



DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

STATE TICKET. AUDITOR GENERAL. COL. W. W. H. DAVIS, Of Bucks County. SURVEYOR GENERAL. L. T. COL. J. P. LINTON, Of Cambria County. REPRESENTATIVES. A. J. COLBORN, Somerset Co., GEORGE A. SMITH, Fulton Co. COUNTY TICKET. DISTRICT ATTORNEY. JOHN PALMER, Bedford Borough. ASSOCIATE JUDGES. W. G. EICHLITZ, S. Woodbury. TREASURER. GEORGE MARDORFF, Bedford Bor. COUNTY SURVEYOR. P. DONAHOE, Southampton. JURY COMMISSIONERS. I. KESSINGER, Liberty. COMMISSIONERS. M. S. RITCHEY, Snake Spring. POOR DIRECTOR, 3 years. D. B. ANDERSON, C. Valley. POOR DIRECTOR, 2 years. SAMUEL BECKLEY, St. Clair. AUDITOR. JAMES MATTINGLY, Londonderry. CORONER. JOHN FILLER, E. Providence.

Is Negro Suffrage an Issue?

The Republicans in all the New England States, in Iowa, and Minnesota, have directly, and in Pennsylvania and Ohio, by implication, taken ground in favor of Negro suffrage. The following are sentiments uttered by leading men in their organization, and echoed by the Bedford Inquirer: "NOW COMES THE CRISIS, WHAT IS THE NEGRO? WELL I SAY, IN THE FACE OF ALL PREJUDICE, THAT AMID THE GALLANTRY, THE PATRIOTISM, THE HEROISM OF THIS WAR, THE NEGRO BEARS THE PALM."—Wendell Phillips. "WE NEED THE VOTES OF THE COLORED PEOPLE; IT IS NUMBERS, NOT INTELLIGENCE, THAT COUNTS AT THE BALLOT BOX."—H. Winter Davis. "WE ARE PLEADING EARNESTLY WITH THE STATE TO ABOLISH THE DISTINCTION OF CASTES BY UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE. WE SEE THAT THIS WILL INEVITABLY LEAD TO THE EQUALITY OF THE BLACK WITH THE WHITE; THE ELEVATION OF THE NEGRO TO THE GOVERNMENT; THE SENATORSHIP BY THE SIDE OF HIS WHITE BROTHER."—H. W. Beecher. "WE KNOW OF SEVERAL DOZENS OF COLORED MEN THAT WE WOULD RATHER SEE MARCH TO THE BALLOT BOX AND CAST THEIR BALLOTS THAN AN EQUAL NUMBER OF COPPERHEADS WE CAN NAME."—Bedford Inquirer, June 2, 1865.

Owl-Notes from "Norland."

What is the matter with Aleck McClure, the gay and festive Aleck, the jocular son of Momus, the fellow of infinite jest, who could make light of even his own disgraceful flight by way of "Rutherford's Lane," when Jenkins' troopers thundered into Chambersburg? The philosopher of "Norland" has lost his equanimity. Nay, he seems to have been suddenly entirely transformed. The gay bird which so comfortably lined its nest with feathers from the back of Uncle Sam's goose, has doffed its gay plumage, ceased its happy carols, and now wears the sombre note, and shrieks the wildest, harshest notes, of that most melancholy of the feathered tribe, known in vulgar ornithology, as the screech-owl. The shades of "Norland" no more resound with gladsome chirpings; the grounds of that classic spot are no longer enlivened by gaudy hues and the flap of glittering wings. All is gloom and sadness in the home of the Abolition prophet. "Tu whitt! Tu hoo!" is the sad refrain that continually proceeds from that domus terroris. Alas! Poor Aleck! "Where be your gibes, now? your gambols? your flashes of merriment that were won't to set the table on a roat?" Things of the past, every one of them! Nothing but the unbelieved, woe-inspiring, sorrowful notes of the doleful owl, nothing but a melancholy mockery of the merry days of Government contracts, now proceeds from the gloomy halls of "Norland." Even the columns of the Franklin Repository are tinged with a shade of this ineffable sadness. Its editor is so full of grief that he not only bewails the prospective downfall of his own party, but sheds crocodile tears over what he affects to think the "alarm of the Democracy." In his issue of last week, appeared a whole column of "gushing" sympathy with the Democrats of this county, inspired, no doubt, by the prospect of his party speedily occupying the same position, "out in the cold," which has, during four years and a half been the lot of the National Democracy. But we doubt whether poor Aleck's grief is in any degree caused by his solicitude for the welfare of Democrats, individually, or collectively. We account for it only on the ground that he has seen the hand-writing on the wall, which reads, to his mind's eye, in plainest characters, THE ABOLITION PARTY HAS BEEN "WEIGHED IN THE BALANCES AND IS FOUND WANTING." That is what's the matter with Aleck McClure. That is the cause of the gloom in the Repository office. That is the reason why the owl hoots in the

