



Democratic Nominations.

For Congress: HENRY SHERWOOD, of Tioga. For Senators: R. B. PETRIKEN, of Huntingdon D. M. CRAWFORD, of Juniata. For Assembly, P. GRAY MEEK, of Bellefonte. For Commissioner, JOHN G. SANKFY, of Gregg. For Jury Commissioner, WM. BURCHFIELD, of Ferguson. For Auditor, DR. J. M. BUSH, of Patton.

The election proclamation appears in today's paper. Its length should deter no one from reading it, as it contains the radical registry act and the 15th amendment. Democrats see that you are registered, and examine the lists, and be certain that the name of every Democrat is registered.

Henry Sherwood—Our Candidate For Congress.

The democratic Congressional conference of this, 18th, district, met at Lock Haven, on 8th inst, and nominated HENRY SHERWOOD, Esq., of Tioga county, as the democratic candidate for Congress, by acclamation. Mr. Mackey did not permit the use of his name, not wishing to be a candidate.

Mr. Sherwood is a good man, he is one of the most popular men in Tioga county, and will poll a heavy vote there. This vouches for the excellence of the man. He is a lawyer of great ability, and should be elected, we will be represented in Congress by a man who will be an honor to the district, and who will not disgrace his constituents by dodging votes, and voting for landgrabs, and joining the plunder rings as did Wm. H. Armstrong. Mr. Sherwood's character is unimpeachable, and he is the pattern of honesty and uprightness in Tioga county. We support him with pride, and would prefer defeat, under a leader like Sherwood, twenty times, to a victory with a low, trucking, dishonest politician like Armstrong, once. Democrats, work with all your might for our worthy nominee, HENRY SHERWOOD.

Our Senators—Messrs. Crawford and Petriken.

From every county in the district, we have the most cheering information of the certainty of the triumphant election of these gentlemen. The scheming radicals of the Cameron and Geary branches, cannot induce the conservative republicans into the support of their nominee, but will unite with the Democrats in securing the election of Crawford and Petriken. As respects Centre, it is working the same way, and the abortive attempt to swap off Woods to secure democratic votes for Wilson, will not work. The trick is too transparent, and will not pay—and the cry that Centre should have one of the senators, is all to mislead so far as Wilson concerned, he is one of the weakest, insipid legal and political nonentities in the county—and such is the opinion of him by many of the party he now belongs to, and as one of the intelligent of the party on this side of the valley expressed himself in our presence, on hearing of Wilson's nomination:—"We must be hard up for stuff when such a thing as Wilson is nominated for Senator, why did they not nominate Hutchinson, Beaver, or Blanchard, men of brains and talents, instead of this political mule—he can't come it." We have conversed with several of our democratic friends who are acquainted with Dr. Crawford, and speak of him as a gentleman of integrity, splendid talents, a consistent Democrat, and the very man for the place. We are well acquainted with R. Bruce Petriken, Esq. He is the grandson of the late William Petriken, Esq., one of the pioneers of Democracy of Centre. The late Henry Petriken and James Petriken were the uncles of R. B. Petriken—both these gentlemen served in the Legislature and Senator, from Centre county. William Petriken, jr., the father of R. B. Petriken, was born, raised and educated in Centre. Springing from one of the oldest democratic families of this county, he has ever, since arriving at manhood, been the able advocate of democratic principles—a lawyer of high standing at the bar of Huntingdon county, he has secured the respect and confidence of all parties, and of his election there can be no doubt, and Centre will find in him a firm friend and able advocate in all legislation she may require.

Work on the Railroad.

By the time this copy of the REPORTER reaches our readers, the work on the railroad will have commenced at the lower end. We are in expectation of having the road located thro' Centre county, this fall, and the letting to take place immediately after. The contract for building the Railroad is awarded to Messrs. Wallace & Black. Work to commence within two weeks. The gentlemen who have secured the contract for grading the railroad are experienced in that line. Mr. Wallace is a citizen of Wrightsville, Pa., and Mr. Black is a son of John Black, Esq., of Lancaster. The time for the completion of the grading is limited to April, 1871, but the work will doubtless be completed before that time. The following advertisement in the Lewisburg Chronicle, may also be of interest to our readers:

OFFICE OF THE L. C. & S. C. R. R. Co., PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 6 70.

