THE
"CLEARFIELD REPUBLICAN,"
PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY
GOODLANDER & HAGERTY,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
ESTABLISHED IN 1827.
Largest Circulation of any Newspaper in North Central Pennsylvania.

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

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Legal advertisements, per square of 10 lines or less 3 times or less.....$1 50
For each subsequent insertion..... 50
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Auditors' notices..... 2 50
Estates and Estrays..... 1 50
Election notices..... 2 00
Professional Cards, 1 year..... 5 00
Business notices, per line..... 20

YEARLY ADVERTISEMENTS.
One square.....$8 00 | ¼ column.....$33 00
Two squares.....15 00 | ½ column..... 45 00
Three squares.....20 00 | 1 column..... 80 00

Job Work.
BLANKS.
1 quire.....$2 50 | 6 quires, pr. quire,$1 75
2 quires, pr. quire, 2 00 | Over 6, per quire, 1 50
HANDBILLS.
1000, 25 or less,$2 00 | ¼ sheet, 25 or less,$3 00
1000, 25 or less, 3 00 | 1 sheet, 25 or less,10 00
Over 25 of each of above at proportionate rates.
GEORGE R. GOODLANDER,
GEORGE HAGERTY,
Publishers.

Cards.

WILLIAM A. WALLACE. FRANK MELDING.
WALLACE & FIELDING,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.
Legal business of all kinds attended to with promptness and fidelity. Office in residence of William A. Wallace. jan12:70

A. W. WALTERS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.
Office in the Court House. [dec3-1y

H. W. SMITH,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Clearfield, Pa. 1y

ISRAEL TEST,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.
Office in the Court House. [jy11,'67

JOHN H. FULFORD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.
Office on Market St., over Hartswick & Irwin's Drug Store.
Prompt attention given to the securing of Bounty, Claims, &c., and to all legal business. March 28,1867-1y.

THOS. J. M'CULLOUGH. WM. E. M'CULLOUGH.
T. J. McCULLOUGH & BROTHER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.
Office on Market street one door east of the Clearfield County Bank. [2:1:71

J. B. McENALLY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.
Legal business attended to promptly with fidelity. Office on Second street, above the First National Bank. 1:23:71-1ypd.

ROBERT WALLACE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Wallaceton, Clearfield County, Penn'a.
All legal business promptly attended to.

J. P. IRVIN.....D. S. KREBS
IRVIN & KREBS,
Successors to H. B. Swoope,
LAW AND COLLECTION OFFICE,
v30:76 CLEARFIELD, PA.

WALTER BARRETT,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Office on Second St., Clearfield, Pa. [nov21,68

JOHN L. CUTTLE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
And Real Estate Agent, Clearfield, Pa.
Office on Third street, bet. Cherry & Walnut.
Respectfully offers his services in selling and buying lands in Clearfield and adjoining counties; and with an experience of over twenty years as a surveyor, flatters himself that he can render satisfaction.

J. J. LINGLE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
1:19 Osceola, Clearfield Co., Pa. ypd

J. BLAKE WALTERS,
REAL ESTATE BROKER,
AND DEALER IN
Saw Logs and Lumber,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
Real Estate bought and sold, titles examined, taxes paid, and conveyances prepared. Office in Masonic Building, Room No. 1. 1:25:71

John H. Orvis. C. T. Alexander.
ORVIS & ALEXANDER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Bellefonte, Pa. [sep13,'65-y

DR. T. J. BOYER,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office on Market Street, Clearfield, Pa.
Office hours: 8 to 12 a. m., and 1 to 5 p. m.

DR. W. A. MEANS,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
LUTHERSBURG, PA.
Will attend professional calls promptly. aug10'76

DR. AI THORN,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
Having located at Kylertown, Clearfield co., Pa., offers his professional services to the people of the surrounding country. [Sept. 29,'69-y

DR. J. F. WOODS,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.
Having removed to Annerville, Pa., offers his professional services to the people of that place and the surrounding country. All calls promptly attended to. [Dec. 3 6m pd.

J. H. KLINE, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
Having located at Pennfield, Pa., offers his professional services to the people of that place and surrounding country. All calls promptly attended to. oct. 13 tf.

