The Somerset Herald.

Wednesday, November 26, 1873.

TIME TABLES.

Somerset & Mineral Point Railroad.

On and after Monday, July 7th, 1873, trains will run as follows:

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail East	11:15 a. m.	1:45 p. m.
Mail West	4 p. m.	6:15 p. m.

W. F. ALTFATHER, Gen'rl. Supt.

P. W. & B. R. R.—Pass Mineral Point.

Express East	11:36 p. m.
Express West	3:21 a. m.
Mail East	12:02 p. m.
Mail West	4:50 p. m.

Rainy.

Muddy.

On Monday.

Disagreeable.

Court commenced on Monday.

A "yellow dwarf"—a gold dollar.

A lie often requires several more to support it.

The attendance at Court on Monday was unusually large.

The Johnstown Daily Voice has suspended publication.

Poultry thieves have commenced operations for the winter.

School books of all kinds for sale at "Our Own Drug Store."

No chewer of tobacco ever yet lived to the age of two hundred.

Benford & Kimmell are sole agents for Simmons Liver Regulator. Try it.

Simmons' Liver Regulator has no equal as a preventive or cure.

A splendid stock of Stationary of all kinds for sale at "Our Own Drug Store."

The crisis in money matters has not affected trade on our branch road.

A large lot of Perfumery for sale at "Our Own Drug Store." No 1 Baer's Block.

The road is full of tramps and our people are daily called on for eatables and ...

For nice Hair Brushes, Clothe Brushes, ... Pocket Books, Ink Stands, &c., go to Benford & Kimmel's Drug Store.

Some of the sidewalks are in bad condition. Repairs should be made before winter sets in fairly.

... F. Blymyer has a set of new ... harness that he will trade for ... Call at the Hardware Store.

... corn, off car this week, at 80 cents ... bushel of 70 pounds, for cash.
COOK & BEERITS.

...'s Compound Syrup of Tar is ... remedy known for Coughs, Colds, ... &c. For sale only by Benford & Kimmell.

Flour, Grain, Feed, and all other goods ... our line, at Panic Prices. For cash ... Come and see,
COOK & BEERITS.

... now. Work for what you get. Men who will be able to find employment through the coming winter, can be considered fortunate.

We have just received and opened a full assortment of Fall and Winter goods for the inspection of our numerous customers and friends. C. & G. HOLDERBAUM.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company, it is reported, is about to issue scrip to supply the deficiency of currency, to enable it to carry on its business.

Mr. W. O. Hughart, formerly President of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company, has become the President of the Southern Railway Security Company.

... printer "laddies" set type to the soul ... strains of "Mollie Darling," and ... "Rose of Summer," as ground out ... hand organ, beneath our window on ... last.

We learn that a festival will be held in ... Hall, Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday evenings of this week by the "Young Ladies' Sewing Society," of the ... Church.

Messrs. Shrock & Hoover have placed ... house on the corner of Main Cross and Union Streets. The building was formerly occupied as a store room by Mrs. ... Tredwell.

Just Received a nice assortment of ... sticks club and Handle Parasol, assorted colors. Fans, Lace and Linen ... and cuffs, Jouvins Kid Gloves, ... Hats, Ties Beaus &c.
G. HOLDERBAUM.

... C. F. Rhoads & Bro., for a full ... of the newest and freshest delicacies, ... Pearl Wheat, Scotch Oat Meal, ... Macaroni, Sea Moss Farina, Selatine, ... Salt, Schepp's Desicated Coconaut, ... puddings &c., at the Live Grocery ... Baer's Block.

Panic Prices.—We are in receipt of a ... lot of Men's Winter Boots and Shoes, ... the stock of Ladies' Misses and Children's Shoes, all bought at panic prices; ... we will sell to our customers and ... at reasonable rates.
SNYDER & UHL,
No. 4, Mammoth Block,
Somerset Pa.

... F. Blymyer gives his whole attention to the Hardware business. He ... goods principally from the manufacturers, thereby saving from 15 to 20 per ... Persons wanting hardware, will ... money by going to Blymyer's to get ... will give special rates to persons ... building—go and be convinced ... goods are sold cheap at the Hardware ...

New Grocery.—C. F. Rhoads & Bro., ... pleasure in announcing to their friends ... customers that they have taken possession of their new room in No. 2, Baer's ... where can be found a full line of ... fresh groceries, all of which they ... cheap as the cheapest. All goods ... to be as represented, and delivered ... all parts of town free of charge.

The ... cutting season will soon be inaugurated throughout the rural districts, as is ... when the holidays approach.— ... many people do not look upon ... in the light of gambling, yet ... Paxton, of Philadelphia, recently ... that the practice is "as clearly a ... of the criminal law as the most ... and carefully organized lotteries, ... the ignorant and credulous are ..."

Notice.

... disposed of my Boot and Shoe ... all persons indebted to me are requested to call and settle their accounts ... All accounts remaining on ... unsettled by the 15th day of ... will be left in the hands of an ... for collection. Interested parties ... attend to this matter without ... and thus save trouble and costs.
H. C. BEERITS.
Somerset, Nov. 19, 1873.

A Convention of farmers, has been held ... Francisco to consider measures for ... legislative action for the extermination of squirrels. One farmer estimated ... he had lost over one thousand dollars ... by the voracious little animals, ... losses of nineteen farmers aggregate ... The bounty system has been ... impracticable, but it is thought that ... can be destroyed by a general ... campaign.

... to the effect that the officers of ... Valley Railroad Company, are ... the iron for that road are ... Also, that the Salisbury branch ... completed—almost at once. We ... hope that such may be the ... we are sorry to add that old stereotyped phrase—that they can be traced to ... source at head-quarters. ... many of our leading business men, ... and Berlin, as well as at Salisbury, ... faith in the reports. A ... at most will determine the mat... —... Valley Independent.

THE BALTIMORE BUTTER COMMISSION HOUSE.

B. BROOKE, NYCE & Co.

54 South St. Baltimore, Md.

We again offer to our many patrons, the benefit of our services for the sale of their Butter. Our long experience warrants us in saying, that we command unequaled facilities, for placing it to the best possible advantage, and as we make Butter a speciality, allow nothing else to interfere with its careful handling.

Our reputation for promptness is well established, and from those who have not yet had the benefit of the many advantages we possess, we solicit a trial, and will use all our abilities to give entire satisfaction.

Liberal advances made when desired, and all letters of inquiry promptly and cheerfully replied to.

Respectfully, &c.,
B. BROOKE, NYCE & Co.

Cards can be obtained at the Express office and Railroad Depot.

If you want your Corn and Cob crushed and chopped go to Kline's Mill.

Brick! Brick!! Brick!!!—25,000 Brick for sale by Samuel Shaffer, Somerset Pa.

For Pure Drugs, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Patent Medicines, &c., go to Benford & Kimmel's.

Court called on Monday at 2 P. M. Judge Rowe presiding, present Associate Turner, and Mowery.

Cook & Beerits, will furnish fresh pork at panic prices. Call and see them. Persons from a distance are requested to send in their orders.

There will be a Thanksgiving sermon preached in the Diciple's new church, on Thursday morning, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., by Elder L. F. Bittle.

