The Post.

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THE POST.

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A. W. POTTER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Selinsgrove Pa., Offers his professional services to the public. All legal business entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention. Office one door above the New Lutheran Church. July, 4th '72.

J. P. CRONMILLER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Middleburg, Pa., Offers his professional services to the public. Collections and all other professional business entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention. [Jan 3, '67tf

A. C. SIMPSON, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Selinsgrove Pa., Offers his professional service to the public. All business entrusted to his care will be promptly attended to. [Jan. 17, '67tf

J. W. KNIGHT, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Freeburg Pa., Offers his Professional service to the public. All business entrusted to his care will be promptly attended to. Jan 17, '67tf

WM. VAN GEZER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Lewisburg Pa., Offers his professional service to the public. Collections and all other Professional business entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention.

GEO F. MILLER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Lewisburg Pa, Offers his Professional service to the public. Collections and all other professional business entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention. Jan. 3, '97t

J. M. LINN, A. H. DILL (Successors to J. F. & J. M. Linn.) ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Lewisburg, Pa. Offer their professional services to the public. Collections and all other professional business entrusted to their care will receive prompt attention. [Jan. 3, '67tf

CHARLES HOWER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Selinsgrove Pa., Offers his professional services to the public. Collections and all other professional business entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention. Office two doors north of the Keystone Hotel. [Jan 5, '67

SAMUEL ALLEMAN. HORACE ALLEMAN.
S. ALLEMAN & SON. ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Selinsgrove Pa. All professional business and collecting entrusted to their care will be promptly attened to. Can be consulted in English or German. Office, Market Square.

L. N. MYERS, ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR AT LAW Middleburg Snyder County Penn'a Office a few doors East of the P. O. on Main street. Consultation in English and German languages. Sep.'67t.

H. H. GRIMM, Attorney & Councellor AT-LAW, Office N. E. Cor Market & Water St's Freeburg, Penn'a. Consultation in both English and German Languages. Dec. 19, '72tf.

GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINE Persons in need of a good and durable Sewing Machine can be accommodated at reasonable prices by calling on SAMUEL FAUST, Agent, Selinsgrove. [Jan. 24,'68

DR. J. Y. SHINDEL, SURGEON AND PHYSICIAN, Middleburg Pa., Offers his professional services to the citizens of Middleburg and vicinity. [March 21, '67

JOHN K. HUGHES, Esq., JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, Penn Twp., Snyder Co. Pa

B. F. VAN BUSKIRK, SURGICAL & MECHANICAL DENTIST Selinsgrove Penn.

Y. H. WAGNER, Esq., JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, Jackson Township, Snyder Co. Pa., Will attend to all business entrusted to his care and on the most reasonable terms, March 12, '68tf

DR J. F KANAWEL, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Centreville, Snyder Co., Pa. Offers his professional services to the public. 6-38tf

KRAYBILL & Co., WHOLESALE DEALERS IN WOOD AND WILLOW WARE Oil Cloths, Window Shades, Brooms, Mats, Brushes Cotton Laps, Grain Bags, Fly Nets, Buckets, Twines, Wicks, &c. 420 Market Street, Philadelphia. [..]. 7, '67

B. T. PARKS, ATTORNEY AT LAW & DISTRICT ATTORNEY, MIDDLEBURG, SNYDER COUNTY, Pa Office in Court House, [Sept.15, '67tf

B. SELHEIMER, DEALER IN HARDWARE, [Ir]on, Nails, Steel, Leather, Paints, Oils, [Co]ach & Saddlery Ware AND MANUFACTURER OF [Sto]ves & Tinware, MARKET STREET, [Le]wistown, Penn'a.

COUNTY OFFICERS. Post Office Address.

PRESIDENT JUDGE—Hon. Jos. C. Bucher, Lewisburg, Union county.

ASSOCIATE JUDGES—Hon. Geo. C. Moyer, Freeburg, Hon. Jacob G. L. Shindel, Selinsgrove.

