THE
"CLEARFIELD REPUBLICAN,"
PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY
GOODLANDER & LEE,
ESTABLISHED IN 1827.

The largest Circulation of any Newspaper in North Central Pennsylvania.

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G. R. GOODLANDER,
NOEL B. LEE,
Publishers.

Cards.

S. T. BROCKBANK,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
Office in Court House. ap 25,'77-1y

WM. E. MCCULLOUGH. FRED. P. L. BUCK.
McCULLOUGH & BUCK.
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.
All legal business promptly attended to. Office on Second street, in the Masonic building. jan10,'77

W. C. ARNOLD,
LAW & COLLECTION OFFICE.
CURWENSVILLE,
e26 Clearfield County, Penn'a. 75y

S. V. WILSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office one door east of Western Hotel building, opposite Court House.
sept.5,'77. CLEARFIELD, PA.

THOS. H. MURRAY. CYRUS GORDON.
MURRAY & GORDON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
Office in Pie's Opera House, second floor. 9:30'74

FRANK FIELDING,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.
Will attend to all business entrusted to him promptly and faithfully. jan1'7 ..

WILLIAM A. WALLACE. DAVID L. KREBS.
HARRY F. WALLACE. JOHN W. WRIGLEY.
WALLACE & KREBS,
(Successors to Wallace & Fielding,)
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
jan1'77 Clearfield, Pa.

JOSEPH G. M'NEALLY. DANIEL W. M'CURDY.
McENALLY & McCURDY,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.
Legal business attended to promptly with fidelity. Office on Second street, above the First National Bank. jan1'76

G. R. BARRETT,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
Having resigned his Judgeship, has resumed the practice of the law in his old office at Clearfield, Pa. Will attend the courts of Jefferson and Elk counties when specially retained in connection with resident counsel. jan1'77

A. G. KRAMER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Real Estate and Collection Agent,
CLEARFIELD, PA.,
Will promptly attend to all legal business entrusted to his care.
Office in Pie's Opera House. jan1'76

H. W. SMITH,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
n1:1.75 Clearfield, Pa.

WALTER BARRETT,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
Clearfield, Pa.
Office in Old Western Hotel building, corner of Second and Market Sts. [nov21,66.

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

REED & HAGERTY,
DEALERS IN
HARDWARE, FARM IMPLEMENTS,
Tinware, Nails, &c.,
aug1,77 Second Street, Clearfield, Pa.

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. [Feb 28-72tf.

J. BLAKE WALTERS,
REAL ESTATE BROKER
AND DEALER IN
Saw Logs and Lumber.
CLEARFIELD, PA
Office in Graham's Row. 1:22:71

J. J. LINGLE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
1:18 Osceola, Clearfield Co., Pa. 23y

DR. W. A. MEANS,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
LUTHERSBURG, PA.
Will attend professional calls promptly. aug16'75

DR. T. J. BOYER,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON
Office on Market Street, Clearfield, Pa
Office hours: 8 to 12 a. m., and 1 to 3 p. m.

DR. E. M. SCHEURER,
HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN,
Office in residence on First st.
April 24, 1872. Clearfield, Pa.

DR. J. P. BURCHFIELD,
Late Surgeon of the 82d Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, having 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,'68-tf

DR. H. B. VAN VALZAH,
CLEARFIELD, PENN'A.
OFFICE IN MASONIC BUILDING.
Office hours—From 12 to 2 P. M.
May 12, 1875.

WILLIAM M. HENRY, JUSTICE OF THE PEACE AND SCRIVENER, LUMBER CITY. Collections made and money promptly paid over. Articles of agreement and deeds of conveyance neatly executed and warranted correct or no charge. 24jy'72

JAMES H. LYTLE,
In Kratzer's Building, Clearfield, Pa.
Dealer in Groceries, Provisions, Vegetables, Fruits, Flour, Feed, etc., etc.
apr18'72-tf

HARRY SNYDER,
BARBER AND HAIRDRESSER
Shop on Market St., opposite Court House.
A clean towel for every customer.
Also manufacturer of
All Kinds of Articles in Human Hair.
Clearfield, Pa. may 19, '75.

JOHN A. STADLER,
BAKER, Market St., Clearfield, Pa.
Fresh Bread, Rusk, Rolls, Pies and Cakes on hand or made to order. A general assortment of Confectionaries, Fruits and Nuts in stock.—Ice Cream and Oysters in season. Saloon nearly opposite the Postoffice. Prices moderate.
March 10-'75.

CLEARFIELD REPUBLICAN.

