CAMBRIA FREEMAN.

EBENSBURG, PA.,

THURSDAY, : : : SEPT. 26, 1867.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT:

HON. GEORGE SHARSWOOD,
Of Philadelphia.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

FOR ASSEMBLY:
Hon. JOHN P. LINTON, Johnstown.

FOR SHERIFF:
JOHN A. BLAIR, Ebensburg.

FOR TREASURER:
JOHN COX, Conemaugh.

FOR COMMISSIONER:
JOHN A. KENNEDY, Carrolltown.

FOR JURY COMMISSIONER:
JOHN BUCK, Carrolltown.

FOR POOR HOUSE DIRECTOR:
JOHN D. THOMAS, Ebensburg.

FOR AUDITORS:
EDW. D. EVANS, Croyle, 3 years.
H. R. SHAFFER, Conemaugh, 1 year.

FOR CORONER:
J. A. HARROLD, Johnstown.

PUSH ON THE COLUMN!

The Radicals are alarmed! The city press of that party speak dispondingly of their prospects in Pennsylvania after the democratic victories in California, Maine, and elsewhere, and the Radical sheets in the country are taking up the doleful lamentation. The Johnstown *Tribune* "don't like the looks of things." It is evidently alarmed for the result. Fear to Radicalism is hope for the country, and it behooves every democrat to "PUSH ON THE COLUMN."

No democrat who refers back to the days of good times and light taxes, to the time when we were a united and happy people, under an economical democratic administration of the State and national governments, can fail to yearn for a return to democratic men and measures, and feel a determination to push on the Democratic column.

Those who have been deceived by the Radical cry of devotion to the Union, and find the same party throwing off the mask and even the *name* of the Union party, and falling back upon her old sectional, disunion principles, will join the true friends of the Union, and push on the Democratic column.

Those who bravely perilled their lives in the cause of the Union, and fought to preserve the Union of the States under the Constitution, and who see that the Radical theory of success is continued disunion, will unite with us in pushing on the Democratic column.

Those who believe that Congress has no right or power to establish negro suffrage in Pennsylvania against the will of her people, will act in a manner befitting men and Pennsylvanians, and push on the Democratic column.

Those in favor of placing the nabobs on the same footing as the honest farmer or mechanic, by taxing equally all the property of the country to pay the national debt, will push on the Democratic column.

Those who are unwilling to be taxed to govern the ten Southern States, believing them to be able and willing to govern themselves, will push on the Democratic column.

And, finally, those who believe that a Judge should be swayed by the laws of the land, and not by politics, will vote for George Sharswood for Supreme Judge, and thus aid in pushing on the Democratic column.

TURN OUT, DEMOCRATS!

The political skies never looked more auspicious for a Democratic victory in Pennsylvania than they do at the present time, and it only behooves every man who wishes to aid in redeeming the Commonwealth from the thraldom of fraud and tyranny which has so long oppressed it—who desires to save our people from the degrading stigma of negro suffrage, which is sought to be forced upon us by Congressional enactment—to attend the election on the second Tuesday of October next, and deposit his ballot in favor of Hon. GEORGE SHARSWOOD and the other nominees of the Democratic party.

The glorious news from California, Maine, Montana, &c., has completely disheartened the Radicals, and if the Democrats will only take advantage of the disaffection so plainly evident in the ranks of the opposition, there cannot be a doubt but what the day of redemption from misrule and corruption—those blighting curses which have robbed the people and sapped the foundations of a free government—will ere long dawn upon us in all its effulgent brightness.

