THE CENTRE REPORTER,

FRED. KURTZ ..... Editor.

Centre Hall, Pa., Oct. 18, '72

TERMS.—The REPORTER is published weekly at $2 per year, in advance, or $2.50 when not paid in advance. For six months half these rates.

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Any person sending us the names of six new subscribers, with cash, will receive the REPORTER one year free.

For President
HORACE GREELEY.

For Vice President
B. GRATZ BROWN.

Electors.

SENATORIAL.

Edgar Cowan, of Westmoreland.
George W. Skinner, of Franklin.

REPRESENTATIVE.

Selden Marvin, of Erie.
John S. Miller, of Huntingdon.
S. Gross Fry, of Philadelphia.

Districts.

1 Thom. J. Barger.	13 D. Loweanberg.
2 S. D. Anderson.	14 J. M'Knight.
3 John Moffat.	15 Henry Welsh.
4 Geo. R. Berrell.	16 Hen. J. Stahle.
5 Not agreed upon.	17 R. W. Christie.
6 Isaiah B. Houpt.	18 Wm. F. Logan.
7 Samuel A. Dyer.	19 Rasselas Brown.
8 Jesse G. Hawley.	20 F. M. Robinson.
9 H. B. Swarr.	21 J. R. Molten.
10 R. Reilly.	22 T. H. Stevenson.
11 John Kunkle.	23 John B. Bard.
12 F. W. Gunster.	24 Geo. W. Miller

Gov. Curtin ran ahead of the ticket in every ward in Bellefonte, his home. Let the radical slanderers of Andy smell that.

Geary's majority, three years ago, was 4596; no democrats have left their party; while thousands of republicans came over to the democratic ranks by which their party was materially weakened, yet they *make* a majority for the ring candidate of 20,000. Can fraud and the work of repeaters stick out more clearly?

The democracy of Centre county need not go up Salt River, as they have routed the rads at home so badly—least of all the democracy of Pennsvalley, who have acquitted themselves so nobly, by rolling up increased majorities in the townships over here. We, at all events, do not intend going up, but will stay down and talk to the rads as saucy as ever, and pick our flint and fight 'em again.

Let them have it again, boys, in November.

At Bellefonte, we are informed, twenty-five negroes voted the radical ticket, who had never been seen there before, and as one of the instances to show how "it was done" in Philadelphia, we copy the following election item:

"Reddy, the Blacksmith," from New York, was arrested here after voting three times, and locked up for a further hearing. Fifteen tax receipts were found on him.

In the Fourth ward, the strongest Democratic ward in the city, an hourly announcement of the votes cast, show that more Republican votes have been cast than are usually polled during the whole day.

The Pennsylvania Liberals.

The democracy of this state, have no reason to find fault with the liberals, when viewing the result of the late election. They performed their duty patriotically, and as men who desired an honest state government, one which would be free from the influences of unholy rings.

The liberals worked even harder for the election of Buckalew than the democrats themselves, and he was the idol of our party. An honest vote would show a majority for Buckalew of not less than 25,000. This we firmly believe. For the radical majority, at last governor's election, was small, only 4596, and this year the democracy were united to a man, while the radicals were torn by dissensions and their best men left their ranks, by thousands, to join with the democracy in the election of Chas. R. Buckalew and to drive from power the Hartranft-Cameron ring which has been robbing the state treasury of millions.

We repeat, in this good and patriotic work, the liberals have proven true, and added to the largely increased vote polled by the democracy at the recent election, but fraud, repeating, bribery, and the other appliances commonly made use of by the radicals to carry elections, have succeeded against the wish of an honest majority.

All honor to the liberals; they have proven true to their alliance with the democracy, and have proven themselves the friends of honesty and reform.

RADICAL SPITE AT CURTIN.

The malignity and petty spite of some Bellefonte radicals against Andrew G. Curtin, knows no bounds. No epithet is too vile too be applied to the distinguished gentleman, by the "God and morality" radicals. And why? because his conscience revolted at the idea of again handing over the state to the Cameron ring plunderers. With vile tongues they are abusing Mr. Curtin for being true to his native state, while with Briarean arms they are up to their elbows in the public treasury.

To vent their spleen against Mr. Curtin, two Bellefonte radicals voted for him for Recorder—and let it be recorded Andrew G. Curtin, the "war Governor," can not be touched by shots aimed so low, neither is he made of the kind of material that would fret over such petty spite, coming even from two dignified (?) radicals, Mr. Curtin still lives, and without any effort on his part or on the part of any one else, he ran ahead of the ticket in every ward in Bellefonte, notwithstanding the most bitter personal fight made against him by the radicals.

In Lewisburg this petty spite was shown against Mr. Slifer, by two votes being cast for him for Coroner.

The radicals have a falsehood agoing, saying that the democratic majority in old Centre was reduced and that Curtin's joining us is what did it. Now the fact is, the democratic majority in this county, this year, is 420, while at the preceeding governor's election it was only 362, as will be seen by the tables published in another column. We like such reduction.

