THE CENTRE REPORTER,

FRED. KURTZ.....Editor.

Centre Hall, Pa., Oct. 9, 1873.

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

Democratic Nominations.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE:
JAMES R. LUDLOW, of Phila

FOR STATE TREASURER:
F. M. HUTCHINSON, of Allegheny

For Senator:
JOSEPH S WAREAM, of Mifflin co.

Assembly—JOHN H. ORVIS.
Treasurer—J. B. MITCHEL.
Commissioner—J. G. SANKEY.
Jury Comm'r—MICH. GROVE.
Auditor—SAM'L FRANK. 2 *years,*
" *A. J. GREIST,* 3 *years.*

The democracy of Clearfield County have adopted new rules for their government and returned from the Crawford Co. System back to the delegate system. Their rules are the same as the rules of our party in this county.

If you desire honest legislation and a check upon corruption and an exposure of legislative rings, then vote for Hon. John H. Orvis, for Assembly, who has proven the terror of all corruptionists at Harrisburg, and defeated scores of their plunder schemes.

Democrats, in times like these, when a false radical policy has brought a panic and financial ruin upon the country, do not stay at home on election day; but turn out to a man on next Tuesday, and give the "addition, division and silence" and salary grabbing party another blast. They have brought the country to the brink of ruin, and the ballot box is left for the people to put their seal of condemnation upon them.

Democrats, be at the poll's, without fail, next Tuesday, one and all, and vote and work for the whole democratic ticket—every nominee upon it is an honest and upright man, and consistent democrat, and it would be doing gross injustice to any one of our nominees to cut him. The rads are longing to see you cut your ticket, hoping thus to slip in one of their own salary grabbers.

Voters remember, that while Capt. Waream was serving his country as a soldier during the late war, his opponent John Irwin was at home, "talking" about whipping the rebels and "hanging copperheads."

Turn, out, now, Democrats, and give your vote to the gallant and honest Waream; he is a poor man, while his opponent is almost a prince in wealth. Let the laboring classes remember that Capt. Waream comes from their ranks.

Democrats, and all honest tax payers of Centre county, remember, that it is an undeniable fact that John G. Sankey, as County Commissioner, in every question that came before that board always sided in favor of economy, and whenever possible, sought to lessen expenses. This he did, as a true citizen and faithful officer of the county. Will any democrat assist, now, in striking down John G. Sankey? We trust not, for he has been faithful and true, and deserves every democratic vote in the county.

Vote for John B. Mitchell, for Treasurer, he is Furgeson township's most upright citizen. Under him not a single cent of the people's monies will be stolen. He is an honest and highly competent man, and a perfect gentleman. Vote for Mr. Mitchell.

Tax payers, remember that John G. Sankey favored your interests and a saving of the county funds, in opposing the erection of a county park at Bellefonte, which would have cost you $15,000. Will you sustain Mr. Sankey at the ballot-box next Tuesday? He was a faithful officer in every respect.

Capt. Waream will not vote for salary increase, if elected to the senate he will oppose all such games as that; with John Irwin it is different, he belongs to, and is the nominee of the salary grabbers, and nothing good can be hoped for from that quarter. Vote for honest Joe Waream and you will have a true representative

What's the Matter?

In view of the large losses that the state treasury of Penn'a sustained with "Dear Yerkes" & Co., and now again by a bank failure in Philadelphia, as will be seen in another article, a committee of leading democrats of Dauphin county, J. C. M'Alarney, J. M. Kreiter, and Geo. J. Shoemaker, were appointed by the democratic county committee to proceed to the Auditor General's office to examine the monthly reports of the state treasurer, required to be made by the 45th section of the act of March the 30th, 1811, and the 10th section of the act of April 13th, 1870, and as the act says:—which statement shall be made under oath or affirmation, and shall be recorded, in a book kept for that purpose, in the auditor general's office, and shall be open for the inspection of the governor, heads of departments, members of the leg slature, *or of any citizen of the state desiriny to inspect the same.*

This committee proceeded to the Auditor General's office, and asked to see the reports, as every citizen has a right, but they *met* with a flat refusal on the part of the radical officials of that office. If things are all right there—and it is notorious they are not—why refuse to let citizens make the examination? The refusal is an evidence that there is something rotten, and gives fresh evidence to the charges made by Mr. Orvis in his speech last winter.