The Agricultural Department at Washington has plenty of seeds for farmers, and will send them to any address, free of postage, on application to the Department.

We have been requested to say, that in the "Somerset tp. items," a mistake occurred in regard to Mr. William F. Weller's barn. The architect was Mr. Benj. Baker, and not Mr. George Bittner.

The Baptist Congregation of this place held services in their new church on last Lord's day. The Sunday School room has been furnished, and services will be held in it until the work on the other parts of the building can be completed.

Singular Accident.—On the 4th inst., a man named Conrad Lynn, while operating a circular saw in Adams county, was struck in the abdomen by a lath, with such force as to rupture both stomach and bladder. He has since died.—*Chambersburg Opinion.*

The columns of the Herald are open to every body that wants to use them to ventilate any moral hobby, but we insist upon it that the ventilator confine himself to the least possible space. A short horse is easy curried, and, besides this, he takes up very little room.

It has been determined by the Commissioners of the Philadelphia Centennial Exposition that it shall be formally opened in the early spring of 1876. There are, therefore, left about thirty months in which to make ready for the inauguration of one of the most imposing events of late years.

If there is anything that makes a man's angry passions rise, it is to hunt all over the house for a thick pair of pantaloons, or a last Winter's coat or vest, and then find that it has been traded off to an old clothes man for a couple of twenty cent ornaments for the mantlepiece, or used for carpet rags. Such is married life too often.

A Warning Boys.—On the 7th inst., William Horner, a Centre county boy, accidently ran the blade of a pocket knife into the roof of his mouth, which cut open a vein and caused a *fatal* hemorrhage. The moral of this incident is that boys should never have pocket knives unless a big brother or aunt goes with him to take care of it?

I would inform my friends and customers that I am still engaged in the Boot & Shoe business as extensively as ever. My stock of eastern made Boots, Shoes, Sandels, Gum and Felt Overshoes is most complete. All custom made work guaranteed to fit. Business carried on at the old stand on the Parker lot.
J. H. ZIMMERMAN.

On Friday last while the ware-room of Messrs Shrock & Hoover, was being removed from the old Ross House lot to its present site, a span of horses owned by Conrad Darr became frightened, broke the hitching straps and started down the hill west of the Court House making time that would have done credit to "Dexter or Goldsmith's Maid" and they "spilled them wagon all along the road." The horses escaped without injury.

We were pained to hear of a serious accident that befel Judge F. M. Kimmel, of Chambersburg, on Monday night last. While passing down Main street, in attempting to avoid a drain that was being dug for the "Peoples Drug Store," he fell into the cellar of Major Stutzman's new house, striking his head on a sharp stone, and cutting the scalp the entire length of his head. This (Tuesday) morning Mr. Kimmel is doing as well as could be expected. It was a narrow and fortunate escape from instant death.

We had the pleasure of listening to a lecture on "Snivilization," by Rev. Castle of Braddock's fields, delivered in the M. E. Church on Wednesday evening last. Rev. Castle is a lecturer of more than ordinary ability, and it is a rich treat indeed to hear him while his lecture is humorous and filled with the oddest of oddities, it contains a large amount of sterling good sense and advice. We learn that Rev. Castle, at the solicitation of a number of our citizens will repeat his lecture this Wednesday evening in the Court House. We would advise one and all to attend.

One good thing the panic will have done—that is, teach economy. All have been running along loosely, more or less, under the state of inflation which prevailed. This was the case in the cities especially. In the country, one good thing which the grangers propose to do is, to teach farmers how to take care of their agricultural implements. A majority of Western farmers, it is said, leave their high cost machines uncovered over winter. What Americans waste or squander in all departments of trade or business would make any European nation wealthy.

Fatal Accident.—On last Friday morning a little daughter of Mr. George Smith, of this place, died from the effects of an injury received nearly one year ago. It appears that the child was returning from school one day last winter, when she was struck on the head with a piece of ice thrown from some unknown hand. Ever since it occured the child frequently complained of a pain in her head. She died from the injury received on Friday last. Now as this is the second child that has died of late by being struck on the head by some unknown person, we think it is time that this bad practice be stopped.—*Franklin Repository.*

Waffles.—Take one quart of flour, two teaspoonfuls of salt, two table spoonfuls melted butter, and sweet milk sufficient to make a thick batter; mix thoroughly; add one egg, well beaten, and one measure Banner Baking Powder; stir well, and bake immediately, in waffle irons.

Each can of the Banner Baking Powder contains a small measure, to be used even full, according to printed directions. If you cannot obtain this really valuable article from your grocer, send twenty-five cents by mail, addressed to Banner Baking Powder, P. O. Lock Box 317, Pittsburgh, Pa., and you will receive, postage paid, a quarter pound package, together with a list of fifty valuable Recipes.

The best time for painting the exterior of buildings is late in the autumn or during the winter. Paint then applied will endure twice as long as when applied in early summer, or in hot weather. In the former it dries slowly and becomes hard, like a glazed surface, not easily affected afterward by the weather, or worn off by the beating of storms. But in very hot weather the oil in the paint soaks into the wood at once, as into a sponge, leaving the lead nearly dry, and nearly ready to crumble off. This last difficulty, however, might be guarded against, though at an increased expense, by first going over the surface with raw oil. By painting in cold weather, one annoyance might be escaped, namely, the collection of small flies on the fresh paint.

Day of Prayer Throughout the World.—The Board of Missions of the Protestant Episcopal church of the United States convened at New York on Monday, 27th ult. Among other things Right Rev. Bishop Stevens, of Pennsylvania, offered a series of resolutions setting apart Dec. 3d, as a day of prayer all over the world in behalf of missions, in accordance with the recommendation of the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the approving action of the House of Bishops in the United States. The resolutions also recommend the clergy and congregations to observe that by special services and offerings.

New Goods at Patton's.

I am now offering a stock of general Merchandize purchased at "panic prices," and selected with great care, comprising an assortment of staple and fancy goods in variety, such as it requirers to constitue a first-class general store.

I solicit a continuance of the patronage extended to the late firm of Knable & Patton, and invite all in want of cheap and good goods, to call and examine for themselves.

It is my intention to remove in a few weeks to the commodious room in the west end of Baer's Black, and keep constantly on hand everything new and desirable in staple and fancy, general Merchandize.

SOMERSET, PA. J. W. PATTON.
Oct. 15th, 1873.

Protection for Partridges.—Last winter the heavy snow storms destroyed the partridges by thousands, and a great part of that destruction and suffering might have been prevented if the people through the country had protected and fed them. The best way to do this, says an exchange, is to drive stakes in the ground about ten feet apart, and a foot or two in height, then lay poles across and cover them with brush and leaves. This should be done before winter sets in, and some grain thrown under, and around, to entice them to it; then when a heavy storm occurs, they would resort to it as a shelter as well as a feeding place. A few winters ago, nearly every partridge was killed throughout the Northern and Middle States, and special laws were made for their protection until the country was restocked. An ounce of protection is worth a pound of cure.

Frank Cowan's paper is held responsible for the two following items.

