The Huntingdon Journal.

VOL. 46. HUNTINGDON, PA., APRIL 19, 1871. NO. 16.

he Huntingdon Journal.

R. DURBORROW, - - J. A. NASH,
PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

ice on the Corner of Bath and Washington streets.

THE HUNTINGDON JOURNAL is published every ednesday, by J. R. DURBORROW and J. A. NASH, der the firm name of J. R. DURBORROW & Co., at ,00 per annum, IN ADVANCE, or $2,50 if not paid in six months from date of subscription, and if not paid within the year.

No paper discontinued, unless at the option of publishers, until all arrearages are paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at TEN NTS per line for each of the first four insertions, d FIVE CENTS per line for each subsequent inser- n less than three months.

Regular monthly and yearly advertisements will inserted at the following rates:

	3 m	6 m	9 m	1 y		3 m	6 m	9 m	1 y
nch	2 50	4 00	5 00	6 00	¼ col	9 00	18 00	$ 27	$ 36
"	4 00	8 00	10 00	12 00	½ "	24 00	36 00	50	65
"	6 00	10 00	14 00	18 00	¾ "	34 00	50 00	65	80
"	8 00	14 00	20 00	24 00	1 "				
"	9 50	18 00	25 00	30 00	1 col	36 00	60 00	80	100

Special notices will be inserted at TWELVE AND HALF CENTS per line, and local and editorial no- es at FIFTEEN CENTS per line.

All Resolutions, Notices of Associations, Communications limited or individual interest, and notices of Mar- ges and Deaths, exceeding five lines, will be arged TEN CENTS per line.

Legal and other notices will be charged to the rty having them inserted.

Advertising Agents must find their commission tside of these figures.

All advertising accounts are due and collectable en the advertisement is once inserted.

JOB PRINTING of every kind, in Plain and ney Colors, done with neatness and dispatch.— and-bills, Blanks, Cards, Pamphlets, &c., of every riety and style, printed at the shortest notice, d every thing in the Printing line will be execu- d in the most artistic manner and at the lowest tes.

Professional Cards.

J. DENGATE, Surveyor, Warriors- mark, Pa. [ap12,'71.

D. CALDWELL, Attorney-at-Law, No. 111, 3d street. Office formerly occupied Messrs. Woods & Williamson. [ap12,'71.

J. L. ROBB, Dentist, office in S. T. Brown's new building, No. 528, *Hill* St., untingdon, Pa. [ap12,'71.

DR. R. R. WEIDSTLING, respectfully offers his professional services the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office removed to No. 618½ Hill street, (SMITH'S BUILDING.) [apr.5,'71-1y.

ALLISON MILLER. H. BUCHANAN.

MILLER & BUCHANAN,

DENTISTS,

No. 228 Hill Street, HUNTINGDON, PA.

April 5, '71-1y.

J. R. DURBORROW, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa., will practice in the veral Courts of Huntingdon county. Particular tention given to the settlement of estates of dece- ents.

Office in he JOURNAL Building. [feb.1,'71.

H. GLAZIER, Notary Public, corner of Washington and Smith streets, Hun- ngdon, Pa. [jan.12'71.

MILES ZENTMYER, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa., will attend promptly all legal business. Office in Cunningham's new uilding. [jan.5,'71.

K. ALLEN LOVELL, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Special attention iven to COLLECTIONS of all kinds; to the settle- ent of Estates, &c.; and all other Legal Business rosecuted with fidelity and dispatch.

☞ Office in room lately occupied by R. Milton peer, Esq. [jan.4,'71.

T. W. MYTON, Attorney-at-Law, Hun- tingdon, Pa. Office with J. Sewell Stewart, Esq. [jan.4,'71.

J. HALL MUSSER, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office, second floor of oister's new building, Hill street. [jan.4,'71.

A. P. W. JOHNSTON, Surveyor and Scrivener, Huntingdon, Pa. All kinds f writing, drafting, &c., done at short notice. Office on Smith street, over Woods & Williamson's Law Office. [may12,'69.

P. M. & M. S. LYTLE, Attorneys- at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa., will attend to all kinds of legal business entrusted to their care. Office on the south side of Hill street, fourth door west of Smith. [jan.4,'71.

J. SYLVANUS BLAIR, Attorney-at- Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office, Hill street, three doors west of Smith. [jan.4'71.

J. A. POLLOCK, Surveyor and Real Estate Agent, Huntingdon, Pa., will attend to Surveying in all its branches. Will also buy, sell, or rent Farms, Houses, and Real Estate of every kind, in any part of the United States. Send for a circular. [jan.1'71.

DR. J. A. DEAVER, having located at Franklinville, offers his professional ser- vices to the community. [jan.4,'71.

