The Centre Reporter.

Fredrick Kurtz, Editor. *Centre Hall, Centre Co., Pa., September 24th, 1869.* *Vol. 2.—No. 23.*

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CENTRE HALL REPORTER.

Centre Hall Pa., September 24th, 1869

FOR GOVERNOR:
HON. ASA PACKER, of Carbon.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE:
HON. CYRUS L. PERSHING,
of Cambria County.

[From the Bellefonte Republican.]

Please Answer, Jas. P.

Who pronounces the people of Miles twp., illiterate, and too ignorant to comprehend his system of teaching music?

Let J. P. Coburn, answer.

Who deceived the honest yeomen of Haines and Penn townships—took their hard-earned wages—necessitated the mortgaging of their homesteads, and the hunger of their children—misrepresented and betrayed his townsmen to the tune of $30,000?

Let J. P. Coburn, answer.

Who owns valuable village lots, and high-priced dwellings, bought with money stolen, comparatively, from the pockets of his too confiding neighbors?

Let J. P. Coburn, answer.

Who stole the livery of high Heaven, and, while hypocritically doing service in the cause of his Maker and his God, within the consecrated walls of His sanctuary, deliberately and designedly concocted a wicked scheme to defraud and beggar his worshiping brethren?

Let J. P. Coburn, answer.

Who chants the praises of his Master while devising a nefarious scheme to enrich himself through fraud and willfull misrepresentation?

Let J. P. Coburn, answer.

Who preaches benevolence and philanthrophy, and will turn a poor, shivering and hungry woman from his inhospitable door, on a cold, bleak, terrible night in mid winter?

Let J. P. Coburn, answer.

Annual School Report.

Annual School Report of Centre County, for year ending June, 1869.

(Continued from last week.)

EDUCATIONAL WORK DONE BY THE SUP'T.

Examinations.—Number of public examinations, 28. Two special examinations were held after the close of the regular series. Owing to the scarcity of teachers it became necessary to grant six private examinations, late in the season, to applicants who had not thought of teaching when the regular examinations were held, such applicants bringing the requisite "Request" from the directors.

Number examined—males, 119; females, 128.

Provisional certificates issued, 229. Professional, 10. Rejected, 12. Certificates annulled, 1. Average grade of certificates, about 2.

Last fall for the first time teachers were required to pass examination in the district in which they intended to teach. This caused a little dissatisfaction to those who had heretofore gone abroad to be examined, but upon consideration all conceded it to be proper. I endeavored to conduct the examinations fairly and impartially; but passing judgement upon others at examintions is a very delicate part of our work, and since we are all fallible beings, it no doubt sometimes happens that some do not receive the *precise* figures they merit, in every branch.

Mode of examining, oral and written combined.

Visitations.—Every school in the county was visited once, and 59 twice. Number of visits made, 253. Number of directors thus accompanying me, 92. Number of patrons met in the schools, 170. Average length of visits, 2½ hours. This was doing not only what the law contemplates—"to visit as often as practicable"—but indeed all that seemed anywise *possible*.

I would here remind directors of their duty to forward the report of the employment of teachers as soon as the teachers are employed. Were I to wait on these reports, one half of the schools would not be visited at all. Only to-day, (July 1st), I received one of these reports from a district in which the schools closed in March. Instead of this I commenced visiting immediately after the opening of the earliest schools, about the beginning of November, and being blessed with good health, continued uninterruptedly until the close of the latest, about the 1st of May. I usually visited three schools per day, reaching the first one by 8 o'clock in the morning, and remaining at the last one till 5 in the evening. Very little time is thus left for attending Institutes. Were I to visit two schools per day, with our present average term of 4 13-20 months, some 50 schools could not be reached at all. Centre county extends over 1,000 square miles of territory, about one half of it being in and among the Allegheny mountains, making it difficult to travel. It has now almost 200 sub-districts, all seeming to feel as if *theirs* was entitled to the special attention and time of the Superintendent, not considering that in justice to all he must divide four short months into 200 parts, and that one of these parts is all that is due them. Visiting schools day after day during the most inclement season of the year, through drenching rain, piercing wind, or violent snow storms, and over rough roads, is far from being that pleasant passtime which many persons consider it to be. The peregrinations of the Superintendent are frequently fraught with incidents not entirely devoid of pleasantry; such as involuntary sliding down snow-crusted, hill-side fields, among the slopes of the Alleghenies, to the infinite danger of the fence by the collision; a sudden disappearance of snow, and dragging our sleigh home through the mud, are yet fresh in our memory. Yet with all these annoyances this part of our work has its agreeable features. Teachers and pupils are glad to receive the visits, and seem encouraged by them. My mode of visiting was about the same as last year; to judge of the merits of the teacher, and when necessary for his instruction, hear a class myself; to collect statistics; to see that the scholars were pursuing such studies and in sufficient number as to occupy their time and energy; (see decisions, school-law, page 131), and encourage teacher and pupils.

