

lightly, for it is the abode of a widow, whose husband has fallen on the battle field, in defending the "glorious ensign of the Republic, once known and honored throughout the world." See her as she meekly bows, surrounded by her little ones; hear her as she implores Him who has promised to be "a father to the fatherless and a husband to the widow;" see her gushing tears, as she whispers, "O, Father, I would humbly beseech Thee to put it into the hearts of those who have taken up arms against the government to return to their allegiance, and thus stay the further ravages of this cruel war, that others may be spared from my sad fate." What would be the response of the gentleman from Allegheny and those who applauded his sentiments on that side of the House, and in the gallery. Would it be a cordial "amen?" No, sir; I suppose it would be, "we spit upon it." Because, Mr. Speaker, such a prayer is the very essence of the seventh resolution. Nothing, it seems, will satisfy these gentlemen but blood, more blood. Or in the language of a reverend gentleman, whom I shall notice by and by, the extermination of every man, woman and child in the revolted States. In the exuberance of the gentleman's desire to present the resolutions, and those who voted for them, in as odious a light as possible, he ignored the eighth altogether. That resolution reads thus:

"Eight. That the soldiers composing our armies merit the warmest thanks of the nation. The country called, and nobly did they respond. Living they shall know a nation's gratitude; wounded, a nation's care, and dying, they shall live in our memories, and monuments shall be raised to teach posterity to honor the patriots and heroes who offered their lives at their country's altar. Their widows and orphans shall be adopted by the nation, to be watched over and cared for as objects truly worthy a nation's guardianship."

And this is one of the series of resolutions which the gentleman calls "miserable trash," and this, notwithstanding the gentleman himself voted for this particular one. I undertake to say, sir, that every Democrat in the Commonwealth would cordially endorse the sentiment herein contained.

Mr. Speaker, we are in the midst of the most terrible civil war that history records. We are surrounded by circumstances the most extraordinary that this or any other country has ever witnessed. Does it not become the true patriot to pause and inquire, where are we? and whether are we drifting? Some two years since a wicked and unjust rebellion was inaugurated in a number of the States of this Union, under which an armed force, of from four to six hundred thousand men arrayed themselves against the authority of the Federal government, itself has marshaled a much larger force, to compel obedience to the Constitution and laws, and save both from overthrow. In the incipency of this unnatural and deplorable strife, there seemed to be but one object on the part of the government, and that was to restore the supremacy of the Constitution and the laws over the revolted States. This may be seen by reference to the Act of Congress, passed in July, 1861, which was as follows:

"Resolved, That the present deplorable civil war has been forced upon the country by the disunionists of the Southern States, now in arms against the Constitutional Government, and in arms around the Capital; that in this National emergency, Congress, banishing all feeling of mere passion or resentment, will recollect only its duty to the whole country; that this war is not waged on their part in any spirit of oppression, or for any purpose of conquest or subjugation or purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of those States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union, with all the dignity, equality, and rights of the several States unimpaired; and that as soon as these objects are accomplished the war ought to cease."

This resolution, Mr. Speaker, was regarded at the time, and for many months afterwards, as the true test of loyalty, throughout all the loyal States, and it was adopted by a Republican House of Representatives, with, I believe, but three dissenting votes.

Thus we find the immediate representation of the people, in the most solemn and unequivocal manner, defining what the purposes of the war, on our part, were. With the object of the war thus defined, the patriotic citizens throughout the country, without distinction of party, rallied to the support of the government by hundreds of thousands, and to their credit be it said, they did not stop to inquire who occupied the Executive chair, and, sir, with a patriotism rarely if ever equaled, and with a courage never surpassed, tens of thousands of these brave men have laid down their lives on the altar of their country.

