CLEARFIELD REPUBLICAN.

GEO. B. GOODLANDER, Proprietor. PRINCIPLES; NOT MEN. TERMS—$2 per annum, in Advance.

VOL. 41--WHOLE NO. 2117. CLEARFIELD, PA., WEDNESDAY, MAY 12, 1869. NEW SERIES--VOL. 9, NO. 42.

Miscellaneous.

H. F. NAUGLE, CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER,

OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE, MARKET STREET, CLEARFIELD

THE subscriber respectfully informs his old patrons and the public generally, that he has on hand, (and is constantly receiving new additions thereto,) a large stock of

Clocks, Watches and Jewelry,

which he keeps Jewelry in all its forms and of different values, either by the piece or set.

WATCHES—A full assortment of either Gold or Silver, made by the best American and foreign manufacturers, including a fine lot of gold and silver hunting case, full jeweled, Patent Levers.

CLOCKS—Of all designs, consisting of eight-day and thirty-hour, of either weight, spring or levers, and both strike and alarm.

REPAIRING.—All kinds of Watches and Clocks Repaired, and warranted.

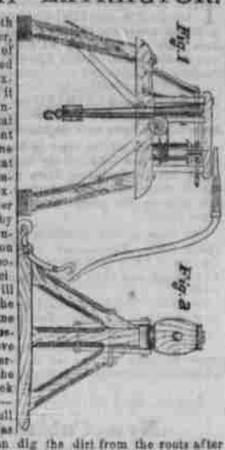
In addition to what I have enumerated, I keep a full assortment of SPECTACLES, colored and plain glass. Also, GOLD PENS and PENCILS, SPOONS, FORKS, BUTTER KNIVES, and in fact everything in the Jewelry line. If I fail to have on hand just what a customer may need, I will order per first express, without extra charge.

A liberal share of public patronage is solicited.

May 7, 1868-y H. F. NAUGLE.

BOOTH'S IMPROVED

STUMP EXTRACTOR.



Messrs. Booth & Rumbarger, Proprietors of the Improved STUMP Extractor, wish it distinctly understood that they warrant this machine to do just what it is recommended — excelling other machines by its being constructed on true philosophical principles. It will extract the largest pine stump, such as stand it above ground — pertitting the roots to fall back in the hole—and will pull them as fast as two men can dig the dirt from the roots after extracted. It will pull (owing to the size of the stumps) from forty to one hundred per day. It will either turn them over, or suspend them to be propped up, as desired. The Proprietors hold the Extractor, deliver it, and test it on the farm of the purchaser; and if it does not render complete satisfaction, and do just as recommended, they will take it away and charge nothing for their trouble. Price of Machine, $160 00. Township and county rights for sale. We have no traveling agents. Address

BOOTH & RUMBARGER,
Jefferson Line P. O., Clearfield Co., Pa

CERTIFICATE.

We, the undersigned, having witnessed the trial of T. J. Booth's Improved Stump Extractor on the farm of R. H. Moore, near Luthersburg, on Saturday and Monday, the 7th and 9th of November, take pleasure in saying to the public, that we believe it to be the best machine now in use for extracting stumps. It is of simple construction, easily managed, not liable to get out of order, and very durable. Four men took the machine from the wagon, when entirely apart, put it together, and pulled a large pine stump in less than one hour. We saw two men pull a large stump with ease. They use a horse, but he does his work in taking out the largest stumps, without a hard pull. Mr. Booth, the Patentee, fully understands putting up and handling the machine. We would advise those in want of stump extractors to see this one tested before purchasing elsewhere, which they can do free of charge by calling on the Proprietors.

J. C. Barrett, J. W. Rickard, R. V. Spackman, John Nulder, John Kirk, J. W. Gahagan, R. H. Moore, J. W. Wallace, W. B. Alexander, Geo. Ellinger, Wm. D. Beck, Andrew Wilson, S. J. Horn, Wm. K. Irvin, E. J. Kirk, James Moore, L. B. Carlile, Geo. Wilson, M. D. Lever Flegal, Fred'k Smiley. [nov19-1y

The Lightning Tamer.

THE undersigned are the sole Agents in this county for the "North American Galvanized LIGHTNING RODS." These are the only safe rods now in use, and are endorsed by all the scientific men in the country.

We hereby notify the citizens of the county that we will put them up a better rod, and for less money, than is charged by the foreign agents who annually traverse the county and carry off our little cash, never to return.

ENCOURAGE HOME LABOR.

Those wishing Lightning Rods erected on their buildings need but address us by letter, or call in person. We will put them up anywhere in the county, and warrant them. The Rods and Fixtures can be seen at any time by calling at our store. MERRELL & BIGLER.

