The Republican.

GEORGE B. GOODLANDER, Editor.

CLEARFIELD, PA.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 14, 1870.

Democratic District Ticket.

ASSEMBLY:
JOHN G. HALL,
OF ELK COUNTY.

Democratic County Ticket.

SHERIFF:
JUSTIN J. PIE,
OF CLEARFIELD.

COMMISSIONER:
DAVID BUCK,
OF CLEARFIELD.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY:
A. W. WALTERS,
OF CLEARFIELD.

JURY COMMISSIONER:
JACOB A. FAUST,
OF CLEARFIELD.

AUDITOR:
D. AARON WISE,
OF KNOX.

CORONER:
SAMUEL A. CALDWELL,
OF BRADFORD.

Attorney General Ackerman.

It appears to us that Hiram Ulysses has got more than he bargained for when he selected the above named gentleman as his Attorney General, in the place of Judge Hoar, if we are to take as genuine a letter written by Ackerman to his political friends in Georgia, in reference to the complications of reconstruction in that State. The Attorney General winds up his argument in this wise:

"You are all Republicans, and therefore I will say a word to you of the party aspects of the matter. An apprehension has been expressed that we shall lose the State if an election is held next fall. We may better lose the State than keep it wrongfully. If we lose the State in a fair election, though it may be disagreeable, yet we shall have no right to complain. It is one of a freeman's privileges to vote perversely when so minded, and if the majority choose so to vote, the rest of us must submit for the time, and trust that reflection and experience will bring them in the end to sounder policies."

Now, when we consider the fact that this extraordinary specimen of a country lawyer writes more like a politician than a public functionary and a statesman, yet the sentiments are tolerant and liberal, considering the source from which they come and the influence which surrounds the writer, we must not be surprised if our dignified and wonderful President, when he returns from his hob-nobing tour throughout the country, should say to his offending and careless Attorney General, "No more be legal and constitutional advsier of mine." Who then will be next in the cabinet of the second Washington?

Villafranca and Sedan.

About eleven years ago, when the Emperor of the French had reached the height of his fortune; when he had been victorious in two great wars—having personally led the French troops in the battles of Magenta and Solferino; When Russia and Austria were humiliated, all Europe looked to him as the arbitrator, and in France the cry of victory had for a time silenced every opposition to the imperial regiene. At this important period the interveil at Villafranca, between the Emperor of Austria and Napoleon, took place.

A little more than eleven years have passed by, and Napoleon asks for an interview with King William to surrender himself as a prisoner of war, perhaps for the purpose of saving his almost worn-out life, which certainly is as safe among the Prussians as among the French. France has her soil invaded by an overpowering and resistless enemy; her splendid armies defeated at every point; her Generals out-flanked, out-maneuvered, outfought, and beaten at every step.—And why is this? Why has France lost her laurels? Because she gave the sword into the hands of an usurper who had destroyed her liberties and killed thousands on thousands of her best sons and banished the most illustrious of her children. Poor France! Alas, Napoleon.

"It cost two dollars a head under Buchanan to run the government. Under Grant it costs but 11 cs. Another evidence of the failure of Grant's administration. He is no such royal spendthrift as his Democratic predecessors have been."—*Journal.*

Just about as near the truth as that paper ever gets. Under Buchanan's administration, with thirty millions of a population, it cost to run the government one year $65,915,249 44; average cost per capita, $2.19. Under Grant, with a population of forty millions, it costs $190,796,555 00; with an average cost per capita, (as a trifle of arithmetic will show,) of $4.76. The statement of the *Journal* can only serve to make the editor ridiculous and show his utter ignorance of the expenditures of the government; for no administration, since the days of Jackson, has been conducted for $1.04 per head. Jackson's cost $1.16 per head, and Polk's, which is the next lowest, cost $1.75, but the second Washington can't make her go for less than $4.76 per head.

THE European war news market is exceedingly dull. Butchery has been apparently suspended, or at least is carried on on a very small scale. Evidently the Prussians are getting into a position for the final assault on Paris. Diplomacy, Republic recognitions, peace offerings, and all sorts of good and bad speculations on the situation, appear to be the only things the news mongers have to do. In a few days we will see. We hope the future will be less bloody than the past.

History Reproducing Itself.