Yes, sir, the land has been deluged with blood in this fratricidal war, and much of it is the best blood of the country; and it is not, perhaps, an exaggeration to say that a hundred thousand widows, and five hundred thousand orphan children, are to say nothing of the loss of husband and father, to say nothing of the fathers and mothers, brothers, and sisters, who have loved ones. But all this was submitted to with becoming resignation. The heart-stricken bowed to their sad fate, under the assurance that the terrible sacrifice was made in attempting to sustain the Constitution and Union, and they were bequeathed to our fathers. But alas, how delusive is this fondly cherished hope, based, as it was, upon the plighted faith of the government. In an evil hour the President yielded (as I solemnly believe against his own better judgment) to the seductive influences of the radicals who surrounded him, or in his own language, to the "outside pressure," and did that which in his inaugural address, as well as on several subsequent occasions, he declared he had no power to do. Is this allegation true? Let the President be his own witness. In his inaugural he said, in speaking of slavery in the States:

"I have no purpose, directly or indirectly, to interfere with the institution of Slavery in the States where it exists. I believe I have no lawful right to do so, and have no inclination to do so. Those who nominated and elected me did so with the full knowledge that I made this and many similar declarations, and had never re-

anted them. And more than this, they placed in the platform for my acceptance, as a law to themselves and to me, the clear and emphatic resolution which I now read."

And in reply to a committee of his political friends from Chicago, who urged him to proclaim liberty to the slaves, he used the following truthful and significant language:

"What would a proclamation of emancipation from me do, especially as we are now situated? I do not want to issue a document that the whole world will see must necessarily be inoperative like the Pope's bull against the comet. Would my word free the slaves, when I cannot even enforce the Constitution in the rebel States? Is there a single court or magistrate, or individual that would be influenced by it there? And what reason is there to think that it would have any greater effect upon the slaves than the late law of Congress, which I approved, and which offers protection and freedom to the slaves of rebel masters who come within our lines? Yet I cannot learn that the law has caused a single slave to come over to us. And suppose they could be induced, by a proclamation of freedom from me, to throw themselves upon us, what should we do with them? How can we feed and care for such a multitude?—Gen. Butler wrote me a few days since, that he was issuing more rations to the slaves who have rushed to him than to all the white troops under his command.—They eat, and that is all; though it is true, Gen. Butler is feeding the whites also by thousands, for it nearly amounts to a famine there."

Now, sir, I submit whether I am not fully sustained in the allegation, that the President's declarations were against the proclamation, and yet in the face of these solemn assertions, and in defiance of the clearly expressed will of Congress, he issued his celebrated proclamation, abolishing slavery in all the States and parts of States, that were in rebellion on the first day of January, 1863, as well the slaves of loyal as disloyal masters. And here, sir, commenced discontent both in the north, and in the border slave States. All the energies of the administration seem now to be directed towards the consummation of the proclamation, and I think I do not misrepresent, either the administration or Congress, when I affirm that those who fall in battle hereafter, fall, not in a war for the restoration of the "Constitution as it is, and the Union as it was," but in a war for the abolition of slavery.

And here, permit me to inquire, what new light has been shed upon the President's declaration, since he has, under the solemnities of his oath of office, that he had no power, under the Constitution, to interfere with slavery in the States?—I pause for an answer. Do I hear some one say, "he did it under the war power?" The war power, sir? Why if the President may do that which the Constitution forbids, under the plea of military necessity, what is it he may not do? Sir, he may, under the same pretext, usurp all the powers of the Government, legislative and judicial, and proclaim himself military dictator, and thus, with one fell swoop blot out every vestige of constitutional liberty, for which our Revolutionary fathers offered up their lives. Whose heart does not throb with patriotic indignation, at the bare suggestion of such an indignity to the memory of our departed heroes and statesmen? Who is not tremble for our own freedom, when such a doctrine receives the popular approval? Could the spirit of Washington visit our distracted land to-day, he would doubtless exclaim, in agony of soul, "O, my countrymen, did I not warn you to 'frown indignantly upon the first dawning of every attempt to alienate any portion of the country from the rest, or to enteeble the sacred ties which now link together the various parts?' and 'did I not urge you to beware of the formation of political parties, upon geographical discriminations, Northern and Southern?'" etc.

Mr. Speaker, until something of the same spirit which prompted these utterances, be cultivated now, as well on the part of the rulers as the ruled, we can have but little hope for the future.

Mr. Speaker, I will not believe that any further advances will be made in the direction I have indicated, will cling to the hope that better counsels will prevail, and that the administration may yet be brought back to a realization of the fact that this war was "not waged, on our part, for the purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of any of the States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union, with all the dignity, equality, and rights of the several States unimpaired," &c., &c.

(Concluded next week.)

