THE BEDFORD GAZETTE.

Bedford, Sept. 14, 1855.

G. W. Bowman, Editor and Proprietor.

Democratic Candidate for Canal Commissioner,

HON. ARNOLD PLUMER,

OF VENANGO COUNTY.

Illness of the Editor.

☞ In consequence of the indisposition of the Editor, the *Gazette* of this week does not contain its usual amount of editorial matter.—This also will account for any deficiencies that appear to the reader. We are happy to state that he is now convalescent, and his Physician and family anticipate, by our next issue, a sufficient recovery to resume his former duties.

☞ A Quarterly Meeting of the M. E. Church of Bedford Station, will commence on Saturday next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. The Rev. John A. Collins, Presiding Elder, is expected to be present, when the people will again have an opportunity of heaing the thrilling eloquence of this eminent divine.

Col. Black.—There was a grand Democratic mass meeting at New Lisbon, Ohio, on Monday last, at which Gov. Medill and our fellow-citizen, Col. Black, were the principal speakers. The Ohio *Patriot* speaks thus of the later gentleman:—

"At the conclusion of Gov. Medill's speech, Col. Sam Black, a favorite son and eloquent orator from the old Keystone State, was introduced to the audience. His speech was confined principally to Know Nothingism, which he exhibited in all its naked deformity. His eloquent exposition of the infamy of the infamous order—his eloquent appeals in behalf of civil and religious liberty—his denunciations of the outrages on the ballot box in Kansas and elsewhere in our land by the midnight conspirators, carried conviction to the Democratic masses present."

Philadelphia Nominations.—The Democratic County Convention of Philadelphia, has made the following excellent nominations:

Senator—Harlan Ingram.

Assembly—First District, Chas. M. Leisenring; Second, John McCarthy; Third, John Thompson; Eighth, Joseph Huncker; Ninth, John Hancock; Tenth, Townsend Yearsley; Eleventh, Chas. Carty; Twelfth, Frederick Walter; Thirteenth, Samuel Hibbs; Fourteenth, John Roberts; Fifteenth, Richardson L. Wright.

Sheriff—George Megee.

Register of Wills—Charles W. Carrigan.

Clerk of Orphan's Court—John Sherry.

The City Convention has nominated the following Legislative ticket:

Fourth District, Ignatius Donnelly; Fifth, Aaron Coburn; Sixth, Pemperton Morris; Seventh, George Smith.

MISSISSIPPI.

The gallant Democracy of Mississippi are doing their work nobly. Messrs. McWillie, Wright, Bennett, Barksdale, Quitman, and McRae, are laboring like faithful servants in the Democratic vineyard. As a sample of the spirit prevailing and the energy with which the contest is being carried on we copy the following from the *Mississippian* of the 24th of August:

"There was a gathering of from 800 to 1000 [illegible] on the occasion of a Democratic barbecue and mass meeting. The Know Nothings were invited to participate in the discussion, and Messrs. A. R. Johnston and G. L. Potter appeared as the forlorn defenders of their cause. The Democrats were represented by the Hon.'s A. G. Brown and Wiley P. Harris. Several of our citizens went down to attend the discussion, and we speak their unanimous opinion in saying that the Democratic victory was complete and overwhelming. Brown led the charge with an array of eloquence, logic and sound Democratic truth; while Harris wielded the battle axe of argument, wit and sarcasm, with merciless effect, against the disconsolate and crest-fallen champions of Know-Nothing Whiggery. Many accessions were made to the Democratic cause, and the banner of 'Sam' went down in the dust amid the shouts of the multitude."

Gen. Miles, of Mississippi, a distinguished Whig, in a late speech at Jackson, said—

"Fellow-citizens, I expect to be in New Orleans when the election shall come on; but on the morning of the first day I intend to take the cars at eight o'clock, and travel eighty-four miles to Osyka, and then, for the first time in my life, I intend to vote the *full Democratic* ticket. And, further, I earnestly and solemnly urge my old Whig friends to follow my example; for if Know-Nothingism succeed, there will be an end to our republican form of government—it will be annihilated."

