CARLISLE HERALD

WILLIAM M. PORTER, Editor.
D. R. COOVER, Proprietor.

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First Presbyterian Church, Northwest angle of Centre Square. Rev. Conway P. Wing Pastor.—Services every Sunday Morning at 11 o'clock, A. M., and 7 o'clock P. M.

Second Presbyterian Church, corner of South Hanover and Pomfret streets. Rev. Mr Eells, Pastor. Services commence at 11 o'clock, A. M., and 7 o'clock P. M.

St. John's Church, (Prot. Episcopal) northeast angle of Centre Square. Rev. Jacob B. Morss, Rector. Services at 11 o'clock, A. M., and 7 o'clock, P. M.

English Lutheran Church, Bedford between Main and Louther streets. Rev. Jacob Fry, Pastor. Services at 11 o'clock A. M., and 7 o'clock P. M.

German Reformed Church, Louther, between Hanover and Pitt streets. Rev. A. H. Kremer, Pastor.—Services at 11 o'clock, A. M., and 6 o'clock P. M.

Methodist E. Church, (first charge) corner of Main and Pitt Streets. Rev. R. D. Chambers, Pastor. Services at 11 o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M.

Methodist E. Church (second charge.) Rev. A. A. Reese, Pastor. Services in College Chapel, at 11 o'clock A. M. and 7 o'clock, P. M.

Roman Catholic Church, Pomfret near East street. Rev. James Barrett, Pastor. Services on the 2nd Sunday of each month.

German Lutheran Church corner of Pomfret and Bedford streets. Rev. I. P. Naschold, Pastor. Service at 10½ A. M.

☞ When changes in the above are necessary the proper persons are requested to inform us.

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Cumberland Star Lodge No. 197, A. Y. M. meets at Marion Hall on the 2nd and 4th Tuesdays of every Month.

St. Johns Lodge No 269 A. Y. M. Meets 3d Thursday of each month, at Marion Hall.

Carlisle Lodge No 91 I. O. of O. F. Meets Monday evening, at Trouts building.

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The Union Fire Company was organized in 1780. President, E. Cornman; Vice President, William M. Porter; Secretary, A. B. Ewing; Treasurer, Peter Monyer. Company meets the first Saturday in March, June, September, and December.

The Cumberland Fire Company was instituted February 18, 1809. President Robert McCartney; Secretary, Philip Quigley; Treasurer, H. S. Hilter. The company meets on the third Saturday of January, April, July, and October.

The Good Will Hose Company was instituted in March, 1855. President, H. A. Sturgeon; Vice President James B. McCartney; Secretary, Samuel H. Gould; Treasurer, Joseph D. Halbert. The company meets the second Saturday of January, April, July, and October.

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Postage on all letters of one-half ounce weight or under, 3 cents pre paid, except to California or Oregon, which is 10 cents prepaid:

Postage on the "Herald"—within the County, free. Within the State 13 cents per year. To any part of the United States 26 cents. Postage on all transient papers under 3 ounces in weight, 1 cent Prepaid or two cents unpaid. Advertised letters, to be charged with the cost of advertising.

HERALD JOB & BOOK
PRINTING OFFICE,
S. E. Cor. of the Square, Main St

Select Tale.

THE BALLET GIRL.

BY ELIZABETH DAVIES.

"Thank goodness! this is the last week of the pantomime!"

"You don't say so? Well, that is a comfort at any rate! we shall get rid of those odious stranger-girls, who are always hanging about the wings, and thrusting their noses where they are not wanted."

"That is something to rejoice at, indeed. I don't object to our own ballet-ladies; but to have these 'extras' intruding into the green-room, spying about and listening to every word that is said. I declare it is quite insufferable! positively, quite!"

The scene where this colloquy was going on was the green-room of one of the leading metropolitan theatres. The interlocutors were principals, as the term goes, and, by virtue of drawing from the treasury—the one, fifteen pounds per week for enacting walking ladies; and the other six, for delivering messages—they conceived themselves entitled to be as insolent as they pleased to the unhappy girls, many of whom possessed far superior talent, but who were obliged to be content to gain weekly as many shillings as those clever ladies did pounds.