shades of Norland. Who can "minister to the mind diseased," especially when the malady is that which makes the sufferer "feel it in his bones," that he is fore-doomed politically to die? Who can heal the rankling wound pierced by the arrow of that fate which dashes to the ground the Ambition fed and sustained by the very life-blood of the soul? For this there is no balm in Gilead, no physician there.

"Not poppy, nor mandragora, Nor all the drowsy syrups of the world, Shall ever medicine The man thus smitten, "to that sweet sleep" which once he "owed." That McClure has fallen under this afflictive dispensation, does not admit of doubt. His change of manner is as sudden, as it is complete; his gloom is as profound as his vivacity formerly was striking. Our diagnosis of his case cannot be incorrect. It is based upon symptoms which have never deceived us, and we are confirmed, in our judgment, by the following which appeared, double-leaded, in last week's Repository:

"They (the Democrats) will poll their full vote. In the North-east, they will do quite as well as last year. There is not a skulking conspirator who will not now return to vote in behalf of the remnants of the treason which triumphed by deserting honor, home and country. In defiance of the law justly disfranchising them, they will vote, and swell the thousands of majority which so nearly made Pennsylvania a slave one year ago. Other thousands in Schuylkill, Lancaster, Cambria, Lehigh, Northampton, Monroe, Pike and Wayne, who have concealed or postponed their naturalization until now, in order to evade the defence of the government they have adopted, will now swear upon the assessments and rejoice with the Hughes's, Reeds, Woodwards, &c. when their immense majorities are announced. In the Southern counties—those South of the Juniata and Susquehanna and East of the Alleghenies, we cannot materially improve the October vote of last year. It is possible to reduce the existing majorities of York, Cumberland, Adams, Fulton and Bedford a thousand; but more is not to be expected—less may be the result. Philadelphia must fall off essentially in her vote, because the vast manufacturing for the army has been almost wholly arrested, and thousands of government employees and operatives on government work of various kinds, have been scattered in other channels of industry over the country. Their reduction must diminish the large Union majority of last year from 2,500 to 3,000, and the adjoining county of Delaware can scarcely fail to be similarly affected by the same causes. The success of the Union ticket depends wholly on the organization and full vote of Lancaster, Dauphin, Somerset, Bradford, Susquehanna, Tioga, Erie, Crawford, Indiana, Lawrence, Allegheny, &c. If these Union strongholds shall be systematically and thoroughly organized and polled, we shall carry the State by a decisive majority. If they fail, as they did last year in October, the State will inevitably be lost."

White Heroes of the War!

Remember that the Abolitionists call you "Copperheads," because you will not subscribe to their Negro Suffrage doctrine; and remember, also, that the Bedford Inquirer said, in its issue of June 2, 1865, that it knew of "SEVERAL DOZEN OF COLORED MEN THAT WE (the editors of the Inquirer) WOULD RATHER SEE MARCH TO THE BALLOT BOX AND CAST THEIR BALLOTS THAN AN EQUAL NUMBER OF COPPERHEADS WE CAN NAME."

White Men!

Remember that Henry Winter Davis, one of the leaders of the Abolition party, said in a speech on the Fourth of July last, at Chicago,

"WE NEED THE VOTES OF ALL THE COLORED PEOPLE. IT IS NUMBERS, NOT INTELLIGENCE, THAT COUNTS AT THE BALLOT BOX."

Veterans!

Remember that the Bedford Inquirer, of April 7, 1865, in announcing the fall of Richmond, gave the credit of taking the rebel capital to the negroes, in this language:

"NEGRO TROOPS OCCUPY RICHMOND—THEY ARE WELCOMED WITH JOY BY THE INHABITANTS!"

