



BY DAVID OVER.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1860.

VOL. 33, NO. 40.

GENERAL ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

PURSUANT TO AN ACT OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, ENTITLED 'AN ACT RELATING TO THE ELECTIONS OF THIS COMMONWEALTH,' approved the second day of July, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine, I, WILLIAM S. FLUKE, High Sheriff of the County of Bedford, Pennsylvania, do hereby make known, and give notice to the Electors of the County aforesaid, that a GENERAL ELECTION will be held in said County, of Bedford, Pennsylvania, on the SECOND TUESDAY, (9th) OCTOBER, 1860, at which time, State and County officers, as follows, are to be elected, to-wit: One person for Governor of said Commonwealth. One person, in conjunction with the Counties of Adams, Franklin, Juniata and Fulton, to represent the 17th District in Congress. One person, in conjunction with the Counties of Huntingdon and Somerset, to represent the 19th District in the State Senate. Two persons, in conjunction with the County of Somerset, to fill the offices of Members of the House of Representatives to represent the Counties of Somerset and Bedford in the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania. One person to fill the office of Prothonotary, &c. One person to fill the office of Sheriff. One person to fill the office of County Commissioner. One person to fill the office of Poor House Director. One person to fill the office of County Auditor. I do hereby make known, and give notice, that the places of holding the aforesaid General Election, in the several Boroughs and Townships within the County of Bedford, are as follows, to-wit: 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 School House in Hopewell. The Electors of Coleman Township to meet at the house lately occupied by Benjamin Kegg, in Kettleburg, 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 No. 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 Liberty 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 Stonewater in said Township. The Electors of Monroe Township to meet at the house lately occupied by James Carrel, in Clearville, in said Township. The Electors of Napier Township and Schellsburg Borough 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 Nye, in Schellsburg, in said Township. The Electors of Snake Spring Township to meet at the School House near the Methodist Church, on lands of John G. Hartly. The Electors of West Providence Township to meet at the school House at Bloody Run in said Township. The Electors of St. Clair Township to meet at the store near the dwelling house of Gilson Trout, in said Township. The Electors of Union Township to meet at the school House near Morry'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 Woodbury to meet at the house of Henry Fuke, in the village of Woodbury. The Electors of South Woodbury Township to meet at the house of Samuel Oster in said township. The election to be opened between the hours of 7 and 8 o'clock in the forenoon, by a public proclamation, and to be closed at 10 o'clock in the evening, when the polls shall be closed.

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 thirty 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 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 twenty-one and twenty-two years shall deposit on oath or affirmation, that he resided in the State for one year next before his application, and make such proof of residence in the district as 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 either case the reason of such a vote shall be called out to the clerks, who shall make the like note in the list 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 his right to vote is in dispute, 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 district 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 such election and shall also himself swear that he has taken the oath, 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 the 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 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 28th day of September, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty and the 85th of Independence of the United States. WILLIAM S. FLUKE, Sheriff.

Importance of the Congressman.