I tried to secure the company of directors, and found many who generously accompanied me to all the schools in the district. It would be profitable to have the company of directors in all our visits, but I could not always find time to hunt them up; forty visits only were made without their company, however; some who had previously been rather opposed to the system were thus made its warmest friends.

Institutes.—Our 22nd Annual County Institute met at Unionville on the 28th of December, and continued five days. It was one of the most interesting and profitable meetings of the kind ever held in the county, and in numbers of actual members the largest. Harmony and cheerfulness prevailed throughout. The leading feature of the Institute was its independence, the teachers of the county doing the bulk of the work. Our High schools and Academies were well represented. Ours was emphatically a working Institute, every teacher taking part, and seeming to feel a personal interest in its welfare. This would seem to be a wise plan, for teachers are benefitted more by what they do themselves than by what is done for them by others.

Professor J. S. Ermentrout of Berks, D. M. Wolf of Lancaster, and ——— Waugh of Blair, delivered lectures before the Institute. These gentlemen as well as Prof. G. W. Leisher, Rev. W. A. Ridge and Dr. S. L. Van Valsah, have our thanks for the kind assistance rendered.

Number of actual members present, 164. Directors present, 17.

Normal Institute.—The third session of the Normal Institute was held at Rebersburg, commencing July 22d and continuing ten weeks. Prof. H. Meyer and Rev. W. G. Engle assisted in teaching and conducting the school. The course of instruction was suited to the wants of our schools—daily lectures being given on school management. Besides this I attended 30 Educational meetings. I labored 272 days in the discharge of official duties, wrote 192 official letters, and traveled 3,181 miles in visiting and examining.

R. M. Magee, County Sup't.

(Concluded next week.)

"The Gory Geary."

The New York World pillories Geary in the following manner. Nothing neater was ever done in print.

THE GORY GEARY.

That bloody Brigadier General John W. Geary, who is again running on his military record for the Governorship of Pennsylvania, is "an old soldier, an' it please your honor." He is no loil law student of yesterday, politically appointed to lead armies to battle and slaughter to-day. The gory Geary saw service in the Mexicun war. Service also saw Geary; and now that Geary and his friends once more revived the stories of his military prowess, and especially the tale of his frightening Stonewall Jackson to death, it is well enough to fill in the record. In the Mexican war Geary was Colonel of the Second Pennsylvania regiment. When the Fayette county volunteers, belonging to that regiment, came home from the war, they held a meeting in Connelsville and passed resolutions that John W. Geary procured his election to the colonelcy by "falsehood and deception;" that "the whole course and conduct of said Geary were inconsistant with the character of a gentleman or a man of honor;" that he was corrupt, mercenary, and a "low groveling creature, hunting and seeking popularity for courage and patriotism that he never earned." This is what his comrades said of him, July 15, 1848. Is he doing otherwise now? He claims to have scared Stonewall Jackson to death, and therefore demands the highest honors of his State, when in point of fact, unless history is as conspicuously inexact as he is, Stonewall Jackson frightened Geary into writing despatches which threw all Washington into a panic. Geary reported that Stonewall Jackson was after him with twenty thousand men, whom his own forces were utterly inadequate to meet. So Geary, after alarming all Washington, retreated with his men through the passes of Blue Ridge, and Stonewall Jackson on that very day fell upon the right wing of the Federal army at Beaver Dam. It was not then, anyhow, that Geary frightened Jackson to death. Neither was it at Point of Rocks, September 20, 1861, when Geary fought so terribly that "none of the Federal troops were hurt." Nor on the 10th of October, in the same year, when Geary was so badly wounded in the right boot as to prevent him from running for the Governorship that fall. If Geary is really running on his military record now, it is proper to make public the whole of that record.

The Radicals howl about Asa Packer and his money—his millions which are to be spent to elect him as Governor. This howling is only to cover what they themselves are doing. On Thursday the Radical candidates for Lancaster county were assessed and bled at the following rates:

Sheriff	$500
Register	500
Prothonotary	500
Two Senators, each $300	600
Four Assemblymen, each $100	400
Clerk of Quarter Sessions	250
Clerk of Orphans' Court	250
Treasurer	250
Two Directors of Poor, each $75	150
Two Prison Inspectors, each $75	150
Commissioner	100
Coronor	40
Auditor	10
Total corruption fund	$3,700

The amount assessed in Allegheny county is fourteen thousand dollars, and the amount received from the State Central Committee, we learn is thirty-seven thousand dollars. There will be no failure in the corruption fund.