The Corner in Oil.

A correspondent of the World, writing from Oil City, October 7, says:

It is not surprising in the unparalled political excitement that has existed throughout this State, that one of the most colossal industrial movements of the present age has had claim to but a meager amount of interest. I refer to the great protective movement of the operators in the Pennsylvania oil-field in the matter of suspending the production of petroleum, an event which must necessarily affect the interests of thousands upon thousands of people both of this and foreign countries. The period of this suspension is thirty days, and its object an increase of the price of oil, the production having become so great and money so scarce that petroleum dropped to a figure disastrous to the entire producing trade. Oil was selling at the insignificant figure of $2.50 barrel, and the intention was and is to raise it to $5 and maintain it at that sum. When the matter was first broached there were many owners of oil wells who declined to enter into the movement, some through fear that a cessation in the working of these wells would seriously affect their production; others that they might embrace the opportunity of making capital from their neighbors' misfortune—for an immediate advance in the price of oil upon the diminishing of the yield was a foregone conclusion. However, those at the head of this great scheme upon entering upon it were convinced that the movement to be successful and realize the fullest expectations must be general, and therefore they resolved that it should be so, without regard to what means was found necessary to bring it about. Protective unions were quickly organized, and the movement gaining great strength the purposes of the men were boldly heralded throughout the region. Notice was given to every producer and quiet submission was advised to avoid compulsory measures, which would be resorted to in the event of the failure of the former. At the given time the majority of the wells, numbering perhaps 1,000 or 1,200, ceased working, but it was echoed from the neighborhood of Parker's Landing that there were producers who refused to succumb, and were indifferent to any action the others might think fit to adopt. That same night half a dozen wells were burned by a large body of men, and on the following day Rouseville, another place of rebellion, was visited by a gang of 500 men, headed by a band of music, who marched over the entire district and closed thirty wells. The same sort of pursuasion was brought to bear in other districts and with singularly successful effect on the suspension of oil wells. In some instances the well-owners were indignant beyond measure, and forcibly resisted the action of these men, but with no avail, and though the Governor was called on for assistance no attention, thus far has been paid to the call. At Petroleum Centre and St. Petersburg there were well-owners who stubbornly refused to join the movement, but on Saturday evening last wisely knocked under and suspended operations at their wells. There are some wells on the Foster farm still pumping; but these are expected to knock off by to-morrow, so that by the middle of the week there will not be an oil well producing any material supply of oil in the entire region bordering on the Allegheny River, from Brady's Bend to Tionesta, and on Oil Creek, from Oil City to Titusville. But a few weeks ago 20,000 barels per day was the yield of this region; today it is hardly possible that so much as 400 barrels is produced. What a queer aspect this place presents to what it did a short week ago. Then the air was filled with the black smoke of bituminous coal, and by night and by day the creak of walking-beams dinned the air wherever in this section one might venture. All was bustle and confusion. Train after train on the branches of the different railroads left here laden with the greasy fluid, and all day long trains of wagons traversed the roads transporting petroleum from the wells to the refineries and the depots. Now it seems as if it was ever Sunday; the clatter of the engines is hushed, and the air is free of smoke and dust. Look where you will groups of laboring men are seen conversing on that all-absorbing theme, the great strike, while the hillsides are thickly dotted with idle horses and mules. Think of hundreds and hundreds of wells that threw out fluid with which the world was fed light, now quiet in their idleness, and their product, worth millions of money lying in the ground apparently in waste. This town is overrun with men out of employment, many of them with scarcely enough money to keep them in food, yet they are hopeful and as a general thing are in sympathy with their employers in the great movement. But one reform they propose if this strike is successful. At a recent meeting they resolved that as it is shown by the vote of the producers that it does not injure wells to shut down for thirty days, that we, as working-men, ask them to obey the laws of God and our country by suspending all drilling and pumping of wells on Sunday. In a few weeks it is confidently hoped that in this region the skies will be much brighter than now, and that financial affairs will be on a sounder basis than ever before. The effect of this suspension has already been felt. Oil that a few weeks ago was offered at $2.50, can't be purchased to-day for $4.

Death of William H. Seward.

Auburn, N. Y., Oct. 10.—Hon. William H. Seward died at his residence in this city at quarter past three o'clock this afternoon. He was taken ill on Wednesday of last week with ague and fever, and latterly a catarrhal affection set in. The immediate cause of his death was a catarrhal effusion of the lungs. His family were all with him with the exception of his two sons, Augustus and Frederick, the former of whom is in Minnesota and the latter at his home on the Hudson.

Yesterday morning Mr. Seward rode out and in the afternoon he dictated several items about his new book relative to his recent travels, which he has been engaged in writing for some time past, in fact he was considered in no immediate danger until about eleven o'clock last night. He retained his senses to the last and died in full possession of those sterling faculties which have for years marked the life of William H. Seward. He died as one dropping into a peaceful slumber. His age was seventy-one years last April.

