The Forest Republican.

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W. R. DUNN.

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FOREST REPUBLICAN.

"Let us have Faith that Right makes Might; and in that Faith let us to the end, dare do our duty as we understand it."--LINCOLN.

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BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

TIONESTA LODGE, NO. 477,

I. O. G. T.

Meets every Wednesday evening, at 8 o'clock.

W. R. DUNN, W. C. T.
M. W. TATE, W. S.

S. NEWTON PETTIS. MILES W. TATE.

PETTIS & TATE,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

Elm Street, TIONESTA, PA.

Isaac Ash,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Oil City, Pa. Will practice in the various Courts of Forest County. All business entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention.
16 1y

W. W. Mason,

ATTORNEY AT LAW. Office on Elm Street, above Walnut, Tionesta, Pa.

C. W. Gilfillan,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Franklin, Venango Co., Pa. tf.

N. B. Smiley,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Petroleum Centre, Pa. Will practice in the several Courts of Forest County. 35-1y

W. P. Mercilliott,

Attorney at Law.

—AND—

REAL ESTATE AGENT.

TIONESTA, PA.

37-tf

John K. Hallock,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and Solicitor of Patents, No. 505 French street (opposite Reed House) Erie, Pa. Will practice in the several State Courts and the United States Courts. Special attention given to soliciting patents for Inventors; infringements, re-issue and extension of patents carefully attended to. References: Hon. James Campbell, Clarion; Hon. John S. McCalmont, Franklin; H. L. & A. B. Richmond, Meadville; W. E. Lathy, Tionesta. 27

Tionesta House.

M. PITTEL, Proprietor, Elm St., Tionesta, Pa., at the mouth of the creek, Mr. Pitt has thoroughly renovated the Tionesta House, and re-furnished it completely. All who patronize him will be well entertained at reasonable rates. 29-1y

FOREST HOUSE,

D. BLACK PROPRIETOR. Opposite Court House, Tionesta, Pa. Just opened. Everything new and clean and fresh. The best of liquors kept constantly on hand. A portion of the public patronage is respectfully solicited. 4-17-1y

Holmes House,

TIONESTA, PA., opposite the Depot. C. D. Mabie, Proprietor. Good Stabling connected with the house. tf.

Syracuse House,

TIDIOUTE, PA., J. & D MAGEE, Proprietors. The house has been thoroughly refitted and is now in the first-class order, with the best of accommodations. Any information concerning Oil Territory at this point will be cheerfully furnished.
-1y J. & D. MAGEE,

Exchange Hotel,

LOWER TIDIOUTE, PA., D. S. RAMSDELL & Son Prop'r. This house having been refitted is now the most desirable stopping place in Tidioute. A good Billiard Room attached. 4-1y

National Hotel,

IRVINETON, PA. W. A. Hallenback, Proprietor. This hotel is NEW, and is now open as a first class house, situate at the junction of the Oil Creek & Allegheny River and Philadelphia & Erie Railroads, opposite the Depot. Parties having to lay over trains will find this the most convenient hotel in town, with first-class accommodations and reasonable charges. tf.

NEW

JEWELRY STORE.

R. E. MORRIS,

Late of Brady's Bend, has located in Tionesta, and is prepared to do all kinds of work in the line of repairing

Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, &c.,

In good style and warranted to give satisfaction. Watches, Jewelry, &c., will be left in care of D. S. Knox, who will be responsible for their safe return.
13-1y. R. E. MORRIS.

SLOAN & VAN GIESEN.

BLACKSMITHS

AND

WAGON-MAKERS.

Corner of Church and Elm Streets,

TIONESTA, PA.

This firm is prepared to do all work in its line, and will warrant everything done at their shops to give satisfaction. Particular attention given to

HORSE-SHOEING,

Give them a trial, and you will not regret it. 13-1y.

JOHN A. DALE, PRES'T.
O'NN A. PROPER, VICE PREST. A. H. STEELE, CASH'R,

TIONESTA SAVINGS BANK,

Tionesta, Forest Co., Pa.

This Bank transacts a General Banking, Collecting and Exchange Business.

Drafts on the Principal Cities of the United States and Europe bought and sold.

Gold and Silver Coin and Government Securities bought and sold. 7-30 Bonds converted on the most favorable terms.