J. W. MATTERN, Attorney-at-Law and General Claim Agent, Huntingdon, Pa., Soldiers' claims against the Government for back pay, bounty, widows' and invalid pensions attend- ed to with great care and promptness. Office on Hill street. [jan.4,'71.

JOHN SCOTT. S. T. BROWN. J. M. BAILEY.

SCOTT, BROWN & BAILEY, At- torneys-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Pensions, and all claims of soldiers and soldiers' heirs against the Government will be promptly prosecuted. Office on Hill street. [jan.4,'71.

DR. D. P. MILLER, Office on Hill street, in the room formerly occupied by Dr. John M'Culloch, Huntingdon, Pa., would respectfully offer his professional services to the citi- zens of Huntingdon and vicinity. [jan.4,'71.

J. R. PATTON, Druggist and Apoth- ecary, opposite the Exchange Hotel, Huntingdon, Pa. Prescriptions accurately compounded. Pure Liquors for Medicinal purposes. [nov.23,'70.

DR. A. B. BRUMBAUGH, offers his professional services to the community. Office on Washington street, one door east of the Catholic Parsonage. [jan.4,'71.

E. J. GREENE, Dentist. Office re- moved to Leister's new building, Hill street Huntingdon. [jan.4,'71.

Miscellaneous.

ROBT. KING, Merchant Taylor, 412 Washington street, Huntingdon, Pa., a lib- eral share of patronage respectfully solicited. April 12, 1871.

W. W. SHEIBLEY. W. T. HOWARD.

MORRISON HOUSE,

OPPOSITE PENNSYLVANIA R. R. DEPOT

HUNTINGDON, PA.

SHEIBLEY & HOWARD, Prop's.

April 5, 1871-1y.

NEAR THE RAILROAD DEPOT,

COR. WAYNE and JUNIATA STREETT

UNITED STATES HOTEL,

HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

M'CLAIN & CO., PROPRIETORS. Meh15-tf

EXCHANGE HOTEL, Huntingdon, Pa. JOHN S. MILLER, Proprietor. January 4, 1871.

CONRAD MEYER,

Inventor and Manufacturer of the

CELEBRATED IRON FRAME PIANOS,

Warerooms, No. 722 Arch St., Phila.

Has received the Prize Medal of the World's Great Exhibition, London, England. The highest Prizes awarded when and wherever exhibited. [Estab- lished in 1823.] March 29—3mos.

TO ADVERTISERS:

:o:

THE HUNTINGDON JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED

EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING

BY

J. R. DURBORROW & J. A. NASH.

Office corner of Washington and Bath Sts.,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

:o:

THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM

IN

CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA.

:o:

CIRCULATION 1500.

:o:

HOME AND FOREIGN ADVERTISE MENTS INSERTED ON REA- SONABLE TERMS.

:o:

A FIRST CLASS NEWSPAPER

:o:

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

$2.00 per annum in advance. $2 50 within six months. $3.00 if not paid within the year.

:o:

JOB PRINTING:

ALL KINDS OF JOB WORK DONE

WITH

NEATNESS AND DISPATCH,

AND IN THE

LATEST AND MOST IMPROVED STYLE,

SUCH AS

POSTERS OF ANY SIZE,

CIRCULARS,

BUSINESS CARDS,

WEDDING AND VISITING CARDS,

BALL TICKETS,

PROGRAMMES,

CONCERT TICKETS,

ORDER BOOKS,

SEGAR LABELS,

RECEIPTS,

LEGAL BLANKS,

PHOTOGRAPHER'S CARDS,

BILL HEADS,

LETTER HEADS,

PAMPHLETS,

PAPER BOOKS,

ETC., ETC., ETC., ETC., ETC.,

:o:

Our facilities for doing all kinds of Job Printing superior to any other establish- ment in the county. Orders by mail promptly filled. All letters should be ad- dressed,

J. R. DURBORROW & CO

United States Laws.

LAWS

OF THE

UNITED STATES

PASSED AT THE

THIRD SESSION OF THE FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 34.]

AN ACT to amend an act approved May thirty-one, eighteen hundred and seventy, entitled "An act to enfore the rights of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States of this Union, and for other purposes."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section twenty of the "Act to enfore the rights of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States of this Union, and for other purposes," approved May thirty-one, eighteen hundred and seventy, shall be, and hereby is, amended so as to read as follows:

"SEC. 20. *And be it further enacted*, That if any registration of voters for an election for Representative or Delegate in the Congress of the United States, any person shall knowingly personate and register, or attempt to register, in the name of any other person, whether living, dead, or fictitious, or fraudulently register, or fraudulently attempt to register, not having a lawful right so to do; or do any unlawful act to secure registration for himself or any other person; or by force, threat, menace, intimidation, bribery, reward, or offer, or promise thereof, or other unlawful means, prevent of hinder any person having a lawful right to register from duly exercising such right; or compel or induce, by any of such means, or other unlawful means, any officer of registration to admit to registration any person not legally entitled thereto, or interfere in any manner with any officer of registration in the discharge of his duties, or by any such means, or other unlawful means, induce any officer of registration to violate or refuse to comply with his duty or any law regulating the same; or if any such officer shall knowingly and wilfully register as a voter any person not entitled to be registered, or refuse to so register any person entitled to be registered; or if any such officer or other person whose duty it is to perform any duty in relation to such registration or election, or to ascertain, announce, or declare the result thereof, or give or make any certificate, document, or evidence in relation thereto, shall knowingly neglect or refuse to perform any duty required by law, or violate any duty imposed by law, or do any act unauthorized by law relating to or affecting such registration or election, or the result thereof, or any certificate, document, or evidence in relation thereto, or if any person shall aid, counsel, procure, or advise any such voter, person, or officer to do any act hereby made a crime, or to omit any act the omission of which is hereby made a crime, every such person shall be deemed guilty of a crime, and shall be liable to prosecution and punishment therefor as provided in section nineteen of said act of May thirty-one eighteen hundred and seventy, for persons guilty of any of the crimes therein specified: *Provided*, That every registration made under the laws of any State or Territory for any State or other election at which such Representative or Delegate in Congress shall be chosen, shall be deemed to be a registration within the meaning of this act, notwithstanding the same shall also be made for the purposes of any State, territorial, or municipal election."