It is true that both had somewhat suddenly risen from the state they so much despised, per favor of a friend, to the proud position they at present occupied, and, though dramatic critics might demur to their claims, they certainly obtained the "reward of merit." Time had somewhat defaced their charms, and the remembrance of their early struggles, yet it had left them the knowledge of the vulnerable points at which their young associates might be most easily wounded, and never had the axiom that "knowledge is power" been more aptly illustrated, than in the dealing out of their envenomed darts.

One of those pariahs of the dramatic tribe—a ballet-girl—was at the same moment leaning her head upon her clasped hands, which rested on the mantlepiece. She had sought the apartment to be alone with her thoughts, and as she stood there alone she forgot the scene around her, and saw, in her mental vision, the sad and desolate home, where she knew that the announcement of the withdrawal of the piece would bring tears and consternation. She knew that upon her rested a vast amount of responsibility, for she had at home parents sick and almost destitute. She was a fragile girl, and she hated the profession to which poverty, but not her will, consented. There was a look of deep anxiety in her eyes—and her face, but for the *rouge* she wore, would have been pale as marble; even through that, there was an expression of deep anxiety that suited ill with her girlish years. She started, as the voices of the ladies aroused her from her reverie; and as she became aware of the nature of the conversation that was going on so near her, a bright flush suffused her neck, and mounted even to her brow.

"Do you hear hourself called to go on the stage, Miss Odell?" rudely inquired the prompter, shuffling past, his spectacles in one hand, and his book in the other.

"I am here, sir!"

"Here! yes, I see you are *here*, and I shall fine you for talking at the wings. Here, indeed! How dare you answer me? I've taken care you shan't be *here* much longer! We shall get rid of the whole pack of you. Friday night will be your *last* night, and you'll find your treasury pretty small on Saturday. I have you all down for a fine—your whole weeks salary!—every one a set of——" What elegant appellation he was about to apply was suspended by the approach of an exquisite of rank, who fancied himself desperately in love with the object of this unprovoked attack.

The peer eyed him, for a moment, contemptuously through his glass. "What's that you were saying about a fine, sir?"

The promptor muttered, and bowed.

"Beh! Beh! What's the damage?" Then, without waiting for a reply, daintily drawing a sovereign from his vest, "Will that pay it? If it will, take yourself off, and don't annoy a lady with your impertinence."

"Let me beg your lordship will put up your purse. I am not in the habit of receiving favors from strangers."

"Stwangers! naw! naw! naw, don't be cwuel, my deawest cweature!—Pon my life, it's enough bweak a fellow's heart when you know that I am waiting to thwow my whole fortune at your feet. I am weally suwprised that you pwefer to wemain in this detestable position, when ewery happiness that wealth and love can command wait your acceptance.

"My lord," said the girl, proudly, "there can be no happiness for me, except associated with virtue!"

"Now, my deaw cweatuaw," began the peer; but by this time Miss Odell was preparing to take her place in the ballet. The young man still kept hovering near her, "One word, Miss Odell."

"Have the goodness to make way, my lord," said she.

"Then hoaw me by paying the fine out of this, my deawest cweature! You don't know how happy you will make me if you will permit me to contwibute in the smallest way to your comfowt. Do—pray do!" and, as he spoke, he pressed into her hands a heavy purse. Why was it that for a moment she tightly clasped it, and a sparkle came into her eyes? The next the light went out—her lips turned white, and, as a cold shudder passed through her frame, she coldly put it back into the donor's hand.

"Let me pass, my lord, or—or I shall think that you, too, combine with others to insult me!"

The young nobleman stopped promptly back. The path opened, and in a moment the ballet sprang upon the stage, and the young girl with her companions, enwreathed in smiles, were dancing gaily before an applauding audience.