Bear In Mind

That the Abolition platform contains a resolution declaring that the Southern States "must be held in subjugation," which would require a standing army of 150,000 men, which would cost the Government hundreds of millions of dollars every year. We say let those States come into the Union, as they now want to do, and let the loyal people raise their own militia, as they are now doing in Mississippi, and preserve order at their own expense.

Soldiers

Remember that the Abolition Platform does not say one word against Negro suffrage, but that THIRTY Abolition papers, including the BEDFORD INQUIRER, have declared in favor of that infamous doctrine!

It is False!

It is untrue that the Democrats of Bedford county voted, as a party, against the amendment to the Constitution permitting the soldiers to vote in the army. Some of them voted for it; some against it. This shows for itself. The Democratic majority, last fall, in this county was upwards of 600. The amendment had about 400 majority in this county, showing that a large number of Democrats must have voted for it. We defy the Inquirer, as we have done several times already, to publish the "yeas and nays" in the House, on the passage of the amendment. We also defy it to PROVE that any candidate on the Democratic ticket voted against the amendment. If it cannot do this, let its editors hold their peace, for shame!

The Fifty-Fifth Slighted!

The Bedford Inquirer has not noticed the return of this glorious old regiment whose battle-scarred veterans were mustered out of the service some weeks ago. Our attention was called to this fact by a member of the regiment. Doubtless, the Inquirer does not relish the return of the 55th, as a large majority of its members are Democrats.

Compare Them!

Compare the Democratic and Abolition tickets and what do we find? Col. Davis, Democrat, for Auditor General, a hero of two wars, with his right hand shot off at the siege of Charleston; Gen. Hartranft, Abolitionist, for the same office, hangman of Mrs. Surratt, after stating to the President that he believed her an innocent woman. Next, for Surveyor General, Col. Linton, Democrat, suffering from paralysis occasioned by a dozen wounds received in battle; Col. Campbell, holiday soldier, without a single scar upon his body. Then, we have for Representatives two of the ablest lawyers, (Messrs. Colborn and Smith) in this legislative district. Against these the Abolitionists have pitted Messrs. Ross and Armstrong, noted only for what they didn't do when members last year. As for the county ticket, we challenge comparison, from beginning to end. Citizens of Bedford county! The Democrats offer you a splendid ticket, from Auditor General to Coroner! Vote it from top to bottom, without a name erased, or a letter altered. Remember that SOLID SHOT make a hole wherever they hit!

Mark the Difference!

The Abolition State Convention declare, "That having conquered the rebellious States, they should be held in subjugation," &c. Now, it is one thing to suppress an insurrection, or rebellion, and quite another to conquer a state—the former pre-supposes a foreign enemy—the latter a domestic one. Was then our recent war a conquest of foreign territory, or was it the suppression of rebellion against the Government by a portion of the American people? The Abolitionists say that it was a conquest of foreign states, and, therefore, admit the right of secession. For, if those states, had not the right to secede, how could they have become foreign? Now, what citizen who is opposed to recognizing the right of secession, can vote for the Abolition candidates, who are placed upon a platform which does recognize it?

Cheating.

We have reliable information that the Abolitionists are planning a scheme to cheat, on an extensive scale, at the coming election. One of their games is, if possible, to buy up men who will not be suspected by Democrats to give out Abolition and mixed tickets! Be on your guard! We are on the track of the scoundrels who are trying this game of corruption. If they attempt to put it in practice we will not only expose them, but the law will be rigidly enforced against them.

Look at the Record.

The Democratic party have now in the field as candidates, Maj. Gen. Slocum, for Secretary of State of New York, Maj. Gen. Runyon, for Governor of New Jersey, Maj. Gen. Morgan, for Governor of Ohio, Col. T. H. Benton, for Governor of Iowa, and Col. Davis and Linton, for Auditor General and Surveyor General of Pennsylvania. Can such a party be unfriendly to the Soldiers?

"Skulkers," "Cowards," &c.

The Abolitionists call the soldiers "skulkers," "cowards," and other hard names, because they are opposed to Negro Suffrage. This is the reward they give the brave men who did the fighting, whilst these admirers of the negro remained snugly at home.

Secession!

The Abolition state Convention admit the right of Secession. Their candidates, Hartranft and Campbell, stand upon a platform admitting it. Thaddeus Stevens, in his recent speech at Lancaster, admits it. But Andy Johnson and the Democrats do not admit it. Every man who votes the Abolition ticket, as sure as there is a sun in heaven, votes to endorse the right of secession!

