CENTRE HALL REPORTER.

Centre Hall, Pa., Sept. 29, '71

TERMS.—The CENTRE HALL REPORTER is published weekly at $2 per year in advance, or $2.50 when not paid in advance. Halfyearly and quarterly subscriptions at the same rate. Single copies five cents.

Advertisements $1.50 per square (10 lines) for three insertions. Advertisements for a longer period, at a reduced rate

Business cards of five lines, $5 per year.

Communications recommending persons for office, 5 cents per line. Communications of a private nature and obituary notices exceeding five lines, five cents per line. Business notices in local column 10 cents per line, for one insertion.

Notices of deaths and marriages inserted free of charge. Our friends, in all parts of the county will oblige by sending us local items of interest from their respective localities.

The figures set to the address upon each subscriber's paper indicate that the subscription is paid up to such date, and answer the same as a receipt. Persons remitting by mail, or otherwise, will understand from a change in these dates that the money has been received

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
Gen. WM. M'CANDLESS,
OF PHILADELPHIA.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,
Capt. JAMES H. COOPER,
OF LAWRENCE COUNTY

For Assembly,
P. Gray Meek, of Bellefonte.

For Associate Judges,
W. W. Love, of Potter,
Henry Dopp, of Howard.

For Treasurer,
James F. Weaver, of Milesburg.

For Commissioner,
Samuel F. Foster, of Potter.

For District Attorney,
John F. Potter, of Bellefonte.

For Auditor,
Rob't. F. Holmes, of Marion.

For County Surveyor,
W. P. Mitchell, of Howard.

If any democrat upon the ticket deserves the unanimous vote of the Potter twp. democracy, it certainly is Col. Love, for the gallant services he has performed during the last twenty five years, in bringing our forces out on election day, a labor that always counted. Now let the democracy go to work and bring out the forces for Col. Love and the entire ticket. Turn about is fair play.

D. S. Gray, radical candidate for District Attorney! Whew! He is too long, lank and lean, in body and brain, to possess a single qualificaton for the place. John F. Potter will be voted by all who want a *man* to fill the place.

Another Half Million Stolen.—Evans Outdone by Another Radical.

J. L. Hodge, an army paymaster at Washington, has turned out a defaulter to the tune of half million dol s. This fellow beats our own Evans to the tune of about two hundred thousand in his swindle, and makes a clear confession of his stealing. The question now is, is there an honest radical in office, from Grant down? It looks as though the whole crew were in league to take every cent they can lay their hands upon. The collectors are defaulters to million upon million, and on all sides new and monstrous defalcations are coming to light.—What will become of the government if these radicals keep on in this way? The following is a complete copy of Major Hodge's letter of confession:

WASHINGTON, D. C.
Sunday, September 10 1871.

General B. W. Brice.

Sir: I have to inform you that I am unable to close my account, and that I owe the frightful amount of about $450,000, which sum I have lost during the last few years in stock speculations, going deeper in the hope of retrieving myself. I have no excuse or mitigation of my course to offer, and propose to take the full consequences of my sin. I had thought a week ago of escaping from New York, but believe I done better in returning here to deliver myself up as I felt I was bound to do. I can of course make no pretence of excuse for the systematic deceit, I have practiced on you and the advantage I have taken of the official position I have held, and feel that you especially have cause to be justly inexorable against me. I have been led on by the infatuation that always attends the course I entered on, hoping always to recover my loss and conceal my crime. I believe it is really a relief to be forced to discovery for I have been in a hell on earth for years, and the alternations of hope and fear I have gone through and the constant care to avoid detection, were becoming too strong. I desire to turn over all my property that I have, as a small set off against my deficiency, and after giving any information that will assist in settling my accounts, or if possible in recovering a portion of what I have lost, I expect to take the full punishment awarded for my offense.

In justice to two parties in this city, through whom I had some speculations, I wish to state that they are perfectly innocent of any knowledge that I was using public funds. There are small balances with each of these parties to my credit, whenever the accounts are closed. The losses I made were almost entirely in New York with one house there, whose accounts I hold subject to your order. I endeavored to induce them to make good the amount lost with them, which they knew was public money, but they have refused.

I have been trying to make up my mind to this confession for some days, and was on the point of doing so this morning in your office, but I could not bring myself to say it, and wanted time to write. My innocent wife, whom this frightful information will kill! God forgive me for what I have done to her and my children.