PROTHONOTARY AND CLERK OF THE COURTS—Jeremiah Crouse, Middleburg.

REGISTER AND RECORDER—Samuel B. Schuck, Middleburg.

SHERIFF—Daniel Bolender, Middleburg.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS—Philip Kinney, Beavertown, Adam J. Fisher, Selinsgrove, John T. Huffnagle, Penn's Creek.

JURY COMMISSIONERS—Henry Brown, Freeburg, George G. Hornberger, Mt. Pleasant Mills.

COUNTY SURVEYOR—Aaron K. Gilt, Middleburg.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY—Benjamin T. Parks, Middleburg.

TREASURER—Jacob Gross, Beaver Springs.

AUDITORS—John S. Hassinger, Middleburg, Samuel A. Wetzel, Beavertown, D. Dieffenbach, Salem.

COMMISSIONERS' CLERK.—Andrew Peters, Middleburg.

MERCANTILE APPRAISER.—Wells O. Holmes, Selinsgrove.

CORONER.—Peter Hartman, Penn's Creek

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT.—Wm. Noetling Selinsgrove.

TERMS OF COURT.—Fourth Mondays in February, May and September and Second Monday of December of each year.

FAIRMOUNT HOUSE, NEAR THE DEPOT, Middleburg, Pa. GEORGE GUYER, PROPRIETOR. This house is in close proximity to the depot and has lately been rebuilt and refitted. Rooms commodious—the table well supplied with the best the market affords—and terms moderate.

BROWN HOUSE PAXTONVILLE, (Benfer Station. HENRY BENFER, Proprietor. The undersigned adopts this method of informing the public that he has opened a hotel at the above named place, on the road from Middleburg to Beavertown, and that he is prepared to entertain the public with first class accommodations. HENRY BENFER. April 6, 1871.

WALKER HOUSE, McClure City Pa. NICHOLAS SIMON, Proprietor. This a new house, newly furnished and is now open to the traveling public. It is located near the depot. No effort will be spared by the proprietor to make the stay of his guests pleasant and agreeable.

DAVIS HOUSE, At the Mifflin, Centre, Sunbury & Lewistown R. R. Depot, corner of Water and Dorcas Sts., Lewistown Pa., George Flory & Son, Proprietors. ☞ Open Day and Night for the accommodation of travelers. A first class Restaurant is attached to the hotel, where Meals at all hours can be had. Terms reasonable. 9,43-tf

BUMGARDNER HOUSE, (Opposite Reading Railroad Depot) Harrisburg, Pa., A. H. LANDIS, Proprietor. ☞ Every effort necessary to insure the comfort of guests will be made. The house has been newly refitted. [oct18,1871tf

UNION HOUSE, Middleburg Pa. DAVID KERSTETER, Prop'r. Accommodations good and charges moderate. Special accommodations for drovers. A share of the public patronage is solicited. D. KERSTETER. April 6, 1871

ALLEGHENY HOUSE,— Nos. 812 & 814 Market Street, (Above Eighth,) PHILADELPHIA. A. Beck, Proprietor. Terms $2 00 Per Day. jug[9,4

T. J. SMITH. ATTORNEY AT LAW. MIDDLEBURG, SNYEDR CO., PA Offers his Professional Services to the public Consultations in English and German.

JOHN H. ARNOLD, Attorney at Law, MIDDLEBUBG, PA. Professional business entrusted to his care will be promptly attended to. [Feb 9,'71

J. THOMPSON BAKER, Attorney-at-Law, Lewisburg, Union Co., Pa. ☞ Can be consulted in the English and German languages. ☜ OFFICE—Market Street, opposite Walls Smith & Co's Store 8 49y

SAMUEL H. ORWIG, Attorney-at-Law, OFFICE, 717 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

J. C. KREITZER, JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, Chapman towhship Snyder Co. Pa. Conveyancing, Collecting and all other business entrusted to his care will be promptly attended to.

