Cambria Freeman.

H. A. M'PIKE, Editor and Publisher.

HE IS A FREEMAN WHOM THE TRUTH MAKES FREE, AND ALL ARE SLAVES BESIDE.

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VOLUME 3. EBENSBURG, PA., THURSDAY, MAY 4, 1869. NUMBER 15.

LIST OF RETAILERS OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC MERCHANDISE in Cambria county, as appraised for the year 1869:

JOHNSTOWN BOROUGH.

1.	Wood, Morrell & Co	$200 50	
14.	W M'Pherson	7 00	
14.	Geo. King & Brother	7 00	
14.	Bott & Kriger	7 00	
14	Jos Rankin	7 50	
14.	W Updegrave	7 50	
14.	G. Bentley	7 00	
14.	Adam Pharr	7 00	
14.	C Zimmerman	7 50	
12	Geis & Foster	12 50	
14	Jas J Murphy	7 00	
14.	N. & C. A. Horne	7 00	
14.	M L Gronberg	7 90	
14.	F. W. Kress	7 00	
14.	A Krauss & Co	7 50	
14.	Geis & Reuth	7 50	
14.	A. Burgraff	7 00	
14.	Emil Young	7 50	
14	And'w Moses	7 50	
14	Jacob Wilde	7 50	
13.	V. Luther	10 50	
14.	C. Dersbach	7 00	
13.	John J. Murphy & Co	10 00	
13.	C. Unverzagt	10 00	
14.	L. Luckhardt	7 00	
14.	C. Hart	7 00	
14.	E. Leopold & Brother	7 00	
14	W F Aldfather	7 50	
14.	H. Walters	7 50	
14	Hornick & Geis	7 50	
14	J. Levinson	7 50	
14.	J A M'Kinney	7 50	
14.	A. Montgomery	7 50	
14.	C. T. Frazer	7 00	
12.	T. G. Stewart & Co	12 50	
14.	Davis & Lewis	7 00	
13.	J Swank & Co	10 00	
14	Wm Caldwell	7 00	
14.	C Miller	7 00	
14.	W H. Levergood	7 00	
13	Jacob Fend	10 00	
14.	A Pfeifer	7 50	
14	J. Burkhart	7 50	
14	Cunningham & Maller	7 50	
14	H. Schnabel	7 00	
14.	Kinney & Co	7 50	
14	Theresa Fromald	7 50	
14.	Sarah Dickey	7 00	
14	John Thomas	7 00	
14.	F. Border	7 00	
14.	Wm Berlin	7 00	
13.	John Dibert	10 00	
13.	Cohen & Bro	10 50	
13	L. Mayer	10 50	
14.	Dibert & Benshoof	7 00	
13.	David Dibert	10 50	
14.	Ric'd Bennett	7 00	
14.	R. T. Morris	7 00	
14.	F. Leitenberger	7 50	
14.	John Benton	7 00	
14.	Lawson & Baker	7 50	
14.	John Hannon	7 50	
14.	Henry Meyer	7 50	
12.	F. W. Hay	12 50	
14.	W J Kennedy	7 00	
14.	David Creed	7 00	
14.	Hay Brothers	7 50	
14	John Jordan	7 50	
14	Lewis Phillips	7 00	
14.	F. W. Yoder	7 50	
14.	Chas. Murr	7 50	
14.	Mrs. M'Kenna	7 50	
14	J D Van Horn	7 50	
14.	J. J. Williams	7 50	
14.	L. F. Leitenberger	7 00	
14.	G. W. Walker	7 00	
14.	R R Edwards	7 50	
14.	Johnston & Co	7 50	
14.	Fleming, Steel & Co	7 00	
14.	D G. M'Cullough	7 50	
14.	Wm. W. Pike	7 00	
14.	Knable & Griffith	7 50	
14.	Thomas & Weaver	7 00	
14.	Keim & Cobaugh	7 50	
14	Fockler & Levergood,	7 00	
14.	Fockler & Co	7 50	
14.	J. H. Howard	7 00	
14	A Blauch & Co	7 50	
14.	Geo. Shaffer	7 00	
14	E. Sonnenthal	7 50	
14.	A. Loebich	7 50	
14.	Mrs L J King	7 50	
14.	I. Van Horn	7 50	
14.	A. D. Brinker	7 00	

EBENSBURG BOROUGH.