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever in any city or town having upward of twenty thousand inhabitants, there shall be two citizens thereof who, prior to any registration of voters for an election for Representative or Delegate in the Congress of the United States, or prior to any election at which a Representative or Delegate in Congress is to be voted for, shall make known, in writing, to the judge of the circuit court of the United States for the ciruit wherein such city or town shall be, their desire to have such registration, or said election, or both, guarded and scrutinized, it shall be the duty of the said judge of the circuit court, within not less than ten days prior to said registration, if one there be, or, if no registration be required, within not less than ten days prior to said election, to open the said circuit court at the most convenient point in said circuit. And the said court, when so opened by said judge, shall proceed to appoint and commission, from day to day and from time to time, and under the hand of the said circuit judge, and under the seal of said court, for each election district or voting precinct in each and every such city or town as shall, in the manner herein prescribed, have applied therefor, and to revoke, change, or renew said appointment from time to time, two citizens, residents of said city or town, who shall be of different political parties, and able to read and write the English language, and who shall be known and designated as supervisors of election. And the said circuit court, when opened by the said circuit judge as required herein, shall therefrom and thereafter, and up to and including the day following the day of election, be always open for the transaction of business under this act, and the powers and jurisdiction hereby granted and conferred shall be exercized as well in vacation as in term time; and a judge sitting at chambers shall have the same powers and jurisdiction, including the power of keeping order and of punishing any contempt of his authority, as when sitting in court.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever, from sickness, injury, or otherwise, the judge of the circuit court of the United States in any judicial circuit shall be unable to perform and discharge the duties by this act imposed, it shall be his duty, and he his hereby required, to select and to direct and assign to the performance thereof, in his place and stead, such one of the judges of the district courts of the United States within his circuit as he shall deem it best; and upon such selection and assignment being made, it shall be lawful for, and shall be the duty of, the district judge so designated to perform and discharge, in the place and stead of the said circuit judge, all the duties, powers, and obligations imposed and conferred upon the said circuit judge by the provisions of this act.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the supervisors of election, appointed under this act, and they and each of them are hereby authorized and required, to attend at all times and places fixed for the registration of voters, who, being registered, would be entitled to vote for a Representative or Delegate in Congress, and to challenge any person offering to register; to attend at all times and places when the names of registered voters may be marked for challenge, and cause such names registered as they shall deem proper to be so marked; to make, when required, the lists, or either of them, provided for in section thirteen of this act, and verify the same; and upon any occasion, and at any time when in attendance under the provisions of this act, to personally inspect and scrutinize such registry, and for purposes of identification to affix their or his signature to each and every page of the original list, and of each and every copy of any such list of registered voters, at such times, upon each day when any name may or shall be received, entered, or registered, and in such manner as will, in their or his judgement, detect and expose the improper or wrongful removal therfrom, or addition thereto, in any way, of any name or names.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the said supervisors of election, and they, and each of them, are hereby authorized and required, attend at all times and places for holding elections of Representatives or Delegates in Congress, and for counting the votes cast at said elections; to challenge any vote offered by any person who so legal qualifications the supervisors, or either of them, shall doubt; to be and remain where the ballot boxes are kept at all times after the polls are open until each and every vote cast at said time and place shall be counted, the canvass of all votes polled be wholly completed, and the proper and requisite certificates or returns made, whether said certificates or returns be required under any law of the United States, or any State, territorial, or municipal law, and to personally inspect and scrutinize, from time to time, and at all times, on the day of election, the manner in which the voting is done, and the way and method in which the poll-books, registry list, and tallies or check-books, whether the same are required by any law of the United States, or any State, territorial, or municipal law, are kept; and to the end that each candidate for the office of Representative or Delegate in Congress shall obtain the benefit of every vote for him cast, the said supervisors of election are, and each of them is, hereby required, in their or his respective election district or voting precincts, to personally scrutinize, count, and canvass each and every ballot in their or his election district or voting precinct cast, whatever may be the indorsement on said ballot, or in whatever box it may have been placed or be found; to make and forward to the officer who, in accordance with the provisions of section thirteen of this act, shall have been designated as the chief supervisor of the judicial district in which the city or town wherein they or he shall serve shall be, such certificates and returns of all such ballots as said officer may direct and require, and to attach to the registry list, and any and all copies thereof, and to any certificate, statement, or return, whether the same, or any part or portion thereof, be required by any law of the United States, or of any State, territorial, or municipal law, any statement touching the truth or accuracy of the registry, or the truth or fairness of the election and canvass, which the said supervisors of election, or either of them, may desire to make or attach, or which should properly and honestly be made or attached, in order that the facts may become known, any law of any State or Territory to the contrary notwithstanding.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the better to enable the said supervisors of election to dischaage their duties, they are, and each of them is, hereby authorized and directed, in their or his respective election districts or voting precints, on the day or days of registration, on the day or days when registered voters may be marked to be challenged, and on the day or days of election, to take, occupy, and remain in such position or positions, from time to time, whether before or behind the ballot boxes, as will, in their judgement best enable them or him to see each person offering to vote, and as will best conduce to their or his scrutinizing the manner in which the registration or voting is being conducted; and at the closing of the polls for the reception of votes, they are, and each of them is, hereby required to place themselves or himself in such position in relation to the ballot-boxes for the purpose of engaging in the work of canvassing the ballots in said boxes contained as will enable them or him to fully perform the duties in respect to such canvass provided in this act, and shall there remain until every duty in respect to such canvass, certificates, returns, and statements shall have been wholly completed, any law of any State or Territory to the contrary notwithstanding.