* * * * * *

On—on, through the wind and rain—on, through the sleet and mud, tramped the fair and delicate girl. Alone—alone in the midnight walk through the dreary suburb, past the dangerous haunts of drunkeness and vice, shivering with cold with terror, and with weakness, as every sound scared her, as every footstep approached her—now trembling at the loneliness of the long, dismal street, that seemed so interminable—now springing like a startled fawn from some intoxicated wretch reeling stupidly home—and more, ten thousand times more, affrighted by the approach of those bonnetless lost ones who roam shamelessly through our streets, rendering night hideous by their profane and bacchanalian orgies. On, on—now stealing softly, breathlessly—now, with a quick and hasty step, that gradually increases to a flight, the New Road is gained. Her home is still far distant. Now, in a solemn square, she returns the gruff "good-night" of the policemen—now agilely eludes the rude grasp of a man, who, unperceived, had been for some time dodging on her footsteps. At last, in the dim distance, she descries a shadowy figure tottering towards her. It is her mother worn with watching, coming to meet her; and, with a sigh of relief, the girl arouses all her remaining strength and springs alertly forward, but, as she gains her mother's side, all her new found courage melts away, and she sinks, sobbing, into the maternal arms.

"My child! my child!" exclaimed the affrighted parent; "what new trouble is there in store for us?"

"This is the last week of the pantomime," said Clara, "and I fear it will be almost impossible for me, at present, to obtain another situation."

* * * * * *

Morning broke and found Clara kneeling by a dead father's side! The vow she registered there was heard in heaven, and chronicled by angels in the Book of Life.

"Nothing can tempt me now," she exclaimed, "for the sacrifice that might have been an act of piety, would henceforth be a sin."

"Think ever thus, my child," said the weeping mother, as she fondly embraced her, "and I shall have no fears for the future."

"Have none, mother! We can work, can we not?"

"Hand in hand, my child, to death."

"And who, mother—or die and be like him at peace."

* * * * * *

There was a great attraction at Drury Lane, for a new tragedy had been announced—authors name unknown; but, by the interest that had been evinced in high quarters, it was conjectured that it came from a noble source. There was to be a first appearance, also, in the lady who was to play the heroine. There was a mystery about both her and the piece, that neither critics nor actors could solve. She came plainly dressed in deep mourning, close-ly veiled. She was also accompanied by a widow lady, supposed to be her mother; but as neither seemed to have any acquaintance in the establishment, and never arrived until the last moment at the rehearsals, departing the instant the business of the stage was over, it was not possible to glean any intelligence concerning them. All that was known was, that they arrived in a plain brougham, which drove off the moment they alighted, and returned exactly at the time the rehearsal concluded. The servant who attended them appeared to be as taciturn as themselves, for by no coajolery could he be induced to answer any questions, probably because there was nothing to tell beyond the simple fact of their residence in Harley street, and that his young mistresse's name appeared in the bills as Miss Lovelace. The manager, of course solved the whole problem if there was one; but those gentlemen commonly understand the art of keeping their own counsel.

At last the eventful evening arrived. The house was crammed in every part, for rumor had spoken well of the poetic beauty of the piece, and it was known that many fashionables had secured private boxes. There was great excitement at the opening of the first scene, which soon subsided into silence. In the second the heroine was to make her appearance. Her character was simple and touching, and suited well the style of her face and figure. She appeared in the pure classic drapery, bearing a basket of freshly gathered flowers, there, it was easily seen, were choice and costly, and as she moved through her part her action was graceful and dignified, and her voice was soft and pleasing. By the end of the first act she had secured the attention of the audience, as she went on her powers became gradually developed, and at the end of the fifth act, not only was the success of the tragedy complete, but the new actress, being loudly called for, a shower of bouquets fell at her feet, which she did not leave for a servant to collect, but herself bore off, amidst smiles and courtesies, while the tragedy was announced for repetition until further notice, amidst a storm of applause.

As she left the stage, she heard a voice close behind her exclaim. "Why, good gracious! Is it possible! Do my eyes deceive me! ow do I weally see my adowable heart-enslaved—the chawming Miss——"

"Lovelace is my name, Lord Rivers. I trust you will have the goodness to remember it!"