13.	E. Roberts	$10 00	
13.	V. S. Barker	10	
14.	Lemmon & Murray	7	
13	Geo Huntley	10	
13.	H. A. Shoemaker & Co	10	
14	G. G Owens	7	
14.	R. J. Lloyd	7	
13.	J. P. Thompson	10	
12.	A. A. Barker & Son	12 50	
14	E E Evans	7	
14.	T W Williams	7	
13	R R. Davis	10 00	
14.	R. H. Tudor	7 00	
14.	R. R Thomas	7	
14.	C. T. Roberts	7	
14	M L. Oatman	7	
14.	A. H. Faller	7	

LORETTO BOROUGH.

14	F Jacobs	7	
14	Wm Litzinger	7	
14	A J Christy	7 50	
14.	Shields & Son	7	
14.	P Herzog	7	
14.	F D Saupp	7 00	
14.	F O'Friel	7	
14	Mrs M Kessler	7	
14	John Bradley	7	

CHEST SPRINGS BOROUGH.

13.	E & H Nutter	10 00	
14.	John Conrad	7	
14.	Aug Shedell	7	
14.	S M Douglass	7	
14	John Wagner	7 00	
14.	John Crouse	7	
14.	Jacob Wagner	7	

CLEARFIELD TOWNSHIP.

14.	E R Dunegan	7 50	
14.	A Saupp & Co	7	
14.	Alice Wharton	7 00	

WHITE TOWNSHIP.

14	A H Fisk	7 00	
14.	Perry Troxell	7	
14.	Walters & Son	7 00	
14	Gates & Sons	7	

CARROLLTOWN BOROUGH.

13.	Barker & Son	10 00	
14.	J Buck	7	
14	F P Grassberger	7 50	
14.	Alvin Oswalt	7 00	
14.	S Schroth	7	
14.	John Wertner	7	

CARROLL TOWNSHIP.

14.	John Soisroug		7 50

SUSQUEHANNA TOWNSHIP.

14.	Peter Helfrich	7 00	
14	Peter Garman		7 50

BLACKLICK TOWNSHIP.

14.	A. A. Barker & Son		7 50

MUNSTER TOWNSHIP.

14.	D. & P. Farron		7 00

GALLITZIN TOWNSHIP.

14.	James Murray	7 50	
14	Pat'k Smith	7	
14	Thos Bradley	7 50	
14	J J Troxell	7	
14.	Mrs Margaret Whelan		7 50
14	F J Christy		7 50
14.	F J Parrish		7 50

SUMMITVILE BOROUGH.

14.	Christ'n Reich	7	
14.	Jas M Gillin	7 50	
14.	W M Connell	7	

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.

14	M McLaughlin & Son	7 50	
14	J H Dysert & Co	7	
14.	Otho Stiner	7 50	
14.	Eliz M'Intosh		7 50
14.	Jane Mullin		7 50
14	Wm Tiley jr		7 50
14.	Morris George		7 50

WILMORE BOROUGH.

14	W m R Hughes	7 50	
14.	J M'Colgan	7	
14.	Evans & Co	7	
14.	E Miller	7	
14	Kephart & Co		7 50
14.	Jos Horner		7
14.	John Schroth		7

CROYLE TOWNSHIP.

14	G B Wike	7	
14	J D Plummer	7	
14.	P M & J Brown		7 50

TAYLOR TOWNSHIP.

14.	Wood, Morrell & Co		7 50

EAST CONEMAUGH BOROUGH.

14	Bracken & Egan	7	
14.	P F Shaffer		7 50
14.	Roberts & Co		7

FRANKLIN BOROUGH.

14.	Peter Rubritz	7	
14.	Coulter & Co		7 50

RICHLAND TOWNSHIP.

14.	Geo Conrad	7 50	
14	Geo Berkey	7 50	
14.	H Y Shaffer		7 50
14	Geo W Fye		7

CONEMAUGH BOROUGH.

14.	Jacob Widman	7 50	
14.	Aug Lahmyer	7	
14.	John Stormer	7	
14.	P Kinney		7 50
14	Louisa Aaron		7 50

MILLVILLE BOROUGH.

14.	G W Stutzman	7	
14.	P McDermott	7	
14.	Richard Ellis		7 50

CAMBRIA BOROUGH.

14.	D M'Donald	7 50	
14.	John Ryan	7 50	
14.	John Kinty		7 50
14.	Jos Stibich		7
14.	Ignat's Kohle	7	

JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

14.	Saml Albaugh	7 50	
14.	J M Singer		7 50

BREWERIES.

