The Centre Reporter,

FRED. KURTZ..........................Editor.

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Centre Hall, Pa., Nov. 27, 1873.

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On the 16th of December the people of this state will be called upon to vote upon the new Constitution. This instrument should be carefully read by every citizen, so that his vote can be cast intelligently. No one, for or against, should fail to vote, as it pertains to establishing the fundamental law for the state. In our opinion, the new Constitution should receive the vote of every man who desires a wholesome reform and correction of the abuses which unprincipled politicians have practiced for years. We are gratified that in this opinion we are in accord with the honest men of the democratic and republican parties in this state.

We here reproduce some of the sections which are among the most wholesome features of the new Constitution. Article 2, sec. 7 strikes at the embezzlers, bribers and perjurers, disqualifying such from holding office:

Sec. 7. No person hereafter convicted of embezzlement of public moneys, bribery, perjury or other infamous crime, shall be eligible to the General Assembly, or capable of holding any office of trust or profit in this Commonwealth.

Section 8th, it will be seen, provides against salary grabs:

Sec. 8. The members of the General Assembly shall receive such salary and mileage for regular and special sessions as shall be fixed by law, and no other compensation whatever, whether for service upon committee or other wise. No member of either House shall, during the term for which he may have been elected, receive any increase of salary or mileage, under any law passed during such term.

Article 3, sections 1 to 6, interfere with the old curse of hasty and snaky legislation:

Section 1. No law shall be passed except by bill, and no bill shall be so altered or amended on its passage through either House as to change its original purpose.

Sec. 2. No bill shall be considered unless refered to a committee returned therefrom, and printed for the use of the members.

Sec. 3. No bill, except general appropriation bills, shall be passed containing more than one subject, which shall be clearly expressed in its title.

Sec. 4. Every bill shall be read at length on three different days in each House; all amendments made thereto shall be printed for the use of members before the final vote is taken on the bill and no bill shall become a law unless on its final passage the votes shall be taken by yeas and nays the names of the persons voting for and against the same be entered on the journal and a majority of the members elected to each House be recorded thereon as voting in its favor.

Sec. 5. No amendment to bills by one House shall be concured in by the other except by the vote of a majority of the members elected thereto, taken by yeas and nays and the names of those voting for and against recorded upon the journal thereof; and reports of committees of conference shall be adopted in either House only by the vote of a majority of the members elected thereto taken by yeas and nays, and the names of those voting recorded upon the journal.

Sec. 6. No law shall be revived amended or the provisions thereof extended or confered by reference to the title only, but so much thereof as is revived, amended, extended, or conferred, shall be re enacted and published at length.

Section 8, provides that notice of local bills must be given in the locality affected, 30 days beforehand, thus apprising every one of what is intended and preventing the passage of bills in a secret manner:

Sec. 8. No local or special bill shall be passed unless notice of the intention to apply therefor shall have been published in the locality where the matter or the thing to be effected may be situated, which notice shall be at least thirty days prior to the introduction into the general assembly of such bill, and in the manner to be provided by law: the evidence of such notice having been published shall be exhibited in the general assembly before such act shall be passed.

Section 11, provides against extra pay for services to any officer, employee, or contractor:

Sec. 11. No bill shall be passed giving any extra compensation to any public officer, servant, employee, agent or contractor, after services shall have been rendered or contract made, nor providing for the payment of any claim against the Commonwealth, without previous authority of law.

Section 29, 30 and 31 interfere with the business of corrupt legislators, who went to Harrisburg to sell their votes to the highest bidder and for the most infamous legislation:

Sec. 29. A member of the General Assembly who shall solicit, demand or receive or consent to receive, directly or indirectly for himself or for another, from any company, corporation or persons any money, office, appointment, employment, testimonial reward, thing of value or enjoyment or of personal advantage of promise thereof for his vote or official influence or for withholding the same or with an understanding expressed or implied that his vote or official action shall be in any way influenced thereby or who shall solicit or demand any such money or other advantage, matter or thing aforesaid for another as the consideration of his vote or official influence, or for withholding the same or shall give or withhold his vote or influence in consideration of the payment or or promise of such money, advantage matter, or thing to another, shall be held guilty of bridery within the meaning of this Constitution and shall incur the disabilities provided thereby for said offence, and such additional punishment as is or shall be provided by law.

Sec. 30. Any person who shall, directly or indirectly offer, give or promise any money, thing of value testimonial, privilege or personal advantage, to any executive or judicial officer or member of the General Assembly, to influence him in the performance of any of his public or official duties shall be guilty of bribery, and be punished in such manner as shall be provided by law.

Article 7 imposes oaths upon our public servants which none but the vilest and most degraded of men will have the courage to violate:

OATHS OF OFFICE.

Sec 1. Senators and Representatives and all judicial, State and county officers, shall, before entering on the duties of their respective offices, take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation:

I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support, obey and defend the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of this Commonwealth, and that I will discharge the duties of my office with fidelity; that I have not paid or contributed, or promised to pay or contribute, either directly or indirectly, any money or other valuable thing, to procure my nomination or election (or appointment) except for necessary and proper expenses expressly authorized by law; that I have not knowingly violated any election law of this Commonwealth, or procured it to be done by others in my behalf; that I will not knowingly receive, directly or indirectly, any money or other valuable thing for the performance or non performance of any act or duty pertaining to my office, other than the compensation allowed by law."

