THE CENTRE REPORTER,

FRED. KURTZ.....Editor.

Centre Hall, Pa., Dec. 4, 1873.

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What Will Pennsvalley Do?

On the 16th of December the people of this state are to decide whether corruption shall continue to exist, or whether honest government shall henceforth take its place. The proposed new Constitution strikes at all the evils that the honest people have complained of for the last quarter of a century, and the constitutional Convention has now framed an instrument which will wipe out corrupt legislation, and prevent the wholesale and retail plundering of the tax-payers of the state. Where will the people of Pennsvalley, of Brushvalley, and of Centre county be found on Tuesday, Dec. 16th, when this great and important question is to be decided? Will you be indifferent and remain at home? Do you understand the importance of the issue? Read the new Constitution, and see how clearly it now is within the reach of the people to correct the abuses that they have had imposed upon them for so many years. How can you be indifferent? Turn, out, then, fellow citizens, democrats and republicans, talk to your neighbor of the great importance of the subject, the most important one the citizen can be called upon to vote on, and see that you and they vote to adopt the new constitution.

Are you in favor of having the Assembly meet only once in two years, thus saving hundreds of thousands of dollars, then come out on the 16th, and vote accordingly.

Are you in favor of stopping that great curse of our state, of which you all have complained and by which all have been made to suffer, we mean special legislation, then show your consistency, by turning out on the 16th of December and voting for the new Constitution, which totally forbids the further practice of that business by our corrupt servants at Harrisburg.

Are you opposed to salary grabs, then vote for the new Constitution, it effectually shuts down upon that mode of stealing.

You say that you are opposed to monopolies and the unjust powers and privileges that corporations have obtained and exercised, then show your sincerity, people of Pennsvalley and of Centre county, by coming to the polls on Tuesday, Dec. 16, and casting your vote for the new Constitution.

The ring and all their wicked adherents in the state, have combined to defeat it, and it is the sacred duty of honest men to combine on their side, and put down the gang that has become rich by plundering the people.

Now is your time to act. Let no honest man fail to be at his post.

It is not sufficient that the constitution be adopted but it should be done with such an overwhelming majority, that the rogues and thieves may know in what numbers their masters exist.

Nominate Good Men.

That staunch democratic organ, the Pittsburg Post, says:

The Tribune has an article going to show that a party gains in popular esteem by nominating honest and capable men for representative positions, and clinches its argument by sundry proofs. We do wish that idea would get abroad in Pennsylvania, it would do much to improve the nominations of both parties. It is personally annoying to an honest and intelligent citizen—be he Democrat or Republican—to be called upon to vote for some stupid scallawag for an important office, and if he refuses to meet the enmity of the dunderheads who have secured a nomination as well as the ill will of the shrewd and unprincipled wire pullers who have succeeded in placing numskulls upon the ticket, because they can be wrapped around the fingers of their makers like so much pack-thread.

The right way to do—and the suggestion is thrown out to both parties—is, when an unfit nomination is made to scratch it most effectually; there are precious few party tickets that would not be amazingly improved by just that operation. These remarks are of very general application but the shoe may be used by any whom it fits. The new Constitution, by making smaller districts, will doubtless enable both parties to make more acceptable selections of candidates. Both sides are largely open to improvement.

The election upon the new Constitution, will be one of greatest importance. Its adoption will not be a triumph of democrats over republicans, or republicans over democrats, or a triumph of any political party over another, but it will be a grand and enduring triumph of the honest men of all parties over the thieves and plundering rings in all parties.

Let no citizen miss the opportunity of saying to his children, that he voted for the new Constitution. It is an act that every one can feel proud of.

It is the most sacred duty of every good citizen of Pennsylvania to vote for the new Constitution on Tuesday 16th.

It occurs to us that if, instead of starting a war, the energy, eloquence and funds expended in that direction were employed toward getting up a national revival for the recantation of salary grabbing Credit Mobilierism, financial defalcations, and so forth, it might be more to the glory and substantial benefit of the country.

Another debt increase is announced—nine millions for November. There appears to be no end of the "blessings" vouchsafed to us by the Grant administration.

Our New Constitution.

From the Germantown Telegraph (republican)

* * * * * Special legislation is utterly and entirely abolished, prohibited and declared null and void, and this at one plow annihilates the main source of legislative corruption and disgrace at Harrisburg. This reform alone is worth all the money that the constitution has cost, as it will rescue the proud name of Pennsylvania from the mire into which it had so long been dragged, and elevates our legislature to the same high level as that attained under similar provisions in Ohio and Illinois. Under this reform the function of the professional borer and dealer in special charters will be at an end so far as Pennsylvania is concerned, for in future all legislation must be by general laws, and charters must be obtained under them alone.