No, tax payers, your moneys are squandered and used for private speculation and the Yerkeses, and Jay Cookes, and other busted banking institutions are the parties that have the taxes that are annually wrested from you. How long will you stand this? Let us have a change in the affairs of the state.—Let the chief of the ring, Bob Mackey, now running for state treasurer, be voted out of the place, and on next Tuesday elect Frank Hutchinson and Mackey who has headed the thieving treasury ring of this state for years, and asks to be kept in the office so that the ring may continue its plunderings and have the public moneys to speculate upon. Will you give your vote to re elect Mackey?

Brown's republican, in its crazy zeal to injure John H. Orvis, has the stupidity to ask our people to vote against him on account of the stand he took in the legislature in reference to the Centennial jubilee. It will be remembered that a bill was introduced in the House, last winter, to take a half million of dollars out of the state treasury to pay expenses for the big Philadelphia spree in 1876, and that the bill would have passed thus had not our member, Mr. Orvis, at once pounced upon the monster, and with his irresistible logic brought the house to its senses and exposed the wrong about to be perpetrated upon the taxpayers of the Commonwealth in a manner that defeated the bill; the members did not dare place themselves upon the record in the face of Mr. Orvis' arguments. The original bill was thus defeated, solely through the bold stand taken by our member, and he offered a new proposition which passed and by which the expenses for the Centennial are to be taken out of the gross receipts of the Philadelphia passenger railways, who are to reap a rich harvest out of the Centennial. Thus, can the tax payers of Centre county and of Pennsylvania, thank John H. Orvis that the moneys of the people were not taken from the public treasury for the purpose referred to. If any one thinks Mr. Orvis did wrong, why in God's name, let him vote against him; but we know that every honest tax payer will say he did right.

Then endorse Mr. Orvis by your vote. His whole legislative record stands in favor of the people, and against the schemes to rob them.

Levi Miller has returned from a trip down the valley, and now its all gone up with Orvis. Levi reports for himself 40 democratic votes in Haines, 30 do in Penn, 30 to 40 do in Miles, and a nice thing for him in Potter. Well, now, who'd a thought he'd run so well *before* the election?—As we are a little busy now we will wait and count what is left for Orvis, after the election.

One of John Irwins arguments, in favor of himself, is, that Centre county ought to have the Senator this time. Well if Mr. Irwin didn't think so it would be really astonishing, and that a great number don't think so, will much astonish him after the election. But, Centre county did have one of her sons elected to the senate a few years ago, Hon. S. T. Shugert, and who but John Irwin's party, with Mr. Irwins approbation put him out of the seat? Did Mr. Irwin think then Centre should have a Senator?

Capt. Waream, our nominee for Senator, has served the people of Mifflin county in many capacities, and always proved faithful, and Mifflin will give him a large vote. He stands well at home—and that is sufficient recommendation. In his life nothing can be shown up against him. He is a plain man, of good sound sense.

We submit that the Radical party, which has supreme power in the Nation, in the State, and in all the chief cities of the State; which has legislated with unchecked license, continually, concerning the monetary and business occupations of the people, are wholly responsible for the present monetary derangement, and for all its baneful consequences to States, to Cities and to private persons. And we appeal to the people here and now to discard that party and to remove it from the places it has dishonored and abused. The first opportunity to do this in this State will occur at the election to be held October 14, 1873.

Capt. Waream was a soldier during the late rebellion, and John Irwin, his opponent, was a stay-at-home. Now where are the "soldier friends" among the radicals? Will they vote for Capt. Waream the soldier, or for Irwin who never saw powder burn or heard connon roar?

During the late rebellion, when the *first call* was made for men, Capt. Waream enlisted in the Logan Guards, which has the distinguished honor of being the first volunteer company that reached the city of Washington, and remained in service during the entire war.

Let no democrat be led into voting against Mr. Sankey. He has discharged his duties faithfully as Commissioner, and nothing can be shown to the contrary. We defy the radical organs, which are making such a fierce effort to defeat Mr. Sankey, to point to a single action of his, during the three years that he has acted as Commissioner that is wrong. He is an honest man, a hardworking, life-long Democrat, and it would be ungreatful in our party to allow him to be defeated.

The election of Francis M. Hutchinson to the office of State Treasurer will rescue Pennsylvania from the usury business in which the Commonwealth is now engaged through her financial officer.

