The Centre Reporter.

HALL

Fredrick Kurtz, Editor. *Centre Hall, Centre Co., Pa., Friday, September 16th, 1870.* *Vol. 3.—No. 21.*

Science on the Advance.

C. H. Gutelius,

Surgeon and Mechanical Dentist, who is permanently located in Aaronsburg in the office formerly occupied by Dr. Neff, and who has been practicing with entire success—having the experience of a number of years in the profession, he would cordially invite all who have as yet not given him a call, to do so, and test the truthfulness of this assertion. Teeth extracted without pain. may22'68tf

HENRY BROCKERHOFF, President. J D SHGERT. Cashier.

CENTRE COUNTY BANKING CO.

(Late Milliken, Hoover & Co.)

RECEIVE DEPOSITS,

And Allow Interest,

Discount Notes,

Buy and Sell

Government Securities, Gold and Coupons.

ap10'68tf

D. F. FORTNEY, Attorney at Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office over Reynold's bank. may14'69tf

JAS. M'MANUS, Attorney at Law, Bellefonte, promptly attends to all business entrusted to him. jul3,68tf

P. D. NEFF, M. D., Physician and Surgeon, Centre Hall, Pa., offers his professional services to the citizens of Potter and adjoining townships. Dr. Neff has the experience of 23 years in the active practice of medicine and surgery. ap10'68

H. N. M'ALLISTER, JAMES A. BEAVER,

M'ALLISTER & BEAVER

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,

Bellefonte, Centre Co., Penn'a. ap68tf

Chas. H. Hale,

Attorney at Law, Bellefonte. dec25'69tf

MILLER'S HOTEL, Woodward, Pa. Stages arrive and depart daily. This favorite hotel is now in every respect one of the most pleasant country hotels in central Pennsylvania. The traveling community will always find the best accommodation. Drovers can at all times be accommodated with stables and pasture for any number of cattle or horses.

july3'68tf GEO. MILLER.

BECK'S HOTEL, 312 & 314 Race street, a few doors above 3rd, Philadelphia. Its central locality makes it desirable for all visiting the city on business or pleasure

A. BECK, Proprietor.

ap'68 (formerly of the States Union hotel)

WM. H. BLAIR, H Y STITZER,

BLAIR & STITZER,

Attorneys at Law, Bellefonte, Office, on the Diamond, next door to Garman's hotel. Consultations in German or English. feb19'69tf

SCALES, at wholesale and retail, cheap, by IRWIN & WILSON.

BOOTS, large stock, all styles, sizes and prices, for men and boys, just arrived at Wolf well known old Stand.

LEATHER, of all descriptions, french calf skin, spanish sole leather, morocco, sheep skins, linings. Everything in the leather line warranted to give satisfaction, at BURNSIDE & THOMAS.

FINE TABLE CUTLERY, including plated forks, spoons, &c, at

ap10,68 IRWIN & WILSON.

BAROMETERS and Thermometers, at IRWIN & WILSONS.

COFFIN TRIMMINGS, a large assortment at IRWIN & WILSONS

HAND BELLS and Door Bells, all sizes and kinds at

ap10' IRWIN & WILSONS

TOYS of all kinds, at BURNSIDE & THOMAS

SYRUP, the finest ever made, just received, cheap at Wolf's old stand—try it.

A large Stock of Ladies Furs, horse Blankets, and Buffalo Robes at BURNSIDE & THOMAS

J. B. Kreider, M. D.

Office at Millheim, Centre county.

Offers his services to all needing medical attendance. Calls promptly attended to. Early settlement cordially requested, when a liberal discount will be allowed. Interest charged on unsettled accounts after six months. 21jantf

C. E. CHANDLER, M. D., HOMŒPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Bellefonte, Penn'a. Office 2nd Floor over Harper Bro's Store. Residence at the Office. *References*—Hon. C A Mayer, Pres't Judge, Lock Haven, Pa. Hon. L. A. Mackey, Pres't 1st National Bank, do.; Harper Bros, Merchants, Bellefonte, Pa., and others. 19nov69tf

JOHN F. POTTER, Attorney at Law. Collections promptly made and special attention given to those having lands or property for sale. Will draw up and have acknowledged Deeds, Mortgages, &c. Office in the diamond, north side of the court house, Bellefonte. oct22'69tf

CLOTHING—Overcoats, Pants, Vests, and Dress Coats, cheap, at Wolf's.

