

A Weekly Paper, Devoted to Literature, Politics, the Arts, Sciences, Agriculture, &c., &c.—Terms: One Dollar and Fifty Cents in Advance.

BY DAVID OVER.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1860.

VOL. 33, NO. 44.

### 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

Tuesday after the first Monday, being the 6th day of November, 1860.

At which time, and the places designated, the qualified electors will elect by ballot,

#### TWENTY-SEVEN ELECTORS

for the State of Pennsylvania, to cast the vote of said State for President and Vice President of the United States.

I also 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 Colerain Township to meet at the house lately occupied by Benjamin Kegg, in Rainsburg, in said Township.

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

The Electors of Harrison Township to meet at school house No. 5, near the dwelling house of Henry Keyser in said Township.

The Electors of East Friendship 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 Carnel, 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 Friendship Township to meet at the house lately occupied by John Nye, in said Township.

The Electors of Snake Spring Township to meet at the school house near the Methodist Church, on lands of J. G. Lantz, in said Township.

The Electors of West Providence Township to meet at the new log school house at Bloody Run in said township.

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

The Electors of the Township of Middle Woodberry to meet at the house of Henry Fluke, in the village of Woodberry.

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 keep open until seven o'clock in the evening, when the polls shall be closed.

#### NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN:

That every person, excepting Justices of the Peace, who shall be appointed or appointed to any office or position of profit or trust under the United States, or of this State or any city or incorporated 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 district, city, town, village or 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 incorporated district 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 person, 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 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 preside, before eight o'clock in the morning of the 21st 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, or 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 Judge 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 giving 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 assessors or either of them shall from time to time require."

"No person shall be permitted to vote, at any election as aforesaid, shall, while a free man 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 preceding a State or County tax which shall have been assessed at least ten days before the time fixed by law for the opening of the election. But a citizen of the United States who has previously been a qualified voter of this State and removed therefrom and returned, and who shall have resided in the election district and paid taxes aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote after residing in this State six months: Provided, That the white freemen, citizens of the United States between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-two years, who have resided in the election district ten days as aforesaid

shall be entitled to vote, although they shall not have paid tax.

"No person shall be admitted to vote whose name is not contained in the list of taxable inhabitants furnished by the Commissioners, unless; First, he produce a receipt of payment, within two years of State or County tax assessed agreeably to the constitution, and give satisfactory evidence on his own oath or affirmation of another that he has paid such 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 at least 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 name 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 assessors, or his right to vote whether found thereon or not, is objected to by any qualified citizen, it shall be the duty of the inspectors to examine such person on oath as to his qualifications, and if he claims to have resided within the State for one year or more, his oath shall be sufficient proof thereof, but he shall make proof by at least one competent witness, who shall be a qualified elector, that he has resided within the district for more than ten days immediately preceding said election and shall also himself swear that his bona fide residence, in pursuance of the full calling, is within the district, and that he did not remove from 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 held, or shall riotously disturb the peace of such election, or shall use or threaten any intimidation, threats, force or violence, with the design to influence any voter, or to prevent any elector, or prevent him from voting, or to restrain the freedom of choice, such person on conviction shall be imprisoned in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars and to be imprisoned for any time not less than one nor more than two years; and if it shall be shown to the Court where the trial of such offence shall be had, that the person so offending was not a resident of the city, ward, district or township where the said offence was committed, and not entitled to vote therein, then on conviction, he shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than one hundred nor more than one thousand dollars, and be imprisoned not less than six months nor more than two years."

"If any person or persons shall make any bet or wager upon the result of any election 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, and then 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.

Sept. 28, 1860.

Arrangements have been affected between the PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD CO. AND Huntingdon & Broadtop Railroad Co. BY WHICH FREIGHTS ARE TRANSPORTED at the following LOW RATES:

From HOPEWELL to PHILADELPHIA, FLOUR 62 cents per barrel. GRAIN 31 cents per 100 lbs. MERCHANDIZE WESTWARD, From Phila. to Hopewell, per 100 lbs. 75 Cts. 2nd Class. 3d Class 4th Class. Salt &c. 1st Class. 60 cts. 50 cts. 40 cts. 30 cts.