Clearfield, June 11, 1868-tf

Cheap Furniture.

JOHN GULICH

DESIRES to inform his old friends and customers, that having enlarged his shop and increased his facilities for manufacturing, he is now prepared to make to order such Furniture as may be desired, in good style and at cheap rates for CASH. He generally has on hand, at his Furniture rooms, a varied assortment of ready-made furniture, among which are

BUREAUS AND SIDE-BOARDS,

Wardrobes and Book-Cases; Centre, Sofa, Parlor, Breakfast and Dining Extension Tables; Common, French-post, Cottage, Jenny-Lind and other Bedsteads; Sofas of all kinds, Work-stands, Hat-racks, Wash-stands; Rocking and Arm-Chairs; spring-seat, cane-bottom, parlor, common and other Chairs; Looking-Glasses of every description on hand; and new glasses for old frames, which will be put in on very reasonable terms on shortest notice. He also keeps on hand or furnishes to order, Corn-husk, Hair and Cotton-top Mattresses.

COFFINS OF EVERY KIND

Made to order, and funerals attended with a Hearse whenever desired. Also, House Painting done to order. The subscriber also manufactures, and has constantly on hand, Clement's Patent Washing Machine, the best now in use! Those using this machine never need be without clean clothes! He also has Flyer's Patent Churn, a superior article. A family using this Churn never need be without butter!

All the above and many other articles are furnished to customers cheap for CASH or exchanged for approved country produce. Cherry, Maple, Poplar, Linwood and other Lumber suitable for Cabinet work, taken in exchange for furniture

☞ Remember the shop is on Market street, Clearfield, Pa., and nearly opposite the "Old Jew Store." JOHN GULICH.

November 26, 1862 y

Livery Stable.

THE undersigned begs leave to inform the public that he is now fully prepared to accommodate all in the way of furnishing Horses, Buggies, Saddles and Harness, on the shortest notice and on reasonable terms. Residence on Locust street, between Third and Fourth.

GEO. W. GEARHART.

Clearfield, April 11, 1867.

Clearfield Nursery.

ENCOURAGE HOME INDUSTRY.

THE undersigned, having established a Nursery on the 'Pike, about half way between Clearfield and Curwensville, is prepared to furnish all kinds of FRUIT TREES, (standard and dwarf,) Evergreens, Shrubbery, Grape Vines, Gooseberries, Lawton Blackberry, Strawberry, and Rasberry Vines. Also, Siberian Crab Trees, Quince, and early scarlet Rhubarb, &c. Orders promptly attended to. Address,

J. D. WRIGHT.

apr29-68-y Curwensville, Pa

READING FOR ALL!!

BOOKS & STATIONERY.

Market St., Clearfield, (at the Post Office.)

THE undersigned begs leave to announce to the citizens of Clearfield and vicinity, that he has fitted up a room and has just returned from the city with a large amount of reading matter, consisting in part of

Bibles and Miscellaneous Books,

Blank, Account and Pass Books of every description; Paper and Envelopes, French pressed and plain; Pens and Pencils; Blank, Legal Papers, Deeds, Mortgages; Judgment, Exemption and Promissory notes; White and Parchment Brief, Legal Cap, Record Cap, and Bill Cap; Sheet Music for either Piano, Flute or Violin constantly on hand. Any books or stationery desired that I may not have on hand, will be ordered by first express, and sold at wholesale or retail to suit customers. I will also keep periodical literature, such as Magazines, Newspapers, &c. P. A. GAULIN.

Clearfield May 7, 1868-tf

Dry Goods, Groceries, Etc.

REMOVAL!

REMOVAL!

C. KRATZER & SONS,

To the large and elegant room, on SECOND STREET, adjoining Merrell & Bigler's hardware store; where they will be pleased to see all their old and new customers.

Citizens of the county visiting CLEARFIELD, and wishing to make purchases, will find it to their advantage to examine their stock.

Goods at CASH PRICES exchanged for all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE. jan7

MOSSOP

IS

SELLING OFF AT COST

FROM now until the first day of June next, I propose to sell my entire stock of Store Goods

AT COST!

Those desiring bargains will do well to call soon, and have the advantage of a large stock to select from. First come first served.

RICHARD MOSSOP.

Clearfield, April 7, 1869.

SPRING GOODS!

JUST OPENING A SPLENDID STOCK, AT

March 17-tf C. KRATZER & SONS'.

CLOVER, TIMOTHY and ORCHARD GRASS SEED, AT

March 17-tf C. KRATZER & SONS'.

GREAT EXCITEMENT

ON SECOND STREET, CLEARFIELD.