DR. J. THOMPSON BLACK, Physician and Surgeon, Potter Mills, Pa., offers his professional services to the citizens of Potter township. mr26,69,tf

THE BELLEFONTE

Boot & Shoe Store

Next door to Post Office.

We have always on hand.

GENTS CALF AND KIP BOOTS

A larger assortment of Ladies and Children's Shoes than any other place in town. Gum Shoes, every style, make and size. We ask an examination of our goods, before purchasing elsewhere.

octtf. GRAHAM & SON.

HORSE COLLARS, if you don't wha your horse's shoulders galled and madesore, get good horse collars at BURNSIDE & THOMAS'.

THE ANVIL STORE is now receiving a large and well assorted Stock of Hardware, Stoves, Nails, Horse Shoes, Saddlery, Glass, Paints, Sheet, Bar and Hoop Iron also Buggy and Wagon Stock of every description.—Call and supply yourselves at the lowest possible rates at

ap10'68. IRWIN & WILSON.

A Tremendous Stock of Goods

at Burnside & Thomas.

Whitman's celebrated confections,
Whitman's celebrated chocolate,
Buker's chocolate, Smith's chocolate,
China Ginger, English Pickes,
American Pickles, at

BURNSIDE & THOMAS'

Chas. H. Held,

Clock, Watchmaker & Jeweler

Millheim, Centre co., Penna.

Respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has just opened at his new establishment, above Alexander's Store, and keeps constantly on hand all kinds of Clocks, Watches and Jewelry of the latest styles, as also the Maranville Patent Calender Clocks, provided with a complete index of the month, and day of the month and week on its face, which is warranted as a perfect time-keeper.

Clocks, Watches and Jewelry repaired on short notice and warranted.

sep11'68;1y

Philadelphia Store,

In Brockerhoff's block, Bishop Street, Bellefonte, where

KELLER & MUSSER,

have just opened the best, cheapest, largest as well as the best assorted stock of Good, in Bellefonte.

HERE LADIES,

Is the place to buy your Silks, Mohairs Mozambiques, Reps, Alpacas, Delains, Lans, Brilliants, Muslins, Calicoes, Tickings, Flanels, Opera Flanels, Ladies Coating, Gents' Cloths, Ladies Sacques, White Pekay, Linen Table Cloths, Counterpanes Crib Counterpanes, White and Colored Tarlton, Napkins, Insertings and Edgings, White Lace Curtins, Zephyr & Zephyr Patterns, Tidy Cotton, Shawls, Work Basket

SUNDOWNS,

Notions of every kind, White Goods of every description, Perfumery, Ribbons-Velvet, Taffeta and Bonnet, Cords and Braid, Veils, Buttons, Trimmings, Ladies and Misses Skirts,

HOOP SKIRTS,

Thread Hosiery, Fans, Beads, Sewing

LADIES AND MISSES SHOES

and in fact every thing that can be thought of, desired or used in the

FANCY GOODS OR NOTION LINE

FOR GENTLEMEN,

they have black and blue cloths,, black and fancy cassimeres, sattinetts, tweeds, melorns, silk, satin and common vestings, in short, every thing imaginable in the line of gentlemens wear.

Ready made Clothing of Every Discription, for Men and Boys.

Boots and Shoes, in endless variety Hats and Caps, CARPETS, Oilcloth, Rugs, Brown Muslins, Bleached Muslins, Drillings, Sheetings, Tablecloths, &c., cheaper than elsewhere.

Their stock of QUEENSWARE & GROCERIES cannot be excelled in quality or price.

Call in at the Philadelphia Store and convince yourselves that KELLER & MUSSER have any thing you want, and do business on the principle of "Quick Sales and Small Profits." ap30,69

GRAIN AND PRODUCE ARE TAKEN

NEW FIRM at Centre Hall.

J. B. SOLT.

ALL NEW.