The President has appointed Thursday 28th November, as a day of thanksgiving.

The Grant men, in Raleigh, N. C., have blown up with gunpowder the office of the Raleigh Sentinel, a democratic paper.

How Hartranft Secured his Majority in Philadelphia—Operations of the Repeaters—Printed Copies of the Registry Lists in Their Possession—Voting on Voters' Names.

Monday's trains on the New Jersey Railroad were thronged with New York roughs, who had been hired to work as repeaters for Hartranft in Philadelphia. One of the chief Custom House officers from the Tenth Ward is said to have received $6,000 for organizing and maneuvering one of the gangs of New York repeaters. The crowd included men from Third, Fourth, Fifth, Seventh, Eighth, Tenth, Thirteenth, Fifteenth, Nineteenth, and Twenty-second Wards, and included many persons well known to the police—Butt Mullins and Bull Mauney, Nineteenth Ward; Johny Scott, alias Mick McCarty, Patsey Hogan, Mickey Melville, and Pudding McGowan of Twenty-second Ward; and there were Third avenue car men and men from Fulton and Washington Markets, making altogether a gang that would inspire terror anywhere out of New York.

OFF FOR PHILADELPHIA.

The gangs started for the Cortlandt street ferry in groups of twenty or twenty-five. Nearly all went on the latter trains, some not starting until midnight. On this train was a collection of perhaps seventy-five. Some of them were drunk, but the majority were somewhat sober, the leaders trying to keep the rum out of them until they had got through voting for Hartranft.

HARTRANFT'S POLICE.

This train arrived at Philadelphia about 4 o'clock yesterday morning, and there it was boarded by police officers, who went through the cars, laughing or sneeringly asking where the repeaters were, as though they did not see the gang getting off the train at all points. These policemen were evidently under pay from the *Hartranft* committee. To keep up appearances, two or three of the repeaters were subjected to a mock arrest of a few minutes.

"What are you doing here?" said an officer to a ragged rough.

"I just come on for a little fun," was the reply.

"And I suppose there must be five thousand of you here altogether," said the officer. "I suppose you want to vote early. Get out o' here!" and the prisoner was discharged.

By this time a few of the men were so drunk that they were locked up to prevent them from blindly injuring their friends.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE REPEATERS IN PHILADELPHIA.

The midnight New York gang were escorted in Philadelphia to the rooms of the Republican Invincibles, 208 North street. Here were to be found most of the men from the Tenth and Fourteenth Wards of New York. The entire New York delegation numbered about 500 men, or 5,000 votes, for nearly all the men engaged were adepts in the business, and all the more anxious to get to work on account of their tempory loss of employment for the past few months.

Several of the Invincibles were at their headquarters, and their congenial New York friends were taken to the neighboring hotels and saloons for breakfast, all at the expense of the officeholders.

When this was over it was about time to begin voting for Hartranft.

THE PRINTED REGISTRY.

At the Invincible headquarters was a printed copy of the register of voters of each district. This book was presided over by a big man with a long beard, and a barely perceptible smile on his face. He deftly plied a pair of shears. These and the book comprised the machinery for making a citizen of Philadelphia and a voter—for Hartranft. Slicing a slip from the book it was handed to some New York thief, who smiled to find himself transformed into Elisha Smith, merchant, 1098 Arch Street, or whatever else the slip might indicate. Shoulder-hitters, became men of this, that, or the other trade or profession, and found themselves possessed of more names than they ever had aliases.

HOW THEY VOTED.

When a man had received his name he was steered to a polling place, and when he came away there had been registered one more vote for Hartranft. Then back to his employers, who dubbed themselves and their native companions with fictitious names, seeming to doubt the maxim, "There is no honor among thieves." When a man had had a little rest, a drink, and a cigar, he received another printed slip, became somebody else, and—another vote for Hartranft.

The repeaters were generally voted in knots of two or three. There was very little trouble. Many Democratic inspectors had been bought, and the challenging of the repeater's vote was done more for a joke than anything else. "What's your name? Where do you live? What's your occupation?" and the repeater described himself as per printed slip, and, if he voted for Hartranft, his vote was accepted.

A few sturdy friends of Buckalew were active in attempting to prevent the fraudulent voting, but the work had been so well planned, and it was so systematically carried out, that opposition was almost entirely futile.

COL. M'CLURE POWERLESS,

Late yesterday morning a man who was thoroughly posted on the repeating business called on the gallant Col. McClure at the Liberal headquarters in Philadelphia to inform him of the gigantic frauds being perpetrated. Col. M'Clure was restive, he knew so well that an honest vote would elect Buckalew, and he knew so well the means being used against him. *He* was fully aware of the extent of the repeaters' operations, but said:

"What can I do? My hands are tied, and I can do nothing. If we arrest these men they are at once discharged, and that emboldens them to even greater frauds than they had committed before. They see at once that being promptly discharged, they are perfectly protected by the authorities, and to arrest them only makes them worse."

