THE CENTRE REPORTER,

FRED. KURTZ.....Editor.

Centre Hall, Pa., Nov. 1, '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 cthcash, will receive the REPORTER one year free.

For President
HORACE GREELEY.

For Vice President
B. GRATZ BROWN.

ELECTORS

Edgar Cowan
George W Skinner
Selden Marvin
S Gross Fry
John S Miller
Thomas J Barger
Stephen D Anderson
John Moffet
George R Berrell
Edward Nickleson
Isaiah B Houpt
Samuel A Dyer
Jesse G Hawley
Hiram B Swarr
Bernard Reilly
John Knecht
Frederick W Gunster
David Lowenberg
James M'Knight
Henry Welsh
Henry J Stahle
Robert W Christy
William F Logan
William A Galbraith
Frederick M Robinson
John R Wilson
Philip H Stevenson
John T Baird
George W Miller

The above is the regular democratic electoral ticket—there is no "straight out" or Grant-O'Conor ticket. Democrats all to the polls on Tuesday 5th.

The Lock Haven Republican takes us to task for daring to refer to the impropriety of a minister of the Gospel taking part in a political jubilee, and says that clergymen have just as good a right to do such things as any other class of men. We never denied that, and admitted it, in our article to which the Republican objects, but added that we doubted the propriety of such conduct on the part of a minister of the Gospel. Will the Republican tell us: Is it proper for a clergyman to illuminate his house to show his approbation of a demonstration gotten up in hate and spite, not to say with the direct purpose to insult A. G. Curtin, or any other citizen? We admit his right to do so.

Is it proper for a clergman to illuminate his house to show that he goes in favor of the Cameron-Hartranft ring of plunders? He has the right to do so.

Is it proper for a clergyman to illuminate his house and show his enthusiasm for a man for governor, who visited the low saloons of Pittsburg—the ante-chambers of hell—to drink lager with men and boys in order to have the support of the saloon keepers and whiskey element, as did Gen. Hartranft, a few days before the election, as proven by sworn affidavits? He has the right to do so.

A minister of the Gospel and one who preaches temperance and against dishonesty and wickedness, has the right to show his approval of the men who are guilty of these sins, but what we would like the Lock Haven Republican to do, is to show that it is in place, and becoming for him to do so.

Voters Look.

Under Grant's carpet-bag governers, the debt of nine of the most impoverished of the southern states, has been increased from $76,415,890 to $291,626,015; Do you sanction such accursed villany as that? Think, the condition the war left those people in, and then think of the carpet-baggers, inflicted upon them by Grant, to steal and plunder them of what little was left, and run them two hundred millions in debt besides! Voters of Centre county—especially you, democrats—go to the polls on next Tuesday and vote for Greeley who has from the start denounced this infamous policy of Gen. Grant.

Chorpenning.

Cessna has been elected to Congress; with his advent there, the Chorpenning swindle will be put upon its feet again and a bill snaked through to swindle the government in the Chorpenning matter.

If Greeley is elected President, no Chorpenning or other swindling job will receive the sanction of his name. Voters of old Centre this concerns you as much as any one else. Will you vote in favor of Grant and the radical Chorpenning swindlers on next Tuesday?

Who Did It?

The Bellefonte Republican, of last week contains the following:

"A Democrat, a good man—one who has never cut his ticket—and we know when we say—sent, after the election, the following dispatch to Alex K. McClure:

BELLEFONTE, PA., Oct. 9th, 1872
To Alex. T. McClure, Phil'a, Pa.—Have you heard the news from Centre? To H——l with your d——d Liberal Republicans. (Signed) A DISGUSTED DEMOCRAT.

We copy the above dispatch to show the morality of, and the choice language used by men who say that the whiskey Ring went this time with the Republican party."

Now why don't the Republican furnish the name of the author of such a dispatch, if he knows it. We charge it as a fraud of the Republican, until it prints the name of the author. It can't do that. We do not believe there is a democrat in the county indecent enough to be guilty of having such vulgar and profane stuff sent over the wires. We corner Brown on this, sure.