New Store. New Goods.

The undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Centre Hall and Potter township, that he has opened a new store at the well known stand formerly occupied by C. F. Herlacher, where he is now offering

A Full and Complete Stock of

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS

cheap as anywhere.

His stock is entirely new, and the public are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves; Goods will be offered at the lowest possible prices, and by a general system of fair dealing they hope to merit a fair share of public patronage.

Call and Examine our Stock

NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS,

Only Give us a Fair Trial.

We have a full and complete assortment of the latest Styles.

Dry Goods, Groceries, Queensware,

Gentlemen and Ladies furnishing Goods, Ladies Cloaks and Circulars, in Silk and Cloth, all kinds of Groceries, the finest Syrups, the best Coffee, Tobacco, Paints, Dyestuffs, Oils, Fish, Salt, Stationery, and everything else that is to be found in a well stocked country store.

The highest market price paid in Store Goods for

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Don't forget the New Store, at Centre Hall. where goods are now offered at a bargain. Call and see us.

ap23y J. B. SOLT.

Furniture Rooms!

J. O. DEININGER,

respectfully informs the citizens of Centre county, that he has constantly on hand, and makes to order, all kinds of

BEDSTEADS,
BUREAUS,
SINKS,
WASHSTANDS,
CORNER CUPBOARDS
TABLES, &c., &c

HOME MADE CHAIRS ALWAYS ON HAND

His stock of ready-made Furniture is large and warranted of good workmanship and is all made under his own immediate supervision, and is offered at rates as cheap as elsewhere. Thankful for past favors, he solicits a continuance of the same.

Call and see his stock before purchasing elsewhere. ap24'68,1y.

FISHING TACKLES, rods lines, hook flies, sea bair baskets, etc. Rig you out to catch trout at

BURNSIDE & THOMAS

JAPANNED TOILET SETTS, AND other Japanned ware, at the Anvil Store.

ap10'68. IRWIN & WILSON.

CANNED FRUITS, peaches, tomatoes pine apples, and peas in great variety, at BURNSIDE & THOMAS'

LOOKING-GLASS PLATES of all sizes for sale by IRWIN & WILSON.

ap10'68.

UNION PATENT CHURN, the best in use at IRWIN & WILSON'S.

ap10'68.

HORN BLANKETS AND SLEIGH BELLS, at low prices, at

ap10'68. IRWIN & WILSON'

BOALTS for Buggies and Carriages all sizes in use; Fire Bolts, ditto, at

p10'68 IRWIN & WILSON'S

TERMS.—THE CENTRE HALL REPORTER is published weekly at $1,50 per year in advance; and $2,00 when not paid in advance. Reporter, 1 month 15 cents.

Advertisements are inserted at $1,50 per square (10 lines) for 3 weeks. Advertisements for a year, half year, or three month at a less rate.

All Job-work, Cash, and neatly and expeditiously executed, at reasonable charges.

CENTRE HALL REPORTER.

CENTRE HALL, PA., SEPTEMBER 9th, 1870.

BEFORE METZ.

The Battle of August 14—Further Details of the Engagement—Interruption of Bazaine's Retreat.

The London *Standard's* correspondent furnishes the following particulars of the first battle near Metz—that of Sunday, August 14—in addition to those received by cable:

At 1 o'clock on Sunday afternoon, the French army, 180,000 men strong, was encamped all around Metz. Since the day previously a battle was considered as imminent. Several attempts had been made to draw the enemy out of the woods they occupied. The Prussian army of Prince Frederick Charles, or rather the corps, now united, of Field Marshal Steinmetz, 150,000 men strong, had taken its position on the road to Boulay, at the point intersecting that to Borny. The road from Bellenor and Borny up to the forest of that place was occupied by the Prussians, part of their divisions being concealed by the woods. Skirmishing had been going on all the morning, but it was probable that a serious engagement would take place At 1:30 the French troops received orders to retreat from their position, to go in the direction of Verdun, it was said. At two o'clock the *avant garde* division were crossing the Moselle on a pontoon bridge thrown across a few hours previously, and the luggage, material and provisions of the army were crossing the other bridges in the direction of Longueville. The equipages of the Emperor had already left, and Prince Napoleon first, and half an hour after the Emperor himself, were leaving Metz on horseback in the same direction. At three o'clock p. m. the Third corps, De Caen, the Fourth corps, Ladmirault, and la Garde Imperiale, Bourbaki, were preparing also to leave their encampments, when suddenly the Prussians were seen to prepare for battle, some of their regiments taking position as tirailleurs, some others preparing offensive movements in front of the woods of Borny, and in the direction of Grizy and Mercy les Metz. The intention was unmistakable. I was in—in the very heart of it. I made up my mind to remain; in fact all retreat was for me impossible, and it leaves to me the advantage to give you my ocular impressions; but I am so fatigued you must excuse my style of writing. The French troops under the command of Marshal Bazaine, were composed of the Third and Fourth corps and the la Garde Imperiale. They were fronting Borny, Grizy and Mercy les Metz, the Imperial Guard forming the reserve near the Fort de Quentin. At half past four the attack commenced. A heavy fire of artillery was at once heard in every direction, the soldiers of the Prussian landwehr heading the Prussian corps d'armee. The mitrailleuses began their deadly work on each side. For me, confusion all around—men falling in every direction, columns whirling around us, bullets whirling their deadly work through the ranks. It is awful to be cool in the middle of such a bloody holocaust; the cries of the wounded, the imprecations of the falling soldiers, the rage of their friends—all seem frantic and demoniacal; but no, it is not the nightmare, a friend of my infancy is close by me at the head of his battalions, the well known Baron de Vatry, commander of the Voltigeurs de la Garde; he reminds me of the danger I am incurring without reason; but his words sound like a mumur of the wind; he himself disappears in the smoke, and I continued to look and be nearly certain that I should not come back to tell you my tale. A battery of artillery with a mitrailleuse was making fearful havoc in the Prussian ranks. I heard frantic bravos announcing its new exploits. The fire was so well directed, the precision so great that each fire was positively mowing the Prussian army, who were fighting in a desperate way, their artillery replying to the other, and destroying French battalions right and left. At seven o'clock the Prussians were making a movement of retreat. A mitrailleuse had been twice taken from the French, and although it is only one of the hundreds of incidents of the battle, I mention it as it led to an important result. For the last hour one of the greatest efforts of the French has had for its object to dislodge the Prussians from the woods of Borny, their troops being protected by that natural rampart. The brave colonel of the Forty fourth infantry, Second division, in retaking the mitrailleuse, was the cause of an immense body of Prussians emerging suddenly from the woods, and precipitating themselves as an infuriated torrent on the French divisions; it was only a pretext, for it was expected that the Prussians would follow the same tactics as at Forbach and Freschweiller, which consists of keeping out of sight their masses, their best divisions, and when the result of the battle seems to be in favor of their opponents, to change defeat into victory by that powerful movement of immense bodies of troops plunging suddenly on the enemy; but this time Marshal Bazaine had prepared a match for them. The Imperial Guard, commanded by Bourbaki, had been kept in reserve; their artillery, from a strong position, began the defensive the grenadiers advanced, and from that moment until a quarter of nine you might have tho't you were in the middle of an eruption of Mount Vesuvius. Fort de Quentin sweeping with its powerful batteries the flank of the advancing columns, regiments of cavalry charging on the wings, at a quarter to nine precisely the Prussians were retreating, leaving from 23,000 to 24,000 men *hors de combat.* The French have lost 4,000 men killed or wounded.

One hundred and forty thousand Prussians took part in the fight against 70,000 Frenchmen (positively). Owing to the Fort Quentin slaughtering the enemy, the guard, except its artillery and a brigade of grenadiers, did not fight. They were kept in reserve to the last. During the combat the rest of the French army was retiring on the route to Verdun, and at nine o'clock I followed the Imperial Guard, retreating in the same direction, the day's work over.

A FRENCH ACCOUNT OF THE SAME ENGAGEMENT—NAPOLEON'S NARROW ESCAPE FROM CAPTURE.