All I ask from you or the authorities is that if possible, some small sum may be left her. I enclose the keys of my safe and a box containing all my old accounts, &c. My present vouchers, receipts, &c., are in the hands of my clerks, who are all of them perfectly innocent of any knowledge of my deficiency. I shall remain at my house, No. 1423 K street, till informed what action you have taken concerning me. There is no fear that I will go away now.

(Signed,) J. LEDYARD HODGE.

Paymaster General Brice says, this morninig, it will appear upon investigation that the Treasury Department is responsible for the failure of the government to discover the defalcation sooner. General Brice also denies the report that Hodge, after suspicion had first been attached to him, was allowed to draw any checks except such as were necessary to transfer the balance to the proper officers. In his letter of confession he refers to parties in this city and one in N. Y. through whose agency he has made speculations. Those in this city he declares are perfectly innocent of any knowledge that he was using in his operations with them, the public funds. The party in New York he states knew the money lost with them was public money and not his own. Hodge caused to be communicated to Gen. Brice the names of these parties as follows: Middleton & Co., bankers, Washington; Lewis, Johnson & Co., bankers, Washington, and Polhemus & Jackson, bankers, No. 66 Exchange Place, New York city.

Bad and Getting Worse.

We think if ever there was a period when the honest citizens of the United States had just cause to feel alarmed for the morals of the people and the perpetuity of our free institutions and scrutinize the character of those called to administer the affairs of the people, in nation, state and county, that time is at hand now. What is the history of the present hour? Violence, bloodshed, crime of every species, dishonesty in high and low places, on all sides and in all stations, and what almost makes our hair stand on end, to see the apparent indifference with which the people pass by all these evils and the impunity with which corruption and dishonesty are practiced by men in office, and men who are seeking to obtain place. Where in the name of Heaven will this country land, if these things are not checked, and if the honestly disposed people of all parties do not combine to arrest this onward career of bad men who are corrupting the morals of the country and are glaring examples to the rising generation of the perfect safety with which one can play the scoundrel and rascal?

Truth is trampled into the mire, in spite of its hallowed beauties. The sacredness of oath no more has its awe inspiring and binding effect, and our public men, as a general thing, make no scruple in violating an oath where money can be gained thereby, and the most solemn pledge is but a gossamer in the sight of our public servants to be broken whenever the "thirty pieces of silver" can be had! So demoralized have our public servants become, that scarce a dollar of the people's monies can enter the coffers of the government, but what some scoundrel, in place either by appointment or by the suffrages of the people, stands ready waiting for an opportunity to steal it, or draw it from the treasury by some fraudulent or dishonest scheme.

We behold millions upon millions of dollars thus yearly going into the pockets of unfaithful public servants without a single scoundrel being punished for his plunderings; yea, the people read of it daily and seem to be satisfied it should be thus. Collectors alone, according to a statement of secretary Boutwell, have stolen over twenty millions. Millions upon millions have been taken from the treasury by fraudulent claims with the connivance of the agents of the government, and every species of public property is laid hold of by these thieves and appropriated to themselves. The public lands have not escaped, as the readers of the REPORTER are well aware that millions of acres have been donated to speculators and soulless corporations, and men who heretofore were too poor to pay for a meal and too lazy to earn one honestly, are now rich almost as the Rothchilds and travel the land in splendor eclipsing princes, all from these stealings.

But enough of this, our readers know it all. We say it is high time the people become alarmed. The remedy is in their power, and it is simply this: Elect no men to office who spend money to get into place, for you can be certain such expect to get it all back again by plunder schemes. Elect no men to office who you have reason to believe belong to the plunder rings and use every trick and device to obtain a nomination, such as falsehood corruption, bribery, deceit, fraud at primary elections, or by being a "good clever fellow" and full of *treats* until they accomplish their selfish ends. These play upon honest people only to accomplish a selfish purpose.

The most of rascality that is now practiced is by radical office holders and leaders, for they are in power, and we appeal to honest republicans to look at the corruption that is now being practiced by their party, and sound the alarm for reform ere it is too late.

