

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION. PROCLAMATION.

IN PURSUANCE of the direction and injunction of an Act of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, passed the 2d day of February, A. D. 1836,

I do hereby give notice, that an election will be held by the citizens qualified to vote for members of the General Assembly, at the several election districts in the county of Columbia, on

Friday, the 30th day of October next, (that being the fifth Friday preceding the first Wednesday in December,) at which time and places will be elected THIRTY PERSONS, as Electors of a President and Vice President of the United States.

The several Judges, Inspectors and Clerks, who shall attend the election for Members of the General Assembly, immediate preceding this election, shall attend and perform the like duties at the said Election of Electors, and be subject to the like penalties for neglect or misconduct, as they are liable to at the election of the Members of the General Assembly.

W. M. KITCHEN, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Danville,

October 2, 1840.

The Election will be held at the same places in the several districts, as the general election, and the same laws and regulations relating to voters govern the one as govern the other, and that every person may have them at hand, we annex them.

Bloom township, at the house of Charles Doobler, in Bloomsburg.

Brier Creek township, at the town house in Brier Creek.

Catwissa township, at the house now occupied by David Clark, in the town of Catwissa.

Derry township, (a separate election district) at the house of Jacob Seidel in said township.

Fishing Creek township, at the house of Daniel Peeler, in said township.

Greenwood township, at the house now occupied by Joseph Lemon.

Hemlock township, at the house of John M' Reynolds, in said township.

Jackson township, at the house of Joshua Savage, in said township.

Liberty township, at the house of Henry Gibson, in said township.

Limestone township, (a separate election district) at the Union School house in said township.

Mahoning township, at the Court House in Danville.

Mifflin township, at the house of John Keller, Jr. in said township.

Mallison township, at the house of Jeremiah Waller, in Jerseytown.

Mount Pleasant township, at the house of Fredrick Miller in said township.

Montour township, at the house of Leonard Lazarus, in said township.

Sugarloaf township, at the house of Ezekiel Cole, in said township.

Roaring Creek township, at the house of John Yeager, in said township.

Orange township, at the house of I. C. Johnson, in the town of Ormaville.

The District Composed of that part of Mifflin township, laid off for a new township, to be called "Paxton," which by an act of Assembly, passed the first day of April, 1836, was established into a separate election district at the house of Adam Michael in the said district.

Valley township, at the house of David Grey, in said township.

That every person, except justices of the peace, who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the government of the United States, or of this State, or of any city or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent, who is, or shall be employed under the legislative, executive or judiciary department of this State, or of the United States, or of any city or 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 same time the office or appointment of Judge, Inspector, or Clerk, of an election of this Commonwealth, and that no inspector, Judge, or other officer of any such election, shall be eligible to any office to be then voted for."

And the said Act of Assembly, entitled "An Act relating to the elections of this Commonwealth," passed July 23, 1839, further provides as follows, to wit:

"That the Inspectors and Judges chosen as aforesaid, shall meet at the respective places appointed for holding the election in the District to which they respectively belong, before nine o'clock in the morning of the Second Tuesday of October in each and every year, and each of said inspectors shall appoint one clerk, who shall be a qualified voter of the said district.

"In case the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for Judge shall not attend on the day of any election, the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for judge at the next preceding election, shall act as a judge 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 a 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 said assessors respectively, to attend at the place of holding every general, special, or township election, during the whole time said election is kept open, for the purpose of giving information to the Inspectors and Judge, when called on, in relation to the right of any person as certified to him to vote at such election, of such other matters in relation to the assessment of voters as the said Inspectors or Judge, or either of them, shall from time to time require.

"No person shall be permitted to vote at any election as aforesaid, other than a white freeman of the age of twenty-one years or more, who shall have resided in this state at least one year, and in election district where he offers to vote at least ten days immediately preceding such election, and within two

years paid a state or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least ten days before the election.—But a citizen of the United States, who had 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 as 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-four and having resided in this state one year, and in the election district ten days as aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote, although they shall not have paid taxes.

No person shall be admitted to vote whose name is not contained in the list of taxable inhabitants furnished by the commissioners as aforesaid, unless, First: He produces a receipt for the payment within two years, of a state or county tax assessed agreeably to the constitution, and give satisfactory evidence either on his own oath or affirmation of another, that he has paid such a tax, or on a failure to produce a receipt, shall make oath to the payment thereof; or Second: If he claim a right to vote by being an elector between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-two years, he shall depose on oath or affirmation, that he has resided in the state at least one year next before his application, and make such proof of residence in the district as is required by this act; and that he does truly believe from the accounts given him that he is of the age aforesaid, and gives such other evidence as is required by this act, whereupon the name of the person so admitted to vote shall be inserted in the alphabetical list by the inspectors and a note made opposite thereto by writing the word "tax," if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of having paid a tax, or the word "age," if he shall be admitted to vote on account of his age, and in either case the reason of such vote shall be called up to the clerks, who shall make the like notes in the list of voters kept by them.