About a month ago a miner named Gallagher was murdered near Connellsville. The murderer is at large. No reward is offered by the authorities of Fayette county to further the arrest of the muderer. And now having treated the terrible crime with so little concern, will the county allow the miserably poor wife and family of the murdered man to starve this winter? It is said the family is on the point of starvation even now.

The convention held at Parnassus last week, with respect to recognizing God in the constitution of the United States, was abruptly adjourned sine die, when it was quietly asked by some thoughtful but horribly wicked sinner on a back seat, "whose God will we put in? Tom don't want the Methodist's God, and Dick don't want the Presbyterian's God, and Harry won't have the Catholic's God, and, confound me, if I put up with the Jews' God!"

The Right of Teachers to Inflict Corporal Punishment.

Judge Dean, of Blair county, in the trial of a case of assault and battery in which a school teacher was the defendant, in addressing the jury, elucidated the law as follows:

It does not follow, in all cases, that because there has been a beating, that, therefore, it is unlawful. Though pain or injury has been inflicted, beating, to be a battery, in the case of a teacher charged with assault and battery, must go further than the mere striking before a criminal prosecution can be sustained.

Criminality, where a master beats his servant, a parent his child, or a teacher his pupil, depends from the relation of the parties, not on the beating alone, but upon the degree of force used, and the cause of the beating.

In self defense a man cannot disable his assailant and then out of revenge beat him. The law only justifies him in using as much force as is necessary to repel the assailant; it allows him nothing for retaliation or revenge. If the assaulted party goes beyond the point of self-defense, the punishment becomes unlawful, and therefore a battery.

So a the master may inflict punishment upon his apprentice, a parent upon his child, and a teacher upon his pupil without necessarily being guilty of battery; while in case of those not sustaining this relation of master and apprentice, or parent and child, or teacher and pupil, the mere fact of a beating being shown by the Commonwealth, the law presumes that it was unlawful, and therefore a battery; yet not such presumption arises in either of these cases we have mentioned; the presumption is, where it is shown that a master has beaten his apprentice, a parent his child, or a teacher his pupil, that the beating was lawful and therefore not a battery—that it was such a beating as was necessary under the circumstances.

It is incumbent upon the Commonwealth in a case of this kind, after having shown the beating, to go further, and, by proof, satisfy the jury that the beating went beyond a reasonable point, that it was unlawful. The parent, for the good of his child, to reform him, may inflict upon him such punishment as may be reasonable and necessary to effect that end. To secure attention to his studies or to maintain order in the room, the teacher may do just what the parent may have done at home; he is *loco parentis* for the time being—occupies just the same relation toward the child that the parent does at home. During school hours he has all the authority of the parent, and is held to no stricter accountability.

Neither the parent nor the teacher, however, can beat the child to gratify a cruel or revengeful disposition, no matter from what cause revenge may have arisen. The punishment must have for its object the reformation or good of the child, or the maintenance of good government in the family or in the school room. If, from dislike of the child, spite, or anger, the beating is inflicted, whether slight or severe, the beating is a battery and punishable as such.

So, if the punishment be cruel, or unreasonable, out of proportion to the nature of the offense committed, is a battery.

The teacher is responsible only for a malicious beating. If, from any error of judgment on the part of the teacher, he unintentionally goes beyond the bounds of moderation in the punishment; or if, from facts afterwards discovered, it appears that the child committed no offense worthy of punishment; still, if the teacher, at the time he inflicted the punishment, did not mean to be unusually severe, or believed in the guilt of the child, he would not be responsible. For the time being he is judge, necessarily must be judge, jury and executioner; he must hear, determine, and punish or execute, and he is no more responsible, criminally, for unintentional errors, errors of judgment, than you or we are responsible for errors of judgment here in the court room.

Any teacher who is so forgetful of the duties of his high calling, or the far-reaching consequences of his acts, as to maliciously or cruelly beat a pupil, should, without faltering or without hesitation on your part, be convicted of assault and battery.—On the other hand, it is of the greatest moment that our teachers in our public schools be encouraged and sustained in every proper exercise of their authority. The very existence of these institutions depends on sustaining the teacher in his authority,—when properly exercised, in the school room. If the teacher be stripped of his authority to enforce attention, or to prohibit disorder in the school room, by unfounded and trivial prosecutions, the end of the system for good is very near at hand; rebellion and contumacy on the part of the pupils will become chronic; the teacher, instead of training youths, will be engaged in continual contest to maintain his authority.

How it Works.—A local paper says that in Dover, N. H., recently a one hundred dollar bill actually paid debts amounting to $100, and within eight hours returned to the man who first paid it out in the morning. It happened that A owed B $100. He paid it. B owed C $100, and so he paid the bill over to him. Thus it went, and the ninth gentleman to whom it was paid happening to owe A $100, paid it to him, so that it paid all the debts and came back to the original owner.

A man of the name of Miller, a clerk in the store at Westernport, attempted to commit suicide by cutting his throat with a razor yesterday morning. From what we could learn of the matter he went about it in a very cool and deliberate manner, taking a looking glass and placing it before him in order to more effectually guide his hand. Timely medical assistance probably saved his life, though he was thought to be in great danger yesterday evening.

After the above was put in type we were called upon by a friend of the young man, and informed that his full name is John S. Miller, and that he is a very worthy gentleman and most respectably connected. Also that the rash act was committed while laboring under a fit of mental abberation produced by several causes, principal among which was a too close application to business.—*Cumberland Times.*

Ursina Items.

Prof. I. J. Miller is teaching the Union School.

Mr. H. G. Baer has removed to the town of Somerset.

M. S. Bookmen will soon have his new picture gallery in working order.

Mr. Noah Scott and family are making a short visit to their relatives in Ohio.

Some of our modern "Nimrods" have succeeded in shooting some very large deer.

The large brick building belonging to the Lyon' Tack Company is nearly ready for plastering.

Rev. A. B. Castle delivered a lecture on 'Snivelization' for the benefit of the M. E. Church in Dale City.

Mr. T. H. Sellers has brought his bride from her home in Centerville, and has commenced housekeeping in his new dwelling. May life be a succession of sunshine and domestic bliss to our young married friends.

More anon,
MAC.

Pittsburgh Female College—Opening of the Winter Session.

The following is from the *Presbyterian Banner* of this week:

The financial troubles we are experiencing suggest to many the necessity for retrenchment. Too many commence by withdrawing their children from schools, instead of cutting off the many useless expenditures made by almost all families. The culture and care of our children is the most sacred trust committed to us by the Almighty; and thoughtful parents will deliberate a long time before depriving their children of the education so essential to their happiness and usefulness. These thoughts have been suggested in part by an examination of the moderate terms charged by the managers of the Pittsburgh Female College an institution whose noble aim is to place a finished education within the reach of the largest possible number of worthy young ladies. We need not repeat what we have so often said of the elegant buildings, excellent accommodations, superior advantages, and a large number of teachers, twenty-five in all of this sterling institution. It stands without a rival in our State, and challenges comparison with the best in the land. Better a thousand fold to expend a few hundred dollars in educating your daughter in such a school, than to permit her to grow up in ignorance, in order to save as many thousands, which may all be lost in an hour. We have all learned how easy it is for riches to "take wings and fly away."