DR. G. A. SMITH, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON Offers his professional services to the citizens of Middleburg and vicinity. [Aug. 14'73

JACOB P. BOGAR, WITH UBERROTH, BERGSTRESSER & CO. WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FISH, PROVISIONS. &c. No. 206 North Wharves, (above Race St.,) 9-7tf PHILADELPAIA.

B. J. WILLIAMS, Jr. MANUFACTURER OF VENETIAN BLINDS, AND Window Shades, For Stores Churches, Private Dwellings, Offices, &c. No. 16 N. Sixth Street, PHILADELPHIA. N. B.—Repairing promptly attended to.

Election Proclamation.

WHEREAS, in and by an Act of the General Assembly in the State, entitled, "An Act to regulate the general elections of this Commonwealth," enacted the 2d day of July, 1839, it is enjoined upon me to give public notice of such elections to be held, and enumerate what officers are to be elected, therefore I, DANIEL Bolender High Sheriff of the Co. of Snyder, do hereby make known to the qualified voters of said county that a General Election will be held on the 2nd Tuesday of October next (being the 14th of the month, for the purpose of electing the several persons hereinafter named viz:

One Person for the office of Judge of the Supreme Court of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,

One person for the office of State Treasurer of the State of Pennsylvania.

One person for State senator from the Counties of Northumberland, Union, Snyder, Juniata and Perry.

One person for the office of Member of the House of representatives of Pennsylvania from Union and Snyder counties.

One person for the office of Prothonotary and Clerk of the court of the county of Snyder.

One person for the office of Register & Recorder of Snyder county.

One person for the office of District Attorney of Snyder county.

One person for the office county Commissioner of Snyder county.

One person for the office of Jury Commissioner for Snyder County.

One person for the office of county Treasurer for the county of Snyder.

One person for the office of county Auditor for the county of Snyder.

That the place of holding the aforesaid General Election in the several Districts of said county, are as follows, to wit:

I district, at the Union school House, in Selinsgrove Borough.

II district, at the House of Daniel Hovis in and for Perry township.

III district, at the house of Christopher Wentzel, in and for Chapman township.

IV district at the house of Wm. Moyer, in and for Washington township.

V district, at the house of David Kerstetter in and for Franklin township.

VI district, at the house of George A. Smith in and for Beaver township.

VII district, at the house of Jacob Miller in and for West Beaver township.

VIII district, at the house of James D. Long in and for Centre township.

IX district, at the house of Lewis Aumig in and for Middlecreek township.

X district, at the House of Sarah A. Miller in and for Penn township.

XI district at the school house in Kratzerville, in and for Jackson township.

XII district, at the schoolhouse at Shamokin Dam in and for Monroe township

XIII district, at the house of John Fisher in and for West Perry township.

XIV district, at the Court House in and for the Borough of Middleburg

XV district, at Port Treverton School House in for Union township.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

"That every person, excepting Justices of the Peace, who shall hold an office or appointment of profit or trust under the United States or of this State, or 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 department of this state or of the United States, or of any incorporated district; and also that every member of Congress and the State Legislature, and of the select or common council 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 that no inspector, judge or any officer of such election shall be eligible to be then voted for.

"No person shall be permitted to vote at any election as aforesaid, other than a freeman of the age of twenty-one years or more, who shall have resided in this State at least one year, and in the election district where he offers to 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 remove there from and returned, and who has resided in the election district and paid taxes as aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote after residing in this State six months. Provided, That the freemen, citizens of the United States, between the ages of twenty one and twenty two years who has resided in the election district as aforesaid ten days, 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 produce 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 own oath or affirmation or the oath or affirmation of another that he has paid such tax, or on failure to produce a receipt shall make oath to the payment thereof, or Second, if he claims a 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 the State at least one year 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 accounts given him that he is of the aforesaid age, and give such other evidence as is required by this act whereupon the name of the person so admitted to vote shall be inserted in the alphabetical list, by the inspectors, and 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 same notes in the list of voters kept by them.

