The Democratic Watchman.

BY P. GRAY MEEK.

JOE W. FUREY, ASSOCIATE EDITOR.

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BELLEFONTE, PA:

Friday Morning, November 26, 1869.

The Good Templars.

In view of the great increase in the sale of intoxicating drinks, the Good Templars are awaking to the importance of doing something to prevent it. They are now circulating petitions praying the Legislature for the passage of a law giving the citizens of each election district the right to decide, by ballot, whether or not liquors shall be sold in their district. And where the vote is against the selling of liquors, none are to be sold—no licenses are to be granted. How this plan would work, there is no telling just now. The Good Templars are a large and powerful organization, but we doubt very much if they would be able to carry the popular vote against the sale of spirituous liquors. It is certainly desirable that some check should be put upon the wholesale distribution of the poisons that are now sold under the name of liquor, but whether this plan would be efficacious in doing it, remains to be seen. We have our doubts about it, although it might be worth the trial. At all events the "Templars" seem to be in earnest, and we are told that great efforts will be made during the coming session of the Legislature to secure the passage of a law putting the question of liquor selling and liquor license directly into the hands of the people themselves.

Butler.

Major General BENJAMIN F. BUTLER, Radical member of Congress from Massachusetts, has got into a difficulty. On Wednesday, the 17th instant, he was arrested in New York, at the suit of Miss Florence, of New Orleans, on the charge of having stolen from that lady, while in command at New Orleans, three jeweled gold hilted swords, with gold scabbards, valued at $35,000, and a box of silverware worth $2,000. The General was held to bail in the sum of $15,000

It seems, then, that, outside of all the extravagant stories told about him, General BUTLER is really guilty of the charge of stealing spoons and silver ware "Time, at last, makes all things even," and it has at last shown us for a fact the weakness of Picayune BUTLER Arrested for stealing? What a commentary on Federal morals during the war, and on Radical decency since

The only regret that we have to express in the matter is that BUTLER won't be convicted. Radicalism is bound to protect him, and his unscrupulous compeers in Congress will interfere to prevent him from being pushed to the wall It matters not, in their estimation, that law and justice be outraged in BUTLER'S acquittal It *must be done Better that honest virtue be prostrated in the dust, than that* one Radical, and especially one so prominent, should suffer for his misdeeds

And so poor Miss FLORENCE will lose her swords and her silver ware. In all probability BUTLER has long since converted them into cash, which cash is now in his strong box or invested in broad acres in Massachusetts. It can't be got at When Radicalism authorized BUTLER to insult and outrage the women and the people of New Orleans, it guaranteed to protect him from the consequences. It granted him an indefinite indulgence, and said to the citizens, you have no remedy. Therefore, though law and justice are both reaching out their once powerful arms to grasp him, yet they will not succeed BUTLER will triumph, and, with his ill gotted gain, flourish until such time as a Higher Power may call him to account and assist him to a rapid summing up of his earthly career. At present the Devil and Congress have him in their keeping. God and the People are biding their time.

The Coming Message.

We find in the *Columbia Herald*, of last week, what purports to be the forthcoming message of President GRANT. As a *resume* of his transactions during the summer and fall, it is complete and reliable, and may be taken as a genuine document. From the fact that GRANT has remained in Washington for the last few weeks, it is altogether probable that this is what he has been about. But how the *Herald* obtained a copy of the message, so far in advance of its regular time, is a mystery. It is likely, however, that the editors of that paper have been indulging a little in the presentation of business, in return for which the President has accomodated them with a copy in advance of all their cotemporaries. But here is the message, as they give it:

ADVANCE COPY OF THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:

As the custodian of the White House and Stables attached, and valuable horses in the latter, it becomes my duty to inform you that I visited Long Branch, drove over all the roads there and danced the Lancers with Olive Logan, and I hope that I shall do it again.

I rode over the Erie Railroad and didn't get killed, and I hope I shall do it again

I visited Pennsylvania, in the oil regions, fished for trout out of season and didn't get fined, and I hope I shall visit it again and catch more trout

I visited Rhode Island and attended a clambake, which I should not have attended if I had not gone there, and I hope I shall go there again

I visited the White Mountains and saw many Yankee Notions, which I should not have seen if I had not been there, and I hope I shall see them again.