E. S. Goode, the Know-Nothing candidate in the Fifth Congressional District, has declined, and Gen. Quitman will walk over the course. In the Third District, Col. J. B. Cobb refuses to run as the Know-Nothing candidate.

Know Nothingism Sinking.

From almost every part of the country, as well as in our own county, we have the most unquestionable evidence of the sinking condition of the Know Nothing order. Its fall promises to be full as rapid as its rise, and in one year from this time nothing but its despised carcass will remain to tell that it ever existed. Thousands and tens of thousands of good men are quietly withdrawing from its pestilential embraces, determined to cast their votes with the great national Democracy, as the only certain means by which our civil and religious liberties can be perpetuated. The honest-hearted Christian, after viewing with surprise and deep regret the devastation it is working in the Protestant churches of the country, speedily withdraws from the infidel compact, and endeavors to repair the evil he has assisted in bringing about, by as zealously trying to defeat and destroy this monster of darkness. Its days are numbered, and its requium will be the lamentations of waning churches, and the wailings of the widows and orphans who have been made so by its bloody violence.

Blair County.

The Whigs of Blair county, at a Convention held a few days since, nominated the following ticket:

Assembly, Col. David H. Hofins; Associate Judge, Joseph Feany; Commissioner, Daniel C. Gibboney; Sheriff, Samuel M'Camant.

The Convention, before adjourning, passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That we approve of the nomination of Hon. John M'Culloch, as the Whig, Democratic and Independent candidate for the Legislature in Huntingdon county, and that the Whigs of Blair, and all others be cordially and unitedly requested to give him their support.

OLD-FASHIONED MORALITY.

If all our clergymen are not baxters, Barrows, and Whitfields, their influence upon the people for good or for evil is beyond all calculation. Those who do the most good, however, are the men who most closely study the character and the example of the early teachers of Christianity. The noisy and inflammatory priest, the pragmatical humanitarian, querulous and reforming polemic, who attempt to cure all "the ills that flesh is heir to"—such as these are rarely remembered except in the passions they excite. But those who are divines after the Divine example, who preach 'good-will among men,' are certain to become almost as immortal as the truths they utter. These latter are the teachers of old-fashioned virtues, and are not, perhaps, as popular as the Ward Beecher school of political clergymen. It will do no harm, however, to reproduce an occasional example like the following. It is part of a letter written by a Kentucky clergyman who has evidently had nothing to do with the Louisville riots:

"I am now in my 78th year, and have been in the ministerial office a little upward of half a century. During the long course of my ministry—ten years occuping the old homestead, and upwards of forty in my present location, and under different phases of the political atmosphere—I never saw it my duty, or felt the slightest inclination to preach what is generally called a political sermon. And if, by one word, or even insinuation, from the pulpit, I ever disturbed or interrupted the feelings of a political hearer, I never knew it. I never entered the electioneering canvass for any man, even my most favorite political friends. And when I thought proper to offer my suffrage at the polls, it was always done by a silent vote in an unobtrusive manner. I do not know that I ever gained a vote secretly or indirectly for any man. Indeed, I always thought it unbecoming the gravity, the dignity, and sacredness of the pulpit, as well as detrimental to the spiritual edification of the people, for the ambassador of Heaven to turn aside from his Master's work to mingle with the excited multitude, where little else is to be heard but wrangling and jangling about men and measures, without any addition to put most certainly detracting from, the credit and influence of his clerical character. Of all the offices ever held by man that of an ambassador of Christ is the most dignified and responsible.

"'No other post affords a place
Of equal honor or disgrace.'"

From the Somerset Democrat.

COMING OUT FROM THE FOUL PARTY.