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That if in any election district or voting precinct in any city, or town, or village, for which there shall have been appointed supervisors of election for any election at which a Representative or Delegate in Congress shall be voted for, the said supervisors of election, or either of them, shall not be allowed to exercise and discharge, fully and freely, and without bribery, solicitation, interference, hinderance, molestation, violence, or threats thereof, on the part of or from any person or persons, each and every of the duties, obligations, and powers conferred upon them by this act and the act hereby amended, it shall be the duty of the supervisors of election, and each of them, to make prompt report, under oath, within ten days after the day of election, to the officer who, in accordance with the provisions of section thirteen of this act, shall have been designated as the chief supervisor of the judicial district in which the city or town wherein they or he served shall be, of the manner and means by which they were, or he was, not so allowed to fully and freely exercise and discharge the duties and obligations required and imposed by this act. And upon receiving any such report, it shall be the duty of the said chief supervisor, acting both in such capacity and officialy as a commissioner of the circuit court, to forthwith examine into all the facts thereof; to subpœna and compel the attendance before him of any witnesses; administer oaths and take testimony in respect to the charges made; and prior to the assembling of the Congress for which any such Representative or Delegate was voted for, to have filed with the Clerk of the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States all evidence by him taken, all information by him obtained, and all reports to him made.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever an election at which Representatives or Delegates in Congress are to be chosen shall be held in any city or town of twenty thousand inhabitants or upward, the marshal of the United States for the district in which said city or town is situated shall have power, and it shall be his duty, on the application, in writing, of at least two citizens residing in any such city or town, to appoint special deputy marshals, whose duty it shall be, when required as provided in this act, to aid and assist the supervisors of election in the verification of any list of persons made under the provision of this act, who may have registered, or voted, or either; to attend in each election district or voting precinct at the times and places fixed for the registration of voters, and at all times and places when and where said registration may by law be scrutinized, and the names of registered voters be marked for challenge; and also to attend, at all times for holding such elections, the polls of the election in such district or precinct. And the marshal and his general deputies, and such special deputies, shall have power, and it shall be the duty of such special deputies, to keep the peace, and support and protect the supervisors of elections in the discharge of their duties, preserve order at such places of registration and at such polls, prevent fradulent registration and fraudulent voting thereat, or fraudulent conduct on the part of any officer of election, and immediately, either at said place of registration, or polling-place, or elsewhere, and either before or after registering or voting, to arrest and take into custody, with or without process, any person who shall commit, or attempt or offer to commit, any of the acts or offenses prohibited by this act, or the act hereby amended, or who shall commit any offense against the laws of the United States: *Provided*, That no person shall be arrested without process for any offense not committed in the presence of the marshal or his general or special deputies, or either of them, or of the supervisors of election, or either of them, and, for the purposes of arrest or the preservation of the peace, the supervisors of election, and each of them, shall in the absence of the marshal's deputies, or if required to assist said deputies, have the same duties and powers as deputy marshals: *And provided further*, That no person shall, on the day or days of any such election, be arrested without process for any offense committed on the day or days of registration.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever any arrest is made under any provision of this act, the person so arrested shall forthwith be brought before a commissioner, judge, or court of the United States for examination of the offenses alleged against him; and such commissioner judge, or court shall proceed in respect thereto as authorized by law in case of crimes against the United States.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That whoever, with or without any authority, power, or process, or pretended authority, power, or process, of any State, territorial, or municipal authority, shall obstruct, hinder, assault, or by bribery, solicitation, or otherwise, interfere with or prevent the the supervisors of election, or either of them, or the marshal or his general or special deputies, or either of them, in the performance of any duty required of them, or either of them, or which he or they, or either of them, may be authorized to perform by any law of the United States, whether in the execution of process or otherwise, or shall by any of the means before mentioned hinder or prevent the free attendance and presence at such places of registration or at such polls of election, or full and free access and egress to and from any such place of registration or poll of election, or in going to and from any such place of registration or poll of election, or to and from any room where any such registration or election or canvass of votes, or of making any returns or certificates thereof, may be had, or shall molest, interfere with, remove, or eject from any such place of registration or poll of election, or of canvassing votes cast thereat, or of making returns or certificates thereof, any supervisor of election, the marshal, or his general or special deputies, or either of them, or shall threaten, or attempt, or offer so to do, or shall refuse or neglect to aid and assist any supervisor of election, or the marshal or his general or special deputies, or either of them, in the performance of his or their duties when required by him or them, or either of them, to give such aid and assistance, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and liable to instant arrest without process, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment not more than two years, or by fine not more than tree thousand dollars, or by both such fine and imprisonment, and shall pay the costs of the prosecution. Whoever shall, during the progress of any verification of any list of the persons who may have registered or voted, and which shall be had or made under any of the provisions of this act, refuse to answer, or refrain from answering, or answering shall knowingly give false information in respect to any inquiry lawfully made, such person shall be liable to arrest and imprisonment as for a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment not to exceed thirty days, or by a fine not to exceed one hundred dollars, or both such fine and imprisonment, and shall pay the cost of the prosecution.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That whoever shall be appointed a supervisor of election or a special deputy marshal under the provisions of this act, and shall take the oath of office as such supervisor of election or such special deputy marshal, who shall thereafter neglect or refuse, without good and lawful excuse, to perform and discharge fully the duties, obligations, and requirements of such office until the expiration of the term for which he was appointed, shall not only be subject to removal trem office with loss of all pay or emoluments, but shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be punished by imprisonment for not less than six months nor more than one year, or by fine not less than two hundred dollars and not exceeding five hundred dollars, or by both fine and imprisonment, and shall pay the costs of prosecution.

