The Somerset Herald.

WEDNESDAY. - - - October 14, 1874.

Republican State Ticket.

FOR JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT.
EDWARD M. PAXSON,
of Philadelphia.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.
ARTHUR G. OLMSTED,
of Potter County.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL.
HARRISON ALLEN,
of Warren county.

FOR SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS
ROBERT B. BEATH,
of Schuylkill County.

Republican County Ticket.

CONGRESS.
SAMUEL S. BLAIR.

STATE SENATE.
E. D. YUTZY.

ASSEMBLY.
WM. ENDSLEY.
JOSEPH D. MILLER.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY.
JAMES L. PUGH.

COMMISSIONER.
OLIVER W. BOYER.

POOR HOUSE DIRECTOR.
SAMUEL TRENT.

AUDITOR.
DANIEL S. MILLER.

COUNTY SURVEYOR.
JONATHAN H. FRITZ.

To the Farmers.

With many thanks for the liberal patronage of last year, we again offer our services as

BUTTER
Commission Merchants
TO THE
Dairymen of the Glades.

We have a very large and increasing

BUTTER TRADE,

and having every facility for selling BUTTER to advantage, we can pledge ourselves to give

Satisfaction to our Shippers

y selling at high prices; and will always send

Sales and Check

as soon as the BUTTER is sold. Hoping to receive large shipments from all sections of the Glades, we remain

Respectfully, &c.,

Kennard & Oudesluys,
Butter Commission Merchants,
83 EXCHANGE PLACE,
BALTIMORE, MD.

sep9

We understand that the Democratic Congressional conferees met at Altoona, yesterday (13th), for the purpose of nominating a candidate to be beaten by Hon. S. S. Blair, and that Gen. A. H. Coffroth of this county will be urged for nomination.

It is an interesting if not edifying fact that there are 30,000 individuals in New York city who live on other people's earnings, who are, in fact, professional thieves. These, with the beggars, make a rather large dependent community for any city. These facts are said to come from the police themselves, which does not speak well for the enforcement of the act against professional thieves.

The New York *Tribune*, now the organ of the White Leaguers in the North, and the most subtile apologist for Southern terroism, albeit it is the paper "founded by Horace Greeley," has interviewers at work in the South, painting everything in rose-colors. Thursday morning it had a long letter explaining that all is grace, mercy and peace in Sumter county, Alabama, and that though some prominent Republicans have been massacred, it was because they did not keep a civil tongue in their heads, and death was only too good for them.

The fact that four former members of Congress were competing for the nomination, and that each had made for himself an excellent Congressional record, led to a protracted session of the conference. The contest was carried on with entire harmony, but the several conferees were tenacious and determined if possible to secure the selection of their own favorite, hence the delay in arriving at a conclusion. On the 277th, and last ballot, Mr Blair received three votes from his own county, two from Bedford and three from Somerset; thus effecting his nomination, which was afterwards made unanimous.

The persistent industry with which Mr. Latta is defended from charges no one ever made against him is amusing, but it is ineffective. Latta is not charged with voting against the amendment abolishing slavery. But he *is* charged with being the creature of the railroad corporations while he was in the Senate, *and of steadily voting for these powerful corporations and against the people, while a Senator.* We particularly charged this crime on the employee of the railroads in the notable struggle to make corporations pay a fair share of taxes for the support of the State, and so relieve the farmers. Olmstead *struggled to tax the corporations,* Latta *as faithfully struggled to let the corporations escape from taxation and to tax* the farmers. *(See Legislative Record 1864, p. 913!)*

That staunch old abolitionist and moral reformer, Gerrit Smith, has written a vigorous letter relative to the present campaign in New York, the pith of which is as applicable in this State, as the locality for which it was intended. Speaking of the temperance question, he sharply says:

"My old tempreance freinds complain that I do not advocate a temperance ticket. Whenever there is danger of the Democratic party coming again into power, as there was in 1872, when it cunningly nominated Greeley to catch reformers with, and as there is now, when, with hands dipped afresh in the blood of Southern Republicans, it is moving earth and hell to regain its lost ascendency, my first duty—nay, my only political duty—is to oppose the Democratic party. This abominable party is the murderer of the colored race, which my guilty country has so deeply wronged; and I would let all men become drunkards ere I would, directly or indirectly, join this murderer."

Says the Pittsburgh *Commercial:* The Republicans of Pennsylvania will do well to bear constantly in mind the fact that they are dealing with an enemy inspired by the conviction that another defeat will bring ruin and death. Should the Democratic party be beaten in the battles of this fall, it will hardly dare to go into a national contest. Every consideration, therefore, urges the members of that party to win, wherever it is possible to do so. They will make special efforts to carry our own State, since success here will animate them greatly elsewhere. Our friends must understand this thoroughly, and make up their minds for a very severe struggle at the polls. The Democracy care comparatively little about their State ticket, and will readily sacrifice it if they can obtain a majority in the Legislature and gain several members of Congress. To secure these ends they will strain every nerve, and against their efforts in these directions our Republican friends must be fully prepared. Forewarned is forearmed.

Now that our excellent county ticket has been supplemented by such acceptable district nominees, as Hon. S. S. Blair for Congress, and Col. E. D. Yutzy for Senate, we urge our party friends to go to work at once. Less than three weeks now remain until the election, and this brief period should be industriously improved by working for the ticket. Our friends must not rest content upon the fact that the county ticket is certain to be elected, and that we have an assured majority in both the Congressional, and Senatorial districts. We can command results only by organization and work, and there is every incentive to both in the soundness of our principles, and the personal worth of our candidates. We have nothing to fear from the Democratic party, our chief and only danger lying in our own apathy, and in over confidence. Go to work friends; the campaign must be short, sharp, and decisive. We should have a clear majority of not less than one thousand in either district, and we will have if the vote is brought to the polls. The well defined and well tried principles of the party require neither argument nor defense, all that is needed is to get the vote out, and let this be the aim of all Republicans from this until the day of election.

