BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN.

W. W. BROWN, A. B. HUTCHISON, } EDITORS.

Terms $2 Per Annum in Advance.

BELLEFONTE, PA.,

Wednesday Morning, Nov. 24, 1869.

ADVERTISING.—*The* BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN *has a larger circulation than any other Republican paper published in the county. Our merchants and business men will please make a note of this.*

Money---Pay Up!

We dislike to dun those of our subscribers who have not paid up their subscriptions, for money, but we must have what is over due, within a brief time, even if we shall be compelled to use extra efforts to secure its collection.—To each of you, the sums are small; to us, the aggregate is important.—Those who receive the paper by the carrier, in town, may call at the office and settle, or on either of the Editors. Those out of town, may send by mail, at our risk, if they make the Postmaster a witness of the fact that the money is enclosed. Will not each of our patrons make it a point to attend to this at once? We are obliged for your patronage, grateful to those who have already paid, and are confident that those who have not paid, will now remit at once. As soon as you finish reading this number, send us the amount due, and if you can spare it, the sum due for the next year. You can thus insure the getting of value for your money by making it easy for us to furnish you a live paper.

A Word to Republicans---The State Treasuryship.

The history the Republican party has written for itself in this nation, is one of which every member ought to feel proud. It has contributed more to the elevation and happiness of the masses, than any other political organization that ever had an existence. It began its history for the purpose of ameliorating the condition of the oppressed white and black men of the country, and for the past fourteen years it has never lost sight of that purpose. It has battered down the mighty walls of prejudice, it has lifted up four millions of human beings out of the mire of slavery—it is now washing away their filth—clothing them in the garments of liberty, and putting into their hands the sword of protection, (*ie*) the ballot, against the future. It has given a new impetus to the advancement of civilization toward the far West, and has so regulated the public lands as to place a homestead within the reach of every man. Its redeemed promises of the past, and the principles which make up the platform of the present, should secure for it the confidence of liberty-loving men everywhere.

The fact that it has been the successful party for the past ten years, has drawn into its folds a large number of office-seekers and unprincipled men. Some of these have sought for positions of trust at its hands, only to develope that they were actuated by mercenary motives, and their acts of corruption are weighing down the party to a fearful extent.

This is a point we must jealously guard, or it will grow to be a ponderous weight, under which we must inevitably sink to rise no more. The honest masses of our party are not tired of the immutable principles for which we have fought in many a heated contest, nor are they finding fault with the progress we have made, but there is a great deal of dissatisfaction in relation to the conduct of some of the men who have been entrusted with office. This is evident in the nominations for Legislature during the past year. Many of the old members were placed on the retired list, while some who have been there before, were supported with the understanding that they would do better in the future.

The people are looking forward to the meeting of the next Legislature with extreme anxiety. They will expect that body, in its organization, to show, by the election of officers, that it means retrenchment, and that it will frown upon all "Rings" and "corruptionists."

There is one important office at its disposal, on account of the responsibility of the officer. We mean, of course, the State Treasuryship. It will be absolutely necessary for it to select for this position, a man who has the financial capacity, and the honesty of purpose, to do what is right—a man who will stop up all the *leaks* (if any are to be found), and who will so disburse the public funds that the pulse of this mighty Commonwealth shall beat with regularity, and the people, therefore willingly pay over their taxes, having the consciousness that every dollar is legitimately used for the benefit of the State.

From present indications there is a wide spread desire for a new man.—Several names have been mentioned in connection with the office, but from what we can learn, Hon. George F. Huff, of Greensburg, Westmoreland county, is the most formidable candidate. Some of our exchanges speak favorably of him, and many of the leading men in different parts of the State, who have wakened up to the importance of having a good man, are laboring for his election, and above all, the people everywhere, who know him, are very anxious for him to be the coming man. Mr. Huff is a successful Banker and an excellent financier—a man of undoubted integrity, standing in his own community, and in all circles in which he moves, above suspicion. He is also a life-long Republican, and one of the most efficient workers in the party.

He is not an office-seeker, but his name was first suggested by one of the most sagacious leaders of the party in the State, who remarked before he was thought of as a candidate, 'if you want an honest and able man for State Treasurer, *that man* is Geo. F. Huff." If the office is tendered to him he will accept of it, and fill it faithfully and well.