"A webuke by all that is unconquewable! I'm in despaiw!"

At this moment, a distinguished looking and very handsome man, who had sat in the stage box an attentive spectator, arrived with a lady in deep mourning, leaning upon his arm, and after a few whispered words, carefully arranging the folds of an ample cloak around Miss Lovelace, he led her respectfully from the busy crowds who everywhere greeted her progress.

The ballet room, the next evening, was in a state of great excitement.

"Who," exclaimed a dozen voices, "is this Miss Lovelace?"

"Guess!"

"I'm sure her face is familiar to me!" said one.

"And to me—and to me! but it's no use guessing—tell us!".

"Do you remember that proud, silent girl, who used to look melancholy when she was with us, but whom all the men were wild about!"

"Miss Odell, to be sure!"

"Yes. And she has a brother—he was in the army—we've got to London, and we thought to be dead. He's come home rich, and she's going to be married."

"But what brings her on the stage?"

"Oh! that's another part of the story! It seems that her father fell into poverty through some bank breaking, or something, and then his family behaved very ill to him—and then he changed his name—and then he died—no, he wrote a play, and he couldn't get it acted—and then he died!"

"Well—and so the tragedy is her father's I suppose?"

"Yes, it is—you've hit it! And so it appears that this Miss Lovelace—Lovelace is her real name, it seems; the other was an assumed one—took it into her head that it was a respect to her dead father to produce the play that he, poor man, had so much set his heart on—for it seems he wrote the character for her when she was quite a little child—and so she determined to act the part before ever she got married, because, I suppose she didn't imagine her husband would let her do so afterwards, for a grandmother, or an aunt, or an uncle, or some one, has died, and left them some money, and so you see, she sports her brougham!"

* * * * * *

The morning was clear and bright, and the trees were putting forth their first spring buds when a marriage party issued from the portals of St. Pancras. Several carriages attended, still there was an air of quietude about the affair. Soon the bride appeared, led by her husband, whose noble countenance bore the impress of service done in sunny India, he looked proud of his choice; and she—as, in her simple white dress, she leaned confidently upon his arm—wore on her face the honest glow of an approving conscience, and as Sir Arthur and Lady Leslie stepped into their carriage, few could have guessed that she had once figured on the stage, or shivered at midnight through the lonely streets, a poor, unprotected ballet-girl. Yes, there was one circumstance which might have led observers to suspect something of the kind, for, as the carriages drove away, a groupe of young girls appeared at the door of the sacred edifice, and though some tittered—as girls will, whenever a wedding is in question—more were in tears. And very proud were those who had succeeded in gaining a passing notice from Lady Leslie, and many a one, in after years, was, by her means, rescued from a life of privation, and placed in circumstances where, by industry and virtue, they were enabled to earn a competent income, while she, moving in the sphere to which by birth she had a claim, and in which her education and talents qualified her to shine, became a blessing to those around her, and the light of her husband's home, and the joy and pride of his heart.

[Written for the Herald.]

MY CHILDHOOD HOME.

BY B. C. L. S. S.

My childhood home! how endearing are these words; but no one can so fully feel their force, as he who has sailed out upon the stormy ocean of life, leaving behind all the associations and friends of his youth. In the great battle of life, there are moments when the mind would return to its early home, with the fondest affection that stirs the great deep of the soul. Oftentimes does the heart pine for its native home, as the lonely bird coos for its mate. The heart is a strong palace and can withstand the storms of life, and the coldness of this world. But, then there are cords that are indissolubly united with all the endearments of home, and the breaking of one cord ruins the strong palace of the soul. How strong we are and yet how weak. We are bold enough, to ride over the field of battle while its fair plains are deluged with human blood, yet at the thought of home and all its loved ones, the brave warrior sits down and weeps as a lonely maid o'er a lover's grave. The bold tar," can rig his vessel with a strong hearts and brave the storms of an ocean life, but while far, far away on some foreign shore, he weeps as he thinks of the land of his birth the home of his youth. We look upon our childish days as our happy ones when no cares disturbed our young hearts, and when we were joyous and free. Well do we remember the place of our early joys, where we sported upon the green. Every thing around the *old spot* seems dear to us. The old house, the fields and meadows, over which we gamboled with youthful glee, and the green hills are all loved by us.