The radicals acknowledge a severe loss in Maine, nad assert that if Pennsylvania and Ohio fall off in the same ratio the democrats will be successful.

London, Sept 14.—A subscription has been started here on behalf of the widows and children of the miners killed in the Avondale colliery, near Scranton, Pa.

One Thousand Excursionists Call at Judge Packer's Residence—Tributes to His Worth.

Mauch Chunk, Pa., Sept. 15.—A body of nearly one thousand excursionists from New York and New Jersey, headed by two brass bands, serenaded Judge Packer this evening. Great regret was felt at the Judge's absence. Hon. J. D. Aggett Hunt, of New York, at the request of the excursionists, made a congratulatory address. He alluded in a happy manner to the Judge's pioneer life among the rock-bound mountains, his life as a carpenter, boatman contractor, and projector of the most important railroad in the United States, spoke in most fitting terms of his philanthropy in endowing and building a university for the mental training of the youths of the country and his donation of a magnificent church for the benefit of man the glory of God. In the absence of the Judge, Hon. Allen Craig responded in his behalf in a very eloquent address, acknowledging the compliment paid to the Judge, after which the party proceeded to pass through the parlors, library and magnificent grounds, all happy in paying their respects to Pennsylvania's favorite son.

The Avondale Disaster—An Affecting Icindent.

A Scranton correspondent says of the whole number (203 men and boys) in the mine at the time of the explosion, more than one-half the men were married and had families dependent upon them for support. As fast as their bodies are identified, they are delivered into the charge of their friends to be prepared for burial.

Coffins have been sent from Scranton, Pittston, Wilkesbarre and other places, to meet the demand which Avondale makes upon her sister towns and cities in the valley. Such utter wretchedness was never witnessed anywhere as that which is manifested by wives and daughters and sisters as they recognize in the lifeless forms before them the loved ones who would never smile upon them again this side of eternity.

The fifty-third and fifty-fourth bodies unerathed were a father and his son their names John Burch Sr., and John Buch, Jr. So tightly were they locked in each other's arms, it was found to be a difficult task to seperate them, and it did seem to be at least cruel to disunite their arms, when they had embraced each other in death, and lay down upon the bottom of the poisoned pit, kissed each other for the last time and perished.

How to Keep Butter Sweet.

It is the easiest thing in the world. Simply put it in clean jars and cover with a strong brine. This will keep pure butter a year, fresh and sweet, as we know by experience. It is almost equally good fo put in oak casks, headed tight. This is equivalent to canning fruit. The brine in the case of the jar acts as a heading to keep the air out. But butter should be made well; we have never experimented on poor butter. Work out the buttermilk till you have only pure "beads," clear as rain water; but do not work so much as to break the grain, in which case you have a tough, heavy article in winter, and grease in summer. Such butter we advise no one to try to reserve.—*Cor. Rural World.*

A Negro Fiend.

A negro named Nicholas, thirty years of age, murdered his wife and mother with an axe on the morning of the 16th inst., at Washington. He states that they refused him admision to his apartment and menaced him with the implement, when he wrested it from them, split their skulls open, killing them instantly. He is under arrest.

Reports from Santa Fe note continued depredations Women and children have been murdered and much stock driven away. Col. Green has returned from an expedition into the White Mountains, having killed and captured twenty two Indians and destroyed several camps and a large amount of property.

To a certain extent the character of a man may undoubtedly be told by his hand writing.—You may be sure that no one of humane disposition would begr hard—even on his pen.

Big Nugget.—A. T. Farrish & Co. received this morning from Downieville a nugget of gold weighing over 106 pound, being almost if not quite the largest ever taken out of this State, and within a few pounds the largest ever found in modern gold mining. The value is about $23,000. In the same find 367 65-100 were obtained in smaller nuggets from 20 to 75 ounces each; also one cake of fine gold, reported, weighing 1,180½ ounces. All these are now in Mr. Farrish's hands. This extraordinary pile, $52,000, was obtained in one day by two men, from the Monumental quartz mine in Sierra Buttes, Sierra county, owned by W. A. Farrish and others. William Farrish writes that in two days he would send us as much more. The vein varies from one to two feet, and is filled with decomposed quartz. The gold is obtained by slucing, using quicksilver to catch the fine particles. The tailings only go through an arastra. The Sierra Butts and the Independence mine are located on the same mountain. It is only some two months since Messrs. Farrish commenced work on this mine, and they have got in but a few feet. A week ago they sent down $3,000 as the result of two men's labor for eight or nine weeks.—[San Francisco Bulletin.