After a prolonged but amicable contest the Congressional conferees of this district, on Thursday evening (8th inst.), on the 277th ballot, nominated Hon. S. S. Blair, of Blair county, as the Republican candidate.

Mr. Blair is a gentleman of most exemplary character, a lawyer in the first rank of his profession, a scholar of fine culture and large ability. He represented the former Somerset and Huntingdon district in the XXXVI and XXXVII Congresses, is well remembered and esteemed by the older politicians and voters of the district, and is in every way a most acceptable candidate. An anti-slavery Whig by conviction and education, his devotion to the principles of the Republican party cannot be questioned, while his early political training assures his soundness on the vital question of protection to American industry. In him we will have a representative of ability and experience, who will at once take position in the councils of the nation, and add strength and dignity to the party he represents.

We ask for Mr. Blair a full, clean Republican vote, and an emphatic majority. We owe it to him as a man of worth and ability, as an able exponent of the principles we select him to represent, and, we owe it, as a matter of pride, to the successful competitor of the popular candidate presented by this county. See to it, friends, that Mr. Blair receives a full vote. Our principles and our honor are both staked upon the result.

M'Candless the Patriot.

Col. M'Candless, the Democratic candidate for Secretary of Internal Affairs, has received a passing notice in our columns during this campaign. We showed at that time that on the day that Chambersburg was burned, he wrote his infamous letter in reply to the President who offered him a Brigadier General's commission in the army. We state, on good authority, that this commission was tendered him not on account of his superior services or ability as a soldier, but for the reason that for months he had begged and implored everybody whom he thought to have the least influence to secure it for him. He so desired the title of "General" that out of pity it was at last given him.

It is true that it was necessary to forget some portion of his record before this could be done, but even that was overlooked. His narrow escape from being court-martialed at Gettysburg for unsoldierly conduct, was passed by in silence. He was not the brave hero in that fight that the *Patriot* paints him, or if he was, it did not come immediately under the notice of those who were there and who can show honorable scars as the best evidence of their being present. There were hundreds of other Colonels far more entitled to wear "the star" than he. He may have been honest in wanting this commission when he first asked for it, but when it came he hastened to insult his loyal friends and and brother officers by announcing that he no longer had any sympathy with their cause and that henceforth he was opposed to the war.

M'Candless was hardly responsible for the course he pursued. He was surrounded by the worst copperheads and traitors in the State, and that he might stand well with them he followed their advice and deserted his old comrades in the Reserve Corps. What cared he for Union victories. His heart was with the foes of his country, and the groans of the "boy in blue," as he fell battling for Freedom and Humanity touched no sympathetic cord in his nature. He sneaked off to that "private station" he so fondly and so suddenly loved and there carefully scanned his morning paper for any news which might inform him of the defeat of those whose cause he had once thought was right. He has been permitted to occupy that "private station" ever since, save for a short time when he was sent to the Senate as a reward for insulting the President.

He was anxious to leave it in 1871, but the loyal people of Pennsylvania said by an overwhelming majority that they preferred Dr. Stanton who had been a Surgeon in the Reserve Corps, to a Colonel of the same Division, who had expressed sympathy with the rebellion. That "private station" is once more uncomfortable and he is asking to be elected to the important office of Secretary of Internal Affairs over a soldier whose record is without a blemish, and who for the last three years has faithfully discharged the duties of Surveyor General. Again will he fail, for Pennsylvanians will never honor with their suffrages the faithless M'Candless when the faithful Beath is a candidate. Defeat M'Candless this time and teach him and all men like him, that in this State there can be no reward for those who when their county is in danger believe that "the post of honor is the private station." —*Chambersburg Repository.*

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

New York, October, 12, 1874.

POLITICAL.

It is hardly to be considered as among the possibilities, but it is possible that Governor Dix may carry the city of New York this fall. Dix has administered his office in a wonderfully level-headed manner, and he certainly will take the entire decent vote of the city. This would not elect him, but the fact is he is going to get a very large share of the indecent vote. The part Tilden took in bringing Tweed to his present quarters embittered the Boss against him furiously, and though it was impossible for him to prevent his nomination, he and his friends have control of votes enough to prevent his carrying the city, and if they can be held together and cast *en masse* they will do it. The Boss is a hearty hater as well as a devoted friend, and he has his benchmen on Tilden's track, and they will follow him like sleuth-hounds.

If Dix does carry the city, it will go a great way toward settling his candidacy for the Presidency. If he shows strength enough to carry New York, that fact will make him the strongest candidate for the succession. While Dix does not expect the nomination—indeed, I think, he does not desire it—he has friends in this city who are actively pushing him, and if what they calculate upon as a beginning becomes an accomplished fact, I see no reason why they should not end as they desire. The only thing that I see in the way is the age of the candidate. Gov. Dix is a very old man to take a place that so taxes the energies of a man. Still the Governor is hale and hearty and has in him doubtless many years of good work. He will be governor again—he may be President yet.

CHARITIES

Mendicancy is a profession here, a regular profession with its regular practicers, who are governed by a sort of unwritten law which they all respect. When a beggar, man, woman or child, has obtained the right to a given locality or beat, the right of possession is respected by all of the fraternity. Indeed, favorite corners, or especially good localities, are sold for money. Begging is a very good business in New York. There are hundreds of thousands of people who are careless in the use of nickels, and who, from habit, drop them into every hat or box that is offered—there are the tipsy-generous, and the actually benevolent—all these make up enough to keep the army of beggars that infest the city, and to enable the shrewdest of them to amass property. There are beggars in New York who own buildings and collect rents, and they are not few in number. One man stands near the corner of 14th street and Broadway, and works in the nights alone. He is always a mechanic who has just arrived in the city, and can get no work, and has no place to sleep. The theatres are out and the jolly parties are returning to their hotels, and this sad, respectable man is certain to make from five to ten dollars every night in the week. He has run this game for two years that I know of. I wonder what he does with his money.

