THE
"CLEARFIELD REPUBLICAN."
ESTABLISHED IN 1841.

The largest circulation of any Newspaper in North Central Pennsylvania.

Terms of Subscription.

If paid in advance, or within 3 months...$2 00
If paid after 3 and before 6 months..... 2 50
If paid after the expiration of 6 months... 3 00

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Over 25 of each of above at proportionate rates.

GEO. B. GOODLANDER,
Editor and Proprietor.

CLEARFIELD REPUBLICAN.

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

VOL. 42--WHOLE NO. 2137. CLEARFIELD, PA., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1869. NEW SERIES--VOL. 10, NO. 12.

Cards.

E. I. KIRK, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Luthersburg, Pa.
☞ Will attend promptly to all professional calls. aug18.1ypd

THOS. S. WASHBURN,
SCALER OF LOGS,
Glen Hope, Clearfield County, Penn'a.
THE subscriber has devoted much time and attention to the SCALING OF LOGS, and takes this method of offering his services to those who may need them. Any further information can be had by addressing as above. je26-tf

SURVEYOR.
THE undersigned offers his services as a Surveyor, and may be found at his residence, in Lawrence township. Letters will reach him directed to Clearfield, Pa.
may 7-tf. JAMES MITCHELL.

THOS. W. MOORE,
Land Surveyor and Conveyancer,
HAVING recently located in the borough of Lumber City, and resumed the practice of Land Surveying, respectfully tenders his professional services to the owners of and speculators in lands in Clearfield and adjoining counties.
Deeds of conveyance neatly executed.
Office and residence one door east of Kirk & Spenser's store. apr14-pd4m.

DANIEL M. DOUGHERTY.
BARBER & HAIR DRESSER,
SECOND STREET,
[jy28] CLEARFIELD, PA. [tf

N. M. HOOVER,
Wholesale & Retail Dealer in
Tobacco, Cigars and Snuff,
Two doors east of the Post Office,
MARKET STREET, CLEARFIELD, PA.
☞ A large assortment of Pipes, Cigar Cases, &c., always on hand. my19-1y

J. K. BOTTORF'S
PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY,
Market Street, Clearfield, Pa.
NEGATIVES made in cloudy, as well as in clear weather. Constantly on hand a good assortment of FRAMES, STEREOSCOPES and STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS. Frames, from any style of moulding, made to order. apr28-tf

REUBEN HACKMAN,
House and Sign Painter and Paper Hanger,
Clearfield, Penn'a.
☞ Will execute jobs in his line promptly and in a workmanlike manner. apr14,67

J. BLAKE WALTERS,
SCRIVENER AND CONVEYANCER.
Agent for the Purchase and Sale of Lands.
Clearfield, Pa.
☞ Prompt attention given to all business connected with the county offices. Office with Hon. Wm. A. Wallace. [jan1, 69-tf

THOMAS H. FORCEE,
DEALER IN
GENERAL MERCHANDISE,
GRAHAMTON, Pa.
Also, extensive manufacturer and dealer in Square Timber and Sawed Lumber of all kinds.
☞ Orders solicited and all bills promptly filled. [jy16-1y

GEO. ALBERT.....HENRY ALBERT.....W. ALBERT
W. ALBERT & BROS.,
Manufacturers & extensive Dealers in
Sawed Lumber, Square Timber, &c.,
WOODLAND, PENN'A.
☞ Orders solicited. Bills filled on short notice and reasonable terms.
Address Woodland P. O., Clearfield Co., Pa.
je23-1y W. ALBERT & BROS.

FRANCIS COUTRIET,
MERCHANT,
Frenchville, Clearfield County, Pa.
Keeps constantly on hand a full assortment of Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, and everything usually kept in a retail store, which will be sold, for cash, as cheap as elsewhere in the county.
Frenchville, June 27, 1867-1y.

C. KRATZER & SONS,
MERCHANTS,
DEALERS IN
Dry Goods, Clothing, Hardware,
Cutlery, Queensware, Groceries, Provisions and Shingles,
Clearfield, Penn'a.
☞ At their new store room, on Second street, near Merrell & Bigler's Hardware store. [jan14

MOSHANNON LAND & LUMBER CO.,
OSCEOLA STEAM MILLS,
MANUFACTURERS
LUMBER, LATH, AND PICKETS
H. H. SHILLINGFORD, President,
Office—Forest Place, No. 123 S. 4th st., Phil'a.
JOHN LAWSHE, Superintendent.
ja6'67] Osceola Mills, Clearfield county, Pa.