During the present term the college has had all the boarders it could accommodate, and some have been turned away. The Winter Term will commence Dec. 15. Call at the office, or send to the President, Rev. I. C. Pershing, D. D., Pittsburgh Pa., for a catalogue.

Communicated.

URSINA, PA., Nov. 25, 1873.

DEAR HERALD:

Owing to domestic duties occupying my entire attention, I have until now been denied the pleasure of a reply to Miss Display's last comic display of witt and condensed codfish and shoddy refined. She talks of promenading, of reading the latest novel, and lastly, winds up with the astounding intelligence that her mother is sick, and the family is afflicted with "*bad buckwheat cakes baked* by one of Miss Simplicity's kind." So I am correct, then mother is the "hub upon which the wheel of domestic happiness depends."—We sympathize with Miss Display's "billiousness and sour stomache, and would recommend more magnesia, vinegar and tight lacing, although we advocate *simplicity*, yet we do not advocate ignorance, stupidity, or general good-for-nothings.—In opposition to intelligence and refinement, and energy, we believe Mother Eve has the credit of instituting the first fashion, that of "fig leaves."

Although we believe she did her own sewing—yet history does'nt inform us that Adam had bought her a sewing machine. We suppose we may thank Eve for the machine, for if she had'nt eaten those apples, she would'nt have needed any garments to hide her nakedness. We are quite positive that Eve had no desire to make a display of the emblems of her fall from innocence. What of dress; Milton has given us a picture of Eve's situation, in one of his poems. He gives us Adam's lamentation over the fall of Eve—

"O parent and best of creation! last and best
Of all God's works, creatures in whom excelled
Whatever can to sight or thought be found
Holy, divine, amiable, or sweet!
How art thou lost! how, on a sudden lost,
Defaced, deflowered, and now to death devote."

"What a contrast between the primitive," Eve and our "Eve angeline" of the present day, who spends a portion of her time in writing to some Fashion Magazine for the latest style of "garibaldi" or "raglan," to which the editor (kind soul) replies, "*Better study your grammar yet awhile,*" before you give your attention to the fashion.

Time and space will not allow us to write anymore to-day.

Yours kindly,
MISS SIMPLICITY.

MARRIED.

MOULE—WRIGHT.—On the 21st of October, at the house of the brides parents, by Solomon Baker Esq. Mr. Daniel Moule to Miss Maggie Wright.

COLEMAN—RHOADS.—At the residence of the bride's parents, November 18th, by Rev. T. Eisenhower, Mr. Joseph Coleman to Miss Mary S. Rhoads, both of Somerset county.

EMAIGH—LONG.—On Sunday, Nov. 16th, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. J. E. McClay, Mr. Martin Emaigh and Miss Matilda Long, both of Somerset county.

DIED.

MALONE.—In Quemahoning township, on the 29th of October, 1873, Daniel Malone; age 70 years, 3 months and 12 days.

SOMERSET MARKET.

Corrected weekly by A. J. Casebeer & Co.

Apples, dried, ⅌ ℔	5c
Applebutter, ⅌ gal	40@50
Butter, ⅌ ℔	25c
Buckwheat, ⅌ bushel	$1 00
Beeswax, ⅌ ℔	30c
Bacon, shoulders, ⅌ ℔	8c
" sides, "	8c
" hams, "	12c
Corn, ⅌ bushel	90
Corn meal ⅌ ℔	3c
Calf skins, ⅌ ℔	$1 25
Eggs, ⅌ doz	20c
Flour, ⅌ bbl	$10
Flaxseed ⅌ bu., (56 ℔)	$1 50
Lard, ⅌ ℔	12½c
Leather, red sole, ⅌ ℔	28@34c
" upper "	70c
" kip "	80c
Oats, ⅌ bu	30c
Potatoes, ⅌ bu	50c
Peaches, dried, ⅌ ℔	12½c
Rye ⅌ bu	$1 00
Rags, ⅌ ℔	3c
Salt, No. 1, ⅌ bbl	$3 00 to 3 15
" " ⅌ bu	$1 25
" Ashton, "	$2 00
Sugar, yellow ⅌ ℔	10@12c
" white "	12@15c
Tallow ⅌ ℔	8c
Wool, ⅌ ℔	40@50c

CASTORIA is more than a substitute for Castor Oil. It is the only *safe* article in existence which is certain to assimilate the food, regulate the bowels, cure wind-colic and produce natural sleep. It contains neither minerals, morphine or alcohol, and is pleasant to take. Children need not cry and mothers may rest. april2.

Centaur Liniment.

There is no pain which the Centaur Liniments will not relieve, no swelling they will not subdue, and no lameness which they will not cure. This is strong language, but it is true. They have produced more cures of rheumatism, neuralgia, lock-jaw, palsy, sprains, swellings, caked breasts, scalds, burns, salt-rheum, ear-ache, &c., upon the human frame, and of strains, spavin, galls, &c. upon animals in one year than have all other pretended remedies since the world began. They are counter-irritant, an all healing pain reliever. Cripples throw away their crutches, the lame walk, poisonous bites are rendered harmless, and the wounded are healed without a scar. It is no humbug. The recipe is published around each bottle. They sell as no article ever before sold, and they sell because it does just what they pretend to do. Those who now suffer from rheumatism, pain or swelling deserve to suffer if they will not use Centaur Liniment. More than 1,000 certificates of remarkable cures, including frozen limbs, chronic rheumatism, gout, running tumors, &c., have been received. We will send a circular containing certificates, the recipe, &c., gratis, to any one requesting it. One bottle of the yellow wrapper Centaur Liniment is worth one hundred dollars for spavined or sweenied horses and mules, or for screw worm in sheep.— Stock owners—these liniments are worth your attention. No family should be without them. "White wrapper for family use;" Yellow wrapper for animals. Sold by all Druggists. 50c per bottle; large bottles $1 00. J. B. ROSE & CO., 53 Broadway, New York.

Thirty Years' Experience of an old Nurse.

Mrs. Windslow's Soothing Syrup is the prescription of one of the best Female Physicians and Nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never failing safety and success by millions of mothers and children, from the feeble infant of one week old to the adult. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, and gives rest, health and comfort to mother and child. We believe it to be the Best and Surest Remedy in the World in all cases of DYSENTERY and DIARRHŒA IN CHILDREN, whether it arises from Teething or from any other cause. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None Genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS is on the outside wrapper. Sold by all Medicine Dealers. july9

The Household Panacea, AND Family Liniment

is the best remedy in the world for the following complaints, viz: Cramps in the Limbs and Stomach, Pain in the Stomach, Bowels or Side, Rheumatism in all its forms, Billious Colic, Neuralgia, Cholera, Dysentery, Colds, Fresh wounds, Burns, Sore Throat, Spinal Complaints, Sprains and Bruises, Chills and Fever. For Internal and External use.

Its operation is not only to relieve the patient, but entirely removes the cause of the complaint. It penetrates and pervades the whole system, restoring healthy action to all its parts, and quickening the blood.

The Household Panacea is purely Vegetable and All Healing.