The foregoing oath shall be administered by some person authorized to administer oaths, and in the case of State officers and Judges of the Supreme Court, shall be filed in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, and in the case of other judicial and county officers, in the prothonotary of the county in which the same is taken; any person refusing to take said oath or offirmation shall forfeit his office, and any person who shall be convicted of having sworn or affirmed falsely, or of having violated said oath or offirmation, shall be guilty of perjury, and be forever disqualified from holding any office of trust or profit within the Commonwealth.

The oath to the members of the Senate and House of Representatives shall be administered by one of the judges of the Supreme Court or of a Court of Common Pleas, learned in the law, in the hall of the House to which the members shall be elected.

Article 8, sections 8 and 9, bribery of voters, and candidates guilty of bribery and violation of election laws, is punished by disqualification forever to hold office.

Sec. 8. Any person who shall give, or promise, or offer to give to an elector any money, reward, or other valuable consideration for his vote at an election, or for withholding the same, or who shall give or promise to give such consideration to any other person or party for such elector's vote, or for the withholding thereof, and any elector who shall receive or agree to receive, for himself or for another, any money, reward or other valuable consideration for his vote at an election, or for withholding the same, shall thereby forfeit the right to vote at such election, and any elector whose right to vote shall be challenged for such cause before the election officers, shall be required to swear or affirm that the matter of the challenge is untrue before his vote shall be received.

Sec. 9. Any person who shall, while a candidate for office, be guilty of bribery, fraud, or wilful violation of any election law, shall be forever disqualified from holding an office of trust or profit in this Commonwealth; and any person convicted of willful violation of the election laws, shall in addition to any penalties provided by law, be deprived of the right of suffrage absolutely for a term of four years

Relative to county officers we copy the following sections. A mixed board of Commissioners is insured in each county.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Section 1. County officers shall consist of sheriffs, coroners, prothonotaries, registers of wills, recorders of deeds, commissioners, treasurers, surveyors, auditors or controllers, clerks of the courts, district attorneys, and such others as may from time to time be established by law, and no sheriff or treasurer shall be eligible for the term next succeeding the one for which he may be elected.

Sec. 2. County officers shall be elected at the general elections, and shall hold their offices for the term of three years, beginning on the first Monday of January next after their election, and until their successors shall be duly qualified; all vacancies not otherwise provided for shall be filled in such manner as may be provided by law.

Sec. 7. Three county commissioners and three county auditors shall be elected in each county where such officers are chosen, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, and every third year thereafter; and in the election of said officers each qualified elector shall vote for no more than two persons, and the three persons having the highest number of votes shall be elected; any casual vacancy in the office of county commissioner or county auditor shall be filled by the Court of Common Pleas of the county in which such vacancy shall occur, by the appointment of an elector of the proper county who shall have voted for the commissioner or auditor whose place is to be filled.

The following are among the wholesome restrictions placed upon corporations:

PRIVATE CORPORATIONS.

Sec 1. All existing charters or grants of special or exclusive privileges, under which bona fide organization shall not have taken place and business been commenced in good faith at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, shall thereafter have no validity.

Sec. 2. The General Assembly shall not remit the forfeiture of the charter of any corporation now existing, or alter or amend the same, or pass any other general or special law for the benefit of such corporation, except upon the condition that such corporation shall thereafter hold its charter subject to the provisions of this Constitution.

Sec. 3. The exercise of the right of eminent domain shall never be abridged or so construed as to prevent the General Assembly from taking the property and franchises of incorporated companies and subjecting them to public use, the same as the property of individuals; and the exercise of the police power of the State shall never be abridged or so construed as to permit corporations to conduct their business in such manner as to infringe the equal rights of individuals or the general well being of the State.

Sec. 4. In all elections for directors or managers of a corporation each member or shareholder may cast the whole number of his votes for one candidate, or distribute them upon two or more candidates, as he may prefer.

Sec. 5. No foreign corporation shall do any business in this State without having one or more known places of business, and an authorized agent or agents in the same upon whom process may be served.

Sec. 6. No corporation shall engage in any business other than expressly authorized in its charter, nor shall it take or hold any real estate except such as may be necessary and proper for its legitimate business.

Sec. 7. No corporation shall issue stocks or bonds except for money, labor done, or money or property actually received; and all fictitious increase of stock or indebtedness shall be void; the stock and indebtedness of corporations shall not be increased except in pursuance to general law, nor without the consent of the person holding the larger amount in value of the stock first obtained at a meeting to be held after sixty days' notice given in pursuance to law.

Sec. 8. Municipal and other corporations and individuals invested with the privilege of taking private property for public use shall make just compensation for property taken, injured or destroyed by the construction or enlargement of their works highways or improvements, which compensation shall be paid or secured before such taking, injury or destruction. The General Assembly is hereby prohibited from depriving any person of an appeal from any proliminary assessment of damages against any such corporations or individuals, made by viewers or otherwise; and the amount of such damages, in all cases of appeal, shall, on demand of either party, be determined by a jury according to the course of the common law.

Sec. 9. Every banking law shall provide for the registry and countersigning, by an officer of the State, of all notes or bills designed for circulation, and that ample security to the full amount thereof shall be deposited with the Auditor General for the redemption of such notes or bills.