Below will be found a letter of renunciation from a citizen of Milford township, to which we direct the attention of our readers. We are always glad to record such instances of manly independence, and trust that Mr. Friedline's noble example will be imitated by others whom we know have become disgusted with the Order, and who regret the day that they ever bowed the knee to such a monster of iniquity. Public withdrawls are the only proper ones to effect. They speak trumpet-tongued against the Order, and it is the duty of those who have become convinced of its corruptions to publicly expose it. The people demand it, and they [illegible] scores of worthy and honorable men of Somerset county who were inveigled into it under false pretences, who have resolved never to act with that party again; then why not warn their fellow-citizens of the dangers of Know-Nothingism, that they, too, may not be drawn into its serpentine folds? Come out like freemen. Leave not the stinking carcass as sneakingly and secretly as you went into it, but come out boldly and independently, and you will be the more honored by those whose good opinion is worth enjoying:

Milford Tp., Somerset County.

C. F. Mitchell: Dear Sir—I was induced through the persuasion of persons who professed to be my friends to become a member of the Know Nothing party, on the positive assurance that there was nothing wrong or immoral in it. But sad experience has demonstrated the fact, that it is the very opposite of what the members of the Order say it is. I therefore publicly renounce the Order, and state my determination to vote for all the Anti-Know Nothing candidates at the coming election, because I know them to be honest, competent and deserving men—much more so than their opponents.—And I would further add, if my fellow-citizens do not wish to be imposed upon they had better beware of the members of that Order.

You will please publish this letter in the Democrat, for I am determined in the future to be a free and independent man, which a member of that order cannot be.

Very truly your friend,
LEVI FRIEDLINE.

Gen. Washington's Last Vote.

A correspondent of the Charleston Courier relates the following interesting circumstances:

"I was present when Gen. Washington gave his last vote. It was in the spring of 1779, in the town of Alexandria. He died the 11th of December following. The Court House of Fairfax county was then over the market house, and immediately fronting Cadsby's tavern. The entrance into it was by a flight of crazy steps on the outside. The election was progressing—several thousands of persons were in the court house yard, and immediate neighboring streets; and I was standing on Cadsby's steps when the Father of his Country drove up, and immediately approached the Court House steps; and when within a yard or two of them, I saw eight or ten good looking men, from different directions, without the least concert, spring simultaneously, and place themselves in position to uphold and support the steps should they fall in the General's ascent of them. I entered the Court House with him—followed in his wake to the polls—heard him vote—returned with him to the outward crowd—heard him cheered by more than two thousand persons as he entered his carriage, and saw his departure. There were five candidates on the bench sitting; and as the General approached them, they rose in a body and bowed smilingly; and the salutation having been returned very gracefully, the Gen. immediately cast his eyes toward the registry of the polls, when Col. Dencale said, "Well, General, how do you vote?" The General looked at the candidates, and said, "Gentlemen, I vote for measures, not for men," and turning to the record table, audibly pronounced his vote—saw it entered—made a graceful bow, and retired.

Out of Season.—They had a snow storm at St. Johnsbury, Vt., on Saturday last.

SCAMP.

A young scamp, about 25 years of age, is at present traversing Pennsylvania, Ohio, and the adjacent states. He is a man of short stature, with black hair, and a rather narrow countenance, and is not heavily built. He pretends to be deaf and dumb, which, however, is very doubtful. He writes in English capitals and his orthography is very bad. It is the opinion of the writer that he understands the German language better than the English, for he writes English as a German would write it. He changes his name as often as he considers necessary in order to deceive. In the mouth of March he came to Lehigh county, and visited a family, which has a brother and his children residing in Ohio. He pretended to be the youngest son of the brother in Ohio, and said that he had just left the deaf and dumb institute in Philadelphia, and was short in money. As he first visited the younger members of the family, he succeeded in swindling them out of several dollars. When, however, he came to his pretended uncle, he was discovered to be an imposter and compelled to leave. He then went further in search of new booty. The next, of which we have heard, he found at the house of a clergyman residing in Clinton county, Penna. He there pretended to be a member of a very respectable family in Allentown, and as the clergyman was born and educated in Allentown, he felt sympathy for him, and gave him two dollars.