AUTUMN.

is finally here, and glorious it is. The weather is cool and crispy—the mornings are gorgeous and and the afternoons magnificent. Broadway, from three to five in the afternoon, is now a sight. The milliners and people who dress the women have got their fall styles on the bricks of the feminines, and they are resplendent in beauty. The fashions this fall are very showy and taking. The hats are rakish in style, and are as pretty as the most exacting could wish. The white felt hat, with up turned brim, trimmed with all sorts of feathers and beautiful material, make the street showy. Then the dresses are especially pretty this fall, and, for the comfort of husbands, I am happy to add, not frightfully expensive. A woman may get herself up for an afternoon promenade and create a positive sensation for a thousand dollars. I walk down Broadway every afternoon to enjoy the gorgeous scene, and I am so thankful to the ladies of the city for going to so much trouble and expense to please the people. I get as much pleasure out of the display as do they who make it, and it costs me no trouble or money. I am under obligations to the fashionable people.

CIGARS—HOW AND WHERE MADE.

There is some little trouble about the cigar business. The cigar-makers have held a convention to see if it is not possible to reform the trade and put it on a better footing. Some curious facts were elicited. There are 25,000 persons in the city who are dependent upon cigar making for a livelihood. Cigars are very seldom made in factories, but the tobacco is given out and the work is done in tenement houses in the lowest and filthiest quarters of the city. Now the trouble lies in this. In one not very large building four thousand men, women and children are employed in making cigars, the operatives living in the rooms in which they work. That is to say a family consisting of man and wife and six children, eat, drink, sleep and work in a room illy ventilated, and filthy to a degree hardly possible to be comprehended. It is held, and I am sure justly, that tobacco handled and manufactured in such a room cannot but be filled with impurities, and that diseases are not only generated by the use of cigars so made, but that contagious diseases are spread broadcast. I went into one of these buildings and penetrated into one of their rooms. I would not do it again for all the cigars in New York. There were eight persons at work in a room, the odor of which was so absolutely horrible that I could not understand how a human being could exist in it for a moment. The man was filthy—his wife was filthier, and the children—well, I have no word at command that will express the absolute rot of their condition. And there they were rolling cigars, which you, my reader, will put in your mouth and hold there, taking into your system with each pull the reeking, stifling fever with which it must be impregnated. Cheerful, isn't it?

The regular cigar makers propose to petition the Board of Health to stop the manufacture in tenement houses, for sanitary reasons, and it is to be hoped for the benefit of cigar smokers that they will succeed. Nevertheless, it is a question whether a man who can endure tobacco can be injured by any other poison.

BUSINESS

is as dull as dull can be. The buyers are not buying and the sellers have long faces. When it will revive no one can tell, for no one knows. It is to be hoped that it will start up soon, or some of the business men will go mad. It is somewhat curious, but despite the stagnation the retail business of the city is good and is getting better daily. There seems to be as much entravagance in dress as ever; the theaters are filled as usual; the drinking places have their usual business—in fact everything that is unnecessary seems to be flourishing. Men and women seem to have money to squander on luxuries, but that is all. There is no building in progress, and trade generally is at a fearfully low ebb. New York is living on hope.

Pietro.

Armed White Leaguers on the Streets of New Orleans.

New Orleans, October 10.—The appearance of a squad of twenty armed White Leaguers on Canal street last midnight was officially reported to the Governor, military authorities and Marshal Packard by the Chief of Police.

The Adjutant General of the State militia officially reports that the following arms belonging to the State, captured in the operations of September 14th and the following days, have not been returned to the State authorities or surrendered to the United States forces, as directed by the Presidents proclamation. The list embraces two twelve pound howitzers, 1,682 improved small arms, 1,500 bayonets, 85 swords, and a large quantity of ammunition, uniforms and accoutrements. In place of these arms, the Adjutant General states that the authorities have been put in possession of a quantity of comparatively worthless and damaged Belgian rifles, believed to belong to citizens of New Orleans. The communications have been transmitted to General Emery.

New York, October 11.—A *Herald* New Orleans special says the situation there is very critical. Kellogg is still guarded at the State House by police and military. The White Leaguers are defiant, and continue demonstrations nightly. Fifteen thousand negroes have entered the upper parishes of Louisiana from Tennessee, Mississippi and Louisiana, to register as voters. Madison parish, formerly equally divided, is now said to register 200 whites against 2,300 blacks. It is explained that much of the immigration from Tennessee is owing to terror created by the Trenton massacre. The correspondent believes this large influx of Republican voters will carry the State for Kellogg at the next election.

The *Times'* special from New Orleans says at an early hour on Saturday morning a number of negroes were creating a disturbance in an upper ward. Three or four patrolmen, unable to stop the fight, gladly availed themselves of the assistance of a company of White Leaguers offered by Col. Angell, and the negroes were easily dispersed and quiet restored.

Stage Coach Robbery.

New York, October 8.—The Galveston *News'* special from Paris, Texas, dated the 8th, says: The stage coach coming from Brookston was stopped by three masked men last night, four miles west, and the passengers robbed. The robbers received three hundred and twenty-five dollars in money, two valuable gold watches and two silver watches. J. M. Smith, cashier of the Merchants and Planters' Bank had a package containing $4,000, a fine gold watch and chain and diamond pin, which his wife secured behind the cushions of the stage, and they were not found by the robbers. The party claimed to be the same that robbed the Hot Springs stages and the train at Gad's Hill. The Sheriff organized a large posse and started in pursuit. The mail was not touched.

Alarming Reports from Texas.

Galveston, Texas, October 11.—A Brownsville special says that the organization of bandits to invade Texas has been partially suspended on account of the high water and the almost impassable condition of the country. Information is received from undoubted sources that the plan of operation is to strike the detachment of troops stationed to prevent the crossing of stolen cattle and then to murder and rob generally. General Cortina leads the movement. The people on this side are organizing to defend themselves. The military are in possession of the facts and are on the alert. Mounted men are held ready to move at short notice. A border war was never more imminent.

Disappointment in Love Leads to Suicide.

