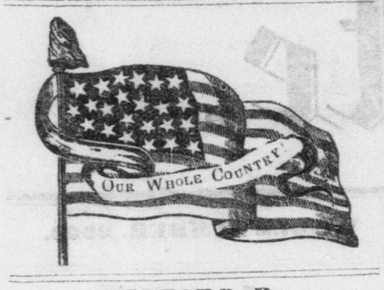
BEDFORD GAZETTE.



—BEDFORD, Pa.—

FRIDAY : : : : : : AUGUST 30, 1861.

B. F. Meyers, Editor & Proprietor.

REGULAR DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS!

For the Union, the Constitution and the Laws

ASSOCIATE JUDGE,

JAMES BURNS,

JUNIATA.

TREASURER,

MAJ. A. J. SANSOM,

BEDFORD BOR.

COMMISSIONER,

PHILIP SHOEMAKER,

COLERAIN.

POOR DIRECTOR,

ADOLPHUS AKE,

UNION.

AUDITOR,

DANIEL L. DEFIBAUGH,

SNAKE SPRING.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING!

Agreeably to the usages of the Democratic Party, a meeting of the Democracy of Bedford county, will be held in the Court House, on the EVENING OF MONDAY OF NEXT COURT, being the second day of September. All who are in favor of maintaining the Democratic organization, intact, and all other good citizens who are truly the friends of the Union and the Constitution, in favor of a special Convention to be called for the speedy, fraternal and honorable settlement of the present unfortunate war, or the adoption of any other honorable and honorable means to aid for the securing of peace—all opposed to the Constitutional subjugation, to the subversion of the liberties of the people, to the corruption and extravagance of the present State and National Administrations, by which the material resources of the people are being squandered, wasted and destroyed, are respectfully invited to attend. Democrats, Rally! Conservatives, to the rescue! Let us meet and take counsel together in this alarming crisis of our country and its liberties.

By order of the Dem. Co. Com.

JNO. P. REED, Secretary. JNO. S. SCHELL, Chairman.

A "Union Meeting."

In another column will be found a call for a "Union" meeting to be held in this borough on Tuesday evening next. As we claim to be as good a "Union man" as any whose names are appended to that call, we deem it but proper that we should state the reasons why our name does not appear in the list of those who make the call.

The language of the call is, in part, very objectionable. What conscientious Democrat could sign a paper pledging him to aid in the suppression of Union Democratic newspapers, the seizure and incarceration of innocent men on mere suspicion and without the opportunity of a hearing before the proper civil authorities, the abnegation of the sacred right of petition, the violation of the sanctity of private correspondence, the appointment of incapable men as officers in the army, to the exclusion of the skilful and the meritorious, and above all, the blundering and plundering of the War Department, which resulted in the disaster at Bull Run? Yet we are asked to do all this, in those words of the call, which solicit our aid in *"the efforts now being made to carry on the war."* Had those words been omitted, or had they been changed so as to read, *"all proper and Constitutional efforts,"* we would have signed the call most cheerfully.

But we believe that the Democracy of Bedford county, can do more to advance the cause of the Union, by maintaining their own organization and holding Union meetings of their own, than by affiliating and fusing with the "Republicans." The latter plan was tried last winter, when the Union might have been preserved if certain politicians had not preferred the Chicago Platform to the peace and integrity of the Republic, and what was the result? Why, moderate resolutions were adopted by the meeting, endorsed by R. D. BARCLAY, ESQ., and a few other "Republicans," but the body of that party headed by their leaders, *bolted from the meeting and called a meeting of their own!* Besides, the Union feeling among the Republicans has exhibited itself but very recently. It is hardly a quarter of a year old. Prior to the 13th of April, our "Republican" friends were willing to "let the Union slide." No appeal, however impassioned and powerful, could move them to accept any of the peaceful remedies proposed for the healing of our domestic troubles. Their reply was, "if the South wants to secede, let it go!" For these reasons we have no faith in the efficiency of the proposed "Union" meeting. We believe it can do no good to the country, but a great deal of evil to the Democratic organization, *the only hope of the country.*

Again, this "Union" meeting is called for *Tuesday* night, the night of the regular meeting of the "Republicans." This taken in connection with the fact that the organ of the "Republicans," calls the ticket at its head, nominated by a "Republican" Convention, a *"Union"* ticket," looks very suspicious. To the minds of those who are acquainted with the manœuvering of the opposition to the Democracy, it seems very much like a political dodge. Why did not the originators of the "Union" movement consult the Chairman of the Democratic County Committee in regard to the holding of a "Union" meeting on Monday night, when there are generally more people in town than at any other time during Court? Why was it that those men who stand upon the platform adopted by the late Democratic County Convention, were entirely ignored in the framing of the call, and not even asked to sign it, excepting only a few whose names were solicited for shame's sake after all others that would sign had done so? The reason is evident.—The men who endorse everything that is done by the Lincoln Administration, are determined to place in a false position those who choose to differ, in any particular, from the Administration.