OTHER GANGS.

Several cities were represented by gangs of repeaters. Baltimore sent a good-sized delegation, and several Western cities were represented. The preliminary arrangements, the gathering of the clans, and the disposition of the repeaters reflect the highest credit on the business capacity of the committee who managed it. Old New York repeaters, things who had supposed themselves thoroughly proficient in the business of repeating, express themselves astonished by the completeness of the arrangements for carrying out the fraud on honest people of Pennsylvania, and they cheerfully throw up the sponge to their more corrupt brethern in Philadelphia who support Grant and Hartranft.

Letters From India.

CENTRE HALL ABROAD.

LETTER No. VI.

Having seen as much of England as our limited time would allow, we prepared to enter the turbulent, badly-whipped, and worse governed country across the straits. Comparatively, we had seen but little of England—necessarily but little. Emerson, after his second visit to England, says "to see England well needs a hundred years." I should think he was about right; much nearer right, at least, than in many other things that he has said and written. The little island, no larger than the state of Georgia, is literally full in every corner and crevice with cities, towns, villages, palaces, churches, machine shops, castles, and innumerable monuments of magnificent and boundless wealth. Probably it would require a hundred years to see England thoroughly, but the pressure of other matters forbade us appropriating that length of time just now.

So packing our trunks one raw disagreeable morning, we hurried off to old Charing Cross and were soon whirling out of London in the direction of Dover. It was raining, of course, that was to be expected. In some parts of the island it rains with every tide. It rained when we entered England—rained almost continually whilst there and the last glimpse that we caught of the rock-ribbed coast, from the vessel's deck, revealed wild craggy hights wrapped in clouds and deluged with rain. But wrapped up in our comfortable travelling rug, and our "gunboats" firmly planted on the hot water boot warmer, we ejaculated, as is reported they commonly do in Spain: "let her rain." Railroad travelling in England and in France also, is a luxury. The cars, or carriages as they are denominated are altogether unlike ours in America. They are entered from the side and are intended for only six persons. The carriages are divided into 1st, 2nd, and 3rd class. If your ideas are somewhat luxurious and you happen to entertain the yankee notion that the very best is hardly good enough for you, you take the first class. But you pay for the luxury of being cushioned and comforted accordingly. If you are more democratic in your views you take the second class. I am told they also are very comfortable. The third class is for the poorer order, whose principle is "a penny saved is a penny earned," and whose pennies come to them through the grinding ministry of hard knocks and bone labor. I honor the idea of this kindly adaptation of European rail-roads to the means of God's poor, of which Europ is so full. It would be a wise and proper thing for our American roads to do. They keep up the same distinction in America; almost invariably managing to get the poor and ill clad into the filthiest car in the train; perhaps into the smoking car. I have seen a brute of a conductor force a poor woman with a baby at her breast into the smoking car for no other reason than that her dress was torn and her shawl faded, and then charging these poor wretches who can not afford to "wear fine linen every day," just as much as the white-handed grandee in the Pullman palace in the rear. It is as mean and contemptible a thing as I know of in my country. The rate of speed, it is said, is nearly twice that of American roads and yet so perfect is the construction of the roads that though you are teaming along as if riding on a cannon ball, you can read your paper without the least inconvenience.

The country between London and Dover, is in the highest state of cultivation. The long habitation of a powerful and ingenious race has turned every rod of land to its best use. Prosperity and plenty greet you everywhere.

A few hours ride brings us to Dover. It is a wild picturesque place overlooking the straits. You here take the boat for Calais on the opposite coast of France. The straits are narrow, occupying in ordinarily fair weather only two hours to cross. They are notoriously rough though, especially in the winter season. On this occasion old Neptune was raising a row after his most improved style. The little packet danced and plunged in a manner that was truly frightful. The effects of the storm were painfully, painfully evident. Basins were in great demand. I think the passengers wanted just about one apiece. If ever that poor steward "handled himself lively" he did, and the poor fellow rushing hither and thither with his basins presented an extremely ludicrous sight, but, alas, there was no one well enough to laugh. I was sick of course. I always make out to be in that condition when there is half a chance. Fortunately the passage is short and we soon are in sight of Calais.

The unintelligible French which greets our ear as we stagger out upon the platform reminds us for the first time that we are getting away from home. It is a strange sensation when the first time in your life, you find yourself surrounded by a multitude speaking a language utterly unintelligible to you. Of course it is no reflection upon you, that you can not speak every language, and yet somehow or other you cannot help but feel half ashamed of your ignorance. It is a strange fact and yet I believe it is universal.