NEW GOODS AT LOW PRICES.

THE undersigned respectfully invite the attention of the public generally to their splendid assortment of merchandise, which they are now selling

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

Their stock consists in part of

Dry Goods of the Best Quality,

Such as Prints, De Laines, Alpaccas, Merinos, Ginghams, Muslins, (bleached and unbleached,) Drillings, Tickings, cotton and wool Flannels, Satinette, Cassimeres, Cottonades, Ladies' Shawls, Nubias & Hoods, Balmoral and Hoop Skirts, &c.,

Also, a fine assortment of Men's Drawers and Shirts, Hats & Caps, Boots & Shoes.

all of which

WILL BE SOLD LOW FOR CASH

Hardware, Queensware, Glassware, Groceries and Spices.

IN SHORT A GENERAL ASSORTMENT

Of everything usually kept in a retail store, all CHEAP FOR CASH or approved country produce.

A. K. WRIGHT & SONS.

Clearfield, Nov. 7, 1867.

1869 GRAND OPENING 1869

OF

SPRING AND SUMMER

Foreign and Domestic

Dry Goods, Shawls, Hosiery

GLOVES, WHITE GOODS,

Ladies and Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, &c., &c.

IN QUALITY and STYLE we cannot be surpassed, having selected our stock with the greatest care, and we will sell at a close mark prior, so that purchasers will find it to their advantage in calling on us.

We have also fitted up a separate room for HATS & CAPS and STRAW GOODS, and will keep a choice line of these goods.

WILLIAM REED & CO.,

Near Postoffice, Market Street.

apr14 CLEARFIELD, PA.

NEW FLOUR, FEED

AND

PROVISION STORE.

THE undersigned have just received at their new stand in Wallaceton, a full supply of

Flour, Feed, Corn Meal, Bacon, &c.,

COAL OIL, (at reduced rates.)

A good article of TOBACCO, CIGARS AND SMOKING TOBACCO, constantly on hand.

All of which will be sold at LOW RATES for CASH or given in exchange for SHINGLES and LUMBER.

We respectfully ask the public to give us a trial before purchasing elsewhere.

J. E. READ & CO.

Wallaceton, April 7, 1869.

Choice Seed Potatoes.

PERSONS desirous of obtaining the celebrated Early Goodrich, and other new and valuable varieties of Potatoes, will be accommodated by calling on the undersigned, at Lumber City, Pa.

apr28-3tpd JOSEPH KIRK.

Drugs & Medicines.

REMOVAL.

HARTSWICK & IRWIN,

DRUGGISTS,

Market Street, Clearfield, Pa.

WE beg leave to inform our old and new customers, that we have removed our establishment to the spacious new building just erected on Marked street, nearly adjoining the Mansion House on the west, and opposite Messrs. Graham & Sons' store; where we respectfully invite the public to come and buy their

Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines,

OILS, PAINTS AND VARNISHES.

Our stock of Drugs and Medicines consists of everything used, selected with the greatest care, and

WARRANTED STRICTLY PURE!

We also keep a full stock of Dyes, Perfumeries, Toilet articles, Soaps, Tooth Brushes, Hair Brushes, Whitewash Brushes, and every other kind Brushes. We have a large lot of

WHITE LEAD, TURPENTINE,

Flaxseed Oil, Paints, and in fact everything used in the painting business, which we offer at City prices to cash buyers.

TOBACCO AND SEGARS,

Confectionery, Spices, and the largest stock of varieties ever offered in this place, and warranted to be of the best the Market affords.

J. G. HARTSWICK,
Nov. 26, 1868. JOHN F. IRWIN.

NATURE'S GREAT RESTORER.

SCHEETZ'S

Celebrated Bitter Cordial.

THIS medical preparation is now offered to the public as a reliable substitute for the many worthless compounds which now flood the market. It is purely vegetable, composed of various herbs, gathered from the great storehouse of nature, and selected with the utmost care. It is not recommended as a CURE-ALL, but by its direct and salutary influence upon the Heart, Liver, Kidneys, Lungs, Stomach and Bowels, it acts both as a preventive and cure for many of the diseases to which these organs are subject. It is a reliable Family Medicine, and can be taken by either infant or adult with the same beneficial results. It is a certain, prompt and speedy remedy for Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Bowel complaint, Dyspepsia, Lowness of Spirits, Faintings, Sickheadache, &c. For Chills and fevers of all kinds, it is far better and safer than any quinine, without any of its pernicious effects. It creates an appetite, proves a powerful digester, and will counteract the effects of liquor in a few minutes. Prepared by JACOB SCHEETZ, Sole Proprietor, N. W. cor. Fifth and Race streets, Philadelphia, Pa. Sold by all Druggists. [nov12-1y

Attention, Afflicted!