Geary is again carrying water on both shoulders. A few days ago he attempted the temperance dodge by getting himself elected one of the Vice Presidents of the National Temperance Society at the session of that organization held in Washington city, and a few days after, he and the Chairman of the Radical State Committee, John Covode, promised the whisky men of Western Pennsylvania that they would endeavor to get the tax reduced. Who can trust such a demagogue?

Mr. W. I. Trafton, of Manchester, N. H., who has already made one minature steam engine of great delicacy and beauty is about to construct another. He is to make every part of the engine, with the boiler, from a single half dollar. When done it will be placed under a glass case three-quarters of an inch in diameter, and an inch and an eigth in height. The boiler will hold about eight drops of water but one half that quantity will run it several minutes. It will have all the parts of an engine, and the boiler will have two minute guages. Some of the smaller parts can only be made by the aid of a powerful magnifying glass.

Near Youngstown, Ohio, about two weeks ago two men were in a harvest field when a heavy thunder storm approached, and they started toward the barn, one of them carying a pitchfork on his shoulder. As the lightning flashed most vividly, his companion asked him to put the fork down, as it was the most dangerous to carry it. He replied that "God Almighty wouldn't strike him," and just as the words were uttered he was ssruck dead. The stroke mangled him in a horrible manner. The fork tines were melted, and his boots were torn from his feet.

"Which, my lady, do you think the merriest place in the world?" "That immediately above the atmosphere that surrounds the earth, I should think." "And why so?" "Because I am told that there all bodies loose their gravity."

A church had some curiously shaped ventilators on the ridgepole. Pointing to them one day, a member of the parish said to the rector,—

"Those things look more like demijohns than anything else. What is their use up there?"

"Well, I really suppose, replied the D. D. 'they are intended for the outpourings of the Spirit."

Pretty girl to Charles—"Charles, how far is it around the world? Isn,t it twenty four thousan—" Charles (who adores the pretty girl and puts both arms around her)—"That's all a mistake, my love; its only about twenty-four inches." She was all the world to him. "Dear Charly."

"How shall I sell my horse?" said a jockey to an acquaintance; "his tail came off in six hours after I bought him." "Sell him by wholesale; for an honorable man will re-tail him," was the reply.

Be it remembered that John W. Geary admitted in his speech at Troy, Bradford county, September 4, that he "cannot stop special legislation." Is such a weak, cowardly, contemptible man to continue to disgrace the Gubernatorial chair of Pennsylvania.

A gentleman gave as a toast at dinner, "The ladies—divide our sorrows, double our joys, and treble our expenses," when a lady gave, "The gentlemen—divide our time, double our cares, and treble our troubles."

Subscribe for the Reporter.

GENERAL ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

PURSUANT to an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled, "An act relating to elections in this Commonwealth," approved the 2d day of July, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and thirty nine, I, D. Z. Kline, Sheriff of the county of Centre, Pennsylvania, do hereby make known and give notice to the electors of the county aforesaid, that an election will be held in the said county of Centre, ON THE SECOND TUESDAY OF OCTOBER, 1869, (being the 12th day of October,) at which time they will vote for the following State and County officers.

One person for the office of Governor, of the State of Pennsylvania.

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

One person for the House of Representatives, of Pennsylvania.

One person for the office of Prothonotary of the county of Centre.

One person for the office of Register, of the county of Centre.

One person for the office of Recorder, of the county of Centre.

One person for the office of Sheriff, of the county of Centre.

One person for the office of Treasurer, of the county of Centre.

One person for the office of Commissioner, of the county of Centre.

One person for the office of Auditor of the county of Centre.

One person for the office of Coroner of the county of Centre.

I ALSO HEREBY make known and give Notice that the places of holding the aforesaid general election in the several boroughs, districts and townships within the county of Centre, are as follows, to wit:

For the borough of Bellefonte and Spring and Benner township, at the court-house in Bellefonte.

For the township of Burnside at the house of John Boaz.

For Curtin township at the school-house at Robert Mann's.

For Ferguson township at the school-house in Pine Grove Mills.

For Gregg township at the public house of B. F. Hosterman.

For Harris township at the school house in Scalsburg.

For Haines township at the public house of John Russel in Aaronsburg.

For Halfmoon township at the school house in Walkerville.

For Howard borough and Howard township at the house of Mrs. Eliza Tipton.

For Huston township at the former place of holding elections.

For Liberty township at the school house in Eagleville.

For Miles township at the school house in Rabersburg.

For Marion township at the school house in Jacksonville.