I visited Saratoga Springs and changed my drinks, which came nearer to killing me than this ride on the Erie Railroad I changed back my drinks and soon became able to dance the Lancers, and I hope the change will continue

I visited Pennsylvania again and stopped at Lancaster, but I should not have stopped if the cars had not stopped for a little while.

I have visited Bonner and Wilkes several times. I drove their horses, and I hope I shall drive them again.

I visited the Maryland State Fair They had fine horses and old rye and I hope I shall attend it again

I have put all of my relations and my wife's relations in office They have all made some money and I hope they will make more money by it

I have received a great many presents since I was elected president and I hope I shall be elected again

I don't know much about the business of the country but every odd I have appointed to office appears to have plenty of money and I ope other people have plenty of it.

I don't know much about the gold business but if any of you wish to know I will ask my wife about it

I don't know what the people want, but they want something and perhaps they will make you a present if you GRANT it.

Beecher as a Prophet.

HENRY WARD BEECHER, the great moral teacher of Radicalism, preached a sermon on Thanksgiving Day, which, had it been delivered in the South just before the late war, would have brought upon its author the anathemas of the whole North. After advocating the horrid war which ruined this country—after damning the South for her endeavors to liberate herself from a tyranny which had become despotic and unbearable—after shouting "Union! Union!"—after risking the stability of our Republican form of Government for the sake of the nominal freedom of a parcel of ignorant and no account negroes—in short, after doing all he could to fill the land with woe and bloodshed and murder, Mr BEECHER now effects prophetic inspiration, and predicts the ultimate disintegration of the American Union, which, we have been told, was recemented by the blood of the "martyrs" of the late struggle Not only does Mr BEECHER tell us that we cannot stand as a Union, but he intimates that we may be divided into four distinct nationalities. Why could he not have foreseen this before the war? But here is the extract from his sermon:

The recent failure of the attempt at disintegration ought not to breed undoubted security Few knew how near it came to proving a success It was an attempt founded on bad grounds, in his opinion; founded on that which was odious to the moral sense of the world It had bad counsellors. But should the Pacific States, in another generation, without slavery as a vile curse, with strong commercial reasons, undertake separation, the issue would probably be very different. Our late success, then, must not argue success in every subsequent case The failure must not lead us to suppose that no other attempts would be made—Should the Southern States, now temporarily exhausted, renew the struggle for independence, on the ground of political economy, the issue was not to be perceived from the issue of the recent war It was presumptuous to rest in the belief that the question of the Union was settled forever. The States could never be prevented from separation if their real interests lay in separation Unity could only be secured by making it to the interest of each section to remain united Rhode Island might not be able to withdraw alone; nor New Jersey, not Connecticut, nor South Carolina even, nor any single State, but the whole South, the whole Southwest, the great Northwest, and the vast Pacific slope move on different planes from single States. It was moral power, and that alone, which could insure the perpetuity of the Union "That or nothing." And, while he would look upon the disintegration of the Union with the deepest feelings of sorrow, he still would not regard such event with the same abhorrence he did the late struggle. If four great republics sprang into existence, in the stead of the Union as it is, he should regard such an occurrence as the result of reaction. Absolute political union was better, so far as we could now see.—However, separation would not be fatal.

As long as it was the South that wanted her freedom—as long as the ascendancy of the Radical party was *in danger*, BEECHER *could* talk of a glorious Union, never to be dissolved. But as soon as the growing power of the West and the consequent decline of the New England States become apparent, then BEECHER can see reasons and causes why a "separation would not be fatal." Such is the consistency of the great lights of the party in power. And yet it was just such men as this who led the people in their blind and unholy crusade against the South, and just such men as BEECHER who have led them even since. And still they refuse to have their eyes opened or to believe in the treachery of the men whom they have put into the high places.

The Suez Ship Canal.