We hope that our Legislature will rise superior to the "petty rings" that infest Harrisburg about the first of January, and elect Mr. Huff to this office.

Congress and Senators.

It is useless to speculate as to who may be the Republican candidates, or what counties may receive the nomination. In the Congressional district, Cambria with her heavy Democratic majority, has had the Congressman three terms, six years, and will hardly again put in a claim for the place. Huntingdon has the United States Senator, and the President Judge, and on account of the recent troubles in the party there, it might not be prudent for her to claim the nomination. This would narrow down the candidate to Blair and Mifflin.

In the Senatorial district, Juniata and Huntingdon had the last candidates. Mr. Robison, Republican, of Juniata, and Mr. McIntire, Democrat, of Perry, were elected. Huntingdon, in consequence of this fact, and for the same reasons, as in the Congressional district, will hardly ask the nomination. Juniata will have no claim. This will give the two Senators to Blair, Centre, Mifflin and Perry, and as Perry has now a Senator, in the person of Mr. McIntire, she may not ask for the candidate, when it would be narrowed down to the three other counties.

We have no doubt there will be plenty of candidates, many of them good men, and although our reasoning above appears fair to us, yet if other plans should be adopted, we shall be content, always considering it the first principle of a good Republican to honestly support the fairly chosen representatives of his party.—*Hollidaysburg Register.*

We copy the above for two reasons; first, to show our readers that the REPUBLICAN is not the only paper which has already commenced preparations for the campaign of 1870; and second, to call the attention of the *Register*, and other papers in this Senatorial District, to the fact that Centre county does profess to have some claims for the next Senator. We have several good men; but at the proper time we propose to choose from all of these *one of the very best*, a high minded, honorable, upright, Christian gentleman, and give him the conferees of this county without a contest, and then respectfully, but earnestly, ask Juniata, Perry, Huntingdon, Mifflin and Blair, to sanction our claim by voting unanimously for Centre county's choice.

The *Register*, we know, will not require arguments from us to establish the claims of our county to the next Senatorial candidate; but on the other hand will, we believe, do all in its power to aid us in securing the nomination of the man, whoever he may be, designated by our county convention as the choice of the Republicans of Centre county.

We do not wish to be understood as possessing a desire to override—set at naught the claims of other men, or other counties—but we do propose, while we respect the rights of others, to put forth every effort, to labor in season and out of season, to write, and talk, and work in the interests of a Centre county man.

We hope that there may be no strife nor ill feeling engendered in the contest. Mr. McIntire, who now holds the seat, will, no doubt, be re-nominated by the Democrats. He must be defeated. The frauds of Philipsburg, and other portions of the district, so shamefully perpetrated in 1867, can not, under the new Registry law, be repeated, so that with good men on our ticket, the rights of all respected, and harmony in our ranks, we can secure the election of our candidates, and obliterate the disgrace of 1867.

THE New York *Herald*, of Saturday, in reference to the King's county sheriffalty, says: "The climax of political rascality is reached in Brooklyn, where it is evidently determined that true Democracy consists in putting a Democrat in office; and if it be in defiance of the popular vote all the better.—What business have the people to any choice in such a matter? "Count the man in.' That is the whole philosophy of republics."

THE worst portion of the Democracy says the Chicago *Post*, is now trying to eliminate the Bible from the Common Schools. Next, it will try to eliminate all other good books; and it would not be long, should the party succeed, till our now magnificent system of popular education would degenerate into a series of Confedrit X Roads affairs, with the inevitable distillery accompaniments.

IT is proposed in Spain to establish a penal colony on one of her islands in the Pacific, with a view to commercial relation with the United States.—Does she want to build up another Cuba?

JUDGE JOHNSTON, Senator elect from Virginia, endorses, unqualifiedly the fifteenth amendment, and opposes all schemes to invalidate our national securities.

Currency Question.

A Raid Commenced on the National Banks.

In order to give our readers some information in regard to the condition of the finances of the country, we clip the following extracts from some of the leading newspapers.

It will be seen that they differ somewhat in their opinions of the causes which led to the stringency of the money market, as well as in the remedies proposed. We do not agree with any of them, while the reasons given by the *Press* and *Inquirer* for the scarcity of money, are, to some extent, the true reason, we hold that they utterly fail in the remedies proposed.