Sec. 10. The General Assembly shall have the power to alter, revoke or annul any charter of incorporation now existing and revocable at the adoption of this Constitution, or any that may hereafter be created, whenever in their opinion it may be injurious to the citizens of this Commonwealth, in such manner, however, that no injustice shall be done to the corporators. No law hereafter enacted shall create, renew or extend the charter of more than one corporation.

Sec. 11. No corporate body to possess banking and discounting privileges shall be created or organized in pursuance of any law without three months' previous public notice at the place of the intended location, of the intention to apply for such privileges, in such manner as shall be prescribed by law, nor shall a charter for such privilege be granted for a longer period than twenty years.

A List of railroads that are in default on the interest on their bonds is given in the Financial Chronicle. They are fifty-five in number, and their aggregate bonded debt defaulted on amounts to $217,959,311, which is about 13 per cent. of the total railroad bonded debt of the country, estimated at $1,700,000,000. The defaulting fifty-five roads are made up of two classes—those paying roads which have been suddenly overtaken by the panic and obliged to suspend payment temporarily; and those unwisely located and costly roads, built through sparsely settled regions, which earn little or no profit over their operating express. The former will shortly recover from their temporary discredit the latter will, many of them, have to be sold out. A great many of these latter roads have been built almost entirely with the proceeds of their bonds, and have thus cost about one quarter to one third more than they would have cost if built with cash. They represent nothing but their debts, which are more than their assets—that is, more than the roads themselves are worth. It is the large amount of capital invested in these non-paying and almost worthless bonds that assists to aggravate the present stringency of money.

The Lancaster Express has evidently discovered the main source of the opposition to the New Constitution. It observes: "The members of the House are a unit against the Constitution. If adopted, the pleasant pastures to which they have so often led the innocent sheep of the legislature will become as withered deserts. With these sections a part of the organic law, it will be uncomfortable for the softly-stepping and low-voiced agent of the railroad corporation to be seen moving like a luminary in regular orbits around the sons of men, shedding peculiar light upon legislation. Even the hardened old debauchees who for years have openly plied their shameless vocation on the hill, will feel that the sword of Damocles is no pleasant object to contemplate even at a rare feast, Those pleasant little interviews in some committee room, to which members are politely invited when new counties or boom bills are being considered, will be things of the past. The veterans of the Third House will loudly denounce the New Constitution on the ground that that body usurped its functions, and did twice as much work as the people expected them to do when the Constitution was ordered. Under the New Constitution the trade of lobbyist would be as safe as running contraband of war to the island of Cuba under the present style of treating all prisoners caught."

The Great Coal Monopoly.

The Reading Railroad company, which has gone so largely into monopolizing Pennsylvania coal lands, wants subscription to a $10,000,000 six per cent. gold loan, which was put on the London market on the 22d of October. The transactions of this company in land and transits are simply enormous, and this year the company has increased its net income up to Sept. 30, $1,109,729; its total earnings for the ten months being $12,022,221, against $9,650,160 for the same period in 1872.

It is a remarkable fact that three of our great railroads, should the Reading get this loan taken in London, will have negotiated $10,000,000 each in England this year. The Baltimore and Ohio was the first, and at the very best rates, and the Pennsylvania road claims to have negotiated the same amount prior to the late panic on this side. The Reading Railway is 708 miles in length, with tracks and sidings equal to 1,335 miles of single track.

The Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, the capital of which is held by the Reading Railroad, owns 90,000 acres of coal lands, on which there are 90 collieries producing annually four millions of tons of coal and may be increased double or treble this amount. It is stated that receipts for the current year from railroad traffic will be $15,000,000, against $12,125,000 in 1872, and the entire gross receipts of the year from the two companies will be over $22,000,000.

It is added that this increasing traffic requires increased facilities for carrying and the opening of the mines of coal. The scarcity of vessels has created a necessity for an addition to the company's fleet of iron-screw colliers for shipping at Port Richmond, which amounts to two and a half millions of tons a year. Hence this new loan is called for. It is contended on the one hand that the public is to be benefited in this matter of the Reading Railroad by the greater combined facilities in coal operation and transportation, while on the other hand it is held that injurious monopoly and control of the coal interests generally is to be the result.—*Baltimore Sun.*

A Bloodthirsty Buffaloian.

Buffalo, November 20.—Yesterday a German, named Knecht, attempted to kill his wife and then follow up the tragedy by shooting himself. He was unucessful in both. He wounded his wife twice with a pistol ball, and then turned and shot himself through the face. He then retired to his room intending to finish the job by cutting his own throat with a razor. The police, however, appeared on the ground and arrested him before he could carry out his intentions.

The Old Corpse.

Chattanooga, November 20.—There is a complete democratic victory in the municipal election to day, Dr. P. D. Sims, mayor, and J J Lowry, marshal, are elected. This is the first democratic victory for city officers since the war.

PAID OFF—Ex-President Johnson, who, it appears, had entrusted all his spare funds—$73,000—to the commercial Jay hawker Cooke, last week received his dividend, $22,000, about 30 per cent. The balance, 70 per cent., has been gambled away by these "christian bankers." Andy may thank his stars that he got any of his cash back.

The democratic and republican delegates of Allegheny county, have, over their signature, unanimously endorsed the new constitution.

Points of Our Demands on Spain.