About twenty-one years ago the nations of the civilized world awoke one morning to learn that the Republic of France had fallen in a single night, and that a throne was already erected on its ruins. The nation gaped and wondered, and went to sleep the next night still puzzled and incredulous about the whole affair. How was it all done? How was it possible that a Republic, embracing so many scholars and intellectual readers, could have gone out like a snuffed candle in a single night? But here was precisely the difficulty: The Republic of France had not in its behalf a single great leader. It had plenty of scholars, orators, poets, philosophers and dreamers, and reformers without number, but it had no great leader. It had a host of such famous men as Lamartine and Victor Codsidcrant, but Lamartine was a poet and Victor Considerant was a dreamer; both grand in idea but excessively small in action; giants in thought but pigmies in political physical momentum. But this physical momentum is precisely the only thing that that tells at all in the hour of revolution.

If the world was startled over the extraordinary events of 1848, it was amazed in 1870 to learn that in a single moon an Emperor had offered battle to a neighboring Kingdom, and ere the end of that moon finds himself a dethroned monarch, and this once proud President of a betrayed Republic seeking safety in the camp of the enemy.

Let us look for a moment at the history of the last years of the Empire of France, which was nothing more than a stock-gambling concern—a joint stock company for working up the national wealth of France—the dividends of which were shared among the ministers and their more or less numerous dependents. Louis Napoleon was the George Hudson of the company—Robert Macaire on the throne—taxing, oppressing and impoverishing the people to build up the wealth of his imperial supporters, the ministry. It was this that hastened the great disaster. The masses, in lamentable ignorance of the true condition of the Empire, and suffering under the oppressive drains of the demands of their rulers, clamored for war; a clamor which Napoleon was compelled to heed, although he knew he was not in a condition, financially or otherwise, to war with a great nation like Prussia. This the French people did not know; for, under the deceptions practiced on them, they were constantly inflated and cheered with the false reports of the prosperity of the Empire. But, arrogant in his false pretences, and hopeful in his weakness, Napoleon yielded to the cry, trusting to his former good fortune, gave the declaration of war to Prussia, and the disasters on the Rhine revealed the withering truth to France that she was not ready, her armies not equipped, her soldiers not properly prepared, her forts not sufficiently garrisoned, her treasury almost empty, the money, the sweat and toil of the masses squandered by the prodigality of the ministry, and the results disgrace and defeat.

The condition of the United States to-day is not unlike that of France. We have the same recklessness of expenditure, the same boundless inflation, the same universal display of means, the same financial rognery, the same confidence and impudence on the part of the rich, which France professed before her recent tumble. The laws that govern finance, the laws of inflation and collapse, are the same in all time and in all lands. Our millionaire of to-day, loaded with greenbacks, five-twenties and other baseless bits of paper, swims proudly on the sea of pride and insolence, in idiotic blindness to the inevitable storm that must soon drive him upon the shore. If you quote history, he gazes at you with a vacant stare. If you tell him in plain words that the collapse is near at hand, he answers you with a sneer. If you tell him that the same thing that is now going on here has swept away thousands of Kings before Napoleon came to grief, he laughs outright. But the poor fool will not be able to laugh away the doom that will fall. Of the day and the hour when it will come no man can tell, but our own country is no exception to a law that has been hitherto unvarying, and if America is wise she will not disregard the warnings of history.

LAND SALES OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.—The sales of the Land Department of the Union Pacific Railroad Company for the month of August were 14,588.54-100 acres, amounting to $78,765.90 averaging $5.40 per acre. The total land sales of the Company amount to 81,042,597.77.

GOSPEL TRUTH.—The New York *Sun* asks: "What would have been thought of Lincoln, if, after our Bull Run, he had, like the Empress Eugenie, rent the air with cries of despair?"—Well we have this to say of it: In all the great crises of our war Mr. Lincoln had a gun boat at Washington ready fired up, and in case of an emergency prepared to take him and his family to any port of safety that he might designate. He also, on his way to Washington in 1861, put on a disguise of a Scotch cap and plaid to arrive there safely. We don't think that Lincoln had any thing to boast of over Eugenie, who, as yet, has made no effort to leave Paris. Had it not been for Lincoln's fears of his own safety, and his recall of McDowell's corps in 1862, Richmond would have been taken by General McClellan.—McDowell did't go to Richmond, but Stonewall Jackson did and, and the result all the world knows.

Action should follow thought. No farmer can plough a field by turning it over in his mind.

New Advertisements.

