indebted to the fostering hand held out by the National Government to the industry of the people.

Among the necessities growing out of the rebellion the National Government found itself compelled to submit to the States for their ratification, three amendments to the Constitution—one (known as the thirteenth) abolishing slavery; another, (the fourteenth,) securing the rights of citizens to the enfranchised slaves, and prohibiting the repudiation of any part of the National debt, or the payment of any part of the Rebel debt; and another (the fifteenth) prohibiting the the States from excluding any one from the right of suffrage on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

These three amendments having all been duly ratified in the method pointed out by the Constitution, are now a component part of that instrument. Their adoption stands as the grandest peaceful achievement of ancient or modern times. No party before undertook so great a task; and its accomplishment in so short a space of time, is a work of which the Republican party may well feel proud.

To secure the complete protection of these emancipated and enfranchised people is now one of the unquestioned duties of the nation; and no party is so fit to be entrusted with that duty as the party which has done the preliminary work. The party which has hitherto continuously resisted the policy thus established, is not the one, now, to carry it out.

During the war for suppressing the rebellion, and in carrying out the great measures which have necessarily flowed from it, the Democratic party has continuously been in the opposition. It opposed the adoption of stringent measures to put down the rebellion; to levying of troops to suppress it; the borrowing of money to pay the cost of the war; the emancipation proclamation of President Lincoln; the adoption of all the amendments to the Constitution; the reconstruction measures by which the revolted States were brought back into the Union; and, generally, every measure necessary to the successful restoration of peace.

At present, too, it is opposed to the means necessary for raising revenue to pay the interest on the public debt, and secure its steady reduction; it is in favor of a semi-repudiation of that debt by paying in a depreciated currency, if paid at all; is watching for an opportunity to annul the new amendments to the Constitution; and is generally committed to any line of policy which will remit the country to its condition prior to 1860.

It may be urged here, that the Democratic party of this State, in the ninth resolution of the platform adopted by the late State convention, has acquiesced in the adoption of the amendments of the Constitution we have referred to, and cannot be now charged with hostility to them. We answer that the acquiescence expressin that resolution has not, itself, been acquiesced in by the rank and file of the party. Over one-third of the convention voted strenuously against it, and the action of the convention has since been repudiated by many leading men and journals of the party. Besides, whatever acquiescence has been given, has been given sullenly and not heartily—as a matter of policy, springing from party necessity, and not from a conviction of its propriety. Wherever a vote has been honestly given, or voice sincerely raised for this "new departure," it may very properly be regarded as an extorted confession that the Republican party has all along been right in what the Democratic party has steadily opposed; and this confessed, what need is there, or can there be, for the further existence of the Democratic party?

When Gen. Grant came into office, in 1869, he announced his determination to secure the honest and faithful collection of the revenue, the steady reduction of the public debt, and such an abatement in taxation as was consistent with this policy. In the space of a little over two years this determination, faithfully adhered to, has resulted in paying off $230,000,000 of the public debt, and in the abolition of nearly all the taxes imposed under previous laws.

In addition to this he has, by his wise and firm foreign policy, succeeded in settling all our outstanding difficulties with Great Britain, in a manner alike honorable and advantageous to us as a people. The treaty, lately ratified by both nations, which removes all causes of quarrel and establishes peace and amity between them has commanded the admiration of the civilized world, and placed the United States in the foremost rank among the nations of the earth. This result is one of which every American may justly feel proud.

To continue the Republican party in power is to continue the policy begun, both in State and nation, of maintaining the public credit, paying off our public debt, reducing taxation, settling international difficulties without blood-shed, and sustaining the great principles involved in the measures necessarily growing out of the war.

To restore the Democratic party to power is to destroy the public credit pave the way for repudiation, bring in the old tide of corruption, mismanagement and extravagance, and open up anew all the questions involved in the reconstruction of the Southern States, now settled upon an honorable basis.