DR. J. P. BURCHFIELD,
Late Surgeon of the 53d Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, —— recently returned from the Army, offers his professional services to the citizens of Clearfield county.
Professional calls promptly attended to. Office on Second street, formerly occupied by Dr. Woods. [apr4,'66-tf

JEFFERSON LITZ,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
Having located at Osceola, Pa., offers his professional services to the people of that place and surrounding country.
All calls promptly attended to. Office and residence on Curtin st., formerly occupied by Dr. Kline.

Fishing Tackle!
Just received, a complete assortment, consisting of Trout Rods, Fish Baskets, Lines and Hooks, of all descriptions, at
HARRY F. BIGLER & CO'S.
Clearfield, April 19, 1871-tf.

CLEARFIELD REPUBLICAN.

GOODLANDER & HAGERTY, Publishers. PRINCIPLES; NOT MEN. TERMS—$2 per annum, in Advance.

VOL. 44--WHOLE NO. 2220. CLEARFIELD, PA., WEDNESDAY, MAY 31, 1871. NEW SERIES--VOL. 12, NO. 21.

Cards.

JOHN D. THOMPSON,
Justice of the Peace and Scrivener,
Curwensville, Pa.

JAMES C. BARRETT,
Justice of the Peace and Licensed Conveyancer,
Luthersburg, Clearfield Co., Pa.
Collections & remittances promptly made, and all kinds of legal instruments executed on short notice. may4,70tf

GEORGE C. KIRK,
Justice of the Peace, Surveyor and Conveyancer,
Luthersburg, Pa.

MRS. S. S. LIDDELL'S
MARBLE & STONE YARD,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
Shop on Reed Street, near Pennsylvania Railroad depot. may 18,70tf.

HENRY RIBLING,
HOUSE, SIGN & ORNAMENTAL PAINTER
Clearfield, Penn'a.
The frescoing and painting of churches and other public buildings will receive particular attention, as well as the painting of carriages and sleighs. Gilding done in the neatest styles. All work warranted. Shop on Fourth street, formerly occupied by Esquire Shugart. 6*tf1970

G. H. HALL,
PRACTICAL PUMP MAKER,
NEAR CLEARFIELD, PENN'A.
Pumps always on hand and made to order on short notice. Pipes bored on reasonable terms. All work warranted to render satisfaction, and delivered if desired. my25:1ypd

DANIEL M. DOHERTY,
BARBER & HAIR DRESSER,
SECOND STREET,
jy23] CLEARFIELD, PA. [1y

DAVID REAMS,
SCRIVENER & SURVEYOR,
Luthersburg, Pa.
THE subscriber offers his services to the public in the capacity of Scrivener and Surveyor. All calls for surveying promptly attended to, and the making of drafts, deeds and other legal instruments of writing, executed without delay, and warranted to be correct or no charge. o1:70

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.

J. A. BLATTENBERGER,
Claim and Collection Office,
OSCEOLA, Clearfield Co., Pa.
Conveyancing and all legal papers drawn with accuracy and dispatch. Drafts on and passage tickets to and from any point in Europe procured. oct5'70 6m

CHARLES SCHAFER,
LAGER BEER BREWER,
Clearfield, Pa.
HAVING rented Mr. Entres' Brewery he hopes by strict attention to business and the manufacture of a superior article of BEER to receive the patronage of all the old and many new customers. Aug. 25, 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.
je29-1y 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.

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. K. BOTTORF'S
PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY,
Market Street, Clearfield, Pa.
CROMOS MADE A SPECIALTY.
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

J. MILES KRATZER,
MERCHANT,
DEALER IN
Dry Goods, Clothing, Hardware,
Cutlery, Queensware, Groceries, Provisions and Shingles,
Clearfield, Penn'a.
At their new store room, on Second street, near H. F. Bigler & Co's Hardware store [jan14

J. HOLLOWBUSH . . . . . E. DAVIS CAREY.
HOLLOWBUSH & CAREY,
BOOKSELLERS,
Blank Book Manufacturers,
AND STATIONERS,
218 Market St., Philadelphia.
Paper Floor Sacks and Bags, Foolscap, Letter, Note, Wrapping, Curtain and Wall Papers. fe8'71-1ypd

A Notorious Fact!
THERE are more people troubled with Lung Diseases in this town than any other place of its size in the State. One of the great causes of this is the use of an impure article of Coal. Supply this, and preserve your lives, by using Doty Humphrey's Celebrated Coal, free from all impurities. Orders left at the stores of Richard Mossop and James B. Graham & Sons will receive prompt attention.
ABRAHAM HUMPHREY.
Clearfield, November 30, 1870-tf.

DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 South Third Street, Philadelphia
BANKERS,
And Dealers in Government Securities.
Application by mail will receive prompt attention, and all information cheerfully furnished. Orders collected. apr12-tf.

Legal Advertisements.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of writs of *Vendition Exponas*, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Clearfield county, and to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House, in the borough of Clearfield, on Monday, the 5th day of June, 1871, at 1 o'clock, p. m., the following described Real Estate, to wit:

A certain tract of land situate in Covington township, Clearfield county, Pa., beginning at a post, south-west corner of lands of L. M. Cendrict; thence east 77 perches, to white oak; thence south 55 perches, to maple corner; thence west 77 perches, to post corner; thence north 55 perches, to place of beginning; containing 24 acres and 64 perches, nearly all cleared, with an old shanty thereon erected. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John F. Fonteeny.

Also, a certain tract of land situate in Morris township, Clearfield county, Pa., beginning at post, north-east corner of Joseph Diphert tract; thence by land of Welch and Miller south 89 degrees east 84¼ perches; thence by land of Jacob Beams, south 1 degree west 88 perches, to post; thence, by Henry Beams, (now George Beams,) north 89 degrees west 84¼ perches, to post line of Joseph Dippert; thence, by Dippert tract, north 88 perches, to place of beginning; containing 87 acres and 72 perches, more or less, and having about 40 acres cleared. A small orchard and log house and barn thereon. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John Baptist Koch.

Also, a certain tract of land situate in Wallaceton, Beggs township, Clearfield county, Pa.: Said lot bounded on the east by the cross cut pike; west by the Tyrone and Clearfield railroad; north by lot of ——; and south by lot of ——; and having a small dwelling house thereon erected. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Thomas L. Waple.

Also, a certain lot of land situate in the village of Ansonville, Jordan township, Clearfield county, Pa., fronting on the —— 60 feet; extending back 200 feet to an alley, a corner of which crosses said alley; and having a large dwelling house and stable thereon erected. Seized, and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John A. Dillon.

Also, a certain tract of land situate in Bell township, Clearfield county, Pa., bounded as follows: Beginning at a post; thence, along J. P. Hoyt line, south 11 degrees east 205 perches, to white oak (down); thence south 81 degrees west along J. Sabens line 110 perches, to post; thence north 71 degrees west 156 perches, to birch; thence north 5¼ degrees east 233 perches, to a gum; thence north 64 degrees east 42 perches, to post and place of beginning; containing 171 acres and 81 perches, more or less; being part of J. Nicholson survey No. 3363, having 30 acres cleared, a small house, dwelling house, shop and barn thereon erected. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Wm. Brady.

Also, a certain tract of land situate in Osceola borough, Clearfield county, Pa., bounded and described as follows, to wit: North by land of Thomas F. Baldick; south by lot of Dunn or No. 312; west by Curtin st., and known as lot No. 311; being 50 feet front and 150 feet deep to alley; and having two plank frame dwelling houses thereon erected, one of which is 18 by 24 feet and the other 16 by 20 feet in size. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Christian Switzer.

Also, a certain tract of land situate in Morris township, Clearfield county, Pa., bounded east by J. C. Brenner; south by new town pike; west by lands of defendant, and north by Hale & Co.; containing one-half acre, more or less, and having a plank dwelling house, store room, &c., thereon erected. Also, two other lots of the same size, bounded east by the above described lot of defendant; south by town pike; west by Hale & Co., and north by Hale & Co.; and having a two-story plank house and frame stable thereon erected. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John O'Dell.

Also, two certain tracts of land situate in Pike township, Clearfield county, Pa., containing 22 acres, more or less, bounded and described as follows, to wit: No. 1 beginning at re-l oak; thence south 42 degrees east 50 perches, to line; thence south 48 degrees west 44 perches, to post; thence north 42 degrees west 25 perches, to stones; thence north 45 degrees east 13 perches, to post; thence 42 degrees west 34 perches, to post; thence 48 degrees east 28 perches, to place of beginning; and being part of Aseph Wilson survey. The other beginning at post adjoining lands of Wise's heirs and D. D. Ritter; thence north 48 degrees east 27 perches, to post corner; thence south 29 degrees east 60 6-10 perches, to post and place of beginning. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of D. R. P. Rowles.