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

VOL. 51—WHOLE NO. 2,549. CLEARFIELD, PA., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1877. NEW SERIES—VOL. 18, NO. 48.

Cards.

JOHN D. THOMPSON,
Justice of the Peace and Scrivener,
Curwensville, Pa.
Collections made and money promptly paid over. feb22'71tf

RICHARD HUGHES,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE
—FOR—
Decatur Township,
Osceola Mills P. O.
All official business entrusted to him will be promptly attended to. mch29, '76.

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. [*jy18'72

REUBEN HACKMAN,
House and Sign Painter and Paper Hanger,
Clearfield, Penn'a.
Will execute jobs in his line promptly and in a workmanlike manner. apr4,57

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. my23:1ypd

E. A. BIGLER & CO.,
DEALERS IN
SQUARE TIMBER,
and manufacturers of
ALL KINDS OF SAWED LUMBER.
8-1872 CLEARFIELD, PENN'A.

JAS. B. GRAHAM,
dealer in
Real Estate, Square Timber, Boards,
SHINGLES, LATH, & PICKETS,
9:10'72 Clearfield, Pa.

WARREN THORN,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,
Market St., Clearfield, Pa.
In the shop lately occupied by Frank Short, one door west of Allegheny House.

ASHLEY THORN,
ARCHITECT, CONTRACTOR and BUILDER.
Plans and Specifications furnished for all kinds of buildings. All work first class. Stair building a specialty.
P. O. address, Clearfield, Pa. jan.17-71tf.

R. M. NEIMAN,
SADDLE and HARNESS MAKER,
Rumbarger, Clearfield Co., Pa.
Keeps on hand all kinds of Harness, Saddles, Bridles, and Horse Furnishing Goods. Repairing promptly attended to. Rumbarger, Jan. 18, 1877-tf.

JAMES MITCHELL,
DEALER IN
Square Timber & Timber Lands,
jel1'73 CLEARFIELD, PA.

J. R. M'MURRAY
WILL SUPPLY YOU WITH ANY ARTICLE OF MERCHANDISE AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICE. COME AND SEE. (25:73:y)
NEW WASHINGTON.

Livery Stable.
THE undersigned begs leave to inform the public that he is now fully prepared to accommodate all in the way of furnishing Horses, Buggies, Saddles and Harness, on the shortest notice and on reasonable terms. Residence on Locust street, between Third and Fourth.
GEO. W. GEARHART.
Clearfield, Feb. 4, 1874

S. I. SNYDER,
PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER
AND DEALER IN
Watches, Clocks and Jewelry,
Graham's Row, Market Street,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
All kinds of repairing in my line promptly attended to. April 23, 1874.

NEW BOOT AND SHOE SHOP.
The undersigned would inform the public that he has removed his Boot and Shoe Shop to the room lately occupied by Jos. Dearing, in Shaw's Row, Market street, where he is prepared to attend to the wants of all who need anything in his line. All work done by him will be of the best material, and guaranteed to be first class in every respect. Repairing promptly attended to. All kinds of Leather and Shoe Findings for sale.
JOHN SCHIEFER.
Clearfield, Pa., July 18, 1877-6m.

Clearfield Nursery.
ENCOURAGE HOME INDUSTRY.
THE undersigned, having established a Nursery on the Pike, about half way between Clearfield and Curwensville, is prepared to furnish all kinds of FRUIT TREES, (standard and dwarf,) Evergreens, Shrubbery, Grape Vines, Gooseberry, Lawton Blackberry, Strawberry, and Raspberry Vines, Asiatic Cuttings, Quince, and early scarlet Rhubarb &c. Orders promptly attended to. Address,
J. D. WRIGHT,
sep26 6m:y Curwensville, Pa.

ANDREW HARWICK,
Market Street, Clearfield, Pa.,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
HARNESS, SADDLES, BRIDLES, COLLARS,
and all kinds of
HORSE FURNISHING GOODS.
A full stock of Saddlers' Hardware, Brushes, Combs, Blankets, Robes, etc., always on hand and for sale at the lowest cash prices. All kinds of repairing promptly attended to.
All kinds of hides taken in exchange for harness and repairing. All kinds of harness leather kept on hand, and for sale at a small profit.
Clearfield, Jan. 19, 1876.

E. WARING'S
LAW BLANKS
For sale at the Clearfield REPUBLICAN office.
The most Complete Series of Law Blanks published.
These Blanks are gotten up in superior style, are of uniform size, and furnished at very low figures for cash.
Call at the REPUBLICAN office and examine them. Orders by mail promptly filled.
Address, GOODLANDER & LEE,
July 25, 1877-tf. Clearfield Pa.