The following are said to be the points of a peremptory demand presented by our government to the Spanish cabinet:

First, The formal delivery of the Virginius to officers of our government in a port of the United States.

Second, The release and restoration to our protection of the surviving captives.

Third, A money indemnity to the heirs of all taken from on board the Virginius and put to death.

Fourth, The trial and punishment of General Burriel and all other responsible officers.

Fifth, The immediate and unconditional abolition of slavery in Cuba as the source of all the pending difficulties and complaints.

A LONG CABINET MEETING.

Washington, Nov. 22. The Cabinet meeting to day was the longest that has been held since the late war, commencing at twelve o'clock noon and lasting four hours. Secretary Fish presented despatches from Minister Sickles relative to the demonstrations against the American legation at Madrid which are said to have caused some feeling, but it was the opinion of members that the Madrid Government were not responsible for the attempted outrage, and that it was gotten up by the enemies of the Castelar Ministry. Secretary Robeson made a statement showing the number and efficiency of the vessels ordered to Cuban waters, which gave great satisfaction, and the Secretary was complimented for the energy he had displayed.

A BLUE PROSPECT.

After the Cabinet meeting a member of the Cabinet was asked how things looked now, and replied. "Things begin to look very blue—very warlike. I should not be surprised if the whole affair ended in a difficulty. It looks very much like that now. For my part I don't see any other way to get out of it. If war does come, one thing is certain, the Government is fully prepared for it."

PREPARATIONS FOR WAR.

The chief officers for all iron clads and other vessels destined for service in Cuban waters are under orders, and the other officers will be ordered with in a few days. The greatest activity continues at the Navy Department, and since his return Secretary Robeson has been in close conference with the heads of the different bureaus relative to the work done and to be performed, by them.

THE WAR FEVER IN ILLINOIS.

A private letter from a prominent gentleman in Illinois states there is nothing spoken of in his section but the Virginius affair, and that the war fever runs high. The Government could raise any number of troops in Illinois, and it is hoped the Government will insist on its demands, even if the result is a declaration of war.

The Spanish objections to this have been sent forward by the American minister.

SPAIN WILL CONCEDE NOTHING.

Minister Sickles Does Not See How War Can be Avoided.

Madrid, November 20—[Herald special.] The situation is grave. There is a serious misunderstanding between Minister Sickels and the Spanish Cabinet. On the arrival of the news of the capture of the Virginius, President Casteller called at the United States Legation, and expressed regret, and ordered a suspension of the sectences. When Secretary Fish telegraphed the news of the executions, General Sickles sent a note at 2 A. M., demanding a stay. The Foreign Secretary answered questioning the accuracy of the information, and intimating that General Sickles' action was not authorized. Thereupon General Sickles, in the name of the United States, addressed a formal protest against the inhuman butcheries, and the insult to the United States flag, and demanded that Spain should enforce obedience to its orders in Cuba, and insisted on the rights of Americans to treat under the treaty of 1798. He complained that the American Consul at Santiago was prevented from using the telegraph to Washington. The Spanish Secretary answered that that matter was wholy municipal affair between Spain and the Virginius pirates. Spain will not tolerate American interference. The interview ended by General Sickles demanding that Spain should enforce the order of the Cabinet on Cuba for a suspension of the executions. The Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs haughtily declined to permit Sickles to discuss the municipal affairs of Cuba. The interview terminated angrily, Sickles saying that he would hold no more personal but only official relations with the Minister. Public feeling runs high. The Spaniards blame the United States for the Cuban insurrection, and say they will welcome war. Minister Sickles does not see how war can be avoided, as Spain will conceed nothing, and public opinion will prevent Castellar from making any concessions. There is no use in the United States trifling any more on the subject. Spanish stubbornness making concessions impossible. The extreme Republicans favor the views of the United States in the affair.

The Cuban Question.

Washington, November 20.—The evidence accumulates that Cuban matters will require much correspondence and consequent delay. It is asserted in prominent quarters that no complication need be feared as the administration sees its way clear, and while war may be avoided, the probability is that Cuba will be free.

We never thought there was much danger of a war with Spain.

SNOW FIFTEEN INCHES DEEP.

On Monday night 17th, Harrisburg was visited by a rain followed by a light fall of snow. In the northern part of the neighboring county of Lancaster a fierce storm prevailed, during the continuance of which fifteen inches of snow fell, and on Tuesday sleighing in a measure took the place of wagon travel. At Adamstown the ground was covered to the depth of a foot.

A CARLIST SUCCESS.

Intelligence has been received here of the annihilation of a band of republicans numbering 400 men in the province of Almera. All of them were killed or captured by the Carlists.

It is said that the new constitution of Pennsylvania has been signed by one hundred and thirty of the one hundred and thirty-three delegates.

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Large accessions to our geographical knowledge have been made by the indefatigable explorers of Africa.

The great political revolutions of the last decade, with the natural result of the lapse of time, have brought into public view a multitude of new men, whose names are in every one's mouth, and of whose lives every one is curious to know the particulars. Great battles have been fought and important sieges maintained, of which the details are as yet preserved only in the newspaper or in the transient publications of the day, but which ought now to take their place in permanent and authentic history.

In preparing the present edition for the press, it has accordingly been the aim of the editors to bring down the information to the latest possible dates, and to furnish an accurate account of the most recent discoveries in science, of every fresh production in literature, and of the newest inventions in the pactical arts, as well as to give a succinct and original record of the progress of political and historical events.