Gen. Grant is notoriously intemperate. Horace Greeley is just the reverse. Ye Honest men, Christians, whom will you choose, next Tuesday?

Democrats, to the election on Tuesday next.

Land Stealing.

Since 1869, under radical congress and with the consent of President Grant, over 200 million of acres of the public lands have been donated to railroad corporations, free of charge, besides some 70 million dollars in bonds to the Union Pacific Railroad, which alone, with the private capital invested, was sufficient to build the road.

There are still a dozen bills for further donations of land, to rich private corporations, which if passed, by the radical congress and signed by Grant, as the former land stealings have been, will leave scarce an acre, for poor settlers who must pay for every foot they occupy.

Voters, will you endorse that policy of Grant, next Tuesday, or go for the honest farmer, Horace Greeley, who is opposed to the gigantic land stealing projects?

The Money.

Voters remember, on next Tuesday, that under Johnsons administration, for the year 1867-8, the whole Judiciary system cost $723,368.57.

In 1870, under Grant, there were squandered on this branch of the civil service, $2,610,352.53.

Can you endorse such squandering as that, by a vote in favor of Grant's re-election, next Tuesday?

From June 30, 1867 to June 30, 1869, being the two last years of President Johnson's term, the expenses of Congress, including books, amounted to $6,651,074. One would really suppose that this was enough to pay the way of our law makers very generously; but the succeeding Congress, the first under the amazingly economical *regime* of Gen. Grant, succeeding in wasting on their own expenses just $11,223,042.

In the Executive Department the increase was still greater. The last two years of the Administration of President Johnson, who was called all sorts of ugly names by the radicals, cost for this department $12,856,200—the first two years of that pink of radical perfection, Grant, cost $18,709,472, exclusive of the two millions expended in compiling the returns of the Census.

Remember, honest voters, and particularly you who profess to have a love for sobriety and truth, that Gen. Grant is an intemperate man, and that he was twice proven guilty of falsehood—first, in regard to the difficulty with Stanton and the war office, in which matter President Johnson and his entire cabinet, all of whom were republicans, fastened the deliberate lie upon Grant. The second, is the charge that Schurz made, saying that Grant had sent one of the heads of departments to him (Schurz) to attempt to bribe him with an offer of all the patronage he desired, if he would support Grant's San Domingo scheme. Grant denied that he had sent such an officer to Mr. Schurz, upon which Gen. Pleasanton, Grant's commissioner of internal revenue was brought upon the stand, and he confirmed the statement, in a letter that was published at the time in the REPORTER. Grant subsided.

Honest men, can you vote for a man, notorious for his intemperance, and who has proven so economical about telling the truth. Go to the polls on next Tuesday, 5th, and vote as honest conscience dictates, remembering that Horace Greeley is a model of temperance, and has not been caught in deliberate falsehood.

Only One Ticket.

There is now only one democratic electoral ticket in the field, for the presidential election, on next Tuesday 5th, and that is the one at the head of this paper. The straight-outs, or O'Conor men, met at Harrisburg, last week, and adjourned without making a straightout ticket. They will undoubtedly now vote that made by the regular democratic convention, at Reading.

There never was anything like the way in which the people of South Carolina have been swindled and plundered. The vouchers in the Treasurer's office show the following payments made during the present year upon certificates signed by Franklin J. Moses, jr., to a mob of sham office-holders, professing to be employed by the House of Representatives alone:

176 clerks	$94,019	177 messengers	67,995
162 porters	25,917	64 pages	4,044

—Nearly $192,000 paid to but 561 employees of the House of Representatives—clerks enough for the day of judgment! porters enough to carry a small election by themselves! messengers enough to do the errands of a large city! pages enough for forty folio volumes of chivalry! Very strongly officered and manned this South Carolina House of Representatives seems to have been, and mighty good it would have been in Moses thus to scatter the money if it had only been his own! If an ordinary thief steals nearly a quarter of a million of dollars, what a hue and cry there is about it; but here a parcel of political loafers conspire to filch the last penny from the Treasury of an impoverished State, and, as they all go for Grant, they are pronounced pure patriots!