The correspondent of the Paris *Figaro* gives the following description of the battle of Sunday, August 14:

On taking command Marshal Bazaine, seeing the country invaded on three sides by the armies of Prince Frederick Charles, Prince Frederick William and Marshal Steinmetz, contemplated uniting the scattered French troops at Metz in order to be able to confront the enemy. One point in this movement was at Borny, a small village at the junction of the Boulay, St. Avold and Forbach roads. There the enemy advanced, confident of triumph after his easy victory at Styring. While, therefore on Sunday, August 14, the enemy had decided to cross the Moselle and leave Metz behind him, a great movement was taking place in the French camp. Gen. Ladmirault was preparing to turn Metz on the north, and thus separate himself from General De Caen, who would enter the city, when the enemy, who was well posted at Moisseville, Montoy and Colney, had the boldness to open fire on us The troops halted. The soldiers of Ladmirault, who had already left by the ravine of Valliere, returned and advanced towards the Prussians. In an instant the fire thus opened to Grigy by way of Borsy, being a length of nearly six miles. The Prussians never resist such an attack. The cannonade continued from four to five o'clock. It ceased then for an hour to allow the infantry and mitrailleuses to do their work, and recommenced at half past six, ceasing only when the enemy had abandoned their positions. It was one of the most glorious feats of the war. The enemy left 8,000 dead on the field, while our loss was scarcely 1,000. General Picard, commander of one of the divisions of the Imperial Guard, told me the next day that he had never seen anything so terrible as the battle field of Borny. Rows of men were lying in the order they stood; and the wounded in some cases under the dead. This was the work of the French mitrailleuses. It must be said, however, that the Prussian steel cannon did us considerable damage. It was the battle of Borny that the Emperor spoke of in his dispatch dated Longueville, the evening of the 14th. This battle corresponded with our passage of the Moselle, which it enabled us to do, since it prevented three Prussian corps advancing together, but it occurred twelve miles from where the dispatch would make it be supposed it took place.

The Emperor left Metz at 3:30 on the same Sunday as the battle, and repaired to Longueville, a small village on the road towards Verdun and Nancy, and stopped there with Colonel Henocque. His staff encamped in the neighboring fields. Being, as usual, well informed on his movements, the Prussians designed to capture the Emperor. During the fight they were hid in the small cluster of trees around the Frescaty chateau, and on the Orly Maison Rouge farms before Longueville. On the 15th the Prussians sent a squadron of Uhlans across the railroad bridge, while they directed the fire of their guns on the village of Moulins, situated to the left of Longueville, and also on the road on the right, in order to cut off relief. But our engineers blew up the bridge, under fire, and the Uhlans, finding their line of retreat cut off, surrendered without striking a blow. During this movement Fort St. Quentin, which commands that side, sent some balls to the Prussian batteries which surpassed their fire. It was the first act of the Garde Mobile, and it was an auspicious one.

Titusville, August 25.—During the severe thunder storm this afternoon two men whose names are unknown, while drilling on a well at Shamburg, were struck by lightning and instantly killed.

A dose of Iowa whisky killed a water-snake a foot long, which had slipped down the throat of a farmer while he was drinking from the river.

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. W. Woodring, Sheriff of the county of Centre, Pensylvania, 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, 1870, (being the 11th day of October,) at which time they will vote for the following State and County officers.

One person for the House of Representatives of the United States Congress.

Five persons to represent the 21st district in the senate of Pennsylvania.

One person for the House of Representatives of Pensylvania.

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

Two persons for the office of Jury Commissioner of the county of Centre.

One person for the office of Auditor 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 Brunside at the house of John Boaz.

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

For Furguson township at the school house in Pine Grove Mills.

For Gregg township at the public house of Wm. Wolf.

For Harris township at the school-house in Boalsburg.

For Haines township at the public house of Mr Bobp 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

NOTICE IS HEBEBY 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 any city or incorporated district, wether 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 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 same time, the office or appointment or judge, inspector or clerk of any election of this Commonwealth, and that no inspector, judge, or any officer of such election shall be eligible to be then voted for.