The railroad article, as now found in the completed draft of the constitution, is a compromise between the railroad reformers and the railroad companies, and will, it is believed work many salutary changes. As the legislature can no longer grant special favors the influence so long wielded by railroad agents at Harrisburg will be useless, and it is hoped that Harrisburg will be free of their presence. The prohibition of free passes relieves the public of a source of corruption both of the legislature and the public officials—for journals, judges, legislatures, executive officers and local authorities all come under its influence; and such of the companies as endeavored to shake off the evil found themselves the victims of newspaper assaults or adverse action by legislative and other officials. It is believed that the railroad article will reform the freight charges in such a way as to prevent the saddling of the whole burthen of maintaining the roads for the benefit of through business carried at ruinously low rates and that this change will be in the highest degree beneficial to the farmers, tradesmen, merchants, miners and manufacturers of our own state.

Of late years the legislature has been so filled with railroad solicitors elected as members to take care of the interests of their company clients that the influence of the farmers and business men has grown steadily less and less until little else appeared to be attended to than the interests of railroad and their connected jobs. But under the new constitution, with a greatly enlarged membership and a general prohibition of all special legislation, we look for a return of the era of practical men at Harrisburg. For these and many other reasons, which we shall hereafter refer to, we are most earnestly in favor of the adoption of this new constitution, and trust all whom we address will vote to sustain it.

Hon. Alex. H. Stephens.

[Correspondence of the world.]

Washington, November 25.—Hon. Alex. H. Stephens, who will represent the Eighth District of Georgia in the Forty-third Congress arrived at the National Hotel in this city last night from his home Liberty Hall, Crawfordville, Ga., via Augusta, where he remained a few days. He bore the fatigue of the journey much better than he had anticipated, and this morning, having had a good night's rest, was quite bright and free from pain. Mr. Stephens is afflicted with rheumatism of the severest type, which has thrown one hip out of place and though he can hobble about a room with the aid of a cane, he has to use crutches on the street. Physically he is very feeble, but his intellect is as clear as ever. He eats animal food very seldom and then sparingly, and cannot partake of milk, butter, or eggs without suffering afterwards. He is fearfully emaciated, and so colorless that his slender fingers seem almost transparent. He takes an active interest in his approaching Congressional duties, but refers to his hermit-like life as having left him in ignorance of many of the local changes which have taken place since his former residence in Washington. With all matters of public import Mr. Stephens is of course au courant, as he has been a constant reader of the daily journals. In looking over a list of the members of the Forty-third Congress he has marked the names of twenty as having been former associates and friends. He is anxious to know to what committees he will be assigned, and referred to having served on the Ways and Means and Elections Committee having been referred to as not including in the last Congress even a solitary Southern member, Mr. Stephens remarked that that was a new committee to him. He thought he should like to serve on the Committee on Foreign Affairs at this time, and no doubt Speaker Blaine, of whose re-election there can be little doubt, will assign this veteran statesman to some position commensurate with his acknowledged ability.

Mr. Stephens has been literally besieged with visitors, and frequently expressed his surprise and gratification at the number of old frends and acquaintances who had already sought him out.

Tweed In the Penitentiary.

New York, November 30.—After being taken to Blackwell's island yesterday Tweed was asked the usual questions by the recording clerk, to which he answered that he was aged fifty years, occupation a statesman, no religion. But as his family are protestant he was entered as a protestant. He weighs 263 pounds. He was taken to the bath, then had his head shaved in penitentiary style and was arrayed in the full striped uniform. He had two letters from New York city physicians recommending that he be placed in the hospital, but after an examination by the penitentiary physicians he was remanded to a common cell like all other felons and numbered thirty-four. The jacket given him to wear is known at the penitentiary as a larceny jacket. His son stayed by him until he was led away to his cell, when he and a few friends and reporters left the island.

The Judge Davis "Contempt" Case.

New York, November 29.—Judge Davis to-day fined Messrs. Graham, Fullerton and W. O. Bartlett, senior members of the counsel for Tweed in the late trial, $250 each after subjecting them to a sharp lecture for a breach of good morals in handing him a paper giving reasons why he should not preside at the trial.

Resignation of Senator Casserly.

New York, November 30.—Senator Eugene Casserly, of California, has resigned his seat in the United States senate.

—Three persons living in Montreal, a man, woman and boy died by drinking from a bottle which they thought contained whisky. Five more are suffering, some of whom are not expected to live.

Starvation In Iowa.

Harrowing Story of Privation and Suffering.

