

Raftsman's Journal.



S. J. BOW, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CLEARFIELD, PA., SEP. 1, 1869.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR:

JOHN W. GEARY, of Cumberland co.

FOR JUDGES OF SUPREME COURT:

HENRY W. WILLIAMS, of Allegheny co.

BIGHAM YOUNG is in trouble. The sons of J. Smith, the original Prophet, demand by right of succession the heirship of the church. They demand this of the old saint. It is sincerely hoped Brigham will be ousted.

GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS thinks that although the Democratic party is no longer formidable as a party of principles, yet as an organized conspiracy against the purity of the ballot-box it is to be watched and guarded against. It certainly needs watching.

PACKER shows some sense in acting as his own treasurer of the campaign fund. He knows perfectly well the McMullin crowd can't be trusted. Hence he intends to make the disbursements to suit himself, whereas Bill McMullin and all his hangers are exceeding wroth.

ASA PACKER is held up to the verdant Democracy as the working-men's candidate—yet his own workmen chucked him into the Lehigh river for compelling men to work at starvation prices. Will the working-men be stupid enough to vote for a man who respects their rights, only when compelled to do so or be ducked? We rather guess not.

THERE is no man in Pennsylvania whose election as Governor could be so much desired by corporations, as Asa Packer's. He is not only President of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, but is a director in the Morris and Essex, the New Jersey Central, and a number of others. All his interests are identified with gigantic corporations, and are necessarily opposed to those of the general public. He is a monopolist, by training, interest and habit, and with him in the executive chamber at Harrisburg, the New York corporations would have a fat thing of it.

THE Democrats find a great deal of fault with President Grant, for visiting Long Branch and other summer resorts, instead of coping himself up in the White House to be smothered by the miasmatic fogs that rise from the Potomac marshes during hot weather. They have no words of condemnation for Gov. John T. Hoffman, who has been lounging at Saratoga, watching the horse races, in company with that distinguished Democrat, Gov. Bowie of Maryland, a judge of the race and owner of a race horse stable, and the "Hon." John Morrissey superintendent of the track.

IN ANOTHER column, we publish a communication on the subject of the new jail. It appears to us that the arguments advanced by our correspondent possess considerable merit—that his statements involve the interests of the citizens of the county at large, and are at least worthy the careful and considerate attention of the County Commissioners. That the old site is not the most desirable, is generally admitted. And as there appears to be various opinions as to the proper location whereon to erect the new building, the Commissioners should investigate the matter thoroughly before making a final decision.

"VALLANDIGHAM" doesn't relish the new style of Democracy represented and expounded by John Quincy Adams, Jr., who being a young man, with some prospect of life before him, is disposed to think that the superannuated leaders, like Seymour, Pendleton, Vallandigham, Bigler, &c. *et al* *gens omnes*, should be cast into the sea of oblivion. Mr. Vallandigham, who is thus written down a new Jonah, and who has no particular desire to be swallowed by a whale, proclaims himself "an unwavering and tried adherent to Democratic faith," refuses to be "cast aside," or more properly, "over the side" of the old ship. We fear that Mr. Adams, Jr., will find the Vallandighams of the party too many even for his early enthusiasm.

A DISSERT on the Registry Law, which will convey to the reader all the important features of the act, will be found in another column of to-day's paper. It will be well for every voter to study this document, so that he may know what duties are enjoined upon him, as well as to enable him to detect any informalities that may be either inadvertently or designedly attempted. Upon the faithful execution of the law depends its efficiency, and this can only be secured through and by intelligent and close observation. This act is one of the most important which has been put upon our statute books for a number of years. The practices at the polls, in some localities, had become so corrupt as to subvert the rights of the bona fide voters; and in many instances persons have been elected to office by fraudulent ballots. In this way our elective system has been seriously perverted and corrupted, making it incumbent that new safeguards be thrown around the ballot-box. The provisions of the Registry Act, if faithfully carried out, will prove eminently satisfactory to all honest citizens. And to this cause we must look to give the law efficiency. We therefore lay this digest before our readers so that they may be prepared to meet and combat errors, should any arise.

THOSE persons who are so unsophisticated as to believe that the Democrats, if they get into power would be more economical than the Republicans, can get their eyes opened by referring to the record of the Democratic Legislature of Ohio. It just doubled the expenses of the government; increased one-third to the number of judges; increased the local powers of increasing indebtedness, and yet threw out a bill to authorize a home for soldiers' orphans, to be supported by private manumission, although there are fifteen hundred of them in the State needing aid, and two hundred in the poor house.