Merchant Tailors.

F. C. CROMM,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
MARKET ST., CLEARFIELD, PA.
A FULL supply of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings constantly on hand, which will be made up according to the latest fashions, in a substantial manner, and at low rates. my26

1869. Going it Alone. 1869.

E. R. L. STOUGHTON,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
Market Street, Clearfield, Pa.,
HAVING opened business on my own book, at the old stand in Shaw's Row, I therefore announce to the public that I have now on hand a well selected and large assortment of
Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings,
Tapestry, and all kinds of Goods for men and boys' wear, and am now prepared to make up to order CLOTHING, from a single article to a full suit, in the latest styles and most workmanlike manner. Special attention given to custom work and cutting out for men and boys. I offer great bargains to customers, and warrant entire satisfaction. A liberal share of public patronage is solicited. Call and see me.
Jan7-tf E. R. L. STOUGHTON.

H. BRIDGE.
MERCHANT TAILOR,
(Store one door east of Clearfield House,)
Market street, Clearfield, Pa.
KEEPS on hand a full assortment of Gents' Furnishing Goods, such as Shirts, Linen and Woolen Undershirts, Drawers and Socks, Neckties, Pocket Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Hats, Umbrellas, &c., in great variety. Of Piece Goods he keeps the
Best Cloths of all "Shades and Colors,"
Such as Black Doeskin of the very best make, Fancy Cassimere, in great variety; also, French Coating, Beaver, Pilot, Chinchilla, and Frieze overcoating. All of which will be sold cheap for Cash, and made up according to the latest styles by experienced workmen.
Also, Agent for Clearfield county for I. M. Singer & Co's. celebrated Sewing Machines.
Nov. 1, 1865-tf. H. BRIDGE.

Legal.

General Election Proclamation.

WHEREAS, by an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania entitled "An act to regulate the General Election within this Commonwealth," it is enjoined upon the Sheriffs of the several counties to give public notice of such election, the places where to be held, and the officers to be elected:

THEREFORE, I, CYRENIUS HOWE, High Sheriff of Clearfield county, do hereby give Public Notice to the electors of the county of Clearfield, that a general election will be held on the SECOND TUESDAY OF OCTOBER NEXT, (being the 12th day of the month,) at the several election districts in said county, at which time and place the qualified voters will vote—

For one person for Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

For one person for Judge of the Supreme Court of the Commonwealth of Penn'a.

For one person to represent the counties of Clearfield, Elk and Forest in the House of Representatives of this Commonwealth.

For one person for the office of County Treasurer of Clearfield county.

For one person for the office of County Commissioner of Clearfield county.

For one person for the office of Auditor of Clearfield county.

The electors of the county of Clearfield will take notice that the said general election will be held at the following places, viz:

Beccaria township, at the Union Hotel, in Glen Hope.

Bell township, at the house of Aseph Ellis.

Bloom township, at the house of the late James Bloom, Sr.

Boggs township, at the house of Edward Albert.

Bradford township, at the house of Jacob Pierce.

Brady township, at the house of Wm. Schwam, in Lutherburg.

Burnside township, at Young's school house.

Chest township, at the public school house near Simon Barshaugh's.

Clearfield borough, at the Court House.

Covington township, at the house of J. Maurer.

Curwensville borough, at the house of the late Isaac Bloom.

Decatur township, at Centre school house.

Ferguson township, at the house of John Gregory, formerly occupied by Thos. Robison, (Broadway.)

Girard township, at Congress Hill school house.

Goshen township, at the public school house.

Graham township, at the house of Jacob Hubler.

Gulich township, at the public school house, in Janesville.

Huston township, at the house of Jesse Wilson.

Jordan township, at the public school house, in Anesville.

Karthaus township, at Bridgen's school house.

Knox township, at Turkey Hill school house.

Lawrence township, at the Court House, in the borough of Clearfield.

Lumber City borough, at the public school house.

Morris township, at the house formerly occupied by Thomas Kyler.

New Washington borough, at the public school house.

Osceola borough, at the public house of Milo Hoyt, in said borough.