THE subscriber gives notice that he has resumed the practice of Medicine in Luthersburg, where he intends to devote his attention to the treatment of CHRONIC DISEASES in general. He will keep on hand a choice selection of DRUGS and MEDICINES adapted to the treatment of chronic diseases, and may be consulted at his office at any hour of the day.

N. B.—A word to those afflicted with chronic disease may be to their advantage. MANY MAY NOT be aware that COUNTRY Physicians who do a mixing practice have not time to attend to the treatment of chronic diseases, and consequently NEGLECT them; hence this class of diseases requires EXCLUSIVE attention.

GEORGE WILSON, M. D.

Luthersburg, Feb. 27, 1868-tf

SHRINER'S BALSAMIC COUGH SYRUP

Will cure the ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, BLOOD SPITTING, DIFFICULTY OF BREATHING, PAIN and WEAKNESS IN THE CHEST, TROUBLESOME COUGHING AT NIGHT, &c. It will effectually remove the Cough that frequently follows Measles, and any affection of the respiratory organs, no matter of how long standing, or whatever the age of the person. It acts as a specific, is purely vegetable, and is pleasant to the taste. Its effect is soothing, allaying the violence of the cough, facilitating expectoration, quieting the nerves and exhilirating the system.

Mothers, Save Your Children!

No child need die of CROUP, if this Syrup is used in time: *this is a fact demonstrated by experience.* No family should be without this Syrup, as that fatal disease, CROUP, comes like a thief in the night, to steal away your little ones, when regular medical aid cannot be obtained.

Prepared only by

DAVID E. FOUTZ,
Baltimore, Md.

For sale by Hartswick & Irwin, Clearfield, and by druggists and store keepers throughout the United States. [feb11-1y

Beale's Embrocation,

(LATE POWELL'S,)

For all diseases incident to Horses, Cattle, and Human Flesh, requiring the use of an external application.

This Embrocation was extensively used by the Government during the war.

For sale by Hartswick & Irwin, Clearfield, Joseph R. Irwin, Curwensville, Daniel Goodlander, Luthersburg if

LUTHERSBURG POTTERIES

Luthersburg, Clearfield Co., Pa.

FARMERS, MECHANICS & DAIRYMEN

Look Here!

THE undersigned is prepared to furnish you with the best STONEWARE manufactured in this country. He has never yet failed to please the most fastidious, as to quality or durability. His ware consists in part of

CREAM POTS OF ALL SIZES!

MILK CROCKS AND PANS,

Fruit Cans, (for Canning Fruit,) Safety Tubes,

And in short EVERYTHING usually made and kept in an establishment of this kind.

MERCHANTS

Can have their ware delivered by me, at ANY TIME and to ANY PLACE desired.

Orders for ware selected, and promptly filled.

☞ For general assortment, see Catalogue and Price List, mailed free to applicants.

☞ A liberal discount will be given to the wholesale trade.

GEO. C. KIRK.

Luthersburg, Pa., Dec. 2, 1868-tf

New Wine and Liquor Store.

I. L. REIZENSTEIN & Co.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

WINES & LIQUORS,

MARKET ST., CLEARFIELD, PA.

☞ Full stock of Wine, Brandy, Gin, Whisky and Alcohol, always on hand. Special attention paid to securing a pure article for Sacramental and medical purposes. jan21-tf

Dry Goods, Groceries, Etc.

Down! Down!!

THE LAST ARRIVAL

AND OF COURSE THE CHEAPEST!

A Proclamation against High Prices!

WE are now opening up a lot of the best and most seasonable Goods and Wares ever offered in this market, and at prices that remind one of the good old days of cheap things. Those who lack faith upon this point, or deem our allegations superfluous, need but

CALL AT OUR STORE,

Corner Front and Market streets,

Where they can see, feel, hear and know for themselves. To fully understand what are cheap goods, this must be done. We do not deem it necessary to enumerate and itemize our stock. It is enough for us to state that

We have Everything that is Needed

and consumed in this market, and at prices that astonish both old and young.

dec29 JOSEPH SHAW & SON.

SOMETHING NEW!

New Store in Madera.

MESSRS. J. FORREST & SON

WOULD respectfully inform the public that they have just opened, in MADERA, Clearfield county, Pa., an entire new stock of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

Which they are prepared to sell as cheap as the cheapest.

Their stock consists in part of

Dry Goods of the Best Quality,

Such as Alpacas, Delaines, Prints, Muslins, Cassimeres, Satinets, and Flannels,

Ready - Made Clothing,

Of the best quality, such as Coats, Pants, Vests, Overcoats, Overalls, Shirts, Collars, &c.