In our humble opinion, the true remedy lies in the breaking up of the "Gold Gamblers Ring," in increased tariff duties; in fixing a time—a certain day—a year or two hence, for the resumption of specie payments, and in the adoption of a free banking system. A day fixed, say two years from the 1st of January, 1870, for a return to specie payments, would at once do away with the doubts and fears of the business and commercial men of the country, and as a matter of course, clear away the uncertainty of which the *Inquirer* speaks, when it says: "How soon it may come, or how long it may be delayed, no one knows; but in expectation of it, trade and commerce stand still and wait, making few ventures abroad," &c. What stronger argument could be urged in favor of fixing a certain day in the future for the return of specie payments. "Trade and commerce would no longer stand still," and with the other necessary legislation spoken of above, the business interests of the whole country would revive, the prosperity of the past ten years would be again enjoyed for the ten or twenty years next to come.

The New York *Herald* has a strong article against the National Banks. It urges that they want to drive the greenbacks out of existence, under the plea of a return to specie payments—which they do not desire—in order to obtain control of all the money in the country. The profits on the currency the *Herald* estimates at forty or fifty millions a year, and this, of course, includes a vast power over Government, politics, and material interests of the Republic. The *Herald's* article is rather sensational; but its closing paragraph is of interest as showing the drift of thought in certain quarters. It says, after making the statements above as referred to:

"This is what the gigantic and dangerous monopoly is aiming at. It will have, undoubtedly, a powerful influence in Congress, for two thirds of the members, probably, are interested directly or indirectly in the national banking institutions. There is the greatest necessity, therefore, that public opinion should be aroused to the threatened evil. The people should demand that the legal currency be not reduced and that the circulation and power of the national banks be not increased. Indeed, the national bank currency ought to be withdrawn and greenbacks issued in its place. The West and South, as well as the East and North, might have then as many banks as they choose—that is, banks of deposits and loans, and for commercial accommodation, which is the only legitimate business of banking, all using at the same time the currency of the government and people for circulation. The government would then get the benefit of a national circulation, the profits of which are enormous; the people would have a uniform currency, perfectly safe and steady, and a monstrous and dangerous monopoly would be shorn of its power. If the currency is to be disturbed or changed at all, this is the only rational view to take of the matter—the only view in accordance with sound financial doctrine and the public interests."

The Phil'a. *Inquirer* says:

It is estimated that one out of twelve of the men and women among the laboring population of New York city are at present out of employment.—This fact argues a stagnation of business there almost as detrimental to employers as to the employed. Hard times are apt to affect all classes in nearly a similar manner, the only difference being in degree. There is no disguising the fact that throughout all commercial circles there is a vast deal of uncertainty and uneasiness regarding the future prospects of trade, and dealers who have accumulated large stocks of goods at high rates, view with alarm the present downward tendency of prices. Rents are daily falling, and almost all the necessaries of life, and its luxuries, too, show a certain decline.—The reason is, that the occasion of the inflated prices of everything having passed away, or being about to pass away, a return to ante Rebellion rates has become a necessity. The problem of a return to specie payments is working itself out, independently of the aid of statesmen and financiers. How soon it may come, or how long it may be delayed, no one knows; but in expectation of it trade and commerce stand still and wait, making few ventures abroad, and steering cautiously at home. Sooner or later the shock will come, and when it does the country will be better prepared for it than was generally expected a little while ago. Just now every capitalist, large or small, is steering as close to the wind as possible, and keeping shore well in sight. The result is a decreased business, and following that are thousands of men and women out of work. The misfortune is a great one, but it is apparently without a remedy. The harvests of war are not all garnered with the winning of the last battle. Other evils follow it as certainly as night follows day, and our present financial and business stagnation, is the legitimate result of the slaveholders' Rebellion.