Our friends in Bedford County, ought, by this time, to be well acquainted with the vast importance of the Congressman from this District. Had not Mr. McPherson been in the House, last winter, Mr. Pennington would not have been elected Speaker. In his place, Mr. Broom, a rank free-trader, would have been elected Speaker. He would have constituted the Committee of Ways and Means, in such a way that there would have been no Tariff bill reported. Mr. Pennington placed on that Committee a majority of Tariff men, consequently that Committee reported the Morrill Tariff bill, which passed the House, but was defeated by the Locofoce Senate. It is quite probable, from the present arrangement of parties, that the like result may occur again. If Mr. Schell is elected to Congress, although he pretends to be in favor of a Tariff, his duty is to his party, and to keep his position in that party, he will have to vote for the Locofoce candidate for Speaker, which in all probability will be Broom, or some other Free Trader, who, if he is elected, will constitute the Committee of Ways and Means of a majority of Locofoce Free Traders, who will never report a Tariff bill at all. Thus Schell's election would defeat the Tariff by his voting for a Free Trade Locofoce Speaker. It will also be seen that he can have no influence, as a Locofoce Congressman, with his party in favor of a Tariff. John Cessna, Esq., who was a delegate to the Charleston Convention offered a resolution in that body in favor of a Tariff, which was laughed down. Mr. Henry D. Foster, the candidate for Governor, in this State, went to Washington, during the session of Congress, to electioneer with the Democratic Congressmen in favor of a Tariff. He strongly urged them to pass the Morrill Tariff bill, stated to them that if they did not do it, he would be defeated for Governor, and consequently they would lose the President. What was the result? Two Democrats only in the House, and two in the Senate, voted for the bill. It will thus be seen that if Henry D. Foster, their candidate for Governor, with the vigorous he brought to bear on his brother Locofoce, could do nothing for the Tariff, Mr. Schell will not be able to do even as much. His election over McPherson may, and we believe would defeat the passage of a Protective Tariff bill by the next Congress. Another great reason why all who sincerely desire the success of our honest standard-bearer for President, Abraham Lincoln, should vote for Edward McPherson, and against Wm. P. Schell, is, that the election of Schell may make the House of Representatives Locofoce. If such be the fact, they would oppose every measure of his administration, and he would be powerless for good to the country. If you are anxious for a change, Lincoln man, of the 17th Congressional District, vote for the Congressman who will be of some service to you on the Tariff question, and on all other questions to which our party is pledged. We absolutely consider the Congressman of more importance than the Governor, and we would rather see any man of our party vote for Foster than for Schell. Foster's success might not defeat the Tariff, and could not oppose, in Congress, the administration of Lincoln, whilst the success of Schell would kill the Tariff, and in all probability make the next Congress against his administration. Lincoln men, ponder well this serious matter.

For the Inquirer. HON. W. P. SCHELL.

Mr. OVER:—In your paper of last week, your correspondent, "East Providence," wishes to know if it is true that the Hon. Wm. P. Schell killed the Wooten Fee Bill in the Senate. As I have been asked that, or similar questions by other portions of the county, I feel it my duty, therefore, as the representative from this county, to answer that question. As the first place, when I went to Harrisburg last winter, I had my mind on two bills which I was very anxious to get passed, viz: One for the sale of our County Poor House property, the other to raise the fees of witnesses attending Court in Bedford county, to one dollar per day. Accordingly, on the 24th day of January last, I had a bill passed through the House, allowing witnesses one dollar per day and mileage, which bill was sent to the Senate for concurrence. (See House Journal, page 152.) I called Mr. Schell's attention to the bill on the 28th of January, and he promised to attend to it. I called his attention to it several times during the session, and he always promised to call it up in the Senate, but neglected to do so. I called on him on the 2d of April, just the day before the adjournment. He promised me then, that he would positively call it up and put it through. I urged him to do so, and told him that I believed that at least nine persons out of ten in the county wished the bill to pass. After all his promises, he never did anything with it. It was not for the want of time, for he had all the time that he needed. Now, your correspondent from East Providence is mistaken in supposing that Mr. Schell killed the witness fee bill. He did not do that, he only let it die. Whether Mr. Schell was opposed to giving witnesses attending Court as much as would pay their boarding, or whether he was determined to oppose everything that I wished to get passed, I am unable to say. I had two other bills, one for the removal of the election in St. Clair, and the other for the removal of the election in Middle Woodbury Townships, which were treated in the same way. As for the Poor House bill, the people of Bedford County understood it perfectly well, and will know whether Mr. Schell's amendment made it any better, or whether they were calculated to injure it; that is for them to judge. I will also here state, that Mr. Schell and myself were the best kind of friends all the time, and he could not have treated me better, only be refused to pass my bills. I, on the other hand, passed all his bills (which were a good many) through the House, except one to prevent the fishing for trout, with seines and nets, in the county of Bedford. I do not wish to say anything calculated to injure Mr. Schell, for I entertain none but friendly feelings towards him. My object is to give facts, and settle wrong impressions amongst the people, through the County of Bedford, on this subject. G. W. WILLIAMS, NAPIER Tp., Sept. 25, 1860.