Penn township, at the hotel formerly kept by W. W. Anderson.

Pike township, at the house of the late Isaac Bloom, in the borough of Curwensville.

Union township, at the house of D. E. Brubaker.

Woodward township, at the house of Thomas Henderson.

AN ACT regulating the mode of voting at all elections in the several counties of this Commonwealth, approved the 30th day of March, A. D., 1866, viz:

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 authority of the same, That the qualified voters of the several counties of this Commonwealth, at all general, township, borough and special elections, are hereby, hereafter authorized and required to vote, by tickets, printed, or written, or partly printed and partly written, severally classified as follows: One ticket shall embrace the names of all judges of courts voted for, and to be labelled, outside, "judiciary;" one ticket shall embrace the names of the state officers voted for, and be labelled, "state;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all county officers voted for, including office of senator, member, and members of assembly, if voted for, and members of Congress, if voted for, and be labelled, "county;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all township officers voted for, and be labelled, "township;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all borough officers voted for, and be labelled, "borough;" and each class shall be deposited in separate ballot boxes.

REGISTRY LAW.

I also give official notice to the electors of Clearfield county that by an act entitled "An Act further supplemental to the act relative to the elections of this Commonwealth," approved April 12, A. D. 1869, it is provided as follows:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, &c.*, That it shall be the duty of each of the Assessors within this Commonwealth, on the 1st Monday in June of each year, to take up the transcript he has received from the Co. Commissioners under the eighth section of the act of 15th April, 1824, 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, 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 his 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 such 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 same shall be marked 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 same 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 already into the election district to reside since the last general election, the letter "R" shall be placed opposite the same. 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 objections 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 district 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 a boarder, with whom he boards; and whether naturalized or designing to be, marking on 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 sleeps, 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 door of or on election places on or before the 1st of August in each year, shall be placed on the doors 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 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 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 thereto and has removed 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 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 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 person 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 some 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, nor the imprisonment one year; the like punishment shall be inflicted on conviction on 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 described 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 to 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 and Vice President of the United States, it shall be the duty of the Assessor to attend at the place fixed by law for holding the election in each election district, and 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 such 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 proper tax. After completing the list, a copy thereof shall be placed on the door of 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 of all assessments made by virtue of this section; and 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 elections 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 general 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 of said officers under this act; and any willful false swearing 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 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 any Assessor to assess a tax against any person whatever within ten days next preceding the election to be held on the 2d Tuesday of October, in any year, or within ten days next before any election for electors of President and Vice President of the United States; any violation of this provision shall be a misdemeanor, and subject the offender 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 at said election; said Overseers shall be selected from 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, and the votes are being 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 or 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 intimation, 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 given out, in blank, whereby it may be fraudulently used, or furnish a naturalization certificate to any person who shall have not 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 way permit the issue of any fraudulent 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 the persons, their aiders or abettors, guilty of either of the misdemeanors aforesaid, shall, on conviction, be fined in a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars, and imprisonment in the penitentiary for a period not exceeding three years.

SEC. 13. Any person who on oath or affirmation, in or before any court in this State, or officer, authorized to administer oaths, shall, to procure a certificate of naturalization, for himself or any other person, wilfully depose, declare or affirm any matter to be the fact, knowing the same to be false, or shall in like manner deny any matter to be a fact, knowing the same to be true, shall be deemed guilty of perjury; and any certificate of naturalization issued in pursuance of any such deposition, declaration or affirmation, shall be null and void; and it shall be the duty of the court issuing the same, upon proof being made before it that it was fraudulently obtained, to take immediate measures for recalling the same for cancellation; and any person who shall vote, or attempt to vote, on any paper so obtained, or who shall in any way aid in, connive at, or have any agency whatever in the issue, circulation or use of any fraudulent naturalization certificate, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall undergo an imprisonment in the penitentiary for not more than two years, and pay a fine not more than one thousand dollars, for every such offence, or either or both, at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 14. Any Assessor, election officer or person act as an Overseer, who shall neglect or refuse to perform any duty enjoined by this act, without reasonable or legal cause, shall be subject to a penalty of one hundred dollars; and if any Assessor shall assess any person as a voter who is not qualified, or shall refuse to assess any one who is qualified, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor in office, and on conviction be punished by fine or imprisonment, and also be subject to an action for damages by the party aggrieved; and if any person shall fraudulently alter, add to, deface or destroy any list of voters, made out as directed by this act, or tear down or remove the same from the place where it has been fixed, with fraudulent or mischievous intent, or for any improper purpose, the person so offending shall be guilty of a high misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both, at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 15. All elections for city, ward, borough, township and election officers shall hereafter be held on the second Tuesday of October, subject to all the provisions of the laws regulating the election of such officers not inconsistent with this act; the persons elected to such offices at that time shall take their places at the expiration of the terms of the persons holding the same at the time of such election; but no election for the office of Assessor or Assistant Assessor shall be held, under this act, until the year 1870.