For present proof of this we refer to the consequences flowing from the accidental majority of the Democrats in the State Senate last winter. To that fact we owe a session prolonged to the middle of May, at an extra cost of $100,000; the re-establishment of the forsaken policy of employing extra (and useless) officers in the Legislative bodies and granting them extra pay; an appropriation bill increased beyond all former bounds, to the extent of half a million; the defeat of all measures for calling a Constitutional Convention at an early day to put an end to that curse of our State, SPECIAL LEGISLATION; and, as if determined to show that this curse should not be removed by their aid, the enactment of the enormous number of 1800 local bills. And this is but a tithe of what we should have had to endure had they had both Houses and the Governor on their side.

A still further proof of the unfitness of that party to be entrusted with power is to be found in the melancholy history of the late riots in New York. In that city the Democrats have undisputed sway, and and, through it, in the State. They had the power in their hands to prevent this riot and bloodshed, but they would not use it either at the right time or in the right way. Why? Because the party is possessed of no principle which can lead it to respect the rights of man, be they civil or religious. Its sole idea of rights is derived from the maxim that might makes right. This was clearly evinced in the debate of our State Senate, in 1869, on the fifteenth amendment, in which the Democratic leader in the State scouted the claim that there were any such things as human rights. The idea, he said, was a myth and a humbug.

And this sentiment of the Democratic leader in Pennsylvania has been carried out to the letter in New York. A few thousand men, in the exercise of their constitutional right to assemble together, inform the authorities of their purpose to parade the streets on a certain day. Another body of men, who always vote the Democratic ticket, and numbering many more thousands, notify the authorities that their parade must not be permitted, and that if it is, they will attack it and disperse it, no matter at what cost of life or limb to the party attacked. The Democratic rulers of New York at once decline to defend the few against the many in the exercise of their constitutional right; deny that there is any such right; yield to the defiance of the mob, because it has might on its side, and, at the demand of that mob forbid the peaceable and law abiding citizens to assemble together, as the Constitution permits, or to exercise the rights which the law allows.

It is true that at the last hour, when the public indignation had been aroused at this base abandonment of the civil rights of the people, the State authorities stepped in and permitted what the city authorities had previously forbidden; but the mob had already triumphed too far to yield peacefully to this sudden change, and the slaughter which followed is attributable solely to the official cowardice which first yielded to the mob it was afterwards unable to control.

It is plain, moreover, that the first act of prohibiting the parade, was the legitimate outgrowth of the principles controlling the Democratic party, that men have no inherent rights and that MIGHT alone gives RIGHT. It brought into view the ferocious claws which, though afterwards withdrawn, the furred foot not wholly conceal. It was a clear indication of what we may expect throughout the country should the Democratic party ever return to power.

If our civil and religous rights are to be preserved in this country against the attacks of turbulent mobs and the demands of a will fanaticism they can be preserved only by the party based immovably on a deep regard for Human Rights and Constitutional guarantees; and in the light of these facts we appeal to the people of Pennsylvania to rally to the support of their imperilled Constitutional franchises, and by the defeat of the Democratic party which has proven itself alike unwilling and unable to uphold them, teach it that the people will bear no mob violence nor tampering with their constitutional rights, and will never permit the surrender of the citadel they have erected at a bloody cost, sacred, now and forever, to *Civil and religious Liberty.*

RUSSELL ERRETT, Chairman.

EZRA LUKINS, D. F. HOUSTON, P. M. LITTLE, } Secretaries.

THE announcement of Tad Lincoln's death came like a shock to many hearts. And yet the boy of that quaint name died when his father did. He was the merriest and most mischievous lad ever domiciled in the White House, and the days were not many during the last half of the war that failed to give the social circles of Washington some new and crispy story of his pranks. Whatever else he did, there was nothing mean in his oddities. He was brave and truthful and loving and generous, quick like his father in sympathy with sorrow and suffering, and prompt and out-spoken in condemnation of injustice and the greed of selfishness. The horror of that April night six years ago brought him to soberness and steadiness, and his young manhood was full of hope and bright with promise of usefulness. The world will keep him in tender memory, however, because his sunny boyhood made the burdens of his father easier to carry.