Denver, Col., October 10.—A distressing case of suicide has occurred in Greeley County. At an early hour yesterday Miss Lizzie Rouse, a highly esteemed young lady, aged about twenty, shot herself in the breast. The ball glanced down into the stomach, where it lodged. Fearing the first shot would not be fatal, she placed the pistol to her temple, and sent a ball crashing through the brain. The first shot alarmed the household, the second followed quickly, and before her apartment could be reached. When found the blood was gushing from both ears and the ghastly wounds in the head and breast. She lingered an hour and died in great agony. Disappointment in love was the cause of the deed. She had just heard of the marriage in New York of a young man to whom she was greatly attached, an engagement having existed between them for some time.

Railroad Collision.

Philadelphia, October 8.—A collision occured this morning at the intersection of the Corning and North Pennsylvania Railroad, between a coal train on the former and a way train on the latter road. The engine of the coal train struck the passenger train between the baggage and first passenger cars were thrown into a ditch. Fortunately no lives were lost, although several persons had limbs broken and were otherwise injured. A mistake in the signals was the cause of the accident.

A Mormon Grand Juror Indicted.

Salt Lake, October 8.—The Grand Jury to-day indicted one of their own number, Thomas E. Ricks, for lascivious co-habitation. He is charged with having five wives, three of whom are married to him since 1862. His own daughter was one of the principal witnesses.

Five Graves Robbed.

Buffalo, October 8.—The grave of Mrs. Richard J. Casey, at Holy Cross Cemetery, was robbed Tuesday night. The casket, outside coffin and shroud were left lying on the ground. Officers to-day visited the Medical College with a search warrant and found the body with four others. The students were surprised while at work dissecting them. Thirty-nine students were arrested and taken in procession to the Police Court. Justice Nash released them on parole to appear when wanted. There is much excitement over the affair.

A Kansas Desperado.

Fort Scott, October 5.—At the Oswego fair grounds, on Saturday last, John Bagley created a disturbance, and Policemen Hogsit and Westfall attempted to arrest him. He attacked them with a knife, with which he completely disemboweled Hogsit and cut several severe gashes in the abdomen and back of Westfall, penetrating his lungs. Hogsit died immediately, and Westfall is beyond recovery. Bagley was arrested.

Down in a Balloon.

Baltimore, October 8.—George Washington, colored, made an ascension this afternoon in a hot air balloon, attached to the circus at Towsontown, Baltimore county.—When about 400 feet high the balloon rapidly descended, and became impaled on the flag staff of the court house. Washington jumped from the basket and reached terra firma unhurt.

New Advertisements.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

I will sell or rent my Planing mill, consisting of a 40 horse power engine, one planer, one large moulder, one tenon and one scroll saw, one foot mortiser, and three circular saws, all in good running order, on reasonable terms. For particulars address W. B. SHAFER, Garrett, Pa.

sep9

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—

Estate of Rudolph Meyers, late of Upper Turkeyfoot Tp., dec'd.

Letters testamentary 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 them duly authenticated for settlement on Saturday, October 24th, 1874, at the late residence of deceased.

JACOB GERHARD,
JONAS MEYERS,
Executors.

sep16

CHEAP SIDE GROCERY.

Just received at the

Cheapside Grocery

A New Stock of Goods,

NOTIONS
GROCERIES,
FLOUR,
BACON,
FISH,
SUGAR,
SYRUPS,
MOLASSES,
TEAS,
COFFEE,
DRIED and CANNED FRUITS,
&C., &C., &C.

Of the best quality, and will be sold at the very lowest cash prices. Call and see our stock.

Opposite Somerset House,
SOMERSET, PA.

F. K. Colborn & Co.

april 8

SHERIFF'S SALES.

By virtue of sundry writs of *Venditioni Exponas,* and *Fieri Facias* issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Somerset County, Pa., and to me directed, I will expose to sale by public outcry, at the Court House, in Somerset, on Friday, the 29th of October, 1874, at two o'clock p. m., the following described real estate, viz:

All the right, title, interest and claim of Charles Earnest and Samuel D. Delp, of, in and to the following described real estate viz:

The 101-240 part of the following six tracts of land.

No. 1. A certain tract of land situate in Summit township, Somerset county, Pa., containing 666¼ acres, more or less, of which there are about 250 acres cleared and 6 acres in meadow, with a two story frame dwelling house, bank barn and other buildings thereon erected, adjoining lands warranted in the name of Lewis Meminger, John Stein and others, known as the Peter P. H. Walker tract, with the appurtenances.

No. 2. A certain tract of land situate in Summit township, Somerset county, Pa., containing 452 acres, of which there are about 60 acres cleared and 12 acres in meadow, with a two story log dwelling house and a 1½ story log dwelling house thereon erected, warranted in the name of Lewis Meminger, adjoining No. 1 and lands warranted in the name of John Stein and others, with the appurtenances.

No. 3. A certain tract of land situate in Summit township, Somerset county, Pa., surveyed on a warrant in name of John Stein, containing 466 acres and 168 perches, adjoining Nos. 1 and 2 aforesaid, and lands warranted in the name of Peter Benson and others, with the appurtenances.

No. 4. A tract of land situate in Milford township, Somerset Co., Pa., containing 440 acres, warranted in the name of Charles Marquedant, adjoining lands surveyed and warranted in the name of Martin Dubbs, Peter Benson and Nos. 2 and 3 aforesaid, with the appurtenances.

No. 5. A tract of land situate in Milford township, Somerset Co., Pa., surveyed on a warrant to Martin Dubbs, containing 420 acres, of which there are about 100 acres cleared and 8 acres in meadow, with a two story log dwelling house and barn thereon erected, adjoining lands warranted in the name of Peter Benson, Thomas Wilson and others, with the appurtenances.

No. 6. A tract of land situate in Milford township, Somerset Co., Pa., containing 437 acres, warranted in the name of Nathan Luffborough, adjoining lands of Samuel Weimer, Henry Baker and others, with the appurtenances.