SEC. 16. At all elections hereafter held, under the laws of this Commonwealth, the polls shall be opened between the hours of six and seven o'clock a. m., and closed at seven o'clock p. m.

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

* * * * * *

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

Notice is further hereby given, That all persons except Justices of the Peace, who shall hold an office or appointment of trust under the government of the United States, or of this State, or of any incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent, who is or shall be employed under the Legislative, Executive or Judicial departments of this State or of the United States, or any city or incorporated district, and also that every member of Congress, or of the State Legislature, or of the common or select council of any city, or commissioner of any incorporated district, are by law incapable of holding or exercising, at the same time, the office or appointment of Judge, Inspector or Clerk of any election of this Commonwealth.

The Return Judges of the respective districts aforesaid are requested to meet at the Court House, in the borough of Clearfield, on the first Friday next after the said second Tuesday of October, then and there to do those things required of them by law.

GIVEN under my hand and seal, at Clearfield, this fifteenth day of September, in the [L. S.] year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty nine, and of the Independence of the United States the ninety third.

CYRENIUS HOWE, Sheriff.

FALL AND WINTER FASHIONS.
MRS. M. A. BINDER has just arrived from Paris and London with the latest designs, personally selected from the greatest novelties, also, the most elegant Trimmings to be secured in Paris, such as
LACES, RIBBONS, VELVETS, FLOWERS, BRIDAL VEILS, FINE JEWELRY, and TRIMMED PAPER PATTERNS, DRESS and CLOAK MAKING.
Exclusive agent for Mrs. M. Work's celebrated system for cutting ladies' dresses, sacques, basques, &c. N. W. corner of Eleventh and Chestnut Sts. Philadelphia. [Sept 22, '69-6m

BROWN SEA BREEZES, at Mrs Watson's.

"ON MY OWN HOOK."
HAVING purchased the entire stock of goods at the old stand of Kirk & Spenser, I intend to continue the business as heretofore.
My motto is to sell "CHEAP FOR CASH."
Thanking our friends and customers for past patronage, I solicit a continuance of the same.
ISAAC KIRK.
Lumber City, Sept. 22-tf.

FRENCH KIDS and LACE COLLARS, at Mrs. Watson's.

DISSOLUTION.—The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned in the mercantile business in the borough of Lumber city, under the name of Kirk & Spenser, was, on the 15th inst., dissolved by mutual consent.
The books and notes are in the hands of H. W. Spencer, for collection. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said firm will please call and settle without delay. ISAAC KIRK,
H. W. SPENCER.
Lumber City, Sept. 15, '69. [Sept 22-3t

FINE ASSORTMENT GENTS' and BOYS' CAPS, at WM. REED & CO'S.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of PETER HOOVER, deceased, late of Pike township, Clearfield county, Pa., having been duly granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate will please make payment, and those having claims or demands will present them properly authenticated for settlement. J. LINN HOOVER,
Sept. 15, '69-6t Administrator.

THE REPUBLICAN.
CLEARFIELD, PA.
WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 6, 1869.

A BEAUTIFUL SONG FROM A BEAUTIFUL BIRD.

A great man once lived in America, and his name was William Penn. In heart he was an honest man; by occupation a Quaker. When came the proper time he married a woman, and she became his wife. They were goodly people, well in repute, and to this day are borne in more than grateful memory, not only by the people of the State which honored him by giving his name to one of our sisterhood of States, but by all other States, and all other countries where honesty is esteemed a virtue.

Pennsylvania, named as it was in honor of a good man and a good woman, in all probabilities never would have been heard from or amounted to so much as it has in the sisterhood of States but for the efforts of one John W. Forney, a person not altogether unknown to fame, or unblessed by fortune!