THE Democracy are a funny party. They used to call themselves the poor man's party, when the policy of their party was to destroy American industry and reduce American labor to a slavery basis. They vociferously shouted that they were the great party of the constitution, and fought a four years' war to destroy the Constitution. They declared that the abolition of slavery involved all the evils that could be named, and yet they now not only endorse that great work, but go much further, and endorse the laws securing civil rights and suffrage for the former slaves. The inconsistencies of the Democracy are multitudinous.—*Lebanon Courier.*

CHICAGO is a wonderful city. It has not only raised itself out of a morass, but it has made the Chicago River, which was a stagnant bayou, a flowing stream with its waters moving at the rate of two miles to the hour, and carrying off the sewerage of the city into the great Mississippi. Beside, it tunnels away out under the Lake to get pure fresh water, and grants divorces enough to put the married world in agitation.

A LITTLE more of the same kind will do the mobocracy of New York good. The *Tribune* says the police courts have never had less to occupy them than now, and the moral atmosphere of the city has never been purer. So much for upholding the majesty of the law and sustaining the rights of citizens, as was done in the suppression of the late riot.

THE work of changing the gauge (from six feet to four feet nine inches) of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, commenced at daylight, July 23d, and was completed throughout the entire line, a distance of 340 miles, at eleven o'clock A. M. Narrow gauge trains commenced running the next day.

THE boiler of a New York Ferry boat exploded on Sunday afternoon last resulting in the death of over fifty persons and the wounding of one hundred and thirty more. At the time of the explosion there was about four hundred passengers on the boat.

ALASKA. Where on this globe can we go beyond the omnipresent Yankee? Landing at SITKA, we had walked but a short distance into the town when we reached the northern depot of Dr. Ayer's medicines in full display among the huts, shanties and courts of these boreal tribes. There the familiar, homelike names of his Cherry Pectoral, Pills, &c., salute us from the exterior and the interior of a store which shows more business than its neighbors, and proves that these simple but sure remedies are even more necessary to savage life than to ourselves where they visit every fireside. [Correspondent Alexand. Journal.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

REVENUE NOTICE.—Under orders of consolidation the undersigned has been appointed Assistant Assessor for Snyder and Juniata counties. He will be at Middleburg August 19th and at Selinsgrove, August 11th all interested will please take notice.
W. W. DAVIS,
Mifflintown Penn's.

RECEIPTS & EXPENDITURES of Perry township for the year ending June 5, 1871.

RECEIPTS.

Ballance in hand of Treasurer for 1870		$297,71
Amount of tax levied		845,61
Minimum or Occupation tax		240,00
State Appropriation tax		119,50
		$1502 82

EXPENDITURES.

Paid to Teachers	$706,00	
Fuel &c	282,60	
Collectors Fee	85,00	
Treasurers Percentage	19,54	
Secretary, for services	5,00	
		$1060,14
Balance on hand		$442,68

SIMON STRAUSER, President.

JOHN SHADEL, Secretary.
Perry township, July 26, 1871.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of Vend. Ex. issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Snyder county to me directed will be exposed to Public Sale, on the premises, in Washington township on

TUESDAY AUGUST 29, 1871,

at 10 o'clock A. M. the following Real Estate to wit: Two certain

Tracts of Land

situate in Washington and Perry townships, Snyder Co., Pa., bounded as follows to wit:

TRACT No. 1, Bounded north and west by lands of Jacob Landis, south by lands of Abraham Freed, and east by Benjamin Stroup, containing

Eighty Acres,

more or less, being Mansion tract whereon are erected a TWO STORY

STONE HOUSE,

BANK BARN, and other out-buildings.

TRACT No. 2, Bounded north by lands of William Good, south by land of David Verger, east by lands of William Boyer, and west by lands of Daniel Boyer, containing

100 ACRES

more or less, being Timber Land situate in Perry township. (Tract No. 1 being situate in Washington township.

Taken in execution and to be sold as the property of JACOB DIEM.

JOHN S. WOLF, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Middleburg, August 1, '71.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of Ven. Ex. issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Snyder Co., to me directed will be exposed to public sale at the Court House in the Borough of Middleburg, on

SATURDAY, AUGUST 26, 1871,

at 10 o'clock A. M., the following Real Estate to wit: A certain tract of land situate in Franklin township, bounded on the North by other lands of Enos, F. Walter and Mary Walter, South by lands of Perry Hair, east by lands of Reuben Zeckman and west by lands of John P. Smith, containing

Sixty Acres,

more or less; about one-half clear and the balance Timber Land.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the Property of Enos F. WALTER.