Also, the undivided one-half of the following 7 tracts of land, to wit:

No. 7. The southern portion of a tract of land surveyed on a warrant in the name of Abraham Stein, situate in Milford and Brothersvalley townships, Somerset Co., Pa., containing 219 acres and 29 perches, adjoining lands warranted in the name of John Stein, Peter Benson and others, with the appurtenances.

No. 8. A tract of land warranted in the name of Peter Benson, situate in Milford and Brothersvalley townships, Somerset Co., Pa., containing 426 acres, of which there are about 10 acres cleared, adjoining land warranted in the name of Abraham Stein, John Stein and others, with the appurtenances.

No. 9. A tract of land warranted in the name of William Johnson, situate in Milford township, Somerset Co., Pa., containing 424 acres, adjoining lands warranted in the name of Thomas Wilson, Jacob Beam and others, with the appurtenances.

No. 10. A tract of land surveyed on a warrant to Thomas Wilson, situate in Milford township, Somerset Co., Pa., containing 423 acres, adjoining land warranted in the name of William Johnson, Martin Dubbs and others, with the appurtenances.

No. 11. A tract of land warranted in the name of George Burgher, situate in Milford township, Somerset Co., Pa., containing 393 acres and 21 perches, adjoining lands warranted in the name of Jacob Beam, Thomas Wilson and others, with the appurtenances.

No. 12. A tract of land warranted in the name of Henry Baker, situate in Milford township, Somerset Co., Pa., containing 223 acres and 23 perches, of which there are about 25 acres cleared, and 1½ acres in meadow, with a two story log dwelling house and stable thereon erected, adjoining lands warranted in the name of Nathan Luffborough and others, with the appurtenances.

No. 13. A tract of land situate in Summit Tp., Somerset Co., Pa., containing 586 acres and 109 perches, and embracing two surveys, one thereof on a warrant in the name of Rachael Tom, the other in the name of Dinah Tom, adjoining lands warranted in the name of Henry Baker and others, said tract lying on the south bank of Casselman river, with the appurtenances.

Taken in execution as the property of Charles Earnest and Samuel D. Delp at the suit of C. Beecher Wolf.

ALSO.

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No. 10. A tract of land surveyed in a warrant to Thomas Wilson, situate in Milford township, Somerset Co., Pa., containing 423 acres, adjoining lands warranted in the names of William Johnson, Martin Dubbs and others, with the appurtenances.

No. 11. A tract of land warranted in the name of George Burgher, situate in Milford township, Somerset Co., Pa., containing 393 acres and 23 perches, adjoining lands warranted in the names of Jacob Beam, Thomas Wilson and others, with the appurtenances.

No. 12. A tract of land warranted in the name of Henry Baker, situate in Milford township, Somerset Co., Pa., containing 223 acres and 23 perches, of which there are about 25 acres cleared, and six acres in meadow, with a two story log dwelling house and stable thereon erected, adjoining lands warranted in the names of Nathan Luffborough and others, with the appurtenances.

No. 13. A tract of land situate in Summit Tp. Somerset Co., Pa., containing 586 acres and 109 perches, and embracing two surveys, one thereof on a warrant in the name of Rachael Tom, the other in the name of Dinah Tom, adjoining lands warranted in the names of Henry Baker and others, said tract lying on the south bank of Casselman river, with the appurtenances.

Taken in execution as the property of Charles Earnest and Samuel D. Delp at the suit of Emanuel Lichty.

ALSO

All the right, title, interest and claim of Charles Earnest and Samuel D. Delp, of, in and to the following described real estate, viz:

The 30-240 part of the following six tracts of lands:

No. 1. A certain tract of land situate in Summit township, Somerset county, Pa., containing 666½ acres, more or less, of which there are about 250 acres cleared and 6 acres in meadow, with a two story frame dwelling house, bank barn and other buildings thereon erected, adjoining lands warranted in the names of Lewis Meminger, John Stein and others, known as the Peter P. H. Walker tract, with the appurtenances.

No. 2. A certain tract of land situate in Summit township, Somerset county, Pa., containing 452 acres, of which there are about 60 acres cleared and 12 acres in meadow, with a two story log dwelling house and a 1½ story log dwelling house thereon erected, warranted in the name of Lewis Meminger, adjoining No. 1 and lands warranted in the names of John Stein and others, with the appurtenances.

No. 3. A certain tract of land situate in Summit township, Somerset Co., Pa., surveyed on a warrant in the name of John Stein, containing 466 acres and 168 perches, adjoining Nos. 1 and 2 aforesaid, and lands warranted in the names of Peter Benson and others, with the appurtenances.

No. 4. A tract of land situate in Milford township, Somerset Co., Pa., containing 440 acres, warranted in the name of Charles Marquedant, adjoining lands surveyed and warranted in the names of Martin Dubbs, Peter Benson and Nos. 2 and 3 aforesaid, with the appurtenances.

No. 5. A tract of land situate in Milford township, Somerset Co. Pa., surveyed on a warrant to Martin Dubbs, containing 420 acres, of which there are about 100 acres cleared and 8 acres in meadow, with a two story log dwelling house and barn thereon erected, adjoining lands warranted in the names of Peter Benson, Thomas Wilson and others, with the appurtenances.

No. 6. A tract of land situate in Milford township, Somerset Co., Pa., containing 437 acres, warranted in the name of Nathan Luffborough, adjoining lands of Samuel Weimer, Henry Baker and others, with the appurtenances.

Taken in execution as the property of Charles Earnest and Samuel D. Delp at the suit of Wm. Earnest.

ALSO

All the right, title, interest and claim of Charles Earnest and Samuel D. Delp, of, in and to the following described real estate, viz:

The 15-240 part of the following six tracts of land:

No. 1. A certain tract of land situate in Summit township, Somerset county, Pa., containing 666¼ acres, more or less, of which there are about 250 acres cleared add 6 acres in meadow, with a two story frame dwelling house, bank barn and other buildings thereon erected, adjoining lands warranted in the names of Lewis Meminger, John Stein and others, known as the Peter P. H. Walker tract, with the appurtenances.