WE are glad to see that Mr. J. E. Ingersoll, who was nominated as the Temperance candidate for Governor of Ohio, has declined the proffered honor. He regards the great work of the Republican party as incomplete, until consummated by the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment, and that of any issue before the people. He says: "Believing that the maintenance of an independent Temperance ticket at the coming election will hazard the success of this important measure, which I look to as the 'coup de grace' of American slavery, I feel bound to give my vote and what influence I have, for the Republican ticket at this fall's election."

LET every tax-payer remember that when the Republican party came into power, it found the Commonwealth burdened with a debt of \$40,000,000, in gold, saddled upon it by the preceding Democratic administration; that it found the country involved in a civil war, the most gigantic the world ever saw, organized and carried on by Democrats in arms, aided and encouraged by Democrats in the Cabinet at Washington; that it was compelled to raise and expend, for this Commonwealth, an extraordinary sum of \$5,000,000 for war purposes; that the same Democratic Rebellion made thousands of soldiers' orphans, for whose education and maintenance, we raised and expended \$10,000,000 more; that of this grand total of \$50,000,000, but \$25,000,000 remain unpaid or unprovided for; thus reducing the original debt of the State \$15,000,000, in addition to the extraordinary debt incurred by reason of the Democratic Rebellion. What a full and complete answer these figures afford to all the Copperhead charges of extravagance. And when we add to this the fact that the same Republican party has abolished all tax on real estate, who can doubt that under its continued policy the whole indebtedness will be wiped out in a few more years?

MR. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, the Democratic candidate for Governor in Massachusetts, gives the party some good advice. It is especially appropriate in this quarter. We commend it to the careful consideration of the Clearfield leaders. Speaking of negro suffrage he says: "The barbarian ballot, then should be regarded by a wise party as no longer a legitimate subject of discussion. It has passed from the realm of debatable questions and should now be classed in the category of facts. Arguments for and against its adoption were admissible last autumn, but now they are out of place; we cannot abrogate or abolish it; we must accept it as one of the elements in the problem offered for our solution, and address ourselves to that as affected by this inseparable modification."

The convention, composed of nearly one thousand delegates, endorsed his views in a resolution declaring that: "We deem it a political duty to acquiesce in settled results and postpone fruitless opposition to the accomplished facts of yesterday. In order to secure effective action upon the pressing problems of to-day."

The Metropolitan organ strongly endorses this action of the Massachusetts Democracy, and advises acquiescence in the acknowledged settlement of the question. The leather heads of Clearfield who are continually ringing the changes upon the "nigger," will speedily see the propriety of spelling the word with one "g," when they realize that the black man is a power in the land.

The letter of General Rosecrans, forwarded by his brief telegram to Thurman, declining the Democratic nomination for Governor of Ohio, has at length appeared. We regret that it is too long for our columns, as we should otherwise print it in full for the delectation and edification of the Clearfield Democrats. We commend to them especially the following extract: "The country requires, and the Democratic party ought to be, a party of life, of action and of progress. Fossils and fault-finders do not properly belong to the party, and if it is to be a party of life, it must lead, leaving to its opponents, of all shades and grades, all narrow and sectional grounds, all monopolies and favoritism, based on class, creed, race, color or national origin. The Democratic party of the United States ought to hold high the banner of universal freedom, impartial justice and equality before the law, of all who live beneath the flag of our country."

When they have fully taken in this extract in all its length and breadth, and realize how perfectly it accords with the platform on which they have placed the gallant Asa, we beg them to consider the following, and conceive, if possible the 'phoenix' of the puerile Pendleton when he penned it: "No local declarations inviting popular promulgation of any legal questions, about the terms of payment of the national bonds should impair the priceless value of the public credit, at a time when it is all important to create the speediest means of ridding the country of these enormous oppressions; but every Democratic platform should tend to raise higher and higher the public credit and to satisfy the people of Europe that the Democratic party is the last party in the United States that proposes to whine or act reluctantly about the payment of the public debt, even though its present holders should have bought it below its fair value."

But above all, we hope Wallace, Bigler and their disciples will read often, and ponder much the following advice: "Should there be Democrats whose mental organization or temper does not permit them to recognize existing facts, or to conform their action to great popular changes, let them, for the public good, abdicate leadership, and leave the energies of the people free to act in the line of life and progress."