JOHN S. WOLF, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, July 26, 1871.

Executors' Sale.

The undersigned, Executors of the last Will and Testament of Henry Laudenslager, late of Penn township, Snyder county, deceased, will expose to public sale, soon after the September Term of Snyder county Court next, the following described Farm or

TRACT OF LAND

situate in Penn township, Snyder county, bounned and described as follows, to wit: On the north by land of Isaac Lock, south by land of Jacob Ott, Sarah Miller and Solomon Knouse, east by land of Solomon Knouse, and north by land of the heirs of Leonard App, cantaining

One Hundred Acres,

more or less, in an excellent state of cultivation, on which is erected a good

House and Barn.

Timely notice of the day of sale will be given. Persons desirous of buying a good farm will do well to visit the place. For further information inquire of VALENTINE LAUDENSLAGER, Salem P. O., Snyder Co., Pa., or B. T. PAYNE, Attorney, Middleburg, Pa.

WILLIAM LAUDENSLAGER,
VALENTINE LAUDENSLAGER,
Executors of Henry Laudenslager.

June 15th 1871.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT
TO THE CONSTITUTION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

Be it Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendment of the Constitution of this Commonwealth be proposed to the people for their adoption or rejection, pursuant to the provisions of the tenth article thereof, to wit:

AMENDMENT.

Strike out the Sixth Section of the Sixth Article of the Constitution, and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"A State Treasurer shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the State, at such times and for such term of service as shall be prescribed by law."

JAMES H. WEBB,
Speaker of the House of Representatives
WILLIAM A. WALLACE,
Speaker of the Senate.

Approved the fifteenth day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

JNO. W. GEARY.

Prepared and certified for publication pursuant to the Tenth Article of the Constitution.
F. JORDAN,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Office Secretary of the Commonwealth, Harrisburg, July 5th, 1871. } Jy20to

JOHN H. ARNOLD,
Attorney at Law,
MIDDLEBURG, PA.

Professional business entrusted to hiscare will be promptly ended to. [Feb 9 '71

J. THOMPSON BAKER,
Attorney-at-Law,
Lewisburg, Union Co., Pa.

☞Can be consulted in the English and German languages.☜
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In Boys' Wear we have every kind of material & every variety of style, suitable for Youth from 16 to 20, Boys from 9 to 16, and Children from 5 to 9 years, all durable & strong, made with special reference to rough usage. In this department our prices are astonishingly low. *Market and 6th.*

The Largest Stock; the Finest Goods; the Newest Styles; the Best Workmanship; the Greatest Variety, at *Market and 6th.*

We have made our Establishment "THE HEAD-QUARTERS OF COUNTRY TRADE" in Clothing, and we can assure our friends from out of town that they need look no further than Oak Hall for satisfactory Clothing & satisfactory prices. Full stock all the year round. *Market and 6th.*

Our Custom Work is of the very best character. Easy rules for measurement, prices, &c., sent free to any part of America, and good fits guaranteed. *Market and 6th Streets,*

PHILADELPHIA.

PUBLIC SALE.

THE undersigned, Administrator of the estate of Mary Breminghouse, late of Centre township, Snyder county, deceased, will expose to public sale, on the premises, on SATURDAY, OCTOBER 14th, 1871, the ollowing Real Estate, to wit:

Two Lots of Ground

Situate on Market street, in the town of Centreville, on which is erected a

TWO STORY DWELLING HOUSE,

with the appurtenances, &c. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock a. m., when conditions will be made kown by

FELIX BREMINGHOUSE,
Administrator.

Centreville, June 20, 1871.

RECEIPTS & EXPENDITURES of the School Board of West Beaver township for the year commencing on the 1st day of June, 1870.

Tax rate 4 mills on the dollar for school purposes
do 3 do do do building do

RECEIPTS.

Gross amount of Tax Duplicate		$1325 93
Exonerations	$19 00	
Collectors' Commission	66 12	
		85 12
		$1440 81
Net amount of tax received		1323 57
State appropriation "		116 58
Amount of tax yet due		150 00
Total receipts		$1590 15

EXPENDITURES.