SEC. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That the marshal, or his general deputies or such special deputies as shall be thereto specially empowered by him, in writing, and under his hand and seal, whenever he or his said general deputies or his special deputies, or either or any of them, shall be forcibly resisted in executing their duties under this act, or the act hereby amended, or shall, by violence, threats, or menaces, be prevented from executing such duties, or from arresting any person or persons who shall commit any offense for which said marshal or his general or his special deputies are authorised to make such arrest, are, and each of them is hereby, empowered to summon and call to his or their aid the bystanders or posse comitatus of his district.

SEC. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of each of the circuit courts of the United States in and for each judicial ciruit, upon the recommendation in writing of the judge thereof, to name and appoint, on or before the first day of May, in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-one, and thereafter as vacancies may from any cause arise, from among the circuit court commissioners in and for each judicial district in each of said judicial circuits, one of such officers, who shall be known for the duties required of him under this act as the chief supervisor of elections of the judicial district in and for which he shall be a commissioner, and shall, so long as faithful and capable, discharge the duties in this act imposed, and whose duty it shall be to prepare and furnish all necessary books, forms, blanks, and instructions for the use and direction of the supervisors of election in the several cities and towns in their respective districts; to receive the applications of all parties for appointment to such positions; and upon the opening, as contemplated in this act, of the circuit court for the judicial circuit in which the commissioner so designated shall act, to present such applications to the judge thereof, and furnish information to said judge in respect to the appointment by the said court of such supervisors of elections; to require of the supervisors of election, where necessary, lists of the persons who may register and vote, or either, in their respective election districts or voting precincts, and to cause the names of those upon any such list whose right to register or vote shall be honestly doubted to be verefied by proper inquiry and examination at the respective places by them assigned as their residences; and to receive, preserve, and file all oaths of office of said supervisors of election, and of all special deputy marshals appointed under the provisions of this act, and all certificates, returns, reports, and records of every kind and nature contemplated or made requisite under and by the provisions of this act, save where otherwise herein specially directed. And it is hereby made the duty of all United States marshals and commissioners who shall in any judicial district perform any duties under the provisions of this act, or the act hereby amended, relating to, concerning, or affecting, the election of Representives or delegates in the Congress of the United States, to, from time to time, and with all due diligence, forward to the chief supervisor in and for their judicial district all complaints, examinations, and records pertaining thereto, and all oaths of office by them administered to any supervisor of election or special deputy marshal, in order that the same may be properly preserved and filed.

SEC. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be allowed and paid to each chief supervisor, for his services, as such officer, the following compensation, apart from and in excess of all fees allowed by law for the performance of any duty as circuit court commissoner; for filing and caring for every return, report, record, document, or other paper required to be filed by him under any of the provisions of this act, ten cents; for affixing a seal to any paper, record, report, of instrument, twenty cents; for entering and indexing the records of his office, fifteen cents per folio; and for arranging and transmitting to Congress, as provided for in section seven of this act, any report, statement, record, return, or examination, for each folio, fifteen cents; and for any copy thereof, or of any paper on file, a like sum. And there shall be allowed and paid to each and every supervisor of election, and each and every special deputy marshal who shall be appointed and shall perform his duty under the provisions of this act, compensation at the rate of five dollars per day for each and every day he shall have actually been on duty, not exceeding ten days. And the fees of the said chief supervisors shall be paid at the Treasury of the United States, such accounts to be made out, verified, examined, and certified as in the case of accounts of commissioners, save that the examination or certificate required may be made either the circuit or district judge.

SEC. 15. *And be it further enacted*, That the jurisdiction of the circuit court of the United States shall extend to all cases in equity arising under the provisions of this act or the act hereby amended; and if any person shall receive any injury to his person or property for or on account of any act by him done under any of the provisions of this act or the act hereby amended, he shall be entitled to maintain suit for damages therefor in the circuit court of the United States in the district wherein the party doing the injury may reside or shall be found.

SEC. 16. *And be it further enacted*, That in any case where suit or prosecution, civil or criminal, shall be commenced in a court of any State against any officer of the United States, or other person, for or on account of any act done under the provisions of this act, or under color thereof, or for or on account of any right, authority, or title set up or claimed by such officer or other person under any of said provisions, it shall be lawful for the defendent in such suit or prosecution, at any time before trial, upon a petition to the circuit court of the United States in and for the district in which the defendant shall have been served with process, setting forth the nature of said suit or prosecution, and verifying the said petition by affidavit, together with a certificate signed by an attorney or counsellor at law of some court of record of the State in which such suit shall have been commenced, or of the United States, setting forth that as counsel for the petitioner he has examined the proceedings against him, and has carefully inquired into all the matters set forth in the petition, and that he believes the same to be true, which petition, affidavit, and certificate shall be presented to the said circuit court, if in session, and, if to the clerk thereof at his office, and shall be filed in said office, and the cause shall thereupon be entered on the docket of said court, and shall thereafter be proceeded in as a cause originally commenced in that court; and it shall be the duty of the clerk of said court, if the suit was commenced in the court below by summons, to issue a writ of certiorari to the State court, requiring said court to send to the said circuit court the record and proceedings in said cause; or if it was commenced by capias, he shall issue a writ of habeas corpus cum causa, a duplicate of which said writ shall be delivered to the clerk of the State court, or left at his office by the marshal of the district, or his deputy, or some person duly authorized thereto; and thereupon it shall be the duty of the said State court to stay all further proceedings in such cause, and the said suit or prosecution, upon delivery of such process, or leaving the same as aforesaid, shall be deemed and taken to be moved to the said circuit court, and any further proceedings, trial, or judgment therein in the State court shall be wholy null and void; and any person, whether an attorney or officer of any State court, or otherwise, who shall thereafter take any steps, or in any manner proceed in the State court in any action so removed shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and liable to trial and punishment in the court to which the action shall have been removed, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment for not less than six months nor more than one thousand dollars, or both such fine and imprisonment, and shall in addition thereto be amenable to the said court to which said action shall have been removed as for contempt; and if the defendant in any such suit be in actual custody on mesne process therein, it shall be the duty of the marshal, by virtue of the writ of habeas corpus cum causa, to take the body of the defendant into his custody, to be dealt with in the said cause according to the rules of law and the order of the circuit court, or of any judge thereof in vacation. And all attachments made and all bail or other security given upon such suit or prosecution shall be and continue in like force and effect as if the same suit or prosecution had proceeded to final judgment and execution in the State court. And if upon the removal of any such suit or prosecution it shall be made to appear to the said circuit court that no copy of the record and proceedings therein in the State court can be obtained, it shall be lawful for said circuit court to allow and require the plaintiff to proceed de novo, and to file a declaration of his cause of action, and the parties may thereupon proceed as in actions originally brought in said circuit court; and on failure of so proceeding judgment of non-prosequitur may be rendered against the plaintiff, with costs for the defendent.