Forney helped elect Buchanan President. And after his tricks had helped give the old Democratic party that name for corruption which bore it to the earth, like the rat which deserted the sinking ship did John W. leap the fence and cast in his lot with the new party made up of honest, moral, and intelligent men!!!!

He has something to do with the printing business—publishes two papers, both daily. Therefore his words must have great weight, and he must be a man of influence. Such being the case, and as we have two papers, both daily, and two other papers, both weekly, it may not be out of place for us to speak a few words to the aforesaid Forney. He writes to his papers over the signature of "Occasional," and here is something from his pen we wish our readers to peruse. The letter, which was published in one of his papers dated June 23d, is as follows:

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."
WASHINGTON, June 22, 1869.

There is one fact that teaches a sublimer lesson than any theory, no matter how logically drawn, viz: That wherever Republican principles have been boldly applied, there the people are happiest. I do not remember even the exception that is said to prove the rule.

* * * * * *

Last week I saw New England for the third time. It is seventeen years since my first visit to Boston. Then Maine, New Hampshire, and Connecticut were Democratic strongholds, and Massachusetts was divided between contending factions. But now New England is as solidly Republican as Lancaster county, Pennsylvania.

* * * * * *

Their change in politics has been as marked as the improvement in the intelligence and comfort of their population.

New England is the schoolmaster, and she begins at home. She does her work well first at her own hearthstone, and then she sends her pupils 'abroad.' They convince and conquer always.

And thus it is that every community where they live and labor becomes at last (and not tardily) a copy and an echo of the mother that sends them forth.

As you ponder the picture, my Democratic friend, you may feel disposed to insist that all these benefits have come *in spite* of Radical Republicanism, and not in consequence of it.

Very well, just try the same remedies on yourself; and if you do not insist that they ought to be at once applied to the South, and that the sooner the Democracy assume rejoicing from the better for themselves, you will be incorrigible.

To the above "up in a balloon" style of writing, permit these few words:

"Wherever Republican principles have been boldly applied, there the people are happiest."

How is this in New England; in the crowded factories where men are overworked and underpaid, where women are obliged to resort to prostitution or beggary, and where they are so plenty as prostitutes that they must go South and engage as negro schoolmarms, or take positions in the houses of ilifame in the Southern country the women there are above filling. How is it in Tennessee—that State which has been damned and ruined by Republicans under the blighting shade and shadow of Republican principles? Here these principles have had full sway, have been boldly applied by thieves, carpet-baggers, marauders, fanatics, puritanical psalm singers, receivers of stolen property, burglars, disturbers of the peace, pious ranters, and Bible-banging Pharisees who sprout their religious whiskers in New England and trim them in the once peaceful, prosperous, happy Tennessee, which, under the rule and through the instrumentality of Republicans, has become little less than a hell upon earth.

There was a time when Maine, New Hampshire, Connecticut, and other portions of New England were Democratic. Are the people happier there now than then? Every year adds to the misery of the people of that section. The crimes they have committed against God and against nations are being visited upon them. Their poor-houses are full to overflowing, their jails are crowded with criminals, their workmen are engaged at short time and short pay. The streets of many of the manufacturing towns there are swarming with young prostitutes. Saloons, church-basements, offices in mills, shady places in grave-yards, sleeping-cars, and steamboats in that section are but little better than assignation houses, working to an increasing business! Take the State of Massachusetts alone. In proportion to her population she has more paupers than any State in the Union. In proportion to population there is more crime committed in that State than any other, and no one will pretend to say that she is other than thoroughly and disgustingly Republican. Delegates from the States of New England, armed with Bibles, hymn books, cheap pictures of the late lamented, boxes of blue mass and obstetrical instruments, wander like grasshoppers over the once happy and sunny South blighting, cursing, damning, and rotting everything they touch—spreading with a broad hand that happiness peculiar to New England! So disgusting do these delegates become in the South that even the negroes, uneducated but honest-hearted, shun them as though they were lepers, and guard their cabins against the coming of these peripatetic venders of Christianity according to New England theology!

"But now New England is as solidly Republican as Lancaster county, Pennsylvania."