Prepared by CURTIS & BROWN, No. 215 Fulton Street, New York. For sale by all druggists. july 9

Children often look Pale and Sick

from no other cause than having worms in the stomach.

BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS will destroy Worms without injury to the child, being perfectly WHITE, and free from all coloring or other injurious ingredients usually used in worm preparations.

CURTIS & BROWN, Proprietors, No. 215 Fulton Street, New York. *Sold by Druggists and Chemists, and Dealers in Medicines at* TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOX. jly9

Nervous Debility.

With its gloomy attendants, low spirits, depression, involuntary emissions, loss of semen, spermatorrhoea, loss of power, dizzy head, loss of memory, and threatened impotence and imbecility, find a sovereign cure in Humphreys' Homeopathic Specific No. Twenty-Eight. Composed of the most valuable mild and potent Curatives, they strike at once at the root of the matter, tone up the system, arrest the discharges, and impart vigor and energy, life and vitality to the entire man.— They have cured thousands of cases. Price, $5 per package of five boxes and a large $2 vial, which is very important in obstinate or old cases, or $1 per single box. Sold by all Druggists, and sent by mail on receipt of price. Address HUMPHREY'S SPECIFIC HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINE CO., 562 Broadway, New York. nov. 12. For sale by E. H. Marshall, Somerset, Pa.

DIPLOMA, AWARDED BY THE American Institute To J. W. McKee FOR Embroidering and Fluting Machines.

"It is ingenious and will meet the wants of every matron in the land."

Exhibition of 1872.

John E. Gavit, Rec. Sec. F. A. Barnard, Pres. Samuel D. Tillman, Corresponding Secy. New York, November 20, 1872.

This simple and ingenious machine is as useful as the sewing machine, and is fast becoming popular with ladies in the place of expensive Needlework, its work being much more handsome, requiring less time and not one tenth part the expense. No lady's toilet is now complete without it. A machine with illustrated circular and full instructions sent on receipt of $2, or finished in silver plate for $2 75. Address, THE McKEE MANUFACTURING CO., 309 Broadway, New York.

AGENTS WANTED.

DR. GARVIN'S ELIXIR OF TAR.

Is recommended by regular Medical practitioners for a speedy cure guaranteed for Colds, Coughs, Catarrh, Asthma, Bronchitis, Spitting Blood, Consumption and all Pulmonary Complaints. Scrofula, Erysipelas, Dyspepsia and Gout. Dysentery, Cholera-morbus, Cholera and all liver and bowel complaints. Kidney diseases and all affections of the Urinal Organs—perfectly harmless—free from Mineral or Alcoholic properties—pleasant to take and never known to fail—Price $1 00 per bottle. Full particulars with medical testimony and certificates sent on application. Address L. F. HYDE & CO., 195 Seventh avenue, New York.

Darts from the Devil; or Cupid abused.

A book just issued, exposing the "PERSONALS" that have appeared in the New York Newspapers: their history and lesson. Stylish Villains fully exposed. Advertisements from desperate men to beautiful women: Clandestine meetings: how frustrated: The history of the Goodrich Tragedy the result of a "personal." Description of Living Broadway Statutes. Exposes social corruption. Sent on receipt of 50 cents. Address Unique Printing House. 38 Vesey St., N. Y.

The Beckwith $20 Portable Family Sewing Machine, on 30 Days Trial: many advantages over all. Satisfaction guaranteed, or $20 refunded. Sent complete, with full directions. Beckwith Sewing Machine Co., 862 Broadway, N. Y.

THE NEW REMEDY FOR RUPTURE. *A most important invention.* Sold by the Elastic Truss Co., No. 683 Broadway, N. Y. City. It retains Rupture absolutely in ease and comfort, night and day, at all times, and under all circumstances, without any exception whatever in any case, and should never be taken off during the short time requisite to effect a permanent cure.— Sent by mail. Circulars free. Any druggist or physician will order this new Truss for you without charge. sep3

New Advertisements

JACK, LONG & CO.

Dealers in

PIANOS, ORGANS, MELODEONS, ETC., ETC.

Decker & Bro. and Bradburry Pianoes; Mason & Hamlin, Taylor & Farley, and Shoniger's Eureka Grand Organs,

Instruments sold on moderate Monthly instalments.

SOMERSET, PA.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the firm name of Edward L. Rose & Co., manufacturers and dealers in lumber, at Millwood Station, Somerset Co., has been changed to that of Camp & Rose. The members of the new firm are Samuel B. Camp & Edward L. Rose.

nov26 EDWARD L. ROSE & CO.

$10 to $20 per day. Agents wanted everywhere. Particulars free. A. H. Blair & Co., St. Louis, Mo. nov26

New Advertisements.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

Estate of Samuel Deeter late of Allegheny tp. deceased.

Letters testamentary on the above estate having been granted to the undersigned by the proper authority, notice is hereby given to those indebted to it to make immediate payment, and those having claims against it will present them to the undersigned at the late residence of said deceased, on Saturday, January 10th, 1874.

JOHN DEETER,
Adm'r. with will annexed.

VOLUNTARY ASSIGNMENT.

David Critchfield and wife, of Milford tp., Somerset Co. Pa., by deed of Assignment, have assigned all their estate real and personal, to the undersigned in trust, for the benefit of their creditors. All persons indebted to said Jacob Critchfield will make immediate payment and those having claims will make the same known without delay.

WILLIAM CRITCHFIELD,
Assignee.

GENERAL ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, in and by the 13th section of the act of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, passed July 2d, 1839, entitled "An act relating to the elections of this Commonwealth," it is enjoined on the Sheriff of every county to give notice of such election to be held and enumerate in such notice what officers are to be elected. In pursuance thereof, I, Oliver Knepper, Sheriff of the county of Somerset, do therefore make known and give this public notice to the electors of said county of Somerset, that a general election will be held in said county on the third Tuesday, the 16th day of December next, at the several election districts therein; at which time they will vote for the adoption or rejection of the New Constitution, in manner and form as prescribed in the following ordinance of submission, certified by the Secretary of the Commonwealth:

AN ORDINANCE

FOR SUBMITTING THE AMENDED CONSTITUTION OF PENNSYLVANIA TO A VOTE OF THE QUALIFIED ELECTORS THEREOF, AS PASSED SECOND READING.

Be it ordained by the Constitutional Convention of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, as follows:

1. That the amended Constitution prepared by this Convention, be submitted to the qualified electors of the Commonwealth for their adoption or rejection, at an election to be held on the third Tuesday of December next; except as hereinafter ordered and directed, the said election shall be held and conducted by the regular election officers in the several election districts throughout the Commonwealth, under all the regulations and provisions of existing laws relating to general elections; and the sheriffs of the several counties shall give at least twenty days notice of said election by proclamation.

2. The Secretary of the Commonwealth shall, at least twenty days before the said election, furnish to the Commissioners of each county, a sufficient number of properly prepared circulars of instructions. The Commissioners of the several counties shall cause to be printed at least three times as many ballots of affirmative votes as there are voters in each county—and the same number of negative votes; and the said commissioners shall, at least five days before said election, cause to be fairly distributed to the several election districts in their respective counties, the said ballots, tally-lists, returns, circulars of instructions, and such other books and papers as may be necessary. The ballots shall be printed or written in the following form: On the outside the words "New Constitution," in the inside for all persons giving affirmative votes the words "For the New Constitution," and for all persons giving negative votes the words "Against the New Constitution."