"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 advise and procure another so to do, he or they so offending shall on conviction be fined in any sum not less than fifty nor more than than five hundred dollars and be imprisoned not less than three nor more than twelve months.

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

AN ACT.

Sec. 1 Be it enacted &c: 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 written and partly printed, 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 name of all state officers voted for, and be labelled "State;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all county officers voted for including of senator member, and members of assembly, if voted for, and members of congress, if voted for and to be labelled "county;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all borough officers voted for and label ed "labelled, "borough" and each class shall be deposited in separate ballot boxes.

Sec. 1 That it shall be the duty of the sheriffs in the several counties of this commonwealth, to insert in their election proclamations, hereafter issued, the 1s section of this act.

REGISTRY LAW.

I also give official notice to the electors of Snyder county, by an act entitled "An act further supplemental to the act relating to the election of this commonwealth, approved April, 7th, A. D. 1869. It is provided as follows:

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.

Sec. 4. On the day of election any person whose name is not on 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 printed affidavit to the facts stated by him, which 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, [illegible] paid a State and county tax within two years which was assessed at least ten days before said election; and if a naturalized citizen shall also state when, where and by what court he was naturalized and shall also produce his certificate of naturalization for examination; the said affidavit shall also state when and where the tax claimed to be paid by the applicant 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, 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 state that fact in the 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 such 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 judges 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 officer 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 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 to vote; and on the vote of such person being received, it shall be the duty of the election officer to write or stamp on such certificate the word 'voted' with the month and year; and if an 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 father, 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 endorsement 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 laws 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, & 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. 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 election shall each have the power to administer oaths to any person 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 for by the 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 2d 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, and where both of said inspectors belong to the same political party, both of the overseers shall be taken from the opposite party; said overseers shall have the right to be present with the officers of the election, during the whole time the same is held, the votes counted and the returns made out and signed by the election officers; to keep a list of voters, if they see proper; to challenge any person offering to vote, and 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 or 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 set aside 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 person, shall affix the seal of office to any naturalization paper, 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 abetters, 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 of this In this State, or officers authorized to administer oaths shall, to procure a certificate of naturalization, for himself or any other person, wilfully depose, declare or affirm any matter to be a 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 take immediate measure 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 its issue, circulation or use any fraudulent naturalization certificate, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall undergo an imprisonment in the penitentiary for more than than two years, and pay a fine of 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 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. 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 [illegible]

Sec. 17. It shall be the duty of the [illegible] of the commonwealth, to [illegible] the blanks made necessary by [illegible] such copies of the same [illegible] pense 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.

* * * * *

Sec. 19. That the citizens of this State temporarily in the service of the state or of the United States government, on clerical or other duty, and 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.

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.

If any person shall prevent or attempt to prevent any officer of this election under this act from holding such election, or use or threaten any violence to any such officer, or shall interrupt or improperly interfere with him in the execution of his duty, or shall block up the window, or avenue to any window where the same may be holding, or shall riotously disturb the peace at such election, or shall use any intimidating threats, force or violence with design to influence unduly or overawe any elector, or to prevent him from voting or to restrain the freedom of choice, such 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 the court, where the trial of such offense 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 or persons shall make any bet or wager upon the result of the election within the Commonwealth or shall offer to make any such bet or wager, either by verbal proclamation thereof, or by any written or printed advertisement, or invite any person or persons to make such bet or wager, upon conviction thereof he or they shall forfeit and pay three times the amount so bet or offered to be bet.

And the election laws of the Commonwealth further provides that "The Inspectors Judges and clerks shall before entering on the duties of their offices, severally take and subscribe the oath or affirmation hereinafter directed which shall be administered to them by any judge, alderman or justice of the peace, but if no such magistrate be present, one of the inspectors of the election shall administer the oath or affirmation to the other judge and inspector, and then the inspector so qualified shall administer the oath or affirmation to him.

