The Republican Compiler.

By HENRY J. STAHLE. "TRUTH IS MIGHTY, AND WILL PREVAIL." TWO DOLLARS A-YEAR.

A Family Newspaper----Devoted to Politics, Agriculture, Literature, Arts and Sciences, The Markets, General Domestic and Foreign Intelligence, Advertising, Amusement, &c.

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TERMS OF THE COMPILER.

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☞Office on South Baltimore street, directly opposite Wampler's Tinning Establishment, one and a half squares from the Court House.

Choice Poetry.

ANGEL-MUSIC.

When the twilight weeps 'neath her azure veil,
And the sweet flowers sigh as the day grows pale,
Then an angel comes on her silver wings,
And a golden harp in her hand she brings;
Soft, sweet and low,
Rich numbers flow,
And I hush my breath while the angel sings!

Oh! the love-rays fall from her dew-filled eye,
Like the soft star beams from the twilight sky,
And she fans my brow with her fragrant wings,
While she gently strikes on her golden strings!
Soft, sweet and low,
Rich numbers flow,
And I weep for joy while the angel sings!

Like the soft, south wind, when it woos the flowers,
Like the glad bird's note in the love-wreathed bowers,
Like the thrilling sigh of the wind's harp-strings,
Are the rapture-tones that the angel sings!
Soft, sweet and low,
Glad breathings flow,
And I dream of love while the angel sings!

Like the plaintive voice of the moaning pine,
Like the wild, wild wave of the heaving brine,
Like the groans that sweep on night wind's wings,
Is the strange, sad song that the angel sings!
Dark, deep and low,
Sad moanings flow,
And I weep over the lost while the angel sings!

Then a lofty strain on the rich harp swells,
And the soul of bliss in its music dwells;
And the tide of song o'er the glowing strings
Flows fresh and free from the Eden springs!
Soft, sweet and low,
Rich breathings flow,
And I dream of Heaven while the angel sings!

La Grange, Tenn. MINNIE.

Select Miscellany.

Lady or Wife.

It makes a man of refinement unconsciously double up his fist, to be stopped just as he has parted from a friend, his mother or sister perhaps, with, "I say, who is that female?" But there is another vulgarism in common custom which quite as much needs reformation—that of styling a man's wife his "lady." "Lady" does not mean "wife." It may mean a very different personage. Nor is every man's wife *ipso facto* his "lady." All are aware that the signification of the word has materially changed. That from designating a woman of high education and refinement of manners, it has come to signify "any one that wears a hat and feathers." It is for that very reason we object to its being used synonymously with wife.

Our idea of the matter may perhaps be best expressed by a story we remember to have seen. The wife of a Dean of the English church, called at a grocer's some distance from her residence and made a trifling purchase, requesting it might be sent home. The grocer declined to send it, as the time was worth more than the purchase. Thinking to overpower him, she said with an assumption of stately dignity, "Sir, I am the Dean of ——'s lady." The sturdy shopman with a low bow replied: "If you were his Reverence's wife, ma'm, I couldn't do it." Now we beseech our young friend, John Smith, who is enjoying a honey-moon tour with his rosy-cheeked bride, for heaven's sake do not write your names at the hotels as "John Smith and lady," but as "Mr. and Mrs. Smith," or in plainer Saxon, "John Smith and wife."

A REMARKABLE OLD LADY.—We copy the following from the Hartford Courant:

"MRS. Polly Beeman, of Birmingham, Connecticut, is in her 92d year. Her husband, Tracy Beeman, died a short time ago. He was two years the senior of his wife. They had lived in the same farm-house 69 years. They had a family of nine children, the eldest of whom now is 73, and was married when she was fourteen. Of the grand children there are now 49, the eldest of whom is 56 years.—There are 156 great-grandchildren, and 18 great-great-grandchildren. The family comes of tough stock and enjoys iron constitutions. This venerable woman can call two hundred and thirty of her lineal pedigree around her Thanksgiving table. Their united ages now amount to 7,724 years; so that if this family had followed each other consecutively, the first might have been an old lady of 1,700 summers at the day Adam woke up and ate forbidden fruit with his paramour. Our Connecticut old lady intends to take a long journey next week behind the 'iron horse.' She ought to have a free ticket."