Henry Hansman, Johnstown Borough,	$15 00
Graff & Henbach, " " "	15 50
J A Stemmer, " "	15 50
F Bengell, Loretto Borough,	15
Julius Stich, Carrolltown Borough,	15
Henry Blume, " "	15
G J Schwanderer, Washington Twp.,	15 50
Joseph Kost, Conemaugh Township,	15 50
Lambert & Kress, Conemaugh Boro.,	15 50
George Guessregan, Cambria Borough,	15 50

BILLIARD TABLES.

Geo W Mullin, Washington Township,	8 00
F. A. Gibbons, Alleghany Township,	8 00
Jane Gathegan, Johnstown, 4 Tables,	60 50

TEN PIN ALLEYS.

G W Mullin, Washington Tp., 2 Alleys,	15 50
F A Gibbons, Alleghany Tp., 1 Alley,	8 00

☞ AN APPEAL will be held at the Commissioners' Office, in the Borough of Ebensburg, on MONDAY, THE 7TH DAY OF JUNE, A. D. 1869.

JAMES M. ROSS,
April 22, 1869.—4t. Mercantile Appraiser.

[From the New Orleans Morning Star.]

THE SISTER OF CHARITY.

BY RICHARD DALTON WILLIAMS.

The poem of Gerald Griffin, on the same subject, is familiar to our readers. The following, by Dr. Williams,—not unlike it—is a model of purity, breathing, as it does, accents of love and holiness. The author lived for some time in this city, and endeared himself to all who had the happiness of forming his acquaintance. He died in Thibodaux in 1862:

Sister of Charity, gentle and dutiful,
Loving as Seraphim, gentle and mild;
In humbleness strong, and in purity beautiful,
In spirit heroic, in manners a child;
Ever thy love like an angel reposes,
With hovering wings o'er the sufferer here,
Till the arrows of death are half hidden in roses,
And hope speaking prophecy smiles on the bier.

When life, like a vapor, is slowly retiring,
As clouds in the dawning to Heav'n uprolled,
Thy prayer, like a herald, precedes him expiring,
And the cross on thy bosom his last looks behold,
And oh! as the Spouse to thy words of love listens,
What hundred fold blessings descend on thee then;
Thus the flower-absorbed dew in the bright iris glistens,
And returns to the lillies more richly again.

Sister of Charity, child of the holiest,
Oh! for thy loving soul, ardent and pure—
Mother of orphans, and friend to the lowliest—
Stay of the wretched, the guilty, the poor;
The embrace of the Godhead so plainly enfolds thee,
Sanctity's halo so shrines thee around,
Daring the eye that unshrinking beholds thee,
Nor droops in thy presence abashed to the ground.

Dim is the fire of the sunniest blushes,
Burning the breast of the maidenly rose,
To the exquisite bloom that thy pale beauty flushes,
When the incense ascends and the sanctuary glows;
And the music, that seemed Heaven's language, is pealing—
Adoration has bowed him in silence and sighs,
And man, intermingled with angels, is feeling
The passionate rapture that comes from the skies.

Oh! that this heart, with unspeakable treasure
Of love, hath been wasted so vainly on clay,
Like thine, unallured by the phantom of pleasure,
Could rend ev'ry earthly affection away.
And yet in thy presence, the billows subsiding,
Obey the strong effort of reason and will,
And my soul in its pristine tranquility gliding,
Is calm as when God bade the ocean be still.

Thy soothing, how gentle! thy pity, how tender!
Choir music thy voice is, thy step angel grace,
And thy union with deity shrines in a splendor
Subdued, but unearthly, thy spiritual face.
When the frail chains are broken, a captive that bound thee
Far from thy home is the prison of clay,
Bride of the Lamb, and earth's shrouds around thee
Disperse in the blaze of eternity's day.

Still mindful as now of the sufferer's story,
Arresting the thunders of wrath ere they roll,
Intervene as a cloud between us and His glory,
And shield from His lightnings the shuddering soul,
As mild as the moonbeams in autumn descending,
That lightning, extinguished by Mercy, shall fall;
While He hears with the wail of a penitent blending
Thy prayer, Holy Daughter of Vincent de Paul.

THE BRIDE'S TOMB.

AN AWFUL PRESENTIMENT.