Fellow Democrats! In view of these things we appeal to you to attend the meeting on Monday night. Turn out in your might. Let there be such an assemblage as will do honor to your party and your country, and let your voices go up in tones of thunder for the Union and the Constitution, for Liberty and Right, now and forever!

Our Position Stated Once More.

So many startling things happen now-a-days that men forget the past in their interest in the present and their speculations on the future. This seems to be especially true in political matters. Men who were formerly *disunionists*, unmindful of their late position and principles, bitterly denounce as disunionists those who were all their lives *Union men* from principle! The memory of the Jacobins of the present time, is so treacherous, that to save himself from their objurgations, a man must be almost continually employed in defining his position. The question is perpetually on the tongues of these holy inquisitors, "Are you for your country, or against it?" They never stop to ask their own hearts that question. They never take time to inquire in their own minds whether there is not a better and more patriotic way of serving their country, than by slandering their neighbors and calling in question their loyalty to the Government. But their clamors must be answered, not because there is any thing to be feared from their menaces, but because a man who loves his native land and prays day and night for its deliverance from the horrors which now becloud and blacken it, has no desire to be misunderstood and is determined not to be misrepresented. "Are you for your country?" There is not a man from Lake Ontario to the Gulf of Mexico, not even the Abolitionist of New York, or the Secessionist of Alabama, that would not answer, yes! comprehensive, to indicate the meaning of the questioner. A conservative citizen of the loyal States answers, my sympathies are with the North, not as a section, however, but because the North sustains, and is, at present, the Government.—Hence, that interrogatory is also not exactly expressive of the sense of the patriotic querist. "Are you for the Government?" Ah! that's another question! With all my heart, is the answer of every man who knows the beneficence and who prides himself in the glory of American institutions. With all our heart do we hope and pray for the permanence of our Government. In its peaceful councils, may it be wise and successful; in war, may it triumph over its enemies, foreign and domestic. What more, inquisitor? "Are you for the Administration?" Ay, there's the rub! We can answer that question as a freeman and a friend of his country should answer it. We are for the Administration when it does right, against it when it does wrong. We are for keeping Abraham Lincoln in the Presidential Chair until his term of office shall have expired, unless his own partizans in Congress should impeach and depose him. Meanwhile we are not so recreant to the injunctions, or so deaf to the warnings, of Washington and the fathers of the Republic, as not to distinguish between the powers of the *Government* and those of the *Administration*. The latter is a Department of the Government, and merely a Department. It has two equal partners, which are entitled to the same respect as that due to itself. The *Legislative* and *Judicial* Departments are co-equal and co-ordinate with the *Executive*, or Administration, and, therefore, when we speak of the Government, we do not mean the Administration merely, but the whole Government.

We are, then, for the Government, first, last and always, in war, as well as in peace, whether the war be against foreign or domestic enemies.

We are for the North in sympathy, because it is the North which at present sustains the Government.

We are for the Administration when we think it right, against it when we think it wrong.

THE REBEL COLONEL PEGRAM.—Some three or four weeks since, a Mr. Parker, with a male companion, arrived, and took lodgings, at Bedford Springs. They entered into the gaieties of the place, *con amore*, and seemed to enjoy themselves hugely. Parker was the best billiard player at the Springs, could "discount" almost every other player, and was a very good hand at chess. One day last week Parker and friend concluded to pack up and leave. Having paid off their bill, Parker informed a gentleman whose acquaintance he had made, that he wasn't Parker at all, but Colonel PEGRAM, late of the Confederate army, and now a prisoner to the United States. His companion was also a rebel prisoner. They were here on parole.

Our Notions of Peace.

We are for peace, but not for peace at the sacrifice of the Union and the Constitution.—We are for compromise, but not for compromise with traitors. Our ideas of peace are such as would never admit of any thought of final or ultimate dissolution. Without the Union we cannot have peace. But we are for making terms with the *Union men* of the South and and through them to bring back our erring brothers. We are of those who believe that through the influence of Crittenden, Wickliffe, Reverdy Johnson and other Southern patriots, if a fair proposition were offered in a National Convention, our unfortunate domestic troubles could yet be amicably and honorably settled. But we will never give up the Union till we must.