"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 this State at least one year, and in the election district where he offers to 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 has resided in the election district and paid taxes as aforsaid, shall be entitled to vote after residing in this State six months: Provided, That the freemen, citizens of the United States, between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-two years, who have resided in the election district as aforsaid ten days, 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 Commisioners, unless, First, he produce a receipt for the payment within two years of a State or county tax assessed agreeably to the Constitution, and give satisfactory evidence either on his own oath or affirmation or the oath or affirmation of another that he has paid such tax, or on failure to produce a receipt shall make oath to the payment thereof, or second if he claim a right to vote by being an elector between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-two years he shall depose on oath or affirmation that he has resided in the State at least one year before his application and make such proof of 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 aforesaid age, and give such other evidence as is required by this act, whereupon the name of the person so admitted to vote shall be inspected in the alphabetical list by the inspectors and note made opposite thereto by writing the word tax if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of having paid tax, or the word age if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of such age, shall be called out to the clerks who shall make the like notes in the lists of voters kept by them.

"If any person shall vote at more than one election district, or otherwise fraudulently vote more than once on the same day, or shall fraudulently fold and deliver to the inspector two tickets together with the intent illegally to vote or advise and procure another so to do, he or they so offending shall on conviction be fined in any sum not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars and be imprisioned not less than three nor more than twelve months.

"If any person not qualified to vote in this Commonwealth, agreeably to law, (except the sons of qualified citizens,) shall appear at any place of election for the purpose of 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 imprisioned for any term not exceeding three months"

In accordance with the provisions of the 8th section of an act entitled "A further supplement to the Election laws of this Commonwealth," I publish the following:

WHEREAS, By the act of the Congress of the United States, entitled "An act to amend the several acts heretofore passed to provide for the enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes," and approved March 3d, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, all persons who have deserted the military or naval service of the United States, and who have not been discharged or relieved from the the penalty or disability therein provided, are deemed and taken to have voluntarily relinquished and forfeited their rights of citizenship and their rights to become citizens, and are deprived of exercising any rights of citizens thereof:

And whereas, Persons not citizens of the United States are not, under the constitution and laws of Pennsylvania, qualified electors of this Commonwealth:

SECTION 1. Be it enacted, &c., That in all elections hereafter to be held in this Commonwealth, it shall be unlawful for the judge or inspectors of any such election to receive any ballot or ballots from any person or persons embraced in the provisions and subject to the disability imposed by said act of Congress, approved March 3d, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and it shall be unlawful for any such person to offer to vote any ballot or ballots.

SECTION 2. That if any such judge and inspectors 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, he 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.

SECTION 3. That if any person deprived of citizenship, and disqualified as aforesaid, shall, at any election hereafter to be held in this 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 session of this commonwealth, shall for each offence be punished in like manner as provided in the preceding section of this act in the case of officers of election receiving such unlawful ballot or ballots.

SECTION 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, each person so offending shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof in any court of quarter sessions of this commonwealth, shall be punished in like manner as is provided in the second section of this act as in the case of officers of such election receiving such unlawful ballot or ballots.

AN ACT

Regulating the mode of voting at all elections in the several counties of this Commonwealth.

SEC. 1.—Be it enacted, &c., That the qualified voters of the several counties of this Commonwealth, at all general, township, boroand 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 to 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 separate ballot-baxes.

SEC. 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. JAS. KEALLY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

DAVID FLEMING,

Speaker of the Senate.

APPROVED.—The thirtieth day of March, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six. A. G. CURTIN.

REGISTRY LAW.

I also give official notice to the electors of Beaver county that, by an act entitled "An Act further supplemental to the act relative to the elections of this Commonwealth," approved April 7th, A. D. 1869, it is provided as follows:

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 it shall be the duty of each of the assessors within this commonwealth, on the first Monday in June of each year, to take up the transcript he has received from the county commissioners under the eighth section of the act of fifteenth April, eighteen hundred and thirty-four, and proceed to an immediate revision of the same, by striking therefrom the name of every person who is known by him to have died or removed since the last previous assessment from the district of which he is the assessor, or whose death or removal from the same shall be made known to him, and to add to the same the name of any qualified voter who shall be known by him to have removed into the district since the last previous assessment, or whose removal into the same shall be or shall have been made known to him, and also the names of all who shall make claim to him to be qualified voters therein. As soon as this revision is completed, he shall visit every dwelling house in his district and make careful inquiry if any person whose name is on his list has died or removed from the district, and if so, to take the same therefrom, or whether any qualified voter resides therein whose name is not on the list, and if so, to add the same thereto; and in all cases where a name is added to the list a tax shall forthwith be assessed against the person; and the assessor shall in all cases ascertain, by inquiry, upon what ground the person so assessed claims to be a voter. Upon the completion of this work, it shall be the duty of each assessor as aforesaid to proceed to make out a list, in alphabetical order, of the white freemen, above twenty-one years of age, claiming to be qualified voters in the ward, borough, township or district of which he is the assessor, and opposite each of said names state wether said freeman is or is not a housekeeper; and if he is, the number of his residence, in towns where the same are numbered, with the street, alley or court in which situated; and if in a town where there are no numbers, the name of the street, alley or court on which said house fronts; also, the occupation of the person; and where he is not a housekeeper, the occupation, place of boarding, and with whom, and if working for another, the name of the employer, and write opposite each of said names the word "voter" where any person claims to vote by reason of naturalization, he shall exhibit his certificate thereof to the assessor, unless he has been for five consecutive years next preceding a voter in said district; and in all cases where the person has been naturalized, the name shall be marked with the letter "N.;" where the person has merely declared his intentions to become a citizen and designs to be naturalized before the next election, the name shall be marked "D. I.;" where the claim is to vote by reason of being between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-two, as provided by law, the word "age" shall be entered; and if the person has moved into the election district to reside since the last general election, the letter "R." shall be placed opposite the name. It shall be the further duty of each assessor as aforesaid, upon the completion of the duties herein imposed, to make out a separate list of all new assessments made by him and the amounts assessed upon each, and furnish the same immediately to the county commissioners, who shall immediately add the names to the tax duplicate of the ward, borough, township or district to which they have been assessed.

Section 2. On the list being completed and the assessments made as aforesaid, the same shall forthwith be returned to the county commissioners, who shall cause duplicate copies of said lists, with the observations and explanations required to be noted as aforesaid, to be made out as soon as practicable and placed in the hands of the assessor, who shall, prior to the first of August in each year, put one copy thereof on the door of, or on the house where, the election of the respective district is required to be held, and retain the other in his possession, for the inspection, free of charge, of any person resident in the said election district who shall desire to see the same; and it shall be the duty of the said assessor to add, from time to time, on the personal application of any one claiming the right to vote, the name of such claimant, and mark opposite the name "C. V." and immediately assess him with a tax noting, as in all other cases, his occupation, residence, wether a boarder or a housekeeper; if a boarder, with whom he boards; and whether naturalized or designing to be, marking in all such cases the letters opposite the name, "N," or "D. I." as the case may be; if the person claiming to be assessed be naturalized, he shall exhibit to the assessor his certificate of naturalization; and if he claims that he designs to be naturalized before the next ensuing election, he shall exhibit the certificate of his declaration of intention; in all cases where any ward, borough, township or election district is divided into two or more precincts; the assessor shall note in all his assessments the election precinct in which each elector resides, and shall make a seperate return for each to the county commissioners, in all cases in which a return is required from him by the provisions of this act; and the county commissioners, in making duplicate copies of all such return, shall make duplicate copies of the names of the voters in each precinct, separately, and shall furnish the same to the assessor; and the copies required by this act to be placed on the doors of, or on, election places, on or before the first of August in each year, shall be placed on the door of, or on, the election placed in each of said precincts.

Section 3. After the assessments have been completed on the tenth day preceding the second Tuesday in October of each year, the assessor shall, on the Monday immediately following, make a return to the county commissioners of the names of all persons assessed by him since the return required to be made by him by the second section of this act, noting opposite each name the observations and explanations required to be noted as aforesaid; and the county commissioners shall thereupon cause the same to be added to the return required by the second section of this act, and a full and correct copy thereof to be made, containing the names of all persons so returned as resident taxables in said ward, borough, township or precinct, and furnish the same, together with the necessary election blanks to the officers of the election in said ward, borough, township or precinct, on or before six o'clock in the morning of the second Tuesday of October, and no man shall be permitted to vote at the election on that day whose name is not on said list, unless he shall make proof of his right to vote as hereinatter required.