One of the greatest achievements of human science is the construction of the ship canal across the Isthmus of Suez, connecting the Mediterranean and the Dead Sea. This canal is only one hundred miles long, with an average width of 328 feet, and yet it cost $55,000,000 in gold. It was constructed under the superintendence of the great French engineer Lesseps, and saves thousands of miles to the commerce of the world. The following, in regard to it, will be read with interest:

The whole course of the great Suez Canal from the Mediterranean to the Red Sea is exactly 160 kilometers, or 100 miles. It has an average width of 328 feet, the width at the base is 246 feet, and the depth of water 26 feet The ocean screw steamships are about 45 in the beam; and our large paddle-wheel steamships 85 feet at the widest. Most large English vessels draw about 24 to 25 feet of water, but the tendency is now in favor of *vessels of draught*. These particulars will show the capacity of the canal The entire cost of the general construction to June 20th, was $55,000,000 gold. The population of the Isthmus has increased from 150 in 1849 to 50,000 in 1869 The northern entrance of the canal is situated on the eastern shore of the Mediterranean, 124 miles north of Alexandria. The site of this town was ten years ago nothing more than an arid, dreary waste, affording no anchorage or shelter for shipping. A port was required for the ships arriving from Europe, and there was no alternative but to form one at the initial point of the canal, now Port Said, where a magnificent harbor has been created —Thousands of miles of voyage will be saved to the commerce of nations by this canal. Thus the distance from the English Channel to Calcutta, via the Cape of Good Hope, by the route taken by the best sailing vessels, is about 13,000 miles; via the Mediterranean and Suez Canal, it is about 8,000 miles; gain in distance by the latter to or from Calcutta, 5,000. By the Cape route to Bombay, the distance is 11,000 miles; by the Red Sea route, 6,200 miles; gain in distance to or from Bombay, 5,000 miles From New York to Calcutta, the distance by war of the Canal, is 9,700 miles The voyage from New York to Suez, including detentions at the usual places of call, can be made in sixteen days The opening of the Canal must evidently be favorable to American commerce. It has been absurd enough to purchase Indian products in England for transshipment here; but the economical laws of trade cannot long sanction our procuring Eastern products at Liverpool when a voyage of sixteen days will bring our steamships to Suez, and from thence enable them to trade with the great entrepots of the Orient on the same basis as England herself The United States will also share in the increased prosperity of the Mediterranean cities, Egypt, Arabia, and the Indies, which must result from the completion of the canal. Already there is a movement to transfer a large share of the cotton industry of the north of France and Northern Austria to places nearer the Mediterranean. Should, therefore, the countries bordering on that historic sea regain their pristine grandeur we shall share in their prosperity and advancement

Professor J. C. Nourse, United States Navy, communicates to the *National Intelligencer* the first of a series of articles on the great canal Professor Nourse thinks it promises an entire revolution in navigation in the East, breaking up the route by the Cape of Good Hope, and speedily effecting there an almost entire substitution of steam marine for sailing vessels Commerce in the East is looking to the earliest practical results of an unbroken voyage from Liverpool to Canton in less than forty days instead of one hundred England is building new lines of steamers for the Suez navigation, and in this country a line of steamers has been organized under the name of the "Mediterranean and Oriental Steam Navigation Company" Professor Nourse thinks that a canal across the Isthmus of Darien would even surpass in value that of Suez.

Late Publications.

GODEY presents to his subscribers a real gem for December, The embellishments excel in attractiveness any before given. Although the last number of the volume, to many it appears better than the first.

Nameless and Friendless is the title of the first steel plate. Then comes a handsome title-page, with tableau pictures, also engraved on steel. A tinted picture representing children engaged in Christmas sports. A colored fashion-plate. Cushion in bead work, handsomely printed in colors. Extension Sheet, Skating Costumes. Fancy Costumes for Children. A page containing fifteen designs of bonnets, hats, and headdresses. A great variety of other useful and ornamental designs are scattered through the number.

In the literary department a grand array of literary celebrities in the magazine world contribute a rich feast. A number of Christmas games will be found in the Arm-chair department.

Look on page 535 for a rich collection of holiday sweets. Now is the time to make up Clubs. The earlier the orders are received the sooner they can be supplied. Address, L. A. GODEY, N. E. Cor. 6th & Chestnut streets, Phila.