But this advice we also intend for Democrats; and as an honest journalist we deem it our duty to say that all the men in our party are not saints, and it is as important that the dishonest, scheming politician in our ranks be put down, as it is that similar cases in the radical ranks be driven from place. We say this to democrats regardless of the few who may be offended, and who are willing to wink at the dishonesty of a democrat and even threaten to stop the REPORTER because it fearlessly sounds the alarm and does its duty in attempting to keep the democratic organization pure, as well as to expose the misrule and gigantic plunderings of radical office holders. We repeat, it is as much our duty to expose a dishonest, tricking democrat, as it is to denounce a radical plunderer; but it pains us to admit that there are some who would quiet the REPORTER by threats to stop it, for performing this duty. We shall not quarrel with such, not even stop to apply to them the epithet of "narrow minded block-heads," as Greeley did to those republicans in New York who censured him for bailing Jeff. Davis. Greeley gained in respect while the "narrow minded" are to-day ashamed of their doings. We go in for a pure democracy, and for pure men, and he who does not may have his way of thinking unmolested.

We repeat, it is high time the corruption that is now practiced be stopped if the country shall be saved from final ruin. At the ballot box is the place for honest republicans and honest democrats to rebuke all political scamps. We think that the plunderings that have been practiced under the last ten years of radical rule, cry up for a change in rulers, and an attempt to better things by giving democrats the rein, and as this is what democrats are clamoring for, we hold that our party must be true to its professions and nominate men of known honesty for whom an honest republican can cast his vote with the belief that a change will be for the better. An occasional dishonest democrat for office had better be defeated, for his unfaithfulness injures and disgraces the party to a degree that takes years to retrieve, and the party would therefore be better off without the services of such, as it must suffer in the end, and the ranks of our enemy are only strengthened thereby.

As a general thing the democrats are a little more jealous of the material they nominate, than the radicals, and are careful to have good, honest, capable men upon their ticket, although a scamp may occasionally worm himself in by trick, falsehood and bribery consequently it is always safer for honest men to vote the democratic ticket, they are far less liable to be deceived than they are by voting the radical ticket.

A Humbug for a Platform.

The rads of Centre county have set up for themselves a platform, which is very short, has but a single idea, makes but a single issue, and altogether is one big, grand humbug astride of which is set Col. M'Farlane to ride into the legislature, and the balance of the gentlemen upon the rad county ticket to ride into the county offices. But we really think the people of Centre county, or rather a portion of them, are about done being humbugged, at all events we think they should be.

The platform of the Centre county rads is composed of but one single resolution (copied below) which pledges their nominee for Assembly to the repeal of the Law Library, out of which *they* now expect to make capital.

The *Reporter*, during the summer warned democrats against even being humbugged by democrats upon the Law Library, AND NOW WE THE MORE EARNESTLY CAUTION DEMOCRATS AGAINST BEING HUMBUGGED BY UNPRINCIPLED RADICALS, BY THIS SAME SCARE-CROW, just on the eve of the election.

We are gratified to know that the REPORTER has been sustained by its party in the course it took; our county convention, by its silence, and the democratic mass meeting by its platform ignored the thing in toto, as too trifling, to consider it worthy a mention in its resolutions, but placed itself upon real, living issues, which deeply concern the tax-payer, and which the radical deceivers dodged. The democratic platform strikes at all the abuses that are now cursing us under radical rule, and pledges itself to a reform in the administration of public affairs. The rads dodge all these issues and declare that all salvation consists in a repeal of the Law Library.

But here is the platform by which the rads are now trying to humbug voters and opposite is our platform:

RADICAL PLATFORM.

"*Resolved*, That the interest of every tax-payer in Centre county demands the repeal of the 'Law Library' act, and we hereby instruct our candidate for Assembly, if elected, to use to his utmost ability all honorable means to have the said bill repealed and to secure the passage of another bill which will provide that all money now applied as directed in the 'Law Library' act, shall be applied to the free school fund of the townships where the fines are inflicted."

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

Resolved, That the Democratic party reiterates the firm adherence to the principles of Republican Government, as laid down and expounded by the fathers and embodied in the great charter of our liberties, the Constitution of the United States.

Resolved, That the Republican party have utterly failed to carry out the fundamental principles, as above stated; in their administration, of the affairs of government; and, by their constant and repeated violations of this sacred instrument, have proven themselves recreant to the trust committed to them and unfit guardians of the liberties of the people.

Resolved, That while we condemn the utter recklessness in regard to principle that for the past ten years has characterized the republican administrations, their record of corruption and extravagance is such as does and should meet the condemnation of every honest man in the whole United States.