The incident which I am about to relate is one of the many evidences of the oft-repeated saying, that truth is stranger than fiction. Science, which has opened so many doors, which has solved riddles harder than the Sphynx ever propounded to the Thebans, looks with silence upon a certain kind of phenomenon which Webster classes under the nebulous word supernatural.

Quite as lucid is the definition of those who deny the agency of other than physical or natural causes in producing this class of events. Imagination, coincidence, optical illusions, are the wet blankets which these superbly practical people shower upon the heads of all who may be inclined to exclaim with the poet, "There are more things in heaven and earth, Horatio, than are dreamt of in your philosophy." That the writer was not extinguished years ago by one or more of these wet blankets, may be accepted as proof that they are not so potent for the purpose as many good people imagine them to be. I repeat, truth is stranger than fiction, which repetition means that I am not exercising my imagination. I beg to state that I am too profoundly ignorant for any such mental exercise. I wrote, concious of but one person. 'Tis the 29th of March, the anniversary of an ever memorable night.—Like Coleridge's "Ancient Mariner," my heart is filled with a woful agony, and I am constrained to repeat the tale.

Years ago, I was invited to spend the month of March with a family with whom I enjoyed the most intimate relations. This family consisted of three persons—Mr. and Mrs. Linden, and their daughter Marie, a lovely girl of nineteen.

Marie was to be married on the 26th of the month, and it was the desire of both mother and daughter that I should spend as much time with them as I could previous to the event. It has been so often asserted that there can be no real love between women, that the saying has come to be accepted as truth. I have no heart to-night to make any attempt at refuting this absurd error; but that it is an error my love for Marie Linden would be convincing proof in my own heart, though I had never loved another woman.

A popular writer has said that "to have a face that can look beautiful for those who love it, is enough for ordinary women." Such a face had Marie Linden; yet, dearly as I loved her, I doubt if I can convey any clear impression of it to the reader. Hazel eyes, auburn hair, and a bright complexion, tell nothing—it was not in form or color that the beauty lay. Perhaps it was because the face was so sweet and true, or perhaps it was in the eyes, which were serene to the very depths—an inward serenity, which made it impossible to associate anything akin to sorrow with their possessor—I know not—and must proceed with my story.

Mr. Linden's house was situated on a crest of rising ground, about a mile distant from an old sea-port town. It commanded a variety of scenery, which must have satisfied the most difficult taste.—The house faced the north, fronting the broad bay, which swept into the open sea. Between the bay and the house a broad expanse of level ground extended for miles along the coast. On the southern side were richly wooded slopes, with stretches of meadow between, where, in the season, the ripened grain waved like a willowy sea. The east side commanded a view of the town; here distance lent its usual enchantment to the picture. Midway between the town and Mr. Linden's house stood the gray church which Mr. Linden, with his wife and daughter, always attended, and where two or three generations of Mrs. Linden's family were buried.—The white columns which marked the graves of Mrs. Linnden's parents, and one daughter, who had died young, were on a clear day distinctly visible from the house.

The month passed rapidly, as the months always do when people are absorbed. Marie was to marry the man of her own choosing, and a man that her parents would have chosen for her, could their choice have comprehended the world. The love of Marie Linden and George Percival was flat contradiction to the old saying, that "the course of true love never runs smooth." During the two-years' engagement, no shadow had ever darkened their paradise—it had been a clear sky, a bright sunshine from first to last.

The 29th arrived, and the first part of the programme, which had long been arranged, was carried out. The ceremony took place at four o'clock in the afternoon, only a few intimate friends being present; but there was to be a bridal party in the evening, and on the following day the bride and groom were to start on their bridal tour.

Nine o'clock came, when the rooms were filled with the beauty and aristocracy of both town and country. Never was there a more beautiful bride than Marie Percival. Never was there a happier groom than her husband. Never was there a gayer company than was assembled that night under Mr. Linden's roof. Yet most of the guests have probably retained only such recollection of the evening as an unusually pleasant party might leave upon the mind.