Interest allowed on time deposits.
Mar. 4, tf.

SUBSCRIBE for the Forest Republican It will pay.

Dr. J. L. Acomb,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, who has had fifteen years' experience in a large and successful practice, will attend all Professional Calls. Office in his Drug and Grocery Store, located in Tidioute, near Tidioute House.

IN HIS STORE WILL BE FOUND

A full assortment of Medicines, Liquors Tobacco, Cigars, Stationery, Glass, Paints, Oils, Cutlery, and fine Groceries, all of the best quality, and will be sold at reasonable rates.

H. R. BURGESS, an experienced Druggist from New York, has charge of the store. All prescriptions put up accurately. tf.

Tifft Sons & Co.'s

NEW ENGINES. The undersigned have for sale and will receive orders for the above Engine. Messrs. Tifft Sons & Co. are now sending to this market their 12-Horse Power Engine with 14-Horse Power Boiler peculiarly adapted to deep wells.

OFFICES at Duncan & Chalfant's, dealers in Well Fixtures, Hardware, &c., Main St. next door to Chase House, Pleasantville, and at Mansion House, Titusville.
tf. K. BRETT & SON, Agents.

Jos. Y. Saul,

PRACTICAL Harness Maker and Saddler. Three doors north of Holmes House, Tionesta, Pa. All work is warranted. tf.

NOTICE.

DR. J. N. BOLARD, of Tidioute, has returned to his practice after an absence of four months, spent in the Hospitals of New York, where he will attend calls in his profession.

Office in Eureka Drug Store, 3d door above the bank, Tidioute, Pa. 49tf

GREAT EXCITEMENT!

at the Store of

D. S. KNOX, & CO.,

Elm St., Tionesta Pa.

—:—

We are in daily receipt of the largest and MOST COMPLETE stock of

GROCERIES

and

PROVISIONS,

EVER BROUGHT TO THIS MARKET

—:o:—

BOOTS & SHOES!

FOR THE

MILLIONS!

which we are determined to sell regardless of prices.

—:o:—

HARDWARE

—AND—

House Furnishing Goods, Iron, Nails, Machine tools, Agricultural Implements, &c., &c., &c., which we offer at greatly reduced prices.

—:o:—

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!

of all kinds,

PARLOR SUITS,
CHAMBER SETS,
LOUNGES,
WHATNOTS,
SPRING BEDS,
MATRESSES,
LOOKING GLASSES, &c., &c., &c.,

In ENDLESS VARIETY. Call and see,

7-tf D. S. KNOX, & CO.

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A New Book, 700 octavo pages, well illustrated, intensely interesting, and very instructive. Exclusive territory given. Our Terms are the most Liberal. Apply to us, and see if they are not. A. S. HALE & CO., Hartford, Conn.
12-4w.

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HATS, CAPS, AND SHOES,

QUEENSWARE.

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OIL CITY PA.

PROCLAMATION OF GENERAL ELECTION.

Whereas, in and by an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled 'An Act to regulate the General Elections within this Commonwealth,' it is enjoined upon me to give public notice of said elections, and to enumerate in said notice what officers are to be elected, I, E. L. Davis, High Sheriff of the county of Forest, do hereby make known and give this public notice to the electors of the county of Forest, that a General Election will be held in said county, on the

SECOND TUESDAY (10) OF OCTOBER, 1871,

at the several districts, viz:

In Barnett township at Clarington school house.

In Green township at the house of L. Arner.

In Howe township at the house of C. F. Fox.

In Jenks township at the court house in Marien.

In Harmony township at Allender school house.

In Hickory township at Ball school house.

In Kingsley township at Wheeler, Dusenbury & Co's store.

In Tionesta township at school house in Tionesta borough.

In Tionesta borough at school house in said borough.

At which time and places the qualified electors will elect by ballot:

One person for Auditor General of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One person for Surveyor General of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One person for President Judge of the 18th Judicial District.

One person for Assembly to represent Forest and Clarion Counties.

One person for County Commissioner.

One person for County Auditor.

Notice is hereby given, That any person excepting Justices of the Peace who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the United States, or this State or any city or corporated district, whether commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent who is or shall be employed under the legislature, executive or judiciary department of this State, or of any city, or of any incorporated district, and also, that every member of Congress and of the State Legislature, or of the select or common council of any city, or commissioners of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the time, the office or appointment of judge, inspector or clerk of any election of this Commonwealth, and that no inspector, judge or other officer of such election shall be eligible to be then voted for.