THE LADIES' FRIEND for December—The Christmas number of this attractive monthly has two uncommonly beautiful steel engravings—companion pictures, "THE DEPARTURE" and "THE RETURN." More beautiful engravings than these are seldom seen in a magazine. It has also a gay and stylish plate of Colored Fashions, and a Christmas title-page, showing various modes of celebrating the day. The illustrations of Caps, Bonnets and Coiffures are tasteful, and so are the captivating Costumes for Little Girls. Music—"The Angels are Waiting for Me." Amanda M. Douglas concludes her excellent story, "THE PRIZE OF TWO MEN'S LIVES;" and Mrs. Wood reveals the well kept secret of her novel of "ROLAND YORKE," which ends in the most satisfactory manner. There is a fine story from Mrs. Moulton, and one from Nora Perry, and a sweet poem from Florence Percy, with the usual literary variety. Recipes are good, practical directions, such as ladies want for the holidays. The publishers offer great inducements to new subscribers, and we recommend our readers to inclose ten cents for a sample copy, to Deacon & Peterson, 319 Walnut street, Philadelphia. Price $2.50 a year (which also includes a large steel engraving). Four copies, $6 Five copies (and one gratis), $8. "The Lady's Friend" and "The Saturday Evening Post" (and *one* engraving), $4 00.

GEN GRANT'S STATUE.—Gen. Grant is to have a colossal statue of bronze, which is all right and proper. Bronze is a suitable material in every way, and it has the recommendation, which ought to be appreciated by the negro party, that, in the lapse of time, it turns dark, not to say black. Then, the Africans of the next generation may be able to point to this statue, and claim that Grant was one of their own race. As everything in the politics of the dominant party seems to be taking that hue, the statue will be in an eminent degree symbolical of the complexion and tendency of the times.

It will be no objection of course in Radical eyes, that the statue is to be composed of cannon captured from the enemy, the enemy being our countrymen who long ago laid down their arms, and are now only anxious to be friends and brethren. The greatest nations of ancient and modern times have industriously sought to efface all the vestiges of civil war. It has been reserved to the conquerors in our own sectional struggle to make it their highest ambition to perpetuate the memories of paternal strife. They are now about to erect in the statue composed of captured cannon a monument of Eternal Hate. Future generations of Southerners are to be reminded by perpetual bronze of their humiliation. Whether this "will pay" in the end remains for the future to disclose.—*Statesman.*

THE MOST CURIOUS SUICIDE ON RECORD.—Fancelton, Ind., sends the story of a boy named Stanley Clark, who a few days ago, committed suicide because his mother would not give him money to attend the Owensboro fair—He was sitting in company with his widowed mother and the children in the family sitting room, when the subject of the fair came up incidentally Not the slightest apparent importance was given to the matter; it was talked of like any other of the thousand and one little topics which we all talk of daily around our firesides, when Stanley remarked:

"Mother, I wish you would let me have a little money; I believe I'll go to that fair

To this his mother replied: "Stanley, I do wish you wouldn't ask me for money to go there. I wish you would not go You are only eighteen years old, and I do not think it wise or safe for you to be keeping so much company. I want you to stay at home with us, and you know I want to make home as pleasant for you and all of us as I can—As your mother, I dread the idea of your getting into bad company or temptation."

To this he rather smilingly answered; "You will let me have it, mother, I know," or words to that effect, while he turned into his private room, where, before we can tell it, the family were shocked by the discharge of a pistol and rushing in they found him on the floor, lying on his back, stark, pulseless and gory, the red current of his life streaming from the fatal orifice.

—The Newburyport (Mass.) Herald says: The Rev. Mr. Timlow, of East Cambridge was called upon on the 8th instant to perform a double service and of directly opposite nature. It was that of a marriage and funeral in the same family and at the same hour. The mother had died and just before her death requested her daughter to have her contemplated marriage consummated as soon after death as practicable. It so happened that convenience and other things pointed to the hour of funeral service. And so it occurred that, by the side of the mother's coffin, the daughter was married. There was the weeping father, with the sacred marriage tie just broken, and there was the daughter just forming the tie, and with emotions that can hardly be imagined. Just after the marriage ceremony Mr. Timlow proceeded with the burial services. It was a season of great solemnity, and yet must have impressed all the spectators as very strange.