Boots, Shoes and Gaiters,

Also of the very best Quality.

A complete stock of Groceries.

In short everything usually kept in a country store.

Consumers, Look to Your Interests!

Call and examine our stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

LUMBER AND GRAIN

Of all kinds taken in exchange for goods.

☞ Remember the place, Madera, Clearfield county, Penn'a.

J. FORREST & SON.

October 31, 1867-tf.

GREAT BARGAINS

New Store in Mulsonburg!

In the room formerly occupied by P. T. Hegarty.

L. M. COUTRIET

TAKES this method of informing the citizens of Covington, Karthaus, Girard and the surrounding country, that he has just opened a large stock of SUMMER GOODS, which he is determined to sell TEN PER CENT CHEAPER than the same quality of Goods can be purchased for in any other store in the neighborhood. His stock consists of

Dry Goods of all Kinds,

Such as Satinetts, Cassimeres, Muslins, Delaines, Linen, Drillings, Calicoes, Trimmings, Ribbons, Lace,

READY-MADE CLOTHING, BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS,

GROCERIES OF ALL KINDS.

Coffee, Tea, Sugar, Rice, Molasses, Fish, Salt, Linseed Oil, Fish Oil, Carbon Oil.

Hardware, Queensware, Tinware.

Castings, Plows and Plow Castings, Nails, Spikes, Corn Cultivators, Cider Presses, and all kinds of Axes.

☞ My Plows are of the Curwensville and Centre county make, and are warranted to be of good quality.

Drugs and Medicines,

Perfumery, Paints, Varnish, Glass, and a general assortment of Stationery,

GOOD FLOUR,

Of different brands, always on hand, and will be sold at the lowest possible figures.

LIQUORS,

Such as BRANDY, WINE, GIN & WHISKY

5000 pounds of Wool wanted for which the highest price will be paid.

CLOVER SEED,

On hand and for sale at the lowest market price.

☞ Call and see for yourselves. You will find everything usually kept in a retail store.

L. M. COUTRIET.

Frenchville P. O., Jan. 7, 1869.

NEW STORE.

Cor. Second St. and Hill Road.

R. MITCHELL

HAS just received and opened, at the above named place, an entire new stock of SUMMER GOODS, which he will sell VERY CHEAP FOR CASH. His stock consists of

Dry Goods, Groceries,

HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE,

Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Ready-Made Clothing, etc. He also keeps choice

FLOUR, CORN MEAL, FEED,

Chop, Bacon, Fish, and Dried Fruits.

Persons desirous of purchasing goods at fair rates are respectfully requested to give him a call.

☞ Approved country produce will be taken, at the highest prices, in exchange for goods.

Clearfield, June 19, 1868-tf

EDWARD PERKS & CO.,

Flour Manufacturers,

And Dealers in

GRAIN OF ALL KINDS,

PHILIPSBURG, PA.

A FULL SUPPLY of FLOUR, WHEAT, CORN and CHOP constantly on hand, and for sale at rates remarkably low. [feb4-tf

WANTED—100,000 LONG SHINGLES. The undersigned hereby give notice, that they will pay the highest market price for a good quality of LONG SHINGLES, and those having such for sale, will find it to their interest to give them a call before selling elsewhere.

JOS. SHAW & SON.

Clearfield, March 3, 1869-tf

THE REPUBLICAN.

CLEARFIELD, PA.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 12, 1869.

THE REGISTRY LAW.

The Legislature has done up the right of suffrage in a pamphlet of eighteen pages, whereas the State Constitution disposes of the same in ten lines These eighteen pages contain forty-three sections, the first twenty sections of which apply to the State at large, and the last twenty-three to Philadelphia in particular.

The Constitution prescribes certain qualifications of which the citizen being possessed is entitled to vote. It is questionable whether the Legislature has the right to prescribe any additional qualifications. But the Legislature which could assume to act for the people of the State in the ratification of the article proposed as the fifteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, is not to be wondered at in seeking to hedge the citizen around with unconstitutional restrictions. It is a characteristic of the Radical party leaders that while they are anxious for an extension of the right of suffrage to black men, they are equally anxious to curtail the number of white voters They are discriminating in their legislation constantly in favor of the negro and against the men of their own race. Negromania has taken absolute possession of them, and they take no interest in anything which does not look to the bettering of the condition of the "free American citizen of African descent."