JOHN TROUTMAN,
DEALER IN
FURNITURE,
MATTRESSES,
AND
Improved Spring Beds,
MARKET STREET, NEAR P. O.
The undersigned begs leave to inform the citizens of Clearfield, and the public generally, that he has on hand a fine assortment of Furniture, such as Walnut, Chestnut and Painted Chamber Suites, Parlor Suites, Reclining and Extension Chairs, Ladies' and Gents' Easy Chairs, the Perfected Dining and Parlor Chairs, Cane Seats and Windsor Chairs, Clothes Bars, Step and Extension Ladders, Hat Racks, Scrubbing Brushes, &c
MOULDING AND PICTURE FRAMES,
looking Glasses, Chromos, &c., which would suitable for Holiday presents.
dec16'75 JOHN TROUTMAN.

HANS' BABY.

So help me gracious, efery day
I laugh me wild to saw der vay
My small, young baby drie to play—
Dot funny leetle baby.

When I look of them leetle toes,
Und saw dot funny leetle nose,
Und heard der vay dot rooster crows,
I shmile like I vas gray.

Und when I heard the real nice vay
Dhem people to my wife dhey say,
"More like his fader every day,"
I vas so broud like blazes.

Sometimes dhere comes a leetle schquall,
Dot's vhen der vindy vind vill crawl,
Righ in his leetle stomack schmall,
Dot's too bad for der baby.

Dot makes him sing at night so schreet,
Und gorybarrie he must ced,
Und most chumb shbry on my feet
To help dot leetle baby.

He bulls my nose and kicks my hair,
Und grawls me ofer efery where,
Und shcholders me—but vat I care?
Dot vas my small young baby.

Around my head dat lettle arm
Vas schqueezin me so nice and warm,
Oh, may dhere never coom some harm
To dot schmall leetle baby.

THE NEW ROAD AND BRIDGE ACT.

An effort was made last winter to pass a general road law, but it failed. The bill is of great public importance, and will no doubt be passed this winter in some form or other, and it would be well for our readers to give the bill a careful reading and then point out to our Senator, Mr. Peale, and our Representative, Mr. Tate, all its good and bad features. The bill is as follows:

An act to revise and consolidate the several road and bridge laws of this Commonwealth, and to lay out and make, build and repair the several roads and bridges thereof.

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 the qualified electors of the different townships of this Commonwealth shall at the next township election after the passage of this act, elect one person to serve for three years, one person to serve for two years, and one person to serve for one year, who shall be styled road commissioners, and at each succeeding election thereafter they shall elect one person to serve three years, and in case of a vacancy by death, resignation or otherwise, the remaining road commissioner or commissioners shall appoint some suitable person or persons to act until the next township election, when the people shall elect to fill such vacancy.

SEC. 2. And any township in this Commonwealth, whose laws do not provide for a township treasurer, the qualified electors thereof shall also elect, by ballot, one person to serve as township treasurer for a period of two years from the first Monday of April thereafter; and every alternate year thereafter they shall elect his successor; and any vacancy occurring by reason of death or otherwise, shall be filled by appointment made by the court of quarter sessions until the next succeeding election.

SEC. 3. That on or before the first Monday of April thereafter, in each year, the said road commissioners shall notify the county commissioners of their election and intention to act as road commissioners, and immediately upon their receiving such notice, said county commissioners shall furnish them with a certified copy of the last adjusted valuation or assessment of their respective townships.

SEC. 4. That on or before the second Monday of April of each year thereafter the road commissioners of the several townships of this Commonwealth shall meet, and determine the amount of road tax that they deem necessary to make, build and repair the several roads and bridges of their respective townships for the current year, which amount shall not exceed six mills on every dollar of valuation so made, including one day's work, which every male taxable in this Commonwealth over twenty-one years old shall work or cause to be worked on the public road each year, in addition to the levy made upon his valuation: Provided, That every male taxable having but two cows or the value thereof assessed to him shall pay but one day's work.

SEC. 5. That on the second Monday of April, after the election of any road commissioners of this Commonwealth, he or they shall each give to the township auditor for the use of the road fund of their respective township a bond signed by himself and one or more sureties for one third the amount of the road tax proposed to be levied for that year, conditioned for the true, honest and faithful performance of their respective duties as road commissioners during the current term for which they may be elected.