A citizen of Iowa has written to the Des Moines Register from Jefferson, that State, under date of Nov. 17, a sad story of the hardships and sufferings of many of the settlers in the northwestern part of that state. He says; "I have just had a long interview with a former soldier comrade now a homesteader in Osceola county and from him learn something concerning the present and future wants of the hundreds of good people making themselves homes in that and other counties. It will be remembered that in 1872 good crops were raised in that section and that all had plenty and to spare. In the spring of 1873 every preparation was made for a great crop of small grain and it prospered exceedingly until about the first of June, when the grasshoppers came, and the fields of waving grain were made desolate—entirely ruining the crop. A great many homesteaders at once left, realizing the coming of the present condition of matters. But hundreds of families had not the means at command to pay their expenses of travel, and hence were compelled to stay. A little corn was saved in some sections but of very inferior quality. Plenty of hay was made of the best grade so the stock will at least have that much for support. But as to the people? My informant makes this statement: 'Nearly every man is poor—very poor and a great majority are ex-soldiers of the Union, with young families to support. When the grasshoppers took the crops, we did the best we could for the coming winter. We went to the lakes and caught barrels of fish, but we did not have the means to properly care for them so they spoiled. Stock was sacrificed to the sharks that infest our section, at next to nothing of a price, and many of us have thus eaten up and worn out the horses and work cattle that had been our main stay. We could buy no fuel and when I left, twisted hay and rank weed grass were the only fuel nine-tenths of the people were using. Much sickness prevails brought on by a long abstinence from wholesome and nutritious food. One family I know of has the father down with rheumatism, three out of six children were down with the measles, while the mother was about worn down herself. Corn-meal, grated from frost-bitten nubbins was the only food in the house, if the sod and board shanty may be called such. The people bear with each other, and mutually extend aid as much as possible. One young man from Jasper county, who happens to be a good shot, has valiantly taken upon himself the task of keeping all invalid families supplied with meat, wild game, and the day I left brought some geese and ducks to the family I have mentioned. But that will soon end with cold weather. you want to know what they need? They need everything—fuel, clothing and provisions. The women and children are suffering greatly already for the want of clothing. I know of several women who died soon after giving birth to children because they could not have even the common luxury of a cup of tea or anything nutritious to aid them in regaining strength, coupled with the want of proper bed covering. The most of the counties can extend no aid, for the reason that thieves have been running affairs, and stolen all, just as they did some years ago in Clay county. Many families will leave on foot, having sold their cattle and horses to keep them alive. Some general way of relieving those who must remain must be put in operation right away else the first snap of real cold weather will send many a good man and woman or child to death—frozen, because they will be so weak and emaciated that they cannot stand the rigors of winter, even in its weakest appearance.' The person who makes this statement I know to be reliable. It will be seen from this then, that aid cannot be sent too soon, and that a general plan of relief must not be delayed longer than necessary."

THE NEW RAILROAD.

Some considerable curiosity has been excited by vague rumers of a railroad to be made up White Deer Creek. Railroad rumors are, like army rumors, hard to trace. But these have taken a definite shape in a pamphlet issued by the "Pennsylvania and Western Railroad Company." Under the act of Assembly, allowing the consolidation of Railroad Companies—various companies, the East Broad Top Coal & Iron Company, Bedford Iron Co, with its supplements, Somerset & Clearfield Coal Company and its supplements, Stuben Iron Company of Centre county, and Caledonia Iron, Land & R. R. Co., and its various supplements, there has been a consolidation under the name of the "Pennsylvania & Western R. R Co."

The present allotment is but for two hundred miles, from a point at or near Milton to a point at or near Clarion, Pa., running along and near the line of the 41st parallel, upon an air line from the City of New York to the City of Cleveland, on the Lakes.

Large sums have been expended in preliminary surveys, and it has been ascertained that an air line can be constructed between New York and Cleveland which shall be shorter, have lighter grades, easier curves, and be more economically constructed than any line in existance.

They claim that the roads that cross the barriers of the Alleghanies are at such grades, (Tyrone & Clearfield, 145 feet to the mile, curvature 600 feet radius, P. & E. 115 feet to the mile, Baltimore & Ohio, 110, Pennsylvania 96, with severe curves) are at a decided disadvantage compared with this route, which crosses the range at a depression of 1100 feet lower than any other, heaviest grade 52.8, with no curve less than 1400 feet radius. The heaviest grade is along White Deer Creek, in Union county, and only 66 feet per mile on a straight line. It is claimed that between New York and Cleveland the distance is made by this route 518 miles, 69 miles less than the shortest. The President of the road is S. C. Johnson, New York; Chief engineer, Samuel Brugger, Unionville, Centre Co. Pa.