In all cases where the name of the person claiming to vote is not found on the list furnished by the commissioners and assessor, or his right to vote whether found therein or not, is objected to by any qualified citizen, it shall be the duty of the inspectors to examine such person on oath as to his qualifications, and if he claims to have resided within the state for one year or more, his oath shall be sufficient proof thereof, but he shall make proof by at least one competent witness, who shall be qualified elector, that he has resided within the district for ten days next immediately preceding said election, and shall also himself swear that his bona fide residence, in pursuance of his lawful calling, is within the district, and that he did not remove into said district for the purpose of voting therein.

Every person qualified aforesaid, and who shall make due proof, if required of his residence and payment of taxes, as 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 officers of an election under this act from holding such election, or use or threaten any violence to any elector, or shall interrupt or improperly interfere with him in the execution of his duty, or shall block up, or attempt to block up, the window or avenue to any window where the same may be held, or shall riotously disturb the peace at such election, or shall use or practice any intimidation, threats, force, or violence, with design to influence unduly or overawe any elector, or to prevent him from voting, or to restrain the freedom of choice,—such person on conviction shall be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, and be imprisoned for any time not less than one or more than twelve months. And if it shall be shown to the court when the trial of such offence shall be had, that the person so offending was not a resident of the city, ward, district, or township where the said offence was committed, and not entitled to vote therein, then, on conviction, he shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than one hundred nor more than one thousand dollars, and be imprisoned not less than six months nor more than two years.

If any person or persons shall make any bet or wager upon the result of any election within this Commonwealth, or shall offer to make any such bet or wager, either by verbal proclamation thereof, or by any written or printed advertisement, challenge 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 let.

If any person, not by law qualified, shall fraudulently vote at any election with in this Commonwealth, or being otherwise qualified, shall vote out of his proper district, or if any person knowing the want of such qualification shall aid or procure such person to vote, the persons so offending, shall be fined in any sum not exceeding two hundred dollars, and be imprisoned for any term not exceeding three months.

"If any person shall vote at more than one election district, or otherwise fraudulently vote more than once on the same day, or shall fraudulently fold and deliver to the inspector two tickets together with the intent to illegally vote, or shall procure another so to do, he or they so offending, shall on conviction be fined in any sum not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars, and be imprisoned for any term not less than three nor more than twelve months.

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

And by the 6th Section of the set of 16th April, 1840, it is enacted, "That the 16th section of the act passed July 23, 1839, entitled an act relating to the election of this Commonwealth, shall not be construed as to prevent any militia officer, or borough officer, from serving as Judge, Inspector, or Clerk at any general or especial election in this Commonwealth.

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

An apprentice to the Coopering business is wanted immediately. A smart active lad will receive good encouragement upon application to WILLIAM KELLY, Bloomsburg, October 3, 1840.

THE RESURRECTION OR, PERSIAN PILLS.

SUPERIORITY TO THE HYGEAN, BRADDBETH'S, EVAN SISMAN PERSIANT, the MATOULES (Price) PERSIANT, or any other pills or compound before the public, as certified to by Physicians and others.

Let none condemn them until they have tried them, and then we are certain they will not.

It is now a settled point with all who have used the Vegetable Persian Pills that they are pre-eminently the best and most efficacious Family Medicine that has yet been used in America. If every family could become acquainted with their sovereign power over disease, they would keep them and be prepared with a sure remedy to apply on the appearance of disease, and then how much distress would be avoided and money saved, as well as the lives of thousands who are hurried out of life by neglecting disease in its first stages, or by not being in possession of a remedy which they can place dependence upon.

The Resurrection, or Persian Pills.

The name of these pills originated from the circumstance of the medicine being found only in the stomachs of Persians. This vegetable production being of a peculiar kind, led to experiments as to its medicinal qualities and virtues. In half a century it became an established medicine for the diseases of that country. The extract of this singular production was introduced into some parts of Europe in the year 1782, and used by many celebrated Physicians in curing certain diseases, where all other medicine had been used in vain. Early in the year 1792, the same was combined with a certain valuable medicine imported from Dura-Ben, in the East Indies, and formed into Pills. The admirable effect of this compound upon the human system, led physicians and families into its general use. Their long established character their universal and healing virtues, the detergent and cleansing qualities of their specific action upon the glandular parts of the system, are such as will sustain their reputation and general use in the American Republic.

CERTIFICATES.

I certify that I have, by way of experiment, used the Hygean, and most of the various kinds of Pills, in my practice, which have borne the highest reputation in the public estimation, that have been offered for sale in this vicinity for the last few years, including those called the Resurrection or Persian Pills, and the public may rest assured that none among them have equalled them in a better purpose, as an easy and efficient remedy, than the Resurrection or Persian Pills, in most cases of disease.

CHARLES BACKUS, M. D.

Rochester, N. Y. Sept. 21, 1837.

TO MOTHERS.

Messrs. E. Chase & Co.—Gentz.—Hearing much said about the extraordinary effects of the Resurrection or Persian Pills, upon those about to become mothers, we were induced to make a trial of them. My wife was at that time the mother of five children, and had suffered the most tedious and excruciating pains during and after her confinement of each. She had tried every means and taken much medicine, but found little or no relief. She commenced taking the Persian Pills about three months before her confinement (her health being very poor about this length of time previous) and the whole catalogues has answered a better purpose, as an easy and efficient remedy, than the Resurrection or Persian Pills, in most cases of disease.