No. 2. A certain tract of land situate in Summit township, Somerset Co. Pa., containing 452 acres, of which there are about 60 acres cleared and 12 acres in meadow, with a two story log dwelling house and a 1½ story log dwelling house thereon erected, warranted in the name of Lewis Meminger, adjoining No. 1 and lands warranted in the name of John Stein and others, with the appurtenances.

No. 3. A certain tract of land situate in Summit township, Somerset Co., Pa., surveyed on a warrant in the name of John Stein, containing 466 acres and 168 perches, adjoining Nos. 1 and 2 aforesaid, and lands warranted in the names of Peter Benson and others, with the appurtenances.

No. 4. A tract of land situate in Milford township, Somerset Co., Pa., containing 440 acres, warranted in the name of Charles Marquedant, adjoining lands surveyed and warranted in the name of Martin Dubbs, Peter Benson and Nos. 2 and 3 aforesaid, with the appurtenances.

No. 5. A tract of land situate in Milford township, Somerset Co., Pa., surveyed on a warrant to Martin Dubbs, containing 420 acres, of which there are about 100 acres cleared and 8 acres in meadow, with a two story log dwelling house and barn thereon erected, adjoining lands warranted in the name of Peter Benson, Thomas Wilson and others, with the appurtenances.

No. 6. A tract of land situate in Milford township, Somerset Co., Pa., containing 437 acres, warranted in the name of Nathan Luffborough, adjoining lands of Samuel Weimer, Henry Baker and others, with the appurtenances.

Taken to execution as the property of Charles Earnest and Samuel D. Delp at the suit of Wm. Earnest.

ALSO

All the right, title, interest and claim of Charles Earnest and Samuel D. Delp, of, in and to the following described real estate, viz:

A certain tract of land situate in Northampton township, Somerset Co., Pa., containing 293 acres and 80 perches, of which there are about 50 acres cleared and 10 acres in meadow, with a two story log dwelling house, frame barn and water power sawmill thereon erected, adjoining H. Hinemeyer, Jacob Brooks, C. Hinemeyer and others, with the appurtenances.

Taken in execution as the property of Charles Earnest and Samuel D. Delp at the suit of F. M. Kimmel.

ALSO

All the right, title, interest and claim of John Uhaw, of, in and to the following described real estate, viz:

A certain tract of land situate in Jenner township, Somerset Co., Pa., containing 125 acres, more or less, of which there are about 75 acres cleared and about 10 acres in meadow, with three two story dwelling houses, stable and other out buildings thereon erected; also, one water power saw mill erected on the premises, adjoining lands of Jacob Friedline, Jonathan Gardner, Michael Sipe and others, with the appurtenances.

Taken in execution as the property of John Uhaw at the suit of Gaither & Gaither et al.

Ten per cent of the purchase money must be paid as soon as the property is sold and the balance when deed is delivered.

OLIVER KNEPPER,
Sheriff.

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EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Henry Musser, of Brothersvalley 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 house of Alex Musser, on Saturday, October 31, 1874.

ALEX. MUSSER,
SAMUEL MUSSER,
Executors.

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ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

Whereas, in and by an Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act relating to the elections of the Commonwealth," passed 2d day of July A. D. 1839, it is made the duty of the Sheriff of every county within this Commonwealth to give public notice of the General Elections, and in such notice to enumerate:

1. The object of the election.
2. To designate the place at which the election is to be held.

I, OLIVER KNEPPER, High Sheriff of the County of Somerset, do hereby make known and give this public notice to the electors of the County Somerset that

On the 1st. TUESDAY of NOVEMBER, next, being the 3rd day of the month) a General Election will be held at the several election districts established by law in said County, at which time they will vote by ballot for the several offices hereinafter named, viz.:

TWO PERSONS for the office of Judge of the Supreme Court of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

ONE PERSON for the office of Lieutenant Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

ONE PERSON for the office of Auditor General of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

ONE PERSON for the office of Secr tary of Internal Affairs for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

ONE PERSON, in conjunction with the counties of Bedford, Cambria and Blair, for the office of Representative in the Congress of the United States.

ONE PERSON, in conjunction with the counties of Bedford and Fulton, for the office of State Senator for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

TWO PERSONS for the office of Members of the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

ONE PERSON for the office of District Attorney of said county.

ONE PERSON for the office of Commissioner of said county.

ONE PERSON for the office of County Surveyor of said county.

ONE PERSON for the office of Poor House Director for said county.

ONE PERSON for the office of County Auditor for said county.

I also hereby make known, and give notice, that the places of holding the aforesaid 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 Thomas King, in said township.

The electors of New Centerville, 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 bor.

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

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 Hechler, 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 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.

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

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

The electors of the township of Greenville, to meet at the school house, in Pocahontas, in said township.

The electors of the township of Southampton, to meet at the house of J. L. Kennel, 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 Compton, 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 school house at Shanksville, 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, in Stoystown.

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

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

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 Thos. 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 Jennerville, to meet at the School house in said borough.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is hereby directed to the 8th Article of the New Constitution.

Section 1. Every male citizen twenty-one years of age, possessing the following qualifications, shall be entitled to a vote at all elections.

First.—He shall have been a citizens of the United States at least one month.

Second.—He shall have resided in the State one year, (or if having previously been a qualified elector or native born citizen of the State, he shall have removed from and returned, then six months,) immediately preceding the election.

Third.—He shall have resided in the election district where he shall offer to vote at least two months immediately preceding the election.

Fourth.—If twenty-two years of age or upwards, he shall have paid within two years a State or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least two months and paid at least one month before the election.

Section 4. All elections by the citizens shall be by ballot. Every ballot shall be numbered in the order in which it shall be received, and number recorded by the election officers on the list of voters, opposite the name of the elector who presents the ballot. Any elector may write his name upon his ticket or cause the same to be written thereon and attested by a citizen of the district. The election officers shall be sworn or affirmed not to disclose how any elector shall have voted unless required to do so as witnesses in a judicial proceeding.