Also, a certain tract of land situate in Chest township, Clearfield county, Pa., bounded and described as follows, to wit: East by land of Jacob Pennington and J. Neff; south by land of John Smead; on the west by the heirs of Samuel Williams, deceased, and on the north by land of J. W. Neff; containing about 150 acres, and having about 70 acres cleared and a small dwelling house and good barn thereon erected. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Samuel McEwen.

Also, a certain tract of land situate in Bradford township, Clearfield county, Pa., bounded and described as follows, to wit: On the north, east and west by lands of William Albert & Brother, and on the south by lands of George Turner; containing 100 acres, having about 40 acres cleared and a good young orchard and log house and frame barn thereon erected. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Jeremiah Butler.

Also, a certain lot of ground situate in the borough of Osceola, Clearfield county, Pa., bounded as follows, to wit: West by Pine street; north by Montgomery alley; east by Edward alley; south by lot No. 69; and containing two town lots known in said town plot as No. 70 and 71, with a large frame house, frame stable and other outbuildings erected thereon; and all in good condition. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Philip Paul & A. V. Carpenter.

Also, a certain tract of land situate on Bear Run, in Bell township, Clearfield county, Pa., bounded west and north by land of Agnes Miller, east by land of C. Shesley and south by land of D. F. Smith; containing about thirty acres. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Robert Peaty.

Bidders will take notice that 15 per cent. of the purchase money must be paid when the property is knocked down, or it will be put up again for sale. JUSTIN J. PIE,
SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Clearfield, Pa., May 17, 1871. } Sheriff.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of *Levaria Facias*, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Clearfield county, and to me directed, there will be exposed to PUBLIC SALE, at the Court House in the borough of Clearfield, on Monday, the 5th day of June, 1871, at 1 o'clock, p. m., the following Real Estate, to wit:

Two certain tracts or pieces of land situate in Knox township, Clearfield county, Pa., bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a hemlock on Little Clearfield Creek; thence south 78 degrees east 19 perches, to post; thence north 28 degrees east 85 perches, to a hemlock; thence north 23 degrees east 234 perches, to a post, thence north 35 degrees west 190 perches, to a witch hazel on the bank of Little Clearfield Creek; thence along said creek the several courses and distance thereof to the place of beginning; containing 50 acres and allowance, being part of a larger tract of land surveyed and warranted to Wm. King, dated 8th July, 1786. Also the one undivided half part of a certain tract or piece of land situate in the said township of Knox, adjoining the foregoing bounds; and described as follows, to wit: On the south by land of Daniel Bowman, and on the east by lands of Cathcart; containing 40 acres, being part of the Henry Trout survey. Each of the foregoing being the premises conveyed to the said George Watson by Mary W. Thomson by deed bearing date the 24 day of November, 1845, recorded at Clearfield in book X, Page 466. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Isaac Carson.

Also, the Defendant's interest in all that certain town lot situate in the village of Chester Hill, Decatur township, Clearfield county, Pa., bounded on the north by Walton street; west by Laura street; south by lot No. 49 and east by Clover alley; and having a small frame dwelling house thereon erected. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of O. Tate.

Bidders will take notice that 15 per cent. of the purchase money must be paid when the property is knocked down, or it will be put up again for sale. JUSTIN J. PIE,
SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Clearfield, Pa., May 17, 1871. } Sheriff.

THE CELEBRATED RICHARDSON BOOTS.
Light Kip.....$5 00.
French Kip..... 6 00.
French Calf..... 5 00.
(Opposite Jail, 3:9tf At C. KRATZER'S.

CALL AND EXAMINE the NEW GOODS at FULLERTON'S.

THE REPUBLICAN.

CLEARFIELD, PA.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 31, 1871.

MOUTH TO EAR.

Nay, speak no ill, a kindly word
Can never leave a sting behind;
And oh, to breath each tale we've heard,
Is far beneath a noble mind,
For oft a better seed is sown
By choosing thus a kinder plan;
For if but little good we know,
Let's speak of all the good we can.

Give me the heart that fain would hide,
Would fain another's faults efface,
How can it please our human pride
To prove humanity but base?
No let it reach a higher mode,
A nobler estimate of man;
Be earnest in the search of good,
And speak of all the best we can.

Then speak no ill, but intent be
To other's feeling as your own!
If you're the first a fault to see,
Be not the first to make it known,
For life is but a passing day,
No lips can tell how brief the stay;
Be earnest in the search of good
And speak of all the good we may.

Duties of Assessors Under the Registry Law of 1869.