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 Sheriff 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 11th 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 to represent the counties of Clearfield, Cameron, Elk, Erie, Forest, Jefferson, McKean and Warren in Congress.

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 Sheriff of Clearfield county.

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

For one person for the office of District Attorney of Clearfield county.

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

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

For one person for the office of Coroner 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:

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

Bell township, at the house of Aseph Elliott.

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. Schwim, in Lutheresburg.

Burnside township, at Young's school house.

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

Clearfield borough, at the Court House.

Covington township, at the house of J. Monroe.

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.

Graham township, at the public school house.

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 Anneville.

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 Mile 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. Bethaher.

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 20th day of March, A. D., 1865, 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 to 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 to 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 17, 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 Commissioners under the eighth section of the act of 15th April, 1834, and proceed to an immediate revision of the same, by striking therefrom the name of every person who is known by him to have died or removed since the last previous assessment, 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 each Assessor as aforesaid to proceed to make out a list in alphabetical order, of the white freemen, above twenty-one years of age, claiming to be qualified voters in the ward, borough, township or district of which he is the assessor, and opposite each of said names state whether said freeman is or is not a householder; 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 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 householder, the occupation, place of boarding and with whom, and if working for another, the name of the employer, and write opposite each of said names the word "voter;" where any person claims to vote by reason of naturalization, he shall exhibit his certificate thereof to the Assessor, unless he has been for five consecutive years next preceding a voter in said district; and in all cases where the person has been naturalized, the name shall be marked with the letter "N;" where the person has merely declared his intention to become a citizen and designes to be naturalized before the next election, the name shall be marked "D. I.;" where the claim is to vote by reason and being between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-two, as provided by law, the word "Age" shall be entered; and if the person has moved into the election district to reside since the last general election, the letter "R" shall be placed opposite the name. It shall be the further duty of each Assessor as aforesaid, upon the completion of the duties herein imposed, to make out a separate list of all taxes 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 alterations 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, post 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 householder; if a boarder, with whom he boards; and whether naturalized or designing to be, marking in all such cases the letters, opposite the name, "N." or "D. I.," as the case may be; if the person claiming to be assessed be naturalized, he shall exhibit to the Assessor his certificate of naturalization; and if he claims that he designes to be naturalized before the next ensuing election, he shall exhibit the certificate of his declaration of intention; in all cases where any ward, borough, township or election district is divided into two or more precincts, the Assessor shall note in all his assessments the election precinct in which each elector resides, and shall make a separate return for each to the County Commissioners, in all cases in which a return is required from him by the provisions of this act; and the County Commissioners, in making duplicate copies of all such returns, shall make duplicate copies of the names of the voters in each precinct, separately, and shall furnish the same to the Assessor; and the copies required by this act to be placed on the 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 places 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 alterations 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 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 form'y a citizen therein 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 claimant 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 word "age" where he claims to vote on age; the same words being added by the clerks in each case respectively, on the list 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 person; 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 such party is 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 to hear 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 of 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 persons claiming the right to be assessed or the right of suffrage, or in regard to any of said officers under this act; and any wilful 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 who never 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, on being convicted, to a fine, 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 proper penitentiary for a period not exceeding three years.

SEC. 13. Any person who on oath or affirmation, is 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 acting as Overseer, who shall neglect or refuse to perform any duty enjoined by this act, without reasonable or legal excuse, 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 1872.

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 see that as many 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 clerical 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 fourteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and of the Independence of the United States the ninety fourth.

[L. S.] CYRENIUS HOWE, Sheriff.

1870. SEPTEMBER. 1870.

MAGNIFICENT

OPENING OF

FALL AND WINTER GOODS!

WILLIAM REED,

MARKET STREET,

CLEARFIELD, PENN'A.

I Shall Continue to Keep

Prints, Delaines, Ginghams, Chintz, Sheetings, Canton Flannels, Woolen Flannels, Table Linens, Quilts, Dress Goods, Plain and Colld Silks, Japanese Silks.

A First-Class Article of Goods,

Wool Plaids, Reps, Black Alpacas—a splendid article, 37½ and 50.—Ladies' Coatings, Shawls—Woolen and Paisley—Waterproof.

And Sell the Same as Low

Ladies', Misses' and Childrens' Shoes, Hats and Caps, Furs, Fancy Goods, Trimmings, White Goods, Hats Goods, Information and real.

As They Can be Bought

The Celebrated Harris Seamless Kid Gloves, the best in the world, also, a good $1½ Glove for 75 cents—Hosiery Notions, &c.