FREIGHTS WESTWARD ARE RECEIVED AT THE PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD STATION, 13th and Market St., Philadelphia, and forwarded daily.

FREIGHTS EASTWARD ARE RECEIVED AT THE HOPEWELL STATION OF BROAD TOP R. R., AND FORWARDED DAILY. S. B. KINGSTON, Jr., Freight Agent, Penn'a R. R. Co., Phila.

S. S. FLUCK, Freight Agent, H. & B. T. R. R., Hopewell Station. J. J. LAWRENCE, Sup't.

Aug. 31, 1860.—2m

Every Day Brings Something New! ANOTHER NEW FIRM! FERGUSON & LINE,

At the former stand of Ferguson & Manspeaker, are now ready to wait on old customers as well as new. They expect to sell very low for cash and produce, or to those who will "foot up" every six months. Their Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, and all other goods usually kept in stores, have been carefully selected, and bought at prices enabling them to sell at reduced rates.

Their Shoe Department contains every variety of Shoes and Boots, for Men, Woman and Children. They invite a fair share of patronage from their friends and the public, and particularly solicit the trade of their country friends, expecting to deal fairly with them and all others, at our prices for everybody.

Sept. 7, 1860.

A lot of pure Maple Sugar, for sale by A. L. DEFBKAUGH, July 20, 1860.

#### ALL COMING OUT!

At a Republican meeting, George town, Mass. the following song, entitled "The Quakers are Out," written by John G. Whitier, was received with elation:

Not vainly we waited and counted the hours, The buds of our hope have burst out into flowers; No room for misgiving—no loop-hole of doubt— We've heard from the Keystone! The Quakers are out.

The plot has exploded—we've found out the trick; The bribe goes a begging; the "fusion" won't stick; When the Wide Awake lanterns are shining about, The rogues stay at home, and the true men come out!

The good State has broken the cords for her spirit; Her oil springs and water won't fuse into one; The Dutchmen has associated with Freedom his knight; And slow, late, but certain, the Quakers are out!

Give the flags to the winds—set the hills all aflame; Make way for the man with the Patriarch's name! Away with misgivings—away with all doubt; For LINCOLN goes in when the Quakers come out!

From Forney's Press.

#### Where Do We Stand to-day?

It never was a difficult thing for any Democrat to answer this question, but there is hardly one in Pennsylvania who can answer it with certainty to-day.

Every true-hearted member of the party knows where he would like to stand in the coming contest, but having surrendered the organization into the hands of unfaithful and unwise leaders, matters have become so mixed up, as they say down East, that no one now knows what to do.

The "Reading Electoral Ticket," for example, is the work of a regular Democratic Convention, and, if presented to the party in the usual way, would have received the usual vote; but under the quackery of these "Welshmen," it has become obnoxious to both wings of the party, and, between the two wings, will in all probability fall to the ground.

Their manipulation has elicited—perhaps created—the fact, unknown and unsuspected until then, that the electors were not a unit; that they were divided, on principle and on men; and that, while a portion of them were in favor of Douglas, and non intervention, another portion were in favor of Breckinridge and a fiery proslavery.

And now, although this meddling and most impudent committee have backed square down from their position, have rescinded all their obnoxious propositions, and have done what they could to restore the ticket to the position it occupied on the day after the Reading Convention adjourned, and thus apparently removed the objection which compelled the friends of the regular nominees and the regular platform to form their "straight out ticket," yet they cannot wipe out the fact that the ticket is not a unit, and that, therefore, no man who would have his vote establish a principle can vote for it.