SEC. 6. That immediately after the said road commissioners shall have filed their bonds, as aforesaid, they shall proceed to lay out their several townships into at least as many districts as there are sub-school districts in their township, and shall each year appoint one person in each district, who shall be known as pathmaster, and shall furnish each of the said pathmasters with a list of the tax they propose to expend in his district, together with the names of the persons from whom they shall receive the same, and each pathmaster shall, if required, give an approved bond to the road commissioners with one or more sureties for the amount of the taxes given him to collect, conditioned for the honest performance of his duty.

SEC. 7. That it shall be the duty of the said pathmaster, during the months of April, May and June of each year, to give at least forty-eight hours notice to each person named in his duplicate, if a resident of the township, of the times and places he intends to work on said roads and of the implement he shall furnish and use, and any person neglecting or refusing to work his or her tax, as notified, shall pay the same in money as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 8. That if the amount first levied as aforesaid should be all expended or all that is then available, and the same should be deemed insufficient to build and repair the several roads and bridges in said township, and, upon a petition being presented them signed by at least six land owners of said township, the additional sum not exceeding three mills by taxation as aforesaid for that purpose, and the said road commissioners may, in each or any year, if they find the same necessary, collect a part of the road tax levied as aforesaid, not exceeding two mills in money, to be collected by the township treasurer for the purpose of defraying expenses of roads and bridges.

SEC. 9. That the said pathmaster shall see that the taxes assigned them to work shall be faithfully and judicially expended as directed by the said road commissioners, and that they shall keep a strict, accurate and itemized account of their own time spent and of the time worked by taxpayers on the road by or under them, and that they shall settle and account for the same under oath or affirmation to the said road commissioners on or before the fifteenth day of December of each year, and shall only have credit for his own work, for the work of taxpayers and for amount of uncollected tax to balance his account.

SEC. 10. That in the month of December of each year, the said road commissioners shall make and return a certified list of all unseated lands, together with the seated lands owned by non-residents in each of the said townships, in which the road tax of the said year remains unpaid to the county commissioners, and the proceedings for collecting the said tax shall be the same as is practiced in the several counties for collecting seated or unseated county taxes on which there is no personal property to make the tax, and when collected shall be paid to the township treasurer.

SEC. 11. That on or before the second Tuesday of February, in each year, the said road commissioners shall issue their warrant under their hand and seal, together with a schedule and list of all delinquents and balances, adding thereto five per centum for collection fees on all taxes yet due, except the unpaid taxes returned to the county commissioners as aforesaid, and such as they know the township auditors will and ought of right to exonerate from payment, which warrant shall be directed to the Constable, returnable in fifty days to the township treasurer.

SEC. 12. And the said Constable shall give each delinquent personal or written notice of the amount due, and if not paid within ten days, the said Constable is hereby required to levy and collect the same by distress and sale of goods and chattels of such delinquent, giving at least ten days notice, by written or printed advertisements, and shall retain out of the proceeds of sale, after deducting the taxes, the same fee as may than be allowed Constables by law for levy and sale upon a writ of execution, and the defendant shall have no right to the benefit of stay or exemption; the bond of said Constables, as now required by law, shall stand as security for the faithful performance of their duty under this act: Provided, That if the said delinquents pay to said Constable the amount they stand charged within ten days or upon demand, he shall only have five per centum for his services.

SEC. 13. That it shall be the duty of the said road commissioners to take the general charge and supervision of all the public roads and bridges in each of the said townships of this Commonwealth, and on the second Monday of April in each year they shall settle their account with the township auditors; they shall be charged with the whole of the taxes, real and personal, that they assessed in their several townships, and shall have credit for the work done by the pathmaster, for the exonerations allowed them by the township auditors, for the amount returned to Constable for collection, for amount returned to county treasurer for collection, for making duplicates a fair price, and for their own services, their accounts to be sworn to before the auditors, the president of the board of auditors to administer the oath or affirmation aforesaid.

SEC. 14. The said auditor shall within sixty days after the second Monday of April in each year, cause an itemized statement of the road account as settled to be published in one of the public newspapers of the county nearest to their township, and said publication shall be continued in said paper for three successive weeks, or by six written or printed statements put up in as many public places in the proper township, and a failure to publish the same as aforesaid by the township auditors shall be deemed a misdemeanor, and upon conviction of the same pay a fine of not less than twenty dollars, to be collected as debts of like amount, and paid to the township treasurer for the use of the road funds.

SEC. 15. That all moneys raised in the several townships of this Commonwealth, by tax or otherwise, for road purposes, shall be collected and paid to the township treasurer, and when expended it shall be done by direction of the road commissioners, and drawn out of the treasury by orders signed by two or more of the said road commissioners upon the said township treasurer.