From every section of the State comes news of the most cheering character. The people have grown heartily tired of that kind of government which robs the poor and enriches the wealthy—which taxes the laboring man and exempts the bondholder—and they have determined this fall to have a change. Enthusiasm and thorough organization pervades the Democratic ranks, and all seem to be impressed with the conviction that a great triumph awaits us at the coming election. In view of this fact, let there be a united effort on part of the true friends of constitutional liberty to bring out the full Democratic vote. Now is the time to prepare for action, and no one should permit a feeling of apathy to deter him from working zealously and unceasingly in aid of the good cause. Never since the dark cloud of despotism enshrouded our fair land has there been such a cheering prospect of redemption from the many political evils which oppress us, and if we are only true to our country, true to ourselves and true to posterity, we will strike a blow on the second Tuesday of October next which will forever crush in Pennsylvania at least that fell spirit of Radicalism which has well nigh succeeded in blotting from earth the last vestiges of a once free and honored government.

THE gain of Pennsylvania would give the Democracy substantial cause for hope in the next Presidential contest; and should it be carried with a half-disguised repudiator at the head of the successful ticket, the damage to the public credit would be deplorable.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Mr. Greeley is a man of loose political morals. His principles are conflicting and irreconcilable. He calls Judge Sharswood "a half-disguised repudiator" because he decided that a contract which expressly stipulated that it should be paid in gold, could not be legally paid in greenbacks; and he calls it "rascality" to pay the government bonds in greenbacks which contain no promise for their payment in gold.

In other words, a bond given by an individual, for gold borrowed, and specifying that it is to be paid in gold, may be legally paid, according to Mr. Greeley, in depreciated greenbacks, and a Judge who decides that such a payment is not legal, is "a half disguised repudiator." But a bond given by the government for greenbacks borrowed, when that currency was only worth half as much as gold, and the bond itself containing no specification that it is to be paid in gold, cannot be paid in greenbacks, as such payment, Mr. Greeley says, would be "rascality."

Mr. Greeley has become a great stickler for the sacred obligation of observing "public faith"—though there is no faith plighted to pay the bonds in anything better than the currency borrowed on them, and no faith would be broken by paying them in the government issues which form the legal tender money of the country, and which everybody is compelled to receive in payment of all debts.

A new light has broken in upon Mr. Greeley's mind since he denounced the "starry flag," and exhorted men to disobey the Constitution, obedience to which being the most sacred "public faith" conceivable. Such teachings occasioned the war, broke up the Union, overturned the Constitution, and crushed the country under a mountain of debt.

H. G. is a detected false teacher, who has had a fearful hand in bringing all the existing evils upon the nation. We know him but too well in Pennsylvania—at an awful cost of blood, taxation and general calamity;—so well that we are not disposed to adopt his last and favorite idea of permitting negroes to vote with us, and of associating in a Union composed, in part, of States subjected to negro governments. It will be hard to compel Pennsylvanians to submit to a government of confederated Puritans and negroes.

We, therefore, say to Mr. Greeley and his coadjutors in this disgusting and ruinous project—hands off! The citizens of Pennsylvania will try to manage their own affairs, hereafter.—*Pittsburgh Post.*

AN ASSASSINATION.—A Memphis paper furnishes an account of an occurrence in Alabama which seems to call for investigation, and demands the notice of the press. It is stated that Captain Morris Schaff, commanding the Mount Vernon Arsenal near Mobile, had a controversy with a citizen of that neighborhood, named Frederick B. Shepard, a gentleman well-known in this city in former years. In the course of the dispute Mr. Shepard, it seems, sent a written demand for satisfaction to Captain Schaff. That officer might have taken no notice, or a proper official notice of this proposal, but the following is the account of his procedure: He sent an officer with some men to arrest Shepard, had him brought within the walls of the United States Arsenal, and there, with his own hand, shot him, an unarmed prisoner, in revenge for a private grievance. Mr. Shepard died of the wounds. The assassin is still at large, protected from the local law by his own military power. It seems due to the character of our army that these circumstances, which are thus publicly alleged, should be promptly investigated. Military tyranny has indeed reached a pitch never equalled, if acts like these can be perpetrated with impunity in a civilized country. General Ord lately rebuked publicly an officer who claimed to be "a master of the people." We doubt not that General Grant will see that justice is done in the flagrant case to which public attention is now first drawn, though nearly three months have elapsed since its occurrence.—*Phila Age.*