Notice is hereby given that the first instalment of FIVE Dollars per share on subscriptions to the Capital Stock of the Lewisburg, Centre & Spruce Creek Railroad Company will be payable on the FIRST DAY OF OCTOBER, 1870, and the subsequent instalments of Five Dollars per share will be due payable on the first day of each succeeding month, until the whole shall be paid.

Payment of the above named instalment is hereby required to be made to GEORGE F. MILLER, President, at Lewisburg, Pa.

JOSEPH LESLEY, Treas.

N. B. Any person desiring to do so, can pay up the whole amount of his stock at once.

Our readers will understand that this notice only applies to stock subscribed for the Millburg section.

An Interesting Outbreak and its Effects—A New Social Question.

[From the St. Louis Times.]

There was a small but interesting outbreak of hostilities at the Military Academy at West Point last Saturday, in which the colored troops fought with their accustomed valor. We gather our report of the transaction from one who was an eye witness to the events that immediately followed it. About five o'clock in the afternoon, one of the youngest and smallest cadets, who proved to be young Wilson from Wyoming happened to get into an altercation with the able-bodied colored cadet Smith, at the water tank on the parade ground, about who should drink first, or something of that kind, and the negro struck Wilson on the head with the cocoanut dipper, cutting a gash in his forehead, and causing the blood to flow in a stream from the wound. The wounded boy was taken off the ground by his companions, and the negro was placed under arrest—the general impression, however, being that nothing would be done with him, although his offence is one of the gravest violations of the discipline and courtesy of the institution. The feeling amongst the cadets over the affair was very strong, though there had been no formal exhibition of it. The repugnance of the white cadets to the negro does not abate with the lapse of time. He is a common consent, cut by all of them. Young Niles, son of Judge Nathaniel Niles, a prominent citizen of Belleville, Illinois, has the honor of sitting next him on one side at the table, and though his father is an extreme Radical, the young Illinoisian is not pleased by the juxtaposition, nor with the political arrangement that caused it. Smith, the colored cadet, daily receives letters from the advocates of social equality in all parts of the country, exhorting him to "stand firm" as the representative of a principle which they are resolved to force into the academy; the number of these letters makes it the largest received by any cadet at the institution. There is a feeling among the cadets that the academy authorities have been awed into making concessions in favor of the negro by the constant menace of a Congressional Committee held over them; they say he ought to have been severely punished, and perhaps expelled, for striking young Wilson, but that instead of this he would be easily let off, because the infliction of the proper punishment would be denounced in Radical circles, and in Congress as personal injustice to the negro. One question that has not yet presented itself, is discussed by the cadets with a good deal of animation. After having been one year in the academy, the cadets have the privilege of giving and attending the stylish and fashionable balls which have long been a social feature of the institution and of West Point. No distinction is made at these balls, and no cadet is debarred from them, but the admission of Cadet Smith is a horse of another color; and although the question will not actually present itself for a year to come, the students are asking themselves how they are to solve it. To exclude him would be a breach of the established etiquette of the academy; and to admit him, with the concomitant privilege of bringing with him his colored partner to share the festivities of the weekly balls, would be a complete recognition of negro equality that they are not prepared for, nor willing to submit to.

Long Branch, September 8—At half past eight o'clock this morning, while a party of Sabbath school excursionists were crossing a foot bridge over Toms river, the bridge suddenly gave way, precipitating them into the river. Eight were drowned, several are missing and a number sustained more or less severe injuries by pieces of the bridge falling on them.

The War.

THE SIEGE OF STRASBURG—GREAT SUFFERING IN THE CITY.

Before Strasburg, September 5, via London, September 7.—The first orders to invest the city were in such a manner that no considerable amount of provisions could enter, and prevent any communication between the city and the outside world, and to accompany the same with not too destructive a bombardment. This moral pressure had no effect upon the Governor and a siege in force was commenced, and the third parallel opened. What destruction ensued! The avenues were filled, as if a hurricane had passed over the city, the cathedral and public buildings were partially destroyed. The streets were strewn with dead and dying and magnificent houses were in ruin. One shell burst in a school where there were children, and several little girls were instantly killed. The suburbs suffered fearfully and the inhabitants of whole parishes fled losing everything.

SUCCESSFUL SIEGE FROM STRASBURG.