Resolved, That the present financial policy of the republican party is calculated only to make the rich richer, and the poor poorer, in giving the bondholder special privileges of exemption from his just share of the burdens of the government, while at the same time it taxes the laborer almost upon all the necessaries of life, and thus holds the toiling million in the most abject slavery to the tyrany of capital.

Resolved, That the many and glaring encroachments of capital upon the rights of labor give indication of a determination on the part of the capitalists to subvert the rights of the laboring man; and such legislation should be speedily passed as will protect labor from the domination of capital.

Resolved, That we utterly condemn as anti-democratic and as the fruitful source of legislative corruption the granting of corporative monopolies by private and special legislation.

Resolved, That the farming out of the government of cities, and of the control of their revenues and expenditures by commissioners or otherwise, is totally subversive of the true principles of republican governments.

Resolved, That we believe in the old fashioned doctrine of the Declaration of Independence. "That all governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed:" and that we do not regard the use of bayonets and bullets as the proper means of obtaining their consent as has recently been attempted in Pennsylvania and other States, under the orders of the present administration of the general government, in sending armed soldiers to control popular elections.

Resolved, That we are opposed to the mingling of inferior and superior races, either in the elective franchise or by miscegenation; and that in the division of parties, we are in favor of keeping the white democracy in the one and the negroes and their equal in the other.

Resolved, That the thievery, corruption and outrages upon the rights of the people, unconstitutional acts oppressive laws, general debauchery and disregard of the liberties, prosperity and welfare of the people by the Republican party, is proof positive of its unfitness to control either General, State, or Local Governments.

(*Disciple of Galileo.*)—I see an aching void, and a bug—a humbug—fluttering over it.

We say it is a humbug issue—the REPORTER declared so all summer, and is sustained by the democratic county convention, and the sound platform framed subsequently by the democracy in mass meeting, and we are pleased to notice that our gallant neighbor, the *Watchman*, in its last issue, comes to the aid of the REPORTER, and ridicules the anti-Law-Library platform of the radicals.

Robert M'Farlane.

What assurance have the people of Centre county that Robert M'Farlane, the radical nominee for Assembly will not go the way of all the radicals in the legislature, and favor the jobbers who deplete the treasury, and vote with the ring whose schemes are fast impoverishing the commonwealth?

What assurance have the voters of Centre county that Mr. M'Farlane will cast his votes to guard the treasury against such swindles as that of Evans & Co., by which the state is plundered of a quarter million?

What assurance have the people of Centre county that Robert M'Farlane, if elected to the legislature, will vote in favor of a resolution to sift out all the guilty parties in the Evans defalcation, and to bring them to their merited punishment?

We do not think that Mr. M'Farlane will have the courage thus to stand by the interests of the people, in opposition to the plundering radical ring, hence we say.

Voters of Centre, Robert M'Farlane, the radical nominee for Assembly is not the man whom you should support.

The radicals have nominated two gentleman from the other side of the county for Associate Judges, Penns-valley "Dutch", as they seem to think, needing no representative upon the bench. Penns-valley wants a Judge and means to elect Col. Love and Capt. Dopp.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

God save the Commonwealth.

REGISTRY LAW.

I also give official notice to the electors of Centre county that by an act entitled "An Act further supplemental to the act relative to the elections of this Commonwealth," approved April 17. A. B. 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 the assessors, within this Commonwealth, on the first Monday of June of each year, to take up the transcript he has received from the county commissioners under the eighth section of the fifteenth of April, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, and proceed to an immediate revison 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 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 this district and make careful inquiry if any person whose name is on the 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 his list, and if so, to add the name 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 applied 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 each ward, borough, township or district of which he is the assessor, and opposite each of the said names state whether said freeman is or is not a house-keeper; and if he is, the number of his residence, in town where the same is numbered, with the street, alley and 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 fronts; also, the occupation of the person; and where he is not a house-keeper, 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 the proof 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 same shall be marked with the letter "N;" where the person has merely declared his intention to become a citizen, and designs to be naturalized before the next election, the name shall be marked with the letter "D. I.;" where the claim is to vote by reason of being between the age 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 future 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 in which they have been assessed.