Paid to Teachers	$720 00
" for building purposes	408 15
" " fuel and contingencies	140 00
" " Globes	185 00
" to Treasurer, Percentage	49 96
" " Secretary, for services	10 00
Total Expenditures	$1553 12
Balance on hand	$34 83

JOSEPH MANBECK, President.
P. H. KNEPP, Secretary.
West Beaver, June 10th, 1871.

RECEIPTS & EXPENDITURES of the School Board of Franklin township for the year commencing on the 1st day of June, 1870.

Andrew Kratzer, Collector and Treasurer, of School Fund, in account with Franklin township.

DR.

To amount of Duplicate	$1035,96
To cash from Isaac Beaver, late Collector and Treasurer	70,00
To cash from J. C. Schoch, former Collector and Treasurer	35,19
To bal. of order against Isaac Beaver, former Collector and Treasurer,	58,43
To order aghinst W. C. Howersox, former Collector and Treasurer	499,58
Total,	$1698,65

CR.

By order No. 11, to Isaiah Walter, teaching	$72,00	
" " 3 to H. T. Alexander, "	24,00	
" " 17a18 to M. H. Diehl, "	48,00	
" " 5 to S. H. Noecker "	24,00	
" " 8 to M. H. Diehl "	48,00	
" " 22a23 to G. A. Snyder "	48,00	
" " 12 to W. D. Gift "	48,00	
" " 6 to T. Z. Courtney "	24,00	
" " 1 to Amos Gift, building privy	10,00	
" " 14 to S. H. Noecker, teaching	24,00	
" " 9 to Z. T. Courtney, "	24,00	
" " 16 to Isaiah Walter "	24,00	
" " 8(old) to Frank. Erb "	6,50	
" " 11 do Cal Stetler, carpt'r wk	42,00	
Interest on same	5,12	
" " 26 do S. J. Burkhart, stoves	50,00	
Interest on same	6,70	
" " 13 to H. T. Alexander, teaching	24,00	
" " 15 to S. H. Noecker "	24,00	
" " 21 to G. S. Snyder "	24,00	
" " do do "	24,00	
" " 4 to W. D. Gift "	24,00	
" " 19 to do "	24,00	
" " 27 to Andrew Kratzer, coal, hauling, &c.,	43,93	
Auditors' pay,	1,50	
Allowed tax of Henry Kessler and John D. Long	2,00	
Allowed, entered on unseated lands	4,63	
Andrew Kratzer, percentage for collecting	51,46	
do do do paying out as treasr	21,31	
do do attending Audit	1,00	
Total,	$709,20	

WE, the undersigned, Auditors of Franklin township, have audited the above account and find it true and correct to the best of our knowledge and belief.

HENRY H. SCHAEFFER, PHILIP WITTENMYER, } Auditors.

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COURT PROCLAMATION.

Whereas the Hon. S. S. Woods President Judge of the Judicial District composed of the counties of Snyder, Union and Mifflin and J. G. L. Shindel and George C. Moyer, Esqs Associate Judges in and for Snyder county have issued their precept bearing, date the the 26th day of May, A D 1871, to me directed for the holding of an Orphans court, a court of Common Pleas, court of Oyer and Terminer and General court of Quarter Sessions of the peace at Middleburg, for the county of Snyder, on the 4th Monday, (being the 25th day of September, 1871.) and continue one week

Notice is therefore hereby given to the Coroner, Justice of the Peace and Constables in an for the county of Snyder, to appear in their proper person with their rolls records, inquisitions, examinations and other remembrances to do those things which of their offices and in their behalf pertain to be done and witnesses and persons prosecuting in behalf of the Commonwealth against any person or persons are required to be then and there attending and not departing without leave at their peril. Justices are requested to be punctual in their attendance at the appointed time agreeably to notice.

Given under my hand and seal at the Sheriff's office in Middleburg, the 26th day of May, A. D., one thousand eight hundred and seventy one.

JOHN S. WOLF, Sheriff.

A. G. HORNBERGER,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE
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