In any other Market.

New Fall Styles in Hats, Bonnets, Ribbons, Hat Pieces, Flowers, Outlick Tips, &c.; a large stock of Ladies' & Gent's Underwear.

A first-class Milliner from Philadelphia has been engaged to make and trim Hats and Bonnets in the best and most fashionable styles.

Clearfield, Pa., Sept. 14, 1870.

PUBLIC VENDUE.

THE subscriber will offer at Public Sale, at his residence in Pike township, on

Wednesday, September 21st, 1870,

The following property: Two horses, two cows, five head of young cattle, lot of hogs, plows, harrows, cultivators, stoves, beds and bedding, tables, chairs, cupboards, carpet, and many other things not mentioned. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.

s14-2t WILLIAM CALDWELL.

FOR SALE.—A desirable HOUSE & LOT, with good Stable and other necessary outbuildings, situated in Lutheburg, Clearfield Co. Home large and convenient—containing a room well adapted for a store room or an office. For further particulars, address

E. I. KIRK, M. D., Bellefonte, Pa.,
Or J. C. BARRETT, Lutheburg, Pa. s14-3t

A FEW BUSHELS of prime PETUSIAN SEED WHEAT for sale at John G. Gleason's store, Glen Hope.

August 31, 1870. A. W. LEE.

Miscellaneous.

REMOVAL!

I WOULD respectfully inform my customers and the public generally, that I have

Removed my Millinery and Fancy Store

To the late residence of Dr. Hartswick,

OPPOSITE THE JAIL,

And have fitted up a room well suited to supply my trade in the most pleasing style, and I would have my customers to positively bear in mind that I am determined not to be surpassed in

STYLE, QUALITY, or Low Prices of my Goods!

And will make it a specialty to all persons wanting goods in my line to please in the most profitable way to them, and will get weekly from the city ALL THE LATEST STYLES OUT.

RECEIVED THIS DAY!

Some of the most beautiful and elegant styles of new Fall Bonnets, Hats and French Flowers. Also, Lace Collars, Gloves, Silk Laces, &c.

Please call and see them.

MRS. T. E. WATSON.

Clearfield, September 7, 1870.

Clearfield Gas Company.

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscribers of the stock of the Clearfield Gas Company will meet at the Arbitration Room, in the Court House, in Clearfield, on Saturday, 24th September, 1870, at 4 p. m., to organize said corporation and select managers.

J. T. LEONARD.	R. MOSSOP.
JONA. BOYNTON.	WM. PORTER.
C. KRATZER.	G. R. BARRETT.
J. P. WEAVER.	W. A. WALLACE.
G. L. REED.	J. B. McENALLY.
R. MITCHELL.	RICHARD SHAW.
S. MITCHELL.	JOHN L. CUTTLE.

WILLIAM RADEBACH.

Clearfield, September 7, 1870.

To Delinquent Tax-Payers:

NOTICE is hereby given to those persons who, up to the present time, have failed to pay their County, Bounty and State taxes for 1870, that Treasurer Flegal is hereby authorized to allow the usual discount until and including the 1st day of October next. Those, therefore, who desire to avail themselves of the advantage of a discount of five per cent., and avoid the penalty of a similar percentage imposed by the Act of Assembly, will of course come forward and pay their taxes by that time.

OTHELLO SMEED,
SAMUEL H. SHAFFNER,
SAMUEL H. HINDMAN,
Comm'rs. Office, Sept. 7-3t. Commissioners.

IN THE MATTER of the estate of Jacob Miller, deceased. At an Orphans' Court held at Clearfield, for the county of Clearfield, on the 11th day of June, A. D. 1870, the petition of J. Banks Walters, Esq., was presented, setting forth that he was a party in interest in the Real Estate of said Jacob Miller, deceased, and praying for a specific performance of contract. Upon due consideration the Court ordered "a citation to issue to the heirs and legal representatives of Jacob Miller, deceased, and all parties in interest to appear in court on the first day of September Term, 1870, and show cause, if any, why specific performance of contract in the petitioner shall not be decreed according to the intention and meaning thereof, and that notice, by publication in one newspaper in the county, be given for four consecutive weeks to all parties in interest to appear at same time." By the Court.

C. A. MAYER, P. J.

Attest: A. W. Lee, Clerk O. C. aug31-4t

Valuable Property for Sale.