RADICAL TESTIMONY.

Hon. C. W. Willard, Republican Congressman from Vermont, makes a statement in regard to the President's connection with the salary grab. When the proposition to increase the President's salary was first broached, he says it met with small favor either in Congress or the country, and that the scheme of raising the Congressional salaries was an afterthought, a device resorted to with the sole object of helping the Presidential bill through. Mr. Willard says distinctly that—

The President favored the bill before it passed either House, and personally expressed to members a desire to have his own salary increased; and the selfish interests of members in increasing their own pay was only one of the devices by which the Pesident's salary was raised; in other words, it pulled that increase through, and the whole measure had favor at the White House on that account.

Mr. Willard goes on to refute the statement that the increase of the President's salary was 'just and necessary" by statements in detail regarding the expenses of the Presidential office, and the provision made above the salary in the appropriation bills to meet them. Besides the $25,000 a year, which was the salary previous to the passage of this bill, an annual appropriation of from twenty to sixty thousand dollars is made for keeping up the "White House" establishment. The grounds are always kept at the public charge, and carpets, furniture, gas, fuel, and many of the servants are paid for by separate appropriations. The appropriations for the current year 187$\frac{3}{4}$, the items of which are given by Mr. Willard, foot up $77,000, making, as he says, the expense of the Executive establishment, with the increased salary, $127,000. Out of the salary, Mr. Willard says "the President has only the personal expenses of himself and family, and the expenses of his table to pay for." Returning after the presentation of these very significant facts and figures, to the discriminating resolutions of the Massachusetts Republicans, he says:

The condemnation of members of Congress who favored this increase has been in the main undoubtedly deserved, but even an American love of fairness ought not to make distinctions between those voting for and the one urging the passage of and approving with his signature, necessary to make the bill a law, a measure unfairly and unreasonably increasing salaries. Members of Congress voted for the bill increasing their own salaries, for which they have been properly criticised; the President urged the passage of this bill in advance, approved it after it passed, and thereby made it a law and doubled his own salary, and the Massachusetts Republicans practically approve his course

A Loss From the State Treasury.

Few persons at all posted in the management of the State Treasury, or who remember the developments in the failure of Yerkes & Co. in this city, can have been without apprehension as to the safety of the public funds in this crisis. The extraordinary fact appeared also before the Legislative Investigating Committee last winter, that Mr. Mackey settled his losses as an individual speculator by an official draft on the public money. Now comes a disclosure that is accredited by these proved facts and by information from a reliable source communicated to the Pittsburgh Post. We copy from its issue of Tuesday the following letter from Harrisburg, which is entirely consistent with what has been generally suspected in this city since the panic began. The enormous balance nominally kept in the Treasury, is notoriously the basis of speculations which make huge fortunes when all goes well; but when disaster comes, the loss falls on the people, as it did when the Chicago fire exposed the speculations in which the funds of this city were embarked. There is not an intelligent man who has not expected some such disclosure as is now made in the following publication. We have no further knowledge of the particular fact stated in the Post; but that the safety of the public money in the hands of Treasurer Mackey is a subject of well-grounded apprehensions at this time among most intelligent business men is a fact too notorious for anybody not to know:

HARRISBURG, Sept. 20, 1873.

Editor "Pittsburgh Post:"

It has just leaked out to day here that the State Treasury through the machinations of Mr. Mackey, State Treasurer, is a loser by the failure of the Union Banking Company, of Philadelphia, to the amount of nearly half a million dollars. The thing has been kept as quiet as possible, but like murder, will out. The exact sum is not yet fully known, but it is from three to five hundred thousand dollars. The utmost endeavors will be made to keep this new breach of trust on the part of the State Treasurer from the public, as the knowledge of the fact on the part of the public would damage Mr. Mackey's prospects for election in October.

Mr. Mackey is in Philadeiphia just now trying to fix things up and to cover his flank if he can; but the people should know that to entrust the custody of the public funds any longer to a man who has proved so unfaithful to his trust would be nothing less than a crime.