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

SEC. 2. On the list being completed and the assessments made as aforesaid, the same shall forthwith be returned to the county commissioners, who shall cause duplicate copies of said lists with the observations and explanations required to be noted as aforesaid, to be made out as soon as practicable and placed in the hands of the assessor, who shall, prior to the first of August in each year, put one copy therof 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 a housekeeper; 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 designs to be naturalized before the next ensuing election, he shall exhibit the certificate of his declaration of intention; in all cases where any ward, borough, township or election district is divided into two or more precincts, the assessor shall note in all his assessments the election precinct in which each elector resides, and shall make a separate return for each to the county commissioners, in all cases in which a return is required from him by the provisions of this act; and the county commissioners in making duplicate copies of all such returns, shall make duplicate copies of the names of the voters in each precinct, separately, and shall furnish the same to the assessor; and the copies required by this act to be placed on the doors of or on election places on or before the first of August in each year, shall be placed on the door of or on the election place in each of said precincts.

SEC. 3. After the assessments have been completed on the tenth day preceding the second Tuesday in October of each year, the assessor shall, on the Monday immediately following, make a return to the county commissioners of the names of all persons assessed by him since the return required to be made by him by the second section of this act, noting opposite each name the observations and explanations required to be noted as aforesaid; and the county commissioners shall thereupon cause the same to be added to the return required by the second section of this act and a full and correct copy thereof to be made, containing the names of all persons so returned as resident taxables in said ward, borough, township or precinct and furnish the same, together with the necessary election blanks, to the officers of 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. 7. Ten days preceding every election for election of President and Vice President of the United States, it shall be the duty of the assessors to attend at the place fixed by law for holding the election in each election district, and then and there hear all applications of persons whose names have been omitted from the list of assessed voters, and who claim the right to vote, or whose rights have originated since the same was made out, and shall add the names of persons thereto as shall show that they are entitled to the right of suffrage in such district, on the personal application of the claimant only, and forthwith assess them with the proper tax. After completing the list, a copy thereof shall be placed on the door of, or on, the house where the election is to be held, at least eight days before the election; and at the election the same course shall be pursued, in all respects, as is required by this act, and the acts to which it is a supplement, at the general election 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 election in October.

SEC. 8. The same rules and regulations shall apply at every special election, and at every separate city, borough, or ward election, in all respects, as at the 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 other matter or thing required to be done or inquired into by 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 each receive the same compensaton 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 second 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 officers so offending to a fine, on conviction, not exceeding one hundred dollars, or to imprisonment not exceeding three months, or both at the discretion of the court.

* * * * * * *

SEC. 14. Any assessor, election officer or person appointed 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.

Independent Representatives.

The people of this Commonwealth yearly select one hundred men whose duty it is to repair to the State capitol, and there forming the House of Representatives, proceed to enact—in conjunction with the Senate—such laws as may be requisite for the peace, security, and welfare of the whole people. These men are selected because of their supposed fitness for the position. Because they are believed to possess the requisite knowledge to favor and personal independence to vote for such salutary laws as the exigencies of the times require. But year after year the people are deceived—The men elected by them in many instances prove false to their constituencies. Possessing at home fair characters for integrity, many of these Representatives(?) upon arriving at Harrisburg come under the seductive influences there brought to bear upon them and fall—fall from the proud position they occupy at home—fall from the exalted station of a high toned, independent gentleman, to the depraved level of a truckling sycophant, the willing slave of a tyrannical master.

Losing their independence of character, and obeying the dictation of their masters, these men are living, moving examples of the character Pope had in view when he spoke of the seductive influences of the syren, thus—

"Vice is a monster of such hideous mein
That to be hated needs but to be seen;
But seeing oft—familiar with its face,
We first endure, then pity, then embrace."

One observing the movements on the floor of the House preliminary to a vote being taken upon a bill in which some particular party is either directly or indirectly interested, sees in all its sickening phases the want of manliness—of independence on the part of Representatives. The whip of the master is cracked and the supposed independent law maker obsequiously obeys the command of his owner, and subserviently votes "yes" or "no" as he has been directed. Owned body and breeches by another, he no more obeys the dictates of his own judgment than does the donkey bridled and bitted. To assert his manhood and act for himself and of himself would be the part he was elected to play in the legislative drama, but he has been cast in just such characters as his new found master has seen fit to assign him—either in the affirmative or negative of any proposition to be passed upon. Expected by his people to act for them, he is found worshiping false gods. Like the child of Israel he has deserted the true God and worships the Golden Calf.