Rosey's Democracy don't suit this latitude, and his letter will be a fearful rebuke to the nomination of Pendleton in Ohio. If ever he had the ghost of a chance, Rosey's letter would extinguish it.

A Little of Everything.

Getting cooler—the nights.
Read the new advertisements.
Fremont has gone to Denmark.
The Iowa corn crop is a failure.
A water-spout—a temperance oration.
Prince Arthur is on his travels in this country.
Omaha increases at the rate of thirty houses a day.

A Glass young men ought to break—the beer glass.
Galusha A. Grow declines to be a candidate for any office.
Houses are in great demand here. Who will build them?
Peaches are a drug in Cincinnati at seventy-five cents per bushel.

At hand—the melon choline days, and many experience the fact.
A French doctor thinks he can straighten hunch-back by electricity.
We want gas. Who will move first towards organizing a company?
Nothing can be well done that is done in a hurry, except—catching fleas.

Voorhees won't run for Governor of Indiana, wherein he shows his wisdom.
Books, Stationery, Literary Papers and Magazines for sale at the Post office.
Reported—many cases of sun-stroke, within the last week by our exchanges.
Some of the Presbyterian pulpits of California are filled by "lady pastors."

Helmbold's four-in-hand team at the Branch is called the "centering drug store."
J. K. Ingersoll, the "Temperance candidate" for Governor of Ohio, has withdrawn.
They are moving a large free-stone hotel in Boston. The building weighs 10,000 tons.
Miss J. A. Carey, of Wilton, Iowa, is the only female insurance agent on record.

Bishop Simpson's health has been seriously impaired by his intense labors in midwinter.
The "New Orleans Times" laments that "cotton is no longer king—in the late war it was worsted."
Among the Democratic nominees for the Legislature in Wyoming, are three ex-rebel soldiers.
A gentleman and two ladies were drowned at Atlantic City, on Wednesday last, while bathing.

The Florida Legislature being paid by the year, finished up the business of their recent session in three weeks.
Above all things it is important that every Republican should see that he is registered. Attend to it at once.
Another Atlantic Cable is projected. Prussia wants to be joined to the United States by the submarine wires.

Stokes, the defeated candidate for Governor of Tennessee, is said to blame Brownlow for it, and threatens vengeance.
Senters is in favor of the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment. We hope the Democrats will elect more Governors like him.
St. Louis has 3,000 opium eaters—nearly a population to ask to be blessed with the presence of the national statesmen and officials.

The enthusiasm for Asa, so confidently predicted by the Copperheads, "hasn't arriv'd." He eludes the "oponds" too tightly.
A new law in Illinois classes drunkards with lunatics and idiots, and places them under the care of the overseers of the poor.
It is said that there are at one Saratoga hotel forty women weighing over 200 pounds each, all of whom are there for their health.

An exchange has discovered that the very men who took drinks last New Year to keep them warm, take them now to keep them cool.
About twenty-five yards of carpet was stolen from the chancel of the Presbyterian church at McVeytown, Milford county, a few days ago.
Garret Davis is engaged on the territorial suit between Kentucky and Missouri. The case will never be decided if Davis gets a chance to speak.

The Harvard crew lost the International boat race, by three lengths, and six seconds of time, they made a gallant struggle, under great disadvantages.
Martin Dillmeier, who was convicted at the last term of the U. S. Court, in Williamsport, of an evasion of the revenue law, committed suicide, by cutting his throat.
A paper suggests that a possible reason for Asa Packer's unpopularity throughout the Lehigh region may be found in the proverb, "No man is a hero to his own valley."

It is reported that the Chinese Government refuses to ratify the treaty concluded by Mr. Hargraves with the United States. We doubt very much the truth of the story.
The Empress Eugenie takes only about \$1,750,000 with her to the East as pocket money. She is of course, expected to be magnificent and magnificent among the Orientals.
The "Fall Mail Gazette" says that the American system of Life Insurance is better than that of England. The agency of the best American Companies is at Swoppe's office.

The whole number of members of the approaching Occidental council at Rome, is to be nine hundred and twenty-two, of whom more than six hundred will belong to the Latin race.
McCunn, the upright New York Judge, whose judicial dignity was insulted by the United States Government, the other day, is called "Necessity McCunn," because necessity knows no law.
It is estimated that the immigration into Minnesota will reach from 75,000 to 100,000 during 1869; and the present total population of the State cannot be much, if any, short of 475,000.