Section 4. On the day of election any person whose name is not on the said list, and claiming the right to vote at said election, shall produce at least one qualified voter of the district as a witness to the residence of the claimant in the district in which he claims to be a voter, for the period of at least ten days next preceding said election, which witness shall take and subscribe a written, or partly printed, affidavit to the facts stated by him, which affidavit shall define clearly where the residence is of the person so claiming to be a voter; and the person so claiming the right to vote shall also take and subscribe a written, or partly written and partly printed affidavit, stating to the best of his knowledge and belief, where and when he was born; that he is a citizen of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania and of the United States; that he has resided in the commonwealth one year, or if formerly a citizen therein, and has moved therefrom, that he has resided therein six months next preceding said election; that he has not moved into the district for the purpose of voting therein; that he has paid a state or county tax within two years, which was assessed at least ten days before said election; and, if a naturalized citizen, shall also state when, where and by what court he was naturalized, and shall also produce his certificate of naturalization for examination; the said affidavit shall also state when and where the tax claimed to be paid by the affiant was assessed, and when, where, and to whom paid, and the tax receipt therefor shall be produced for examination, unless the affiant shall state in his affidavit that it has been lost or destroyed, or that he never received any, but if the person so claiming the right to vote shall take and subscribe an affidavit, that he is a native born citizen of the United States, (or if born elsewhere, shall state that fact in his affidavit, and shall produce evidence that he has been naturalized, or that he is entitled to citizenship by reason of his father's naturalization,) and shall further state in his affidavit that he is, at the time of taking the affidavit, between the ages of twenty-one and twenty two years; that he has resided in the State one year and in the election district ten days next preceding such election, he shall be entitled to vote, although he shall not have paid taxes; the said affidavits of all persons making such claims, and the affidavits of the witnesses to their residence, shall be preserved by the election board, and at the close of the election they shall be enclosed with the list of voters, tally list and other papers required by law, to be filed by the return judge with the prothonotary, and shall remain on file therewith in the prothonotary's office, subject to examination, as other election papers are; if the election officers shall find that the applicant or applicants possesses all the legal qualifications of voters, he or they shall be permitted to vote, and the name or names shall be added to the list of taxables by the election officers, the word "tax" being added where the claimant claims to vote on tax, and the word "age" where he claims to vote on age; the same words being added by the clerks in each case respectively on the lists of persons voting at such election.

Section 5. It shall be lawful for any qualified citizen of the district, notwithstanding the name of the proposed voter is contained on the list of resident taxables, to challenge the vote of such person; whereupon the same proof of the right of suffrage as is now required by law shall be publicly made and acted on by the election board and the vote admitted or rejected, according to the evidence; every person claiming to be a naturalized citizen shall be required to produce his naturalization certificate at the election before voting, except where he has been for ten years, consecutively, a voter in the district in which he offers his vote; and on the vote of such person being received, it shall be the duty of the election officers to write, or stamp on such certificate the word "voted," with the month and year; and if any election officer or officers shall receive a second vote on the same day, by virtue of the same certificate, excepting where sons are entitled to vote by virtue of the naturalization of their fathers, they and the person who shall offer such second vote, upon so offending shall be guilty of a high misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof, be fined or imprisoned, or both, at the discretion of the court; but the fine shall not exceed one hundred dollars in each case, nor the imprisonment one year; the like punishment shall be inflicted, on conviction, on the officers of election who shall neglect or refuse to make, or cause to be made, the indorsement required as aforesaid on said naturalization certificate.

(Continued on third page.)

It is rumored that the Erie Company propose to place a boat on the line between New York and Fall River that will eclipse the Bristol and Providence. Travel is so great that the majestic steamers now running are considered too small, and it is proposed to build a boat with the capacity of *four hundred state-rooms.*

Advices from Faukland state that the steamship Lowronga has foundered near State Rocks, and fifteen lives were lost.