Assess the Soldiers.

Remember that SATURDAY, SEPT. 30, is the last day on which any voter can be legally assessed. Canvass your neighborhood and see whether any Democrat is not assessed, and if so, have his name at once placed upon the Duplicate of the Assessor of his district. Be particularly careful to have the soldiers assessed, as they cannot vote on the soldier tax paid by them last year.

Beware!

Tickets are now being circulated by the Abolitionists, with all the Democratic candidates, names upon them, except that of John Palmer for District Attorney; others, with all except that of George Mardorff, for Treasurer; others with all except the name of W. G. Eickholtz, for Associate Judge; others, with all except the name of Patrick Donohoe for County Surveyor; others with all except the name of Michael S. Ritchey, for Commissioner; and other mixtures, from the State Ticket down to Coroner. Beware of these bogus tickets! Take no ticket from any man unless you know him to be a sound and reliable Democrat.

\$30,000!

Remember that the Democratic Commissioners have paid off within three years, the bounty debt of nearly \$25,000, and the John Brice loan of \$30,000—thirty thousand dollars of debt paid in three years! According to this ratio, in a year and a half more, under Democratic management, the whole county debt will be paid. Therefore, vote for MICHAEL S. RITCHEY, for Commissioner, who is an honest and efficient business man and will do all he can to get the county out of debt.

"Justice."—The article of our friend "Justice," from C. Valley, came to hand after our "for" was made up and we are compelled to defer it till next week. We will always be glad to hear from "Justice."

Address of the Democratic State Committee.

HON. W. A. WALLACE, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, has issued an able and admirable address to the people of Pennsylvania. We have not room for the whole of it, but make the following selection from it, to which we invite the close attention of the readers.

NEGRO EQUALITY AND NEGRO SUFFRAGE.

Negro equality and negro suffrage are no longer a mythical issue, but are part of the vital, practical realities of the present hour.—They are demanded by the black man; they are advocated by white men in power in the National Government, and we charge that they are endorsed and sanctioned by a large majority of the Republican party of the North, including those who govern and control that party in Pennsylvania. Let us examine some of the evidences upon which we found this charge. The States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island and Massachusetts, by constitutional provision, give the black man the unrestricted right of suffrage. These States are all under Republican control, and their politicians lead the van in the crusade they hope is to result in the degradation of the white race to the level of the black.

The Senate of the United States, on the 31st of March, 1864 (see Congressional Globe, p. 1391), had before it a bill for the construction of the territory of Montana. Mr. Wilkinson moved to strike from the second line of the fifth section (which defined the qualification of voters) the words, "white male inhabitant," and insert the words, "male citizen of the United States," &c., which was agreed to as follows: YEAS: Messrs. Brown, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Conness, Dixon, Fessenden, Ford, Foster, Grimes, Hale, Harlan, Harris, Howard, Howe, Morgan, Morrill, Pomeroy, Sumner, Wade, Wilkinson, 22.

YEAS: Messrs. Bucklew, Carlisle, Cowan, Davis, Harding, Henderson, Johnson, Lane, Nesmith, Powell, Riddle, Salisbury, Sherman, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Willey, 17. Those who thus voted to place black men on an equality with the white in one of the richest territories of the Union, will readily be recognized as the leaders of the Republican party in the Senate.

This subject came up in the House of Representatives on the 15th of April, 1864, (Congressional Globe, p. 1655), the motion pending being the appointment of a Committee of Conference on the disagreement between the Senate and House on striking out the word "white." Mr. Webster moved "that said committee be instructed to agree to no report that authorizes any other than free white male citizens to vote." In the question of the adoption of these instructions, the following named Republican Congressmen from Pennsylvania voted: Messrs. Broomall, Kelley, Myers, O'Neill, Stevens, Thayer, and Williams. No Pennsylvania Republican voted yeas.

The Republican State Convention of Maine, lately in session, in the 8th resolution, declares in favor of negro suffrage, as follows: "That the emancipation proclamation of President Lincoln, the enlistment of over 100,000 colored troops, the good faith of the colored race amid treason, and their being paid like whites and placed in the most dangerous places, has pledged the national honor that these people shall have in fact, as well as name, conferred on them all the political rights of freedom, and that the people of the United States will redeem this pledge."