But for me, it is branded on my memory with a strength which years have had no power to dim. The almost summer warmth of the night, the blue sky without a cloud, the stars, the full moon which lit up the old gray church, and the two white columns. Within there was the bewildering light, the perfume of the flowers, the music of the waltz, and the rapid whirl of the waltzers, as they floated past the open window, where I stood gazing attentively upon the two pictures—one without and one within. It was there Marie joined me chiding me, in her pretty girlish way, for not joining in the waltz. I told her that I had been better entertained; then putting the lace curtains further back, I drew her close to the window, and we stood there, hand clasped in hand, for at least five minutes: she gazing out upon the beautiful night, talking of George, and of her expected trip, with sometimes a loving word for myself; I, gazing upon her, thinking how well her bridal robe became her, when I saw the color slowly fading out from her sweet face. I thought it was the moonlight, and was going to draw the curtains, when she stopped me. Pointing to the monuments in the churchyard, which were as visible as at mid-day, "How many are there?" she said.

"Two, dear," I answered. "You know there never were more."

"I count three," she said.

I turned my eyes upon the monuments, almost expecting to see a third, but to me there were only two. Yet I felt the hand which was clasped in mine grow cold and rigid, while her face had become like the marble upon which her eyes were so intently fixed. I strove to draw her from the window—it was impossible. I entreated her to speak to me—it was of no avail. Thoroughly alarmed, I said I would call Mr. Percival.

"No, no, not him," she answered, while a perceptible shudder ran thro' her frame.

But his name had roused her from her strange lethargy, or trance, or whatever it might have been.

"I was reading the words," she said.

"What words, Marie?" I answered. "You know the words on the monuments; and if you did not, you could not read them at such a distance."

She replied, "I am speaking of the third one; it is taller than the other two, and the words are so distinct: "Sacred to the memory of Marie Percival, who died February 5th, 18—, aged nineteen years and eleven months."

"Hush, Marie!" I said. "I cannot hear you talk so;" and happily for me Mr. Percival, who was looking for his bride, discovered her at this moment. A few rapid steps brought him to her side.

"Why, Marie," he said, you are as pale as one of Horace Walpole's ghosts—bah! it is the ghastly moonlight!"

He drew the curtains together and I saw the color come back to her face as he bore her away. But I knew it had gone from mine. I knew there was an unearthly pallor on my face, as I sat there with my back to the moonlight; and still the musicians played on—it was Weber's waltz, and it seemed as if the waltzers would never tire; my brain reeled, and circled, and quivered, and still the waltzers waltzed—then Marie and her husband floated by, the merriest among them all.

Am I the victim of a dream? I said. Did Marie Percival stand by my side a moment ago, reading the inscription upon her own tomb? was that true? or is this true? for at that moment it did not seem to me that both could be true. Just as I was losing the power to solve this or any other question, the waltz ended and supper followed. Shortly after the party broke up, and Marie kissed me good night, without making any allusion to the singular episode which had made such a painful impression on my mind.

Marie kissed me "good night," I said, but it was in reality good bye, for as they were to leave by five o'clock the next morning, I did not expect to see her again until her return. This would be in about four weeks, and I had promised to remain with her parents until that time. But fate decided otherwise. A few lines from my only brother informed me that he had just decided to carry out a long cherished wish, which was to go with his wife to Europe. It was their desire that I should accompany them. As we were to start in less than a week, I was obliged to hurry home.

I left a few lines for Marie, stating that I would write to her as soon as possible, and let her know where to address a letter to me.

It is not my purpose to speak of my life in Europe—where we went or what we saw—only this: My brother could never understand my dislike to visiting the tombs of the dead.

"I do not like rummaging in graveyards," I would say to him. So, too, with all moonlight nights; so beautiful to him, but which were, and always will be, a ghastly horror to me.

I wrote frequently to Marie and her mother, but my brother had no fixed plan, and as we were constantly on the move, it was impossible for me to receive any replies.

We remained abroad until the following April, a little more than a year. The day after our arrival home, I started for Mr. Linden's. I cannot exactly tell what my feelings were as the cars neared the old town. Certainly I was not as calm as I would have been without that disturbing vision. But if any one had asked me if I believed in the possibility of its truth, I should have answered, "No."

It was four o'clock when I arrived at the end of my journey. A few minutes' walk brought me to the house. I rang the bell, which was answered by an old woman whom I had frequently seen during my previous visits.

"Come in," she said. "Mr. and Mrs. Linden are in Europe; you did not know it, perhaps."

"I know nothing," I replied quickly; "I have just returned from Europe myself."

I could not ask about Marie; but I arose and went to the window, the one that looked out upon the churchyard, and I saw—yes, reader, I saw the third monument. In ten minutes I stood before it. With a brain too paralyzed to admit of surprise, or any other feeling, I read "Sacred to the Memory of Marie Percival, who died February 5th, 18—, aged nineteen years and eleven months."