And the said act of assembly entitled "An Act relating to elections of this Commonwealth passed July 2, 1819, further provides as follows:

"That the Inspector and Judges shall meet at the respective places appointed for holding the election in the district at which they respectively belong, before 7 o'clock in the morning of the Second Tuesday of October, and each said inspector shall appoint one clerk, who shall be a qualified voter of such district.

"In case the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend on the day of any election, then the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for Judge at the next preceding election shall act as an inspector in his place. And in case the person who shall have received the highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend, the person elected Judge shall appoint an Inspector in his place; and in case the person elected a Judge shall not attend, then the Inspector who received the highest number of votes shall appoint a Judge in his place; and if any vacancy shall continue in the board for the space of one hour after the time fixed by law for the opening of the election, the qualified voters of the township, ward or district for which such officer shall have been elected present at the place of election shall elect one of their number to fill such vacancy.

"It shall be the duty of the several assessors respectively to attend at the place of holding every general, special or township election, during the whole time such election is kept open, for the purpose of giving information to the Inspectors and Judge when called on, in relation to the right of any person assessed by them to vote at such election, and on such other matters in relation to the assessment of voters, as the Inspectors or either of them shall from time to time require.

"No person shall be permitted to vote at any election as aforesaid than a white citizen of the age of 21 or more, who shall have resided in this State at least one year, and in the election district where he offers to vote ten days immediately preceding such election, and within two years paid a State or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least ten days before the election. But a citizen of the United States who has previously been a qualified voter of this State and removed therefrom and returned, and who shall have resided in the election district and paid taxes aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote after residing in this State six months. *Provided*, That the white freeman, citizen of the United States, between the age of 21 and 22 years who have resided in the election district ten days as aforesaid shall be entitled to vote, although they shall not have paid tax.

By the Act of Assembly of 1869, known as the "Registry Law," it is provided as follows:

1. "Election officers are to open the polls between the hours of 6 and 7 A. M., on the day of election. Before 6 o'clock in the morning of Second Tuesday of October they are to receive from the County Commissioners the Registered List of Voters and all necessary election blanks and they are to permit no man to vote whose name is not on said list, unless he shall make proof of his right to vote as follows:

2. The person whose name is not on the list, claiming the right to vote, must produce a qualified voter of the district to swear in a written or printed affidavit to the residence of the claimant in the district for at least ten days next preceding said election, defining clearly where the residence of the person was.

3. The party claiming the right to vote shall also make an affidavit stating to the best of his knowledge and belief when and where he was born, that he is a citizen of Pennsylvania and of the United States, that he has resided in the State one year, or, if formerly a citizen therein and removed therefrom, that he has resided therein six months preceding said election, that he has not moved into the district for the purpose of voting therein that he has paid a State or county tax, within two years, which was assessed at least ten days before the election, and the affidavit shall state when and where the tax was assessed and paid, the tax receipt must be produced unless the affiant shall state that it has been lost or destroyed, or that he received none.

4. If the applicant be a naturalized citizen, he must, in addition to the foregoing proofs, state in his affidavit when, where and by what court he was naturalized, and produce his certificate of naturalization.

5. Every person claiming to be a naturalized citizen, whether on the registry list or producing affidavits as aforesaid, shall be required to produce his naturalization certificate at the election before voting, except where he has been for ten years consecutively a voter in the district where he offers to vote; and on the vote of such person being received, the election officers are to write or stamp the word 'voted' on his certificate with the month and year, and no other vote can be cast that day in virtue of said certificate except where some are entitled to vote upon the naturalization of their father.

6. If the person claiming to vote who is not registered shall make an affidavit that he is a native born citizen of the United States, or if born elsewhere, shall produce evidence of his naturalization, or that he is entitled to citizenship by the reason of his father's naturalization, and further, that he is between 21 and 22 years of age, and has resided in the State one year, and in the election district ten days next preceding the election, he shall be entitled to vote though he shall not have paid taxes."

"Every person qualified as aforesaid, and who shall make due proof of his residence and payment of taxes aforesaid, shall be admitted to vote in the township, ward or district in which he shall reside.