Thus, whilst the door is thrown open wide for the negro to deposit his vote in the ballot-box, innumerable difficulties are thrown in the path of the white man when he seeks to exercise the same privilege. This Registry law seems to have been framed with a view to make voting as difficult as possible. Each Assessor is to commence a revision of the transcript he receives from the County Commissioners, on the first Monday in June in each year, by striking therefrom the name of qualified voters who have died in or removed from the district, and adding those who have moved into the same, and also those who shall make claim to him to be qualified voters therein. He must then visit every dwelling house in his district to see whether or not his list is perfect, and if not, to make it so. Whenever a name is added to the list, a tax must be assessed against the person. Then he must make out a list "of the white freemen 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." When these duties are completed, the Assessor must make out a separate list of all new assessments, and the amounts assessed upon each, and furnish the same to the County Commissioners.

The Commissioners must then cause duplicate copies of the same to be made, noting the different observations and explanations. The Assessor, prior to the first of August of each year, put one copy on the house wherein the election is to be held, and keep the other for the inspection of any resident of the district. Persons claiming the right to vote can have their names added on personal application, and the Assessor will mark the tax and note the observations applicable to each, opposite his name. The assessments must be completed on the tenth day preceding the second Tuesday of October of each year, and on the Monday following the Assessor must make return to the County Commissioners of the extra assessment. The same must then be added to the other return, and a copy of the whole, together with the necessary blanks, to the election officers, on or before six o'clock on the morning of the second Tuesday of October; and no man shall be permitted to vote whose name is not on that list, unless he shall make proof of his right to vote as required further on in this act.

A claimant to vote whose name is not on the list must produce at least one qualified voter of the district as a witness to the fact of his residence in that particular district at least ten days next preceding the election, and this witness must take and subscribe a written or printed affidavit to the facts stated by him; "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 or county 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 examination; the said affidavit shall also 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 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."

We would entertain a hearty admiration for the man who would take the pains to get up an affidavit of that kind for the blessed privilege of voting under difficulties.

Then, in addition, he is subjected to the right of challenge by anybody who chooses to exercise that right, and must furnish the same proof as is now required of a voter when challenged. And the naturalized citizen must produce his certificate unless he has been for ten years consecutively a voter in that particular district, and when he votes, the officers must write or stamp the word "voted" on his certificate.

Heavy penalties are attached for violations of the law.

Two overseers are to be appointed on the petition of five citizens swearing that they believe frauds will be practiced. If the officers refuse to allow them to be present, or if they are driven away from the polls, then, in a contested election, *the whole box is to be thrown out.* What a convenient arrangement for the unscrupulous to defeat the will of the majority. How easy to get up a fight and intimidate these peaceful overseers. What an arrant humbug this law is. Instead of guarding the elective franchise and insuring its pure exercise, it affords excellent opportunities and devises convenient ways and means to thwart the will of the people and make the ballot-box, more than ever, serve the purposes of unprincipled politicians. We will, doubtless, have occasion to refer to this law again. For the present, we have neither space nor time to say more.—*Valley Spirit.*

"Funding" the National Debt.

A few days ago, when one of the employees of Clark & Co.'s paper mill, near the aqueduct, was engaged in running through the "ragpicker" a lot of old clothing, his attention was attracted to some bits of greenish paper which had gone through the machine. On closer inspection they proved to be scraps of greenbacks, which had been clipped into pieces by the knives in the "picker." The man found a hat full of these scraps, and instead of gathering them up carefully, and devoting a portion of his valuable time in fitting the scraps together, he picked up a portion of the valuable *debris* and gave them to friends as evidences of a curious discovery he had made of a fortune which had been run through a mill! The scraps are of bills of the denominations of $5, $10, $20, $50 and $100, and an estimate made from the quantity of pieces found indicates that not less than $3,000 was in the package which was ground up in the "ragpicker."

In a small bunch of the *debris* taken without regard to the contents, there were twenty pieces with $100 on them. Now that it is too late to effect anything of any consequence in the matter, we learn that the finder of those greenback scraps intends to try and make a collection of them, and fit the pieces together. The theory of the money getting into the picker is, that the coat which contained the money was one of a lot of soldiers' blouses which were collected at different points, and that the money was sewed in the breast of a blouse which belonged to an officer who had died in a hospital, and the secret of the greenbacks died with him. Doubtless the poor fellow's family often wondered what became of his money, and the "rag-picker" has solved the mystery, but unfortunately to no good purpose. —*Dayton (O.) Journal.*

WHAT'S THE USE?—What's the use of minding what "they say?" What's the use of lying awake of nights with the unkind remark of some false friend running through your brain like forked lightning? What's the use of getting into a worry and fret over gossip that has been set afloat to your disadvantage by some meddlesome busybody? These things can't possibly injure you, unless, indeed, you take notice of them, and in combatting them give them character and standing. If what is said is true, set yourself right at once; if it is false, let it go for what it will fetch, until it dies of inherent weakness.