Which Ticket is he For?

The following extract is from the last Juniata Democrat. It will be seen that that paper states that Wm. P. Schell, Esq., is in favor of the fusion electoral ticket, and that he so expresses himself. "We understand that Mr. Schell expresses himself favorable to the Union Electoral Ticket, and no man familiar with his popularity in the counties of this District, can for a moment doubt that he will be triumphantly elected; and that the citizens of our District will congratulate themselves upon his election when his valuable services as a conservative, assiduous and faithful representative will have assured them of his possessing the Jeffersonian qualifications of honesty and capability." Now in Bedford County it is well known that he favors the straight Douglas electoral ticket headed by John Cessna, Esq. Why is this, Mr. Schell? How does it come that in Juniata county you pretend to be in favor of the fusion electoral ticket, and in Bedford County, you and your party are in favor of the straight Douglas ticket as follows: ELECTORS AT LARGE. *Richard Vanux, John Cessna. DISTRICT ELECTORS. DISTRICTS. 1. John Alexander, *Joseph Lankach, 2. Fredk. Steover, 14. Isaac Beckhard, 3. Geoffrey Metzgar, 15. Geo. D. Jackson, 4. Edward Wartinan, 16. Wm. L. Gorgas, 5. G. W. Jacoby, 17. Joel B. Danner, 6. Joseph Dowdall, 18. J. D. Crawford, 7. Isaiah James, 19. Francis Laere, 8. Geo. D. Stitzel, 20. J. B. Howell, 9. John Black, 21. John Cahlon, 10. George Gross, 22. Samuel Marshall, 11. Wm. L. Dewart, 23. Wm. Book, 12. S. S. Winchester, 24. James S. Leonard, 25. Gaylor Church. *On the Reading Ticket. Who is to be deceived? Pray, tell us!

Mr Schurz and his Assaults.