Bill Brown, in last week's "Republican," loads heaps of abuse upon the democracy of old Centre, and makes a loud boast of carrying the county for Grant, on 5th of November. We think the democrats of old Centre will put a sharp veto upon the brass of old apple-dumplings.

The radical state central committee of this state, has footed up its account and finds that the campaign in this state cost them three million dollars. No wonder Hartranft has 35,000 majority. Corruption did it.

The fellows who had to get Yerkes pardonned that Hartranft and the Cameron ring cause might carry, are now boasting they will carry old Centre next Tuesday. Democrats, put them to shame by giving an increased majority. This can be done, if every democratic vote is polled.

The Family.

Is it right that a family of non-entities fatten at the public crib all the time, to the exclusion of others fitter and more deserving men?

Reader of the REPORTER, honest men, and fair minded republicans, look how Grant has quartered his *freund schaft* upon the country, and say by your vote, on Tuesday, whether you endorse his nepotism:

National Pensioners of the Grant Family.

The nepotism which has characterized the President's Administration has passed all bounds. The following is the latest revised list of the pensioners:

I. Jesse Root Grant, President's father, Postmaster at Covington, Ky.

II. Rev. M. J. Cramer, President's brother-in-law, Minister to Denmark.

III. Brevet Brigadier-General, F. T. Dent, Presidents brother-in-law, one of the illegal military secretaries at the White House.

IV. George W. Dent, President's brother-in-law, Appraiser of Customs at San Francisco.

V. John Dent, President's brother-in-law, exclusive Indian Trader in New Mexico.

VI. Jugde Louis Dent, President's brother-in-law, official office broker.

VII. Alexander Sharpe, President's brother-in-law, Marshal of the District of Columbia.

VIII. James F. Casey, President's brother-in-law, Collector of Customs at New Orleans.

IX. Silas Hudson, President's cousin, Minister to Guatemala.

X. Peter Casey, Presidept's brother-in-law's brother, Postmaster of Vicksburg, Miss.

XI. Alex. Sharpe, Jr., President's brother-in-law's son, cadet at Annappolis.

XII. Orlando H. Ross, President's cousin, clerk in the Third Auditor's office, Washington.

XIII. Fred. Dent Grant, President's son, Second Lieutenant Fourth Cavelry.

XIV. A. W. Casey, President's brother-in-law's brother, Appraiser of Customs, New Orleans.

XV. Nat. A. Patton, son of President's mother's second cousin, Collector of the port of Galveston, Texas.

XVI. Geo. B. Johnson, President's cousin's husband, Assessor of Internal Revenue, Third District of Ohio.

XVII. Benj. L. Winans, President's cousin's husband, Postmaster of Newport Ky.

XVIII. D. M. Lamper, M. D., President's second cousin; first a gauger in the Chicago Custom house, next Receiver of the Land Office and United States Depositary at Olympia, W. T.

XIX. James F. McLean, partner with Orvil L. Grant, President's brother, until recently Collector of the Port of Chicago.

XX. E. C. David, husband of the third cousin of the President's wife, special agent of the Postoffice Department in Illinois and Iowa.

XXI. W. D. Bernard. President's wife's cousin, National Bank Examiner for Missouri, Kansas, Iowa, and a portion of Ill.

To the ballot-box, on next Tuesday, fellow democrats. There is still hope. Bring along those who remained at home on the 8th of October. Bring out every vote, against the usurper and present taker Grant

Democrats, to the polls, on next Tuesday, 5th. Don't let the presidential election go by default because the ring carried the state by fraud. Up, and at them again. Right is on your side, and no good democrat will be found at home on the 5th.

No Faltering Now.