SEC. 16. That said township treasurer shall give a bond before entering upon his duties, with one or more sureties, to the township auditors to be approved by at least two of them in such amount as they shall fix for the use of the road fund of said township, conditioned that he shall faithfully perform his duties with fidelity as township treasurer during his term of office.

SEC. 17. That the compensation of the treasurer of the road funds of the several townships shall be fixed by the township auditors, not to exceed two per centum of all moneys paid out by him; the compensation of the road commissioners shall be fixed by the township auditors not to exceed one dollar and fifty cents per day, for each day necessarily employed in the transaction of the road business of their several townships, and the path masters shall be allowed the same daily pay as is allowed to those working out their tax, not to exceed one dollar and fifty cents per day of ten hours actual labor.

SEC. 18. That any person elected road commissioner and neglecting or refusing to act, shall pay a fine of ten dollars, to be collected as other debts of like amount, and paid into the township treasury for the use of the road fund, unless he shall have served as such for a term of one year within the last four years past.

SEC. 19. It shall be lawful at any time after the passage of this act for the road commissioners of any township in this Commonwealth, upon a petition signed by two-thirds of the actual assessed valuation of said township, asking the making and repairing of all roads and bridges, be let to the lowest bidder for a period three years, to let the same on the second Monday of April thereafter to the lowest bidder who will give to the road commissioners, within five days thereafter, good and sufficient security for the true performance of the same.

SEC. 20. That all persons on signing said petition shall pay their road tax in money to the township treasurer on or before the fourth of July of the same year, and any person in the said township refusing or neglecting to pay the road tax as aforesaid, shall pay the same as directed in sections tenth and eleventh of this act: Provided always, that the person or persons contracting to make and repair all roads and bridges, as aforesaid, shall allow and notify all the resident citizens of said township who did not sign the petition, to work his, her or their road tax on the public roads of said township under the same regulations as provided for in section sixth of this act.

SEC. 21. That when any citizen or citizens of any township in this Commonwealth shall request the road commissioners thereof to improve a specified road or section of road, by turnpiking or macadamizing the same, and shall offer a written promise or agreement to pay one-half the cost of said improvement, and shall give sufficient security for the fulfillment of said agreement, it may be lawful for the said road commissioners to cause the said road, or specified section of road to be made in the manner stated in said agreement within a reasonable time after the execution of the same, the remaining majority of costs to be chargable to the road fund of the township.

SEC. 22. When the said road commissioners shall deem it inexpedient to comply with the said request or requests as aforesaid, they shall at the next election for township officers submit the question of said improvement to a vote of the qualified electors of said township, and should a majority of them vote in favor of the same, then the said road commissioners, or their successors shall within a reasonable time cause the said improvement to be made in the manner and form as follows: They shall cause public notice to be given for at least two weeks in one or more newspapers in the vicinity, or by hand bills, or both, asking proposals for the doing of said specified work, or improvements, and may accept such bid or bids as in their judgment shall secure the most perfect and economical completion of the same: Provided, That no road bed shall be turnpiked or macademized to a greater width than sixteen feet, and shall be of suitable depth, according to the nature of the ground.

SEC. 23. That any person or persons wanting a public road in any of the townships of this Commonwealth, shall present a petition to the court of quarter sessions of the proper county, signed by at least twelve land owners, two of whom shall be the then acting road commissioners of the township in which the road is asked, whereupon the court shall appoint three disinterested citizens of said county, one of whom shall be a practical surveyor, whose duty it shall be, after getting the order to view from the clerk of the court to give notice of the time and place of such view, by not less than three printed or written handbills, put up at least five days before said view, at public places near said required road, at which time they shall proceed to the ground and after being duly sworn to perform their duties justly and impartially, and a true report make (they swearing each other) shall proceed to view the ground proposed for such road, and if any two of them are of the opinion that a public road is necessary, they shall view, lay out and survey the said routes according to the order of court, and shall make draft of and report the same to the then next next court of quarter sessions, together with their opinion as to what damage if any, that any person through whose lands the same may pass, shall have; if the parties are not satisfied with the damages awarded them by the viewers they may have redress by appealing to the court of quarter sessions: Provided, The party appealing shall pay all cost if he does not get more damages from the court than the viewers awarded him.

SEC. 24. That at the next court of quarter sessions after the report is filed, and after the viewers are enlarged by the court at each successive session thereof, the court shall confirm the report of the viewers *nisi* and at the next court thereafter the said court shall confirm the report of the viewers absolute, fixing the breadth of said road: Provided, That no public road in this Commonwealth after the passage of this act shall be considered lawful less than twenty-five feet in breadth and no public road in this Commonwealth shall be more than fifty feet wide, unless by the consent of the owners through whose lands the same may pass, and the said breadth of road to be governed by the wants and necessities of the community through which the same passes.