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ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

SPECIAL ELECTION FOR THE ADOPTION OR REJECTION OF THE NEW OR AMENDED CONSTITUTION.

WHEREAS, In and by an ordinance, passed by the Convention for Amending the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, on the 3rd day of November, A. D. 1873, it is made the duty of the Sheriff of each county to give notice of the election, to be held for the adoption or rejection of the Amended Constitution, proposed by said Convention, and by the laws of the Commonwealth. In pursuance thereof, I, B. F. SHAFFER, Sheriff of the county of Centre, do therefore, make known and give public notice to the electors of said county of Centre, that a Special Election will be held on the THIRD TUESDAY in December next, being the 16th day of the month, in the General Election Districts therein, and

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 Hains, 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 boro' 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 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.

WHEREAS, By the act of Congress of the United States, entitled "An act to amend the several acts heretofore passed, to provide for the enrolling and calling out of the National Forces, and for other purposes," and approved March 3, 1865, all persons who have deserted the military or naval service of the United States, and who have not been discharged or relieved from penalty or disability therein provided, and forfeited their rights to citizenship, and their rights to become citizens, and are deprived of exercising any rights of citizenship thereof; and

WHEREAS, Persons not citizens of the United States are not, under the Constitution and laws of Pennsylvania, qualified electors of this Commonwealth.

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 authority of the same. That in all elections in this Commonwealth it shall be unlawful for the Judge or Inspectors of any such elections to receive any ballots from any person or persons embraced in the provisions and subject to the disability imposed by said act of Congress, approved March 3, 1868, and it shall be unlawful for any such person to offer to vote any ballot or ballots.

Sec. 2. That if any Judge or Inspector of Election, or any one of them, shall receive, or consent to receive any such unlawful ballot or ballots from any such disqualified person, he or they so offending shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof in any Court of Quarter Sessions of this Commonwealth, shall for each offence, be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than one hundred dollars, and to undergo an imprisonment in the jail of the proper county for not less than sixty days.

Sec. 3. That if any person deprived of citizenship and disqualified as aforesaid, shall at any election hereafter to be held in the Commonwealth, vote, or tender to the officers thereof and offer to vote a ballot or ballots, any person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof in any Court of Quarter Sessions of the Commonwealth shall, for each offence, be punished in like manner as is provided in the preceding section of this act, in the case of officers of election receiving such unlawful ballot or ballots.

Sec. 4. That if any person shall hereafter persuade or advise any person or persons deprived of citizenship and disqualified as aforesaid, to offer any ballot or ballots to the officers of any election hereafter to be held in this Commonwealth, such person so offending shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof in any Court of Quarter Sessions in this Commonwealth, shall be punished in like manner as is provided in the second section of this act, in the case of officers of such election receiving such unlawful ballot or ballots.

And further, by the first section of the act of March 30, 1864.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsyvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by authority of the same. That the qualified voters of the several counties of this Commonwealth at all general township, borough and special elections, are hereby, hereafter authorized and required to vote by tickets printed or written, or partly printed and partly written, severally classified as follows: One ticket shall embrace the names of all judges of courts voted for, and be labelled outside "Judiciary;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all State officers voted for, and be labelled "State;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all county officers voted for, including office of Senator, members of Congress, if voted for, and be labelled "County;", one ticket shall embrace the names of all township officers voted for, and be labelled "Township;" one ticket shall embrace the names of borough officers voted for, and be labeled "Borough;" and each class shall be deposited in seperate ballot boxes.

And as directed by said 13th section of the act of July, 1859, I hereby give notice that every person (excepting Justices of the Peace) who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the Government of the United States, or this State, or of any city or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise a subordinate officer or agent, who is or shall be employed under the legislative, executive or judiciary department of this State, or of the United States, or of any city or incorporated district, and also that every member of Congress, and of the State Legislature, and of the Select or Common Council of any city, or 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 of this Commonwealth, and that no Inspector, Judge or other officer of any such election shall be eligible to any office to be then voted for.

And further, that by the 4th section of the act of April 16, 1840, it is provided that the aforesaid 13th section of July 2, 1839, shall not be so construted as to prevent any militia officer or borough officer from serving as Judge, Inspector or Clerk at any general or special election in this Commonwealth.

Whereas, by the act of Congress of the United States, entitled "An Act to enforce the right of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States of this Union and for other purposes," the first and second sections of which are as follows:

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all citizens of the United States who are or shall be otherwise qualified by law to vote any election by the people, in any State, Territory, district, county, city, parish, township, school district, municipality, or other territorial subdevision, shall be entitled and allowed to vote at all such elections, without distinction of race, color, or previous condition of servitude, an constitution, law, custom, usage or regulation of any State or Territory or by or under its authority, to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 2 And be it further enacted, That if by or under the authority of the Constitution or laws of any State or the laws of any Territory, any act is or shall be required to be done as a prerequisite or qualification for voting, and by such constitution or law persons or officers are or shall be charged with the performance of duties in furnishing to citizens an opportunity to perform such prerequisite, or to become qualified to vote, it shall be the duty of every such person and officer to give to all citizens of the United States the same and equal opportunity to perform such requisite, and to become qualified to vote without distinction of race, color or previous condition of servitude; and if any such person or officer shall refuse or knowingly omit to give full effect to this section, he shall for every such offense, forfeit and pay the sum of Five Hundred Dollars to the person aggrieved thereby, to be recovered by an action on the case with full cost and such allowance for counsel fees as the Court shall deem just; and shall also for every such offense, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction thereof, be fined not less than Five Hundred Dollars, or be imprisoned not less than one month and not more than one year, or both, at the discretion of the Court

And whereas, It is declared by the second section of Article VI of the Constitution of the United States that "this Constitution, and laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, shall be the supreme law of the land, * * Anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding

Whereas, The Fifteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States, as follows:

Sec. 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State, on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude.