Robert Morris, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, who managed the national finance with signal ability, passed the latter years of his life in imprisonment for debt.
Adjutant General Dwyer, of Illinois, has received a letter from a lady in Vandallia inquiring after her husband who enlisted in the Black Hawk war, and of whom she has heard nothing since. She is getting concerned about him.
"Come here, stay," said a young man to the little sister of the young lady he was "parking," "you are the sweetest thing on earth." "No I ain't," she replied. "Sister says you're the sweetest." He popped the question immediately.

The Democracy is greatly disgusted. It is discovered that Packer's registered twenty million have dwindled down to twelve, and of that he has no ready cash on hand, the whole being invested in coal lands and railroads. Said is the disappointment.
Thirteen years ago, when Peter Noyes carried the mails from Patten to Fish River, Maine, a woman one day requested him to bring her back half a pound of tea. Peter was removed before he could comply with the request. He was recently re-appointed and carried the woman the tea on his first trip.

The "Dublin Express" contains an account of the forcible removal of a girl into a manumission Beltrabur, County Cavan, by her mother, aided by a crowd, who dragged her violently through the streets, notwithstanding her screams and struggles. Her father, who is a Protestant, is about to take legal proceedings to recover her.
Dakota Territory will soon be knocking at the doors of the Union. Villages are said to be springing up there rapidly. More than 5,000 persons have emigrated to the territory this summer. The present population is reckoned at 20,000, and 47,000 acres of land have lately been taken up under the homestead and pre-emption laws by actual settlers.

For the Craftsman's Journal.

The New Jail.

MR. EDITOR:—There is now quite a difference in regard to the most suitable location for the new jail. If a popular vote of the citizens of the Borough of Clearfield, and, I believe, of the whole county, was taken, at least four-fifths would say that the site of the old jail was not suitable for the new one. Let us look at the old site, and see what are its advantages, if it has any. The present site is on the North side of Market street, between Second and Third streets, and is one of the lowest spots in the town. During the wet season of the year, it is partially surrounded by pools of stagnant water. When there is any considerable freshet in the river, the water rises in the cellar from one to five feet in depth. This, in itself, should be almost a sufficient reason for not building on the old site. The new jail is to be heated from a furnace; and how can this be done with from one to five feet of water in the cellar? And, besides, this condition of the cellar would render proper ventilation utterly impossible.

The plans and specifications, as adopted by the Commissioners, will cover the entire lots on which the old jail stands. Should the county increase in population for the next twenty years as fast as it has during the last twenty years, it will, perhaps, be necessary to enlarge the building—an emergency anticipated by the architect, for he has so designed the building that it can at any time be enlarged without, in any respect, destroying its proportions. But such an enlargement could never be made on the old ground, and consequently another jail would have to be built—an event that can easily be avoided by selecting a sufficiently large location at this time.

But the greatest objection to the old site, and the one universally recognized, is the want of proper drainage facilities. On the ground level of the present site, to low water mark on the river bank at the lower end of town, gives a fall of but ten or twelve feet—or about one inch of fall to every twenty or twenty-five feet of pipe. Now, having no reservoir or water works, it appears to me, to be impossible to get a sufficient volume of water to properly cleanse the pipes, without a pressure from either a reservoir or engine. In fact, the lots are too small, and too low, in all respects, for the erection of so costly a building as the one in contemplation. There are many other, and more eligible sites, that can be purchased for less than half the price already offered for the old one; and for this sum three times the amount of ground could be purchased, at some suitable point near the base of the hill, affording a good slope for building purposes, and ample fall for good and efficient drainage—leaving sufficient space to enlarge upon, if necessary. There are also several other sites. One on the bank of the river, known as the "Southern Park." Objections have been urged against these locations on account of their distance from the Court House. This appears to me to be of little moment, for if prisoners can be arrested and brought from the farther limits of the county to the jail, the Sheriff can certainly convey them safely to and from the Court House. The Carlisle jail is, perhaps, from fifty to seventy rods from the Court House, and we have never yet heard of any prisoners escaping whilst going to or from the Court House. Personally I have no interest—no lots to sell and don't wish to purchase—but merely desire to present the case upon its merits, for while there is such a large majority of the tax-payers opposed to the old site, it appears hardly reasonable that two or three men should fix the location, and pay no attention to the voice of the majority. VOX POPULI.