In France, however, as in contiguous to England, you will always find plenty of interpreters at hand. *Parlez vous Francais?* said a little old Frenchman stepping up to us, bowing with all the native dignity of a Chesterfield. The shrewd old fellow had already made certain that we could not, and counted on a five franc piece out of us as pretty and "sure thing." He took charge of us and our baggage and withal so polite and served us with such an air of condescension and took such extreme pains to impress us with the fact that he was serving us, not for the paltry five franc piece, but out of sheer good will—though we didn't impress worth a cent—that we handed over the silver with positive willingness.

Calais is a fair specimen of French towns generally, and of importance only from being on the line of travel between England and the continent. A few hours ride from Calais you come to Bologna, a sober looking town built of brown stone. It is an old place and has a history running back through centuries. Much of the country between Calais and Paris is flat and marshy. You catch occasional glimpses of very fine scenery from the car window, yet one cannot help but mark the contrast between the general aspects of the country through which you are passing and the air of comfort and prosperity everywhere visible in England. The villages are nearly all built of brown sandstone which gives them a dingy, comfortless appearance. Groups of peasant women may be seen all along the road, working in the fields, driving oxen, repairing hedges &c. You wonder where the men are to whom custom has allotted that kind of labor, ask that woman working in that ditch out yonder, bare-headed and up to her knees in water, and she will either tell you that they are in the army, or that their bones are bleaching at Sedan or Gravelotte, or around the environs of Paris. That woman which we passed just now gathering twigs of which she will weave a few baskets and carry them to the neighboring villages, receiving a few cents for them, has lost her husband and sons in the storm and courage of the late war, and is now wearing her fingers to the bone to help pay off the national debt. And thus it ever, the curse of war, in its deepest bitterness always falls ultimately upon poor women, the wives and mothers of the country. It is not amid the thunder and tumult and blood and death of the battlefield, that you shall see the horrors of war in their direst reality; but in the bereaved houses and crushed and broken hearts of the Rachels of the land wailing for their dead ones. It is a fine thing to sit and read, as I am today, reclining at my ease upon these sumptuous cushions, and as thousands of others have done in their easy chairs in England and America during the past years; it is an easy thing to sit and read of the gallant charges of the invincible Uhlans, or the sublime daring of the heroic band of cuirassiers who cut off from their division at Gravelotte rallied around their beloved eagles and defended them with a heroism sublimer than that of fabled Gods of old, surrendering them only when the last gallant heart had gone out in death. There is something unutterably grand and uplifting comes into the soul of the soldier himself in the supreme moment of mortal combat which elevates him above all care or regard of danger, even whilst the death shots are crushing the bones of his comrades around him. It is not these, either the man in the easy chair or the soldier even, though hot from battle, that shall detail to you the truest story of the horrors of war. But you shall hear it in the wail of the orphan; in the widows disparing cry: "Oh God will he never come back?" in the terrific cry for bread which resounded through the streets of Paris in the days of the uprising of the fearful commune, and in the desolation and woe entailed upon those who were in nowise responsible for the war, but whom it has bereft of all that was dear in life and all that gave existence a purpose.

I thought of these things as we sped by village and hamlet and across long stretches of open country upon which but so recently had marshalled the hosts of war. And as I leaned against the window, lost in revery, darkness closed around us, the night lamps were hung out, and just when the boulevards were most crowded, and the saloons were most brilliant and the denizens of the free and easy capital were at their highest enjoyment, we rode into the massive depot of the gay metropolis of Paris.

CENTRE HALL.

Huntingdon, Pa., Oct. 10.—R. Milton Speer, Democrat, is elected to Congress in the Seventeenth District, by five hundred majority.

Another outrage has been committed upon King Amadeus of Spain. While walking in the Piaza del Oriente on Monday evening two men, who had concealed themselves behind statues, threw large stones at him shouting at the time, "Viva la republica." The King was not hurt, but the event causes the greatest excitement in Madrid. The scoundrels were pursued by the police, but managed to escape.

ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

I, D. W. Woodring, High Sheriff of Centre county, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do hereby make known and give notice to the electors of the county aforesaid, that an election will be held in the said county of Centre, on TUESDAY the 5th day of NOVMBER, 1872, for the purpose of electing 29 persons to the electoral college for the election of a President and Vice President of the United States.

I also hereby make known and give notice that the place of holding the aforesaid election in the several boroughs and townships within the county of Centre are as follows, to wit:

For the township of Haines, at the public house of John Limbert, in the town of Aaronsburg.

For the township of Half Moon, at the school house in Stormstown.

For the township of Taylor, at the house erected for the purpose, on the property of Leonard Meryman.

For the township of Miles, in the school house in the town of Rebersburg.

For the township of Potter, at the house of Chas. Smith, Old Fort.

For the township of Gregg, at the public house owned by J. B. Fisher.

For the township of Ferguson, at the school house in Pine Grove.

For the township of Harris, at the school house in Boalsburg.

For the township of Patton, at the house of Peter Murray.

For the borough of Bellefonte, and Spring and Benner townships, at the Court House in Bellefonte.

For the township of Walker, at the school house in Hublersburg.