A FARM in Union township, Clearfield county, Pa., containing 200 acres, more or less; six acres cleared and the remainder well timbered; good frame dwelling house, with well of good water on the porch; frame barn, 38x18 feet. Also, two town lots in the village of Lutheburg, with good frame dwelling house, well of the best water in the village, and frame blacksmith shop, with a full set of blacksmith tools. For terms, apply to the subscriber at Lutheburg, Pa.

aug31-4t MICHAEL HUBERT.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS of Clearfield county. Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, citizens of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, by petition filed the 13th day of June, 1870, have made application to said Court for a charter of incorporation under the name, style and title of the "Washington Building and Loan Association," and if no sufficient reason is shown to the contrary the said charter of incorporation will be granted at September term of said Court.

W. C. LINGLE.	J. R. HANNA.
SAML. HEMPHILL.	A. S. H. RICHARDS.
JAMES WARD.	P. J. MCCULLOUGH.
THOS. B. BLANDY.	WILLIAM MAYS.
JOHN MILLER.	JAMES CARTER.
DAVID PATTERSON.	JAMES MOORE.

THOMAS MCKEHAN.

Sept. 7-3t. A. C. TATE, Prothonotary.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The exhibition of this society for 1870 will be held at SCRANTON, on Tuesday, September 27th, Wednesday, September 28th, Thursday, September 29th, Friday, September 30th. The grounds are spacious, the buildings and accommodations ample, and the premium list liberal. There is no charge for entries except Horses entered for speed. Entry Books open Tuesday, September 6th. For catalogues or information, address at Scranton,

JOHN C. MORRIS, President,
D. W. SEALER, Rec. Secretary.
FLEMMING MCCONKEY, Cor. Sec'y. s7-3t

NEW TIN SHOP!

FRED. SACKETT,

Manufacturer of

Tin, Copper and Sheet-Iron Ware.

Roofing, Spouting and job work done on REASONABLE TERMS.

Shop on Market St., nearly opposite the Jail.

4-6-70 CLEARFIELD, PA.

DR. W. A. MEANS,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
LUTHERSBURG, PA.

Will attend professional calls promptly. aug10'70

ORGANS & PIANOS.

ESTY'S AND MASON & HAMLIN'S,

FOR SALE BY

S. J. HAYES, Curwensville, Pa.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS of Clearfield county, Pa.

Ist Nat'l B'k of Clearfield } No. 118, March Term,
vs. } 1870.
George W. Shimmel. } Foreign Attachment.

Notice is hereby given to those interested that the first account of the Trustee in the above stated case has been duly filed in my office.

aug31-3t A. C. TATE, Prothonotary.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or in any way meddling with the following personal property, now in the possession of Samuel Irwin, of Bloom township, viz: Two cows, two hogs, one field of corn and one field of buckwheat; as the same was purchased by me at Sheriff's Sale, and is left in his possession subject to my order. JACOB BILGER.

Curwensville, August 31, 1870-3t.

WAGON-MAKER SHOP FOR RENT. The shop lately occupied by William McKnight, deceased, situate on the alley between Reed and Pine streets, near R. R. Depot. Will be rented on reasonable terms. Apply to

GEORGE C. PASSMORE.

Clearfield, August 17, 1870-2m.

CAUTION.—The public is hereby cautioned against harboring or trusting my daughter, ELIZABETH ANN, who has left home without any cause, accompanying her without my consent, as I will pay no debts of her contracting.

W. E. MILLIGAN.

Lawrence township, August 31, 1870-3t.

SALOON FOR RENT.—The fine new Saloon on Reed street, near the Railroad Depot. Now a licensed Saloon, but unoccupied. Suitable for a store room. Apply to

GEORGE C. PASSMORE.

Clearfield, August 17, 1870-3m.

SAWS.—Disston's Cross-cut, Mill, Drag and Circular Saws; also, Boynton's Lightning Cross-cut Saw—for sale by

aug3'70 H. F. BIGLER & CO.

FOR SALE.—White Lead, Zinc, Paint, Linseed Oil, Turpentine, Varnishes of all kinds, Colors in Oil and Dry Paint, Varnish Brushes.

may4 HARTSWICK & IRWIN.

FRUIT CANS AND JARS.—Large lot of TIN CANS and GLASS JARS, at

C. KRATZER'S,
Opposite the Jail.

August 10, 1870-2m.

FRUIT CANS.