Digest of the Registry Law.

The following synopsis exhibits the various things necessary to be done under the provisions of so much of the Act of Registration, applicable to the State at large, approved April 17, 1869, and which has been declared Constitutional by the Supreme Court:

FIRST: DUTIES OF ASSESSORS.

By Section 1, of the Registry act, each Assessor is required to take up the transcript, or list of taxable residents within his district, furnished him by the Commissioners of the county, under the provisions of the act of April 15, 1864, section 8, relating to the assessment of taxes.

In almost every district names will be found on the list, or transcript, of persons who are not legal voters. It is made the duty of each assessor to commence the revision of this list on the first Monday of June in each year. He is required:

1st—To strike from his list the names of every person who is known by him to have died, or removed from his district, since the last previous assessments, or in other words, since the said list was made out.

2d—He shall also strike from the said list the names of such persons as shall have been made known to him to have died or removed from the district.

3d—He shall add to the same list the names of such persons as he shall know to be qualified voters, and who shall be known by him to have removed into the district since the previous assessment.

4th—He shall also add to such list the names of such persons, qualified voters as shall be made known to him to have removed into said district since the last previous assessment.

Under this Fourth Article it is proper to remark that Assessors should add to the list the names of no persons not known to them, without satisfactory evidence that such persons had not only moved into the district since the last previous assessment, but also that they were legal voters.

5th—He shall also add to the said list the names of all persons who shall make claims to him to be a qualified voter in his district. And here again, under this fifth article, it is proper to say that the Assessor should not add to his list the name of any person making claim to him to be a qualified voter in his district if the Assessor know him to be either a non-resident of the district, or if a resident, not to be a legal voter. And if the person making such claim be wholly unknown to the Assessor, it is his duty to require of the person so claiming to have his

name added to the list, clear and satisfactory proof both of his residence within the district and his legal right to vote.

6th—So soon as the Assessor has completed the revision of his list in the manner before stated, it is his duty to take his lists so revised, and visit every dwelling house in his district, and ascertain by careful inquiry if any person whose name still remains on his list has died or removed from the district, and if so, to strike such name from the list. He will also carefully inquire so as to ascertain whether any qualified voter resides in his district whose name is not on his list, and if so to add such name to his list. The Assessor should be careful to add no name to his list without being fully satisfied, either from his own personal knowledge, or from satisfactory evidence, that the person whose name is so added to the list is a legal voter and a bona fide resident of the district.

7th—In all cases of an addition of a name to his list by the Assessor, he shall assess a tax forthwith to such persons; and the Assessor shall in all cases ascertain, by inquiry, upon what ground the person so assessed, claims to be a voter.

From this provision of the act it will be at once seen that the duty of the Assessor is to see personally, in all cases of additions to the list, every person whom he registers within his district. He should register the name of no person at the instance or request of a third party, but only at the instance of the person to be registered himself, and then only on the personal knowledge of the Assessor of the applicant's right to register, or upon sufficient evidence of such right.

8th—Upon the completion of the registration, the Assessor is to prepare an alphabetical list of the free men, above twenty-one years of age claiming to be qualified voters in his district, and opposite each name he shall state whether such alleged voter is or is not a housekeeper, and if a housekeeper, he shall note the street and number of his house, if lying in a town where the houses are numbered, or the names of the streets, alleys, or court, if in a town where the houses are not numbered.

If the person registered be not a housekeeper, the Assessor will note upon his list of voters the place of boarding of the person registered, and the name of the person with whom he boards, and in all cases he will note the occupation of the person registered, and if working for another, the name of the person for whom he is working. He will also write opposite the name of each person registered the word "voter."

9th—No Assessor should register any person claiming to vote by reason of his being naturalized until such person exhibits to him his certificate of naturalization, unless such persons shall have been a voter in such district for five consecutive years next preceding such registration.

10th—The name of every person registered by reason of naturalization should be marked with the letter "N." But if the person has only declared his intention to become a citizen, intending to be naturalized before the next election, the name shall be marked "D. I."

11th—When the person registered claims to vote because of his being between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-two, the Assessor, at the time of registering him should write opposite his name the word "age."

12th—If the person registered has moved into the district to reside since the last general election, the Assessor should place the letter "R" opposite his name.