SEC. 17. *And be it further enacted*, That in any case in which any party is or may be by law entitled to copies of the record and proceedings in any suit or prosecution in any State court, to be used in any court of the United States, if the clerk of said State court shall, upon demand and the payment or tender of the legal fees, refuse or neglect to deliver to such party certified copies of such record and proceedings, in the court of the United States in which such record and proceedings may be needed, on proof by affidavit that the clerk of such State court has refused or neglected to deliver copies thereof on demand as aforesaid, may direct and allow such record to be supplied by affidavit or otherwise, as the circumstances of the case may require and allow; and thereupon such proceeding, trial, and judgment may be had in the said court of the United States, and all such processes awarded, as if certified copies of such records and proceedings had been regularly before the said court; and hereafter in all civil actions in the courts of the United States either party thereto may notice the same for trial.

SEC. 18. *And be it further enacted*, That sections five and six of the act of Congress of the United States approved July fourteen, eighteen hundred and seventy, and entitled "An act to amend the naturalization laws, and to punish crimes against the same," be, and the same are hereby, repealed; but this repeal shall not affect any proceeding or prosecution now pending for any offense under the said sections, or either of them, or any question which may arise therein respecting the appointment of the persons in said sections, or either of them, provided for, or the powers, duties, or obligations of such persons.

SEC. 19. *And be it further enacted*, That all votes for Representatives in Congress shall hereafter be by written or printed ballot, any law of any State to the contrary notwithstanding; and all votes received or recorded contrary to the provisions of this section shall be of none effect.

Approved, February 28, 1871.

The Muses' Bower.

A Spring-Time Chirp.

The blue-birds and the robins red
This morning came in pairs;
The blue birds with much modesty,
The robins with some airs.
The morning winds moved gently
The reddening maple tree,
Where the blue birds and the robbins
Piped their spring-time minstrelsy.

The audience room was very large,
The audience rather small—
Peering through half closed window blinds,
One "family circle" all.
The curtain rose at break of day,
Dissolving into air;
The singers promptly were in place,
For morning praise and prayer.

The little chirping soloists,
And choristers as well,
Thrilled clearly all the higher notes,
And to the lowest fell.
So perfectly, in time and tune,
So blithely, and so gay,
While the King of Day, from the eastern sky,
Throws his robes of night away.

And in his car of molten gold,
With cloud-steeds snowy white
On perfumed breath—the morning air,
Rode up the Empyrean height,
In regal robes and royal state,
Passing our maple tree,
Where the blue birds and the robins
Sang their morning melody.

No flats, no sharps, not one false note,
None hired to cry "encore;"
The daily programme warbled through,
All this and nothing more,
Comprising spring-time songs of joy,
At early break of day,
From the blue-birds and the robins,
In a genuine matinee.

With earnest listeners only—
With only those who hear
The song of the birds in spring-time,
With eager listening ear;
The sky for an auditorium,
The budding trees for bowers
For a guest the Sun of the morning,
Such are very precious hours.

But, ah, the concert closes
Too soon, by far, each day,
And we look, and wait, and listen,
As the bird-notes die away
In the dim and vaulted distance
Of the blue, ethereal sky,
Leaving rainbow tints of beauty,
At our feet, as the world goes by.

Reading for Everybody.

The family of Captiain John Brown, the hero of Harper's Ferry, are now living near Prohnerville, Humboldt county, California, having moved thither a year ago from Tehama county, to which they emigrated during the war. Mrs. Brown is living with her only surviving son, Salmon, who is a sheep farmer; her daughters Sarah and Ellen are with her; her health is poor, as is that of Miss Sarah. Anne, who was with her father at Harper's Ferry, is married in California, and has one child—a daughter. The familly have not been very prosperous in California. Two of Captain Brown's sons by his first marriage live in Ohio with their families—John and Jason; Owen lives near Oil City in Pennsylvania, and Ruth, (Mrs. Thompson,) still lives in North Elba, we believe.

