The Post.

VOL. 11. MIDDLEBURG, SNYDER COUNTY, PA., OCTOBER 9, 1873. NO. 29.

THE POST.

Published every Thursday Evening by
JEREMIAH CROUSE, Prop'r.

Terms of Subscription,
TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM. Payable within six months, or $2.50 if not paid within the year. No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid unless at the option of the publisher.

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[Jan. 17, '67tf

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Office a few doors East of the P. O. on Main street. Consultation in English and German languages. Sep.'67t.

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AT-LAW,
Office N. E. Cor Market & Water St's
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Consultation in both English and German Languages. Dec, 19, '72tf.

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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

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Middleburg Pa.,
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[March 21, '67

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Penn Twp., Snyder Co. Pa

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SURGICAL & MECHANICAL DENTIST
Selinsgrove Penn.

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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,
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Centreville, Snyder Co., Pa.
Offers his professional services to the public. 6-88tf

GRAYBILL & Co.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
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Oil Cloths, Window Shades, Brooms, Mats, Brushes Cotton Laps, Grain Bags, Fly Nets, Buckets, Twines, Wicks, &c.
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Feb. 7, '67

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

J. B. SELHEIMER,
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HARDWARE,
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Steel, Leather,
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[illegible]
Tinware.

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, Surbury & 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. Temes 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. j19[9,4

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

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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,
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T. J. SMITH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
[illegible]

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, snder, 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 Suder.

That the place of holding the aforsaid 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. mith 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 Amig in and for Middlecreek township.
X district, at the House of arah 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 ha mokin Dam in and for Monroe township
XII 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 chool 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 aforsaid 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 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 labelled "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 Apail, 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 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 [illegible] election; that he has not [illegible] for the purpose [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 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 to 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 the 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 test 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 abetors, guilty of either of the misdemeanors aforsaid 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 mischievious 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 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 [illegible] county commissioners [illegible] as necessary [illegible] the proper expense of the county prosure 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 person on conviction shall be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars and imprisoned for any time not less than three nor more than twelve months, and if it shall be shown to 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, jgdge 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 24 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 requisite 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 requisite 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 an 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:

SECT 10. That so much of every act of Assembly as provide 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 one 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 promises the county commissioners of said county are hereby notified and directions 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 guarenteed 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 Court House in Middleburg, on the third day after the election (being Friday the 17th day of October) to do and perform those duties enjoined upon them by law.

Given under my hand in my office in Middleburg the 2d day of September A. D. 1873. DANIEL BOLENDER, Sheriff.

A History and A Warning.

There died, recently at Fort Washington, a man who six-and-thirty years ago was notorious throughout the land as the one man whose forgeries, up to that period, had never in the history of crime been surpassed in magnitude of amount, or skill of conception and execution. Even Fauntleroy's were, as compared with his, the merest trifles. They rose to millions, and for several years were carried on with a celerity, precision and success that were amazing; nor in that particular specialty of crime has any successor reached the aggregate of enormity attained by him.

Benjamin Rathbun in early life removed from Chenango county to Buffalo. He became proprietor of the Eagle Tavern, and by cleanliness, order and discipline made it famous among the hotels of the country.—Extending his business he became interested in lines of stages between Buffalo and Albany, and started the noted "Telegraph Line, for six passengers only," which was run at a speed higher than had been previously attained by coach in the United States, and made for it a name among travelers from the West. But hotel-keeping and staging failed to satisfy his ambition.—He embarked in speculation. Lots without number at prices without limit were bought and dwellings, stores and warehouses were erected. For the first time in the history of the State a fever of speculation broke out which for universality and wildness has never been approached by any other city in the Union. Rathbun was in everything; nothing daunted him; his example was so infectious that the gravest and most timorous money grubbers were drawn into the vortex and in a night made fabulous fortunes—on paper.

The plan of his forgeries was as ingenious as it was original. To certain parties he would propose to buy certain property, or build certain structures To rise the necessary funds with which to initiate the enterprise, he would make his note for five thousand dollars, payable in New York city at three or six months and asked the party whose interests were to be prompted to indorse the same. The indorsement obtained, he would resort to his counting room and make from ten to fifty notes, of the same date and amount, payable at the same time and place, and his clerk, an excellent penman would forge the endorsement. To such a magnitude had these transactions grown, that a regular office was maintained in this city for the purpose of negotiating the paper, the manager being his nephew.—During the few years that the fraud was kept up the amount negotiated reached millions of dollars. At length one of the five thousand dollars notes bearing the forged indorsement of David E. Evans, then agent of the Holland Land Company at Batavia, was protested and notice sent to him. Mr. Evans paid the note, but on examining the back found to his dismay, that his signature had been forged. True, he had indorsed a note of that date and for precisely that amount, but it was not this. Investigation followed; the plot was discovered, and the whole iniquity exposed to light. Rathbun was arrested, tried at Batavia, convicted, sentenced to five years in State Prison, and served out his time.—Subsequently he came to this city and opened a hotel in Broadway, near Courtland street, but was not very successful. Afterward he kept, for some years, the small hotel at the corner of Broadway and Forty-third street. Of all the millions that had passed through his hands he never put away a dollar for himself, nor could he at any time have called himself, the honest possessor of fifty thousand dollars.