THE Philadelphia *News* says: "The Radicals tell the bondholders that if the present Rump Congress is not a lawful Congress, their bonds are worthless. No Government bonds were issued by either Rump No. 1, or No. 2, (commonly called thirty-ninth and fortieth Congresses) consequently Government bonds do not depend for validity upon the lawful character of those bodies While the Southern States representatives remained out of Congress by *their own act*, the remaining members constituted a lawful Congress; but, when the war terminated, and the recovered States presented lawfully elected and loyal representatives, and those representatives were unlawfully excluded by the Radical majority in Congress, then the lawful Congress terminated and the unlawful Rump began. Bondholders will bear this important fact in mind."

POLITICAL ITEMS.

—The New York *Herald* has deserted Radicalism, (rats always desert a sinking ship,) and predicts a Democratic victory in Pennsylvania at the coming election.

—Our immense standing army costs two hundred and fifty millions of dollars a year. Think of that, Taxpayers, and if you like it, vote the Radical ticket. Your loyalty is estimated by the amount of tax you can pay without complaining or voting for retrenchment.

—The Radical press have been driven to a very queer shift to make capital for their candidate for the Supreme Court. They are publishing such of his decisions as were approved by the Supreme Court—neglecting, however, to allude to those which were reversed and set aside.

—The party which repudiated a portion of the interest of the State debt, will not hesitate to repudiate the principal. In 1864, the Radical Legislature of Pennsylvania passed a law changing the payment of the State interest from specie to "depreciated greenbacks." Holders of all kinds of securities will remember this on their way to the polls.

—Let the laboring men of Pennsylvania remember that they and their fellow citizens of the North are being taxed at the rate of *more than fifty millions of dollars a year*, for the purpose of establishing the supremacy of the negro in the Southern States. Let them say whether they desire a continuance of that system when they go to the polls on the 8th of October.

—White workingmen who wish negroes to labor beside them in manufactories and workshops, who desire negroes to sit by their wives in the cars, and their children in the public schools, have only to vote the Radical ticket and they will be accommodated. The party in power are pledged to all these negro movements. White men must protect their own interests from negro antagonism.

—Remember that it only requires a change of 8,590 votes on last year's election to elect Judge Sharswood. A change of only two or three votes in every election district will affect that result. Go to work vigorously, then, Democrats, for a victory this fall will insure a Democratic President, a re-union of the States, a simmering down of all agitation and the return of peace, good will and prosperity.

—Two Germans—Matthias Pholes for the Legislature and Gustave Scheitger for Sheriff—nominated by the Radicals of Davenport, Iowa, have left that party and taken their places as Democrats upon the Democratic ticket. The intolerant and proscriptive spirit of Radicalism drove them to this step and thousands of Germans, there and elsewhere in the West, have followed them out of the Radical party.

—Among the other items to be charged to Radical management, says the Chicago *Times*, are the deaths of military men, from yellow fever, in the Southern States. All these men were sent there solely and purely to register negroes for the coming Presidential election. Over the graves of such men as Griffin, should be inscribed: "Fell a victim to the Radical desire to elect a President in 1868."

—The Radical Republicans, in their purpose to subvert the Constitution of the nation and usurp unlimited power, hope to divert the attention of the people from their contemplated and partially enacted treason, by charging the President with exercising unconstitutional power. It is the old game of the professional rogue, who, in order to escape detection and arrest, when the "hue and cry" is raised, joins in the pursuit and is loudest of all in bawling "stop thief" after an imaginary criminal.

—The last Radical Legislature, to make a "soft place" for one of their "dead head" partizans, established a "branch court" called the "Criminal Court of Dauphin Lebanon and Schuylkill." The act was in every sense illegal, and was so declared by the Supreme Court; still this sinecure Judge "goes through the motions" of holding court. So far he has held three courts, but not *a single case has yet come before him*, and, what is probable, never will. This Radical luxury only costs the State three thousand five hundred dollars per year.