"If any person shall prevent or attempt to prevent any officer of election under this act from holding such election; or use or threaten any violence to any such officer and shall interrupt or improperly interfere with him in the execution of his duty, shall block up the window or avenue to any window where the same may be holden, or shall riotously disturb the peace of such election, or shall use or practice intimidation, threats, force or violence, with the design to influence unduly or overawe any elector, or prevent him from voting, or restrain the freedom of choice, such persons on conviction shall be fined in any sum not exceeding $500, to be imprisoned for any time not less than one nor more than twelve months, and if it shall be shown to the court where the trial of such offence shall be had, that the person so offending was not a resident of the city, ward or district where the said offence was committed, and not entitled to vote therein, on conviction, he shall be sentenced to pay a fine not less than $100 nor more than $1,000, and be imprisoned not less than six months nor more than two years.

"If any person or persons shall make any bet or wager upon the result of any election within the Commonwealth, or shall offer to make any such bet or wager either by verbal proclamation thereof, or by any written or printed advertisement, or invite any person to make such bet or wager, upon conviction thereof he or they shall forfeit and pay three times the amount so bet or offered to bet.

And the election laws of the Commonwealth further provide that "The Inspectors, Judges and clerks shall, before entering on the duties of their offices, severally take and subscribe the oath or affirmation hereinafter directed, which shall be administered to them by any judge, alderman or justice of the peace, but if no such magistratate be present, one of the inspectors of the election shall administer the oath or affirmation to the other judge and inspector, and then the inspector so qualified shall administer the oath or affirmation to him.

"The inspectors, judges and clerks required by law to hold township and general elections, shall take and subscribe the several oaths and affirmations required by the 10th, 20th and 21st sections of the act of the 2d day of July 1839, entitled 'An act relating to the elections of this Commonwealth,' which oaths or affirmations shall be prepared and administrated in the manner prescribed in the 18th and 22d sections of said act, and in addition to the power conferred by the 18th section of said act the judge, or either of the inspectors, shall have power to administer the oaths prescribed by said act, to any clerk of a general special or township election.

"The following shall be the form of the oath or affirmation to be taken by each inspector, viz: 'I (A. B.) do —— that I will attend to the ensuing election during the continuance thereof, as an inspector, and that I will not receive any ticket or vote from any person, or other than such as I shall firmly believe to be, according to the previsions of the constitution and the laws of this Commonwealth, entitled to vote at such election, without requiring such evidence of the right to vote as is directed by law, nor will vexatiously delay or refuse to receive any vote from any person who I shall believe entitled to vote as aforesaid, but that I will in all things truly, impartially and faithfully perform my duty therein, to the best of my judgement and abilities, and that I am not directly nor indirectly interested in any bet or wager on the result of this election.'

"The following shall be the oath or affirmation of each judge, viz: 'I (A. B.) do —— that I will as judge duly attend the ensuing election during the continuance thereof, and faithfully assist the inspectors in carrying on the same; that I will not give my consent that any vote or ticket shall be received from any person other than such as I firmly believe to be according to to the provisions of the constitution and laws of this Commonwealth entitled to vote at such election, without requiring such evidence of the right to vote as is directed by law, and that I will use my best endeavors to prevent any fraud, deceit or abuse, in carrying on the same by citizens qualified to vote, or others, and that I will make a sure and perfect return of the said election, and will in all things truly, impartially and faithfully perform my duty respecting the same, to the best of my judgement and abilities, and that I am not directly or indirectly interested in any bet or wager on the result of this election.'

"The following shall be the form of the oath or affirmation to be taken by each clerk, viz: 'I (A. B.) do —— that I will impartially and truly write down the name of each elector who shall vote at the ensuing election, which shall be given me in charge, and also the name of the township, ward or district wherein such elector resides, and carefully and truly write down the number of votes that shall be given for each candidate at the election, as often as his name shall be read to me by the inspectors thereof, and in all things truly and faithfully perform my duty respecting the same to the best of my judgement and ability, and that I am not directly or indirectly interested in any bet or wager on the result of this election."

The qualified electors will take notice of the following act of Assembly, approved 12th day of March, 1868: An Act, Regulating the mode of voting at all elections in the several counties of this Commonwealth.