The Republican Conventions of the States of Iowa and Vermont have emphatically endorsed the doctrines of negro equality and negro suffrage, and placed their candidates squarely upon that platform. H. Winter Davis of Maryland, at Chicago, said: "We need the votes of the colored people; it is numbers not intelligence, that counts at the ballot box—it is the right intention, and not the philosophic judgment, that casts the vote."

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, in the Independent of recent date, says: "We are pleading earnestly with the State to abolish the distinction of caste by universal suffrage. We see that this will inevitably lead not to the end the present Governor of Louisiana declares—the surrender of that country to the black man,—but to the equality of black with the white; the occupancy of office without regard to color; the elevation of the negro to the governorship, the senatorship, the judgeship by the side of his white kindred, the obliteration of all marks of distinction and separation between men and men."

These are representative men of the Republican party, and they have fully endorsed this doctrine. Crawford county, at her convention held at Meadville, June 27, 1865, resolved that: "Loyalty to the government should be the only test of the right of suffrage—those who have fought to preserve the Union on the field of battle, whether white or black, are certainly worthy and fit to protect it through the ballot-box—it is unworthy the age in which we live to deprive men of voting who sustain the government by their treasure and blood."

The Republican County Conventions of Northampton, Union and Allegheny have also broadly endorsed these doctrines. The question of the right of the negro to equal equality was before the Legislature of Pennsylvania at its last session. On the 8th day of Feb., 1865, the bill to prevent any passenger railway company from excluding colored people from their cars came up in the Senate and finally passed that body. Seventeen Republicans (all who voted) voted for the bill, and fourteen Democrats against it. It was sent to the House for concurrence, and on the 23d of March, 1865, it came up in the House on a motion to discharge the committee. Forty-six Republicans voted yeas, and twenty-eight Democrats voted nays (see Leg. Rec., pages 210 and 712).

Nearly all the prominent Republican newspapers of the State have also avowed themselves favorable to negro suffrage and negro equality, and yet, strange to say, the Republican State Convention failed to meet the issue, and seek to conceal their true sentiments beneath the ambiguous wording of a resolution. Their third resolution declares that the Southern people "cannot safely be entrusted with the political rights which they forfeited by their treason, until they have proven their acceptance of the results of the war by incorporating them in constitutional provisions, and securing to all men within their borders their inalienable right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."

Who so blind as not to see that this may or may not be a declaration in favor of negro

suffrage? Can any man doubt what this means when he remembers that Thaddeus Stevens, the radical leader of the last National House of Representatives, was a prominent member of that Convention? Can any man doubt what Henry C. Johnson, the President of that Convention, meant and expressed when he declared the passage of this two-faced resolution, if he remembers that Mr. Johnson received his credentials from that very convention in Crawford county which declared that "loyalty should be the only test of the right of suffrage?"

Pennsylvanians! the serious importance of the issue involved, and a just regard for your intelligence, demand a manly declaration of opinion upon this subject; but the leaders of the Republican party know your detestation of their degrading doctrines, and they seek to obtain by double dealing your support to sentiments they dare not avow.

The problem of the capacity of man, the white man, for self-government is being solved in the history of the American Republic, and in the face of the recent exhibition of the physical and mental qualities of the Caucasian race, in view of the mighty power of the nation as displayed in the revolution, and the indomitable energy of the white soldier of our armies, and in the stupendous sacrifices of the blood and treasure of the people, the Democracy of Pennsylvania unhesitatingly announces their belief in its successful result. "We will not acknowledge the incapacity of our own race to govern itself, nor surrender the destiny of the country into the hands of negroes, nor put ourselves under their guardianship, nor give up to them the political privileges which we inherited from our fathers." Whether the blood of the Anglo-Saxon, the Celt or the Teuton flows in our veins, there are but few among us who do not feel it tingle with a thrill of just shame when it is pronounced to be only the equal of the negro of Dahomey or of Congo. Call this prejudice, or what you may, it exists, and the statesman who desires the peace, the happiness and the prosperity of both races, cannot ignore it. Give the black man equal political rights in our country and you give him equal social rights. Give him equal political rights and you multiply the points of contrast between the races, and the weaker and inferior must yield place to the stronger and superior. The law must recognize his equality or his inferiority; there is no middle ground. We believe in the superiority of our race, and we are unwilling to degrade ourselves either socially or politically.