The Phil'a. *Press* says;

"The opinion is gaining ground that the coming Congress will remodel the national banking system. The absolute necessity of having more currency is at last becoming apparent, and all classes of business men are strongly in favor of an increase. At the period when the banking act was passed nearly four hundred millions of greenbacks had been forced on the business community of the North and West, and created thereby something of an inflation. It was necessary, however, to still further increase the immediate revenues of the Government, and the idea of supplanting the old State banks by the creation of a circulation based on Government bonds, became at once popular. This served a double purpose; it enabled the Government to float a large amount of bonds, and also made a secured circulation, without increasing its volume. The new national bank issues drove out the old State notes, and left the volume of circulating medium at an average point. After the war ended, and while the South was absorbing a large proportion of the currency which had remained at the North, Mr. McCulloch uttered his well remembered speech in favor of contraction, which was followed by the actual contraction of four millions of greenbacks per month. The withdrawal of this seemingly small sum soon produced disastrous results, and after some months the plan was abandoned, owing to the absolute commands of Congress. The check to business was so great, however, that its effects are felt to the present day, and we are now suffering, and indeed it looks as if a long period of dullness was about to culminate in a collapse which only an extension of banking privileges can prevent. The country needs an absolute enlargement of working capital, and it is the fervent hope of all business men that Congress will take early action on the subject. At the same time the banking act was passed a limit was desirable and necessary, for the whole circulation was given to but a part of the country, and the volume was so great to what it was before the war that a free banking system seemed to be a wrong. But now all this is changed. We have grown in all directions, and the necessity for more money is so apparent that we are satisfied our legislators will soon furnish the necessary relief."

The *New York Tribune* says:

A Washington dispatch of yesterday says:

"There were One Hundred and Eight Millions in coin in the Treasury this morning."

Simultaneously with this, we note that the Gold Exchange Bank in this city has been set going again, and recommenced the operation which it calls "clearing gold"—that is, enabling those who wish to bet ten to fifty millions per day on the price of gold without having, receiving, paying, or seeing any gold. The two facts seem to us the complement of each other.

Had Secretary Boutwell, when the gold gamblers first after his appointment ran up the premium on gold to 145.6, just managed to let them have ten or twelve millions at 140 to 145, and as much more as they could be induced to take at 140, or over, we think that would have ended gold speculation. Let it now be understood that the Treasury is on the keen look-out for bargains in gold—that it stands ready to reduce its stock of that commodity, and buy bonds with the proceeds, so fast as it can do so to advantage, and we need be troubled with no more gold-gambling. The gamesters (as in their grand burst of Sept. 24) operate on the strength of their hope that the Government will let them make their point before it interferes. We think the Treasury should be as keen for turning a penny by selling gold as the gamblers are.

Fifty millions of gold might have been converted by the Treasury into at least fifty-five millions of Government bonds since March 4, in addition to what have been thus converted.—The difference between these two amounts would have been so much added to the actual reduction of the Debt. The interest on these fifty-five millions of bonds would have been $3,300,000 per annum, whereof at least $1,000,000 would have accrued by this time, so that fifty millions of gold paid out would have reduced the Debt by fifty six millions already, and by $3,360,000 per annum henceforth. We can't help feeling that this was worth doing.

Let us hope that the work of liberating gold, and locking up (or burning) bonds, is henceforth to proceed with accelerated momentum, until no more coin shall be left in the Treasury than is absolutely required to meet accruing liabilities.

ON THE RAMPAGE.—The Centre Hall *Reporter* files exceptions to our article on the tariff question and its great benefits to the workingmen of the country, which we published last week. He works himself up into an exceeding great passion, goes into *hysteria*, and instead of using arguments to convince us or his readers that our position or our theory is a false one, shows his gross ignorance of the subject by getting down in the dirt, and slime and filth, and resorts to low epithets and in one short article writes "knave, or fool" some six or seven times. We will attend to you Mr. KURTZ, next week.

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LOCAL LAWS.

AN ACT To incorporate the Bellefonte 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 Watts, 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 Bellefonte and Pine Grove Turnpike Company, with power to construct a turnpike from Bellefonte, 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 authorised.

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 cases 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 the several supplements thereto, 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 their 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. T. Shugart, F. P. Green, C. T. Alexander, T. M. Howell, J. A. Hackenburg and R. H. Foster, of the county of Centre, and those 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 and enjoy, 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 said 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, inlet, sluice or reservoir, or shall in any manner corrupt the waters of any sluice, inlet or reservoir, whereby the spawn of fish therein may be injured or destroyed, or shall fish in the ponds or reservoirs, and shall take fish from the same, or shall do and commit injury to the buildings 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 nor 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 whenever 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.

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 authorize 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 to appoint one of the acting justices 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 shall also determine the assistance that shall be rendered as shall 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 their 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, for 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 to said 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, did not fix 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 commissioners 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.

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