I don't know how long it was before I was aroused by the old woman from the stupor into which I had fallen. Becoming alarmed at my long stay, she had come out to find me. From her I learned all I shall ever know. I will tell it in as few words as possible.

On that day Marie, with her husband, and two or three other young friends, had gone out on the bay, as was their custom when the weather was fine. I gathered, from what the woman said, that the day had been unusually calm, but that a sudden squall had thrown the boat against a low reef of slimy, weed covered rocks, which ran out into the water. It did not upset the boat, but Mrs. Percival was thrown out. The accident happened on the seaward side of the rocks, and though Mr. Percival was a good swimmer, and remained in the water until he was dragged out by one of the party, yet Mrs. Percival was not found until some hours afterward.

I have only to add, that Mr. Linden, who was an Englishman, took his wife to Europe, hoping that in change of scene she might recover from the shock. But she died shortly afterward, and was buried there. Mr. Linden has never returned to this country.

Of Mr. George Percival I know nothing. Whether he married again, or whether he is still mourning for his lost bride, I cannot say. But, reader, I have told you a true story—the solution I leave for you.

THE REGISTRY LAW.

AN ACT further supplemental to the act relative to the elections of this Commonwealth.

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That it shall be the duty of each of the assessors within this Commonwealth, on the FIRST MONDAY IN JUNE of each year, to take up the transcript he has received from the county commissioners under the eighth section of the act of 15th April, 1834, and proceed to an immediate revision of the same, by striking therefrom the name of every person who is known by him to have died or removed since the last previous assessment from the district of which he is the assessor, or whose death or removal from the same shall be made known to him, and to add to the same the name of any qualified voter who shall be known by him to have moved into the district since the last previous assessment, or whose removal into the same shall be or shall have been made known to him, and also the names of all who shall make claim to him, to be qualified voters therein. As soon as this revision is completed he shall visit every dwelling house in the district and make careful inquiry if any person whose name is on his list has died or removed from the district, and if so to take the same therefrom, or whether any qualified voter resides therein whose name is not on his list, and if so to add the same thereto; and in all cases where a name is added to the list a tax shall forthwith be assessed against the person; and the assessor shall in all cases ascertain, by inquiry, upon what ground the person so assessed claims to be a voter. Upon the completion of this work, it shall be the duty of each assessor as aforesaid to proceed to make out a list, in alphabetical order, of the white freemen, above twenty-one years of age, claiming to be qualified voters in the ward, borough, township or district of which he is the assessor, and opposite each of said names state whether said freeman is or is not a housekeeper; and if he is, the number of his residence, in towns where the same are numbered, with the street, alley or court in which situated; and if in a town where there are no numbers, the name of the street alley or court on which said house fronts; also, the occupation of the person; and where he is not a housekeeper, the occupation, place of boarding and with whom, and if working for another, the name of the employer, and write opposite each of said names the word "voter;" where any person claims to vote by reason of naturalization, he shall exhibit his certificate thereof to the assessor, unless he has been for five consecutive years next preceding a voter in said district; and in all cases where the person has been naturalized, the name shall bemarked with the letter "N.;" where the person has merely declared his intentions to become a citizen and designs to be naturalized before the next election, the name shall be marked "D. I:" where the claim is to vote by reason of being between the ages of twenty-one and twenty two, as provided by law, the word "age" shall be entered; and if the person has moved into the election district to reside since the last general election, the letter "R" shall be placed opposite the name. It shall be the further duty of each assessor as aforesaid, upon the completion of the duties herein imposed, to make out a separate list of all new assessments made by him and the amounts assessed upon each, and furnish the same immediately to the county commissioners, who shall immediately add the names to the tax duplicate of the ward, borough, township or district in which they have been assessed.