13th—Upon the completion of the list of registration and assessment by the Assessor it is made his duty by the second section of the act, forthwith to return the same to the Commissioners of the county, who shall cause duplicate copies of the said list, with the observations and explanations, to be made out as soon as practicable, which duplicate copies they are to place in the hands of the Assessor, whose duty it is made up to one copy thereof on the door of or on the house where the election of the district is required to be held, and to retain the other in his possession for the inspection of any voter of the district who may desire to see the same.

14th—It is further made the duty of each Assessor, from time to time, to add, on the personal application of any one claiming the right to vote, the name of such claimant, marking opposite the name "C. V." meaning thereby that the person claims a right to vote, and immediately to assess such person with a tax, noting, as in other cases, his occupation, residence, whether a boarder or a housekeeper; if a boarder with whom he boards, and whether naturalized or design. He to be naturalized.

15th—Any person so claiming to be assessed and registered who has been, or claims to have been naturalized shall, at the time he applies to be assessed, exhibit to the Assessor his certificate of naturalization, and if he claims that he designs to be naturalized before the next election, he shall exhibit the certificates of his declaration of intentions.

16th—No assessment or registration of any names shall be made within ten days next before any election, by any Assessor under a penalty or fine not exceeding one hundred dollars or imprisonment not exceeding three months, or both such fine and imprisonment.

17th—After the assessments have been completed on the tenth day before the second Tuesday in October in each year, (and the same before each Presidential election), the Assessor shall, on the Monday immediately following, make a return to the County Commissioners of the names of all persons assessed by him since his previous return.

SECOND: DUTIES OF CO. COMMISSIONERS.

1st—It is made the duty of the County Commissioners to furnish the Assessors with the list of taxable residents or transcript required by the 5th section of the act of April 15, 1864.

2d—Upon the return by the Assessors of the assessment and additional assessments and registrations by the Assessors they are required to have prepared and furnish to the Assessors duplicate copies thereof.

3d—It is also their duty to furnish to the election officers a full and correct copy of the Assessment containing the names of all persons returned by the Assessors of the

respective districts as resident taxables in said districts, together with the necessary election blanks.

THIRD: DUTIES OF ELECTION OFFICERS.

1st—It is the duty under the registration law to reject the votes offered by all persons whose names are not found on the assessment or registration lists furnished to them by the County Commissioner, unless such persons are able to make the proof of their right to vote as required by the 4th section.

2d—It shall be the duty of the election officers, in case any person offers to vote whose name is not found upon the proper assessment list, to require such person to make proof of his right to vote by producing at least one qualified voter of the district as a witness of his residence in the district at least ten days next preceding such election. Such witness shall be required by the board to take and subscribe a written or printed affidavit to the facts stated by him, which affidavit shall define clearly the place of residence of the person so claiming to vote.

They shall also require a written or printed affidavit to be taken and subscribed by the party claiming to vote, stating to the best of his knowledge and belief when and where he was born; that he is a citizen of the Commonwealth and of the United States, and the length of time he has resided within this Commonwealth; that he did not move 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 at which he offers to vote; and if a naturalized citizen he shall state, when, where and by what court he was naturalized, and shall also produce his certificate of naturalization for examination; such affidavit shall also state when and where such tax shall have been assessed, and to whom paid, and he shall produce a receipt for such tax unless he shall state in his affidavit that such receipt has been lost. And such affidavit shall be filed with the election board and returned by them with the list of voters.

3d—In all cases of a voter claiming to vote by reason of having been naturalized, the election officers should require him to produce his certificate of naturalization when offering to vote, unless he has been a voter in the district for at least ten years preceding such election.

The penalty imposed upon assessors, election officers, &c., for any neglect of duty under the act is a fine of one hundred dollars; and if any assessor shall assess any person not a voter, or shall refuse to assess any person who is a qualified voter, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor in office, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by fine and imprisonment.

Correspondence.
FALLS CITY, Neb., Aug. 19, 1869.
MR. EDITOR:—Dear Sir:—Our harvest is finished, our grain is thrashed, and Nebraska to-day can boast of a larger amount of grain, this year, in proportion to the number of acres under cultivation, than any other State in the Union. The population of Richardson county will almost double itself within the next year. There is scarcely a day passes but what there are purchasers here for land. And why should they not flock into the Antelope State, where land, the best agricultural land, can be had for almost a song? And why should not laborers and mechanics come in scores and hundreds to this "Eldorado" of the West? I can not see why the tide of emigration has not taken in more of this class in its westward march. Carpenters, Blacksmiths and Shoemakers get from two and a half to three dollars per day; day laborers one dollar and a quarter and one dollar and a half a day. Wheat is selling at 75 cents per bushel, corn 20 and 30 cents per bushel, butter 10 cents per pound, eggs 10 cents per dozen, fresh beef, delivered at your door, for 11 cents a pound, and merchandise is fully as cheap as in Clearfield. Is not the high wages paid, and cheapness of food, a great inducement to such men to come to our new State? The oldest citizens inform me that there never was a time in the history of this county when improvements were being made so rapidly as they are during the present year. More prairie will be broken and brought into cultivation than in any two previous years.