SEC. 2 On the list being completed and the assessments be made as aforesaid, the same shall be forthwith 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 the first of August in each year put one copy on the door or on the house where the election of the respective districts is required to be held, for the inspection, free of charge, of any person claiming to reside in the said election district who shall desire to see the same; and it shal 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, whether a boarder, with whom he boards, or whether naturalized or designing to be, marking in all cases the letters opposite the name, "N." or "D. I.," as the case may be; if the person claiming to be assessed be naturalized he shall exhibit to the assessor his certificate of naturalization, and if he claims that he designs to be naturalized before the next ensuing election, he shall exhibit the certificete 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 on all his assessments the election precinct in which each elector resides, and shall make a separate return for each to the county commissioner 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 returns, shall make duplicate copies of the name 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 or on before the first of August in each year, shall be placed on door of or on the election place in each of said precincts.

SEC. 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 observation and explanation required to be noted as aforesaid; and the county commissioner 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 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 hereinafter required.

SEC. 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, or the person shall be fined in at least ten days next preceding said election, which witness shall take and subscribe a written or partly written and partly printed affidavit to the facts stated by him, which affidavit shall define close where the residence 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 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 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 preceeding 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 a 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 therefore 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 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 age 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; 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 applicants possess 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.

SEC. 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 persons; 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 naturazation certificate at the election before voting except where he has been for ten years consequently a voter in he 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 persons 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 make, or cause to be made, the indorsement required as aforesaid on said naturalization cetificate.

SEC. 6. If any election officer shall refuse or neglect to require such proof of the right of suffrage as is prescribed by this law, or act to which this is a supplement, from any person offering to vote whose name is not on the list of assessed voters, or whose right to vote challenged by any qualified voter present and shall admit such persons to vote without requiring such proof, every person so offending shall, upon conviction, be guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall be sentenced for every such offense, to pay a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars or to undergo an imprisonment not more than one year, or either, or both, at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 7 Ten days preseeding every election for election of President and Vice President of the United States, it shall be the duty of the assessor to attend at the place fixed by law for holding the election in each election district, and then and there hear all applications of person whose names have been omitted from the list of assessed voters, and who claim the right to vote or whose rights have originated since the same was made out, and shall add the names of such persons therein as shall show that they are entitled to the right of suffrage in each district, on the personal application of the claimant only, and forthwith assess them with the proper tax. After completing the list a copy thereof shall be placed on the door of or on the house where the election is to be held, at least eight days before the election; and at the election the same course shall be pursued, in all respects as is required by this act and the acts to which it is a supplement, at the general elections in October. The assessor shall also make the returns to the county commissioners of all assessments made by virtue of this section; and the county commissioners shall furnish copies thereof to the election officers in each district, in like manner in all respects, as is required at the general elections in October.

SEC. 8. The same rules and regulations shall apply at every special election, and at every separate city, borough or ward election, in all sespects as at the general in elections in October.

SEC. 9 The respective assessors, inspectors and judges of the elections shall each have the power to administer oath to any persons claiming the right to be assessed or the right of suffrage or in regard to any other matter or thing to be done or inquired into by any of said officers under this act; and any willful false swearing by any person in relation to any matter or thing concerning which they shall be lawfully interrogated by any of said officers shall be punished as perjury.

SEC. 10. The assessors shall receive the same compensations for the time necessarily spent in performing the duties hereby enjoined as is provided by law for the performance of their other duties to be paid by the county commissioners as it shall not be lawful for any assessor to assess a tax against any person whatever within ten days next preceeding the election to be held on the second Tuesday of October, in any pear, or within ten days next before any election for electors of President and Vice President of the United States; and violations of this provision shall be a misdemeanor, and subject the officers so offending to a fine, on conviction not exceeding one hundred dollors, or to imprisonment not exceeding three months, or both, at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 11. On the petition of five or more citizens of the county, stating under oath that they verily believe that frauds will be practiced at the election about to be held in any district, it shall be the duty of the court of common pleas of said county, if in session or if not a judge thereof in acation, to appoint two judicious, sober and intelligent citizens of the county to act as overseers at said election; said overseers shall be selected from different political parties, where inspectors belong to different parties, and where both of said inspectors belong to the same political party, both of the overseers shall be taken from the opposite political party; said overseers shall have the right to be present with officers of the election, during the whole time the same is held, the votes counted and the returns made out and signed by the election officers; to keep a list, of voters, if they see proper; to challenge any person offering to vote, and interrogate him and his witness under oath, in regard to his right of suffrage at said said election, and to examine his papers produced; and the officers of said election are required to afford to said overseers so selected and appointed every convenenience and facility for the discharge of their duties; and if said election officers shall refuse to permit said overseers to be present and perform their duties as aforesaid, or if they shall be driven away from the poll by violence or intimidation all the votes polled at such election district may be rejected by any tribunal trying a contest under said election: *Provided*, That no person signing the petition shall be appointed an overseer.