3. If it shall appear that a majority of the votes polled are for the new Constitution, then it shall be the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania on and after the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four; but if it shall appear that a majority of the votes polled were against the new Constitution, then it shall be rejected and be null and void.

4. Five Commissioners of Election, viz: Edwin H. Fitler, Edward Browning, John P. Verree, Henry S. Hagert, and John O. James, are hereby appointed by this Convention, who shall have direction of the election upon this amended Constitution in the city of Philadelphia. The said Commissioners shall be duly sworn or affirm to perform their duties with impartiality and fidelity. They shall also have power to fill vacancies in their own number. It shall be the duty of said Commissioners, or a majority of them, and they shall have authority to make a registration of voters for the several election divisions of said city, and to furnish the list so made to the election officers of each precinct or division; to distribute the tickets for said city provided for by this ordinance to be used at the election; to appoint a judge and two inspectors for each election division, by whom the election therein shall be held and conducted, and to give all necessary instructions to the election officers regarding their duties in holding the election and in making returns thereof. No person shall serve as an election officer who would be disqualified under Section 15, Article 8, of the New Constitution. The general return of the election in the said city shall be opened, computed and certified before the Commissioners, and with their approval—which approval shall be endorsed upon the return. They shall make report, directed to the President of this Convention, of their official action under this ordinance and concerning the conduct of the said election within the said city.

The Judges and Inspectors aforesaid shall conduct the election in all respects conformably to the general election laws of this Commonwealth, and with like powers and duties to those of ordinary election officers. Each Inspector shall appoint one clerk to assist the Board in the performance of its duties, and all the election officers shall be duly sworn or affirmed according to law, and shall possess all the qualifications required by law of election officers in this Commonwealth.

At said election any duly qualified elector who shall be unregistered, shall be permitted to vote upon making proof of his right to the election officers, according to the general election laws of this Commonwealth. Return Inspectors and their clerks and an hourly count of the votes shall be dispensed with, but overseers of election may be selected for any precinct by said Election Commissioners, whose duties and powers shall be the same as those of overseers of election in said city under existing laws applicable thereto. Returns of the election shall be made in said city as in the case of election for Governor, but a triplicate general return for said city shall be made out and forwarded to the President of this Convention at Harrisburg, as is hereinafter provided in case of county returns.

5. In each of these counties of the Commonwealth, (except Philadelphia,) the returns of the election shall be made as in the case of an election for Governor, but the return judges in each county shall make out a triplicate county return and transmit the same, within five days after the election, directed to the President of this Convention, at Harrisburg.

Done in Convention this Third day of November, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three.

JNO. H. WALKER, President.
D. L. IMBRIE, Clerk.

A true copy of ordinance of submission.

M. S. QUAY,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

I also hereby make known and give notice that the places of holding the aforesaid general election in the several boroughs and townships within the county of Somerset are as follows, to wit:

The electors of the borough and township of Somerset to meet at the Court House in said borough.

The electors of the township of Milford to meet at the house lately occupied by George Kimmel, in said township.

The electors of the borough of New Centreville to meet at the school house in said borough.

The electors of the township of Upper Turkeyfoot to meet at the house of John A. Shultz in said township.

The electors of the township of Lower Turkeyfoot to meet at the school house in Ursina borough in said township.

The electors of the township of Addison to meet at the house of Levi Dean, in Petersburg, in said township.

The electors of the township of Middlecreek to meet at the house occupied by Aaron Heckler in said township.

The electors of the township of Elklick to meet at the new school house in the borough of Salisbury.

The electors of the borough of New Baltimore to meet at the house of ——.

The electors of the borough of Salisbury to meet at the new school house in said borough.

The electors of the township of Summit to meet at the school house, in Dale City borough, in said township.

The electors of the borough of Dale City to meet at the school house, in said borough.

The electors of the township of Greenville to meet at the School House in Pocahontas.

The electors of the borough of Wellersburg to meet in the school house in said borough.

The electors of the township of Southampton to meet at the house of John Sturtz in said township.

The electors of the township of Northampton to meet at the house of John Poorbaugh in said township.

The electors of the township of Larimer to meet at the house formerly occupied by Wm. May, in said township.

The electors of the borough of Berlin to meet at the house of Archibald Compon in said borough.

The electors of the township of Brothersvalley to meet at Bittner's school house in said township.

The electors of the township of Stonycreek to meet at the house of John Speicher. Jr., and now by John Speicher in said township.

The electors of the borough of Stoystown to meet at the house formerly occupied by Henry J. Miller, in said borough.

The electors of the township of Quemahoning to meet at the house of Jacob Custer, of Stoystown.

The electors of the township of Allegheny to meet at the house of George A. Kimmel in said township.

The electors of the township of Conemaugh to meet at the house of Peter Levy in said township.

The electors of the township of Shade to meet at the house of Jacob Helman in said township.

The electors of the township of Paint to meet at the school house erected on the lands of Henry Berkey, in said township.

The electors of the township of Jenner to meet at the house of Thomas Gallagher, at Jenner X Roads in said township.

The electors of the township of Jefferson to meet at the house of Solomon Baker in said township.

The electors of the borough of Ursina will meet at the school house in said borough.

The return judges of the respective districts in this county are required to meet at the Court House in the borough of Somerset, on Friday, the 17th day of October, 1873, then and there to perform the duties enjoined on them by law.

Where a judge, by sickness or unavoidable accident, is unable to attend such meeting of judges, then the certificate of 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 the judge unable to attend.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That every person excepting Justices of the Peace who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the United States, or of this State, or any city or corporated 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 any city, or of any incorporated district, and also, that every member of Congress and of the State Legislature, and of the select or common council of any city, or commissioners of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the time, the office or appointment of Judge, Inspector or Clerk of any election of this commonwealth, and that no Inspector, Judge or other officer of such election shall be eligible to be then voted for.

And the said act of Assembly entitled "an act relating to elections of this Commonwealth," passed July 2, 1839, further provides as follows, viz:

"That the Inspector and Judges shall meet at the respective places appointed for holding the election in the district at which they respectively belong, before 7 o'clock in the morning of the SECOND TUESDAY OF OCTOBER, and each said inspector shall appoint one clerk, who shall be a qualified voter of such district.

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

"It shall be the duty of the several assessors respectively to attend at the place of holding every general, special or township election, during the whole time such election is kept open, for the purpose of giving information to the Inspector and Judge, when called on, in relation to the right of any person assessed by them to vote at such election, and on such other matters in relation to the assessment of voters as the said Inspectors or either of them shall from time to time require.

"No person shall be permitted to vote at any election as aforesaid, than a white citizen of the age of twenty-one or more, who shall have resided in this State at least one year, and in the election district where he offers to vote, ten days immediately preceding such election, and within two years paid a State or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least ten days before the election. But a citizen of the United States who has previously been a qualified voter of this State and removed therefrom and returned, and who shall, have resided in the election district and paid taxes aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote after residing in this State six months, *Provided*, That the white freemen, citizens of the United States, between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-two years who have resided in the election district ten days as aforesaid shall be entitled to vote, although they shall not have paid tax.