"The inspectors, judge and clerks required by law to hold township and general elections shall take and subscribe the several oaths and affirmations required by the 19th, 20th and 21st sections of the act of 2d day of July, 1839, 'An act relating to the elections of this Commonwealth,' which oaths or affirmations shall be prepared and administered in the manner prescribed in the 18th and 22d sections of said act, and in addition to the power conferred by the 18th section of said act, the judges or either of the inspectors shall have the power to administer the oaths prescribed by said act to any clerk of a general, special or townshiped election.

To the county Commissioners and Sheriff of the County of Snyder.

WHEREAS, The fifteenth amendment of the Constitution of the United States is as follows:

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

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

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

"Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That all citizens of the United States, who are, or shall be otherwise qualified by law to vote at any election by the people, in any State, Territory, district, county, city, parish, township, school district, municipality or other territorial subdivision, shall be entitled and allowed to vote at all such elections without distinction of race or color, or previous servitude; any Constitution, law, custom, usage, or regulation of any State or Territory, or by or under its authority, to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted. That if by or under the authority of the Constitution or laws of any State or the laws of any Territory, an act is or shall be required to be done as a prerequisite or qualification for voting and by such Constitution or laws, persons or officers are or shall be charged with the performance of duties in furnishing to citizens an opportunity to perform such prerequisite or to become qualified to vote it shall be the duty of every such person and officer to give all citizens of the United States the same and equal opportunity to perform such prerequisite, and to become qualified to vote without distinction of race or color, or previous condition of servitude; and if any such person or officer shall refuse or knowingly omit to give full effect to this section he shall, for every such offence, forfeit the sum of five hundred dollars to the person aggrieved thereby to be recovered by an action on the case, with full costs and such allowance for counsel fees as the court may deem just, and shall also for every such offence be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction thereof be fined not less than five hundred dollars or be imprisoned not less than one month and not more than one year, or both at the discretion of the court."

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

And whereas, The Legislature of this Commonwealth on the 6th day of April, A. D. 1870, passed an act entitled "A further supplement to the act relating to the elections of this Commonwealth," the tenth section which provides as follows:

"Sec. 10. That so much of every act of Assembly as provides that only white freemen shall be entitled to vote or be registered as follows, or as claiming to vote at any general or special election of this Commonwealth be and the same is hereby repealed; and that hereafter all freemen without distinction of race or color, shall be enrolled and registered according to the provisions of the first section of the act approved seventeenth April, 1869 entitled "An Act further supplemental to the act relating to the elections of this Commonwealth" and when otherwise qualified under existing laws, be entitled to vote at all general and special elections of this Commonwealth," and when otherwise qualified under existing laws, be entitled to vote at all general and special elections of this Commonwealth.

And whereas, it is my constitutional and official duty to "take care that the laws be faithfully executed," and it has come to my knowledge that sundry assessors and register of voters have refused, and are refusing to assess and register divers colored male citizens of lawful age, and otherwise qualified as electors:

Now therefore, In consideration of the premises the county commissioners of said county are hereby notified and directed to instruct the several assessors and registers of voters therein, to obey and conform to the requirements of said Constitutional amendment and laws; and the sheriff of said county is hereby authorized and required to publish in this election proclamation for the next ensuing election the herein recited Constitutional amendment act of Congress and act of the Legislature, to the end that the same may be known, executed and obeyed by all the assessors, registers of voters, election officers and others, and that the rights and privileges guaranteed thereby may be secured to all the citizens of this Commonwealth entitled to the same.

[SEAL] Given under my hand and the great seal of the state, at Harrisburg, the day and year first above written. JNO. W. GEARY.

Also, that were 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 judges unable to attend.

The return Judges of Union and Snyder counties are required to meet at the Court House in the borough of Lewisburg, on Tuesday the 21st day of October to make out a return for one member of Assembly.

The return judges of the several districts of the county will meet at ten o'clock in the forenoon, in the [illegible] House in [illegible] day [illegible] 17th [illegible]

A Strange Story.