Paris, September 8.—The French Ministry of the Interior publish a dispatch, under reserve, from the French Consul at Basle, stating that the garrison at Muttshetz, 3,000 men, was ordered to Strasburg, where they were besieged. By a sortie they KILLED 8,000 to 10,000 PRUSSIANS, AND took several cannon. On Thursday or Friday the Prussians crossed on pontoons, between Porte des Trufes and Porte d'Austerlitz, and were swept down by the mitrailleuse, at Porte des Pecheurs, to the last man.

THE CONQUERED FRENCH TERRITORY.

Berlin, September 8.—That part of Lorraine now in the possession of Prussia, and all of Alsace, will probably represent the territory to be demanded from France as an indemnity to Prussia. The western frontier will begin at Esch, on the border of Luxembourg, flanking the river Moselle at about ten miles from the western banks, crossing that stream at Curmay, halfway between Metz and Pont-a-Mousson, then following the course of the Moselle and Meuse, ten miles from the eastern banks of the latter to Mont Dohan. The southwestern frontier will consist of the present boundaries of the departments of the upper and lower Rhine, Haut and Bas Rhine. This district comprehends Alsace and Saarburg, Saaregoumd, Metz, Thionville, Chateau Salins, Pfulbrunn, Bitch, Weissenburg.

London, September 8.—A Berlin telegram to the Times states the Prussian annexation will include the cession of all Alsace and the northeastern districts of Lorraine, including the fortress and cities of Metz, Thionville and Strasburg.

Paris, September 8.—The recognition of the French republic by the United States has produced the deepest and most favorable impression here to-day. The publication of Mr. Washburne's letter was followed by an immense impromptu demonstration of the people and the National Guards. A vast procession moved up to the Champs Elysees with bands of music playing the "Star Spangled Banner" and the "Marseillaise" and with the flags of France and the United States. The house of the American Minister was surrounded with an enthusiastic multitude, cheering repeatedly, and the flags of the two nations were displayed from the windows. In many other parts of the city similar demonstrations took place. The flags of America and France floated over the Washington Club, opposite the Grand Opera, over the Grand Hotel, and from many buildings along the line of the boulevards. It was observed, also, that from the balcony of a hotel in the Place Vendome, as well as from two or three buildings on the boulevards, the flag of Russia was exhibited in conjunction with those of America and France. News of the demonstration was telegraphed all over the Republic.

London, September 10.—King William has given orders that Napoleon shall be treated as the sovereign of France.

The Standard's correspondent, writing from Paris, says that the Prussians cannot successfully besiege the city with their six hundred thousand men.

It is said that the casualties of the war thus far aggregate four hundred thousand, and more than one half of this immense number are either dead or maimed for life.

From information received at the Prussian embassy, in this city, it is certain that King William has resolved to totally ignore the present revolutionary government in Paris as he considers it destitute of all shadow of authority. In event of occupation of Paris by the Prussians, King William will treat only with the officials recognized by the Emperor Napoleon.

Paris, September 11.—Important advices have been received through dispatches reporting the surrender of Laon and the partial destruction of the city and the Prussian command by the explosion of the stores of ammunition within the citadel.

The Prussians had not retained possession long when a terrible catastrophe occurred. The magazine which had been connected by a train with the citadel, the larger being mined, exploded, communicating with the powder of the works were destroyed. The explosion was tremendous. The walls of the citadel were overthrown, killing the Prussian staff, several hundred Prussian soldiers, and many of the Garde Mobile, who were in the vicinity of the magazine at the time. The French commandant survived, though wounded. He surrendered only to save the town.

London, August 12.—The Prussian forces in detachments form a semi-circle around Paris at a distance of about twenty-five miles. In this position the army has been halted at the request of the Russian Minister in order that King William and Count Bismarck may consider the proposition

for an armistice emanating from Russia and Austria.

Paris remains tranquil and the inhabitants are firm in the belief that the city can be defended. The roads leading to the city are all closed and no more provisions are going in.

The carpet bag governments in the South are just now catching fits from the radical newspapers of the North.

The New York Sun follows suit with the Times, Tribune, and many other leading radical papers in the North in the following:

The fruits of the carpet bag reign of the last five years are what might have been expected. The world may be searched in vain for governments so immoral, so shamelessly corrupt, so hopelessly rotten, as those now prevailing in the South. Politically they may be changed; but this cannot cure one of the sorest evils already inflicted. These scamps have run the States they rule ruinously into debt. The legislatures controlled by them have pledged the States to the discharge of pecuniary obligations of crushing weight, to the future redemption of an enormous amount of bonds, and to the imposition of onerous taxes through a series of years. This has been done in furtherance of all sorts of schemes whereby the authors reap present wealth and anticipate larger gains in the immediate future. These burdens have already seriously embarrassed all of these States, and well nigh bankrupted some of them; and to save them from ruin the reign of the carpet bag robbers must be speedily brought to an end.