Not far from the house, ran one of those beautiful streams, on whose bank we used to wander so frequently, and watch the finny tribe as they sported in its limpid waters. Ah! old stream, we love thee full well; thy hills and glades are dear, thy murmurings are low and solemn, and ever-more whisper of the early joys.

Towards the east where the sky is tinted with Aurora of the morning, stands the "old school house," and every thing about it seems sacred. We well remember the old seat in the corner where we watched the master, and made ready for mischief. Yes, he can remember too, when we crouched beneath the rod, when not sly enough with our pranks. Nothwithstanding this we still love the place, but while we review the "old homestead," with its broad fields, and sparkling streams, the school house with its play-ground and pleasant groves, we would ask where are the friends of our youth? Where are those who were the companions of our boyish sports? Where are our young class mates? Where is that bright-eyed girl, we loved so well? Ah! all that's "bright must fade." Time has made its changes. Let us go to the old house but a very few of our early associates do we find, let us go to the "old school house," but not one of our early companions is to be seen. They are gone! Some to act their part in the worlds conflict, and they seem to do well, they understand life and its relations they work for God and truth.

And again, some have grown weary of life and its cares, they have tarried long at the wine, they seek strong drink, the vigor of their youth is wasted in intoxication. That one manly form now totters, and bows down to the revelry of passion. The brightness of the eye is dimmed by the fumes of the intoxicating cup, and they tremble over a drunkard grave.

Youth and beauty while yet in their strength and their glow
Have been marked by the fiend and in ruin laid low;
And the priest and the statesman together have kneeled
To the wine God-obscene till in madness they reeled."

Others have sought their fortunes in strange lands, some in the sunny south, some in regions of polar cold, and some in the land of *gold*, but there are others gentle reader, that passed away in the early bloom of womanhood, and some sunk quietly to rest in the morning of life, and now they lie beneath the churchyard green. We have visited their quiet resting places; we have planted the rose to bloom o'er their heads; we have mourned and shed our tears over their cold homes. Alas! we may go to their graves on a bright summer's day, we may go when the sun sheds his last lingering ray, we may go when the busy world is sinking to rest, we may go in calm, we may go in storm, we may go at the return of birds and flowers, and bow low over them, and call long and loud, but "they hear not, they heed not, they are free from all care,"—their spirits have flown to a more genial clime, where they are undisturbed by sorrow, and forever unhurt by time."

With all the changes that time has made, we love to revisit our dear old home. It was the home of our father, the home where our infancy was cradled, and contentment dwelt.

The winds of adversity may sweep over thee, and the rude hand of death tear away thy loved ones, still I love thee thou land of my birth, thou home of my youth.

"Home! there is a magical spell in thy name
Wherever I wander thy scenes retain;
O ne'er may the bliss that twines around thee depart
Thou home of my father—thou joy of my heart!"

COTTAGE GREEN, PA.
April 17, 1858.

THE NEW LIQUOR BILL.

A Supplement to an Act to Regulate the Sale of Intoxicating Liquors, Approved 31st day of March, A. D., 1856.

The following is a copy of the Liquor Bill, as it passed both Houses of the Pennsylvania Legislature:

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 applicants for brewery or distillery license shall hereafter pay therefor the several amounts fixed by the third section of an act to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors, approved March thirty-first, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and fifty six: *Provided*, That the same shall in no case be less than twenty-five dollars, except in case of persons whose annual sales are less than one thousand dollars, who shall pay fifteen dollars, and the proviso in the section aforesaid, so far as it fixes the minimum rate of license at fifty dollars, is hereby repealed:

Sec. 2 That applicants for license to vend any intoxicating liquors by the quart or greater quantity, with or without other goods, wares or merchandise, shall hereafter pay therefor twenty per cent. less than the several amounts fixed by the twelfth section of an act to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors, approved March thirty-first, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six: *Provided*, That the same shall in no case be less than twenty-five dollars; and the provision in said section, that such sum shall in no case be less than fifty dollars, is hereby repealed.