TEN THOUSAND BLESSINGS.—A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* states that a clergyman in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, who lately married a lady with whom he received the substantial dowry of ten thousand dollars, while occuping the pulpit, he gave out a hymn, read the four first verses, and was proceeding to read the fifth, commencing,

"Forever let my grateful heart,"

when he hesitated, baulked, and exclaimed:—"Ahem! The choir will omit the fifth verse," and sat down. The congregation attracted by his apparent confusion, read the verse for themselves, and smiled almost audibly as they read:

"Forever let my grateful heart
His boundless grace adore,
Which gives ten thousand blessings now,
And bids me hope for more."

☞The following toast was given at a celebration of Washington's birth day, in a Southern city: "Woman—The centre and circumference, radius, diameter and periphery, segment and semi-circle, sine and tangent of all our affections—Can two circles have the same centre and components, and yet not coincide?" Let the mathematicians solve this question.

☞Of all the delicate sensations the mind is capable of, none, perhaps, will surpass that which attends the relief of an avowed enemy.

Girls Should Learn to Keep House.

No young lady can be too well instructed in anything that will affect the comforts of a family. Whatever position in society she occupies, she needs a practical knowledge of the duties of a housekeeper. She may be placed in such circumstances that it will not be necessary for her to perform much domestic labor; but on this account she needs no less knowledge than if she was obliged to preside personally over the cooking stove and pantry. Indeed, I have often thought it was more difficult to direct others, and requires more experience, than to do the same work with our own hands.

Mothers are frequently so nice and particular that they do not like to give up any part of their care to their children. This is a great mistake in their arrangement, for they are often burdened with labor, and need relief. Children should be taught to make themselves useful—to assist their parents in every way in their power, and consider it a privilege to do so.

Young people cannot realize the importance of a thorough knowledge of housewifery, but those who have suffered the inconveniences and mortifications of ignorance can well appreciate it. Children should be early indulged in their disposition to bake and experiment in cooking in various ways. It is often but a "troublesome help" they afford, still it is a great advantage to them.

Some mothers give their daughters the care of house-keeping each week by turns.—It seems to me a good arrangement, and a most useful part of their education.

Domestic labor is by no means incompatible with the highest degree of refinement and mental culture. Many of the most elegant and accomplished women I have known, have looked well to their household duties, and have honored themselves and their husbands by so doing.

☞A tailor having amassed a fortune by his trade, cut the shop and removed to the country to live in dignified leisure. His wife was a bit of a shrew, and apt, as all wives are, to find out her husband's weak points. One of these was a shame of his former occupation, and she harped upon the jarring strings, until the poor wretch was nearly beside himself. Her touch-word "scissors," spoiled his bonmots, and embittered his grandest entertainment; it was flame to tow. He stormed and wheedled; the obnoxious instrument was brandished before his eyes. They were walking one day on the bank of a river bounding his grounds.

"You observe," said he, "the delta formed by the fork of the river. Its beauty decided me to close the contract."

"Very probable, my dear—it reminds one so much of an open pair of scissors."

One push, and she was struggling in the water.

"I will pull you out if you promise never to say that word again," halloed the still foaming husband.

"*Scissors!*" shrieked his wife, and down she went.

"Scissors!" as she rose again. The third time she came to the surface, too far gone to speak; but as the waters closed over her, she threw up her arms, crossing her fore fingers and disappeared!