For the borough and township of Howard, at the school house in said borough.

For the township of Rush, at Cold Stream school house

For the township of Snow Shoe, at the school house of Samuel Askey.

For the township of Marion, at the school house in Jacksonville.

For the borough of Milesburg, in the school house at Milesburg.

For the township of Boggs, at the new school house in Central City.

For the township of Hess, at the house of John Reed.

For the township of Penn, at the house of W. L. Musser.

For the township of Liberty, at the school house in Eagleville.

For the township of Worth, at the school house in Port Matilda.

For the township of Burnside, at the house of John Boak.

For the township of Curtin, at the school house near Robert Mann's.

For the borough of Unionville and Union township, at Unionville school house.

The general Election in all the Townships, Districts and Boroughs of the county is to be opened between the hours of six and seven o'clock in the forenoon, and shall continue without interruption or adjournment until seven o'clock in the evening, when all polls shall be closed.

Pursuant to the provisions contained in the 76th section or the act the judge of districts shall respectively take charge of the certificates or returns of the election of their respective districts, produce them at a meeting of one judge from each district, at the Court House, in the Borough of Bellefonte, on the third day after the election, being for the present year, on Friday the 8th day of November next, at 9 o'clock P. M., then and there to do and perform those duties required by law of said judges. Also, that when a judge, by sickness or unavoidable accident, is unable to attend said meeting of judges, then the certificate or returns shall be taken charge of by one of the inspectors, or clerks of the election of said district, who shall do and perform the duties of said judge unable to attend.

Given under my hand and seal, at my office, in Bellefonte, this 9th day of Nov. in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, and in the ninety sixth year of the Independence of the United States.

D. W. WOODRING,
Sheriff of Centre county

REGISTRY LAW.

I also give official notice to the electors of Centre county, that, by an act entitled An Act further supplemental to the act relating to the elections of this Commonwealth, approved April 17, A. D. 1869, it is provided as follows, to wit, to-wit:

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 it shall be the duty of each of the assessors within this Commonwealth, on the first Monday in June of each year, to take up the transcript he has received from the county commissioners under the eight section of the act of fifteenth April, eighteen hundred and thirty-four, and proceed to an immediate revision of the same by striking therefrom the name of every person who is known by him to have died or removed since the last previous assessment from the district of which he is the assessor, or whose death or removal from the same shall be made known to him, and add to the same the name of any qualified voter who shall be known by him to have moved into the district since the last previous assessments, of whose removal into the same shall have been made known to him, and also the names of all who shall make claim to him to be qualified voters therein. As soon as this revision is completed he shall visit every dwelling house in his district, and make careful inquiry if any person whose name is on his list has died or removed from the district, and if so, to take the same therefrom, or whether any qualified voter resides therein whose name is not on his list, and if so, to add the name thereto; and in all cases where a name is added to the list a tax shall forthwith be assessed against the person; and the assessor shall in all cases ascertain, by inquiry, upon what ground the person so assessed claims to be a voter. Upon the completion of the work, it shall be the duty of each assessor as aforesaid to proceed to make out a list in alphabetical order, of the white freemen above twenty-one years of age, claiming to be qualified voters in the ward, borough township or district of which he is the assessor, and opposite each of said names state whether said freeman is or is not a housekeeper; and if he is, the number of its residence, in towns where the same are numbered, with the street, alley or court in which situated and if in a town where there are no numbers, the name of the street, alley or court on which said house fronts; also the occupation of the person, and where he is not a housekeeper, the occupation, place of boarding and with whom, and if working for another, the name of the employer, and write opposite each of said names the word "voter;" where any person claims to vote by reason of naturalization, he shall exhibit his certificate thereof to the assessor, unless he has been for five consecutive years next preceding a voter in said district; and in all cases where the person has been naturalized the name shall be marked with the letter "N;" where the person has merely declared his intentions to become a citizen and designs to be naturalized before the next election, the name shall be marked "D. I.;" where the claim is to vote by reason of being between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-two as provided by law, the word "age" shall be entered; and if a person has moved into the election district to reside since the last general election, the letter "R" shall be placed opposite the name. It shall be the futher duty of each assessor as aforesaid, upon the completion of the duties herein imposed, to make out a separate list of all new assessments made by him, and the amount assessed upon each and furnish the same immediately to the county commissioners, who shall add the names to tax duplicate of the ward, borough, township or district in which they have been assessed.