—Ben. Wade, in his speech at Cleveland, Ohio, the other day, said "the country is now in a perilous crisis," commenting upon which, the Springfield (Ill.) *Register* remarks: "Whose fault is it? The Radical Congress and Radical Governors in the north have been controlling the country since the close of the war. All the laws made for the government of the people, both North and South, have been made by a Radical Congress and Radical State Legislatures. If the country is in a 'perilous crisis,' the Radicals alone are responsible. They had full sway."

—In New York, the Democrats are keenly alive to the importance of the approaching election in that State. The *World* of Saturday says: "Never before in the history of State politics, so soon after the call for the State Convention was issued, have the Democrats of the interior gone to work with that singleness of purpose and determined assiduity that they have this fall. Our advices from nearly every quarter of the State are to the effect that the Democrats are closing up their ranks by thorough and efficient organization, by the sweeping away of local prejudices and jealousies, and by unity of purpose and action for the struggle that is to ensue in November."

—Urging the election of Judge Williams, Forney uses the following as a final argument: "It is also right there should be no political distinctions among any of the children of our great Republic." As Judge Williams is also pledged to make the Supreme Court a "fearless exponent of the equal rights of man," it is clear that, if elected, he will decide that the Rump Congress may overthrow our State Constitution and subvert the will of the people with a negro suffrage act. If, therefore, the people desire to maintain their Constitution and retain the right to control their domestic institutions in their own way, they must elect Judge Sharswood, whose first duty is the preservation of the Constitution.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

—It is said that lead ore has been discovered in the hills back of Wellsburg, in this State.

—A two headed snake was captured near Bethlehem, Ky, a few days ago. It was about ten inches in length.

—One of Maximilian officers, Baron de Lisle, who had escaped sentence of death in Mexico, died of fever in New York a few days since.

—The deaths from yellow fever at New Orleans still reach from forty to fifty daily. The disease is spreading to the interior towns.

—In Washington, D. C., last week, a couple were married at the grave of the mother of the bride. A queer place to light the hymenial torch.

—A piece of land, sixty acres in extent, was made opposite St. Louis by the last flood in the Mississippi, and a lawsuit is pending as to the proprietorship.

—In the course of excavation at Hull, England, oak trees in a horizontal position have been discovered imbedded in the earth, nineteen feet below the surface of the river. The wood is hard and strong.

—On the 14th, a physician by the name of Chas. Pertholdy, a Pole, violated the person of a dying child in Chicago, and made his escape, which has very properly caused great indignation.

—Two boys robbed a man's watermelon patch in Crawford county, Ind., the other day. The stolen fruit had been poisoned by the owner. One of the boys died from the feast, and the other is in a dying condition.

—A young lady at Monroe, Iowa, who had probably been set up with too late at night, recently dislocated her jaw by gaping too severely. She got it fixed, and is now ready for another "feller," provided he don't stay too late.

—The steamboat Chipola exploded her boilers, eighteen miles below Columbus, Ga., on Thursday. Six persons, two white and four colored, all employees on the boat, were killed, but the passengers are all safe. The boat is a total loss.

—In Louisville, on Tuesday evening, Charles L. Taylor, was shot dead by John M. Greenslade. Taylor had frequently gone to Greenslade's house and attempted familiarities with his wife, and was in the act of entering the house when killed.

—Two colored men whilst excavating the ground in Alexandria, near the canal basin, exhumed a tin box containing $67,000 in Alexandria corporation notes, together with a will of the testator who, upon inquiry, was ascertained to have fallen in the battle of Seven Pines.

—A young man named Regan died in Albany recently, from having a mole or wart on his face cut by a razor while being shaved. The wart was on the left cheek; and while the whole right side was paralyzed, the left leg and arm became rigid, and the face turned over the left shoulder.