MANNERS AT MARSHALL, MICH.—One day since "the prevalent ice," H—— and W—— were walking upon the main street at Marshall, when the latter bowed to a lady acquaintance. H—— remarked, "that is no way to bow to a lady—wait till we meet another, and I will show you how to bow." A second lady came along at the moment, and H——, who wears a scratch, throwing his soul into the movement, raised his hat, but the treacherous ice threw up his heels, the wind took his scratch far away, the force of the fall jerked the hat out of his hands, and there sat H——, his eyes filled with tears, looking from hat to scratch, from scratch to hat, like a shaking Mandarin. "Hillo," said W—— "I can't do that, for my hair holds tight to my head." H—— collected his personal property, made for his office, and was "no more seen."—*Detroit Advertiser.*

☞The southern correspondent of an exchange paper relates the following story of the yellow fever in Mississippi:

"A gentleman from the country, who had been in Port Gibson some time during the first week of the epidemic, and was riding home at a pretty smart gait, was brought up by a man running out of the house and inquiring: 'Say, have they got the rale yellow fever in town?' 'Oh, yes; there's no doubt of that, I reckon,' was the answer. 'And is it a fact that they've got the quarantine long with it? I'll swar, it's bad enough to have one disease, without another to help it along.' This filled the gentleman on the road too full for utterance, and putting the switch to his horse, he was off to make the woods resound with his pent up laughter. Reaching his destination, he must tell it to a friend, a plain, honest man, who, however, had neglected the 'rudiments.' The incident was too good to keep, and so he related it. 'Haw, haw, haw!' roared the honest John. 'Why, dod darn the all-fired fool to thunder, didn't he know that the quarantine was nothing but the black vomit?' The last brick floored the newsbringer, and he 'rolled.'"

☞"Doctor, kin you tell what's the matter with my child's nose? she keeps a pickin' of it."

"Yes, marm; its probably an irritation of the gastric mucous membrane communicating a sympathetic titillation to the epithelium of the echœrian!"

"Thar, now, that's jest what I told Becky; she lowed it was the worrums!"

☞Charles—"Clara, did poor Carlo have a pink ribbon round his neck when you lost him?" Clara—"Yes, yes, the poor little dear, have you seen him?" Charles—"No, not exactly—but here's a piece of pink ribbon in the sausage."

☞Chesterfield having been informed by his physician that he was dying by inches, congratulated himself that he was not so tall by a foot as Sir Thomas Robinson.

☞A Wag having been told that the price of bread had fallen—exclaimed, "This is the first time that I ever rejoiced at the fall of my best friend."

☞"Shaw," said a disconsolate and loving wife to her dying husband, as he struggled to make a few parting suggestions, "don't stop to talk, but go on with your dying."

Oriental Justice.

A certain Captain Baculard left Marseilles for China, but being buffetted by the winds he hauled up in the harbor of Tunis to await the weather. The collector of the port came on board. Capt. Baculard represented that he was freighted for Canton, that he had nothing to do with Tunis, and that he only put in from stress of the weather.

But the collector exhibited a determination that he should fork over. Capt. Baculard did fork over in a rage, but instantly repaired to the palace of the Bey, demanding justice.

"Good Frank," said the Bey, "I am your friend. God is great. What do you want of me?"

"Your Highness," answered Capt. Baculard, "your custom-house has robbed me. I have forked over—fork back."

"Excellent individual!" answered the Bey, "in this country when we have dust we keep it. The original acquisition is a difficulty.—To fork back is a thing unknown to Africa."

"But shall I not have justice?"

"Certainly. Every one has justice in Tunis. Will you have it in French or Tunisian fashion?"

"Your Highness, I have had a lawsuit or two in France. Justice in French fashion!—God forbid!"

"But I don't press it on you," observed the Bey; "if you choose the French, after all, I will speak to your Consul. He loves justice! good man! Three of my subjects applied to him two years ago for indemnity, and they will get it next year, for he loves justice!"

"French justice! never! Give me Tunisian. I'm in a great hurry!"

"Be it so, then. God is great. What is your cargo?"

"Marseilles soap, and twenty thousand cotton caps."

"It is well. Go away and be tranquil."