SEC. 2. On the list being completed and the assessments made as aforesaid, it shall forthwith be returned to the county commissioners, who shall cause duplicate copies of said lists, with the observation and explanations required to be noted as aforesaid, to be made but as soon as practicable and placed in the hands of the assessor, who, shall prior to the first of August in each year, put one copy thereof on the door or on the house where election of the respective district is required to be held, and retain the other in his possession, for the inspection, free of charge of any person residing in the said election district who shall desire to see the same; and it shall be the duty of the said assessor to add from time to time, on the personal application of any one claiming the right to vote, the name of such applicant, and mark opposite each name "C. N." and immediately assess him with a tax, noting, as in all other cases, his occupation, residence, whether a boarder or housekeeper; if a boarder, with whom he boards; and whether naturalized or designed to be; marking in all such cases the letters opposite the name, "N," or "D. I." as the case may be. If the person claiming to be assessed be naturalized, he shall exhibit to the assessor his certificate of naturalization; and if he claims that he belongs to be naturalized before the next ensuing election, he shall exhibit the certificate of his declaration of intention: in all cases where any ward, borough, township or election district is divided into two or more precincts, the assessor shall note in all his assessments the election precinct in which each elector resides and shall make a separate return for each to the county commissioners, in all cases in which a return is required from him by the provisions of this act; and the county commissioners, in making duplicate copies of all such returns shall make duplicate copies, seperately and shall furnish the same to the assessor; and the copies required by this act to be placed on the doors of or on election places on or before the first of August in each year, shall be placed on the door of or on the election place in each of said precincts.

SEC. 3. After the assesments have been completed on the tenth day preceding the second Tuesday in October of each year, the assessor shall on the Monday immediately following, make a return to the county commissioners of the names of all persons assessed by him since the return required to be made by him by the second section of this act, noting opposite each name the observations and explanations required to be noted as aforesaid; and the county commissioner shall thereupon cause the same to be added to the return required by the second section of this act, and a full and correct copy thereof to be made, containing the names of all persons so returned as resident taxables in said ward, borough, township, or precinct, and furnish the same, together with the necessary election blanks, to the officers of the election of said ward, borough, township, or precinct, on or before six o'clock in the morning of the second Tuesday in October; and no man shall be permitted to vote at the election on that day whose name is not on said list, unless he shall make proof of his right to vote, as hereinafter required.

SEC. 4. On the day of election any person whose name is not on the list, and claiming the right to vote at said election, shall produce at least one qualified voter of the district as a witness to the residence of the claimant in the district of which he claims to be a voter for the period of at least ten days next preceeding said election; which witness shall take and subscribe a written or partly written and printed affidavit to the fact stated by him, which affidavit shall define clearly where the residence is of the person so claiming to be a voter, and the person so claiming the right to vote shall also take and subscribe a writen or partly written and partly printed affidavit, stating to the best of his knowledge and belief, where and when he was born, that he is a citizen of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and of the United States; that he has resided in the Commonwealth one year, or if formerly a citizen therein, and has moved therefrom, that he has resided therein six months next preceeding said election, that he has not moved into the district for the purpose of voting therein; that he has paid a State or county tax within two years, which was assessed at least ten days before said election; and, if a naturalized citizen, shall also state wehn, where, and by what court he was naturalized, and shall also produce his certificate of naturalization for examination; the said affidavit shall also state when and where the tax claimed to be paid by the affidavit was assessed, and when, where and to whom paid and the tax receipt thereof shall be produced for examination, unless the affidavit shall state on his affidavit that it has been lost or destroyed, or that he never received any, but of the person so claiming the right to vote shall take and subscribe an affidavit, that he is a native born citizen of the United States, or if born elsewhere, state the fact in his affiant, and shall produce the certificate that he has been naturalized, or that he is entitled to citizenship by reason of his father's naturalization; and shall further state in his affidavit that he is, at the time of taking the affidavit, between the age of twenty-one and twenty-two years; that he has resided in the State one year and in election district ten days next preceeding such election, he shall be allowed to vote, although he shall not have paid taxes; the said affidavit of all persons making such claims, and the affidavit of the witness to their residence, shall be reserved by the election board, and at the close of the election they shall be enclosed with the list of voters, tally list, and other papers required by law to be filled by the return Judge with the Prothonotary, and shall remain on file therewith in the Prothonotary's office, subject to the examination, as other election papers are; if the election officers shall find that the applicant or applicants possess all the legal qualifications of voters, he or they shall be permitted to vote, and the name or names shall be added to the list of taxables by the election officers, the word "age," being added where the claimant to vote on age, the same words being added by the clerks in each case respectively on the list of persons voting at such elections.

SEC. 5. It shall be lawful for any qualified citizen of the district, notwithstanding the name of the proposed voter is contained on the list of resident taxables, to challenge the vote of such person; whereupon the same proof of the right of suffrage as is now required by law shall be publicly made and acted on by the election board and the vote admitted or rejected, according to the evidence; every person claiming to be a naturalized citizen shall be required to produce his naturalization certificate at the election before voting, except where he has been for ten years continuously a citizen in the district to which he offers his vote; and on the vote of such person being received, it shall be the duty of the election officers to write or stamp on such certificate the word "voter," with the month and year; and if any election officer or officers shall receive a second vote on the same day, by production of the same certificate, excepting where sons are entitled to vote by virtue of the naturalization of their fathers, they and the person who shall offer such second vote, upon so offending shall be guilty of a high misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof, fined or imprisoned, or both, at the discretion of the court; but the fine shall not exceed one hundred dollars in each case, nor the imprisonment one year; the like punishment shall be inflicted, on conviction, on the officers of election who shall neglect or refuse to make, or cause to be made the indorsement required as aforesaid on said naturalization certificate.