Sec. 2. On the list being completed and the assessments made as aforesaid, the same shall forthwith be returned to the county commissioners, who shall cause duplicate copies of said lists, with the observations and explanations required to be noted as aforesaid, to be made out as soon as practicable and placed in the hands of the assessor, who shall, prior to the first of August in each year, put one copy thereof on the door of or on the house where the election of the respective districts is required to be held, and retain the other in his possession, for the inspection, free of charge, of any person resident in the said election district who shall desire to see the same; and it shall be the duty of the said assessor to add, from time to time, on the personal application of any one claiming the right to vote, the name of such claimant, and mark opposite the name "C. V.;" and immediately assess him with a tax, noting, as in all other cases, his occupation, residence, whether a boarder or housekeeper; if boarder, with whom he boards; and whether naturalized or designing to be, marking in all such cases the letters, opposite the name, "N." or "D. I;" as the case may be; if the person claiming to be assessed be naturalized, he shall exhibit to the assessor his certificate of naturalization; and if he claims that he designs to be naturalized before the next ensuing election, he shall exhibit the certificate of his declaration of intention; in all cases where any ward, borough, township or election district is divided into two or more precincts, the assessor shall note in all his assessments the election precinct in which each elector resides, and shall make a separate return for each to the county commissioners, in all cases in which a return is required from him by the provisions of this act; and the county commissioners, in making duplicate copies of all such returns, shall make duplicate copies of the names of the voters in each precinct, separately, and shall furnish the same to the assessor; and the copies required by this act to be placed on the doors of or on election places on or before the first of August in each year, shall be placed on the door of or on the election place in each of said precincts.

Sec. 3. After the assessments have been completed on the tenth day preceding the second Tuesday in October of each year, the assessor shall, on the Monday immediately following, make a return to the county commissioners of the names of all persons assessed by him since the return required to be made by him by the second section of this act, noting opposite each name the observations and explanations required to be noted as aforesaid; and the county commissioners shall thereupon cause the same to be added to the return required by the second section of this act, and a full and correct copy thereof to be made, containing the names of all persons so returned as resident taxables in said ward, borough, township or precinct, and furnish the same, together with the necessary election blanks, to the officers of the election in said ward, borough township or precinct, on or before six o'clock in the morning of the second Tuesday of October; and no man shall be permitted to vote at the election on that day whose name is not on said list, unless he shall make proof of his right to vote, as hereinafter required.

Sec. 4. On the day of election any person whose name is not on the said list, and claiming the right to vote at said election, shall produce at least one qualified voter of the district as a witness to the residence of the claimant in the district in which he claims to be a voter, for the period of at least ten days next preceding said election, which witness shall take and subscribe a written, or partly written and partly printed, affidavit to the facts stated by him, which affidavit shall define clearly where the residence is of the person so claiming to be a voter; and the person so claiming the right to vote shall also take and subscribe a written, or partly written and partly printed affidavit, stating, to the best of his knowledge and belief, where and when he was born; that he is a citizen of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and of the United States; that he has resided in the Commonwealth one year, or if formerly a citizen therein and has moved therefrom, that he has resided therein six months next preceding said election; that he has not moved into the district for the purpose of voting therein; that he has paid a State tax within two years, which was assessed at least ten days before said election; and, if a naturalized citizen, shall also state when, where and by what court he was naturalized, and shall also produce his certificate of naturalization for examinaation; the said affidavit shall state when and where the tax claimed to be paid by the affiant was assessed, and when, where and to whom paid; and the tax receipt therefor shall be produced for examination, unless the affiant shall state in his affidavit that it has been lost or destroyed, or that he never received any; but if the person so claiming the right to vote shall take and subscribe an affidavit, that he is a native born citizen of the United States, (or if born elsewhere, shall state that fact in his affidavit, and shall produce evidence that he has been naturalized or that he is entitled to citizenship by reason of his father's naturalization); and shall further state in his affidavit that he is at the time of taking the affidavit, between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-two years; that he has resided in the State one year and in the election district ten days next preceding such election, he shall be entitled to vote, although he shall not have paid taxes; the said affidavits of all persons making such claims, and the affidavits of the witnesses to their residence, shall be preserved by the election board, and at the close of the election they shall be enclosed with the list of voters, tally list and other papers required by law to be filed by the return judge with the prothonotary, and shall remain on file therewith in the prothonotary's office, subject to examination, as other election papers are; if the election officers shall find that the applicant or applicants possess all the legal qualifications of voters, he or they shall be permitted to vote, and the name or names shall be added to the list of taxables by the election officers, the word "tax" being added where the claimant claims to vote on tax, and the word "age" where he claims to vote on age; the same words being added by the clerks in each case respectively, on the lists of persons voting at such election.