I took a drive over in Kansas yesterday, to Hiawatha, and I think that never in my life has been presented to my sight a more beautiful view than the sunset on the prairie; and when I looked around me and saw the large and well cultivated farms, the rich, fertile and loamy soil, I was forced to exclaim, "Truly this is the Eden of the World." Hiawatha is a beautiful and pleasantly situated village, on the open prairie, and its Court House tower affords some of the finest views that can be presented to the eye of those who admire nature's scenery. The town contains 600 inhabitants, has fine public buildings and many fine residences. Ex-Gov. Hall, of Kansas, resides here.

The Occidental Base Ball Club, of Falls City, played the Hiawathians, on the grounds of the latter, on Saturday last. A former resident of Clearfield, S. Alex. Fulton, was umpire. It is said to be the best game ever played West of the Mississippi River; the score stood, for the nine innings, 18 to 19, the Occidentals being the winners. I found a good many Pennsylvanians in Hiawatha, although none of recent emigration. The editor of the "Brown County Sentinel," the Clerk of the Courts and the county Treasurer are all Pennsylvanians, and, if I mistake not, are from Juniata county. Any Pennsylvanians visiting this place will be courteously received by them, and all the information that they possess concerning the country will be cheerfully and freely given.

Our young friend, T. N. Fulton, dropped down upon us the other evening, much to the surprise and gratification of his brother as well as to the other Clearfielders who are residing in Falls City. Mr. Fulton is so well pleased with the country that he has purchased a half section of land within four miles of the city. If any of my former friends in Clearfield desire any information regarding land in Nebraska, it will be freely given upon their application to me. I

would like to see some of them out here, and can truthfully say that if they (sic) come they will not return East unless it should be for the purpose of moving out their families.

Feeling I have written enough for this time, I will close. Will give you the political status of our county in my next.

P. R.

New Advertisements.

Advertisements set up in large type, or out of plain style, will be charged double usual rates. No cash.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or in any way meddling with the following property now in possession of James H. McKinley, of Bell township, two horses, one cow, one two year old heifer, one sheep, three acres east, two acres back west one acre, two beds and bedding, and 110 bushels of wheat, all the same belonging to and owned by, been left in care of said McKinley, and are subject to my order at any time and place.
Sept. 1, 1869—J. P. ANDREW SPENCER.

WIDOW'S APPRAISEMENT.—Estate of John G. Cain.—In the Orphan's Court of Clearfield county, Pa., upon the report of Appraisers filed, setting out real estate to Nancy, the widow of John G. Cain, thereupon it is ordered by the court as follows:
Now, June 29, A. D. 1869, publication in at least one issue of this paper, three weeks before September 1, 1869, published in Clearfield county, a hereby directed, notifying all persons in interest in the real estate of said John G. Cain, to appear at the widow of John G. Cain, late of said Clearfield county, to show cause why she should not be allowed her \$500 worth of property, to be thus set out to the use of herself and family, the said appraisement and return, lately confirmed under sufficient reason in the contrary be shown by the first day of September next, A. D. 1869. BY THE COURT.
Attest—A. W. LEE, Clerk O. C.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE of Valuable Real Estate.—Under the will of the Orphan's Court of Clearfield county, Pa., dated June 29th 1869 the undersigned Administrators of Henry H. Small, deceased, will by public vendue on September 1, 1869, published in Clearfield county, on the premises in Graham township on THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M., the following real estate described as follows: Beginning at the 20th perch of land of Margaret Small, North 107 perches to a post between land of W. P. Small and 72 perches to place of beginning containing Fifty Acres, more or less.

TERMS.—The one half cash on confirmation of sale, and the balance in one year thereafter, with interest from date of sale, to be secured by bond and mortgage on the property.
B. D. SCHWENKER,
Sept. 1, 1869. HENRY HAMLIN, Adminr.