Section 5. Electors shall in all cases except treason, felony and breach or surety of the peace be privileged from arrest during their attendance on elections and in going to and returning therefrom.

Section 6. Whenever any of the qualified electors of this Commonwealth shall be in actual military service, under a requisition from the President of the United States or by the authority of this Commonwealth, such electors may exercise the right of suffrage in all elections by citizens, under such regulations as are or shall be prescribed by law, as fully as if they were present at their usual place of election.

Section 7. All laws regulating the holding of elections by the citizens or for the registration of electors shall be uniform throughout the State but no elector shall be deprived of the privilege of voting by reason of his name not being registered.

Section 8. Any person who shall give, or promise or offer to give, to an elector, any money, reward, or other valuable consideration for his vote at an election, or for withholding the same, or who shall give or promise to give such consideration to any other person or party for such elector's vote or for the withholding thereof, and any elector who shall receive or agree to receive, for himself or for another, any money, reward or other valuable consideration for his vote at an election, or for withholding the same shall thereby forfeit the right to vote at such election, and any elector whose right to vote shall be challenged for such cause before the election officers, shall be required to swear or affirm that the matter of the challenge is untrue before his vote shall be received.

Section 9. Any person who shall, while a candidate for office, be guilty of bribery, fraud, or willful violation of any election law, shall be forever disqualified from holding an office of trust or profit in this Commonwealth, and any person convicted of willful violation of the election laws shall, in addition to any penalties provided by law, be deprived of the right of suffrage absolutely for a term of four years.

Section 13. For the purpose of voting no person shall be deemed to have gained a residence by reason of his presence, or lost it by reason of his absence, while employed in the service, either civil or military, of this State or of the United States, nor while engaged in the navigation of the waters of this State or of the United States, or on the high seas, nor while a student of any institution of learning, nor while kept in any poor house or other asylum at public expense, nor while confined in public prison.

Section 14. District election boards shall consist of a judge and two inspectors, who shall be chosen annually by the citizens. Each elector shall have the right to vote for the judge and one inspector, and each inspector shall appoint one clerk. The first election board for any new district shall be selected and vacancies in election boards filled, as shall be provided by law. Election officers shall be privileged from arrest upon days of election, and while engaged in making up and transmitting returns, except upon warrant of a court of record or a judge thereof, for an election fraud, for felony, or for wanton breach of the peace. In cities they may claim exemption from jury duty during their terms of service.

Section 15. No person shall be qualified to serve as an election officer who shall hold, or shall within two months have held any office, appointment or employment in or under the government of the United States or of this State, or of any city, or county, or of any municipal board; commission or trust in any city, save only justices of the peace, and aldermen, notaries public and persons in militia service of the State; nor shall any election officer be eligible to any civil office to be filled at an election at which he shall serve, save only to such subordinate municipal or local officers, as it shall be designated by general law.

And also to the following Acts of Assembly now in force in this State, viz.:

Act of 30th June, 1874.

Section 5. At all elections hereafter held under the laws of this commonwealth, the polls shall be opened at seven o'clock A. M. and closed at seven o'clock P. M.

Section 7. Whenever there shall be a vacancy in an election board on the morning of an election, said vacancy shall be filled in conformity with existing laws.

Section 8. At the opening of the polls at all elections it shall be the duty of the judges of election for their respective districts to designate one of the inspectors, whose duty it shall be to have in custody the registry of voters, and to make the entries therein required by law; and it shall be the duty of the other of said inspectors to receive and number the ballots presented at said election.

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

"That the Inspectors 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 1st Tuesday of November, 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 second highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend on the day of any election, then the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for Judge at the next preceding election shall act as inspector in his place. And in case the person who shall have received the highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend, the person elected Judge shall appoint an inspector in his place, and in case the person elected Judge shall not attend, then the inspector who received the highest number of votes shall appoint a Judge in his place; 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.

Section 9. All elections by the citizens shall be by ballot; every ballot voted shall be numbered in the order in which it shall be received, and the number recorded by the clerks on the list of voters opposite the name of the elector from whom received. And any voter voting two or more tickets, the several tickets so voted shall each be numbered with the number corresponding with the number to the name of the voter. Any elector may write his name upon his ticket, or cause the same to be written thereon, and attested by a citizen of the district. In addition to the oath now prescribed by law to be taken and subscribed by election officers, they shall severally be sworn or affirmed not to disclose how any elector shall have voted, unless required to do so as witnesses in a judicial proceeding. All judges, inspectors, clerks, and overseers of any election held under this act, shall, before entering upon their duties, be duly sworn or affirmed in the presence of each other. The judge shall be sworn by the minority inspector, if there shall be such minority inspector, then by a justice of the peace or alderman, and the inspectors, overseers and clerks shall be sworn by the judge. Certificates of such swearing or affirming shall be duly made out and signed by the officers so sworn, and attested by the officer who administered the oath. If any judge or minority inspector refuses or fails to swear the officers of election in the manner required by this act, or if any officer of election shall act without being first duly sworn, or if any officer of election shall sign the form of oath without being duly sworn, or if any judge or minority inspector shall certify that any officer was sworn when he was not, it shall be deemed a misdemeanor, and upon conviction, the officer or officers so offending shall be fined not exceeding one thousand dollars, or imprisoned not exceed one year or both, in the direction of the court.