A little more than a year ago the State loss in the failure of Yerkes, of Philadelphia, the defaulting broker, who was also a pet of State Treasurer Mackey, was about $186,000. This sum Mackey asserts was made up to the Commonwealth by the Treasurer but how was it done? When the Committee consisting of Mr. Shaffer and some other party from Philadelphia, parties chosen by Mackey himself, certified to the correctness of the Treasury, it was done in this wise: Several banks, the First National Bank, of this city, and several others, who were favored by the Treasurer with the deposit of public money, furnished the amount to make the cash account show a sum sufficient to make the books square; but in two hours after Messrs. Shaffer & Co. left the Treasury Department, the money was returned to the banks, and the deficit remains just as it was when Yerkes failed. This same process is repeated every time it is necessary for the State Treasurer to make his exhibit and when the devil is whipped around the stump, and the honest taxpayers duped and their money is squandered and recklessly used by Mackey for his own private gain If ever the State Treasury passes out of the control of the "Ring" into other hands, if Mackey is defeated as he should be, it will be found by his successor that a fright ful state of things exists in the State Treasury. This is what Mackey and his friends (I mean the knowing ones) fear more than anything else. But is it not enough to know that this man, Mackey, has used the funds of the Commonwealth, entrusted to him as a public officer, for private gain, and that too, in violation both of the laws of the State and his oath of office?

If the people of Pennsyvania elect R. W. Mackey State Treasurer next October, after these exposures, and the funds, of the State shall hereafter be appropriated, as they assuredly will be, the fault will be at their doors and not at that of your correspondent, who seeks to warn them of their danger.

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THE PANIC.

"Few want to buy and many to sell," is one of the features of this and all other financial panics, and the New York Tribune says: "The necessary consequence is that if business is done at all things must be sold at panic prices. But business must be done, or mankind cannot be clothed and fed. Let the difficulties be what they may, business will be done, and it is a matter, too, which does not admit of any great delay. We therefore conclude that prices will very soon adapt themselves to the changed state of affairs Sellers, for the time being, are the more numerous and under the greater pressure, so that prices must decline until buyers are found. We well know that the consequences are that great losses must be sustained. But there is no other way."

The samejournal also maintains that every intelligent studnet of polished and social science knew we must suffer, sooner or later, from our war, our debts, and our paper money, and continues: "A striking parallel to our experience since 1860 exists in the financial history of Great Britain for the first twenty-five years of the present century. To any one familiar with the elements of the sciences we have named, and who at the same time has watched the course of things in this country, and compared them with similar phenomena in other countries, the idea was absurd that the disorder could be cured by any plasters or lotions which it is in Mr. Secretary Richardson's power to apply. This as we have warned our readers from the start, is no skin disease. Furthermore, it is a disease to which no wise physician would show quarter if medicine or surgery could put an end to it. He would apply the knife immediately, and turn a deaf ear to the insane protestations of the patient."

After quoting a paragraph from J. Goschen's Treatise on Foreign Exchange, which foreshadows the present condition of financial affairs in the United States. The Tribune gives an extract from a speech delivered at Rochdale, England, in 1863 in which the speaker declared "the Americans are mistaken and deluded if they think they can carry on a civil war like this, drawing a million men from their productive industry to engage merely in a process of destruction, and spending their two or three hundred millions sterling—I say they are mistaken and deluded if they think they can carry on a war like that without a terrible collapse, sooner or later, and I am sure there will be a great prostration in every part of the community."

The panic or prostration has come, and now the question is what remedy shall be applied? English cases are being examined in order to find a parallel case, and also the remedy. But no such case can be discovered, owing to the difference in the money systems of the two countries. The laber and research are not thrown away, however, for the Tribune declares "it is worth nothing to issue exchequer bills because of the injury the public credit would thereby sustain. Sir Robert Peel gives the following account of the feeling on the government's refusal: 'The feeling of the city, of many of our friends, of some of the opposition, was decidedly in favor of the issue of exchequer bills to relieve the merchants and manufacturers. It was said in favor of the issue that the same measure had been tried and succeeded in 1793 and 1811. Our friends whispered about that we were acting quite in a different manner from that in which Mr. Pitt did act, and would have acted had he been alive. We felt satisfied that however plausible were the reasons urged in favor of the issue of exchequer bills, yet that the measure was a dangerous one, and ought to be resisted by the government.' The government persisted in its refusal, and the panic ran its course, the Bank of England, like other banks, doing its utmost to alleviate the pressure. And so we get back to the point whence we started, and our best advice to those who have debts which they must pay, and stocks, bills of exchange, merchandise of any description with which they must pay them, is to take at once what they can get, and thus contribute their share towards setting the wheels of business once more in motion."