Sec. 3 That all hotels, inns and taverns, shall be classified and rated according to the estimated yearly sales of liquors authorized to be sold therein, or in the house intended to be occupied for such purpose, as follows, to wit: in all cases where such estimated yearly sales shall be ten thousand dollars or more, such hotel, inn or tavern shall be rated as of the first class, and the sum to be paid for license shall be four hundred dollars, when more than eight and less than ten thousand dollars, as second class, and pay two hundred and fifty dollars; when more than six and less than eight thousand dollars, as third class, and pay one hundred and fifty dollars; when more than four and less than six thousand dollars, as fourth class, and pay one hundred dollars; when more than two and less than four thousand dollars, as fifth class, and pay fifty dollars; when more than one and less than two thousand dollars, as sixth class, and pay thirty dollars; when more than five hundred dollars and less than one thousand dollars, as seventh class, and pay twenty-five dollars; when less than five hundred dollars, as eighth class, and pay fifteen dollars: *Provided*, That in Philadelphia and Pittsburgh no such license shall be granted for a less sum than fifty dollars a year; nor in any other city or incorporated borough for a less sum than twenty five dollars a year; and the estimated yearly sales of all applicants for such license shall be assessed, as provided in the fifteenth section of an act to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors, approved March thirty-first, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six.

Sec 4. That licenses shall be granted for the keeping of eating houses, which shall authorize the sale of no intoxicating liquors, except domestic wines, and malt and brewed liquors, and 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 April tenth, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and forty nine: *Provided*, That no such license shall be granted in the cities of Lancaster or Pittsburgh, for a less sum than twenty dollars, nor elsewhere, for a less sum than ten dollars.

Sec 5. That licensed venders of vinous, spirituous malt or brewed liquors, or any of them, or any admixtures thereof, either with or without other goods, wares and merchandise, except brewers and distillers, may hereafter sell any of them which they may be licensed to sell, in any quantity not less than one quart; and licensed brewers and distillers may hereafter sell such liquors as they are licensed to manufacture and sell in any quantity not less than one gallon: *Provided*, That this act shall not be construed to prevent a brewer otherwise qualified from receiving a retail license, in addition to his license as brewer, and under the same provisions as in the case of eating-houses.

Sec. 6 That licenses to vend the liquors aforesaid, or any of them, shall be granted to citizens of the United States, of temperate habits and good moral character, whenever the requirements of the laws on the subject are complied with by any such applicant, and shall authorize the applicant to sell the liquors aforesaid for one entire year from the date of his license: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall prohibit the court, board of licensers or commissioners, from hearing other evidence than that presented by the applicant for license: *Provided further*, That after hearing evidence as aforesaid, the Court, Board of Licensers or Commissioners, shall grant or refuse a license to such applicant in accordance with the evidence: *And Provided further*, That if any person or persons shall neglect or refuse to lift his, her or their license within fifteen days after the same has been granted, such neglect or refusal shall be deemed a forfeiture of said license, and such person or persons selling vinous, spirituous or malt liquors after the expiration of the fifteen days, as aforesaid, shall be liable to prosecution and conviction in the proper Court, as fully and effectually as if no license had been granted to such person or persons.

Sec. 7. That no license to vend the liquors aforesaid, granted under this or any other law of this Commonwealth, shall be transferable, or confer any right to sell the same in any other house than is mentioned therein, nor shall any bar, or place where such liquor is sold by less measures than one quart, be underlet by the person licensed to sell therein; but if the party licensed shall die, remove or cease to keep such house, his, her, or their license may be transferred by the authority granting the same, or a license be granted the successor of such party for the remainder of the year, by the proper authority, on compliance with the requisitions of the laws in all respects except publication, which shall not in such case be required: *Provided*, That where any license is transferred as aforesaid, no payment, other than fees, shall be required; and where a license is granted under this section, for a portion of a year, the party licensed shall pay therefor a sum proportionate to the unexpired term for which the same is granted.