He then continued his journey, and in the present month of August he arrived in Miamisburg, Ohio, and there sought the relatives of the family, which he had partly deceived in Lehigh co., Pa. He said that he was the son of their uncle in Lehigh county, and thus their cousin. He said that he had lost his voice and hearing by an attack of sickness, and that he was now travelling for the improvement of his health. He also said that his father had given him $50, when he left home, which had been stolen from him at Pittsburg while sleeping, so that he was now in unpleasent circumstances, for his money was gone and his clothes were so badly worn that he could not go to visit his friends in Butler county, and that he wished he was at home with his parents. The good people had no suspicion but much compassion. They received him kindly, gave him money and a suit of clothes to the value of $17.50. He then appeared to be pleased, and wrote that he now wished to visit his friends in Butler county, and that, in the meantime they should write to his father for $50, and explain his misfortune and they would soon receive their money. He promised soon to return and receive the surplus of the money, in order to go home. He left and will without doubt never return. Let those who do not wish to be swindled *look out* for him.

Exchanges will confer a favor by giving the above a place.

The News From Europe.

The steamship Atlantic, at New York, brings news from Europe a week later, bnt nothing of special interest. The details of the bombardment of Sweaborg are given, but while the *Times*, insists upon crediting the destruction of the town, another London journal admits that "such is the nature of the great bombardment of Sweaborg, that all that can be said is that it is conjectured that considerable loss has been inflicted upon the enemy, [illegible] gained much. Seriously, the success is neither brilliant in a true sense, nor is it solid. All the work has yet to be done in the Baltic." The details of the battle of Tchernaya are very imperfect and conflicting. The news of an assault on Malakoff may be expected to arrive with the next steamer. Should it fail, the Allies would find their situation much deteriorated.—*Philadelphia Argus.*

Whig Movement in Dauphin.

Harrisburg, Sept. 4, 1855.

The "old line" Whig county Convention assembled yesterday, every township in the county being fully represented, and nominated John Adams Fisher and Wm. J Robinson for Assembly; Dr. Jacob Shope for Prothonotary; John S. Lynch for Register; John Hoerner for County Commissioner, and John McCoy for Treasurer. James Fox, Esq., was appointed Senatorial Delegate to the Whig State Convention and Jacob C. Bomberger and H. Murray Grayson, Representative Delegates.

An attempt was made by a few Know-Nothing delegates to adjourn without making nominations, when, on motion of James Fox, Esq., the "old liners" adjourned to meet in the courtroom, and, upon calling the names of the delegates, 51 out of 58 were present, and pledged themselves to support the ticket nominated.

The Yellow Fever at Portsmouth Va.—By a letter from a Philadelphia physician, now at Norfolk, Va., ministering to the comfort of the sick and afflicted, we learn there were five hundred and thirty cases of yellow fever in that city on Saturday, in a population of from eight to nine thousand. So great is the panic that there are a great many families who are very well off in this world's goods, who are entirely dependent on the Howard Association for their bread and meat. We are further informed that.

"The city indeed presents a lamentable aspect. Every house is closed—not a sound to be heard, save the occasional howl of the faithful dog, mourning his departed master, or the rumbling wheels of the hearse or hospital wagon, with their loads of dead or dying. While walking over the grass-green pavements you are startled at the sound of your own footsteps; with them there is nothing to harmonize, save their own reverberations from the silent and lonely walls—walls which but a few days ago threw back the echo to the gay and giddy crowd that thronged the now deserted streets. The disease is of a most malignant type, and has not yet reached its culminating point.

It is, no doubt, on its northern tour; and next year you may expect a visit from this terrible destroyer in Baltimore and Philadelphia; the next year it will decimate New York, and will continue to travel North, and only stop when the warm temperature comes below 70o Fahrenheit.

☞ Francis Carr, who has taught school in Indiana for several years, was driven from Mooresville a few evenings ago, by a gang of seven or eight Know-Nothings, who shouted "kill him knock his brains out," &c. The New Albany *Leger* says he is a peaceable, quiet man, and had committed no offence under heaven except being born in Ireland, and having a good education.