Manliness, patriotism, and duty to our liberal allies, demand that we shall not falter now in the battle for right. It matters not that a corrupt majority was cast against us at the state election. The enemy has exhausted himself in that struggle. His money is spent, his tricks are played, his frauds are laid open to the day. Now, let freemen assert their rights, unbribed by gain, unawed by power, and unswayed by the fear of defeat.

Historical Questions and Answers.

The Philadelphia Evening Herald puts the following pointed questions and answers:

First Series.—Does the Presidential history of the United States record a single instance in which the incumbent of the highest office in the gift of the people was a habitual frequenter of horse-races? Yes, one; Ulysses S. Grant.

Does this same history point to an instance where a President appointed all his relatives to office? Yes, one, and only one; Ulysses S., Grant.

Does it note a case in which a President was made a millionaire by the gifts of office-seekers? Yes, one; Ulysses S. Grant.

Does it record anywhere the fact that the Presidential office enriched its incumbent? Yes, one, and only one; Ulysses S. Grant.

Does it make mention of any President who held stock in stone quarries, from which all the stone used on the government work at Washington, was furnished? Yes, one; Ulysses S. Grant.

Does it till of any President who sought to carry State elections by bayonet? Yes, one; Ulysses S. Grant. See Governor Geary's annual message in 1870.

Does it record the fact that any President deeming the schools of the United States not sufficiently thorough in their system, sent his son to Europe to have him educated? Yes, one Ulysses S. Grant.

Is it recorded anywhere in Presidential history that a convention comprised almost wholly of Federal officials renominated the tenant of the White House? Yes, one; Ulysses S. Grant.

The black cadet at Annapolis trod on a white cadet's toes. White knocks black down. Black comes up to the scratch and a fight ensues. Black gets "licked" and the white boy is dismissed the service in disgrace. Now, had it been two white cadets who got by the ears would "the Government" ever have interfered? And had blacky "licked" his antagonist instead of being "licked" himself would the white boy have been kicked out of the Academy.

Death of Ex-Governor Johnston.

The Pittsburg newspapers announce the death of ex-Governor William F. Johnston in that city on Friday afternoon last. Governor Johnston was the democratic and liberal candidate for congress in the twenty-third district, and took part in the canvass until prostrated by the disease which terminated in his death.

It is thought that Chief Justice Chase will be compelled to retire from the bench of the Supreme Court this winter on account of failing health.

Loss and Gain.

The Patriot says: The vote for Hartranft may be set down in round numbers at 351,000 and that for Buckalew at 316,000. The full official vote will not materially vary this statement. Now let these figures be compared with the returns of the Presidential election in 1868.

Four years ago Grant's vote in this state was 342,280, showing an increase of 8,720 for Hartranft over Grant; Seymour's vote was 313,382, showing an increase for Buckalew over Seymour of 2,618.

Four years ago Grant received 60,985 votes in Philadelphia. Hartranft is given 69,278 in the returns of that city, a gain of 8,113 over Grant's vote or within a few hundred of the entire gain in the state for Hartranft over Grant in Philadelphia of 14,925. They also show that Buckalew gained 9,000 votes outside of the city of Philadelphia over the vote for Seymour, because he made up for the loss of 6,332 in Philadelphia and 2,618 over.

Extending this view we find that about 17,000 negroes have added their ballots to the white radical vote of 1868. Of these 12,000 were polled outside of Philadelphia. In this estimate we do not include the importations form Virginia and Maryland.

While we do not claim that the rural districts did their full duty at the late election, but, on the contrary admit that they fell far short of what was reasonably expected, we assert that the defeat of Mr. Buckalew lies mainly at the door of Philadelphia. This assertion is fully sustained by the figures just given. Now, the election in Philadelphia is considered the country over as an unmitigated farce, a libel on republican institutions, a black and damning spot in the annals of Pennsylvania politics. The corruption and perversion of the ballot in that city having been the principal cause of the result in the State, the verdict of Pennsylvania has not been honestly and fairly recorded. It is a barefaced cheat from beginning to end. Will the proud people of Pennsylvania stand mute under this bitter insult to their manhood? Will they permit the impudent swindle perpetrated in their name by an audacious ring to pass unrebuked? God of Justice! Is there no punishment for the demons in human shape whose presence here depopulates the infernal pit and peopels the land with thieves and murderers who seize and control the ballot-box?