The Dead Come to Life.
In New Orleans, a week or so since, one Henry Myers was struck by lightning; an inquest was held and life pronounced extinct. The next day every preparation had been made for his funeral, his friends had assembled, the body been duly coffined, the relatives had put on mourning, the hearse and the priest arrived, when the arms of the corpse were observed to move, and very soon, to the amazement of all, the dead man sat bolt upright in his coffin, and after surveying the scene for a few moments, inquired the cause of all the gloomy preparations he saw going on. The electric shock had suspended animation for over twenty-four hours so perfectly as to deceive even the coroner, the man's wife, and all his friends.

A Serious Jest.
On Friday evening a girl named Julia Matthews, fourteen years of age, was instantly killed at the India Rubber Works in Newark, New Jersey. She had been at work during the evening, and after putting on her bonnet and shawl to go home, jestingly remarked that she would have a ride upon a shaft which projected about a foot through the floor, if it broke every bone in her body. The shaft was midway between two upright posts about three feet apart, and was turning around quite slowly. She sat upon it, but her hopes becoming entangled, she was dashed against the post, and before she could be rescued was killed, nearly every bone in her body having been broken.

It is said that Jeff. Davis, after consultation with the Governors of the Confederate States, has decided to call out half a million of black troops, who are to receive their freedom and fifty acres of land at the end of the war.

So much for employing darkies in the war. But if it is to be prosecuted for their benefit, let them do the fighting, say we.

The Wapkesburg Messenger.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 9, 1863.

TURNU OUT.
There will be a Democratic Meeting held at Morrisville, Franklin township, this county, on Saturday, September 15th, which Democrats and persons of all parties are earnestly invited to attend.—There will be several excellent speakers present on the occasion.

ANOTHER MEETING.
The Democracy of Richhill will hold a meeting at Gray's Old Stand in Richhill township on Saturday the 26th of Sept., at 1 o'clock, P. M. A number of able speakers will be present. Let every Democrat in the township be present.

MORRIS.
The Democracy of Morris and adjoining townships will hold a meeting at Newevan on Saturday, Oct. 3rd, 1863, at 1 o'clock, P. M. Several speakers are engaged. Come one, and all!

Democratic Township Meetings!
In accordance with the usages of the Democratic party, which on all occasions has boldly challenged free discussion of its principles and claimed the right to criticize the conduct of public servants, public meetings will be held in this county at the times and places mentioned below:

At TAYLORSTOWN on Thursday the 10th of September.
At NEWTOWN on Saturday the 12th of September.
At JOLLEYTOWN on Tuesday, Sept. 15th.
At MURRAY'S SCHOOL HOUSE in Allepo township, on Thursday, September 17th.
At CLARKSVILLE on Saturday, Sept. 19th.

Several Speakers will be in attendance at each of these meetings, and it is confidently hoped there will be a large turn out of the people at all of them. In these days that try men's souls, and when the great principles of popular liberty are endangered, it behooves every Democrat to give one day to his country. The Ballot Box is the only remedy for the ills and evils now upon the country, and no one can understand too well the grave issues pending in the present contest.

By order of the County Committee,
DAVID CRAWFORD, Ch'n

HUMORS OF THE DRAFT.
A "conscript" bard, writing for the Portland (Maine) Advertiser gets off some pretty good hits. Below are some specimen bits:—

We're coming, Ancient Abraham, several hundred among.
We had 'n't no \$300, and so we come along;
We hadn't no rich parents to pony up the tin.
So we went unto the Provost, and there were mustered in.

We hadn't no "strabismus," nor any greenback plinks;
So the doctor rasped us under and put us in the files;
Then a bold man with a bag 'n' rose up and led the way,
And they took us to an island in the harbor-called Mackay.

Our "vo frontis" was all right, our "vo sternum" it wasn't wrong;
They called us ugly fellows, and so we marched along;
We didn't have three hundred just at that serious day,
So we took the line of march to the Island of Mackay.

There was chaps as had the phthisis and some as had obstructions;
And some with tertian ague made curious genuflections;
And some with mounted eye-glass as couldn't see a day;
So they didn't all go with us to the Island of Mackay.

There was some that had gastritis and some were varicose,
And out of those unfortunates there is not one as goes;
I lied to have septatis, but couldn't mean to work,
So I goes for a leave noger, and doesn't mean to shirk.

We're persuaded to be soldiers, and go to meet the foe,
Not having the three hundred of course we're bound to go.
But, oh! good Father Abraham, of the money that's paid for,
Be careful that old Cameron don't get a shilling more.