Sec. 12. If any prothonotary, clerk, or the deputy of either, or any other person shall affix the seal of office to any naturalization paper, or permit the same to be affixed or give our or cause or permit the same to be given out, in blank, whereby it may be fraudulently used, or furnish a naturalization certificate to any person who shall not have been duly examined and sworn in open court, in the presence of the judges thereof, according to the act of Congress, or shall aid or connive at, or in any way permit the issue of any fraudulent naturalization certificate, he shall be guilty of a high misdemeanor; or if any one shall fraudulently use any such certificate of naturalization, knowing that it was fraudulently issued, or shall vote, or attempt to vote thereon, or if any one shall vote, or attempt to vote on any certificate of naturalization not issued to him, he shall be guilty of a high misdemeanor; and either or any of the persons, their aiders or abettors, guilty of either of the misdemeanors aforesaid, shall, on conviction be fined in a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars, and imprisoned in the proper penitentiary for a period not exceeding three years.

Sec 13. Any person who on oath or affirmation, in or before any court in this State, or officer authorized to administer oaths, shall, to procure a certificate of naturalization, for himself or any other person, wilfully depose, declare or affirm any matter to be fact knowing the same to be false, or shall in like manner deny any matter to be fact, knowing the same to be true, shall be deemed guilty of perjury; and any certificate on naturalization issued in pursuance of any such deposition, declaration or affirmation shall be null and void; and it shall be the duty of the court issuing the same, upon proof being made before it that was fraudulently obtained, to take immediate measures for recalling the same for cancellation, and any person who shall vote or attempt to vote on any paper so obtained or who shall in any way aid in, connive at or have any agency whatever in the issue, circulation or use of any fraudulent naturalization certificate, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall undergo an imprisonment in the penitentiary for not more than two years, and pay a fine not more than one thousand dollars for every such offense, or either or both, at the discretion of the court.

Sec 14 Any assessor, election officer or person appointed as an overseer, who shall neglect or refuse to perform any duty enjoined by this act, without reasonable or legal cause, shall be subject to a penalty of one hundred dollars, and if any assessor shall assess any person as a voter who is not qualified, or shall refuse to assess any one who is qualified, he shall be guilty of misdemeanor in office, and on conviction be punished by fine or imprisonment, and also be subject to an act for damages by the party agrieved; and if any person shall fraudulently alter, add too, deface or destroy any list of voters made out as directed by this act, or tear down or remove the same from the place where it has been fixed with fraudulent or mischevious intention, or for any improper purpose, the person so offending shall be guilty of a high misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be punished by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Sec 15. Any election or city, ward, borough, township and election officers shall hereafter be held on the second Tuesday of October, subject to all the provision of the laws regulating the elections of such officers not inconsistent with this act; the persons elected to such offices at that time shall take their places at the expiration of the terms of the persons holding the same at the time of such election; but no election for the office of assessor or assistant assessor shall be held under this act, until the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

Sec 16 At all elections hereafter held under the laws of this Commonwealth, the polls shall be opened between the hours of six and seven o clock a. m., and closed at seven o'clock, p. m.

Sec 17. It shall be tde duty of the Secretary of the Commonwealth to prepare forms for all the blanks made necessary by this act, and furnish copies of the same to the county commissioners of the several counties of the Commonwealth; and the county commissioners of each county shall, as may be necessary after receipt of the same, at the proper expense of the courts, procure and furnish to all the election officers of the election districts of their respective counties such copies of such blanks, and qualities as may be rendered necessary for the discharge of their duties under this act.

Sec 19. That citizens of this State temporarily in the service of the State or of the United States Governments, on clerical or other duty, and who do not vote where thus employed, shall not be thereby deprived of the right to vote in their several election districts if otherwise duly qualified.

I, D. W. Woodring, High Sheriff of Centre county, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do hereby make known and give notice to the electors of the county aforesaid, that an election will be held in the said county of Centre, on TUESDAY the 10th day of OCTOBER, 1871 for the purpose of electing the several persons hereinafter named, viz:

One person duly qualified for Auditor Gene al of Pennsylvania.