The stream where it passes along is White Deer Hole Creek which comes out at Uniontown, not White Deer, that comes out at White Deer Mills.

Our Valley will soon be traversed by main through and competing lines, the great desideratum in cheap transportation. —*Lewisburg Chronicle.*

SUICIDE OF A CONVICTED MURDERER.

Atlanta, Ga., November 28.—Milton Malone, who was condemned to be hung to-day, took morphine in the prison last night, and died at eleven o'clock to-day.

He died defiant and unrepentant. He wrote a note to the jailor gloating over the fooling of the Judge and prosecutors

"Boss" Tweed's cell in the tombs present a comfortable appearance, having been carpeted and fitted up handsomely. He has a luxurious arm chair, five smaller chairs and a rocking chair. He has also a book case, and is supplied well with current literature. His meals are served from a first class restaurant.

HORRIBLE OUTRAGES ON CATHOLIC MISSIONARIES.

San Francisco, November 24.—The steamship Great Republic, from China and Japan, arrived at this port to-day. Yokohama papers state on the 5th of September the residences of two Catholic missionaries were entered by a mob, who seized the missionaries and dragged them through the streets with ropes until dead.

THREATENED FAMINE IN IOWA.

Private letters received here say that for some time past the inhabitants of a portion of northwestern Iowa, particularly within the boundries of Lyons and Oceola counties, have been suffering severely for the actual necessaries of life, produced by the utter failure of the grain crop last summer.

These sufferers need everything—fuel, clothing and provisions. Several women have died from want.

THE VIRGINIUS OUTRAGE JUSTIFIED.

Madrid, November 26.—The Ignaldod newspaper justifies the execution of the Virginius captives, and cites as a precedent for the action of the Spanish authorities a circular issued by the United States government during the civil war declaring confederate privateers pirates.

THE BEAUTY OF SUFFERING.

Mr. Beecher Discourses at Plymouth Church.

Mr. Beecher's text on Sunday morning was chosen from Romans v., 6-8:

For when we were yet without strength, in due time Christ died for the ungodly.

For scarcely for a righteous man will one die; yet peradventure for a good man some would even dare to die.

But God commendeth his love towards us, in that while we were yet sinners Christ died for us.

In the opening verses of this chapter it is said that we rejoice in the hope of the glory of God, and not only so, but that we glory in tribulation; also bringing together the two great elements which move in human nature—joy and sorrow. These twin forces have been from the first the prime moral agencies in developing, conducting, and establishing the human race on a spiritual plane. The Old Testament appealed more to joy as a positive and affirmative motive than to anything else; it employed sorrow as a threat, but there run through both its lyrics, its prophecies, and its formulas of worship mysterious elements of suffering that had then no interpretation. Now the New Testament discloses this mystery of suffering and developes the germ of the Old Testament into the truth of life, and gives new views of the moral sphere and character of suffering. It will be for another time to consider more in detail the interaction of joy and sorrow. Without altogether leaving out the matter of joy, I wish to present in chief to-day a view of suffering as an interpreter of moral truth; as a great moral force acting through the imagination; and the function which suffering works in its subject is one thing; that is how the sufferer is himself perfected by suffering. What a cleansing power it is, what a strengthening power, what influence it has in the unchanging horizon of the mind, what inward control it brings to man's own personality—that is the one thing I have often discussed, and do not propose to take it up to-day; but what power it has in the heart, in the imagination, what its relation is to the making of moral principles and truths supreme among men—that is a question I have not discussed, and which I mean to do to-day. The first step of human life is the senses; it is to the life of the flesh we are introduced by birth. We are born in the flesh, and live by its appetites all the while. Life is a gradual developement. There is no development of hunger or thirst; they come to us as blood pulses, and nerves, and have all a function; but ideas come latest of all; and it is a question by what instrument is this young animal taught to be something more than an animal, socially, morally, politically, and spiritually; what are the forces that are employed to develope this higher nature? Truths of a higher kind come slowly and with difficulty; the idea for instance of kindness, of positive intentional kindness, of self-denial, of politeness—these, never come of themselves, they are all induced; there is some regiment by which we strike into the little animal mind as it begins to be susceptible of the conversion of such qualities as these as something separable from mere animal sensation, and has developed a higher life than by merely eating and drinking.