ALMOST INCREDIBLE DEPRAVITY—AN AGED MOTHER AND BLIND SISTER MURDERED BY THE SON AND BROTHER.

SCRANTON, Pa. September 27.—The bodies of Mrs. O'Marra, aged sixty-five, and her daughter, aged thirty, were found near Montrose Station, Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, this morning, but not mangled by trains in any way. The Coroner's jury elicited sufficient evidence to warrant the belief that they were murdered and placed on the track by Daniel O'Marra, the old lady's son, and his herdsman named Irving. Blood was found on Irving's clothes and at several points between the house and the railroad, a distance of two and a half miles. Daniel O'Marra had inherited some property on condition that he would support his mother and sister, the latter of whom was partially blind from her birth. The supposition is that he killed them to be relieved of the burden of supporting them. He and Irving have both been held to answer.

LYNCHING IN LOUISIANA.

Twelve Horse thieves Hanged by the Vigilance Committee.

The troubles which was last week anticipated would occur between the citizens of Vermillion parish and the horde of cattle thieves that infest that region have at last broken out with terrible violence. The committee, urged to desperation by the cool audacity of the robbers, have given vent to their long pent up feelings of indignation, and commenced the work of retributive justice. Up to writing some twelve of the gang have been swung up.

Our streets are full of vague and exaggerated rumors concerning the operations of the vigilance committee, the number executed, etc., and it is next to impossible to obtain a correct detailed account of the extent of the troubles. From the best sources at hand we elicit the following information:

A delegation of citizens from Abbeville had called upon Governor Kellogg with a view of laying the facts of the case before him and ascertaining their course of action in the matter. The governor told them, it is said, to go on and do whatever the exigencies of the case seemed to require.

Armed with this permission they proceeded at once to seize and hang three or four of the worst characters, among them two sons of ex-Sheriff Lege. A prisoner was taken out of jail and shared the same fate; a butcher was seized and executed. Persons who came from Abbeville last Monday testify to having seen three or four bodies swinging from trees in the neighborhood. The most intense excitement prevailed and the members of the committe were scouring the country in search of the "spotted" individuals and hanging them as fast as caught. Two of the leaking thieves are known to have passed New Iberia on Sunday, the day after the hanging commenced, on their way to the bay. One of them is said to have thrown his saddle into the bay, and turned his horse loose upon arriving there, preparatory to making his way to the city. He was, however, telegraphed for and arrested. On Tuesday evening a man named Pagnol was hanged.

The up boat was boarded on 11, while at Jeanerette by a party of fifteen or twenty men, armed with shotguns, and a prisoner on board, supposed to be the one arrested at Brashear, forcibly anducted. Parties who afterward met this same crowd declare the prisoner was not then in their possession This morning he is said to be on a tree near Dr. Dungan's plantation.

The foregoing are only details we have been able to gather in regard to this fearful affair which may be considered at all reliable. It is not konwn here how many thieves have been executed up to this time. The most reasonable reports put the number down at twelve.

The day before the failure of Jay Cooke he entertained the President magnificently at his palatial residence at Chelten Hill near Philadelphia.

When Jay Cooke failed Henry Clews said he "died of Northern Pacific." Perhaps it troubles him now to find Clews to the nature of his own fatal complaint.

Captain, Brainer of the Juniata, reports to the navy department from St. Johns, N. F., September 17, of the loss of the American schooner Addie Osborne, from Provincetown, Mass., by collision with the English steamer Precursor, of Hull, on the night of the 14th of September. The schooner sunk in three or four minutes after the accident. Only three men were saved, twelve being lost.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

I, B. F. SHAFFER, 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, OCTOBER 14th, 1873,

in accordance with the Act of Assembly:

REGISTRY LAW.

One person for the office of Judge of the Supreme Court of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One person for the office of State Treasurer of the State of Pennsylvania.

One person to represent the counties of Centre, Huntingdon, Mifflin, and Juniata in the Senate of Pennsylvania.

One person for the office of Member of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, for Centre county.

One person for the office of County Treasurer, for said county.

One person for the office of Commissioner for said county.

Two persons for Jury Commissioner for the county of Centre.

Two persons for County Auditor for said county.