J. Wilkes Booth, the Assassin of President Lincoln alive, seen and discoursed with.

Under the caption, "A Strange Story," the St. Louis *Republican* publishes what a reporter of that paper learned from a certain Mr. Maury, of St. Louis, which, if true, is indeed a "strange story"—so strange that few who read it will, we think, be credulous enough to believe it. It appears that Mr. Maury, about the 1st of July last, while *en route* from Florida for New Orleans on board a Mississippi steamer encountered among the passengers a "gentleman of soldierly bearing," who gave his name as Carroll Jackson Donelson, and claimed relationship with the late Andrew Jackson Donelson. This Mr. Carroll Donelson, as he stated to Mr. Maury, was captain of the Eighth Texas Cavalry (Confederate) during the rebellion. After the close of the struggle he shiped from San Francisco on the ship Kate Hoopes, bound for Shanghai, as first mate. In the course of the voyage, when off the Pelew Islands, and finding themselves short of water, the narrator of this curious story, with a boat's crew, was sent ashore to procure a supply. The rest of the story as told by Mr. Carrol Jackson Donelson, is as follows:

When one mile and a half from shore we laid on our oars, as the natives were too numerous for us to venture among them without a parley. As they gathered around us in their canoes "Curry Chicken" talked with them, and I learned that white men were on the island. Slowly we made our way up a cove that presented itself, and soon ran afoul of a lurcher, a vessel one-half European and the other half junk—model European and rigging Chinese. Leaving a guard with the boat, we took the casks and skirted along the shore of the cove in search of the encampment of the owners of the lurcher, and ahead of us, about three hundred yards, we discovered two tents peeping out among the foliage. Knowing from the natives that the occupants of the tents were white men, we pushed boldly forward, and came upon the encampment unawares to its occupants.

HE MEETS BOOTH.

Five men and one woman made their appearance from and around the tents. The first one that advanced towards me and extended his hand was J. Wilkes Booth. There was no mistake as to his identity, as I had been an intimate friend of his in Montgomery, Alabama, years before. He directed my men where water could be procured, and then entered into a confidential conversation with me, asking that I should not reveal his name to my men nor to any one for a period of one year; besides, said he, "the world would not believe you if you were to say that J. Wilkes Booth lives. I have lost my identity among living men. A great government has killed me, buried me, paid its reward, and I live a new and original existence."

His conversation with me was long and earnest, he stating that but one person in his party knew that he was Booth, and that was the female who accompanied him.

"And she," he said, "is my wife."

How he made his escape from the United States he did not reveal, except that he did not leave Washington city for 30 days after the assassination. During his wonderings he had been in Mexico, South America, Africa, Turkey, Arabia, Rome, and latterly in China.

While in Rome he met John Surratt. In China he entered the Imperial service under Ward, the American Irishman, who commanded the Emperor's forces against the rebels of the Tartar breed, the latter being under the command of an American from New Orleans of the sobriquet of "Peacock." While under ward he was engaged in many battles, and fast gained the Emperor's favor, when an accident served to cause him to leave the country hurriedly by command of Ward.

A MOST ROMANTIC STORY.

While in Shanghai, which has three divisions or settlements of foreigners—Americans, French and English—his old passion for the stage returning, he and several English and American naval officers and residents, with the countenance of Ward, organized a dramatic club, and Booth being the leading spirit, was cast in the character of "Richard," in the play of *Richard III.* All were astonished at the grace and bearing of the youthful actor throughout the performance, until the scene where "Richard" and "Richmond" fight with such terrific energy, when astonishment gave way to a wild storm of applause, and high over all the tumult came the ominous words, "Booth! Booth!" meaning, very likely, the elder Booth.

The name, the situation, and the startling words, so piercingly distinct, caused him to become forgetful of where he was. Perhaps the recollection of the burning halo with which his name was heralded throughout the world, caused him to poise his sword and glare like a tiger at the audience. The excitement proved too much for him, and the curtain [fell] upon an unfinished play with a [dead] "Richard."

[ST]ARTED ADRIFT AGAIN.