SPRAGUE'S PLATFORM.—The platform of Sprague's new party fills forty-one columns of the *Congressional Globe.* It is made up of what is called "the voice of the people," an incongrous jumble of universal complaint at everything and everybody.

THE NEW GAME LAW.

The following is the text of the game law passed at the last session of the Legislature:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, &c.,* That it shall not be lawful for any person or persons to kill, hurt or take, by any device, means or contrivance whatever, or sell, or expose for sale, or have unlawfully in his or her possession, or worry or hunt with hounds or dogs, any deer or fawn, between the thirty-first day of December in any year, and the first day of September, in any year: *Provided,* that nothing in this section shall apply to tame deer, or those kept in parks.

SEC. 2. Any person violating the foregoing provision of this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall likewise be liable to a penalty of fifty dollars.

SEC. 3. No person shall kill or have unlawfully in his or her possession, or expose for sale, any ruffed grouse or pheasant, between the twentieth day of December and the first day of August, or any quail or Virginia partridge between the twentieth day of December and the first day of October, or any wild turkey between the first day of January and the first day of October, or any fox or grey squirrel or rabbit between the first day of January and the first day of August, under a penalty of five dollars for each and every bird or squirrel so killed or unlawfully had in possession or exposed for sale.

SEC. 4. No person shall kill, capture, take or have in his or her possession, any woodcock between the fifteenth day of November and the fourth day of July, under a penalty of five dollars for each and every bird so killed or unlawfully had in possession or exposed for sale.

SEC. 5. No person shall at any time trap, or expose for sale, or have in his or her possession after the same is killed, any night hawk, whippoorwill, finch, thrush, lark, sparrow, martin, swallow, woodpecker, dove, bobalink, robin, wren or starling, or any other insectivorous bird, nor destroy or rob the nests of any wild birds whatever, under a penalty of five dollars for each and every bird so killed, trapped or exposed for sale and for each nest destroyed or robbed.

SEC. 6. No person shall at any time, with intent so to do, catch any speckled brook trout, with any device save only a hook and line, and no person shall catch any trout or have in his possession save only in the months of April, May, June and July, under a penalty of five dollars for each trout so caught or had in possession.

SEC. 7. There shall be no shooting, hunting or trapping on the first day of the week, called Sunday, and any person offending against the provisions of this act, shall, on conviction, forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding twenty-five nor less than five dollars, or be imprisoned in the county jail where the offence was committed not less than ten days nor more than twenty-five days for each offence.

SEC. 8. No person shall at any time feed, or bait, or build blinds, for the purpose of killing, or to trap, or snare any wild turkey, or ruffed grouse, or pheasant, or quail, or Virginia partridge, or woodcock, under a penalty of five dollars for each and every bird so taken, trapped or snared; *Provided,* That nothing in this act shall be construed to prevent individuals or associations for the protection, preservation and propagation of game, from gathering alive by nets or traps, quails or Virginia partridges, for the sole purpose of preserving them alive over the winter, from the 15th day of November, to the 1st day of January, and for no other purpose whatever.

SEC. 9. It shall be the duty of any constable having knowledge of the violation of any of the provisions of this act, to make report thereof to any justice of the peace of the proper county, and any other person having such knowledge, may make complaint before such justice, and the said justice shall issue his warrant for the arrest of the offender, and proceed to hear and determine the matter in issue, in the same manner as provided in other cases, and any officer found guilty of making a wilfully false return, or neglecting to make a report of the offence, when brought to his notice, shall be considered a party to the misdemeanor, and be liable to the payment of the fines herein imposed, and be declared incompetent to fulfill the duties of his office, and his office shall be deemed vacant.

SEC. 10. That any person offending against the provisions of this act, and being thereof convicted before any alderman or justice of the peace, aforesaid, whose decision shall be final, either by confession of the party so offending, or by the oath of affirmation of one or more witnesses, shall for each and every offence forfeit the sum attached to the same, one-half to the informer and one-half to the use of the county, which forfeiture shall be levied by distress and sale of the offender's goods and chattels; and for want of such distress, if the offender shall refuse to pay the said forfeiture, he shall be committed to the jail of the county for the space of ten days without bail or mainprise; *Provided, however,* That such conviction be made within six months after the committing of the offence.

SEC. 11. When any prosecution commenced under this act, providing the possession of the fresh skin or carcass of a deer, during any portion of the year, excepting from the 1st day of September, to the first day of January, shall, in the absence of better or other evidence, be sufficient to warrant a conviction under the provisions of this act, and the informer shall in all cases be a competent witness.