ROCHESTER, May 14, 1838; corner of Calliconian square, Edinburg street; for further particulars see subscribers.

S. ROBERTS,
Ass't S. ROBERTS.

ROCHESTER, Sept. 24, 1836.

Messrs. E. Chase & Co.

I think it my duty to let you know what a great cure your Pills have performed on me—I had been sick about 7 years—about 2 years and a half confined to my bed. I had given over as incurable, with Consumption, by twelve physicians of the first standing; my lungs were seriously affected; I had ulcers gather and break; my cough was dry and harsh most of the time; my liver was much swollen, and my stomach very dyspeptic. I had chills, fever, and night sweat, accompanied with extreme irritability of the nervous system, and other difficulties which I forbear to mention. After I was given over, I tried almost all medicines which were advertised, but to no advantage, until I tried your Vegetable Persian Pills. I began to gain in a short time after I commenced taking them; and, to be brief, before I took 3 boxes, I was able to ride out and to take considerable exercise, and at this time I enjoy good health, and am able to do good day's work. If any person wishes a more particular history of my suffering, he may call on me, at the corner of Main and Clinton-streets, Rochester.

RUBY ADAMS.

PILLS CURED—The undersigned hereby certify, that we are the parents of two children who have been afflicted with fits more or less from their infancy, and that we have spent no pains or expense in endeavoring to effect a cure, but without any beneficial effect, until hearing of the Resurrection or Persian Pills, when four boxes were immediately procured, and before those boxes were taken, the fits had abated in frequency, and every symptom much improved, and now we are happy to state that our children by the use of the Persian Pills, with the blessing of God, are entirely cured, and have no symptom or appearance of fits, will find the Persian Pills a sure and perfect cure.

JOHN & MARTHA JOHNSON.

Canton N. Y. Dec. 10, 1837.

The above pills may be had of the following agents—John Moyer, Bloomsburg; H. Miller, Berwick; J. Cooper & Son, Hazleton; C. Hartman, Saylortown; John Sharpless, Cattawissa; Lyman Sholes, Danville.

East Taylor, agent for the State of Pennsylvania, residing at Rochester N. Y., to whom all orders may be addressed.

WANTED

A JOURNEYMAN COOPER.

THE Subscriber wishes to hire a Journeyman Cooper, to whom good wages and steady employment will be given.

ALSO

An apprentice to the Coopering business is wanted immediately. A smart active lad will receive good encouragement upon application to

WILLIAM KELLY.

Bloomsburg, October 3, 1840.

GREAT ARRIVAL FROM N. YORK. PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS.

MORE than six millions of boxes of these celebrated pills have been sold in the United States since January 1838.

Hundreds and thousands bless the day they became acquainted with Peters' Vegetable pills, which, in consequence of their extraordinary goodness, have attained a popularity unprecedented in the history of medicine.

When taken according to the directions accompanying them, they are highly beneficial in the prevention and cure of bilious fever, fever and ague, dyspepsia, liver complaints, sick headache, asthma, rheumatism, enlargement of the spleen, piles, colic, female obstructions, heartburned tongue, nausea, distension of the stomach and bowels, impotent diarrhea, flatulence, habitual constipation, loss of appetite, blushing or shadow complexion, and in all cases of torpor of the body, where a cathartick or an aperient is needed.

Second—Because they are composed of such medicinal extracts, as have been employed by all the most celebrated and respectable Physicians for more than a century past, in purifying the blood and Animal fluid of the body.

Third—Because they may be employed as a cold or active purgative, according to the quantity taken, and their operation will not be attended with griping of the bowels, sickness at the stomach, prostration of the system, &c., &c.

Fourth—Because they possess a combine result not possessed by any other pills, mixture or preparation whatever. Their first effect is in removing all impurities with which the blood and fluids of the body may be infected, and by their gentle operation, removing such impurities from the system.

Fifth—Because they are the terror of Quacks and Imposters, for most persons are obliged to take the Saraparilla Blood Pills, after taking their violent and destructive nostrums, to counteract and prevent their deleterious and baneful effects.

Sixth—Because they are the only pills in which Physicians have sufficient confidence to recommend to their patients, and employ in their practice, as they know they are Anti Quack, Anti Merrie, Anti Billious as well as a good and safe purgative and purifier of the Blood and Animal fluids.

Seventh and last—But not the least important, because they are prepared by a regular Apothecary and Physician, directed by Dr. LEIDY, Proprietor of the Health Emporium, No. 181 North Second street, a few doors below Vine street, Philadelphia, also, sold by

J. Gilbert & Co., North Third street above Vine, G. S. Clemens, do 2d do do Woodat, J. R. Smith & Co. do 2d do next the Red Lion, and all respectable Wholesale and Retail Druggists in Philadelphia.

They are also sold by:

J. F. Long, Lancaster,