Sec. 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 voters of the several counties of this Commonwealth, at all general, township, borough and special elections, are hereby, hereafter authorized and required to vote by tickets printed or written, or partly printed and partly written, severally classified as follows: One ticket shall embrace the names of all judges of courts voted for, and to be labelled outside 'Judiciary;' one ticket shall embrace the names of all State officers voted for, and be labelled 'State;' one ticket shall embrace the names of all county officers voted for, including office of senator, member and members of assembly if voted for, and members of congress if voted for, and be labelled 'County;' one ticket shall embrace the names of all township officers voted for, and be labelled "Township;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all borough officers voted for, and be labeled 'Borough;' and each class shall be deposited in separate ballot-boxes.

Sec. 2. That it shall be the duty of the Sheriffs in the several counties of this Commonwealth, to insert in their election proclamations hereafter issued the first section of this act.

JAMES R. KELLY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
DAVID FLEMING,
Speaker of the Senate.
Approved the 30th day of March, A. D., 1866. A. G. CURTIN.

Election officers will take notice that the act entitled "A Further Supplement to the Election Laws of this Commonwealth," disqualifying deserters from the army of the United States from voting, has recently been declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, is now null and void, and that all persons formerly disqualified thereunder are now lawful voters if otherwise qualified.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, HARRISBURGH, PA., August 27, 1870—To the County Commissioners and Sheriff of the county of Forest.

WHEREAS, The Fifteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States is as follows:

Sec. 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

Sec. 2. That Congress shall have power to enfore this article by appropriate legislation."

AND WHEREAS, The Congress of the United States on the 31st day of March, 1870, passed an act entitled "An act to enforce the rights of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States of the Union, and for other purposes; the first and second sections of which are as follows:

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all citizens of the United States that are or shall be otherwise qualified to vote at any election by the people in any state, territory, district, county, city, parish, township, school district, municipality, or other territorial subdivision, shall be entitled and allowed to vote at all such elections, without distinction of race, color, or previous condition of servitude; any constitution, law, custom, usage, or regulation of any State or territory, or by or under its authority, to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That if by or under the authority of the constitution or laws of any State, or the laws of any Territory, any act is or shall be required to be done as a prerequisite or qualification for voting, and by such constitution or laws persons or officers are or shall be charged with the performance of duties in furnishing to citizens an opportunity to perform such prerequisite or to become qualified to vote, it shall be the duty of every such person and officer to give all citizens of the United States the same and equal opportunity to perform such prerequisite, and to become qualified to vote without distinction of race, color, or previous condition of servitude; and if any such person or officer shall refuse or knowingly omit to give full effect to this section, he shall, for every such offense, forfeit and pay the sum of $500 to the person aggrieved thereby, to be recovered by an action in the case, with full costs and such allowance for counsel fees as the court shall deem just, and shall also, for every such offense, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction thereof, be fined not less than $500 or be imprisoned not less than one month and not more than one year, or both, at the discretion of the court."

And whereas, It is declared by the 2d section of the VI. article of the Constitution of the United States, that "This Constitution and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof shall be the supreme law of the land . . . anything in the Constitution of any State to the contrary notwithstanding."

And whereas, The Legislature of this Commonwealth, on the 6th day of April, A. D., 1870, passed an act, 'A further supplement to the act relating to elections in this Commonwealth,' the 10th section of which provides as follows:

"Sec. 10. That so much of every act of assembly as provides that only white freemen shall be entitled to vote or be registered as voters or as claiming to vote at any general or special election of this Commonwealth be and the same is hereby repealed and that hereafter all freemen, without distinction of color, shall be enrolled and registered according to the provisions of the first section of the act approved the 17th day of April 1869, entitled 'An act further supplemental to the act relative to the elections of this Commonwealth;' and shall, when otherwise qualified under existing laws, be entitled to vote at all general or special elections in this Commonwealth.'

And whereas, It is my constitutional and official duty 'to take care that the laws be faithfully executed;' and it has come to my knowledge that sundry assessors and registers of voters have refused and are refusing to assess and register divers colored male citizens of lawful age, and otherwise qualified as electors.