—Surratt is now confined in a cell in the City Jail with Henry Johnson, charged with the murder of Thomas Smoot, in June last. They have separate cots, and are well provided with books and papers. Surratt seldom refers to the charges against him, and when he does speaks hopefully of an acquittal.

—The camp of Thomas Parker, Railroad Contractor, forty-six miles above Fort Hays, was attacked by Indians, on the 19th, at noon. Forty men were in the camp at the time of the attack. Parker and five of his men were killed. Parker's body was pierced by fifteen bullets, lance, and arrow wounds.

—A clerk in New Haven, Conn., named Charles W. Snow, has engaged in the elopement business on an extensive scale. On Tuesday last he left for parts unknown, taking along with him two charming ladies, a Mrs. Read and Miss Minnie M. Morley, both of Bridgeport. Snow will melt when the officers of justice get hold of him.

—A serious riot occurred at Manchester, England, on the 19th Whilst a strong police force was conveying the Fenians, Col. Kelley and Deasy, to the depot, the people made an attack upon and overpowered the escort. One policeman was killed and several badly wounded. The prisoners were rescued. A large number of arrests have been made.

—A farmer living four miles south of Corinth, Tennessee, lately drained off a swamp and set fire to the brushwood. The earth therupon took fire and has been burning for two weeks. About a foot in depth of the soil has been consumed. It is supposed that the bottomless pit lies round about there and that Satan is burning out a vent through which to conveniently visit his good friend Brownlow.

—On Tuesday afternoon at a farm about six miles from Louisville, Charmer Smith shot and killed his son-in-law, Wilson McIntire. Smith's daughter complained to him of brutal treatment at the hands of her husband, McIntire, and he had gone to the house for the purpose of taking her away. A quarrel ensued. McIntire assailed his father-in-law with a knife, and the latter shot him in self defence.

—The Canton, Ohio, *Republican* says: "Late Washington letters keep intimating that Mrs. Lincoln is to be married to a gentleman of Canton, Ohio. We are not posted as to names, and are therefore not prepared to say how much credence ought to be given to this tantalizing rumor." If the Canton editor would only have been more explicit as to whom the rumor tantalizes, the public would have been better satisfied. Is it the Canton lover, or the widow, or the editor, or who is it? Pray tell us?

—A murderer was to have been hung at Indianapolis, Indiana, on the 20th, but a respite was granted by the Governor. This so exasperated the immense crowd which had gathered from all parts of the surrounding country, that they crowded all the streets and avenues about the jail, clamoring for the execution. At last accounts it was supposed the jail would be broken open and the victim lynched. Civilization evidently has not taken very deep root in Indiana—not nearly so much as Radical nigger suffrage and equality.

V. S. BARKER'S CHEAP CASH STORE, MAIN STREET!

V. S. B.

VARIETY!

STYLE!

BEAUTY!

V. S. BARKER

MORE NEW SUMMER GOODS AT Lowest Prices!

HAVING JUST RECEIVED A NEW AND EXTENSIVE STOCK OF

Dry Goods

DRESS GOODS, CLOTHING, GROCERIES, NOTIONS, &c.,

I DEFY Competition!

EITHER IN GOODS OR PRICES and invite the ATTENTION OF PURCHASERS TO MY SUPERB STOCK OF Cheap Goods

V. S. BARKER,
EBENSBURG,
CAMBRIA CO., PENNA.

AN IMMENSE REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF GOODS!

ELECTION PROCLAMATION.—Pursuant to an Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act relating to the elections of this Commonwealth," approved 2d day of July, A. D. 1839, I, JAMES MYERS, High Sheriff of the County of Cambria, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do hereby make known and give notice to the electors of the county aforesaid, that a General Election will be held in the county of Cambria on the SECOND TUESDAY, being the 8th day of OCTOBER, A. D. 1867, at which the following State and County officers will be elected, to wit:

One person for the office of Judge of the Supreme Court of the Commonwealth of Peunsylvania.