HUZZA FOR THE UNION!—Democrats of Bedford county! A wily and unscrupulous foe has circulated the slander all over the State, that Bedford is a secession county. Come to the great Democratic meeting on next Monday night, and give the lie to this foul slander!—Come and testify your devotion to the Union, as in times of yore, when you were sneered at as "dough-faces" and "Union-savers."

UNDER THE STARS AND STRIPES.—The destruction of property over which the flag of the country floats, is as much a dishonor to that flag, when such destruction occurs in Pennsylvania as when it occurred in Virginia. And those who destroy printing-offices with the flag floating above them, trample upon the Stars and Stripes, the glorious emblem of Liberty and Right.

☞ Some four or five Democratic newspapers, some of them moderate supporters of the war, have been suppressed by mobs during the last few weeks. Several newspapers opposed to some of the doctrines of the Administration, have been stopped by order of the Administration. This a sorry sight, indeed. Men must have but little faith in their cause if they fear it cannot bear the freedom of the press.

☞ Some persons complain of an attempt to read them out of the Democratic party. If the mere desire to keep up the Democratic organization is sufficient to read them out, then, we think they have *'spelled* themselves out.

☞ An attempt was made, one night last week, to mob the office of the Somerset *Democrat*. The attempt was unsuccessful. To the honor of the law-abiding people of Somerset, the rioters were quelled without any damage having been done.

☞ The Allegheny Seminary, at Rainsburg, in this county, W. W. Brim, Principal, is one of the best institutions of the kind we know of. See Advertisement.

Secession Riots in Cumberland, Md.

Last evening whilst Governor Thomas was addressing a crowd in front of a hotel, at Cumberland, some Secessionists raised a disturbance which resulted in their being driven home, and the destruction of the *Alleghenian* office, a Peace newspaper.

This morning's train bound west, which had Governor Thomas aboard, when about eight miles this side of Cumberland, came suddenly on several cross ties thrown across the track, and at the same time a large number of armed men were seen rapidly descending the neighboring hill. The engineer increased the speed of the locomotive, and succeeded in throwing the ties off the track, with but little damage to the engine. Several shots were fired at the train but without effect. The design was evidently to take Governor Thomas a prisoner.

Raising a Flag—Two Men Wounded.

DANBURY, Conn., Aug. 24.

At the raising of a peace flag at New Fairfax to-day, about four hundred persons were present, and an attempt to run up the stars and stripes was successfully resisted and resulted in a fight. Two peace men, Wildman and Gorham, were seriously wounded, one it is thought fatally. Shovels, pickaxes, clubs and stones were freely used, but no firearms. About seventy unionists were present. The peace flag is flying—great excitement.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

DANBURY, Aug. 24—10 P. M.—The two men wounded in the disturbance are still alive. There were only about 300 people at the meeting, the peace flag is still flying and no fighting was anticipated. The police have made no arrests.

A Newspaper Suspended.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 24.

The *True Democrat*, the Democratic organ of the State, suspended publication this morning, and gives as a reason that the Government has virtually interdicted the publication of every paper that does not support the Administration. The paper was one of the oldest and most prosperous in the State.

General Nathaniel Lyon.

Brigadier-General Lyon, late commander of the Missouri volunteers, and slain at the late battle near Springfield, graduated at West Point in 1841, and since continued in the army, holding the commission of captain in the Second Infantry. He was in the wars of Florida, Texas, California, Oregon and Kansas. In Mexico he accompanied Gen. Scott's division, and was breveted in 1847 for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battles of Contreras and Churubusco. He was wounded at the Belen Gate of the city of Mexico, September 13, 1847. His experience well fitted him for a campaign such as that of Missouri, and he died at the age of forty-two, a thorough and accomplished soldier.

General Lyon was born in Ashford, Connecticut, the son of a respectable farmer. His mother was of the Knowlton family, to which one of the distinguished officers of the Revolution belonged, Colonel Knowlton, commander of the Connecticut troops at Bunker's Hill, afterwards slain at the battle of Harlem Heights, New York.

The cause of the Union, in his death, has lost one of its ablest defenders, and Missouri will find it hard to supply his place.

UNION MEETING!