Sec. 5. It shall be lawful for any qualified citizen of the district, notwithstanding the name of the proposed voter is contained on the list of the resident taxables, to challenge the vote of such persons; whereupon the same proof of the right of suffrage as is now required by law shall be publicly made and acted on by the election board, and the vote admitted or rejected, according to the evidence; every person claiming to be a naturalized citizen shall be required to produce his naturalization certificate at the election before voting, except where he has been for ten years, consecutively, a voter in the district in which he offers his vote; and on the vote of such persons being received, it shall be the duty of the election officers to write or stamp on such certificate the word "voted," with the month and year; and if any election officer or officers shall receive a second vote on the same day, by virtue of the same certificate, excepting where sons are entitled to vote by virtue of the naturalization of their fathers, they and the person who shall offer such second vote, upon so offending, shall be guilty of a high misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof, be fined or imprisoned, or both, at the discretion of the court; but the fine shall not exceed one hundred dollars in each case, or the imprisonment one year; the like punishment shall be inflicted on conviction of the officers of election who shall neglect or refuse to make, or cause to be made, the indorsement required, as aforesaid, on said naturalization certificate.

Sec. 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 whose name is not on the list of assessed voters, or whose right to vote is challenged by any qualified voter present, and shall admit such person to vote without requiring such proof, every person so offending shall, upon conviction, be guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall be sentenced, for every such offence, to pay a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or undergo an imprisonment not more than one year, or either or both, at the discretion of the court.

Sec. 7. Ten days preceding every election for electors of President or 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 then and there hear all applications of persons whose names have been omitted from the list of assessed voters, and who claim the right to vote, or whose rights have originated since the same was made out, and shall add the names of persons thereto as shall show that they are entitled to the right of suffrage in such district, on the personal application of the claimant only, and forthwith assess them with the proper tax. After completing the list, a copy thereof shall be placed on the door of or on the house where the election is to be held, at least eight days before the election; and at 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 elections in October. The assessor shall also make the same returns to the county commissioners shall furnish copies thereof to the election officers in each district, in like manner in all respects as is required at the general election in October.

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

Sec. 9. The respective assessors, inspectors and judges of the elections shall each have the power to administer oaths to any person claiming the right to be assessed or the right of suffrage, or in regard to any other matter or thing required to be done or inquired into by any person in relation to any matter or thing concerning which they shall be lawfully interrogated by any of said officers, shall be punished as perjury.

Sec. 10. The assessors 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 commissioners as in other cases; and it shall not be lawful for assessors to assess a tax against any person whatever within ten days next preceding the election to be held on the second Tuesday of October in any year, or within ten days next before any election for electors for President or Vice President of the United States; any violation of this provision shall be a misdemeanor, and, subject the officers so offending to a fine, on conviction, not exceeding one hundred dollars, or to imprisonment not exceeding three months, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Sec. 11. On the petition of five or more citizens of the county, stating under oath that they verily believe that frauds will be practiced at the election about to be held, in any district, it shall be the duty of the court of common pleas of said county, if in session, or if not, a judge thereof in vacation, to appoint two judicious, sober and intelligent citizens of the county to act as overseers of said election; said overseers shall be selected from different political parties, where the inspectors belong to different parties, and where both of said inspectors belong to the same political party, both of the overseers shall be taken from the opposite political party; said overseers shall have the right to be present with the officers of the election, during the whole time the same is held, the votes counted, and the returns made out and signed by the election officers; to keep a list of voters, if they see proper; to challenge any person offering to vote, and interrogate him and his witnesses, under oath, in regard to his right of suffrage at said election, and to examine his papers produced; and the officers of said election are required to afford to said overseers so selected and appointed every convenience and facility for the discharge of their duties; and if said election officers shall refuse to permit said overseers to be present and perform their duties as aforesaid, or if they shall be driven away from the polls by violence or intimidation, all the votes polled at such election district may be rejected by any tribunal trying a contest under said election: *Provided*, That no person signing the petition shall be appointed an overseer.

Sec. 12. If any prothonotary, clerk, or the deputy of either, or any other person, shall affix the seal of office to any 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 furnish a naturalization certificate to 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 shall aid in, connive at, or in any away permit the issue of any fraudulent naturalication certificate, he shall be guilty of a high misdemeanor; or if any one shall fraudulently use any such certificate of naturalization, knowing that it was fraudulently issued, or shall vote, or attempt to vote thereon, or if any one shall vote, or attempt to vote, on any certificate of naturalization not issued to him, he shall be guilty of a high misdemeanor; and either or any of