SEC. 12 That any act, or parts of acts inconsistent herewith, be and the same are hereby repealed.

SEC. 13 That the counties of Monroe and Pike are hereby exempted from this act: *Provided, further,* That the provisions of this act shall not apply to the counties of Columbia, Montour, Northumberland, Sullivan, Indiana, Jefferson, Bedford, Wyoming, Susquehanna, Clarion and Schuylkill: *Provided,* That the provisions of this act shall not apply to the counties of Tioga and Warren, so far as relates to the taking or killing of deer and taking or catching of trout.

JOHN CLARK,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

WILMER WORTHINGTON,
Speaker of the Senate.

Approved the 21st day of April, A. D. 1869. JOHN W. GEARY,
Governor.

A parishioner inquired of his pastor the meaning of this line of Scripture: "He was *clothed* with *curses* as with a *garment.*"

"It signifies," replied the divine, "that the individual had *got a bad habit of swearing.*"

TRIP LIGHTLY.

Trip lightly over trouble,
Trip lightly over wrong;
We only make grief double
By dwelling on it long.
Why clasp woe's hands so tightly?
Why sigh o'er blessings dead?
Why cling to forms unsightly?
Why not seek joys instead?

Trip lightly over sorrow,
Though all the day be dark;
The sun may shine to-morrow,
And gaily sing the lark;
Fair hope has not departed,
Though life's roses may have fled,
Then never be down-hearted,
But look for joy instead.

Trip lightly over sickness,
Stand not to rail at doom;
We've pearls to bring to sadness
On this side of the tomb;
While stars are nightly shining,
And heaven is overhead,
Encourage not repining,
But look for joy instead.

The National Debt and Taxation.

The Treasury Department and its agents and organs are making a great flourish over the reduction of the National debt of six millions the last month, and the friends of Mr. Boutwell are making the most of the fact in his favor. Doubtless this is a gratifying exhibit to the country, as far as it goes, and particularly when we look at the past extravagance and increasing indebtedness of the government. We only hope that the next month and the month after, and all along in the future, we may have similar flattering statements. But let us not deceive ourselves. Let us look squarely at our financial situation and see what prospect there is before us. One month's statement will not give reliable data as to the condition of the finances, because the revenue income or expenditures may, from special causes, be extraordinary or unusually small for that short period. We must take a longer period—the average of several months or a year—to ascertain whether the debt is diminishing or increasing. Nor has Mr. Boutwell been in the Treasury Department long enough to produce any perceptible effect upon the debt. Whatever result has been produced the last month must be attributed to causes over which he had little or no control. The country has yet to learn if he has the ability to reduce the debt by a skilful management of the finances independent of the legislation of Congress and through his own official acts. It has yet to learn if he has the statesmanship to devise and lay before Congress such a system of finance as we need.

But, to go back to the debt statement, we find that the national indebtedness has been increased during the last year—that is, from May 1, 1868, to May 1, 1869—nearly twenty-nine millions of dollars, and during the last two years over eight millions. To get an idea of the reckless extravagance and miserable financial management of the government it must be understood that the debt has been thus augmented long after the war closed and war expenses ceased, and at a time when the revenues brought in four to five hundred millions a year—at a time, in fact, when the people have been taxed enormously and to the utmost limit of forbearance. If the debt has increased so with such a stupendous income, what are we to expect, unless there be a radical change in the management of the Treasury, when the income is much less? But the actual weight or burden of the debt has been augmented much more than the figures represent, through the transformation of that portion of the debt which bore no interest and that bearing currency interest into the debt bearing gold interest. Through Mr. McCulloch's mismanagement and wretched financial policy the annual burden has been increased probably not less than twenty millions—that is, the people have to pay twenty millions a year more taxes than they need have paid had there been a capable Secretary of the Treasury. The Secretary arranges the figures so as to make it appear that the fifty-six millions of bonds issued to the Pacific Railroad are separate from the debt; but that is not so. These form a part of the debt as much as the five-twenties, and, no doubt, if ever paid will have to be paid by the government.

Nor do the enormous revenues of the government show by a long way the amount of taxation; for the Treasury has been defrauded through the whisky ring and other rings and dishonest officials a hundred millions a year. Of course the amount of these frauds come out of the honest taxpayers. The government must supply the vast sum thus stolen, and the people have to make it good. Then our expensive, cumbrous and complicated revenue system requires an army of office-holders to carry it on. They eat up a large amount of what is collected. Now everything is taxed—everything we eat, drink, wear, use or look upon. We are the worst taxed people in the world, and with