The Democratic party have ever been zealous for the preservation of the national credit, and this hour demand rigid economy in the expenditure of the public money and a prompt revision of our cumbersome and inequitable system of taxation; a just regard for an already burdened people demands that a horde of Federal office-holders, assessors and tax-collectors be dispersed with, and the machinery of the State Governments used in their army, whilst the private soldier is discharged and sent to his home, also imposes additional and unnecessary burdens upon the people. Can the people expect these reforms to come whilst the men who created the abuses remain in power?

The Democracy of Pennsylvania have no reply to make to denunciation or invective. They refer with pride to their record during the past four years. Like the historic people of the Scriptures, whilst engaged in the repair of the walls that protected their Holy City, they have with one hand engaged in earnest toil in protecting and preserving the Constitution and laws of their country, whilst the other grasped the sword that aided in destroying those who violently assailed them. Amid the blameworthy of power, the persecutions of official tyranny and the corrupt and reckless use of the public money, they have been ever bold in the expression of their opinions, and have unwaveringly maintained their principles and their integrity. During that time they have once elected their ticket, twice carried the State on the home vote, and at the last election polled over 267,000 votes for the candidate of their choice.

Such a body of men, tried, determined, and organized, a unit in support of their glorious principles, must ever be in power in the State, and will be feared by its enemies, and respected by all. Men of Pennsylvania! the issues are before you, fraught with the greatest consequences to yourselves, your country, and your race. Weigh well your action, and decide as white freemen should.

By order of the Democratic State Central Committee. WM. A. WALLACE, Chairman. Sep. 8, 1865.

Gnats Buzzing Around Col. W. H. H. Davis and are Crushed—The Colonel is Tempted to Shoot at Some Very Small Game—But He Brings it Down.

DOYLESTOWN, PA., Sept. 10th, 1865. My attention has been called to the following article, published in the Press, of your city, of the 15th inst., viz: "The Harrisburg Telegraph says: Col. W. H. H. Davis, the Copperhead candidate for Auditor General, has now resumed full charge of the Doylestown Democrat, a newspaper which he has owned for many years, and which heretofore and now sympathizes with the rebels. The peculiar focus of the Democrat, since Col. Davis has returned to preside over its columns, consists in asserting that the rebels have not been whipped; that they should be received back to the Union with all their rights restored; that slavery is not and never can be abolished, and that, in justice to the rebels, the debt which they incurred in struggling for their 'rights' is as legal as the debt which was piled on the people by the national authorities while waging a crusade on the people of the South; and if the national debt is to be paid, so also must the debts of the Southern States be liquidated."

Monday cannot go beyond this. All that is printed above is a stupendous lie, from beginning to end. I never thought, uttered, or advanced such sentiments, nor were they ever published in the Democrat. In a late issue of the Harrisburg Telegraph that paper also charges me with opposing the amendment to the Constitution giving soldiers the right to vote. This is as base a lie as the other. At the time of the election I was at Danville, suffering from a severe wound, but made it my business to go to Doylestown to vote, and voted for the amendment. The Bucks County Intelligencer of the 9th of August, 1864, said:

"Gen. John Davis, of Southampton, and his son, Col. W. H. H. Davis, both voted openly for the amendment." The Doylestown Democrat did not oppose the amendment. The Bucks County Intelligencer

opposed, the Republican organ of this county is the only newspaper in Bucks to my knowledge that ever opposed the right of soldiers to vote. The following article is from that paper of November 12, 1864, viz:

"The State law of Pennsylvania, providing for the holding of elections in military encampments, though doubtless enacted with good motives, has been productive of great evil and contention. Until the October election, there had never been an opportunity of testing its operations. Voting was then carried on in most of the Pennsylvania regiments at a distance from home. In many cases the votes were honestly received and counted, and the result properly certified and returned to their legal authorities. In others and particularly in the regiments partly or wholly formed in Philadelphia, the elections were conducted in a most shameful and racially manner. Some of the regimental returns show hundreds of votes for candidates on one ticket, whilst those of opposite politics receive few or none. As the result in the city itself was doubtful, and the candidates were likely to be elected or defeated by the army vote, there were strong inducements offered for corrupt politicians to practice their villainous arts. It now seems probable that the difficulties thus raised will have to be settled by the courts, at the cost of great labor and much time. We hope the Legislature will prevent such EVIL in future by the TOTAL ABOLITION OF ELECTIONS IN CAMP."