A Strange Sort of Cemetery.

Travelers in South America have made many strange discoveries there, strange indeed as those occasionally reported in the fabled and ever interesting east.—One of the latest is described as a sort of cemetery above ground. It is in the desert of Atacama, a plateau in the wonderful Andes, at an elevation of about four thousand feet above the level of the sea. The only evidence that men ever existed there, is that human bones, as well as those of mules and horses, are scattered about upon the waste, shriveled and dried to mummies by the parching atmosphere. A recent traveler in that region gives a graphic account of what he saw, from which we select his description of the cemetery without gravestones.

"Two days' journey from Calama, over the dazzling sand and through the stifling dust, brings the traveler to Chin Chin, an ancient Peruvian burying place still within the bounds of Atacama.

"And here in reserve for him is a spectacle which one might affirm has not its like upon the face of the earth. It is called a cemetery, by which we understand a place for the interment of the dead. But here the dead are not buried. Seated in a large semicircle one beside another are the mummified remains of an assemblage of human beings—men, women and children—altogether in the places and attitudes which they first occupied, and which they have kept perhaps for ages. They sit in the sand, immovable, as in solemn council, gazing vacantly with sunken and dried eyeballs on the arid waste before them. Nearly all are in the same position, though some have fallen down, and are partly covered with sand. The hot dry air has preserved them as imperishably as the embalming art has the bodies of Egypt.

"What is the explanation of so strange a scene? Who are these that now constitute this ghastly company? Where, and how, did they first take their places in this vast semicircle?"

"A thousand questions may be asked but few answered. The inhabitants of the country who live nearest the spot have no knowledge on the subject. Some think that the bodies were brought hither and placed in that position after death, and that such deposit was to serve the purpose of burial. But where could the people have lived who brought their dead to this spot? There is no habitable region at any convenient distance, and no place of similar design is known to exist, to prove that it was a custom common to the aboriginal population.

"Others believe that this may have been the remnant of a native tribe, hunted and pursued by enemies, and driven to a desperate choice between two impending evils: to die by their act or by the weapons of their foes. There are mothers with infants in their arms among the mummies, and it is even thought that the dried and shriveled countenances retain sufficient expression to indicate that some grievous calamity had overtaken or was about to befall them. It may be their fancy, but travelers aver that grief and despair may be traced upon these shriveled features, and they are ready to believe that their possessors might have been retreating before the conquerer of their country (perhaps from Pizarro himself) and that sooner than submit tamely to the rapacious and cruel invaders, they preferred to hide themselves in this dreary and inaccessible spot, and to suffer the agony of a voluntary death, sustained by such comforts and hopes as their simple faith could afford. We cannot tell; but there is a spot on the border of this desert called Tecumen, which in the Indian language means "All is lost." Perhaps the name commemorates the heroic resolution of those united people as they sought the desert for self immolation.

"It is said, too, by those who have studied the religious ideas of the ancient Peruvians that they believed in self sacrifice for their country; and thus dying they would be speedily removed to a better land toward the west."

A Harrisburg telegram says that Hon. Wm. H. Miller, ex-Congressman, died there on Monday last, of congestive chills.

Vote for Sherwood, Petriken, Crawford, Meek, and the whole democratic ticket.

Election Proclamation—Continued from 1st page.

Section 6. If any election officer shall refuse or neglect to require such proof of the right of suffrage as is prescribed by this law, or the laws to which this is a supplement, from any person offering to vote, or not on the list of assessor, or voters, or whose right vote is challenged by any qualified voter present, and shall admit such voter to vote without requiring such proof, every person offending shall, upon conviction, be guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall be sentenced, for every such offence, to pay a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or to imprisonment not more than one year, or either or both, at the discretion of the court.