The Bey summoned the Vizier. "Vizier," said he, "there is no God but God, and Mahomet is his Prophet. We love justice. We love the Franks. Proclaim that every Jew who appears to-morrow out of doors, without a cotton cap, will have a little transaction to settle with me."

There were twenty thousand Jews in Tunis, and not one single cap in the place. They all made their wills, when they learned through the officers of the customs that Capt. Baculard had them, and he immediately sold the invoice at two dollars the cap. He rushed to the palace and poured out his thanks.

"Not so fast," said the Bey, "I am not done yet. Call my Vizier. Proclaim," said the Bey, "that every Jew who keeps a cotton cap another hour will have trouble with me. God is great, and I am the lineal descendant of Mahomet."

The Vizier made a grand salute, placing his leg on the back of his neck, according to the custom of the Court, and retired. When Capt. Baculard returned to the dock, he found the twenty thousand Jews already awaiting him, caps in hand. He might have had the caps for nothing, but desirous to leave a name behind him for generosity and greatness of soul, he bought them at two cents apiece!

Pretty Good Eating.

The church in Billington a few years ago was earnest in the matter of reform, and banished all drinkers of strong liquors from its communion. Old Deacon Manton had lived threescore years, taking his bitters three times a day, but he could not resist the pressure of the times; he submitted to the new measure, and resigned his favorite beverage without a word, but not without a groan. Next came the crusade against tea and coffee, and as the Deacon was never very fond of them, he yielded them more readily, and indeed rather made a virtue of taking the lead. But when a new preacher came in, and lifted up his voice like a trumpet against the use of tobacco, Deacon Manton felt called upon to take a stand against the radicalism of the church. He had chewed the weed forty years, and loved it too well to give it up without a struggle. At the church meeting he said: "I'll tell you what it is, brethren; when you went agin speritous likers I went agin 'em, too, and store-tea, and coffee, and all them sort of things; but now I say, you take *rale* good tobakker, and it's *what I call pretty good eatin'*, and I ain't going to quit it." And he stuck to it. The most of the male brethren were of the Deacon's mind, and the lady-reformers *had* to give in.

☞We were amused the other day at the *naivelte* of a very dark African matron, who was exhibiting several rather fine-looking children, equally dark as herself. We ventured to admire an infant in her arms, rather ominously light in complexion, but she declared she could not bear him.

"Why?" we asked.

"Because," said she, "he is too light, and *shows dirt too easily.*"

☞An exchange, noticing the present of a silver cup to a cotemporary, says: "He needs no cup. He can drink from any vessel that contains liquor, whether the neck of a bottle, the mouth of a demijohn, the spile of a keg, or the bung of a barrel."

☞The following bit of gossip is from the Cleveland Herald: Everybody says that the affection which really detained Senator Douglas in this city so long, was not all of the throat, but that the heart had something to do with it. How the matter stands, of course nobody knows, but somebody does say that that beautiful pair of bays, which the Senator sent on from Summit county, will soon have a mistress, as well as a master.

☞A very excellent lady sought to instruct her grandchild in relation to the provident care of Heaven; "Who gives you your daily bread?" asked she. "Dod!" replied the child: "but Uncle Peter puts the butter and sugar on."

☞To tell our own secrets is generally folly, but that folly is without guilt. To communicate those with which we are entrusted, is always treachery, and treachery for the most part combined with folly.

☞The love of a cross woman, they say, is stronger than the love of any other female individual you can start. Like vinegar, the affections of a high strung woman never spoil. It's the sweet wines that become acidulated; not the sour ones.

☞A young lady being asked by a boring politician which party she was in favor of, replied that she preferred a wedding party.

☞Whatever you would have your children become, strive to exhibit in your own lives and conversation.

A Vermont Farm.