JOB PRINTING—EXECUTED IN A VERY superior style at the WATCHMAN Office

Local Laws.

AN ACT To incorporate the Belleville and Pine Grove Turnpike Company.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That Samuel Waite, John Withers, R. H. Lee, David Mitchell, M. C. Nelson, John A. Wright, William Simms, W. H. Wommer, L. C. Heskitt, Robert Huey, Samuel Steffey, George M. Kepler, John B. Mitchell, William Burchfield, or any four of them, be and are hereby appointed commissioners to open books, receive subscriptions and organize a company, by the name, style and title of the Belleville and Pine Grove Turnpike Company, with power to construct a turnpike from Belleville, in the county of Mifflin, to Pine Grove, in the county of Centre, subject to all the provisions and restrictions of an act regulating turnpike and plank road companies, approved the twenty-sixth day of January, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and forty nine, and the several supplements thereto, except so far as they are hereby altered and supplied.

SECTION 2. That the capital stock of the said company shall consist of five hundred shares, of twenty-five dollars each share: Provided, That said company may from time to time, by a vote of the stockholders, at a meeting called for that purpose, increase their capital stock so much as in their opinion may be necessary to complete said road and carry out the true intent and meaning of this act: Provided, That letters patent shall be issued to the company when ten or more persons shall have subscribed ten per centum of the capital stock hereby authorized.

SECTION 3. That it shall be lawful for the said company to make use of any county bridge on the line of the route of their road, and also use the whole or any part of any public road, and locate their road upon the ground occupied by any public road; and the court of quarter sessions of the county through which the road of the said company passes shall appoint viewers to view and vacate such parts of any public road as shall be used or rendered unnecessary by the construction of the said company's road, as is provided by the general laws of this commonwealth in the case of roads which have become useless

SECTION 4. That the president and managers shall have power to regulate and establish rates of toll, not exceeding quadruple the rates established by the act hereinbefore mentioned, and to erect toll gates and collect tolls whenever any one mile thereof shall have been completed: Provided, That it shall not be required of the company to cause more than sixteen feet in width to be made an artificial road; And provided further, That their road shall at no places rise or fall more than will form an angle of six degrees from a horizontal line.

SECTION 5. That the said company shall have power to borrow money, at a rate of interest not exceeding eight per centum per annum, for the purpose of completing their road, and issue bonds therefor, and secure the same by mortgage of the road and franchises

JOHN CLARK,
Speaker of the House of Representatives
WILMER WORTHINGTON,
Speaker of the Senate

Approved—The Twelfth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine JNO W GEARY

AN ACT To incorporate the Spring Creek Fish Company

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That D G Bush S F Shugart, F P Green C I Alexander T M Howell, J A Hackenburg and R H Foster of the county of Centre, and the se who shall become stockholders in the company hereinafter named, be and they are hereby incorporated into a body politic and corporate with the rights privileges and franchises of a corporation by the name, style and title of the Spring Creek Fish Company for the purpose of the rearing culture and sale of spawn and fish on or near the waters of Spring creek, in the county of Centre, and for that purpose shall have the right to hold indefinitely by purchase or lease, or take at an appraisement of three disinterested men to be appointed by the court of common pleas of Centre county for that purpose such lands and waters as may be necessary for said purposes and to erect, maintain and put in operation such sluices dams inlets and reservoirs and buildings as may be necessary, and the same to lease or sell as they may deem proper

SECTION 2. That the capital stock of said company shall be ten thousand dollars in shares of ten dollars each to be issued to the subscribers in proportion to the number of shares subscribed by each and the capital stock may be increased or diminished as the board of directors may determine