"Is there not some chosen curse,
Some hidden thunder in the stores of heaven,
Red with uncommon wrath, to blast the man
Who owes his greatness to his country's ruin."

GRANT'S BROTHER-IN-LAW—A SPECIMEN OF "CIVIL SERVICE REFORM."

The President made many unique observations and suggestions in his annual messages, of which a pitying or contemptous Congress took no heed, in his last annual message he said:

The present laws for collecting the revenue pay collectors of custom small salaries, but provide for moieties (shares in all seizures (which, at principal ports of entry raise the compensation of those officials to a large sum. It has always seemed to me as if this system must, at times, work perniciously. It holds out an inducement to dishonest men, should such get possession of the offices, to be lax in their scrutiny of goods to enable them finally to make large seizures.

This is precisely what Casey, the President's brother-in-law—who has been retained in office as Collector of the Port of New Orleans in spite of his proven dereliction and incapacity—admits that he did. In his letter to the Secretary of the Treasury (November 23, 1871), on the subject of the Coutourte frauds, he says:

I commenced this investigation on the night of the first day I took charge of this office (April 12, 1869), and in ten days from that date I was fully satisfied of the existence of the Couturie frauds, but, as before stated, kept the matter perfectly quiet until after the arrival of other suspected cargoes.

HIS ACCEPTANCE OF GIFTS AND BRIBES.

General Grant was a notorious gift-taker, and President Grant has never refused a present. It has been denied that he ever accepted a gift after he was electad President, but here is one among many proofs to the contrary. Four months after his election to the Presidency $105,000 were transmitted to him in the following cash and securities:

Mortgage and Interest	$40,437.50
Fifty thousand 7-30 United States bonds first series	54,725 50
Cash	19,837.50
Total	$105,000,00

The receipt was duly acknowledged in the following letter:

Washington, D. C., February 17, 1869.
Dear General: Your letter of the 15th, inclosing me the handsome testimonial of the citizens of New York, with the names of all the too generous contributors to it is received. * * *

Through you I wish to thank the gentlemen whose names you have enclosed to me individually and collectively. I have the honor to be your obedient servant.

U. S. GRANT.

For the purchase of the President's cottage at Long Branch, presented to him after he became President, there were eight subscribers. This is the direct personal statement of Alexander T. Stewart, who said significantly that "he knew of one gentleman who was invited to become a subscriber to that fund."

There were three members of Grant's cabinet, as first appointed, who made him presents, Stewart, Borie, and Hoar. Stewart's givings are well known. Borie had contributed to the Philadelphia house and Hoar to the library presented the President by citizens of Massachusetts. And Daniel Butterfield, who was appointed to the Sub-Treasury in New York, and driven from office by the Black Friday exposure, was the man who got up the New York subscription of $105,000 for Grant, while Grinnell, appointed Collector, was one of the subscribers.

The Aldine for October is a brilliant number. It opens with a full page drawing, by Victor Nehlig: a graphic and spirited representation of a professional bravo and his employer, and the rival who is about to become their victim. This is followed by "Hollo," and "School disciplin," by John S. Davis—the former, a glimpse of boy life in the country; the boy, in this instance, being a young urchin, who has stolen into the woods with his dog and gun; the latter, a view of a village school-house, in which a girl is doing penance among the boys, probably for missing her lesson. F. T. Vance takes us into the Heart of the Adirondacks, of which he gives us three views—"The Glen," a charming bit of woodland scenery, with a little brook falling over rocks into a still pool; "Preston Ponds," and "Lake Henderson," a moonlight glance at that mountain-girdled sheet of water. From Paul Dixon we have "The Hills of New England," and "Evenings," two characteristic and admirable drawings. Then comes "A Serious Case," by Ernst Bosch; "Temple of Canova," and "Last Moments of Von Weber;" and, last, a group of Snow-Birds," by Gilbert Burling.