It would seem that there are some large farms in Vermont, as well as out West. The papers furnish the following statement of the products of the farm of Mr. A. M. Clark, of St. Albans, for the year 1855:

7176 bushels grain estimated at	$5,125 00
3230 lbs. wool, net,	1,344 00
Cattle, sheep, and horses sold,	1,236 00
Received from a dairy of 45 cows,	1,350 00
	$9,055 00

Hay enough is cut on said farm to winter his stock, consisting of 671 sheep, 123 head of cattle and 56 horses; and the stock sold does not exceed the growth and increase.

PROFITS OF BROOM CORN.—A Virginia paper states that Mr. H. S. Owen, who recently purchased Winchester's Island, containing 80 acres, for $6,000, has realized half that sum for his crop of broom corn this season. Mr. O. had 60 acres, under cultivation, from which he realized 40,000 pounds of broom straw, and sold it at prices varying from $7 50 to $10 per hundred—averaging full $8. In addition to this, he gathered about 3,000 bushels of seed, worth 25 cents per bushel, or $750 for the lot—or $4,000 for the produce of only 60 acres; which deducting for cost of cultivation, leaves $3,000 net.—*Louisville Jour.*

TO SOFTEN HARD WATER.—Water is frequently hard from holding in solution a quantity of carbonate of lime. It may be rendered soft by the addition of a little quick lime. The *rationale* of the process is this: Carbonate of lime is insoluble in pure water, but soluble in water containing carbonic acid. Any water, therefore, that contains carbonite of lime in solution, contains free carbonic acid. When quick lime is added, this free carbonic acid unites with it, forming the insoluble carbonate of lime, which, together with the carbonate of lime originally in the water, falls to the bottom of the vessel, and the supernatant water is soft.

REMEDY FOR TOOTHACHE.—Chambers' Journal alludes to a discovery by Mr. Blundell, dentist of London, of a process for extracting teeth without pain, and to another process described by Dr. Roberts before the Scottish Society of Arts, for cauterizing the dental nerve and stopping the teeth without pain, independent of the ordinary intimidating mode of holding a red hot iron before the patient's face. Mr. Blundell's process is the application of ice to the jaw, which so deadens the sensibility that the tooth is extracted without pain. The process of Dr. Roberts is to cauterize by means of a wire applied to the patient's tooth perfectly cold, and afterwards instantaneously heated to the required extent by a small electric battery.

REMARKABLE ABSTINENCE FROM FOOD.—Samuel Henly, who resides about two and a half miles from Spartapolis, in this county, has totally abstained from food for *fifty-seven days!* and he may yet survive for several days. For some time he has been in a rather melancholy mood, and about two months ago he refused to eat, and since that time has not taken anything except water; and strange to say, he is still alive, though reduced to a mere skeleton. Neither physicians nor friends can induce him to take any nourishment. He declares he can swallow nothing, though he does every now and then take a drink of water. He will doubtless persist in this delusion until he starves to death. He is a respectable farmer, about forty-one years of age, and has a wife and six children. This is one of the most remarkable cases we have ever heard of. We have our information from the most reliable source, and the facts as given may be fully relied upon.—*Rockingham (Va.) Virginian, 21st.*

EARLY LOVE AND LATE MARRIAGE.—The Cincinnati Columbian relates the following:

"A couple, each of whom was over seventy years of age, were a night or two ago united in the bands of wedlock, at one of our principal hotels. They had been lovers in the spring time of life, but circumstances parted them. Each married, raised a family, lost a mate, and then re-married; and, finally, lost a second mate; and meeting their first love, they concluded to 'travel down the hill of life together and sleep together at its foot.' They were both frail, tottering and white headed, but the fire of love still burned brightly in their hearts."