SECTION 3. That if any person shall wilfully destroy or injure any dam fish sluice or reservoir or shall in any manner contract the waters of any sluice inlet or reservoir so that the spawn of fish therein may be injured or destroyed or shall fish in the ponds or reservoirs and take fish from the same or shall do any act or cause injury to the fixtures or trees upon the grounds of said company, the same shall be a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof in the court of quarter sessions of Centre county, he or she so offending shall be fined by said court in a sum not less than fifty dollars nor more than one thousand dollars, or shall undergo an imprisonment in the county jail for not less than ten days or more than six months or both, or either, at the discretion of the court

SECTION 4. That the corporators above named shall, at the call of any three of their number of which five days notice shall be given in writing to the other corporators assemble at the Bush house, in Bellefonte on a day and at a place fixed for that purpose, and then and there organize the said company by electing one of their number president and one secretary and treasurer; and the said corporators shall form a board of directors to manage the affairs of said company for one year thereafter

SECTION 5. That it shall be the duty of the secretary and treasurer to open books of subscription to the capital stock of said company, and issue certificates of stock, as may be provided in the by-laws.

SECTION 6. That the directors of said company may from time to time enact such by-laws, rules and regulations as may be necessary for the management of said company, not inconsistent with the constitution and laws of this commonwealth

JOHN CLARK
Speaker of the House of Representatives
WILMER WORTHINGTON,
Speaker of the Senate

Approved—The fifteenth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty nine JNO. W. GEARY.

AN ACT Extending the provisions of an act, entitled "An Act to promote the improvement of real estate, by exempting mortgages and other money securities from taxation, except for state purposes, in certain counties of this commonwealth," approved the fourth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty eight, to the counties of Pike, Centre and Wayne

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the provisions of an act, entitled "An Act to promote the improvement of real estate, by exempting mortgages and other money securities from taxation, except for state purposes, in certain counties of this commonwealth," approved the fourth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, be and the same are hereby extended to the counties of Pike, Centre and Wayne.

JOHN CLARK
Speaker of the House of Representatives
WILMER WORTHINGTON,
Speaker of the Senate.

APPROVED—The thirteenth day of April Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine. JNO W GEARY

AN ACT To separate the office of recorder, in Centre county, from the offices of register and clerk of the orphans' court

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the qualified electors of Centre county shall, at the next general election after the passage of this act, at the times and places of electing representatives, and when ever thereafter it becomes necessary for an election, elect one person to fill the office of recorder, and one person to fill the office of register and clerk of the orphans' court; and so much of any act of assembly as is inconsistent herewith is hereby repealed.

JOHN CLARK,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
WILMER WORTHINGTON,
Speaker of the Senate.

Approved—The fifteenth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine. JNO W GEARY.

Local Laws.

AN ACT For the prevention of the mutilation and destruction of show bills, placards, posters, programmes, announcements, et cetera, and for the protection of the proprietors of places of amusement, merchants, manufacturers and others in the city of Philadelphia and county of Centre.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That from and after the passage of this act any person found guilty of mutilating, destroying, tearing down or removing any show bill, placard, programme, poster or other advertisement posted up on any wall, fence, bill-board or other structure in or located on any public highway in the city of Philadelphia or county of Centre, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be fined not less than twenty-five nor more than one hundred dollars for the first offence; upon a conviction for a second offence the penalty shall be imprisonment in the county jail for a period of not less than three nor more than six months: Provided, The penalties of this act shall not apply to those tearing down or removing show bills, play bills, posters, programmes, et cetera, after the performance therein advertised, or to the owner or tenant of any building, fence or other structure upon which the said show bills, play bills, programmes, et cetera, may be posted against his or their wishes, save and except such owner or tenant be the bill-poster putting up or employed to put up said show bills, play bills, posters, programmes, et cetera; in such case the penalty shall be as in the first and second offences. All fines collected under and by virtue of this act shall be paid into the state treasury

JOHN CLARK,
Speaker of the House of Representatives
WILMER WORTHINGTON,
Speaker of the Senate

Approved—The second day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine. JNO W. GEARY.