Sec. 8. That manufacturers and producers of cider and domestic wines, and bottlers of cider, perry, ale, porter or beer, not otherwise engaged in the sale of intoxicating liquors, nor in keeping any tavern, oyster house or cellar, restaurant or place of amusement, entertainment or refreshment, shall be allowed to sell the same by the bottle, or domestic wines and cider by the gallon, without taking out license: *Provided*, That such liquor is not drank upon the premises where sold, nor at any place provided by such seller for that purpose.

Sec. 9. That license to sell domestic wines, malt or brewed liquors, may hereafter be granted to the keeper of any beer house, theatre or other place of amusement, otherwise qualified to receive the same: *Provided*, That the use of a room or rooms in a hotel, as a concert room or theatre, shall not preclude the proprietor thereof from receiving a hotel license if he shall have and keep the accommodation for a hotel, required by the act of March 31, 1856: *And provided further*, That the preceding proviso shall not apply to the cities of Philadelphia or Pittsburgh.

Sec. 10 That the petition of an applicant for eating house or retail brewery license need not hereafter embrace the certificate of citizens, required by the eighth section of an act to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors, approved March thirty-first, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, nor shall publication of such applications be hereafter required; but such applications shall be filed with the clerk of the court of quarter sessions of the proper county, except in the county of Allegheny, and the licenses prayed for, granted by the county treasurer; and the bond now required in such cases shall be first approved by the district attorney and county treasurer and their approval endorsed thereon.

Sec. 11. That any unlawful sale of vinous, malt or brewed liquors, or any admixtures thereof, or any sale thereof in an impure, vitiated, or adulterated state, shall be deemed a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, the offender shall pay a fine of not less than ten nor more than one hundred dollars, with the costs of prosecution, and upon a second or any subsequent conviction, shall pay a fine of not less than twenty five, nor more than one hundred dollars, with the costs of prosecution; and in case of a second or subsequent conviction, the court may, in its discretion, sentence the offender to imprisonment not exceeding three calendar months; and in case any such offender convicted of a second or subsequent offence is licensed to sell any such liquor, such license shall be deemed forfeited and void, and no person convicted of a second and subsequent offence shall be again licensed for two years thereafter; *Provided*, That this section shall not be construed to repeal any act or part of an act punishing such unlawful sale, except the twenty eighth section of an act to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors, approved March thirty-first, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, which is hereby repealed.

Sec. 12. That no prosecutor or informer in any prosecution for the sale of intoxicating liquors, shall receive any portion of the fine imposed on the defendant in any case where such prosecutor or informer is a witness for the Commonwealth; and in every case of the conviction of a person returned by a constable, such constable shall receive two dollars, to be taxed in the costs.

Sec. 13. That no person who keeps in his store or ware room any hogsheads, stands, casks or liquor pipes, or who keeps a grocery store, shall receive license to vend intoxicating liquor by less measure than one quart; and constables are hereby required to make return of all persons engaged in the sale of spirituous, vinous, malt or brewed liquors in their respective districts, who shall have in their places of business any of the articles aforesaid, naming them and the location of their respective places of business; and if any such person shall have a license to vend such liquors by less measure than one quart, the court may, on investigation, revoke the same; but such persons may, on complying with the laws on the subject, obtain license to sell by no less measure than one quart.