SEC. 25. That when any report of the viewers as aforesaid is objected to by remonstrance, signed by at least twelve citizens, one of whom shall be a then acting road commissioner of the township in which said road has been viewed, the court shall hear the parties in interest and make such decree as in their wisdom, may seem best, and may grant a review, on the same route, on petition or petitions signed and presented as last aforesaid before making a final decree; provided, that the petitioners in all cases, asking a review, or re-review, shall pay all costs of such reviews.

SEC. 26. That when any road, laid out as afore-said, and duly confirmed by the court, if after confirmation and before the said road is opened, on petition signed at least by a majority of the original petitioners, who shall reside in the proper township or townships through which the road may pass, setting forth that said road, if opened would be useless and burdensome, it shall be lawful for said court to appoint five disinterested persons, who shall be duly sworn as aforesaid, and after giving due notice, shall view the ground of proposed route. If four of them shall report, that in their opinion, the road, if opened, would be useless and burdensome, the said court may in their wisdom, annul the same, the former confirmation to the contrary notwithstanding.

SEC. 27. That any road may be vacated entire, or vacated and supplied on petition being presented to the court, signed by at least twelve land owners, setting forth that the same has become useless, unnecessary and burdensome, to vacate entire, or that the same could be made as good and serve the same interests of the community through which it passes as well and do less damages to vacate and supply, whereupon the said court of the proper county shall appoint three disinterested persons, one of whom shall be a practical surveyor, who after giving due notice and being duly sworn as aforesaid, shall view said route of road, and proposed site for new route, if the order says vacate and supply, and after being duly sworn as aforesaid, shall if they deem it wise in their judgment, view and report the same for vacation, or vacation and supply, as the order may set forth, making draft of their work in either case to the court, and if vacation entire the said court may confirm the report absolute at the first session, if not objected to by remonstrance, but if vacation and supply then the court shall confirm *Ni Si* at the first session and absolute at the next as aforesaid.

SEC. 28. That the expense of viewers on all public roads and bridges shall be paid by the county at the rate of one dollar and fifty cents per day for viewers, and three dollars per day for surveyors, and mileage for each at the rate of five cents per mile for each mile traveled to and from the nearest point of said view.

SEC. 29. That any person or persons so situated that they cannot get a public road as herein provided, and have not the right of way for a private road, may present his, her or their petition, setting forth the facts to the court, whereupon the said court shall appoint disinterested persons as aforesaid, one of whom shall be a surveyor, who shall give due notice as aforesaid, and view, locate, lay out and report the same as a private road, together with the damages, he, she or they shall have through whose lands the same is located, and whether the county or petitioners shall pay the same.

SEC. 30. And the report of the said private road shall be confirmed as herein provided for public roads, and when the damages aforesaid, if any be assessed, is paid as directed by said viewers, the petitioner or petitioners shall have the right to make and keep the said road in repair at their own expense from time to time as they may see fit; the width of said private road to be not more than twenty-five feet.

SEC. 31. That when any community asking a public bridge by presenting a petition signed generally by the citizens thereof, the court of quarter sessions shall appoint three disinterested persons, one of whom shall be a practical surveyor or engineer, who shall after due notice given, as in case of a road view, and being duly sworn by a justice of the peace, or other person authorized by commission to perform their duty as bridge viewers with fidelity, they shall proceed to the proposed site and view the same, and if in their opinion a public bridge at that point is highly necessary, they shall view and report the length of bridge necessary, the probable height of abutments, and whether in their judgment the cost of erection would be too great for the township or townships in which it is to be built to bear; if not considered too great, then the township, or townships asking the same, shall build the same or do without the bridge; Provided, that after the lapse of two years the citizens may petition as aforesaid.

SEC. 32. If the viewers report that the cost is too great for the township or townships to bear, then the report shall be presented to the next grand jury, and if sixteen members of said jury shall consider said bridge a public necessity, and that the County Commissioners shall build the same, they shall indorse on the report as follows: "We recommend that the County Commissioners build the within reported bridge, signed by the foreman and dated." And when the same endorsement made is thereon by a majority of another grand jury, it shall be confirmed absolutely by the court; and the said County Commissioners shall proceed at once to let out the building of the same by plans and specifications to the lowest bidder, and shall pay the same and its continuous repairs out of the county treasury.