I cannot account for the malignant hostility of the editor of the Harrisburg Telegraph toward me, except because my grandfather was one of the soldiers that captured the Hessians at Trenton in 1776. Mr. Berger is very loth to forget old grievances. W. W. H. DAVIS.

"Notice to Skedaddlers."

Under the above caption we notice that the Abolition papers are taking particular pains to frighten certain persons from attending the election. Let no man be frightened or deterred from attending the election by any threat that the Abolitionists may make. Persons who fled the draft, if they be otherwise qualified are just as legal voters under the Constitution and laws of Pennsylvania as any other persons.—As the Abolitionists have published a great deal and talked a great deal about preventing "skedaddlers," as they call them, from voting at the coming election, we desire to give notice that if any Judge, or Inspector, or election board shall reject the vote of any qualified voter, he or they will be presented to the full extent of the law. We do not mean this as any idle threat, but as what we know to be firm and settled resolution. And in order that no man may plead ignorance on the subject, we give below the law regulating the qualification of voters and the punishment for rejecting the votes of qualified electors:

Section 1 of a Title 34, of the Constitution of Pennsylvania reads as follows: "In elections by the citizens every white freeman of the age of twenty-one years, having resided in this State one year, and in the election district where he offers to vote, ten days immediately preceding such elections, and within two years paid a State or County tax, which shall have been assessed at least ten days before the election, shall enjoy the rights of an elector."

This is the supreme law of Pennsylvania regulating the qualification of voters. Now for the penalty of rejecting the vote of a qualified elector: "The 103rd Section of the Act of Assembly of July 2d, 1839, Pardon's Digest, page 381, reads as follows: 'Any Inspector or Judge of an election shall knowingly reject the vote of any qualified citizen, each of the persons so offending shall, on conviction, be fined in any sum not less than fifty, nor more than two hundred dollars.'

The law is clear, and Judges and Inspectors are required to take notice of its provisions.—We say to every man who is qualified to vote under the Constitution of Pennsylvania, go to the polls and offer your vote. If it be rejected the election board will be indicted and punished according to law. This may be depended upon and all persons interested are requested to take notice of this announcement.—Gleaner of Liberty.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS, WHOSE TIMELY USE, UNDER PROVIDENCE, HAS OFTEN SAVED LIFE.

These celebrated Vegetable Pills are no new, untried remedy; they have been used and tested in the United States for thirty years, and are relied upon by hundreds of thousands of families as almost their sole medicine when sick. No care or expense is spared in their preparation, and it is certainly true when I assert that no King can have a medicine safer or surer than Brandreth's Pills.

They produce a good effect upon disease almost immediately they are taken. By some wonderful power, perhaps electric or nervous influence, the progress of disease is arrested, where watchfulness and pain have been present, the system becomes quieter, and the patient soon obtains refreshing sleep.

The genuine BRANDRETH PILL BOX has upon it a UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT STAMP with B. BRANDRETH in white letters in the same September 1—1m. M. A. POINTS, Auditor.

New Advertisements.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned appointed by the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, to distribute the balance in the hands of John Cooney, Esq., trustee for certain specified creditors of H. S. King, will attend for that purpose at his office in Bedford, on Friday, Oct. 13th, 1865 at 2 o'clock P. M., when and where all persons interested are invited if they think proper. M. A. POINTS, Auditor.

AUDITORS NOTICE.

The undersigned appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Bedford County, to distribute the balance in the hands of John Cooney, Esq., trustee for certain specified creditors of H. S. King, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Bedford on Wednesday, Oct. 11, 1865, at 10 o'clock A. M., when and where all persons interested may attend if they think proper. M. A. POINTS, Auditor.

PUBLIC SALE.

JOHN ALEPP, AUCTIONEER. The subscriber will offer at public sale at his residence in St. Clair township, on Wednesday October 11th, 1865, Two Head of Horses, One Dextron Wagon, Buggy & two sets Harness. Seven Milch Cows, Ten head of fat Cattle, Six fat Steers and a lot of Sheep, Windmill, Canning box and Sifts, Beds, Bedsteads and bedding, four Cupboards, two Bureaus, Cooking-stove, 2 ten-plate stoves, two Dining tables, Breakfast table & chairs, two Copper Kettles, a lot of Carpeting together with great variety of Household and Kitchen furniture and other articles too numerous to insert—Sale to commence at 9 o'clock of said day.—A reasonable credit will be given. NATHAN H. WOLF, September 22nd, 1865.