The literature is as readable as ever. The subscription price $4.00 per annum, which includes a suberb Oil Chromo, and the publishers are James Sutton & Co., 58 Maiden Lane, New York.

SOME FACTS IN THE LIFE OF ULYSSES S. GRANT.

[From the Manchester (N. H.) Union]

The New York World says; "There is a story which has long been current in military circles of a certain captain of the fourth United States Infantry, who, being stationed on the Pacific coast some twenty years ago, repeatedly disgraced himself by being found drunk when on duty. His superior officer, long unwilling to ruin him, finally found himself obliged to take decisive steps. He called the delinquent before him, and insisted upon his giving in his written resignation. "I shall not use this, said the Colonel, unless you compel me to by again publicly bringing scandal upon the service." In that case I shall instantly forward it to Washington." The story runs that after no great lapse of time the unhappy captain once more lapsed. The threat was executed. The army lost an officer and St. Louis gained a citizen. To no man in the country can this story be better known than to President Grant."

We are able to state the facts alluded to above with exactness, and we think it is our duty to do so. While sojourning at Washington in 1867, we met a gentleman who was an officer in that regiment at the time referred to. Its commander was Colonel, afterwards General, Buchanan, who commanded at New Orleans for some time during the late war. The captain referred to was Lieutenant Ulyssess S. Grant. His dissipation was shocking and perpetual, and finally culminated, at a public dinner of the officers, in an offence—nameless here—so flagrant and revolting that Colonel Buchanan gave to Grant the alternative of resignation or a courtmartial. Of course he preferred the former, and resigned, as affirmed above. The Colonel agreed to hold it until Grant got drunk again, which was very soon, and it was then forwarded to the Department. Our informant says that Grant then left the camp, and lived for some time in most abject degradation among the neighboring Indians. Then he went to San Francisco and opened a billiard saloon, which he kept till he "run himself out," when he sailed for New York. Now let us meet him in New York: He arrived without a dollar. He sent to an officer in command in the harbor—and we have this from that officer's own lips—to come to the city and meet him. He did so, and supplied him with money to reach his wife's relatives in Missouri, and not one cent of the money was ever refunded. His career in Missouri while living on the farm of his father-in-law, was simply awful. We will not now say what we know to be true in regard to it. We only add, if required to 'match it," in depravity and degradation, we could not do it in the limits of our acquaintance. We know he carried the same habits into the army, and we bell eve that a hundred thousand of his own men were needlessly sacrificed in consequence, and we can show when and where and how, with abundance of contemporary testimony, which we will produce if anybody wants it. We sincerely believe that Grant is not fit for any public position whatever, intellectually or morally, and that if our people knew the simple truth in regard to him he would not get an honest vote. Let such voters make it their business to learn before they commit the fatal error of voting for him again.

Peterson's Magazine for November is on our table, ahead of all others. It is a usually good number, even for this first class lady's book. The principal Steel Plate, "A Game Two Can Play At," is from an original picture, and is a capital illustration of one of the best stories we have read for months. A prominent feature of this Magazine is its copyright Novelettes, two of which appear in this number, "Lindsay's Luck," by Fanny Hodgson, and "Bought With A Price," by Mrs. Ann Stephens, both very far superior to the continued stories to be found in magazines generaly. But, as a cotemporary says, the stories, the fashions, the patterns, in short, everything in Peterson is the best of its kind. The price of this Magazine, too, is another thing in its favor. It is but two Dollars a year. The Prospectus for 1873 is published with this number, and we find that the prices to Clubs are astonishingly low, viz., three copies for 4.50, with a superb Mezzotint (16 inches by 20), "Christ Weeping Over Jerusalem," to the person geting up the club; or six copies for $9.00 and a copy of the Magazine for 1873 as a premium to the person getting up the club; or eight copies for $12.00, and both an extra copy and the premium engraving to the person getting up the club. For large clubs the prices are even lower, a choice of six splendid premium engravings, for framing, is given for fifty cents extra, to subscribers for "Peterson" for 1873. Specimens of the Magazine are sent, gratis, if written for. Subscribe to nothing else until you have seen a copy of this popular Magazine. Address CHARLES J. PETERSON, 306 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

Mrs. Horace Greeley's Deathbed.