The private life of this remarkable man was from his early manhood singularly reproachable. He was modest to a fault, strictly temperate, never chewed or smoked, never gambled, kept no equipage, had no acquaintance with disreputable people avoided public places, indulged in no extravagances, but devoted himself assiduously to his business. He had few acquaintances, fewer friends, no companions. To the past he never alluded. He realized to the full the result of his acts and meekly accepted the situation. Silently, patiently, uncomplainingly he plodded on his weary, cheerless way, until finally, at the ripe old age of eighty-two, himself and his crimes almost forgotten, he fades away.

It would seem idle to recall these incidents of a felony committed before most of our readers were born, if it were not to point a moral as old as society; that the madness which springs from a greed of sudden gain leads naturally to crime, and that it is rarely given to the acutest of human intellects to commit crime and escape. The moral, we admit, is musty, but it never ceases to be timely and, in general, effective. The large majority of business men are honest, and the example of such lamentable lapses as those we have recently seen undoubtedly is a lesson to the young and a warning to the wavering.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

. . All the French shopkeepers in the towns recently occupied by the German troops can now talk German fluently, having got their tuition free.

Advertising Rates.

One column one year,	$60.0
One-half, column, one year,	20.0
One-fourth column, one year,	15.0
One square (10 lines) 1 insertion,	7
Every additional insertion,	5
Professional and Business cards of not more than 5 lines, per year,	5.00
Auditor, Executor, Administrator and Assignee Notices,	2.50
Editorial notices per line,	15

All advertisements for a shorter period than one year are payable at the time they are ordered, and if not paid the person ordering them will be held responsible for the money.

Burglars Shot by a Girl.

On Thursday, the 11th ult., at Littlestown, Adams county, a young woman, Maria Riffle, had charge of the premises of Mrs. Jacob Sterner, who was absent from home, and between eleven and twelve o'clock, she was aroused from sleep by a noise in the hall which leads from the street door in front and opens into the kitchen. She immediately jumped from her bed, (telling a little girl, who was sleeping with her for company, a daughter of a neighbor, to remain quietly in bed lest she might accidentally shoot her;) then seizing her revolver, entered the kitchen by a door leading into her bed room, and went to the door opening into the hall. She was in the act of stooping to look through the keyhole when she observed the door opening. With one hand she seized the knob of the door and drew it shut; then followed a struggle between herself and someone in the hall, she striving to keep it closed and the party in the hall to open it. Finally obliged to yield to greater stength, she removed her hand from the knob, the door flew open inwards towards the hall, and she found herself facing a tall, strong man. She pointed her revolver towards him and fired; the burglar threw up his right hand, caught hold of his left arm near the shoulder and turned suddenly towards the street door. The courageous woman followed and was on the point of discharging her revolver at him a second time, when the little girl, who thought there was rather too much noise for her to remain quietly in bed, called to her and said there was a man on the back porch, looking through one of the lights in the door. She hastened back; saw the man, and says that if there had not been some difficulty in the working of the revolver, she could have shot him in the face. He soon moved from the door; she immediately opened it and fired at him as he was hastening off down the steps, but with what success she could not tell. She then passed through the kitchen into the hall, and thought she saw one of the burglars through one of the side lights. She again fired, the ball passing through nearly the centre of one of the panes of glass along side of the hall door into the steet, making a very small round hole in it.

The young woman feels certain that the first ball fired from the revolver entered the arm of the burglar, as he walked out of the hall very slowly without saying a word, and as if he were in great pain.—Very close search was made in the passage way for traces of the ball, but no sign of it could be found, so that it is generally beleived that the burglar received it and carried it away with him.

Entrance was effected through the front hall door either by nippers or false keys. Both the front and rear doors of the hall were locked in the evening, and after an examination of the doors was made, both keys were lying on the floor, as if forced from their locks from the outside.—Very soon after the report of the pistol had been heard, several of the neighbors gathered in the house, and search was made by them for the burglars in every direction, but without success. The courage and presence of mind displayed by this young woman is worthy of all praise, and were her example followed, not only by persons of her own sex, but by strong men, these villains would meet with so many warm receptions that their visits would be less frequent.—*Gettysburg Compiler.*

The Battle Of The Bull-frogs.

The Boston *Transcript* recalls the following story, which was currant in New England some years ago: "Many of the citizens of Vermont will remember to have seen one-dollar bills of the Windham County State Bank a vignette representing bull frogs fighting. This was engraved to commemorate the Battle of the Bullfrogs. The facts were as follows: Many years ago when the town of Windham was newly settled, there came a very dry season. There are two large ponds in Windham, separated by an intervening strip of land of considerable extent. Each of these ponds was inhabited by a large community of the reptils above named. The smaller pond dried up, and its inhabitants started in a body for the lower and larger pond. They were met in the intervening space by the community from the larger pond, and a fierce and long continued battle ensued between the rival communities. Such was the hideous bellowing of the frogs during their fierce encounter that it alarmed the inhabitants, who at first supposed it to be the whoop of the hostile savages. But curiosity getting the better of their fears they coutiously proceeded to the spot whence the hideous sounds issued, and there beheld the strange spectacle of two immense armies of bullfrogs covering many acres of ground, engaged in a fierce and deadly battle. This battle continued more than twenty four hours, and when it was over the ground was literally covered with the slain, and it became necessary to avoid the effluvia, to gather and bury them.

—John Kidd, of Juniata county, while out coon hunting, fell from a tree about thirty feet and sustained injuries which may cripple him for life, even if he escape death.