Sec. 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

And whereas, The Legislature of this Commonwealth, on the 6th day of April, A. D. 1870, passed an act entitled "A further supplement to the act relating to elections in this Commonwealth, the Tenth section of which provides as follows:

Sec. 10. That so much of every Act of Assembly as provides that only white freeman shall be entitled to vote or registered as voters, or as claiming to vote at any general or special election of this Commonwealth, be and the same is hereby repealed; and that hereafter all freemen, without distinction of color, shall be enrolled and registered according to the provisions of the first section of the act approved the 17th of April, 1869, entitled "An act further supplemental to the act relating to the elections of this Commonwealth;" and when otherwise qualified under existing laws be entitled to vote at all general and special elections in this Commonwealth.

AN ORDINANCE.

FOR SUBMITTING THE AMENDED CONSTITUTION OF PENNSYLVANIA TO A VOTE OF THE QUALIFIED ELECTORS THEREOF, AS PASSED SECOND READING

Be it ordained by the Constitutional Convention of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, as follows:

1. That the amended Constitution prepared by this Convention, be submitted to the qualified electors of the Commonwealth for their adoption or rejection, at an election to be held on the third Tuesday of December next; except as hereinafter ordered and directed, the said election shall be held and conducted by the regular election officers in the several election districts throughout the Commonwealth, under all the regulations and provisions of existing laws relating to general elections; and the sheriffs of the several counties shall give at least twenty days notice of said election by proclamation:

2. The Secretary of the Commonwealth shall, at least twenty days before the said election, furnish to the Commissioners of each county a sufficient number of properly prepared circulars of instructions The Commissioners of the several counties shall cause to be printed at least three times as many ballots of affirmative voters as there are voters in each county—and the same number of negative votes; and the said Commissioners shall, at least five days before said election, cause to be fairly distributed to the several election districts in their respective counties, the said ballots, tally-lists, returns, circulars of instructions, and such other books and papers as may be necessary. The ballots shall be printed or written in the following form: On the outside the words "New Constitution;" in the inside for all persons giving affirmative votes the words "For the New Constitution," and for all persons giving negative votes the words "Against the New Constitution."

3. If it shall appear that a majority of the votes polled are for the new Constitution then it shall be the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania on and after the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four; but if it shall appear that a majority of the votes polled were against the new Constitution, then it shall be rejected and be null and void.

4. Five Commissioners of Election, viz., Edwin H. Fitler, Edward Browning, John P. Verree, Henry S. Hagert and John O. James, are hereby appointed by this Convention, who shall have direction of the election upon this amended Constitution in the city of Philadelphia. The said Commissioners shall be duly sworn or affirmed to perform their duties with impartiality and fidelity. They shall also have power to fill vacancies in their own number. It shall be the duty of said Commissioners, or a majority of them, and they shall have authority to make a registration of voters for the several election divisions of said city, and to furnish the lists so made to the election officers of each precinct or division; to distribute the tickets for said city provided for by this ordinance to be used at the election; to appoint a judge and two inspectors for each election division, by whom the election therein shall be held and conducted, and to give all necessary instructions to the election officers regarding their duties in holding the election and in making returns thereof. No person shall serve as an election officer who would be disqualified under section 15, article 8, of the new Constitution. The general return of the election in the said city shall be opened, computed and certified before the said commisioners, and with their approval, which approval shall be indorsed upon the return. They shall make report, directed to the President of this Convention, of their official action under this ordinance and concerning the conduct of the said election within the said city.

The Judges and Inspectors aforesaid shall conduct the election in all respects conformably to the general election laws of this Commonwealth, and with like powers and duties to those of ordinary election officers. Each Inspector shall appoint one clerk to assist the Board in the performance of its duties, and all the election officers shall be duly sworn or affirmed according to law, and shall possess all the qualifications required by law of election officers of this Commonwealth. At said election any duly qualified elector who shall be unregistered, shall be permitted to vote upon making proof of his rights to the election officers, according to the general election laws of this Commonwealth. Return Inspectors and their clerks and an hourly count of the votes shall be dispensed with, but overseers of election may be selected for any precinct by said Election Commissioners, whose duties and powers shall be the same as those of overseers of election in said city under existing election laws applicable thereto. Returns of the election shall be made in said city as in the case of an election for Governor, but a triplate general return ofr said city shall be made out and forwarded to the President of this Convention at Harrisburg; as is hereinafter provided in case of county returns.

5. In each of the Counties of the Commonwealth (except Philadelphia,) the returns of the election shall be made as in the case of an election for Governor, but the return judges in each county shall make on a triplicate county return and transmit the same, within five days after the election, directed to the President of this Convention, at Harrisburg.

Done in Convention this Third day of November, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three.