In his late address, Mr. Welsh is very earnest in his appeal to the "whole party" to unite on this ticket, and so far as he urges it for the purpose of preserving the party organization, there is force in what he says, when addressed to mere party men. But others, who prefer "principles" to the "organization," reply: "Sir, the organization of the party in the State and nation is poisoned beyond all recovery! and the sooner it is smothered to smotherens, the better for all who love it; but at home, where it is pure, in our counties, our wards, and our townships, where the virus is unknown, where we will preserve the nucleus of an organization that will soon reform the party on its old true, honest and impregnable basis."

The address also tells us of other good which a "heavy vote" for this ticket would elicit: "It would show the South how many true friends they have in the Northern and middle States."

Noticing, as I pass, the fact that, if the South had only clung in good faith to their true friends in the Northern, Western and Middle States, the Republican party would have no such power as it now has, I would inquire of these "Welshmen," which portion of the South would it encourage? If they mean those true-hearted, Union-loving conservative men of the South, who are battling so bravely for non intervention, for the "right of the people to govern themselves," and who have ever clung to their true friends with hooks of steel, I answer, we are with you there. The election of some twelve or fifteen of these electors would encourage them just as much as the election of the others would disgrace them.

If they mean, however, that portion of the South who have placed in nomination J. C. Breckinridge, on his intervention and slavery protection platform, I reply that the democracy of Pennsylvania does not desire to encourage such people, or give them any hope of aid or comfort here. And if they did, they would hardly attempt it by electing twelve or fifteen men who are opposed to their measures and their candidates.

The great error of the "Welshmen" consists in a belief in their own cunning, and the dullness of the rank and file.

When they sought to secure the success of this ticket by their Philadelphia and Creason resolutions, they assumed an appearance of fairness towards both wings of the party, while the real object in view was to secure as many votes as they could for Breckinridge in Pennsylvania, to be added to his expected vote in the South. Are they so ignorant as to suppose that we do not see that they have the same end still in view, even though they have withdrawn their compromise resolutions, the electors being all committed, and their preferences known?

Why will they persist in following this crooked path, when a plain and honest course would insure that unanimity for which they seem so eager, and which all true Democrats desire to see? Why sail into so serious a fight under a false or uncertain flag? Let the electors treat the people fairly in this matter. Let them publish an address or pledge setting forth that they are bound by the principles of the Reading platform; that they are in favor of the doctrine of "non intervention" and popular sovereignty; that they will cast their votes for no man who is opposed to these Democratic doctrines, but for some one who is pledged to carry them out, and the divided masses of the party will rush together in support of this ticket. This may save the State; this will unite the party. But to ask us to vote for an electoral ticket so inharmonious as this, is to ask us to make fools of ourselves; to pursue a mere shadow; to fight when we have neither men or measures to fight for. IT WILL NOT BE DONE! Unless the party can be made to rally around the principle which carried them through the campaign of '56, the majority of Lincoln will more than double that of Curtis. Will the electors think of this, or will they still be the puppets of this Welsh Committee hereafter? W.

From Forney's Press.

#### The Straight Douglas Ticket.

We receive letters from all parts of the State protesting against the withdrawal of the straight Douglas electoral ticket. Many of these letters are signed by Democrats who have figured in the fore front of the party for years. As a specimen of the feeling that animates the masses of the Democracy in one of the heaviest Democratic counties of the State, we direct our readers to the communication signed "W.," in the Press of this morning.

Another Democrat writes from Erie as follows:

ERIE, Oct. 20, 1860.

I see by a telegraph in to-day's Buffalo Express that the Douglas State Central Committee have withdrawn the straight ticket, and pledged themselves to the Reading electoral ticket. Is this so? Must the Democracy be pushed to a choice between the two interventions? I had hoped fervently that the poor privilege of at least voting upon principle, though with but a forlorn hope of success, would be left to the adherents to Democratic principles. If the choice, however, is unavoidably the old "privo" doctrine, with either a white or black garb, I, for one, shall prefer the white, and stand by free institutions. If I must be sectional, I will not turn my back upon my own section.