SEC. 6. If any election officer shall refuse or neglect to require such proof of the right of suffrage as is prescribed by this law, or the laws to which this is a supplement, from any person offering to vote whose name is not on the list of assessed voters, or whose right to vote is challenged by any qualified voter present, and shall admit such person to vote without requiring such proof, every person so offending shall, upon conviction, be guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall be sentenced, for every such offence, to pay a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or to undergo an imprisonment not more than one year, or either or both, at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 7. Ten days preceeding every election for electors of President and Vice President of the United States, it shall be the duty of the assessor to attend at the place fixed by the law for holding the election in each election district, and then and there hear all applications of persons whose names have been omitted from the list of assessed voters, and who claim the right to vote; or whose rights have originated since the same was made out, and shall add the names of such persons thereto, and shall show that they are entitled to the right of suffrage in such district, on the personal application of the claimant only, and forthwith assess them with the proper tax. After completing the list, a copy thereof shall be placed on the door of, or on the house where the election is to be held, at least eight days before the election: and at the election the same course shall be pursued, in all respects as is required by this act and the acts to which it is a suplement, at the general elections in October. The assessor shall also make the same returns to the county commissioners of all assessments made by virtue of this section: and the county commissioners shall furnish copies thereof to the election officers in each district, in like manner, in all respects, as is required at the general election in October.

SEC. 8. The same rules and regulations shall apply at every special election, and every seperate city, borough or ward election, in all respects as at the general election in October.

SEC. 9. The respective assessors, inspectors and judges of the elections shall each have the power to administer oaths to any persons claiming the right to be assessed or the right of suffrage, or in regard to any other matter or thing required to be done or inquired into by any of said officers under this act; and any willful false swearing by any person in relation to any matter or thing concerning which they shall be lawfully interrogated by any of the said officers shall be punished as perjury.

SEC. 10. The assessor shall each receive the same compensation for the time necessarily spent in performing the duties hereby enjoined, as is provided by law for the performance of their other duties, to be paid by the county commissioners as in other cases; and it shall not be lawful for any assessor to assess a tax against any person whatever within ten days next preceeding the election to be held on the second Tuesday in October in any year, or within ten days next before any election for electors of President and Vice President of the United States; any violation of this provision shall be a misdemeanor, and subject the officers so offending to a fine, on conviction, not exceeding one hundred dollars, or to imprisonment not exceeding three months, or both, at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 11. On the petition of five or more citizens of the county, stating under oath that they verily believe that frauds will be practiced at the election about to be held in any district, it shall be the duty of the court of common pleas of said county, if in session, or if not, a judge thereof in vacation, to appoint two judicious, sober and intelligent citizens of the county to act as overseers shall be selected from different political parties, where the inspectors belong to different parties, and where both of said inspectors belong to the same political party, both of the overseers shall be taken from the opposite political party; said overseers shall have the right to be present with the officers of the election, during the whole time the same is held, the votes counted and the returns made out and signed by the election officers, to keep a list of voters, if they see proper; to challenge any person offering to vote, and interrogate him and his witness under oath, in regard to his right of suffrage at said election, and to examine his papers produced; and the officers of said election are required to afford to said overseers so selected and appointed every convenience for the discharge of their duties; and if said election officers shall refuse to permit said overseers to be present, and perform their duties as aforesaid, or if they shall be driven away from the polls by violence and intimidation, all the votes polled at such election district may be rejected by any tribunal trying a contest under said election: Provided. That no person singing the petition shall be appointed an overseer.

SEC. 12. If any prothonotary, clerk, or the deputy of either, or any person, shall, affix the seal of office to any naturalization paper, or permit the same to be affixed, or give out, or cause or permit the same to be given out in blank, whereby it may be fraudulently used, or furnish a naturalization certificate to any person who shall not have been duly examined and sworn in open court, in the presence of some of the judges thereof, according to act of Congress, or shall aid in, connive at, or in any way permit the issue of any fraudulent naturalization certificate, he shall be guilty of a high misdemeanor; or if any one shall fradulently use any such certificate of naturalization, knowing that it was fradulently issued, or shall vote, or attempt to vote thereon, or if any one shall vote or attempt to vote on any certificate of naturalization not issued to him, he shall be guilty of a high misdemeanor; and either or any of the persons, their aiders or abettors, guilty of either of the misdemeanors aforesaid, shall, on conviction, be fined in a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars, and imprisoned in the proper penitentiary for a period not exceeding three years.

SEC. 13. Any person who on oath or affirmation, in or before any court of this State, or officer authorized to administer oaths, shall, to procure a certificate of