Poor, drivelling, truckling sycophants, who sacrifice their manhood and become the pliant, suppliant tools of certain parties who coil themselves in anaconda folds about them, they should meet the signal condemnation of the people and be left out of place and position.

While, what we have said refers to the House, let it not be understood that the Senate is free from the same animadversions. Here too the same subserviency and truckling is daily to be witnessed. Sycophants there, too,

"Bend the pregnant hinges of the knee
That thrift may follow fawning."

Nor is this state of things chargeable to any particular party—here are men of both political organizations who are

Lost to honor, manhood, self,
And bound alone by love of pelf.

But there are men in both chambers who rise above the dictation of power, the wiles of the seducer, the blandishments of the minions who with silken cords endeavor to entrap them and honestly represent their constituents. Guided solely by their convictions of right, they fearlessly vote for or against any bill presented for their consideration.

To these men the people are indebted for all that is good and wholesome in the legislation of the State. Bound by no ties save their personal honor party fealty and sense of duty to their constituents, the honest men of the two bodies are always found battling on the side of right. To resist the malign influences which surround men sent to the Legislative Halls, and come out unscathed, requires more than ordinary moral courage. To unswervingly follow the "straight and narrow path" is found not to be so easy a task as most persons suppose.

Long experience enables the professional "borer" to measure his man, and as his appliances are many, and his ways dark, he manages to entrap all who have not armed themselves against the wiles of the seducer.

It is only by the assertion of frank, open manly independence, by promptly resisting the proffers, blandishments, menaces or cajolements, and sternly starting out determined to act for himself, that the neophyte can maintain his integrity. To once come under the influence of the cormorants who prey upon the passions or prejudices, is to be led a dance that blasts and destroys, and that forever, the reputations of so many men who left their homes with unsullied hands, clear conscience and pure motives, to embark in the business of legislation. Once under the improper influence of certain parties there is no escape. To break away is to be exposed. Thus bound they must go where they are bidden, and step by step they are led to destruction. Better, far better, were it for many who have been sent to the Legislature had they remained in their workshops—or offices, at their plows or desks and retained their own self respect and the good opinion of their neighbors. Bound hand and foot by the power they suffered to entrap them, they have degraded their manhood, lost their self respect and made the very name of the legislator almost a word of obloquy and reproach—Their sycophancy, truckling and mendacity has not only disgraced themselves, but dragged into contempt the honest, upright men who have been forced into companionship with them in the place where, next to the Bench, purity should dwell.—*Bellefonte Watchman.*

Some ladies use paint as fiddlers do rosin, to aid them in drawing a bean.

The Ku-Klux Bill no Remedy for the Real Evils of the South.

The *Tribune* has recently published a letter from a correspondent in South Carolina, in which a new aspect is given to the alleged Ku-Klux conspiracies in the Southern States. According to this writer, the real purpose of these combinations is to force the United States to annul the carpet-bag governments by which the South has been so terribly robbed, and to substitute for them a system of military administration with officers of the army at its head. This design is expressed in the *Tribune* as follows:

"There will be a hundred outrages for every one you hear of now, until the United States will be obliged to put us under military government. That is what we want. The army officers are honest men and won't steal from us. They will sympathize with the white people.' I told him that people at the North generally believe that the disturbances in the South arise from a hatred of the national Government. 'That's a mistake,' he replied. 'We don't want any trouble with the General Government. We have had enough of war, and we want peace; but we can't sit still and see a gang of thieves, sustained by a horde of ignorant niggers, take our property from us.' I find this to be the general sentiment among the white population. They declare that they have no desire to resist the Federal authority, and that their troubles all spring from bad State and local government. An intelligent man, who said he helped to fire the first gun on Fort Sumpter and served through the war until Johnson's surrender, coming out of the wreck of the Confederacy with no other property than a gray mule, talked with me the other day with more moderation than is usually shown. He said the white people of South Carolina would be glad if Congress would remand the State to a territorial condition, and send down good men from the North to govern it. Or, if they would have a military government, at no one would object, for nothing could be as bad as a government of ignorance, indigence, and fraud."