And still another address us from Easton, in terms of many indignation, insisting that the straight Douglas ticket should at once be put in the field, in order to allow honest Democrats a chance to express their sentiments. We think it right to reprint the following corrected copy of the straight Douglas ticket, put in nomination by the same committee which has now formally withdrawn it, for the benefit of those who desire to have it printed and voted in their respective election districts:

#### STRAIGHT DEMOCRATIC ELECTORAL TICKET.

ELECTORS AT LARGE.

RICHARD VAUX, JOHN CESSNA.

#### DISTRICT ELECTORS.

- |                        |                        |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. John Alexander,     | 14. Isaac Rockhow,     |
| 2. Frederic Stoeber,   | 15. George D. Jackson, |
| 3. Godfrey Metzger,    | 16. Wm. L. Gorgas,     |
| 4. Edward Wartman,     | 17. Joel B. Danner,    |
| 5. G. W. Jacoby,       | 18. Jesse R. Crawford, |
| 6. Joseph Dorgall,     | 19. Francis Lacro,     |
| 7. Isaiah James,       | 20. J. B. Howell,      |
| 8. George D. Stitzel,  | 21. John Catochan,     |
| 9. John Black,         | 22. Samuel Marshall,   |
| 10. George Gross,      | 23. Wm. Book,          |
| 11. William L. Dewart, | 24. James S. Leonard,  |
| 12. S. S. Winchester,  | 25. Gaylord Church,    |
| 13. Joseph Laubach,    |                        |

#### Address to the People of Penn'a.

Pennsylvania has spoken in thunder tones in behalf of the Union, of her industry, of freedom. Her people have met the combined hosts of sectionalism, disunionism, free trade, and all others who sought markets for their suffrages; and a majority of 32,000 for Governor, twenty Congressmen, and more than two-thirds of each branch of the Legislature, attest the fidelity of our State to the integrity of our institutions, and to the common prosperity of our country.

Indiana and Ohio have joined the Keystone State in demanding that sectional discord, wrong profligacy, and the desolation of free trade, shall cease to be the policy of the national government.

The decisive battle has been fought—a nation has been redeemed from disunion and dishonor by the verdict of Tuesday last. The issue was made by our foes and accepted by our friends, and millions to-day greet the triumph as the uertering harbinger of our national disenfranchisement.

Let the friends of right not be content with an ordinary victory—Abraham Lincoln can be called to the Presidency by a clear majority of the people of the United States, if all who shall rejoice at his coming will but cast their suffrages for him. To that majority, Pennsylvania can and will contribute full fifty thousand.

We have but to be faithful to our great cause, and it is done. Let every man be at his post on the great day, and the largest majority ever given by Pennsylvania to a Chief Magistrate will be cast on the 6th of November, for Abraham Lincoln, for Union, for Freedom, for Fraternity!

A. K. MCCLURE, Chairman People's State Committee. Philadelphia, Oct. 11, 1860.

THE SOBURZ SPEECH.—In relation to the fraud on Carl Soburz's speech, the Springfield Republican says:

"The origin of the shameful misquotation of Carl Soburz's Springfield speech, which the opposition papers are circulating with much gusto, is traced back to the Harrisburg, Pa., State Sentinel. The more respectable of the journals that copied it, are heartily ashamed of their share in the mean business and attempt to shove off the responsibility as far as possible."

The Bedford Gazette which copied the slander is not one of the "respectable journals."—Its principle is, "A lie well stuck to is as good as the truth."

A revolutionary soldier, 106 years old, named Isaac Daniels, is reported as living in New York in a state of great destitution.

Men do not, like snakes, lose their skins once a year, but many of them deserve to moult often.

The talk of women is generally about the men. Even their laugh is but he, he!

From Forney's Press.