Now, therefore, in consideration of the premises, the county commissioners of said county are hereby notified and directed to instruct the several assessors and registers of voters therein to obey and conform to the requirements of said constitutional amendments and laws; and the Sheriff of said county is hereby authorized and required to publish in the election proclamation for the next ensuing election the herein recited constitutional amendment, act of Congress, and act of the Legislature, to the end that the same may be known, executed and obeyed by all assessors, registers of voters, election officers and others, and that the rights and privileges guaranteed therein may be secured to all the citizens of this Commonwealth entitled to the same.

[L. S.] Given under my hand and the great seal of the State, at Harrisburg, the day and year first above written.

JOHN W. GEARY.

F. JORDAN,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Also, I hereby give notice of the following Joint Resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania:

Be it Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendment of the Constitution of this Commonwealth be proposed to the people for their adoption or rejection, pursuant to the provisions of the tenth article thereof, to-wit:

AMENDMENT.—Strike out the Sixth Section of the Sixth Article of the Constitution and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"A State Treasurer shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the State, at such times and for such term of service as shall be prescribed by law.

JAMES H. WEBB,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
WILLIAM A. WALLACE,
Speaker of the Senate.
Approved the 15th day of June A. D. 1871.
JOHN W. GEARY.

Also, the following Act to authorize a popular vote upon the question of calling a Convention to amend the Constitution of Pennsylvania:

Sec. 1. Be it Enacted, &c., That the question of calling a convention to amend the Constitution of this Commonwealth be submitted to a vote of the people at the general election to be held on the 2d Tuesday of October, 1871, the said question to be voted upon in the manner following, to-wit: In counties and cities in which slip ticket voting is authorized by law, votes for and against a Convention may be expressed and given upon the ticket headed or endorsed with the word "State," and not otherwise; and the words used shall be "Constitutional Convention," and underneath "for a Convention," or "against a Convention;" and all votes cast as aforesaid shall be received, counted and returned by the proper election officers and return judges as votes for governor are received, counted and returned, under existing laws.

Sec. 2. That the election aforesaid shall be held, and are subject to all the provisions of law which apply to general elections; the sheriffs of the several counties shall give notice of this act in their election proclamation the present year, and the governor shall cause all the returns of the said election, as received by the secretary of the commonwealth, to be laid before the legislature at its next annual session.

JAMES H. WEBB,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
WILLIAM A. WALLACE,
Speaker of the Senate.
Approved the 3d day of June, A. D. 1871.
JOHN W. GEARY.

And the Judges of the respective districts aforesaid, are required to meet at Tionesta, on the Friday next following the holding of the said election, then and there to perform those things required of them by law.

Given under my hand at my office in Tionesta, this 11th day of September, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, and in the ninety-sixth of the Independence of the United States. E. L. DAVIS, Sheriff.
Sheriff's office, Tionesta, Sept. 11, 1871.

The Temperance Ticket.

To the Editors of Pennsylvania:

GENTLEMEN:—Having read the selections from sixteen papers published in the *State Journal* of August 26th, condemning the policy in regard to the temperance ticket of August 9th, I am satisfied the character of this movement is not understood. Without intending it, some of you are doing a great wrong to the main body of temperance men. You speak of it as an action for which the temperance cause is responsible, and as if it had some official character. It is only a movement of a very few dissatisfied men who have separated themselves from the main body, and in the language of their address of August 25, "formed a party, adopted a platform, and nominated candidates." This movement had its origin with the present editor of the official organ of the Good Templars, who was joined by a few men of good character, he having made them beleive that the cause had been "sold out" by the President of the May Convention, and thus induced them to unite with him in a call for the August meeting. On the 30th of June, the State Central Committee was appointed, and the leaders of this August movement accepted positions in that committee, and met with it July 11. Having accepted this position under the authority of the May Convention, the August Convention should have been abandoned, as the reasons assigned for it no longer existed. But these men met, and in spite of all efforts to prevent it, placed in nomination a State ticket. To justify their action, they then said "we are acting as individuals, without any official authority." Now they claim official character, and say they "have formed a party, &c."

From these facts it will be seen this action is nothing less than rebellion against the authority of the May Convention, of which these men still claim to be a part. Temperance men, as a body, therefore are in no way responsible for this ticket. Already several District Conventions in various parts of the State have repudiated this action, the State Central Committee are preparing to do so, and other organizations will follow. Let this faction be treated hereafter so as not to involve any man who is true to his principles and faithful to his pledges.