Section 7. Ten days preceding every election of electors to represent and Vice President of the United States, it shall be the duty of the Assessor to attend at the place fixed by law for holding the election in each election district, and there to furnish all applications of the persons whose names have been omitted from the list of assessor voters, and who claim the right to vote, or whose rights have originated since the same was made up, or to amend the same, of such persons, thereat as shall show that they are entitled to the right of suffrage in such district, on the personal application of such electors, and to furnish with assessor them with proper tax. After completing the list, a copy thereof shall be placed on the door of or in the house where the election is to be held, at least eight days before the election, and the election the same course shall be pursued, in all respects, as is required by this act and the acts to which it is a supplement, at the general election in October. The assessor shall also make the same returns to the county commissioners of all assessments made by virtue of this section; and the county commissioners shall furnish notices thereof to the electors of each district, in like manner, in all respects as is required at the general elections in October.

Section 8. The same rules and regulations shall apply to every special election, and at every separate city, borough or ward election, in all respects as at the general elections in October.

Section 9. The respective assessors, inspectors and judges of the election shall each have the power to administer oaths to any person claiming the right to be assessor, or to act in relation to the suffrage, and other matter or thing required to be done or inquired into by any assessor or officer under this act; and any willful false swearing by or on the part of any assessor, inspector or other person, in relation to the suffrage, or other matter or thing which shall be lawfully interrogated by any assessor or officer, shall be punished as perjury.

Section 10. The electors shall each receive the same compensation for the time necessarily spent in performing the duties hereby enjoined as is provided by law for the performance of their other duties, to be paid by the county, or by the State, or other assess, and it shall not be lawful for any assessor to assess a tax against any person whatever within ten days next preceding the election to be held, or on the second Tuesday of October, in any year, or within ten days next before any election for electors of President and Vice-President of the United States; and no assessor, inspector or other person shall be liable to a fine, or conviction, not exceeding one hundred dollars, or to imprisonment, not exceeding three months, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Section 11. On the petition of five or more citizens of the county stating under oath that the voters of any district are not qualified to vote at the election about to be held in any district, it shall be the duty of the court of common pleas of said county, in session, to appoint two just, sober and intelligent citizens of the county to act as overseers at said election; said overseers shall be selected from different political parties, where the inspectors belong to the same political party, both of the overseers shall be taken from the same political party; said overseers shall have the right to take possession of the officers of the election, during the whole time the same is held, the votes counted and the returns made out and given by the electors, 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 relation to the right of suffrage, and to examine his papers and certificates, and the officers of said election are required to afford to said overseers a selected and appointed, every convenience for the facility of the discharge of their duty; and if said election officers shall refuse to permit said overseers to be present and perform their duties as aforesaid, or if they shall be driven away from their duties by violence or intimidation, all the votes polled at such election district may be rejected by such tribunal trying a contest under said election. Provided, That no person signing a petition shall be appointed an overseer.

Section 12. If any prothonotary, clerk, or the deputy of either, or any other person, shall be guilty of refusing to file such naturalization paper, or permit the same to be affixed, or give out, or cause or permit the same to be given out, in blank, whereby it may be fraudulently used, or where the naturalization certificate of any person who shall not have been duly examined and sworn in open court, in the presence of some of the judges thereof, according to the act of Congress, or that aid, connive at, or in any way permit the issue of any fraudulent naturalization certificate, he shall be guilty of a high misdemeanor; or if any one shall be guilty of using any such certificate of naturalization knowing that it was fraudulently issued, or shall vote, or attempt to vote thereon, or if any one shall be guilty of voting, on any certificate of naturalization not issued to him, he shall be guilty of a high misdemeanor; and either or any of the persons, their aiders or abettors, guilty of either of the misdemeanors aforesaid, shall on conviction, be fined in a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars, and imprisoned in the penitentiary for a period not exceeding three years.

Section 13. Any person who on oath or affirmation, in or before any court in this State, or officers authorized to administer oaths, shall procure a certificate of naturalization for himself or for any other person, or shall be a fact, knowing the same to be false, or shall in like manner deny any matter to be a fact, knowing the same to be true, shall be deemed guilty of perjury; and any certificate of naturalization issued in pursuance of any such deposition, declaration or affirmation, shall be null and void, and it shall be the duty of the court issuing the same, upon proof being made before it that it was fraudulently obtained, or taken in violation of the law, to annul the same for cancellation; and any person who shall vote, or attempt to vote, on any paper so obtained, or who shall in any way aid in, connive at, or have any agency in procuring the issue of such certificate, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction, shall be fined in a sum not more than two years, and pay a fine not more than one thousand dollars, for every such offence, or either or both, at the discretion of the court.