And what is Lancaster county? It was the home of a man who believed not in God or morality; who defied all laws given by a higher power; who openly defied society; who lived in concubinage with a wench; who died unmourned, was buried unwept and will remain unsung for all time, even by the blacks whose friend he professed to be. As one rotten apple spoils a barrel so did Thaddeus Stevens rot the people there; he taught them disobedience to the laws of God and man; backed as he was and made influential by that party which is as rotten, corrupt, and full of degradation as he himself was. He stood the co-worker of Abraham Lincoln, one of the gifted few who were boosted into notoriety by Forney. And, like the late lamented, Stevens has gone to his home, wherever that home may be; yet no tears are shed or prayers offered in his behalf.

"New England is, indeed the school-master."

Her emissaries went forth, some time since, full of fanaticism, hate, disregard of the rights of States or of the rights of people—they went abroad meddling with that which concerned them not, and returned in time laden with spoons, watches, books, keepsakes, and mementoes, stolen from the homes of those who became prosperous and homelike by attending to their own business.

New England taught thieving to the nation. She taught those in high places to rob, to steal, to cheat, to murder, to trample upon rights, to ignore laws, and the country is suffering from Maine to Mexico from following the example of this most illustrious of schoolmasters!

She has indeed done her work well at her own hearthstone. She has destroyed the market for half the goods she once manufactured. She has added to the cost of living to her working men. She has made the poor man of New England poorer and the rich man richer; and the society of the States named to-day is but a crawling mass of moral putrefaction, resulting in the finding in the streets still-born babes by the thousand each year; the overcrowding of her poor-houses and pauper hovels; the filling of her court calendars with applications for divorce, and the unloosing of all restraint upon that society which in the South never was so cut up, rotted and demoralized as now in New England.

Forney calls the evils which have followed Republicanism over the country benefits! Republicanism has benefited Tennessee, Florida, Mississippi and Arkansas—benefited the South everywhere according to this. But more for the population of hell than heaven. And he would have these benefits continued till the South, and the West, and the entire land becomes but the hot-bed of iniquity and putrid sink of moral nastiness which New England has become in exact proportion as she has become Republican. When all these evils come upon us; when our country becomes but a home for paupers on the one hand, and aristocrats on the other; when every State in the land shall turn out material for houses of ill-fame and assignation as New England turns them out; when from this land will go forth into every other, crowds of thieves, carpet-baggers, wandering venders of diluted religion, and spectacle eyed hunters for stolen property—then will Forney and all of his political kith and kin be in their glory.

And when the workingmen of the South and of the West—those who toil on the plantations, or in the forests or mines shall be compelled by legislation to work for the support of New England manufacturers, monopolists, bondholders, and aristocrats—then will the editor of two papers, both daily, be so inexpressibly full of happiness as to be willing to spend his eternity in the company of the descendants of witch-burning Puritans, now noted more for their corruption and degradation than moral or political honesty.

He asks other sections to try the same remedies! Excuse us. Not believing in total depravity, we could not think of such a thing.—*Pomeroy's Democrat.*

DID ANY GET AWAY?—A good story is told of a late well known New York politician and railroad manager. During his absence from home his good wife gave birth to twins. He was telegraphed of her confinement, no particulars being given, and immediately hastened home. Knowing when he might be expected, the nurse borrowed a third baby of about the same age, and placed it in the crib with the twins. Immediately on reaching home, our friend hastened to his wife's chamber, and after offering his congratulations to her, asked to be shown the baby. The nurse, who had frequently served at similar occasions in his family, raised the covering and exhibited to him the three babies. Opening his eyes with surprise, and thoroughly taken aback by the view, he turned to his wife and exclaimed, "Good Lord, mother! did any of them get away?"

"Dang me, if I don't believe the world's a wheelbarrow," said a jolly inebriate, as he rolled along the pavement, "and I am the wheel revolving on a haxis; now I'm in the mud," says he, as he fell headlong into the gutter, "and now I'm on dry land," as he crawled on the curbstone; his concluding remark, as his boots followed his head down an open cellar-way, was: "Now the wheel is broken, and the vehicle is out of fix."

A prize was recently offered to any member of the Connecticut Teachers' Institute who would write and spell correctly the following sentence:

"It is an agreeable sight to witness the unparalleled embarrassment of a harnessed peddler attempting to gauge the symmetry of a peeled onion