I also give official notice to the electors of Somerset County, that by an act entitled "An Act further supplemental to the act relative to the election of this Commonwealth, approved April 17, A. D. 1869."

That it is provided in section 4, that on the day of election any person whose name is not on the said list, and claiming the right to vote at the 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 a period at least 10 days next preceding said election, which witness shall take and subscribe a written or partly written and partly printed affidavit to the facts stated by him, which affidavits 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 removed therefrom, that he has resided therein six months preceeding said election; that he has not moved into the district for the purpose of voting therein; that he has paid a State or a County tax within two years, which was assessed ten days before said election; and, if a naturalized citizen shall also state when, where and by what court he was naturalized; and shall always produce his certificate of naturalization for examination; that said affidavit shall also state when and where the tax claimed to be paid by the affiant was assessed, and when, where and to whom paid; and the tax receipt therefore shall be produced for examination, unless the affiant shall state in his affidavit that it has been lost or destroyed, or that he never received any; but if the person so claiming the right to vote shall take and subscribe an affidavit, that he is a native born citizen of the United States, or if born elsewhere, shall state the fact in his affidavit, and shall produce evidence that he has been naturalized, or that he is entitled to citizenship by reason of his father's naturalization; and shall further state in his affidavit that he is, at the time of taking the affidavit, between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-two years; that he has resided in the state one year, and in the election district ten days next preceeding such election election, he shall be entitled to vote, although he shall not have paid taxes; the said affidavits of all persons making such claims, and the affidavits of the witnesses to their residence, shall be preserved by the election board, and at the close of the election they shall be enclosed with the list of voters, tally lists and other papers required by law to be filed by the Return Judges with the Prothonatary and shall remain on file within the Prothonatary's office, subject to examination, as other election papers are; if the election officers shall find that the applicant or applicants possesses 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.

Also, that in section 5th of said Act, it is provided that 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 said persons;—whereupon the same proof of the right of suffrage as is now required by law shall be publicly made and acted on by the election board, and the vote admitted or rejected, according to the evidence; every person claiming to be a naturalized citizen shall be required to produce his naturalization certificate at the election before voting, except where he has been for ten years, consecutively, a voter in the district in which he offers to vote; and on the vote of such person being received, it shall be the duty of the election officers to write or stamp on such certificate the word "voted," with the month and year; and if any election officer or officers shall receive a second vote on the same day, by virtue of the same certificate, excepting where sons are entitled to vote by virtue of the naturalization of their fathers, they and the person who shall offer such second vote, upon so offending shall be guilty of high misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof, be fined or imprisoned, or both, at the discretion of the Court; but the fine shall not exceed 1 hundred dollars in each case, nor the imprisonment more than 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.

Also that in section 6 of said Act, it is provided that 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 voters present, and shall admit such person to vote without requiring such proof, every person so offending shall, upon conviction, be guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall be sentenced for every such offence, to pay a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or to undergo an imprisonment not more than one year, or either or both, at the discretion of the Court.

Also that in section 8 of said Act, it is provided that the same rules and regulations shall apply at every special election, and at every seperate city, borough or ward election, in all respects, as at the general election in October.

Also that in section 9 of said Act, it is provided that 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 and thing concerning which they shall be lawfully interrogated by any of said officers, shall be punished as perjury.

Also that in section 11 of said Act, it is provided that 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 of said election; said overseers shall be elected 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 political party; said overseers shall have the right to be present with the officers of the election, during the whole time the same is held, the votes counted and the returns made out and signed by the election officers; to keep a list of votes if they see proper; challenge any person offering to vote, and interrogating him and his witness under oath in regard to right of suffrage at said election, and to examine his papers procured; and the officers of said, election are required to afford to said overseers so selected and appointed, every convenience and facility for the discharge of their duties; and if said election officers shall refuse to permit said overseers to be present and perform their duties as aforesaid, or if they shall be driven away from the polls by violence or intimidation, all the votes polled at such election districts may be rejected by any tribunal trying a contest under said election; Provided, That no person signing the petition shall be appointed an overseer.

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

Also, that in Sec. 19 of said Act, it is provided that, any citizens in this State temporarily in the service of the United States government, on clerical or other duty, and who do not vote where thus employed, shall not be thereby deprived of the right to vote in their several election districts if otherwise duly qualified.

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

"If any person shall prevent or attempt to prevent any officer of an election, under this act from holding such election, or use or threaten any violence to any such officer, and shall interrupt or improperly interfere with him in the execution of his duty, shall block up or attempt to block up the window or avenue to any window where the same may be holden, or shall riotously disturb the peace of such election, or shall use or practice intimidation, threats, force or violence, with the design to influence unduly or overawe any elector, or 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, to be imprisoned for any time not less than one nor more than twelve months, and if it shall be shown to the court where the trial of such offence shall be had, that the person so offending was not a resident of the city, ward or district where the said offence was committed, and not entitled to vote therein, on conviction, he shall be sentenced to pay a fine not less than one hundred or 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 an 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 provide 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 the township and general elections, shall take and subscribe the several oaths or affirmations, required by the 19th, 20th and 21st sections of the act of the 2d day of July, 1839, entitled "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 the said act, and in addition to the power conferred by the 18th section of said act, the judge or either of the inspectors shall have power to administer the oaths prescribed by said act to any clerk of a general or township election.

The following shall be the form of the oath or affirmation to be taken by each inspector, viz: "I (A. B.) do——that I will duly attend to the ensuing election during the continuance thereof, as an inspector and that I will not receive any ticket or vote from any person, other than such as I shall firmly believe to be, according to the provisions of the constitution and the laws of this Commonwealth, entitled to vote at such election, without requiring such evidence of the right to vote as is directed by law, nor will I vexatiously delay or refuse to receive any vote from any person who I shall believe to be entitled to vote as aforesaid, but that I will in all things, truly, impartially and faithfully perform my duty therein, to the best of my judgment and abilities, and that I am not directly or indirectly interested in any bet or wager on the result of this election."

The following shall be the oath or affirmation of each judge: viz: "I (A. B.) do——that I will as judge duly attend the ensuing election during the continuance thereof, and faithfully assist the inspectors in carrying on the same; that I will not give my consent that any vote or ticket shall be received from any person other than such as I firmly believe to be according to the provisions of the constitution and laws of this Commonwealth, entitled to vote at such election, without requiring such evidence of the right to vote as is directed by law, and that I will use my best endeavors to prevent any fraud, deceit or abuse in carrying on the same by citizens qualified to vote, or others, and that I will make a true and perfect return of the said election, and will in all thing truly, impartially and faithfully perform my duty respecting the same to the best of my judgment and abilities, and that I am not directly or indirectly interested in any bet or wager on the result of this election."

The following shall be the form of the oath or affirmation to be taken by each clerk, viz: "I (A. B.) do——that I will impartially and truly write down the name of each elector who shall vote at the ensuing election, which shall be given me in charge, and also the name of the township, ward or district wherein such elector resides, and carefully and truly write down the number of votes that shall be given for each candidate at the election as often as his name shall be read to me by the inspectors thereof and in all things truly and faithfully perform my duty respecting the same to the best of my judgment and ability, and that I am not directly or indirectly interested in any bet or wager on the result of this election."