THOSE TWENTY-FIVE SHARP'S RIFLES.—On Sunday evening last Rev. Henry Ward Beecher entertained his congregation with a spicy account of his recent military campaign at New Haven. He closed by appealing to his people to contribute the twenty-five rifles which he had taken the liberty of pledging from Plymouth church, to aid in arming the Kansas emigrants from Connecticut. He remarked that he would not take up the contribution that evening, as some religious journals might die of grief upon learning that such an act had been committed on the Sabbath, but he would request all persons who desired to contribute one rifle or more, (price $25 each,) to confer with him after the service. The Rev. gentleman proclaimed himself good for one rifle, at least, and two if necessary.—*N. Y. Jour. Com.*

A GREAT CATTLE STATE.—The report of the Auditor of Indiana states that the value of the cattle, as returned by the several township Assessors from eighty-three counties, being all from which returns were made, was on the 1st of June last $7,578,200—nearly eight millions of dollars.

☞If any one can convince me that I am wrong in any point of sentiment or practice, I will altar it with all my heart, for it is truth I seek, and that can hurt nobody; it is only persisting in error or ignorance than can hurt us.

☞The Great God seems to have given that commandment—know thyself—to those men more especially who are apt to make remarks on other men's actions, and forget themselves.

☞When our desires are fulfilled to the very letter, we always find some mistake which renders them anything but what we expected.

☞India rubber ladders don't answer as well as was supposed. There is a draw back connected with them; you climb all day without getting up any.

☞"It's all around my hat," as the hypocrite said when he put on mourning for his devoted wife.

☞Fanny Fern's next issue is expected to make more noise in the world than her last.—*N. Y. Mirror.*

THE NEW LICENSE BILL.

AN ACT TO REGULATE THE SALE OF INTOXICATING LIQUORS.

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 from and after the passage of this act it shall be unlawful to keep and maintain any house, room or place, where vinous, spirituous, malt or brewed liquors, or any admixtures thereof, are sold or drank, except as hereinafter provided.

SECTION 2. That no licenses hereafter issued to any vendors of vinous, spirituous, malt or brewed liquors, or any admixtures thereof, either with or without other goods, wares and merchandize, shall authorize sales of said liquors or any admixtures thereof in less quantities than one gallon, except as hereinafter provided; nor shall any license for the said sales in any quantity, be granted to the keeper of any beer house, theatre or other place of amusement.

SECTION 3. That breweries and distilleries in all parts of the State shall be returned, classed, assessed and licensed, agreeably to the provisions of the act of tenth of April, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, entitled "An Act to create a sinking fund and to provide for the gradual and certain extinguishment of the debt of the Commonwealth;" and the owner, proprietor or lessee of any and each of the said breweries and distilleries shall be assessed and required to pay annually before obtaining a license, double rates or tax assessed, agreeably to said act: *Provided,* That the same shall not in any case be less than fifty dollars, nor shall such license authorize sales by them of less than five gallons, except malt and brewed liquors, which may be bottled and delivered in quantities not less than one dozen bottles.

SECTION 4. That the provisions of this act shall not apply to importers selling imported wines, brandy, liquors or ardent spirits in the original bale, cask, package or vessel as imported; and said importers shall be returned, classed, assessed and licensed, as provided by an act to provide revenue to meet the demands on the treasury and for other purposes, passed the fourth day of May, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and forty-one, upon the payment of double the additional rate or tax in the tenth section of said act mentioned.

SECTION 5. That the provisions of this act shall not extend to druggists and apothecaries who shall sell unmixed alcohol or compound, or sell any admixtures of wine, alcohol, spirituous or brewed liquors in the preparation of medicines, or upon the written prescription of a regular practicing physician: *Provided,* That no druggist or apothecary shall sell or keep for sale, under any name or pretence, any preparation or admixtures as aforesaid that may be used as a beverage; and any violation of this section shall be punished in the manner prescribed in the twenty-eighth section of this act.

SECTION 6. That licenses to venders of vinous, spirituous, malt or brewed liquors as aforesaid, either with or without other goods, wares and merchandize, in quantities not less than one gallon; to keepers of hotels, inns and taverns, selling in quantities less than a gallon; and to keepers of eating houses for the sale of malt and brewed liquors and domestic wines, shall only be granted to citizens of the United States, of temperate habits and good moral character, and not until the requirements as hereinafter provided shall have been complied with.