JOHN H. WALKER, President

D. L. IMBIR, EClerk.

A true copy of ordinance of submission

M. S. QUAY,
Secretary of the Commonwealth

B. F. SHAFFER,
Sheriff.

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

SPLENDID NEW GOODS,

embracing

READY MADE CLOTHING,

DRESS GOODS,

GROCERIES,

PROVISIONS,

BOOTS & SHOES,

HATS & CAPS,

AND FANCY ARTICLES

and is now prepared to accomodate all his old customers, and to welcome all new ones who may favor him with their patronage. He feels safe in saying that he can please the most fastidious Call and see.

ISAAC GUGGENHEIMER.

P. S.—Mr. Sussman still continues to deal in
LEATHER AND SHOE-FINDINGS,
CLOVER and TIMOTHY SEEDS,
in the old room, where he may alway be found. 12ap.tf.

NEW FURNITURE STORE.

1 DOOR BELOW HOFFER'S
BELLEFONTE, PA.
GEORGE O'BRYAN,
Dealer in

FURNITURE
OF ALL KINDS,
BEDSTEADS, TABLES, CHAIRS,
Parlor and Chamber Sets,
SOFAS, LOUNGES,
BUREAUS, WASHSTANDS,
WARDROBES, MATTRESSES, &c.
Particular Attention to Ordered Work.
REPAIRING DONE PROMPTLY.
UNDERTAKING,
In All Its Branches,
METALIC, WALNUT, ROSEWOOD, AND COMMON CASKETS,
Always on Hand, and Funerals Attended With an Elegant Hearse. sp5tf.

Stoves! Fire! Stov's!

At Andy Reesman's, Centre Hall, are latest and best stoves out, he has just received a large lot of
Cook Stoves, the Pioneer Cook,
the Eclipse Cook,
the Reliance Cook.
PARLORS—The Radiant Light, self-feeder, Gas Burner, National Egg, Jewell, &c.
He sells stoves as LOW as anywhere in Mifflin or Centre co.

TIN AND SHEETIRON WARE

The undersigned hereby informs the citizens of Pennsvalley that he has purchased the Tinshop heretofore carried on by the C. H. Mf'g Co., and will continue the same, at the old stand, in all its branches, in the manufacture of

STOVE PIPE & SPOUTING.

All kinds of repairing done. He has always on hand
Fruit Cans, of all Sizes,
BUCKETS,
CUPS,
DIPPERS,
DISHES, &C.
All work warranted and charges reasonable. A share of the public patronage solicited. AND. REESMAN,
2sep70y Centre Hall

NEW HARDWARE STORE.

J. & J. HARRIS,
No. 5, BROCKERHOFF ROW.

A new and complete Hardware Store has been opened by the undersigned in Brockerhoff's new building—where they are prepared to sell all kinds of Building and House Furnishing Hardware, Iron, Steel, Nails.

Buggy wheels in setts, Champion Clothes Wringer, Mill Saws, Circular and Hand Saws, Tennon Saws, Webb Saws, Ice Cream Freezers, Bath Tubs, Clothes Racks, a full assortment of Glass and Mirror Plate of all sizes, Picture Frames, Wheelbarrows, Lamps, Coal Oil Lamps, Belting, Spokes, Felloes, and Hubs, Plows, Cultivators, Corn Plows, Plow Points, Shear Mold Boards and Cultivator Teeth, table Cutlery, Shovels, Spades and Forks, Locks, Hinges, Screws, Sash Springs, Horse-Shoes, Nails, Norway Rods, Oils, Lard, Lubricating Coal, Linseed, Tanners, Anvils, Vices, Bellows, Screw Plates, Blacksmiths Tools, Factory Bells, Tea Bells, Grindstones, Carpenter Tools, Fruit Jars and Cans, Paint, Oils, Varnishes received and for sale at
june5 68-tf. J. & J. HARRIS.

THE PEOPLE'S DRUG STORE.

Next door to Wilson & Hicks' Hardware store, Allegheny St.,
BELLEFONTE, PA.,

R. F. Rankin & Co.,

(Successors to Linn & Wilson.)
DEALERS IN
*PURE DRUGS
AND MEDICINES,*
CHEMICALS, PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS, VARNISHES, BRUSHES, PERFUMERY, NOTIONS, AND FANCY ARTICLES FOR THE TOILET, &c.

PURE WINE & LIQUORS
for medicinal purposes.
SHOULDER BRACES,
TRUSSES & SUPPORTERS in great variety,
Also, Choice
CIGARS AND TOBACCO,
and all other articles usually kept in first class Drug Store.
PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED.
tf.1june R. F. RANKIN & CO.

BUTTS HOUSE

BELLEFONTE, PA.
J. B. BUTTS, Prop'r.
Has first class accommodation; charges reasona 4janr, tf.

NEW GOODS!
NEW GOODS!

A. W GRAFF,
CENTRE HILL, CENTRE CO., PA.,
Has just received a large invoice of
Fall 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.

C. PECK'S
New
Coach Manufactory.

CENTRE HALL, PA.

The undersigned has opened a new establishment, at his new shops, for the manufacture of
Carriages,
Buggies,
& Spring Wagons,
SLEIGHS AND SLEDS,
PLAIN AND FANCY
of every description.

All vehicles manufactured by him are warranted to render satisfaction, and as equal to any work done elsewhere.