Sec. 14. That in Philadelphia, all applicants for license to sell intoxicating liquors by any measure less than one quart, shall appear before the Commissioners of said city, between the first day of May and the first day of June in this year, and during the month of March in each subsequent year, and make and sign an oath or affirmation of the amount of their respective sales of liquors and refreshments at their respective bars, to the best of their knowledge and belief; and said Commissioners are hereby authorized to administer such oaths or affirmations, and required to file the same in their office, and rate and classify each applicant in accordance therewith: *Provided*, That any applicant for a license for a place not previously licensed, shall be rated and classified by them for the first year as they may deem just, after considering the locality of the premises for which license is asked, and they shall make out a correct list of all such applicants, with their names, places of business and the class in which they are respectively placed, and furnish the same to the City Treasurer, who shall advertise the same once a week for three weeks in two daily papers for which services each commissioner shall receive the sum of twenty-five cents, and the expense of advertising the same, provided it does not exceed twenty-five cents in each case to be paid by the applicant

Sec. 15. That every applicant for license to vend intoxicating liquors in the City of Philadelphia, shall file a bond with the clerk of the court of quarter sessions of said city, in accordance with the tenth section of an act to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors, approved March thirty-first, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, which shall be approved by the recorder of said city after justification of the bail before him before license can in any case be granted: *And provided further*, That each applicant on his bond, being so approved and filed shall receive from the clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions a certificate of the fact, which certificate he shall produce to the City Treasurer who shall collect the amount of the tax for which he has been assessed by the City Commissioners, under the provisions of this act, and give the applicant his receipt for the same; and on the production of said receipt, the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions is hereby authorized to issue to such applicant a license; and no license shall issue unless these provisions be complied with.

Sec. 16. That keepers of drinking saloons shall be licensed, in the city of Philadelphia to sell such liquors on the premises described in their license, as licensed keepers of hotels may lawfully sell; and all keepers of licensed eating houses, in said city, shall have the same privilege as to their sales, and all keepers of eating houses and drinking saloons, in said city, shall pay for such license at the same rate paid by keepers of hotels and taverns, in said city, to be ascertained in the same manner.

Sec. 17. That applicants for license to sell intoxicating liquors, in the city of Philadelphia, shall not be required to file any certificate of citizens heretofore required, nor shall any publication of such applications be required.

Sec. 18. That the clerk of the court of quarter sessions shall not charge or receive more than one dollar for any license, nor more than one dollar for any frame and glass he may furnish therewith, and these fees shall include all his compensation for furnishing, preparing and filing the bond required in any case.

Sec. 19. That the ninth, sixteenth, seventeenth, eighteenth, nineteenth, twentieth and twenty-first sections of an act to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors, approved March 31, A. D 1856, be and the same are hereby repealed, so far as relates to the city of Philadelphia; and that the mode of assessment provided in the 3d section and the provisions of this act shall not apply to said city.

Sec. 20. That the county-Treasurer, and the Associate Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of the county of Allegheny, shall hereafter constitute the board of licensers for said county, and said board shall determine the amount to be paid for license by each applicant under this act, and under an act to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors, approved March thirty first, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and fifty six, as provided in the act last mentioned, except so far as the same is hereby altered, supplied or repealed: *Provided*, No member of said board shall receive more than two hundred dollars for services rendered in any one year, as a member thereof.

Sec. 21. That the mayor's court of the City of Carbondale, shall have power to grant licenses under the provisions of this act, and shall have the same further powers in relation thereto, as are by this act or otherwise conferred upon the courts of quarter sessions of the several counties of this Commonwealth; and in cases of eating houses in said city of Carbondale, applications shall be filed with the clerk of said mayor's court; and the licenses granted by the city treasurer, and the bond now required in such cases, shall be first approved by the district attorney of said court and the city treasurer, and their approval endorsed thereon

Sec. 22 That the fourteenth, twenty-sixth, twenty-seventh and thirty second sections of an act to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors, approved May thirty-first, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and fifty six, together with any acts or parts of acts conflicting herewith, or supplied hereby, so far as the same conflict or are supplied, are hereby repealed: *Provided*, That no license heretofore granted shall be in any way invalidated by the passage of this act; and all provisions of said act not hereby altered, supplied or repealed, shall apply as fully to licenses granted under this act as under the act aforesaid; that the penalty imposed under the twenty-ninth section of said act shall in no case exceed two dollars, which shall be paid to the treasurer of the school district where such conviction is had, by the magistrate collecting the same.

Sec. 23. That licenses may be granted under this act, at the first term of the proper court after its