The Citizens of Bedford County without distinction of party, are requested to assemble in Mass Convention at the Court House, in the Borough of Bedford, on Tuesday evening the third day of September, next, to take counsel together in regard to the present alarming condition of the country, and devise means to aid to the extent of their ability, the efforts now being made to carry on the war for the suppression of the unnatural and iniquitous rebellion against the most beneficent Government in the world. All who earnestly and sincerely desire the integrity and perpetuity of the Union, and the supremacy of the Constitution and laws of the United States and are in favor of crushing out rebellion and treason, wherever, whenever and however manifested, are cordially invited to attend.

The highest interest of the country and of civil and religious liberty throughout the world, demand from every loyal citizen an energy and zeal equal to the great emergency, and it is therefore hoped there will be a grand rally, worthy of the cause and the occasion.

Nicholas Lyons	D. Washabaugh
Samuel H. Tate	G. H. Spang
John E. McGirr	John Cessna
H. Nicodemus	S. L. Russell
Fr. Jordan	J. W. Lingenfelter
John Mower	A. King
Job Mann	T. Lyons
Levi Agnew	C. N. Hickok
E. L. Anderson	Samuel Shuck
Thornton Rubey	Robert Montgomery
J. A. Gump	Daniel J. Shuck
Wm. W. Shuck	William Stahl
G. D. Shuck	William Cook
Henry Mower	Milton Spidle
John Arnold	James McMullen
John Davidson	John H. Filler
Andrew Middleton	Charles Stuckey
John Martin	A. S. Russell
John Boor	R. R. Colvin
A. B. Cramer	J. K. Bowles
Henry C. Bolinger	W. P. Mower
Samuel Stahl	Joseph Alsip
S. J. Way	Isaac Lipple
Daniel Beard	R. D. Barclay
Solomon Diehl	John Taylor
Jacob Anders	Wm. Kiser
George Sigafoos	John C. Kiser
Wm. Bowles	Wm. M. Cook
G. W. Rupp	John C. Wright
V. Steckman	David Wolf
Peter H. Shires	Geo. W. Bowman
G. R. Oster	John G. Minick
Joseph Filler	John H. Rush
John Watson	W. H. Watson
James Metzger	John Hafer
C. Loyer	F. D. Saupp
D. Over	James A. Henderson
Michael Weisel	William M. Hall
Vachel Brangle	Jacob Semler

Daniel Heltzel, Jr.

A number of the most respectable gentlemen whose names were on the above list, have authorized us to withdraw them.

We the undersigned Democrats whose names are appended to the above call, hereby declare that we were induced to sign that call under the belief that there was to be no *political* meeting, but we are now satisfied that the call has a tendency to disorganize the good old Democratic party under which we have lived and prospered so long. Whilst we are Union men to the core, we fearlessly assert that the true Union men of this country are those who are opposed to the policy of the "Republican" party, which is now waging a war for the confiscation of negro slaves in the Slave States, and is trampling under foot the Constitution which is the only bond of Union. We believe that Democracy is Union, and as Democrats we repudiate the above call, which desires our aid in "the efforts now being made to carry on the war," which efforts include all the corruptions of Cameron, all the iniquities of Curtin and all the monstrosities of the late Congress, though we are perfectly willing and anxious to sustain the Government in all its Constitutional acts and in the exercise of its legitimate authority for the maintenance of the integrity of the Republic.—We, therefore, recommend a grand rally of the old. Democracy to assemble in grand mass meeting at the Court House on the night of next Court.

Wm. S. Fluke	J. B. Farquhar
A. L. Defibaugh	Thos. R. Gettys
Wm. Bowles	Wm. Spidel

A. J. Crisman.

DEMOCRATIC CALL.

The undersigned concur in the spirit and tenor of the above repudiation, and in the recommendation of a call for a Democratic meeting.