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 Jan. 30, A. D. 1874:"

That it is provided in section 10, 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 of at least two months 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 has been a citizen of the United States for one month, and of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; that he has resided in the Commonwealth one year, or if formerly a qualified elector or a native born citizen thereof, and has removed therefrom and returned; that he has resided therein six months preceeding said election; that he has resided in the district in which he claims to be a voter for the period of at least two months immediately preceding said election; that he has not moved into the district for the purpose of voting therein; that he has if 22 years of age and upwards, paid a State or County tax within two years, which was assessed at least two months and paid at least one month, before said election; and, if a naturalized citizen shall also state when, where and by what court he was naturalized, and shall also produced 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 making the affidavit, between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-two years; that he has been a citizen of the United States one month, and has resided in the State one year, or, if a native born citizen of the state and removed therefrom and returned, that he has resided therein six months next preceding said election, and in the election district immediately two months preceeding such election, he shall be entitled to vote, although he shall not have paid taxes; the said affidavits of all persons making such claims, and the affidavits of the witnesses to their residence, shall be preserved by the election board, and at the close of the election they shall be enclosed with the list of voters, tally list and other papers required by law to be filed by the Return Judges with the Prothonotary and shall remain on file within the Prothonotary's office, subject to examination, as other election papers are; if the election officers shall find that the applicant or possesses all the legal qualification of a voter he shall be permitted to vote, and the name 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 11th 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 such 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 five 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 day, month & 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 five 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 if in section 12 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 voter present, and shall admit such person to vote without requiring such proof, every person so offending shall, upon conviction, be guilty of a high misdemeanor and shall be sentenced for every such offence, to pay a fine not exceeding five 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 23 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 elections.

Also that in section 17 of said act, it is provided that the respective as 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 willful false swearing by any person in relation to any matter and thing concerning which they shall be lawfully interrogated by any of said officers or overseers, shall be punished as perjury.

Sec. 19. 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 knowingly assess any person as a voter who is not qualified, or shall wilfully refuse to assess any one who is qualified, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor in office and on conviction be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both, at the discretion of the court, and also be subject to an action for damages by the party aggrieved; and if any person shall fraudulently alter, add to, deface or destroy any list of voters made out as directed by this act, or tear down or remove the same from the place where it has been fixed, with fraudulent or mischievous intent, or for any improper purpose, the person so offending shall be guilty of a 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; and if any person shall, by violence or intimidation, drive, or attempt to drive from the polls, any person or persons appointed by the court to act as overseers of an election, in any way wilfully prevent said overseers from performing the duties enjoined upon them by this act, such persons shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both, at the discretion of the court. Any person who shall on the day of any election, visit a polling place in any election district at which he is not entitled to vote, and shall use intimidation or violence for the purpose of preventing any officer of election from performing the duties required of him by law, or for the purpose of preventing any qualified voter of such district exercising his right to vote, or from exercising his right to challenge any person offering to vote, such person shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both, at the discretion of the court. Any clerk, overseer or election officer, who shall disclose how any elector shall have voted, unless required to do so in a judicial proceeding, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both, in the discretion of the court.

Sec. 4. On the petition of five or more citizens of any election district, setting forth that the appointment of overseers is a reasonable precaution to secure the purity and fairness of the election in said district; it shall be the duty of the court of common pleas of the proper county, all the law judges of the said court able to act at the time concurring, to appoint two judicious, sober and intelligent citizens of the said district belonging to different political parties, overseers of election to supervise the proceedings of election officers thereof, and to make report of the same as they may be required by such court. Said overseers shall be persons qualified to serve upon election boards and shall have the right to be present with the officers of such 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 witnesses under oath, in regard to his right of suffrage at said election, and to examine his papers produced; and the officers of said election are required to afford to said overseers, so selected and appointed every convenience and facility for the discharge of their duties; and if said election officers shall refuse to permit said overseers to be present, and perform their duties as aforesaid, such officer or officers shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be fined not exceeding one thousand dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both, in the discretion of the court; or if the overseers shall be driven away from the polls by violence or intimidation, all the votes polled in such election district may be rejected by the proper tribunal trying a contest under said election, or a part or portion of such votes aforesaid may be counted, as such tribunal may deem necessary to a just and proper disposition of the case.

"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 19th 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 things 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."

The qualified electors will take notice of the following act of Assembly, approved 12th day of March, An Act Regulating the mode of voting at all elections in the several counties of this Commonwealth.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the qualified voters of the several counties of this Commonwealth at all general, township, borough and special elections are hereby, hereafter authorized and required to vote, by tickets, printed or written, or partly printed and partly written, severally classified as follows: One ticket shall embrace the names of all judges of courts voted for, and to be labelled, outside "judiciary;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all State officers voted for, and be labelled "State;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all county officers voted for, including the office of Senator, member and members of Assembly, if voted for, and member of Congress, if voted for, and be labelled "county;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all township officers voted for, and be labelled "township;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all borough officers voted for, and be labelled "borough;" and each class shall be deposited in separate ballot-boxes.

Sec. 2. 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 first section of this act.

JAMES R. KELLEY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
DAVID FLEMING,
Speaker of the Senate.

Approved the 12th day of March, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.
A. G. CURTIN.

FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.

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, 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, viz:

"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 therein 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.

By an act of Assembly of the 30th day of January, A. D. 1874, the Officers of the election after counting the votes cast for each candidate shall make out four returns thereof, three of these returns shall be enclosed in envelopes and sealed in the presence of the officers. One of these with the fourth sealed return shall be given to the Judge in an envelope containing one list of the voters, tally papers and oaths of officers, and one of the sealed envelopes to the minority inspector, the third of said returns shall be placed in an envelope and put into the election box with the ballots and sealed up.

All the Judges living within twelve miles of the Prothonotary's office or within twenty-four miles, (if they live in a town on a railroad leading to the county seat,) shall before two o'clock P.M. of the day after the election deliver their sealed envelope to the Prothonotary and all other Judges shall before twelve o'clock, M., on the second day after the election deliver their returns on fourth sheets containing the votes cast for each candidate to the Prothonotary. The vote as soon as counted shall be publicly and fully declared from the window to the citizens present, and a brief statement showing the votes for each candidate shall be made out and signed by the election officers as soon as the votes are counted out and put up the same immediately on the doors of the election house.

Given under my hand at Somerset, the 30th day of September, Anno Domino, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three and of the Independence of the United States the ninety-eighth.

Sheriff's Office, Sept. 30, 1874. OLIVER KNEPPER, Sheriff.