He uses none but the best material, and employs the most skillful workmen. Hence they flatter themselves that their work can not be excelled for durability and finish.

Orders from a distance promptly attended to.

Come and examine my work before contracting elsewhere.

PRICES REASONABLE.

All kinds of Reparing done.

Ho! Aenttion!
SAVE MONEY!

by purchasing Cheap goods at WOLF'S, who has just unpacked a large and splendid stock, which he has determined to sell very cheap, consisting of

DRY GOODS and

Prints, Muslins, Opera Cantons, and Woll Flannels. Ladies Dress Goods, such as Delains, Alpacas, Poplins, Empress Cloth, Sateens, Tameise, together with a full stock of everything usually kept in the Dry Goods line.

NOTIONS:

A full stock, consisting part of Ladies and Children's Merino Hose, Collars, Kid gloves, best quality silk and Lisle thread Gloves, Hoods, Nubias, Breakfast shawls, &c.

HATS & CAPS,

A full assortment of Men's Boy's and Children's of the latest style and best.

CLOTHING,

Ready made, a choice selection of Men's and Boy's of the newest styles and most serviceable materials.

BOOTS & SHOES,

WM. WOLF.

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 Picture 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.

Anything not on hand, 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 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. ap5tf.

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

J. ZELLER & SON
DRUGGISTS

No 6 Brockerhoff Row, Bellefonte, Pa

Dealers in Drugs, Chemicals, Perfumery, Fancy Goods &c., &c.

Pure Wines and Liquors for medical purposes always kept. may 31. 72.

Shortlidge & Co.,

PROPRIETORS OF THE
Bellefonte Lime Quarries,
The only Manufacturers of Lime, burnt exclusively with wood, in Central Pennsylvania.
DEALERS IN
Anthracite Coal,
White Lime,
Du Pont's Powder,
Sporting and Blasting Powder on hand,
Fuse for Blasting,
Fire Brick,
Ground Fire Clay,
Fertilizers,
Implements.
jan30 73
Office and yard near South end of the Bald Eagle Valley Railroad Depot, Bellefonte, Pa. jan10.73

C. F. Herlacher N. Cronmiller.

FRESH ARRIVAL
OF
GOODS!!!

HERLACHER & CRONMILLER

Wish to inform the citizens of Potter that they have opened an entire new stock of goods in their old quarters, and will keep constantly on hand a full and good assortment of
LADIES' DRESS GOODS,
consisting of
ALPACAS,
Poplins,
PLAIDS,
Lustres.
and all other kinds of
DRESS GOODS,
full line of
NOTIONS and FANCY Goods
Hats & Caps, Boots & Shoes
CROCKERY, QUEENSWARE,
STONEWARE, CEDARWARE,
SUGARS,
TEAS, COFFEES,
FISH, SALT,
etc., etc, etc.,
All of which we offer at greatly reduced prices.
Highest prices paid for country produce.
By strict attention to business we hope to merit and receive the patronage of the public

CENTRE HALL

COACH SHOP,

LEVI MURRAY,

at his establishment at Centre Hall, keeps on hand, and for sale, at the most reasonable rates.

Carriages,
Buggies,
& Spring Wagons,
PLAIN AND FANCY,

and vehicles of every description made to order, and warranted to be made of the best seasoned material, and by the most skilled and competent workmen. Persons wanting anything in his line are requested to call and examine his work, they will find it not to be excelled for durability and wear. may22tf.

LEVI MURRAY,
NOTARY PUBLIC, SCRIBNER AND CONVEYANCER,
CENTRE HALL, PA.
Will attend to administering Oaths, Acknowledgement of Deeds, &c, writing Articles of Agreement, Deeds, &c, may15

Gift & Flory's
New Shoe Store!

AT CENTRE HALL.

They have now opened, and will constantly keep on hand, a splendid stock of new SHOES, GAITERS, & SLIPPERS, for men, women and children, from the best manufactories in the country, and now offered at the

Lowest Prices.

BOOTS and SHOES made to order, upon short notice. They invite the people of this vicinity to give them a call, as they will strive to merit a share of their patronage. my10tf

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

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.
mar15 tf WILSON & HICKS,
Bellefonte, Pa.

MILROY AHEAD AGAIN!!

Big Stock of Clothing,
Boots,
Shoes, Hats,
Caps,
and Notious.

Z. B. Krise & Bro., wish the people of Pennsvalley to know that they have unpacked a large stock of Clothing, such as vests, suits for men and boys, and a big stock of

BOOTS & SHOES,

for men and women, which they boast of selling cheaper than any other establishment.

Go and try them, they offer the best bargains outside the city. Remember, their motto is, CHEAP. oct16'tf

YOUNG'S HOTEL. Corner of Third and Chestnut Street, Mifflinburg, Pa. John Showers, Proprietor.
Its Central Location makes it particularly desirable to persons visiting Town on business or pleasure.
H. A. Taylor's Livery Attached.
un21 1y

CAUTION.—Whereas, my son Geo S Long, has left home, and is out of my control, notice is hereby given, that I will in no manner be responsible for his conduct, or pay any debts of his contracting.
LEVI LONG,
13nov-3t Gregg twp

JAS. M'MANUS, Attorney at Law, Bellefonte, promptly attends to all business entrusted to him. jul2,'68tf