SECTION 7. That licenses for sales of liquors as herein provided shall be granted by the court of quarter sessions of the proper county, except Philadelphia and Allegheny, at the first or second session in each year, and shall be one year. The said courts shall fix by rule or standing order, a time at which application for said licenses shall be heard, at which time all persons applying or making objections for licenses may be heard, by evidence, petition, remonstrance or counsel; *Provided,* That for the present year, licenses as aforesaid may be granted at the third or earlier session of said courts.

SECTION 8. That every person intending to apply for a license in any city or county of this Commonwealth, from and after the passage of this act, shall file with the clerk of the court of quarter sessions of the proper county, his, her, or their petition, at least three weeks before presenting the same in court, or to the board of licensers, as the case may be; and shall at the same time pay said clerk twenty-five cents for publishing notice thereof, and said clerk shall cause to be published three times, in two of the newspapers of the proper city or county, a list containing the names of all such applicants, their respective residences and kinds of license. If not more than one newspaper be published in any city or county, then said publication in it shall be sufficient; but if no newspaper be printed in any city or county, then the publication shall be by printed handbills in such manner as the court may prescribe, and whether by handbills or advertisement the first publication shall be at least ten secular days before the time fixed by the courts as aforesaid; and in the case of hotels, inns of taverns, and eating houses, the petition shall embrace a certificate signed by at least twelve reputable citizens of the ward, borough, or township, in which such hotel, inn, or tavern is proposed to be kept; or if there be less than fifty taxables in any borough or township; by six such citizens setting forth that the same is necessary to accommodate the public and entertain strangers or travelers; and that such person is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room as hereinafter prescribed, and conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and travelers: *Provided,* That where there shall not be sufficient time between the passage of this act and the next session of the said court thereafter in any county to file petition and make publication as aforesaid, the said court shall order a special or adjourned session at an early day at which licenses may be granted.

SECTION 9. That no person shall be licensed to keep a hotel, inn, or tavern, in any city or county town as aforesaid, which shall not have for the exclusive use of travelers at least four bed-rooms and eight beds, nor in any other parts of the State at least two bed-rooms and four beds for such use.

SECTION 10. That before any license for the sale of liquors under the provisions of this act shall be granted, such person applying for the same shall give a bond to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, with two sufficient sureties, in the sum of one thousand dollars where the license shall be above the seventh class, and in five hundred dollars for all in and below that class, conditioned for the faithful observance of all the laws of this Commonwealth relating to the business of the principal obligor, and a warrant of attorney to confess judgment, which bond and warrant shall be approved by the said court and be filed in the office of the clerk of the quarter sessions of the proper county; and whenever a judgment for any forfeiture or fine shall have been recovered, or conviction had for any violation of the provisions of this act, or of any other law, for the observance of which said bond shall be conditioned, it shall be the duty of the district attorney of the proper county to enter up judgment and institute suit thereon, and thereupon the same proceedings shall be had, and with the like effect, and with the same costs as now provided by law in the case of forfeited bonds and recognizances, in the several counties of this Commonwealth. The bond to be given by the keepers of eating houses as aforesaid shall, in all cases, be in the sum of five hundred dollars.

SECTION 11. That it shall not be lawful for the clerk of said court to issue any license as aforesaid, until the applicant shall have filed the certificate of the city or county treasurer that the license fee has been paid.

SECTION 12. That the venders of vinous, malt, or distilled liquors, either with or without other goods, wares, or commodities except as hereinafter provided, shall be classified and rated as prescribed in an act to provide revenue to meet the demands on the treasury, and for other purposes, passed the fourth day of May, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and forty-one, and shall pay double the additional rate or tax in the tenth section of said act specified; but no such license for sales in any amount shall be granted for a less sum than fifty dollars.