For Milesburg borough and Boggs township at the school house in Milesburg.

For Potter township at the public house of R. Porter at Old Fort.

For Patton township at the house of Peter Murray.

For Penn township at the public house of Wm. L. Musser.

For Rush township at the school house in Philipsburg.

For Snowshoe township at the school house near Samuel Askey's.

For Taylor township at the school house near Hannah Furnace.

For Unionville borough and Union township at the school house in Unionville.

For Walker township at the school house in Hublersburg.

For Worth township at the school house in Port Matilda.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—"That every person excepting Justices of the Peace who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the United States or of this State, or a city or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, who is or shall be employed under the Legislative, Executive or Judiciary Department of this State, or of the United States or of any 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 Commissioner of any incorporated district is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the time, the office or appointment of Judge, Inspector or Clerk of any election of this Commonwealth, and that no Judge, Inspector or other officer of such election, shall be eligible to be then voted for."

And the said act of Assembly, entitled "An act relating to elections of this Commonwealth," passed July 2, 1839, further provides as follows, to wit:

That the Inspectors and Judges shall meet at the respective places appointed for holding the elections in the districts in which they may respectively belong, before 9 o.clock on the morning of the 2d Tuesday of October, and each of said Inspectors shall appoint one clerk, who shall be a qualified voter of such district.

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

No person shall be permitted to vote at any election, as foresaid, than a white 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 to vote at least ten days immediately preceeding such election, and within two years have paid a state or county tax, which seall 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 any State and removed therefrom and returned, and who shall have resided in the election district and paid taxes aforsaid shall be entitled to vote after residing in this state six months: Provided, That the white freemen, citizens of the United States, between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-two years, who have resided in the election district ten days, as aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote, although they shall not have paid taxes.

"It shall be the duty of the several Assessors, respectively to attend at the place of holding every General, Special, or Township election, during the whole time said election is kept open, for the purpose of giving information to the Inspectors and Judge, when called on, in relation to the right of any person assessed by them to vote at such election, and on such other matters in election to the assessment of voters as the said Inspectors, or either of them, shall from time to time require.

"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 payment, within two years, of a State or county tax, assessed agreably to the Constitution, and give satisfactory evidence either on his oath or affirmation, to the oath or affirmation of another, that has been paid such a tax, or in failure to produce such a receipt shall make oath to the payment thereof: or, second, if he claim a right to vote by being an elector between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-two years, shall depose an oath or affirmation, that he has resided in the State at least one year next before application, and make such proof of his residence in the district as is required by this act and that he does verily believe, from the accounts given him, that he is of the age aforsand, and give such other evidence as is required by this act, whereupon the name of the persons so admitted to vote shall be inserted in the alphabetical list, by the inspector, and a note made opposite thereto by writing the word "tax," if he shall be admitted to vote by any reason of having paid tax, or the word "age," if he shall be permitted to vote by reason of age, and in either case the reason of such vote shall be cast out to the clerks, who shall make the like note in the list of voters kept by them.

In all cases where the name of the person claiming to vote is not found on the list furnished by the Commissioners or Assessors, or his right to vote whether found either by verbal proclimation thereto, or by any written 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 qualifications and if he claims to have residence within the State one year or more, his oath shall be sufficient proof thereof, but he shall make proof by at least one witnes who shall be a qualified elector, that he has resided within the district for more than ten days next immediately preceeding said election and shall also himself swear that his bona fied residence in pursuance of his lawful calling, is within the district, and that he did not remove into the said district for the purpose of voting therein.

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

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

"If any person or persons shall make any bet or wager upon the result of any election within this Commonwealth, or shall offer to make any such bet or weger or printed advertisement, challenge or invite any person or persons, to make such bet or wager, upon conviction thereof he or they shall forfeit three times the amount so offered to bet.

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

If any person not qualified to vote in this Commonwealth, agreeably to law (except the sons of qualified citizens), shall appear at any place of election for the purpose of issuing tickets or of influencing the citizens qualified to vote he shall on conviction, forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding one hundred dollars for every such offence, and be imprisoned for any term not exceeding twelve months.

AN ACT regulating the mode of voting of all elections, in the several counties of this commonwealth.

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That 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, member, and members of Assembly, if voted for, and 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 all borough officers voted for and be labelled "borough;" and each class shall be deposited in seperate ballot-boxes.

Section 2. That it shall be the duty of the sheriffs in the several counties of this commonwealth, to insert in their election proclamations hereafter issued, the first section of this act.

JAMES R. KELLEY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
DAVID FLEMING,
Speaker of the Senate.

Approved—The thirteenth day of March Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

A. G. CURTIN.