Mrs. Horace Greeley is still alive, but gradually sinking. On Saturday afternoon she rallied for a few moments and spoke in a weak subdued tone to those about her. A relapse followed and then she sank into a state of unconsciousness. At 10 o'clock last night her condition was still unchanged, except that the dropsical symptoms had developed themselves on the left side of the chest and between the shoulders.

Mr. Greeley is at his wife's bedside night and day, and feels that nothing but some superhuman power can avert her death within a few hours—Sun, 28th.

OUR CLOTHING STORE.

I have just been to the city, and laid in a full stock of
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
and in addition to that a large stock of
HATS and CAPS
of the latest styles; also, BOOTS and SHOES, both kip and calf; also GAITERS, for ladies, of three or four different styles.
TOBACCO and CIGARS, of the best assortment.
JEWELRY and NOTIONS
I solicit a liberal patronage from the kind people of Pennsvalley, as heretofore. Our motto is, SELL CHEAP.
JACOB KRISE
Milroy,
oct 25.6t

THE ONLY PLACE TO BUY
good Boots & Shoes.

BURNSIDE & THOMAS
Have just received 50 cases of Boots and Shoes.

BURNSIDE & THOMAS
Sell the cheapest and best Boots and Shoes.

BURNSIDE & THOMAS
Are the only ones in Centre co. that have Lester Bro's & Co., Boots & Shoes.
Lester Bro's & Co., Boots and Shoes are warranted.

BURNSIDE & THOMAS
Sell them at Cash prices.

BURNSIDE & THOMAS
Boots and Shoes never leak or crack.

BURNSIDE & THOMAS
Boots and Shoes always give satisfaction.
Thousands in this county and out of it have tried these Boots & Shoes.
They have been tested and tried for 15 years and always have given Extra satisfaction.
If you want to save doctor bills buy your Boots and Shoes from Burnside & Thomas.
You can buy the best articles of Tobacco and cigars at half price at Burnsides & Thomas.
The reason you can get such bargains at Burnside & Thomas, they sell for CASH. july19,tf.

Presidential Election Tud'y Nov. 5.

LOTS AT PUBLIC SALE.—The undersigned will offer at public sale, on the premises, at Centre Hall, on Tuesday, Nov. 12th at 1 o'clock,

THREE ACRES OF GROUND

of which nearly 3 lots front the Main Street passing through Centre Hall. This tract will be sold in lots, or as a whole to suit purchasers, and at terms to suit buyers.

ALEX. SHANNON,
Agent for J. B. Evans
oct11.5t.

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 Bogrs, at the new school house in Central City.

For the township of Hoy, 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 the 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 return 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 eighth day of Novmber next, at 2 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 return 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 relative to the elections of this Commonwealth," approved April 17, A. D. 1869, it is provided as follows:

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 assesor 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 "D. I." 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 or naturalization; and if he claims that he designs 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 in 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 preceding 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 preceding 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 state when, 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 evidence that he has been naturalized, or that he is entitled to citizenzhip 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 "tax," being added where the claimant to vote on age, the same words being added by the clerks in each case respectively on the lists of persons voting at such elections.

SEC. 5. It shall be lawful for any qualified citicen 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 proceedings as are 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 consecutively a voter in the district in 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 virtue of the same certificate, excepting where sons are entitled to vote by virtue of the naturalization of their fathers, they and the person who offered such second vote, upon so offending shall be guilty of a high misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof, be 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 chalenged 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, as 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 ac