AN ACT To authorise the school directors of Walker township, Centre county to levy and collect a bounty tax

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That it shall be lawful for the school directors of Walker township Centre county, at their next annual levy of school tax for said township, to levy a sum in addition to that which may be necessary for ordinary school and building purposes sufficient to pay off the existing bounty debt of said township, and collect the same as other taxes are collected Provided, That the said additional sum shall not exceed one thousand dollars

JOHN CLARK,
Speaker of the House of Representatives
WILMER WORTHINGTON,
Speaker of the Senate

Approved—The twenty fourth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine. JNO W GEARY.

A FURTHER SUPPLEMENT To an act to empower the town council of the borough of Bellefonte, in Centre county, to borrow money, approved the fourteenth day of February Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met and is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the town council of the borough of Bellefonte are hereby authorized and empowered to borrow, on the credit of said borough for the purposes stated in said act to which this is a supplement, the further sum of not exceeding fifty thousand dollars, at the same rate of interest, and upon the same conditions provided for in said act, and the said town council and their successors in office are hereby further empowered to levy and collect such taxation, in addition to that now allowed by law, as may be necessary to pay the annual interest on the funded debt of said borough

JOHN CLARK,
Speaker of the House of Representatives
WILMER WORTHINGTON
Speaker of the Senate

APPROVED—The ninth day of April Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty nine JNO W GEARY.

AN ACT For the better protection and maintenance of the poor in Erie county and to equalize the burden of taxation for said purpose

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That from and after the passage of this act it shall be lawful for the court of quarter sessions of the peace in each of the boroughs, wards and townships, within the county of Erie to determine for their respective townships, wards and boroughs who are proper subjects of charity and who shall receive relief under the poor laws of this commonwealth within their several districts, and in case extraordinary cases arise that shall be rendered as such best protect the unfortunate and the interest of the tax payers of the several townships, wards and boroughs within the said county and in what way they shall be cared for, either by giving relief at home or sending them to the county poor house

SECTION 2. That the commissioners of Erie county shall keep an account with the several townships, wards and boroughs within the same and once in each year at the regular settlement exhibit to the auditors of said county the said accounts and settle all matters relating to the keeping of the poor of said county, and that each township, ward or borough shall be charged with and pay the expenses of keeping their respective poor and shall, in addition, be charged with and pay their just portion towards the salary of the superintendent and necessary building repairing and other expenses of the common poor house within said county, in proportion to the number of poor said townships, wards and boroughs may have in said poor house for that year

SECTION 3. That the money collected from the several districts as aforesaid in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty nine, and not required for the purposes aforesaid, shall remain a fund in the hands of the treasurer of said county and be credited and stand for the use of the township, ward or borough from which it was collected, subject to the order of the justices of the proper district whose order shall be a good voucher for the treasurer in the settlement of his accounts with commissioners of the county, in the proper settlement to be made as aforesaid

SECTION 4. That the commissioners of the county shall pay to the several justices of the peace, for their services as aforementioned a reasonable compensation, when properly presented under oath or affirmation that it is just and correct, not exceeding one dollar and fifty cents for each day by them devoted to poor of their respective districts and the same shall be charged to the districts in which said services were rendered

AN ACT To cure the defects in fixing the number of jurors, and in filling the jury wheel in Centre county

WHEREAS, The court of common pleas of Centre county, at its last session in one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and not by the number of jurors to be placed in the wheel for one thousand eight hundred and sixty nine

And Whereas, The president judge and jury commissioner of said county met and fixed the number, and selected the names and placed them in the wheel in the month of January one thousand eight hundred and sixty nine and it is desired to validate said action therefore

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the proceedings of the president judge and jury commissioners of Centre county, in fixing the number of persons to be placed in the jury wheel for one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine in selecting said names and in placing them in said jury wheel, and all defects in regard thereto, or in drawing jurors therefrom, are hereby validated and made legal with like effect as if the same had been done in strict compliance with existing laws.

JOHN CLARK,
Speaker of the House of Representatives
WILMER WORTHINGTON,
Speaker of the Senate

APPROVED—The ninth day of April Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine.

JNO W. GEARY

FOR SALE.—Three new two-horse wagons, two second-hand wagons, one cart, one truck wagon, and two buggies, together with a variety of plows and cook-stoves will be sold at ten per cent. less than market value for cash.

v10n11 ISAAC HAUPT