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 twp., of Haines, at the Public House of John Limbert.

For the twp., of Half Moon, at the School House in Stormstown.

For the twp., of Taylor, at the house erected for the purpose on the property of Leonard Merryman.

For the twp., of Potter at the house of Daniel Weidensaul, Old Fort Hotel.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

For the twp., of Rush, at the Cold Stream school house.

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

For the twp., of Marion, at the house of Joel King, in Jacksonville.

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

For the twp., of Huston, at the house of John Reed.

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

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

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

For the twp., of Burnside, at the house late of J. K. Boak.

For the twp., of Curtin, at the school house near Robt. Manns.

For the borough of Unionville and Union twp., at the new school house in Unionville.

For the borough of Philipsburg, at the public school house in said borough.

In pursuance of an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth, "An act relating to the election of this Commonwealth," passed the 2nd day of June, 1869.

NOTICE is hereby given that the General Election will be opened between the hours of 8 and 7 o'clock in the forenoon, and shall continue without interruption or adjournment until 7 o'clock in the evening when the polls shall be closed.

And in and by the said act I am further directed to give notice "that every person except justices of the peace, who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the government of the United States, of this State, or of any city or incorporated district, whether a commissioned office or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent who is or shall be employed under the Legislature or Executive or Judiciary department of this State, or of any incorporated district; and also that every member of Congress and of select or common council of any city, commissioners of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time the office or appointment of judge, inspector, or clerk of any election, shall be eligible to any office then to be voted for.

The inspectors and judges of the elections shall meet at their respective places appointed for holding the election in the district to which they respectively belong, before 7 o'clock in the morning, and each of said inspectors shall appoint one clerk, who shall be a qualified voter of such district.

In case the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for inspectors shall not attend on the day of any election, then the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for Judge at the next preceding election shall act as inspector in his place. And in case the person who shall have received the highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend, the person elected judge shall appoint an inspector in his place; and in case the person elected judge shall not attend, they the inspector who received the highest number of votes shall appoint a judge in his place; or if any vacancy shall continue in the board for the space of one hour after the time fixed by law for the opening of the election the qualified voters of the township, ward, or district for which such officers shall have been elected, present at such election, shall elect one of their number to fill such vacancy.

It shall be the duty of the several assessors of each district to attend at the place of holding every general, special, or township election, during the whole time said election is kept open, for the purpose of giving information to the inspectors and judges when called on, in relation to the right of any person assessed by them to vote at such election, or such other matters in relation to the assessments of voters as the said inspector or either of them from time to time require.

No person shall be permitted to vote at any election, as aforesaid, other than a freeman of the age of twenty-one years or more, who shall have resided in the State for at least one year, and in the election district where he offers his vote at least ten days immediately preceding such election, and within the two years paid a State or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least ten days before the election. But a citizen of the united United States who has previously been a qualified voter of this State and removed therefrom and returned, and who shall have resided in the election district and paid taxes as aforesajd, shall be entitled to vote, although they shall not have paid taxes.

No person shall be permitted to vote whose name is not contained in the list of taxable inhabitants furnished by the commissioners, unless first he produce a receipt for the payment within two years of a state or county tax assessed agreeably to the Constitution, and give satisfactory evidence either on his oath or affirmation, or the oath or affirmation of another, that he has paid such tax, or on failure to produce a receipt, shall make oath to the payment thereof. Second, if he claim the right to vote by being an elector between the age of twenty-one and twenty-two years, he shall depose on oath or affirmation that he has resided in this state at least one year next before his application, and made such proof of residence in the district as is required by this act, and that he does very believe from the account given him, that he is of age aforesaid, and such other evidence as is required by this act, whereupon the name of the person thus admitted to vote shall inserted in the alphabetical list by the inspector, and a note made opposite thereto, by writing the word "tax" if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of having paid tax, or the word "age" if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of such age shall be called out to the clerks, who shall make the like notes on the list of voters kept by them.

In all cases where the name of the person claiming to vote is found on the list furnished by the commissioners and assessor, or his right to vote, whether found thereon or not, is objected to by any qualified citizen, it shall be the duty of the inspectors to examine such person on oath as to his qualifications, and if he claims to have resided within the state for one year or more his oath shall be sufficient proof thereof, but shall make proof by at least one competent witness, who shall be a qualified elector, that he has resided in the district for more than ten days next immediately preceding such election, and shall also himself swear that his bona-fide residence in pursuance of his lawful calling is in said district, and that he did not remove into said district for the purpose of voting therein.