SECTION 13. That all hotels, inns, and taverns, shall be classified and rated according to the estimated yearly rental of the house and property intended to be occupied for said purpose as follows, to wit: All cases where the valuation of the yearly rental of the said house and property shall be ten thousand dollars, more, shall constitute the first class, and pay one thousand dollars; where the valuation of the yearly rental shall be eight thousand dollars, and not more than ten thousand dollars, the second class, and shall pay eight hundred dollars; where the valuation of the rental shall be six thousand dollars, and not more than eight thousand dollars, the third class, and shall pay six hundred dollars; where the valuation of rental shall be four thousand dollars, and not more than six thousand dollars, the fourth class, and shall pay four hundred dollars; where the valuation of rental shall be two thousand dollars, and not more than four thousand dollars, the fifth class, and shall pay three hundred dollars; where the valuation shall be one thousand dollars, and not more than two thousand dollars, the sixth class, and shall pay one hundred and fifty dollars; where the valuation shall be five hundred dollars, and not more than one thousand dollars, the seventh class, and shall pay one hundred dollars; where the valuation of the rental shall be three hundred dollars, and not more than five hundred dollars, the eighth class, and shall pay fifty dollars; and where the valuation of the rental shall be under three hundred dollars, the ninth class, and shall pay twenty five dollars: *Provided,* That in the cities of Philadelphia and Pittsburg, no license granted under the twelfth and thirteenth sections of this act shall be for a less sum than seventy-five dollars, nor in other cities, towns, or boroughs, containing over two hundred taxables, less than fifty dollars.

SECTION 14. That no license shall be granted for the keeping of eating houses except where they may be necessary for the accommodation of the public and travelers, and shall only authorize the sale of domestic wines, malt and brewed liquors; and all persons so licensed shall be classified and rated according to the provisions of the twenty-second and twenty-third sections of an act to create a sinking fund and to provide for the gradual and certain extinguishment of the debt of the Commonwealth, approved the tenth day of April, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, and shall pay double the rates required to be paid by said act: *Provided,* That no such license shall be granted in the cities of Philadelphia and Pittsburg for a less sum than fifty dollars, nor in other parts of the State for a less sum than twenty dollars.

SECTION 15. That all persons applying for license and classified under the thirteenth section of this act, shall be assessed and returned, as provided in the sixth, seventh, eighth, and ninth sections of an act relating to inns, taverns and retailers of vinous and spirituous liquors, passed the eleventh day of March Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, and those classified under the twelfth and fourteenth sections of this act, shall be assessed and returned by the persons, and in the manner provided by law in the several counties of this State, for the appraisement of mercantile taxes: *Provided,* That in the city of Philadelphia and county of Allegheny, said assessment and returns shall be made by the board of licensers, as hereinafter prescribed: *And provided,* That where any applicant has not, and cannot, in due course of law procure his assessment, rating and classification, before his application for license during the present year, the proper court may on inquiry, fix the amount of his license, except in the city of Philadelphia and the county of Allegheny.

SECTION 16. That, for the purpose of granting licenses to parties, enumerated under the sixth section of this act, in the city and county of Philadelphia, and county of Allegheny, the judges of the district courts, in and for said counties respectively, shall immediately after the passage of this act, appoint three temperate and reputable persons, citizens of said counties, and in no manner interested in or connected with the liquor business, who shall constitute a board of licensers for their respective counties; and the persons so appointed shall meet at the district court room on the Monday next following their appointment, and shall make oath or affirmation before one of the judges of said courts to discharge their duties faithfully and impartially, and shall then and there, in the presence of said judge, divide themselves into three classes by agreement or lot, with a term of service of one, two, and three years, respectively from the first Monday of February last, and annually thereafter in the month of January; the said courts shall respectively appoint one person of like qualifications to fill the vacancy caused by the expiration of any term of service as the same shall occur, and to serve for a period of three years, and any vacancy in said board from death, resignation or otherwise, shall be supplied by said courts respectively for the unexpired term thereof.

[SEE SIXTH PAGE.]