Continuing, Mr. Beecher said that in this development parental example was much more than all teaching that could be given. When a boy he had been taught what self-restraint was, but he remembered one day when a man came to his father in a towering passion and rated him soundly, the example of his father's self-restraint answering reproof with gentleness and conquering the man by governing his own temper. This example was worth more to him than all he had ever learned from books or from teachers of the value of self-restraint. So the influence of the suffering was powerful upon the imagination; suffering for a principle made that principle more potent than it could have been made by any other influence. If it was asked who were the benefactors of the world, he would say take those that suffered at the stake in olden times for their faith. They might be right or wrong, but any men that so believed in the truth that they were willing to die rather than renounce it claimed the dignity of manhood and would always live the ideal of the world for heroism. When Grace Darling ventured to save the perilled lives of those strangers to her she saved not only her own life but the race down for heroism in the whole life of the world. When Florence Nightingale suffered she raised the whole circle of philanthropy and heroism, and it never will go down again. It came at a time which brought many imitators; when our women in the war carried relief along the whole line of suffering he thought they did that because of what Florence Nightingale had done; and when he saw the work now being done in jails and prisons he saw the influence of Howard's work. So no man ever took up any single quality and lifted it up by suffering without thrilling the world with enthusiasm for moral quality. He that does that uses suffering divinely. John Brown was not a man to be admired in all respects. He was not a man whose wisdom was to be praised or his statesmanship; he was looking upon suffering for others until his life was given for nothing but his suffering for them; and when his life was accepted and he was led forth to sacrifice he kissed little children; he would not have the regulation prayers, but was glad to have slave mothers pray or him; he walked to his death as men usually go to a banquet; his name will go down through ages illustrative simply of what may be done by a man willing to suffer for great principles or a great sentiment. So the death of Christ was more potent than his life, and its example of suffering for others would live in the world's imagination for all time. It was necessary that he should suffer to fulfil the law and to give the world an example of perfect love. God so loved the world that he gave his own son to die for it.

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Within the last ten years the progress of discovery in every department of knowledge has made a new work of reference an imperative want.

The movement of political affairs has kept pace with the discoveries of science, and their fruitful application to the industrial and useful arts and the convenience and refinement of social life. Great wars and consequent revolutions have occurred, involving national changes of peculiar moment. The civil war of our own country, which was at its height when the last volume of the old appeared, has happily been ended, and a new course of commercial and industrial activity has been commenced.

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 practical arts, as well as to give a succinct and original record of the progress of political and historical events.

The work has been begun after long and careful preliminary labor, and with the most ample resources for carrying it on to a successful termination.

None of the original stereotype plates have been used, but every page has been printed on new type, forming in fact a new Cyclopaedia, with the same plan and compass as its predecessor, but with a far greater pecuniary expenditure, and with such improvements in its composition as have been suggested by longer experience and enlarged knowledge

The illustrations which are introduced for the first time in the present edition have been added not for the sake of pictorial effect, but to give greater lucidity and force to the explanation in the text. They embrace all branches of science and of natural history, and depict the most famous and remarkable feature of scenery architecture, and art, as well as the various processes of mechanics and manufactures. Although intended for instruction, rather than embellishment, no pains have been spared to insure their artistic excellence; the cost of their execution is enormous, and it is believed they will find a welcome reception as an admirable feature of the Cyclopaedia, and worthy of its high character.

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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 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 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 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 to be held hereafter 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 Pennsylvania 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 subdivision, shall be entitled and allowed to vote at all such elections, without distinction of race, color, or previous condition of servitude, any 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;" on 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. It shall appear that a majority of the votes polled are for the new Constitution; 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 are 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. Jones, 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 made to the election officers of each precinct of 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 full 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 by the said commissioners, 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 county count of the votes shall be discussed 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 for 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 out a triplicate county return and transmit the same, with in 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. IMBRIE, Clerk.
A true copy of ordinance of submission.

M. S. QUAY,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

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 inspector and judges, when called on relative to the right of any person assessed by them to vote at such elections, or such other matters in relation to the assessments of voters as the said inspectors or either of them shall 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 at least one year, and in the election district where he offers his vote at least ten days immediately preceding such election and within 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 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 aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote after residing in this state six months: *Provided*, That the freemen, citizens of the United States, between twenty-two years who have resided in an election district as aforesaid, 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 produces a receipt for the payment within two years of a state or county tax assessed agreeable 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 a 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, shall depose on oath or affirmation that he has resided in this state at least one year before his application and make such proof of residence in the district as is required by this act, whereupon the name of the person thus admitted to vote shall be inserted in the alphabetical list by the inspectors 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 clerk, who shall make the like notes on the list of voters kept by him.

In all cases where the name of the person claiming to vote is not found on the list furnished by the commissioners and assessors, 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 voter, that he has resided in the district for more than ten days next immediately preceding such election, and shall also himself swear that his bonafide 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 qual