#### SHAKESPEARE ON THE PENN'A. ELECTION.

It is said that you can find a quotation in Shakespeare to suit any event, and Mr. Hooper, of Toledo, cites the following to show that he had the late Pennsylvania election in his eye:

"We have the heart's blood of the House of Lancaster!"

Who else than Buchanan was intended by the demand, "James of Lancaster, resign thy crown! Thou hast deceived me—"

—And, "Here behold the pale ashes of the House of Lancaster."

And then, imitable Sir John Falstaff, in the fullness of his heart, exclaims— "Buck! Buck! I would I could wash myself of the Buck!"

And of the Douglas, what, then, this moment, did the great bard point to, when he exclaimed, "Douglas is discomfited!"

—Or when he made Douglas say, "I am the Douglas fatal to all those That wear those colors on them."

Again— "Mother! mother! mother! Oh, my dear mother!"

Do I see you?"

Our Hannibal was doubtless intended, in those lines put in the mouth of his enemies: "Hannibal drives back our troops, And conquers as he lists."

OUR TURN MUST COME.—"Generation after generation," says a fine writer, "have felt, as we feel, and their lives were as active as our own. They passed like a vapor, while Nature wore the same of beauty as when her Creator commanded her to be. The heavens shall be as bright over our graves as they now are around our paths. The world will have the same attractions for our offspring yet unborn, that she had once for us as children. Yet a little while and all will have happened. The throbbing heart will be stilled, and we shall be at rest. Our funeral will find its way, and prayers will be said, and then we shall be left alone in silence and darkness for the worms! And it may be for a short time we shall be spoken of, but the things of life will creep in, and our names will soon be forgotten. Days will continue to move on, and laughter and song will be heard in the room in which we died; and the eyes that mourned for us will be dried, and glisten again with joy; and even our children will cease to think of, and will not remember to lip our names."

PROVERBS WORTH PRESERVING.—Hasty people drink the wine of life scalding hot. Death's the only master who takes his servants without a character.

A sour faced wife fills the tavern. Content's the mother of good digestion. When Pride and Poverty marry together, their children are Want and Crises.

Where hard work kills ten, idleness kills a hundred men. Fully and pride walk side by side. He that borrows, binds himself with a neighbor's rope.

He that's too good for advice, is too good for his neighbor's company. Friends and photographs never flatter. Wisdom's always at home to those who call.

The firmest friends ask the fewest favors.

#### DEMOCRATIC NUTS FOR BELL MEN TO CRACK.

BRECKINRIDGE. "And still the large number of young gentlemen who are engaged in enlightening the people upon the Constitution of the country by the ringing of bells, with tongues as long as heads as empty as the bells they ring, shout 'disunion.' (Prolonged laughter and cheers.)—Lexington Speech, Sept. 5.

JOHNSON. "He declares against all fusion of any kind. He said Bell was so weak as a Presidential candidate, that he could not run down hill."—Chambersburg Speech, Sept. 20.

A TOO COMMUNICATIVE CHILD.—"Sonny, do you love me any?"

"O! don't I though!"

"What for?"

"Because you always bring me candy when you come to see Siszy Jane. Give me some more."

"And what does she love me for?"

"O, cause you take her to concerts, and give her so many nice things. She says so long as you are fool enough to bring her shawls and bonnets, she won't ask you no how—now gi' me some more candy."

A cheerful heart paints the world as it finds it, like a sunny landscape; the morbid mind depicts it like a sterile wilderness pallid with vapors, and dark as the "Shadow of Death." It is the mirror, in short, on which is cast, which lends to the face of nature the aspect of its own turbulence or tranquility.

In consequence of repairs there was no mining at the United States Mine, in Philadelphia, during the month of August. The deposits of gold, from all sources, amounted to \$132,182 41. Total deposits of silver, \$22,751 20.

The aged are apt to think that the world was better in their youth because they themselves were.

A steam wagon has been constructed at St. Paul, Minnesota, to run in the trade between that place and the Indian agencies.