One person to represent the county of Cambria in the Legislature of Pennsylvania.

One person to fill the office of Sheriff of Cambria county.

One person to fill the office of Treasurer of Cambria county.

One person to fill the office of Commissioner of Cambria county.

Two persons to fill the office of Jury Commissioners of Cambria county.

One person to fill the office of Poor House Director of Cambria county.

Two persons to fill the office of Auditors, one for 3 years and one for 1 year, of Cambria county.

One person to fill the office of Coroner of Cambria county.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Allegheny, to meet at the office of M. Leavy, Esq., in the borough of Loretto.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Blacklick, to meet at the house of Adam Meakin, in the village of Belsano, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Cambria, to meet at the Court House in the borough of Ebensburg.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Carroll, to meet at the School House in the borough of Carrolltown.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Carrolltown, to meet at the School House in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Chest, to meet at the School House on the farm of Richard J. Proudfoot, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Chest Springs, to meet at the house of Jacob Wagner, in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Clearfield, to meet at School House No. 3, adjoining the village of St. Augustine, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Conemaugh, to meet at the School House at Singer's, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Conemaugh, to meet as follows: First Ward, at the house now occupied by Peter Maitzi, in said First Ward; Second Ward, at the house now occupied by Jesse Patterson, in said Second Ward.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Cambria, to meet at School House No. 2, in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Croyle, to meet at the School House in the village of Summerhill, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Ebensburg, to meet as follows: East Ward, at the Court House in said Ward; West Ward, at James Myers' Hall, in said Ward.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Gallitzin, to meet at the School House in the town of Gallitzin, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Jackson, to meet at the house of Henry Rager.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Johnstown, to meet as follows: 1st Ward, at the Public School House No. 5, in said Ward; 2d Ward, at the office of Joseph S. Strayer, Esq., on Market street, in said Ward; 3d Ward, at Foster House, in said Ward; 4th Ward, at the house of John Trefts, in said Ward; 5th Ward, at the Kernville School House, in said Ward.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Loretto, to meet at the School House in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Munster, to meet at the warehouse of Augustine Durbin, in the village of Munster, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Prospect, to meet at the School House in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Richland, to meet at the house of Jacob Kring, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Millville, to meet at the Franklin House, in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Summerhill, to meet at the School House in the borough of Wilmore.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Summitville, to meet at the School House in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Susquehanna, to meet at the house of Jerome Platt, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Taylor, to meet at the School House near Jno. Headrick's, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Washington, to meet at the School House at the foot of Plane No. 4, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Wilmore, to meet at the School House in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of White, to meet at School House No. 1, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Yoder, to meet at the public house occupied by Robert Barclay.

And I further give notice, as in and by the 13th Section of the aforesaid Act I am directed to: That all persons excepting 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 any city or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate or agent, who is or shall be employed under the legislative, judiciary or executive department of this State or the United States, or any city or incorporated district; also, that every member of Congress and the State Legislature, and of the select and common councils of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising, at the same time, the office or appointment of Judge, Inspector or Clerk of any election of this Commonwealth, and that no Inspector or Judge, or other officer of any such election shall be eligible to any office then to be voted for. Also, in the 4th Section of the Act of Assembly, entitled "An Act relating to elections and for other purposes," approved the 10th day of April, 1856, it is enacted that the foregoing 13th Section shall not be so construed as to prevent any military officer or borough officer from serving as Judge or Inspector at any general or special elections in the Commonwealth.

Also, that in the 61st Section of said Act it is enacted that "every general and special election shall be opened between the hours of eight and ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shall continue, without interruption or adjournment, until seven o'clock in the evening, when the polls shall be closed."