SEC. 33. That all petitions, order to view, or reports of viewers for roads and bridges shall have an endorsement by order of court at each session of the court, by continuance, powers enlarged, et cetera, as the necessity requires, until final confirmation; and any report failing to have any endorsement or order thereon, at any court, before final confirmation, shall be treated as a nullity.

SEC. 34. That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith be and the same is hereby repealed.

A DEATH BED MARRIAGE.

The marriage ceremony is usually associated in the mind with ideas of life and health and youth, and is far removed from any connection with sickness and suffering and death.—Hence it is that a sad interest attaches to the solemn rites of marriage when performed in the sick chamber, or by the bed of death; and when one whose life is fast ebbing away is united in the holy bonds with another whose earthly career is but just begun.

Of such a case, which occurred in this city a few days since, our reporter is just informed. A young woman, employed at the Robinson House, had been for some time betrothed to a young man of this city, a German, who, partly through inheritance and partly by his industry, had accumulated a considerable sum of money and some other property. The marriage ceremony would have been solemnized ere this but the fact that the prospective bridegroom lost his health a few months since. For a time the dread disease from which he suffered, consumption, made its inroads so slowly and gradually that he scarcely realized the certainty that his days were numbered; but a few weeks ago he found himself confined to his bed, and unable to rise. Physicians assured him that death was nigh, and he insisted that before he left this world he should become the husband of the woman he loved. The ceremony was performed last Saturday, in the chamber of death, by Dr. Stone, and is said to have been very affecting. When it was over, the dying groom made his will, bequeathing to his wife some valuable real estate in New York, and all of the money he had in bank, amounting to quite a goodly sum. He still lingers, but a few days, and possibly a few hours, will end his earthly career.

[From the Daily of Saturday.]

Tuesday's *Sentinel* contained an account of a death bed marriage, which took place one week ago to-day. Last night at 9:30, the groom William Porterfield, died, leaving his name and fortune to her who has had the extraordinary experience of being maid, wife, and widow within the space of one week.—*Fort Wayne Sentinel.*

An attorney having died exceedingly poor, a shilling subscription was set afoot to pay the expense of his funeral. Most of the attorneys and barristers having subscribed, one of them applied to Toler, afterwards Lord Chief Justice Norbury, expressing a hope that he would also subscribe a shilling. "Only a shilling!" said Toler, "only a shilling to bury an attorney? Here is a guinea, go and bury twenty-one of them."

Ministers as well as other people who call upon the sick must have great care about wearying them with much talk or with long staying.

Be as the child who eats and sleeps and grows. God gives you the best nourishment, although not always the sweetest to the taste.

THE STACK-O'HARA DECISION.

The case of Father Stack, of Williamsport, against Bishop O'hara, of the diocese of Scranton, has attracted wide attention from the fact that it presents the first instance in the history of this country in which a Roman Catholic bishop has been brought before a civil tribunal to answer for acts done in his ecclesiastical capacity. The case has been a remarkable one in nearly all its details. The priest, Father Stack, was summarily removed from his charge at Williamsport in November, 1871, by letter from the Bishop, and he made complaint, without much delay raising two points: 1. Was the removal of the plaintiff, as pastor, from the charge of this congregation by the defendant, as his bishop, warranted under the circumstances of the case by the law of the Catholic Church? 2. If it was not warranted by the law of the Church, will the law of the land afford the relief asked for in the plaintiff's bill which was the restoration of the priest to his pastorate?

These are the points which Judge Gamble reviews in his decision, and he at once sweeps away the answer of the Bishop to the complaint, that he had acted under his conscience and the civil courts had no jurisdiction. Judge Gamble insists, first, that the removal without specific charge and an opportunity for trial was in violation of the laws of the Catholic Church, and to sustain this he cites the decrees of the Plenary Council of Baltimore, which have been declared the supreme laws for the government of the Church in this country. Some of these decrees are quoted by the defendant and by the master, who in his report denied civil jurisdiction, but the Judge seems to satisfy himself that they protect every subject in the right to know what he may be accused of and the right to be heard upon the accusation, which is such a simple point of justice that nobody will take exception to it, the great difficulty occurring, however, at the point where the tribunal before which the trial may proceed is selected. If he was suffering from a violation of the Church law at the hands of the Bishop, Father Stack must certainly have had his right to appeal to the Bishop's superior; but he chose not to do this, and sought the restoration of the privileges of which he had been deprived by the Bishop even his priestly functions, in a civil court. Under the decrees of the Plenary Council as quoted it seems plain to the Court that the Bishop did not comply with the law of the Church; his removal of the priest was under and implied grave charge, which, however, has never been admitted by the defendant; and in the decrees a superior is directed to cite his subject against whom charges have been made, give him the chief points of accusation, and remove him after having proved a grave charge. Father Stack was removed without formal charge, and consequently had no hearing. Judge Gamble cites in behalf of the jurisdiction of the civil court the acts of Assembly of June 16, 1836, and April 8, 1852, which grant to the courts of common pleas "the jurisdiction and powers of a court of chancery, so far as relates to the supervision and control of all corporations—other than those of a municipal character—of unincorporated societies or associations," for the prevention or the restraint of the continuance of acts contrary to law. And then the Judge goes to the reports for decisions in chancery to sustain his point of jurisdiction.