One person duly qualified for Surveyor General of Pennsylvania.

One person duly qualified for member of Assembly.

Two persons duly qualified for Associate Judges.

One person duly qualified for county Treasurer.

One person duly qualified for County Commissioner.

One person duly qualified for county Surveyor.

One person duly qualified for district Attorney.

One person duly qualified for Auditor.

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 township of Haines, at the public house of Mr. Boph in the town of Asronsburg.

For the township of Half Moon, at the school house in Stormtown.

For the township of Taylor, at the house erected for the purpose, on the property of Leonard Meyrman.

For the township of Miles, in the school house in the town of Rebersburg.

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

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

For the township of Ferguson, at the shool house in Pine Grove.

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

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

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

For the township of Walker, at the school House in Hublersburg.

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

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

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

For the township of Marion, at the school house in Monumentsville.

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

For the township of Boggs, at the new school house in Central City.

For the township of Houston, at the house of John Reed.

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

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

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

For the township of Burnside, at the house of John Bon.

For the township of Curtin, at the school house near Robert Mann s.

For the borough of Unionville and Union township, at the school house of Union ville.

The general Election in all the Townships, Districts and Borough of the county is to be opened between the hours of six and seven o'clock in the forenoon, and shall continue without interuption or adjournment until seven o'clock in the evening, when all polls shall be closed.

Constitutional Convention.

At the coming October election the citizens of Pennsylvania will vote upon the question of calling a convention to amend the State Constitution, under the following act passed by the last Legislature:

An Act to authorize a popular vote upon the question of calling a Convention to amend the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted*, &c., That the question of calling a convention to revise the Constitution of this commonwealth be submitted to a vote of the people at the general election to be held on the second Tuesday of October next, the said question to be voted upon in manner following, to wit: In counties and cities in which slip ticket voting is authorized by law, votes for and against a convention may be expressed and given upon the ticket, headed or endorsed with the word "State" and not otherwise; and the words used shall be "Constitutional Convention" or "against a Convention," and in counties or districts in which slip ticket voting shall not be authorized by law, each elector voting upon said question shall cast a separate ballot, endorsed on the outside "Constitutional Convention," and containing on the inside the words "for a Convention" or "against a Convention," and all votes so cast as aforesaid shall be received, counted and returned by the proper election officers and return judges as votes for Governor are received, counted and returned under existing laws.

Sec. 2. That the election aforesaid shall be held and be subject to all the provisions of law which apply to general elections; Sheriffs of the several counties shall give notice of this act in their election proclamation the present year, and the Governor shall cause all the returns of the said elections, as received by the secretary of the commonwealth, to be laid before the legislature at its annual election.

JAMES H. WEBB,
Speaker of the House.
WILLIAM A. WALLACE,
Speaker of the Senate.

APPROVED—The second day of June, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.
JOHN W. GEARY.

Change in the Mode of Voting.

An Act regulating the mode of voting at all elections in the several counties of this Commonwealth, approved March 30, 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 the general township, borough or 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 name of all State officers voted for, and be labelled "State;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all county officers 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 shall be deposited in separate ballot-boxes.

XV Amendment Constitution U. S.

"SECTION 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.

First and Second Section of Act of Congress March. 31, 1870.

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 at any election by the people, in any State, Territory, district, county, city parish, township, school district, municipality or other territorial sub division, 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 law or under the authority of Constitution or laws of any State, or 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 State (to same and equal opportunity to perform such prerequisite 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 knowing 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 agrieved 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, an conviction thereof, be fined not less than five hundred dollars, or be imprisoned not less than one month, or more than one year, or both at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 10 of an Act of the Pennsylvania Legislature of April 6 a. d. 1870.

SEC. 10. That so much of every act of Assembly as provides that only white freemen are entitled to vote shall be registered as voters or as claiming to vote at any general election or special election of this Commonwealth, be and the same is hereby repealed; and that hereafter all freemen, without distiction of color, shall be enrolled and registered according to the provisions of the first section of the act approved 27th April, 1869, entitled 'An act further supplemental to the act relating to the elections of this Commonwealth, and when otherwise qualified under the existing laws, be entitled to at all general and special elections in this Commonwealth.'

Pursuant to the provisions contained in the seventy-sixth