O. E. Shannon	F. C. Reamer
Jacob Zimmers	D. W. Kauffman
John Amos	Isaac Mengel
B. F. Meyers	Samuel Barnhart
John J. Cessna	George Mortimore
Samuel Defibaugh	John G. Hartley
Thomas Beegle	Henry Noggle
Samuel B. Amos	H. C. Reamer
Daniel Border	George Reimund
Joshua Shoemaker	J. W. Scott
Jacob Reed	W. T. Daugherty
Isaac Mengel, Jr	S. J. McCauslin
Michael Nawgel	John Palmer
J. P. Reed	Samuel Davis
Jas. Anderson	J. B. Baker
Wm. S. Beegle	John Risling
Wm. Chenowith	Philip Lenard
John Sill	Daniel W. Amos
Josiah Boor	Robert Douglas
David Zimmers	Daniel Heltzel
P. H. Pensyl	T. B. Cessna
John Todd jr.	Abner J. Griffith
Henry Whetstone	David Dreuning
David Whetstone	G. Washington Shears
John Border	G. Smouse jr.
Alen. Robins	Samuel Beegle
John Little	John Holderbaum
James Heltzell	Daniel Miller
Philip Beegle	Wm. Croyle
George W. Zimmers	Samuel Boher
Jacob Mortimore	Frederick H. Beegel
David Deal	Emanuel Beegle
I. E. Reighart	J. Deal
Wm. S. Berkhimer	George Ickes
Geo. D. Kauffman	Thomas Gilchrist
Daniel Fetter	Wm. England
Alex. Gilson	Henry Stiffler
J. T. Beegle	Michael Diehl
F. Schnebly	Saml. Ridenbaugh
Isaac Deal	Michael Holderbaum
Martin Boor	Jonathan Bowser
Jonathan Reighard	Solomon Reighard
Cornelius Whetstone	Thomas Knox
Jno. A. Snively	Michael Reed
Wm. Y. Poorman	A. J. Snively
Henry R. Koontz	John Smith
Thos. H. Slack	Emanuel Statler
Wm. C. Correll	John S. Statler
Thomas Mansfield	Jno. P. Shaffer
Val. Shaff	Peter Dewalt
James Z. Frazer	Peter Mowry jr.
W. C. Snively	Thomas Kurtz
Simon L. Hamaker	Matthew Taylor Sr.
J. S. Baughman	Louis Benna
David Miller	T. P. Studebaker
George G. Burns	Jacob Beckley
Henry S. Miller	Martin Mowry
James Frazier Sr.	James Dull
Henry Han	J. E. Black
John Hillagas	Daniel Bash
Isaac Nicodemus	Jacob Poorman
H. L. Nicodemus	John Fletcher
William Rock	Joseph S. Brown
John Conner	John Rock
John Otto	Peter H. Studebaker
Jacob Dull	John Rininger
George Darr	Adam P. Hamaker
Andrew Crisman	Wm. J. Rock
Simon Kinton	Adam Dull
Samt. M. Taylor	John Kemery
Zachariah Wolf	Arthur Rose
James Naugle	George Dull
J. Henry Schell	S. B. Lehman
John Corley jr.	Wm. H. Shaffer
Fred. Hillegass	L. N. Fyan
Daniel Smith	George Elder
H. G. Geyer	Wm. Frazer
Wm. Keyser	James J. Tipton
John Garber	Wm. Gillespie
Michael Hillegass	George Hillegass
Michael Zeller	E. W. Strainey
Joseph Garber	L. J. Strainey
P. F. Lehman	John Oswald
Henry Hillegas	Jacob Shippy
Wm. R. Kellerman	James A. Scott
Peter Stroup	Jacob Adams
Caspar Stroup	John Gillespie
Michael Stroup	R. M. Taylor
Christian Stouffer	J. F. Kegg
G. W. Horn	C. C. Long
Wm. Lafferty	Thomas Spicer
John Lafferty	John Sites

We, the Democrats of Cumberland Valley, believing most heartily that now is the time for every good and loyal Democrat to vigorously aid in preserving the thorough organization of the old Democratic party, and that the present imminent peril of this once prosperous, happy and United Country, now pleadingly admonishes alike the patriot and the philanthropist to strenuously assist in retaining our dear and blood-bought liberties, do most joyously concur with our brother democrats in the town and vicinity of Bedford in a call for a Democratic meeting on Monday evening of Court, and by way of more tangibly showing that we are still Democrats, true and loyal, we hereby unite with other Democrats in a call for the Meeting above referred to.