Election officers will take notice that the act entitled "A Further Supplement to the Election Laws of this Commonwealth," disqualifying deserters from the army of the United States from voting, has recently been declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, so that is now null and void, and that all persons formerly disqualified thereunder are now lawful voters, if otherwise qualified.

To the County Commissioners and Sheriff of the County of Somerset:

Whereas, The Fifteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States is as follows:

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

SEC. 2. That 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 rights of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States of the Union and for other purposes;*" the first and second sections of which are as follows:

"SECTION 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 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, color, or previous condition of 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, any 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 prerequisites, or to become qualified to vote, it shall be the duty of every such persons and officers to give all citizens of the United States the same and equal opportunity to perform such prerequisites and to become qualified to vote without distinction of race, 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 and pay the sum of five hundred dollars to the person aggrieved thereby, to be recovered by an action in the case, with full costs and such allowance for counsel fees as the court shall deem just, and shall also, for every such offence, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, 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 sixth 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, "A further supplement to the act relating to elections in this Commonwealth," the tenth section of 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 voters 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 color shall be enrolled and registered according to the provisions of the first section of the act approved the 19th day of April, 1869, entitled "An act further supplemental to the act relative to the elections of this Commonwealth;" and shall, when otherwise qualified under existing laws, be entitled to vote at all general and special elections in 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 registers 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 amendments and laws; and the Sheriff of said county is hereby authorized and required to publish in his 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 assessors, registers of voters, election officers and others, and that the rights and privileges guaranteed thereby may be secured to all the citizens of the Commonwealth entitled to the same.

[L. S.] Given under my hand and the great seal of the State, at Harrisburg, the day and year first above written.

JOHN W. GEARY.

Given under my hand at my office in Somerset, this 17th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, and in the ninety-eighth of the Independence of the United States.

OLIVER KNEPPER,
Sheriff.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

Having been appointed auditor by the Court, on motion of W. H. Koontz, "to make distribution of the funds realized from the sale" of the real estate of Isaac H. Robenstine to and among those entitled thereto, I will attend to the duties of my appointment at my office in Somerset, Pa., on Monday, November 31, 1873, at 10 o'clock a. m., when and where all parties interested may attend.

F. J. KOOSER,
oct8 Auditor.

ESTRAY NOTICE.—

A stray Heifer came trespassing on the premises of the undersigned, in Southampton township, about the middle of June, 1873, being mostly red; back and belly white, with both ears cut off; she was one year old last spring. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take it away or else it will be disposed of according to law.

nov12 JACOB KENNEL.

NOTICE.

An election for President and Manager, Treasurer, &c., for the Wellersburg & West Newton Plank Road Co., for one year, will be held at the house of John Hill, Esq., Somerset, Pa., on Monday, the third day of November, 1873.

W. H. PICKING,
oct8 President.

New Advertisements.

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ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of E. C. Thomas.

Letters of administration on the above estate having been granted to the undersigned, notice is hereby given to those indebted to it to make immediate payment, and those having claims against it to present them duly authenticated for settlement on Saturday, December 6th, 1873, at the office of John H. Uhl, Esq.

JOHN H. UHL,
oct29 Administrator.

Farm for Sale.

I will sell at private sale that certain Farm situated six miles southwest of Mt. Pleasant, in East Huntingdon township, Westmoreland county, Pa., containing about

126 ACRES,

Has thereon a good frame dwelling house, spring, wood and coal houses, a new frame bank barn, corn cribs, hog pens, and other out buildings. A spring of good water at the door, also water in every field; over

200 Bearing Grafted Fruit Trees,

Is convenient to churches, schools, Mills, &c. Is within five miles of Broad Ford Station, on the Pittsburgh & Connellsville railroad, and within three miles of Scott's station at Fountain Mills, and within three miles of Stonerville. Both these last named places are on the Southwest Pennsylvania Rail Way. Price $75 per acre. Payments $2,000 in hand April 1, 1874, $2,000 April 1, 1875, $2,000 April 1, 1876, and the balance April 1, 1877, with interest on the whole to be paid yearly. For further information address Martin N. Stauffer, J. P., Mt. Pleasant, Westmoreland county, Pa., or call on the subscriber on the premises.

sep24 THOS. RAYGOR.

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1873. FALL STOCK 1873

Is offered lower than any other house in the city. Buyers,

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The stock comprises Men's, Boys, Youths' and Children's Clothing, at wholesale and retail prices. Particular attention given to Custom Work.

J. HANNACH.

Bring this invitation with you. oct2

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

Estate of Daniel Malone, late of Quemahoning tp. deceased.

Letters of administration on the above estate having been granted to the undersigned, notice is hereby given to those indebted to it to make immediate payment, and those having claims against it to present them duly authenticated for settlement at the late residence of said deceased, on Thursday, January 1st, 1874.

JACOB A. SHAFER,
nov12 Administrator.

STRAY NOTICE.

Came trespassing on the premises of the undersigned, in Jenner township, about the middle of August last, a red heifer, about eighteen months old, having left ear cropped and tip of tail white. The owner will please come forward, prove property, pay charges and take it away or it will be disposed of according to law.

nov12 DAVID LOHR.

ADAMS' Pound Butter Case

Supplied by C. & G. Holderbaum, Knable, Patton & Co., A. J. Casebeer & Co., Somerset Pa. I. M. Holderbaum for county.

O. A. MILLER, DIPPY & CO.,
Philadelphia.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

Estate of Machael Emert, deceased.

Letters of administration on the above estate having been granted to the undersigned, notice is hereby given to those indebted to it to make immediate payment, and those having claims against it, to present them duly authenticated for settlement, on Saturday, November 8, 1873, at the residence of the administrator in Somerset township.

MICHAEL GOOD,
oct1 Administrator.

W. W. McKAIG. MERWIN McKAIG.

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Steam Pumps and Connections,

Iron Pipe for Steam or Water, Brass and Iron Fittings, Jack Screws and Log Jacks, Patent Saw Gummers and Emery Wheels, Stocks, Dies, Taps, and Pipe Tongs, Flue Brushes, Scrapers and Ratchet-drills, Judson Governors and Valves, Globe, Stop, Angle and Check Valves, Whistles, Gauge Cocks and Steam Gauges, Gum and Leather Belting and Lace Leather, Belt Cutters, Awls, and Lace Strings, Gum, Soapstone and Hemp Packing, Furnaces for Churches and Dwellings, Monkey and Adjustable S Wrenches, Pulleys, Shafting and Hangers, Saw Mandrels, Circular and Mill Saws, Patent Hair Felt for Boilers and Pipes,

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Turbine Water Wheels, Grinding Machines for Planer Knives, Grindstone Shafts and Boxes, Horse Power and Tumbling Shafts, Portable Grist Mills, (four sizes,) Engine Heaters and Boiler Tubes, French Burr Millstones and Smut Machines, Separators, Bolting Cloths and Mill Picks.

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