P. COOMBE.

Lancaster, Pa, Aug. 29th, 1871.

In the "Life of Banham," an amusing anecdote is told of King, the actor, who met a friend whose name he had forgotten, and took him home to dinner. After several ineffectual attempts to find out his name, King said: "My friend and I have a dispute as to how you spell your name; indeed we have laid a bottle of wine about it." "Oh! with two p's," was the answer.

Another wife has poisoned her husband. The salutation among wives has become, "How are you my dear? Where do you buy your poison?"

CLIPTOGRAMS.

There is a story told of a self-willed deacon, who was always on the wrong side and ludicrously stubborn. When the temperance reform was in full feather, and the question was discussed in the church of which he was an officer, he, as a matter of course, opposed it. He would not sign the pledge; he would not consent to its presentation in the Sunday school; he objected vehemently to the distribution of tracts. One day, in the presence of a full house, one of the members of the church made the case of the deacon a subject of prayer. He said: "O Lord! if thy servant, our brother, continues his opposition to us, wilt Thou, in thy tender mercies, remove him from the church militant below to the church triumphant above?" "I won't go!" thundered the indignant and obstinate deacon.

A nicely dressed young gentleman entered a barber shop in a some-what retired portion of the city a few days ago, for the purpose of getting shaved. The tonsorial artist spat on the brush and proceeded to lather, when he was stopped by the horror stricken customer, who inquired what he meant by spitting on the brush. "Why," said the barber, "ain't you a gentleman?" "Yes," replied the stranger. "Well," said the barber, "that's the way we treat gentlemen; when a rough comes in, we just merely spit on his face."

Sometimes in after life, when the feet of some wayward man have strayed far away from the home of his youth, and his heart has wandered far from his father's God, some memory of the past, like the sweet, sad memory of the evening chime, may wake long slumbering echoes and open long sealed fountains; and a father's counsels and a mother's prayers will come up again from the sacred burial places of the past with wondrous power to melt and win the wayward heart.

A party of gentlemen were having a good time near Fond Du Lac, Wisconsin, recently, when it occurred to one of them that a glass of water might be an agreeable variety. The most sober individual in the company was detailed for dtuy at the well. He proceeded to a grinstone, put his bucket in position, and turned the crank with dignified assiduity till some one stopped him by laughing long enough to convince him of his mistake.

A quaker gentleman riding in a carriage with a fashionable lady decked with a profusion of jewelry, heard her complain of the cold. Shivering in her lace bonnet and shawl as light as a cobweb, she exclamed: "What shall I do to get warm?" "I really don't know," replied the Quaker solemnly; "unless thee should put on another breastpin."

Lady had a favorite lap-dog, which she called Perchance. "A singular name," said somebady, "for a beautiful pet, madam.—Where did you find it?" "Oh," drawled she, "it was named for Byron's dog. You remember where he says 'Perchance my dog will howl.'"

A quarrel on the Boulevard terminated thus, one day recently, to the amusement of the spectators: "Monsier, you shall give me satisfaction." Reply (amid a peal of laughter) "Monsieur, I cannot. I am a member of the Society for Protecting Animals."

Young lady (indignant at being brought to the Academy of designs too early:) "Now, I told you, papa, this wasn't the fashionable hour. We'll have nothing but these horrid pictures to look at till the people come!"

A man of superior pomposity was once alluded to by Washington Irving as "a great man, and, in his own estimation, a man of great weight. When he goes to the West he thinks the East tips up."

A fellow tried to hang himself in London not long ago, and the magistrate before whom he was taken very properly ordered him to pay the man who cut him down ten shillings for the job.

A Hartford horse seizes rats in his mouth when they come to his manger to steal his oats, shakes them like a tertier until satisfied they are dead, and then throws them out of the bin.

Young ladies are now advised not to put too much oil on their hair, for the reason that it is apt to spoil not only the lappel of the coat, but also the vest.

A daughter of a New York stock broker exults over the fact that she has been to Europe six times and has never seen the inside of her mother's kitchen.

Great Britain last year consumed forty-two million pounds of tobacco, or a pound and a half for each one of the population.

The largest telescope in the world is now being made at Cambridge, Mass., for the government. Three or four years will be required to complete it.

"Corn bread," said an Irish waiter; "we haven't got it; an' isn't it corn bafe you name?"