This feeling is natural and not without justification. Most of the intelligent, upright citizens of the South—we mean those who were born and reared there, and who have had experience in public affairs—are disfranchised by reason of their share in the rebellion; while their States are governed for the most part by ignorant negroes and imported white robbers. The disfranchised men have no voice in the legislation or the administration, but they are not exempt from paying the taxes. Thus they suffer from evils which they are powerless to prevent. If the States could be remanded into a territorial condition, or put under the control of military officers, this class of citizens would lose nothing, for they would have just as much political power as they have now; while they would gain greatly by the superior cheapness and honesty of the territorial or military administrations.

But however desirable it might be to these disfranchised citizens to have their present State governments abolished, and to be put under the control of territorial or military governors, there is no means of gratifying their wishes. The Carolinas, Florida, Arkansas, Louisiana, all the Southern States, are now fully in the Union, possessing equal rights and privileges with the other States. Whatever frauds and villainies may be perpetrated by their carpet bag governments, Congress has no power to interfere. So long as the State authorities preserve a republican form, they may continue their robberies and their crimes, and the nation can do nothing to correct them. All that is in its power is to pass an act of complete amnesty, removing the political disabilities of all who were engaged in the rebellion, and enabling them once more to participate in the control of their States. There is no authority anywhere by which Congress can overthrow a State government and put a territorial or military government in its place.

Nor does the Ku-Klux Force bill, from which these discontented Southerners appear to hope so much, offer them any remedy. Indeed, it was not passed with any such intention. Its sole object is to enable President Grant to send troops into the Southern States to dictate what shall be done in the elections, under the pretext of putting down the Ku-Klux. It is nothing but an electioneering device. It may control the elections, but it will do nothing to abate the outrages of the legalized banditti that have taken so many of the Southern States by the throat, and are plundering their people without let or hindrance.—*New York Sun.*

BEECHER ON DANCING.—Rev. Henry Ward Beecher has been giving his congregation a few ideas about dancing and Christian cheerfulness. While he does not, we imagine, approve entirely of the saltatory delights of the ball—at least he does not say so—he looks upon dancing, considered in itself, and practiced in the home circle, as he would look upon any other harmless amusement. In that connection he gave his auditors an interesting maternal reminiscence which is worth reproducing. "My second mother," Mr. Beecher said, "was my idea of womanly gentleness, propriety and elegance. She used, before marriage, to be quite a belle, and was often known to trip the light fantastic. One evening, as my father played a tune on the violin, my mother arose, and in the most graceful manner possible to conceive, commenced to dance around the room. I didn't know what to make of it. I was speechless with consternation and delight. My father looked on in surprise. Never in the whole course of my life had I seen such a thing attempted in my father's house. It was delicious, and I got a lesson then which has lasted me ever since. I think to this day that if my mother had danced oftener and said the catechism a little less, it would have been better for all of us. If you have a talent for music, cultivate it; for dancing, cultivate it; whatever gifts God has given you make the most of them, whether of voice, foot or eye."

An enthusiastic Radical paper winds up a long article, favoring Grant's renomination, by saying "he is bound to take." That is the principal objection to him. He takes everything that is offered to him, from a pint of peanuts to a $100,000 house.

When is a baby most like a chorus? When it continually doth cry.

Charge of Murder Against a United States Consul.

Governor Caldwell, of North Carolina, who succeeded Holden, and like him, is a Radical, has issued a requisition for "Colonel" Berger, upon a charge of murder. It is understood that another requisition upon a different charge is suspended over his head. This is the person whom the President nominated as Consul, to represent the United States at Pernambuco, immediately after he had testified in the most unscrupulous manner before the Investigating Committee, and evidently as a reward for that service. He is understood to have been appointed upon the urgent recommendation of Senator Pool, who charged this ruffian to the political account of North Carolina, where he had never been in his life, according to his own testimony, but for two months, when serving under Kirk, during which time he hung up three innocent men to extort confessions, and committed other gross outrages of a similar character.

When Mr. Fish endorsed this notorious outlaw and vagabond with the great seal of the Department of State, and accredited him in a highly responsible trust to a foreign government, he could not have been ignorant of his infamous character. He not only disgraced the consular service of the United States, but he insulted the friendly Government of Brazil, by sending a fugitive from justice to conduct commercial intercourse. This example, which is only one of many others that might be cited, will enable the country to understand to what base uses the public patronage is prostituted here, in order to serve partisan purposes or to promote the personal ambition of the President.—*Washington Patriot.*

Living by Rule.

Living by rule, as a Medo-Persian law inflexible, is very unwise, especially if a person is in reasonable health. Man is not a machine, that must be turned