Jacob Snider	John Cessna
Levi Hardman	William Mason
Jacob B. Anderson	Martin S. Bortz
Henry A. Zembower	S. Whip
William Ester	Henry W. Vickroy
Jesse Diehl	James Drenning
William Burkett	W. B. Cessna
Francis M. Hafer	Levi Devore
Thomas Fisher	James Haney
Peter S. Thompson	Lorenzo D. Cessna
Thos. B. Cessna	Wm. Hemming
Jno. H. C. McClellan	John C. Vickroy
John B. Whip	Jacob Wertz Sr.
Henry W. Hemming	Adam Miller
John Gillum	Joseph Growdon
George Whip	Washington Hite
Frederick Sliger	James N. Growdon
Francis M. Cessna	Henry Brunner
Wm. H. Miller	John Houck
Jacob J. W. Hysung	George Miller
Joseph May	Francis Elliott.
H. J. Brunner	Henry Wertz (of N)
James W. Zembower	John Miller jr.,
Henry Wertz	Jeremiah Miller
Jonathan Hendrickson	Jacob Miller
George Bennett	John Miller
J. B. B. Cessna	Jacob Miller jr.,
Jas. Cessna	George Rice
T. Wertz	Jacob Miller (of H.)
Thomas Donahoe	Campbell Miller
John Mock	Henry Miller
David F. May	Washington Miller
George Shafer	Edward Rice
George Growdon	John Cruse
Wm. Macguin	Samuel Valentine
Wm. H. Hafer	Robert Elliot
William Hook	Josiah A. Zembower
John May	Jeremiah Leasure
M. A. Lakin	Daniel R. Anderson
Wm. Cessna	Wm. Nottingham
Francis M. Boor	John McMullen
Jacob S. Cessna	John W. Wertz
James D. Hudson	Patrick Donahoe
James Elder (85 years of age)	Robt. Deremore
	George Sliger
William Elder	Thomas Heming
Jacob Brunner	Richard Heming

A number of other names were to be added to this list, but we have not space for them. Our friends will have to excuse us.

New Advertisements.

PROCLAMATION OF GENERAL ELECTION.—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 said Elections and to enumerate in said notice what officers are to be elected, I, J. J. CESSNA, 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 (9th) October, 1861, 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 Broad Top township to meet at the School House in the town of Hopewell.

The electors of the Borough of Bloody Run to meet at the School House in said Borough.

The electors of Colerain township to meet at the house of Joshua Filler, in Ramsburg, 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 Schoolhouse number 5, near the dwelling house of Henry Keyser in said township.

The electors of Juniata township to meet at Keyser's School House 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 Londonderry township to meet at the House now occupied by Wm. H. Hill as a shop in Bridgeport, 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 lately occupied by James Carnell in Clearville, in said township.

The electors of Schellsburg borough to meet at the brick School House in said Borough.

The electors of Napier township to meet at the brick School House in the Borough of Schellsburg.

The electors of East Providence township to meet at the house lately occupied by John Nycum jr., in said township.

The electors of Snake Spring township to meet at the School House near the Methodist church on the land of John G. Hartley.

The electors of West Providence township to meet at School House No 4, near David Sparks, 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 School House near Mowry's Mill, in said township.

The electors of South Woodberry township to meet at the house of Samuel Oster near Noble's mill in said township.

The electors of Southampton township to meet at the house of Wm. Adams in said township.

The electors of Middle Woodberry to meet at the house of Henry Fluke in the village of Woodberry; at which times and places the qualified electors will elect by ballot:

ONE PERSON for President Judge in conjunction with the counties of Fulton, Franklin and Somerset.

TWO PERSONS, in conjunction with the county of Somerset, to fill the office of Member of the House of Representatives, to represent the counties of Bedford and Somerset in the House of Representatives.

ONE PERSON for the office of Associate Judge of the Courts of Bedford county.

ONE PERSON for the office of Treasurer of said county.

ONE PERSON for the office of Commissioner for said county.

ONE PERSON for the office of Poor Director for said county.

ONE PERSON for the office of Auditor for said county.

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 legislature, 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 officer of such election shall be eligible to be then voted for.

And the said act of assembly entitled "an act relating to elections of this Commonwealth," passed July 3d, 1819, further provides as follows, to wit:

"That the inspector and judges shall meet at the respective places appointed for holding the elections in the district at which they respectively belong, before 8 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 of 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 a 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 such election is kept open, for the purpose of giving information to 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 freemen of the age of twenty one or more, who shall have resided in this state at least one year, and in the election district 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 permitted 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 depose 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 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 age, and in either case the reason of such a vote shall be called out to the clerks, who shall make a 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, or his right to vote whether found thereon or not, is objected to by any qualified citizen, it shall be the duty of the inspecters 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 immediatly preceding said election and shall also swear that his bona fide residence, in pursuance of his lawful calling, is within the district, and that he did not remove within 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 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 interfere with him in the execution of his duty, shall block or attempt to block up the window or avenue to any window where the same may be holden, or shall riotously disturb the peace of such election, or shall use or practice 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 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, 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 an election within the Commonwealth, or shall offer to make any such bet or wager, either by verbal proclamation thereof, or by any written or printed advertisement, 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 30th day of August, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty one, and the eighty-sixth of the Independence of the United States.

JOHN J. CESSNA.

August 30th, 1861. *Sheriff.*