Every person qualified, as aforesaid, and who shall make due proof, if required of the residence and payment of taxes, as aforesaid, shall be admitted to vote in the township, ward, or district in which he shall reside.

If any person shall prevent, or attempt to prevent any officer of this election, under this act, from holding such election, or use or threaten any violence to any such officer, or shall interrupt or improperly interfere with him in the execution of his duty, or shall block up the window where the same may be holding, or shall riotously disturb the peace of such election, or shall use any intimidating threats, force, or violence, with design to influence unduly or overawe any elector, or to prevent him from voting or restrain the freedom of choice, such person, on conviction, shall be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, and imprisoned for any time not less than three nor more than twelve months, and if it shall be shown to the courts where the trials of such offenses shall be had, that the person so offending was not a resident of the city, ward, district, or township where the offense was committed, and not entitled to vote therein, then, on conviction, he shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than one hundred nor more than one thousand dollars, and be imprisoned not less than six months nor more than two weeks.

If any person, not by law qualified, shall fraudulently vote at any election of this Commonwealth, or being qualified shall vote out of his proper district if any person knowing the want of such qualification, shall aid or procure such person to vote, the person offending shall on conviction be fined in any sum not exceeding two hundred dollars, and be imprisoned in any term not exceeding three months.

If any person shall vote at more than one election district, or otherwise fraudulently vote more than once on the same day, or shall fraudulently fold and deliver to the inspector two tickets together with the intent illegally to vote, or shall procure another to do so, he or they offending shall, on conviction, be fined in any sum not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars, and be imprisoned for a term not less than three or more than twelve months. If any person not qualified to vote in this Commonwealth agreeably to law (except the sons of qualified citizens) shall appear at any place of election for the purpose of influencing the citizens qualified to vote, he shall, on conviction, forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding one hundred dollars for every such offense and be imprisoned for any term not exceeding three months.

I also give official notice to the electors of Centre county, that, by an act entitled "Act Act further supplemental to the act relative to the elections of this Commonwealth, approved April 17th, 1869, it is provided as follows:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representives 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 eighth 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, whose death or removal from the same shall be made known to him, and to add to the same name of any qualified voter, who shall be known by him to have removed into the district since the last previous assessment, or whose removal into the same shall be or 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 of any person whose name is on the list, has died or removed from his district, and if so, to take the same therefrom, or whether any qualified voter resides therein whose name is not on the list, and if so, to add the same 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 grounds the person so assessed claims to be a voter. Upon the completion of this 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 to each of said names state whether said freeman is or is not a housekeeper, and if he is, the number of his 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 may be, and 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 preceeding a voter of 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 intention 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 the 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 further 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 amounts upon each, and furnish the same immediately to the county commissioners, who shall immediately add the names to the 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, the same shall forthwith be returned to the county commissioners, who shall cause duplicate copies of said lists, with the observations and explanations, required to be noted and aforesaid, to be made out as soon as such as practicable, and placed in the hands of the assessor, who shall, prior to the 1st of August in each year, put one copy thereof on the door of, or on the house where the 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 resident in said election district, who shall desire to see the same; and it shall be the duty of said assessor to add, from time to time, on the personal application of any one claiming the right to vote, the name of such claimant, and mark opposite the name "C. V.," 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 designing to be marked in all 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 designs to be naturalized before the next ensuing election, he shall exhibit the certificate of his declaration or 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 making duplicate copies of all such returns, shall make duplicate copies of the voters in each precinct, separately, 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 1st of August, in each year, shall be placed on the door of, or on the election place in each of said districts.

SEC. 3. After the assessments have been completed, on the tenth day preceeding the second Tuesday in October in this year, the assessor shall, on the Monday immediately following, make a return to county commissioners of the names of all persons assessed by him since the return required its be made by him by the second section of this act, noting opposite each name the observations and explanations required to be noted as aforesrid; and the county commissioners shall, therefore, cause the same to be added to the return required by the 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 precincts, and furnish the same, together with the necessary election blanks, to the officers of the election in said ward, borough, townships or precints 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 put on said list unless he shall make proof of his right to vote, as hereafter required.