The general, special, city, incorporated district and township elections, and the elections for electors of President and Vice President of the United States, shall be held, conducted by the Inspectors and Judges elected as aforesaid, and by clerks appointed as hereinafter provided.

No person shall be permitted to vote at any election, as aforesaid, but a white freeman of the age of twenty-one years or upwards, who shall have resided in this State at least one year, and in the election district where he offers to vote at least ten days immediately preceding such election, and who within two years paid a State or County tax which shall have been assessed at least ten days prior to the election. But a citizen of the United States, who had previously been a citizen 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 sons of freemen, citizens of the United States, between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-two years, and who have resided in the election district ten days as aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote, although they shall not have paid taxes.

No person shall be permitted to vote whose name is not contained in the list of taxable inhabitants furnished by the Commissioners, unless first he produce a receipt for the payment of a State or County tax assessed agreeably to the Constitution, and give satisfactory evidence, either on his own oath or affirmation or that of another, that he has paid such tax, or on failure to produce a receipt shall make oath thereof; or, second, if he claim the right to vote by being an inhabitant between the age of twenty-one and twenty-two years, he shall depose on oath or affirmation that he has resided in the State at least one year before his application, and shall make such proof of his residence in the district as is required by this Act, and shall declare he does verily believe, from the account given him, that he is of the age aforesaid, and 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 Inspector, and a mark made opposite thereto by writing the word "Tax," if he shall be permitted to vote by reason of having paid tax, or the word "Age," if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of such age, and the same shall be called out to the Clerks, who shall record their notes in the list of voters kept by them.

"In all such cases, where the name of a person claiming to vote is found on a list furnished by the Commissioners and Assessors, or his right to vote, whether he be assessed thereon 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, his oath shall not be sufficient proof of residence, but shall make proof thereof by at least one competent witness, who shall be a qualified elector, that he has resided in the district more than ten days next preceding the election, and shall also himself swear that his bona fide residence, in pursuance of his lawful calling, is within the district in which he did not remove into said district for the purpose of voting therein.

"Every person qualified as aforesaid, who shall make due proof, as is 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 officer of any election under this act from holding such election, or shall assault or threaten any violence to any such officer, or shall interrupt or improperly interfere within the execution of his duty, or shall block up the window, or avenue to the window, where the same may be held, or shall riotously disturb the peace and quietude of the 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 $500, be imprisoned for any term not less than one month nor more than six 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, 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 not less than one hundred nor more than one thousand dollars, and be imprisoned not less than six months nor more than two years."

Pursuant to the provisions contained in the Act first aforesaid, the Judges of the aforesaid districts shall respectively take charge of the certificate or returns of their respective districts, and produce the same at a meeting of one Judge from each district at the Court House in the borough of Ebensburg, on the third day after the election, being FRIDAY, the 11th day of October, A. D. 1867, and then and there proceed and perform those duties required of them by law.

And further, if any Judge, by sickness or unavoidable accident, is unable to attend said meeting of Judges, then the certificate or return aforesaid shall be taken and kept by one of the Inspectors or Clerks of any election of the same district, who shall do and perform the duties of said Judge so much as shall attend.

"That the qualified voters of the several counties of this Commonwealth, shall, at general, township, borough and other elections, are hereby hereafter authorized and required to vote by ticket, printed or written, or partly printed and partly written, severally classified as follows: One ticket shall embrace the names of all judges voted for, and to be labelled 'Judiciary;' one ticket shall embrace the names of all State officers voted for, and be labelled 'State;' one ticket shall embrace all the County officers voted for, as Sheriff, Office of Senator, member or members of Assembly, if voted for, and members 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."

Given under my hand, at my office in Ebensburg, the 11th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-first.

JAMES MYERS, Sheriff.

EYRE & LANDELL
Fourth and Arch Streets,
PHILADELPHIA,
Are offering a NEW STOCK OF
DRY GOODS
FOR THE FALL SALES OF
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SHAWLS, SILKS, DRESS GOODS
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