When Christian was traveling on his venturesome and unpopular Journey to the great City, he had occasion to pass a certain cave, which was surrounded with the bones of pilgrims slain by two old giants, Pope and Pagan, residing there. John Bunyan, looking after him with some anxiety, says: "By this place Christian went without much danger, whereas I somewhat wondered; but I have learned since that Pagan had been dead many a day, and as for the other, though he be yet alive, he is, by reason of age, and also of the many shrewd blows that he met with in his journey days, grown so crazy and stiff in his joints that he can now do little more than sit in his cave's mouth, gnawing at pilgrims as they go by, and biting his nails because he cannot come at them." This decrepit and malicious old party did his best to injure Christian, calling out to him: "You will never mend till more of you be burned." But the pilgrim wisely held his peace, and set a good face on it; and so went by, and caught no hurt. Quite as malicious as old Pope, and equally impotent, is a portion of the anti-Republican press of the country. An illustration of this shall be given. In the Journal of Commerce the other day, and in several other papers moved by the same bitterness of spirit toward the Republican party, the following paragraph appears, purporting to be a fair quotation from a speech delivered last winter at Springfield, Mass., by Carl Schurz: "There is your Declaration of Independence, a diplomatic dodge, adopted merely for the purpose of exciting the rebellious colonies in the eyes of mankind. I there is your Declaration of Independence, no longer the sacred code of the rights of man, but a hypocritical piece of special pleading, drawn up by a batch of artful politicians, who, when speaking of the rights of man, meant but the privileges of a set of aristocratic slaveholders, but styled it the rights of man, in order to throw dust in the eyes of the world, and to inveigle rouble-hearted fools into lending them aid and assistance. These are your boasted revolutionary sires, no longer heroes and sages, but accomplished humbuggers and hypocrites who said one thing and meant another; who passed counterfeited sentiments as genuine, and obtained arms and money and assistance and sympathy on false pretenses! There is your great American Revolution, no longer the great champion of universal principles, but a mean Yankee trick (bursts of applause and laughter) a wooden nutmeg—the most important imposture ever practiced upon the whole world." Having printed this as a fair quotation, these papers proceed to comment upon it with the bitterness belonging to their style, visiting with an indiscriminate lash Mr. Schurz, the people of Springfield who heard him, and the whole Republican party. "Mark, now, how plain a tale shall you down." Mr. Douglas had given to the Declaration of Independence an interpretation which limited it to white men, and had said that the opening sentence was only meant to declare that British subjects in America were as good as British subjects in Great Britain. With all the force of his eloquence, Mr. Schurz opposed this doctrine, and insisted that such a theory would render necessary a new reading of history. Then follows the paragraph quoted above, and joined to it in the original but suppressed by these dishonest journals, appears this sentence: "That is the way Mr. Douglas wants you to read and to understand the proudest pages of American history! That is the kind of history which he finds it necessary to prop his mongrel doctrine of popular sovereignty. That is what he calls vindicating the character, and the motives, and the conduct of the signers of the Declaration of Independence." The intelligent reader of any party, needs no proof to convince him that Mr. Schurz could never have been guilty of committing so stupid an atrocity as that charged upon him. The very clearness of this truth, however, enables us to see, beyond the possibility of a mistake, that the misquotation referred to was in every case a deliberate, pitiful, cowardly lie! Does The Journal of Commerce object to this language of comment! In the same number of that paper which contains the perversion here alluded to, occurred this editorial remark: "We know of no difference, morally, between a direct falsehood and a deliberate and wilful misquotation for the purpose of accomplishing the same result." We commenced by an allusion to the impotent monster immortalized by Bunyan; but in view of the wholesome "sentiment" just cited, and of the source from which it comes, we are quite as forcibly reminded of Joseph Surface, and the excellent spottegums with which he is always prefaced and followed his meanest tricks.—N. Y. Trib.

MR. SCHELL AND EXTRA PAY.

Remember, voters of Bedford County, that Wm. P. Schell voted for the bill increasing his pay from \$500 to \$700. That had he voted against the bill, it would have been defeated. That he has received by his own vote, \$200 a year, amounting to \$600 in his three years' term. That this vote of Schell's costs the State, every year, the sum of \$26,000, that ought now to be going towards the payment of the State Debt. Might he not, should he be elected to Congress, consider his services of so much importance, like in the Legislature, that he would again vote for giving himself extra pay? Here is the vote from the Legislative Record. Read it: In the Senate, on the 7th April, the question of the \$200 extra pay came up. Mr. Myer moved that instead of the \$200 additional pay, the annual compensation shall hereafter be \$700 and mileage, instead of \$500 and mileage, as at present—which was agreed to. Mr. Ely then moved to amend, that the section shall not apply to the members of the present Legislature. Not agreed to—yeas 15, nays 16. The question was then lost by a tie vote, 16 to 16.—SCHELL voting yay.

Henry D. Foster and the Irish.

Some days since we were credibly informed that a number of the more intelligent Irish voters of this county were about to vote against Henry D. Foster, for Governor. On inquiring the reason, we were told that it was because Foster, when in Congress, in 1847, voted against the Resolution granting relief to Ireland, at the time her people were suffering all the horrors of famine. We had forgotten this but on turning to the records of that date, we find that Foster did vote against said Resolution, and all who wish the evidence, need only turn to the Congressional Globe for the session of 1847, page 572, or to the Journal of the House of Representatives for the same year, page 473. It is true, therefore, that when the crops had failed in Ireland, and her people were on the point of starvation, and suffering amidst the horrors of that dreadful famine, and when the American people everywhere were pouring out their money and sending their grain for their relief, HENRY D. FOSTER, then in Congress, voted against the "Bill for the Relief of Ireland." No wonder the Irish are about to pay him back now, for his refusal to vote for their relief then. "A friend in need, is a friend indeed."