Late Hours.

Late hours are carrying more people to untimely graves than the deadly missiles of warfare. The bullet and the crashing shell mangle limbs and inflict flesh wounds, but midnight dissipation impairs the whole system, and hurries all ages and sexes under the sod. This growing tendency to turn night into day is one of the most serious of our social evils and should receive the earnest consideration of those interested in the welfare of the human race. By looking back at the newspapers of that time, it will be found that New Yorkers, at the beginning of this century, departed from places of amusement not far from the time at which they now enter them. The doors of the theatre opened at half-past five o'clock, and the curtin "rose at half-past six." The early knickerbockers attended parties and other social gatherings at seven, and returned home between nine and ten o'clock.

Now all this is changed, and "between nine and ten" is the fashionable hour for going out. And what is true of grown people is rapidly becoming true of juveniles. Youngsters in roundabouts and misses in short dresses are arranging their finery long after the hour when children of the last generation were tucked away in their trundle-beds. Little ones—scarce loosened from their mother's apron-strings—and dispatched in carriages to "children's parties," from half-past eight until half-past nine, and brought home at midnight or liter. "Don't have the carriage yet," said a little miss in our hearing a few evenings since; no one else will be there until half-past nine;" and with that she gave a toss of her head, as much as to say that she was not going to keep any less fashionable hours than her mamma.

There is certainly no occasion to go beyond this condition of affairs for an explanation of the physical deterioration of both sexes. How very few robust men and women are to be found now-a-days! Can we not each count on our fingers' ends all the friends and acquaintances who are free from bodily ailments and enjoy good health? We comment upon the fact that young men become bald and prematurely grow old; that young ladies are almost invariably complaining of pain in the head or side, have a pale weary look, and rarely exhibit those ruddy countenances which are so common among their English sisters. But does it occur to parents that they are to a great extent responsible for this; that they are mainly to blame that fashionable revelry and dissipation are now protracted far into the night, robbing old and young alike of health? If they in throwing open their houses to company *will* that the guests shall retire at a reasonable hour, the guests will do so.

The prevailing fashion cannot be perpetuated without the consent of the "heads of the establtshment." However late the "young folks" may desire to protract their festivities, they must conform to the requirements of the "old folks," the house-holders. We say, then, it is not the young, the youthful pleasure seekers who are responsible for the late hour folly so much as the parents, who have it in their power to stop it. So far as children are concerned, parents do them great wrong in either encouraging or permitting an indulgence in late hour festivities and entertainments. If they will not conform themselves to the laws of health, the least they can do is to prevent their children from adopting their own ruinous practices. "Early to bed and early to rise" is a maxim which cannot be to strictly observed by both old and young.—*Hearth and Home.*

Pat's Colt.

A gentleman who favors us with some reminiscences respecting the early settlement of old Derryfield, N. H.,—relates the following anecdote:

When my grandfather resided at Goffstown and Derryfield, then sttled by the Irish, he hired a wild sort of an Irishman to work on his farm. One day soon after his arrival, he told him to take a bridle and go out in the field and catch the black colt. "Don't come without him," said the old gentlemen. Patrick started and was gone some time, but at last returned without a bridle, with his face and hands badly scratched, as though he had received bad treatment.

"Why, Patrick, what is the matter? what in the world ails you?"

"An' faith, isn't it me your honor, that never will catch the old black colt again? Bad luck to him! An' didn't he all but scratch the eyes out o' my head? An' faith as true as my shoulder's my own, I had to climb up the tree after the colt!"

"Climb a tree after him? Nonsense! Where is the beast?"

"An' it's tied to the tree, he is, to be shure, yer honor."

We all followed Patrick to the spot to get a solution of the difficulty, and on reaching the field, we found, to our no small amusement, that he had been chasing a *young black bare*, which he had succeeded in catching after a great deal of rough usage on both sides, and actually tied it with the bridle to an old tree. Bruin was kept for a long time, and was over after known as Patrick's colt.

Pleasant Information for Tipplers.

The black ants of Sweden are a formidable race of workers, much larger than any we have here. They make sad havoc with the grains, and as they travel in processions, each with a wheat grain or some other dainty for winter fare, they present a formidable array—curious spectable for the philosopher. The sting of these animals is very sharp, and somewhat poisonous. The best policy to observe is, when meeting a procession of these workers, to turn aside and give them the right of way, for they will grip their grain tightly, and give sting after sting, losing very little time for revenge, and then on to their well-ordered, well-stored homes. The Swedes have learned a way of utilizing these little animals, sting and all. They way lay them on these journeys, catch them by hand, in nets and sieves, anyway to get them, and plump they go into the seething brandy distillery, and on them depends the peculiar flav