Section 14. Any assessor, election officer or person appointed as an overseer, who shall neglect or refuse to perform any duty enjoined by this act, without reasonable excuse, shall be subject to a penalty of one hundred dollars; and if any assessor shall assess any person as a voter who is not qualified, or shall refuse to assess any one who is qualified, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor in office, and on conviction be punished by fine or imprisonment, or both, at the discretion of the court; and also be subject to 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 a place where it has been filed, with fraudulent or mischievous intent, or for any improper purpose, the person so offending shall be guilty of a high misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Section 15. All elections for city, ward, borough, township and election officers, shall hereafter be held on the second Tuesday of October, subject to all the provisions of the laws regulating the election of such officers not inconsistent with this act; the persons elected to such offices at that time shall take their places at the expiration of the terms of the persons holding the same at the time of such election; but no election for the office of assessor shall be held, under this act, until the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

Section 16. At all elections hereafter held, under the laws of this Commonwealth, the polls shall be opened between the hours of six and seven o'clock A. M., and closed at seven o'clock P. M.

Section 17. It shall be the duty of the secretary of the Commonwealth to prepare forms for all the blanks made necessary by this act, and furnish copies of the same to the county commissioners of the several counties of the Commonwealth; and the county commissioners of each county shall, as soon as necessary after receipt of the same, procure and furnish to all the election officers of the election districts of their respective counties copies of such blanks, in such quantities as may be necessary for the discharge of their duties under this act.

Section 19. That citizens of this State temporarily in the service of the State or of the United States governments, on clerical or other duty, and who do not vote where thus employed, shall not be thereby deprived of the right to vote in their several election districts if otherwise duly qualified.

To the County Commissioners and Sheriff of the County of Centre.

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 any State, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude."

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

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

"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 by law to vote at any election by the people, in any State, Territory, district, county, city, parish, township, school district, or other territorial sub-division, shall be entitled and allowed to vote at all such elections, without distinction of race, color, or previous condition of servitude; any law, custom, or usage, in violation of the regulation of any State or Territory, or by, or under its authority, to the contrary notwithstanding."

"Section 2. And be it further enacted, That if by and under the authority of the Constitution or laws of any State, or of 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 prerequisite, or to become qualified to vote it shall be the duty of every such person and officer to give to all citizens of the United States, the same opportunity, 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 on the case, 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 be liable to imprisonment, or 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, The Legislature of this Commonwealth, on the 21st day of April, A. D. 1870, passed an act, entitled "A further supplement to the act relating to elections which provides as follows:

"Section 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 the Commonwealth, and the same is hereby repealed; and that hereafter all freemen, without distinction of color, shall be entitled and registered according to the provisions of the first section of the act approved seventeenth April, 1869, entitled "An Act further supplementing the act relating to the elections of the Commonwealth, and the laws, be entitled to vote at all general and special elections in this Commonwealth."

JOHN W. GEARY, Governor.

Said election to be opened between the hours of six and seven in the forenoon, and continue until seven o'clock in the evening, when the polls shall be closed.

The return judges of the several districts of the county will meet at ten o'clock, forenoon, in the Court house at Bellefonte, on the third day after the day of voting (Friday the 14th day of October) to do and perform those duties enjoined upon them by law.

Given under my hand, in my office in Bellefonte, the 2d day of Sept. A. D. 1870, Sept. 2, 1870 D. W. WOODRING, Sheriff.

The following is a list of the lands which Wm. H. Armstrong helped to vote away:

Table with 2 columns: Companies and Acres. Includes Chicago and Northwestern (188,801), Baylye Noque & Marquette (128,000), St. Paul and Pacific (500,000), Branch St. Paul and Pacific (750,000), Minnesota Central (290,000), Winona and St. Peter (690,000), Memphis and Little Rock (365,539), Cairo and Fulton (965,631), Little Rock and Fort Smith (458,771), Iron Mountain Railroad (866,000), Cairo and Fulton (183,718), Iron Mountain (1,400,000), Jackson, Lansing and Saginaw (1,052,469), Flint and Permerquette (586,822), Lake Superior and Mississippi (800,000), Minnesota Southern (735,000), Hastings and Decatur (560,000), St. Joseph and Denver City (1,700,000), Kansas and Neosho Valley (2,350,000), Southern Branch Union Pacific (1,292,000), Placerville and Sacramento (200,000), California and Oregon (1,540,000), Atlantic and Pacific (42,000,000), Northern Pacific (20,000,000), Stockington and Copperolis (320,000).