"D-D DUTCH."

Remember, German voters of Bedford County, that Maj. S. H. Tate, when, a few years ago, Hon. John Taylor was a candidate for County Treasurer, called you "D-D Dutch" because a few of you voted for Taylor. We can prove this by respectable German voters of Bedford Borough, if Tate denies it. "Never Wants a Whig to Vote for Him."

Henry Clay "a Murderer."

Remember, old Clay men of Bedford County, that Maj. S. H. Tate, in 1834, publicly charged Henry Clay with being "a murderer." We can prove this by plenty living witnesses, if Tate denies it. Remember, voters of Bedford County, that neither Maj. S. H. Tate, nor his friends, have dared to deny these charges, nor the other, in reference to doubling his fees.

Wm. P. Schell, Esq., made a strong speech

at the Douglas ratification meeting in Bedford, in favor of Douglas. Remember: this, Breckinridge men of Bedford, Franklin, Juniata, Adams and Fulton. Don't be deceived, for he is in favor of the straight Douglas ticket headed by John Cessna.

Remember, voters of Bedford County, that

Wm. P. Schell voted in the last House of Representatives against the Tariff Resolutions, and in favor of the corrupt administration of President Buchanan.

Major Tate—Extra Fees.

The following are a few of the items which Major Tate has increased to about double what they were under other Prothonotaries.—You, voter, that had to pay Maj. Tate these extras, will remember this when you come to vote on Tuesday a week. Ought you to vote for a man who has no more feelings for the tax-ridden people of Bedford County, than to charge them twice as large fees as other officers. Read this statement of a few of the items:

Table with 3 columns: Item, Under Tate, Under other officers.

Broadtop and Congress.

We understand that the friends of Mr. Schell are urging his special claims because of his services rendered to Broadtop. We submit it as a fact worthy of consideration, that Broadtop has done more for Mr. Schell than ever he did for it.

LOCOFOCE TICKET.

Breckinridge men of Bedford County, remember that Foster, Schell, Scott, Tate, John J. Cessna, McMullin, and every man on our Democratic ticket, is for Douglas. How do you like it?

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN:

That every person, excepting Justices of the Peace, who shall hold any office, appointment, profit or trust under the United States, or of this State or any city or corporate district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent, who is or shall be employed under the legislative, executive or judicial 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 Commissioned or incorporated district is by law incapable of holding or exercising the office of Justice of the Peace, or of any justice, 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 so voted for. And the said act of Assembly, entitled "an act relative to elections in this Commonwealth," passed July 3, 1849, 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 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, or 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 said election is kept open, for the purpose of given information to the inspectors, and judges, 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

DEMOCRATIC THUNDER

Mr. OVER:—I have been a silent observer of the Democratic party of late, and it reminds me of a story I read some time ago, which I will relate: In Queen Ann's reign there lived a very sage and able currier, named Dennis, who in his old age was the prey of a strange fancy, that he himself had written all the good things in all the good plays that were acted. Every good passage that he met with in any author, he insisted was his own. "It is mine of his," Dennis would always say, "It is mine." He went one day to see a new tragedy. Nothing particularly good, to his taste, occurred, until a scene in which a great storm was represented. As soon as he heard the thunder rolling over his head, he exclaimed, "That's my thunder!" So it is with the Democratic party. Every good thing said in the great tragedy enacted on the political stage, they contend has been said by a Democrat. Every good address delivered since the foundation of the world, was delivered by a Democrat; it is all their thunder. They hear the muttering thunder of the storm of Republicanism rolling over their heads, and exclaim, "THAT'S OUR THUNDER!" YONY.

Who is Maj. Tate For?

Maj. S. H. Tate is electioneering with Breckinridge men, as a Breckinridge man, and with Douglas men as a Douglas man. Who is he for? Won't he cheat somebody. Douglas man, Breckinridge man, can you trust him. To be sure you won't be cheated, make him sign a statement with his own name stating for whom he intends to vote for President.