Almost an Accident on the Huntingdon and B. Railroad.—On Saturday evening last, a[illegible] the passenger train had passed up the road, [illegible] evil disposed person or persons placed up[illegible] track near Marklesburg, a heavy iron [illegible] On the return of the train the obstruction [illegible] observed by the brakesman on the passenger, which was in front coming down, and [illegible] alarm was given, but not in time to enable [illegible] engineer to stop the train until it had passed [illegible] the rail. Fortunately the train was not [illegible] off the track, the road being perfectly [illegible] where the obstruction was placed upon. We hope the person or persons who plac[illegible] the obstructions upon the track may be found [illegible] and punished severely. A reward of $10[illegible] offered by the Company for his or their apprehension and information which will lead to [illegible] their conviction: and for the apprehen[illegible] and information which may lead to the conviction of any other person or persons who shall hereafter be guilty of a violation of the law [illegible] extract of which we give for the information of all evil disposed persons:

"If any person and persons shall willfully and maliciously destroy or remove any part of the road, property, building or other works belonging to such Company, or place designedly or with evil intent, any Obstruction on the line of [illegible] Railroad, so as to jeopard the safety or endanger the lives of persons travelling on or over the same, such person or persons so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction, be imprisoned in the county jail, or penitentiary, at the discretion of the Court, for a term of not more than three years.—*Huntingdon Globe, 5th inst.*

Awful Ravages of the Yellow Fever.—Baltimore, Sept. 4.—The Norfolk boat arrived this morning. She brings awful tidings of the ravages of yellow fever at that place. A letter from Dr. Morris states that 64 deaths had occurred in Norfolk on Monday. The Herald gives the names of 35 that died on Sunday. An order has been received here for 100 additional coffins; 50 were sent down on Saturday. The last brought up a large number of people fleeing from the scourge. Some of the fugitives have taken refuge in the rotunda of the Exchange until they can be provided with lodgings.

The fever is abating at Portsmouth; the deaths average about ten daily.

A committee of citizens of Norfolk, headed by Dr. John McCabe, passed through this city to Washington this morning, to ask the President for permission to remove the remainder of the inhabitants to Fort Monroe.

The Value of the Union.—Mr. Benton concludes one of the chapters of the forthcoming second volume of his Thirty Years' View, on the causes of the present discontent in the South, with the following remarks:

"Separations is no remedy for thes evils, but the parent of far greater than just discontent or restless ambition would fly from. To the South the Union is a political blessing; to the North it is both a political and a pecuniary blessing; to both it should be a social blessing. Both sections should cherish it, and the North most. The story of the boy that killed the goose that laid the golden egg every day, that he might get all the eggs at once, was a fable; but the Northern man who could promote [illegible] any course of wrong to the his own history—and commit a [illegible] profit and loss point of view, of which there is no precedent except in fable."

☞ A mother sat at the fireside of home, and her darling boy sat with her. Love and her peace seemed hovering over them. A word from that mother's lips was treasured up in the heart of the boy. Years rolled on.—The boy had gone from the paternal roof, and his voice was heard in the hills of his country. But through him spoke the holy influence of a mother, and a nation left the power of that fire side word. Again, it is night. A fair-haired boy looks imploringly in the face of a worldly-mind mother, and inquires of holy things. That mother utters a word that crushes forever the germ of eternal truth. A word fitly spoken is like dew to a drooping flower. One badly spoken is like the worm that never dies, and a word unuttered may affect the world for weal or wo.

WHIG RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, It is due to the citizens of Philadelphia in the present confusion of politics, that we should make known wherein we are distinguishable from another Convention assembled in the Whig name—Therefore,

Resolved, That while we heartily subscribe to the declaration that "Americans shall rule America," and express our belief that since the glorious Fourth of July, 1776, Americans always have—that they do now—and always will govern America; we hold no communion with that spurious Americanism that skulks into hiding places, organizes its disciples upon the footing of mutual distrust—and with the aid of immoral and unlawful oaths, inculcates habitual evasion and deceit, and establishes as its guiding star indiscriminate proscription of citizens, by classes and general descriptions, such as are utterly at variance with the Constitution of the United States, and the whole scope of American Republicanism.

Resolved, That it is with pain and regret that we witness the dishonor of the Whig name, by a Convention composed of members of the secret Order known as "Know-Nothings"—who are sworn to support the nomination of the Councils, by assuming the name of a party which they formally abandoned upon becoming Know-Nothings, and palming upon the community, as Whig nominees, the candidates who have been first nominated in the Councils of the Order.