Large Democratic Gains in Vermont.

Bennington, September 8.—The returns show a large Democratic gain in the State. Gardner and Horbin are elected Senators from this county, the former by five hundred majority. The latter is a democrat. The county usually gives one thousand four hundred majority.

REMEDY FOR POISONS.—If any person is swallowed, drink instantly a half glass of cold water, with a heaping teaspoonful each of common salt and ground mustard stirred into it. This vomits as soon as it reaches the stomach. But, for some of the poison may remain, swallow the white of one or two eggs, or drink a cup of strong coffee—there two being antidotes for a greater number of poisons than any other dozen articles known, with the advantage of their being always at hand. A pint of sweet oil, lamp oil, drippings, melted butter or lard, are good substitutes, especially if they vomit quickly.

The common cranberry of our swamps is a very attractive plant when cultivated in pots.

The plants are ever green, and will grow in any ordinary living-room without extra care, and the fruit will remain on the plants until the flowers appear for the next crop.

One pound of copperas dissolved in six gallons of water, and sprinkled in the leaves, is sure death to the current worm which infests such articles as are in the current water. The liquid kills the worms, but does not kill the worms, but by poisoning their food, so that they die in a few hours.

How to Destroy Red Ants.—Take a white china plate and spread a thin covering of common lard over it, and place it on the floor or on a board, and scatter some insect. You will be pleased at the result. Stirring them up every morning is all that is necessary to set the trap again.

A Philadelphia doctor says that washing horses in the morning in water in which one or two onions are sliced, will keep all flies at a distance.

To Train a Horse to Stand.—The American Stock Journal contains the following directions:—"Take your horse on the barn floor and throw a strap over his back and fasten it to his right fore leg, lead him along and say 'whoa,' at the same time pull down the strap, which throws him on three feet and makes him stop suddenly. This is the best way you can get him to stand, which you can put on the war bridle, and say whoa, and give him a sharp jerk that will stop him about as soon as the strap to his foot. Then put on the harness, and the foot-strap, as directed under the head of training to harness," and drive him up to the door. The moment he undertakes to move take his foot and say whoa. Get in your carriage and get out again, rattle the thills, make all the noise getting in and out you can; give him to understand, by snatching his foot each time he moves, that he must stand until you tell him to go; and after a few times you can put the whole family in the carriage and he won't stir out of his tracks.

FOR SALE.—One of the best residences in Centre Hall, Pa., for sale. Buildings all new, comprising a new two story frame house, all necessary out-buildings, most convenient and well arranged. The location is one of the most desirable in the place. Inquire at the REPORTER Office. 16sept

Attention Farmers! MILROY GRAIN DEPOT.

The undersigned takes pleasure in informing the farmers of Centre county, that he still continues to have charge of the Warehouse, attached to the mill, at Milroy, and is still prepared to purchase all kinds of Grain for Cash, at highest market rates. Persons desiring to sell their grain, are assured that we will at all times render satisfaction, in paying prices as high as elsewhere, and we will not fail to do so. Thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore given them, they hope, by a strict attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same.

PLASTER, SALT AND COAL, always on hand and for sale at lowest market rates. REED & THOMPSON.

Supt. of Warehouse 16sept

AUDITORS NOTICE.—The undersigned, an auditor appointed by the Orphan's Court, of Centre county, to distribute the money arising out of the estate of Catherine Wise, (formerly Catherine Kern), daughter and heiress of John Kern, deceased, to and amongst those legally entitled thereto, will attend to the duties of his appointment on Friday, the 1st day of October, at 10 o'clock A. M., of said day, when and where all persons interested can attend, or they will forever after be debarred from claiming any part of decedent's estate. JNO. F. POTTER, Auditor. 16sept

JACOB RHONE, Attorney at Law, Bellefonte, Penn., will attend promptly to all legal business entrusted to his care.—Office with J. F. Potter, near the Court House. Consultations in German or English. 16sept

WANTED.—A good dog general house work. To a girl desiring a permanent place liberal wages given. Enquire at my residence, new house on the hill south of Reynold's mill, Bellefonte. 16sept W. M. HOLMES.

STRAY SHEEP.—Came to the premises of the undersigned, near Old Fort, about the 1st of August, 2 ewes and one wether, one of the ewes having white horns and a hole in the left ear. The wether is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and remove the same. 16sept JOHN HOSTER