[illegible] ted upon Booth [illegible] day and informed him that a lurcher and crew awaited him. No explanations were given, and he set sail for the Carolina Islands as a temporary place of abode; but hard winds and bad weather caused him to put into the Pelew islands, where I found him. On leaving Booth he gave me a token which he said his brother Edwin would recognize.

My departure was hurried by the booming of a gun from our ship, warning us that a breeze had sprung up. That is the last I heard of Booth.

The token spoken of by Donelson was produced for Maury's inspection, and was a heavy gold medal, heavier than the Mexican silver dollar, bearing appropriate inscriptions, having been presented by the citizens of New York to Booth's father years before the famous actor's death, and while he was at the apex of histrionic greatness. Mr. Maury remarks that he knows that, while many people are of the opinion that J. Wilkes Booth still lives, the majority, taking the accounts of his capture and final death as conclusive evidence, believe that he was killed on Garrett's farm by Boston Corbett. Nevertheless, he says, when evidence of this character and weight is brought to light, and from a source so respectable, it is sufficient to destroy almost the firmest believer's opinion that Booth's body fills a dishonored grave.

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The Modern Inquisition.

No one reads without a becoming thrill of horror of the tortures inflicted in the Inquisitions of the past. Human ingenuity was stretched to the utmost to devise means of inflicting the most exquisite pangs and still preserve life But what we blush most at was that the system was justified; and society, even religion, brought to look upon it as a necessity.

In these modern days we find that an Inquisition has also been erected. Its victims are moving in our midst, and the chief Inquisitor an honored person. The old Inquisition was a custom of the time, so is the modern. Fashion is the name given to the present temple or torture, and women are the chief victims. The boot was an ingenious instrument of pain, in which the foot was squeezed by torturing wedge and band; but it had one merit—it was rarely applied, and the pangs were comparatively temporary in their duration; but now-a-days we find few of our sisters who are not undergoing the same punishment, not occasionally, but permanently, commenced when the victim is yet a child, and continued into old age. Fashion insists that our women shall wear their boots two sizes too small for them, so the foot is jammed into the leather torture, and the sufferer compelled to walk, to perform the usual household duties, and even take her pleasure with this instrument of torture, inflicting agonies upon the nerves of the pedal extremities. The heel of the boot to add to the pain, is made high, and placed nearly under the centre of the foot, so that the weight of the body is thrown upon the toes, which are forced together, while the ankles become weakened, and the muscles of the calves of the legs ache with the unnatural strain. There is no relief. From eight years of age to eighty, this cruel vice is applied, and the victim is required to smile and declare that she experiences no pain.

Another device for producing pain is placing upon the head a quantity of pads and false hair, which, by their weight and the heat they produce, cause continual headaches. The system of hanging the heavy of petticoats, crinoline and dress from the waist, causing a pressure upon the delicate organs of the stomach and producing unwholesome heat, while the extremities are lightly clad in thin stockings and exposed to draughts, is not without its value as a means of destroying health and producing pain; and even the simple plan of tying ligatures round the legs until the veins swell and become varicose is not to be passed without some notice. But the most fiendish torture which the High Inquisitor Fashion reserves for his victim is the corset!

Imagine an ingeniously constructed machine of silk, cotton or other strong material, stiffened and strengthened with ribs of whalebone and flat blades of steel, in which the body is crushed by degrees, by which the ribs are displaced, by which the organs of the chest jammed up into the throat, by which the breathing capacity of the lungs is lessened, and the digestive powers of the organs of the stomach are impaired, and by which the general vitality of the system is lowered. Imagine all these, and you have some idea of the terrible instrument called a corset. It is applied early; and the little girl, before she has left the nursery, is fastened in this fashionable vice, which she is condemned to wear, day by day, until the latest hour of her existence. As she grows older, instead of receiving greater freedom, the instrument is fastened tighter and the waist made smaller. Does she desire exercise, this figure-screw producing lassitude, and she wearies; does she go to a party, an extra degree of tightness has to be submitted to; so that, after each dance, [illegible]

[Conclu]ded on fourth page.