Resolved, That we deprecate the frauds upon the big voters heretofore practised by the secret Order of "Know-Nothings" in the Whig name, to which we are indebted for the incompetence, imbecility, and extravagance which have signally marked the career of the City Administration, and the prostration of the city's credit, and we warn all true Whigs against further deceptions of the same nature.

☞ The Democratic Convention of Delaware county met on Saturday, 1st inst., and nominated D. Manly, Esq., for Assembly.

WOOD.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Commissioners' Office, on Friday October 12, 1855, for furnishing of forty-five cords dry Chesnut Oak wood, the same to be ranked when delivered.

A. S. RUSSELL, Clerk Com'rs.

Sept. 14, 1855.

DIED,

In Harrison Township, on the 6th August ult., Albert Jerome, infant son of Benjamin F. and Delilah Tucker, aged 4 months and 16 days.

On the 5th inst., Jacob Mellon, infant son of G. W. and Susan Suter, of Harrison township, aged 5 months and 28 days.

On the 5th inst., Mrs. Sophia Ritchey, wife of John Ritchey, Esq. of Bedford township, in the 52d year of her age.

The subject of this notice was a Christian woman and a member of the German Reformed Church from her youth. She always adorned her profession of religion by a consistent walk and conversation. Her last illness which terminated fatally in a few days, she bore with Christian resignation and finally departed this life with a good hope of eternal life in the world to come.

PUBLIC SALE
OF
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE!

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the undersigned will expose to public sale, on the premises on SATURDAY, the 6th day of October, 1855, the following described

REAL ESTATE

situate in Colerain Township, viz:—

A lot or piece of ground containing six acres or thereabouts, and having thereon erected a Log Frame House, Frame Stable, &c., adjoining lands of Henry P. Diehl, George Feight's heirs and others, late the property of Isaac Bengaman, deceased.

☞ Terms: CASH at the confirmation of the sale on the 19th of November, 1855.

HENRY P. DIEHL,
WILLIAM ENGLAND,
Administrators of the estate of Isaac Bengaman, deceased.

Sept. 14, 1855.—4t

GENERAL ELECTION
PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS in and by an act of General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act to regulate the General Elections within this Commonwealth," it is enjoined upon me to give public notice of such Elections, and to enumerate in said notice what Officers are to be elected, I HUGH MOORE, Sheriff of the County of Bedford, do hereby make known and give this public notice to the Electors of the County of Bedford, that a General Election will be held in said County, on the second Tuesday of October next, at the several election Districts, viz:

The Electors of the Borough of Bedford and Township of Bedford to meet at the Court House in said Borough.

The Electors of Broadtop Township to meet at the house of Wm. Griffith in said Township.

The Electors of Colerain Township to meet at house of Ruben Smith in Rainsburg in said Township.

The Electors of Cumberland Valley Township to meet at the New School House erected on the land owned by John Whip's heirs in said Township.

The Electors of Harrison Township to meet at School House number 5, near the dwelling house of Henry Keyser in said Township.

The Electors of Juniata Township to meet at the house now occupied by William Keyser in said Township.

The Electors of Hopewell Township to meet at the School House near the house of John Dasher in said Township.

The Electors of [illegible] Township to meet at the house now occupied by Wm. H. Hill as a shop, in Bridgport, in said Township.

The Electors of the Township of Liberty to meet at the School House in Stonerstown in said Township.

The Electors of Monroe Township to meet at the house of David O'Neal in Clearville, in said Township.

The Electors of Napier Township and Scellsburg Borough to meet at the house built for a School House in the Borough of Schellsburg.

The Electors of East Providence Township to meet at the house of John Nycum Jr. inkeeper in said Townhsip.

The Electors of West Providence Township to meet at the new Log School House at Bloody Run in said Township.

The Electors of St. Clair Township to meet at the store near the dwelling house of Gideon Trout in said Township.

The Electors of Union Township to meet at the house of Michael Wyant in said Township.