The conclusion which the honorable Judge reaches is that the Bishop had no business to turn Father Stack out of his pastorate, but the Court doesn't seem to have my business to order his restoration; the priest gets the moral benefit of a decision in his favor, while the Bishop has all the material benefit. There does not appear to be anything left for the Bishop to complain of, except the insignificant matter of costs, which are charged against him. Judge Gamble's decree does not require any other attention from him, and it will probably be very little concern to him that a court, whose jurisdiction over his acts he denies, has declared something that he has done unlawful. The decision seems to be one without much stiffening, and, while it settles the question of the court's jurisdiction to the court's satisfaction, it doesn't seem to help the plaintiff, and he will have to go somewhere else if he still wants to get back his pastorate.—*Philadelphia Times.*

THE MULE OF SUMTER.

When Dahlgren's iron-clads began operations in Charleston Harbor the Tenth Army Corps made a sudden dash and drove in the thin lines of pickets which the rebels had posted on the eastern end of Morris Island. When daylight came every gun which Beauregard could bring to bear upon the new work began to rain shot and shell, and from daylight till noon there were lively times in and about Charleston Bay. Shortly after noon Fort Sumter opened furiously, and it was feared that an attempt was about to be made by the enemy to advance. There were enough men there, it was thought, to hold it, but there was a deficiency of ammunition, and so a mule-driver volunteered to deliver the ammunition. The only road was the smooth and sandy beach along the bay, and the distance between the two points about a mile and a half. Half that distance was within easy range of Fort Sumter, and Battery Wagner's guns covered all the way to the sand hills, behind which was the Federal camp.

I am describing this incident as it appeared from the shipping in the bay, and what called attention to it was the sudden waking up of every gun on the southeast angle of Sumter. Looking to see the cause of the furious cannonading, everybody was surprised to see a mule team tearing up the beach in the direction of the new work. The driver was laying the lash on, and that mule had its ears laid straight back and was making its legs go. Occasionally a shell would touch the beach, bound up, and explode, and the mule would then hesitate and try to turn back. But the driver would lay the cowhide on with renewed vigor; then the mule put on another spurt, until at last it became entirely demoralized by the explosion of a ten inch shell almost under its belly. Every glass in the squadron was leveled at the spectacle. The driver got off his seat, took the animal by the head, whirled it around once or twice and started it up the beach once more. Fort Sumter flashed and flamed, Battery Wagner belched and thundered, and still that daring driver urged his mule along, though the way was swept by at least thirty guns

At last he reached his destination, but he could not stay there, in a moment was turned around and exhorting that animal to do its level best. The mule did not need to be told to step out, for in its rear there was roar and rack-et, and about its ears were flying sand and scrap-iron, which seemed to stimulate its fleetness. Down that hard beach flew the mule, the light cart bobbing and swaying, and the driver's arm raising and falling as he delt out lash after lash. At last they near the friendly shelter of the sand hills. In another minute they will be safe, but just as they near the place to turn aside a shell came screaming from Sumter. Everybody could see the huge mass of iron as it roared through the air. It struck the beach directly in the rear of the mule and with a bound it overtook it and exploded with terrific violence. A general exclamation is heard from Dahlgren's flag-ship, where the Admiral and his staff are earnestly gazing at the adventurous mule and his daring driver. Fort Sumpter's ramparts are black with men, they, too, willing witnesses of Yankee pluck. Along the swell of Morris Island, and covering every elevation, can be seen the Union soldiers, who stand with bated breath, anxious and full of suspense, and every eye intently taking in the scene. When the shell exploded a circle of smoke hid the mule for a moment, but when the smoke cleared Mr. Mule had his ears laid back, and, with head down, and legs lashing wildly out, he was making kindling wood of the cart, which had been badly demoralized by a fragment of the shell. Presently the driver is seen limping to the mule; in a second the mule is free from the cart, and, with the driver on his back, and a farewell whisk of his tail, disappears behind the cover of the hills.

The thousands of boys in blue unite in a long and hearty hurrah; the sail