B. F. SHAFFER,
Sheriff.

Sept 11-1873.

CENTRE HALL

Hardware Store.

J. O. DEININGER.

A new, complete Hardware Store has been opened by the undersigned in Centre Hall, where he is prepared to sell all kinds of Building and House Furnishing Hardware, Nails, &c.

Circular and Hand Saws, Tennon Saws, Webb Saws, Clothes Racks, a full assortment of Glass and Mirror Plate Pictures, Frames, Spokes, Felloes, and Hubs, table Cutlery, Shovels, Spades and Forks, Locks, Hinges, Screws, Sash Springs, Horse-Shoes, Nails, Norway Rods, Oils, Tea Bells, Carpenter Tools, Paint, Varnishes.

Pictures framed in the finest style.

☞ Any thing in the Hardware line ordered upon shortest notice.

Also a full stock of FURNITURE always on hand.

☞ Remember, all goods offered cheaper than elsewhere

aug 25' 73-tf.

NEW GOODS

AND NEW

PRICES.

AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF

BOOTS AND SHOES

at the

BOSTON BOOT & SHOE STORE,

NO. 5, BUSH'S ARCADE.

Prices Less than at any Other Shoe Store in Centre County.

Call and See Us!

No. 5, Bush's Arcade, Bellefonte. July 19tf.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

A. W GRAFF,

CENTRE HILL, CENTRE CO., PA.,

Has just received a large invoice of

Spring Goods!

Consisting of the best assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING!

DRESS GOODS,
GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HATS & CAPS,
AND FANCY ARTICLES,

ever brought to Potter twp.

Also, a large assortment of

CARPETS!

LOWEST CASH PRICES!

☞ Produce taken in exchange at highest market prices.

A. W. GRAFF.

my8-1y.

New Clothing Store

A. STERNBERG,

engaged to manage for I. L. Reizens in, in the corner building, opposite Hoffer's store, Bellefonte, has established a new Clothing Store where the best bargains in the county are offered.

$7.50 to $15 for Suits of the finest Cassimere.

HATS, CAPS

and a full and complete assortment of every thing in the line of Clothing.

Gent's Furnishing Goods

all directly from their own manufactory. Also.

Jewelry, Watches, &c.

They have engaged their old clerk, Mr A. Sternberg, so well known to the people, and who will be pleased to see his old friends. ap6tf.

Piece goods of every discription, sold lowto enable everybody to have his clothing made to order.

P. B. WILSON. T. A. HICKS.

WISON & HICKS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Hardware and Stove Dealers.

Builders Hardware

CARRIAGE MAKERS GOODS,

SADDLER'S TRIMMINGS,

ALL KINDS OF HARDWARE AND HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

STOVES.

SPEAR'S ANTI-CLINKER STOVES & DOUBLE HEATERS

which will heat one or two rooms down stairs, and same number above. Cost very little more than single stoves. These are the best parlor stoves made.

SUSQUEHANNA COOK

STOVE.

This stove has large ovens, will burn hard or soft coal and wood. Every one warranted to give perfect satisfaction.

WILSON & HICKS,
mar15 tf Bellefonte, Pa.

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Elizabeth Heckman, late of Gregg twp. dec'd, have been granted to the undersigned, who requests all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having demands against the same to present them duly authenticated by law for settlement.

JNO. B. HECKMAN,
aug28 6t. Adm'r.

HARTLETON

Steam Tannery.

HARTER BRO'S.

Hartleton, Union county, Pa.

This Tannery has now acquired the reputation of manufacturing some of the best leather in the State.

Calf Skins and Home made and City Sole leather, always on hand.

Highest market price paid for Hides and Bark.

Plasterers' Hair, &c., always on hand.

Hides left with Wm. Harter, in Haines twp., will be paid for at highest Cash prices.

july10.tf.

J. H. ORVIS. C. T. ALEXANDER.

ORVIS & ALEXANDER,

Attorneys-at-law. Office opposite Court House, Bellefonte, Pa.

J. P. GEPHART,

with Orvis & Alexander, attends, to collections and practice in the Orphan's Court. jan7 '70tf

I. Guggenheimer.

NEW ARRANGEMENT!

ISAAC GUGGENHEIMER, having purchased the entire stock of the late firm of Sussman & Guggenheimer, except the Leather and Shoe-findings, has filled up his shelves with a lot of