The Electors of South Woodberry Township to meet at the house of Chandler Payne, near Noble's mill in said Township.

The Electors of Southampton Township to meet at the house of William Adams in said Township.

The Electors of the Township of Middle Woodberry to meet at the house of Henry Fluke in the village of Woodberry; at which time and place the quallified Electors will elect by ballot—

ONE PERSON for Canal Commissioner of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania;

ONE PERSON for Treasurer of Bedford County.

TWO PERSONS, in conjunction with Bedford Fulton and Cambria, as Representatives in the Legislature of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania;

ONE PERSON for Commissioner of Bedford County, for the term of 3 years;

ONE PERSON for Director of the Poor.

ONE PERSON for Auditor of Bedford County.

The election to be opened between the hours of 7 and 8 o'clock in the forenoon, by a public proclamation, and to keep open until seven o'clock in the evening when the polls shall be closed.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN:

That every person, excepting Justices of the Peace, who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the United States, or of this State, or any city or corporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer, agent, who is or shall be employed under the legislative, executive or Judiciary department of this State, or of any city, 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 Commissioners of any incorporated district is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the time the office or appointment of judge, inspector or clerk of any election of this Commonwealth, and that no inspector, judge or other office of such election shall be eligible to be then voted for.

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

"That the inspectors and Judges, shall meet at the respective places appointed for holding the election in the district at which they respectively belong, before eight o'clock in the morning of the 2d Tuesday of October, and each said inspector shall appoint one clerk, who shall be a qualified voter of such district.

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

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

"No person shall be permitted to vote, at any election as aforesaid, than a white freeman of the age of twenty one or more, who shall have resided in this State at least one year, and in the election distinct where he offers to vote ten days immediately preceding such election, and within two years paid a State or county tax which shall have been assessed at least ten days before the election. But a citizen of the United States who has previously been a qualified voter of this State and removed therefrom and returned, and who shall have resided in the election district and paid taxes, aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote after residing in this State six months: Provided, That the white freemen, citizens of the United States between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-two years, who have resided in the election district ten days as aforesaid shall be entitled to vote, although they shall not have paid tax.

No person shall be admitted to vote whose name is not contained in the list of taxable inhabitants furnished by the Commissioners, unless: First, he produce a receipt of payment, within two years of state or county tax assessed agreeably to the constitution, and give satisfactory evidence on his own oath or affirmation of another that he has paid such a tax, or in a 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 age of twenty-one and twenty-two years shall deposit on oath or affirmation, that he has resided in the State at least one year next 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 account given him that he is of the age aforesaid, and give such other evidence as is required by this act, whereupon the name of the person so admitted to vote shall be inserted in the alphabetical list by the inspector, and a note made opposite thereto of 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 age, and in either case the reason of such a vote shall be called out to the clerks, who shall make the like note in the lists of voters kept by them.

In all cases where the name of the person claiming to vote is not found on the list furnished by the commissioners, and assessors, or his right to vote whether found thereon or not, is objected to by any qualified citizen, it shall be the duty of the inspectors to examine such person on oath as to his qualifications, and if he claims to have resided within the State for one year or more, his oath shall be sufficient proof thereof, but he shall make proof by at least one competent witness, who shall be a qualified elector that he has resided within the district for more than ten days immediately preceding said election and shall also himself swear that his bona fide residence, in pursuance of his lawful calling, is within the district, and that he did not remove in the district for the purpose of voting therein.

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

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

If any person or persons shall make any bet or wager upon the result of any election with the Commonwealth, or shall offer to make any such bet or wager either by verbal proclamation thereof, or by any written or printed advertisement, challenge or invite any person or persons to make such bet or wager, upon conviction thereof he or they shall forfeit and pay three times the amount so bet or offered to be bet.

And the Judges of the respective districts aforesaid, are required to meet at Bedford, on the Friday next following the holding of said Election, then and there to perform those things required of them by law.

Given under my hand, at my office in Bedford, this 8th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, and the 79th of the Independence of the United States.

HUGH MOORE, *Sheriff.*

Sept. 14, 1855.