We're coming, Ancient Abram, "several" hundred strong.
We're coming, Father Abraham, and as we march along,
We're thinking of the Union and the Constitution, too.
So let alone the nigger and we'll help you put it through.

POLITICAL BITTERNESS.
The bitterness in political matters, at this time, is altogether owing to the slanders and the vulgar and characteristic behavior of the abolition leagues. They have attempted to crush by vulgar abuse and low epithets the law abiding and Constitution loving majority of the people.—They have thought to ride by violence, threats and incendiarism over the decent and conservative majority of society.—That they have met by a determined spirit on the part of a people who mean to maintain every right and shadow of right at whatever cost, is not strange.—The wonder is that decent men have not reached the end of endurance sooner, and taught these mobocrats an earlier day that they would not further be trampled upon by the destroyers of a country built up by Democratic hands, and made great and glorious through Democratic policy. So says an exchange.

It is said that Jeff. Davis, after consultation with the Governors of the Confederate States, has decided to call out half a million of black troops, who are to receive their freedom and fifty acres of land at the end of the war.

A Tall Soldier.

David Van Buskirk, who is a Captain in the Twenty-seventh Indiana regiment, and a native of Monroe county in that State, is the tallest man in the Army of the Potomac.—He is 6 feet 11 inches in his stockings, and weighs 250 pounds. In the last year's campaign in Virginia, he and other tall men of his regiment were taken prisoners and carried to Richmond, where they created quite a sensation among the rebels, who were surprised to learn that the Northwestern States produced such men.

The Lawrence Massacre.
The Leavenworth committee, in behalf of the sufferers by the Lawrence massacre, are holding a meeting at the residence of Mr. J. S. Smith, on Saturday evening, Sept. 12th, at 7 o'clock, P. M. A number of able speakers will be present. Let every Democrat in the township be present.

Quantrell's Retreat.
Quantrell's retreat, says the Leavenworth Times, was marked by all the outrages he and his command could find time to commit. They burned the house of Gose, a farmer near Lawrence, on the road to Blanton's Bridge, and fired it. It was extinguished without much damage being done. From Blanton's Bridge to the Santa Fe road they burned everything—houses, barns, crops, &c., for half a mile on each side of the road. The house, barns, &c., of Mr. Ulrich, one of the heaviest farmers of Douglas county, were burned; also, those of Mr. Rothwick, whom they attempted to kill, shooting him three times. At Brooklyn, a little town on the Santa Fe road, they burned pretty much everything there was. Here they divided their command; with the intention of burning both Frane City and Baldwin, but Major Plumb's force coming up on their flank, they pushed off to the west of Prairie City, following down the Osawatimic river.

Important from Generals Burnside and Rosecrans.
New York, September 3.—The World has the following special:—
LEXINGTON, Ky., September 2.—The latest from Burnside's army states that he passed Jamestown and Kingston, then to Top Virginia and Tennessee River, thus cutting off the rebel retreat towards the west, while another force, which had proceeded eastward of the Cumberland Gap, would cut the road above, and thus capture or draw the rebels out of the valley. Rosecrans was expected to cross at the lower end of the valley, thus seizing the Tennessee Railroad between Knoxville and Florence.

Rebel Accounts from Charles Fort.
BALTIMORE, Aug. 31.—The Richmond Inquirer of Saturday says: The War Department has nothing later from Charleston than up to last night. It is understood that Sumter though surely breached won't be abandoned. Beauregard has expressed his determination to hold it to the bitter end.

Mrs. Anna Cora Mowatt, the celebrated actress, who married Mr. Wm. Ritchie, of the Richmond (Va.) Enquirer, it is said is in England, and thoroughly loyal, and separated from her husband on account of his treason.

NOTICE TO TEACHERS AND SCHOOL DIRECTORS.
THE undersigned, County Superintendent, will examine Teachers for the different districts of Greene County at the times and places designated, commencing 1 o'clock, A. M.

Morgan Tp., September 28th, Centre School House.
Waynes Tp., Oct. 2nd, Waynesburg School House.
Morris Tp., Sept. 30th, Ninevah.
Greene Tp., Oct. 1st, Riverdale.
Richhill Tp., Oct. 2nd, Jacksonville.
Allepo Tp., Oct. 3rd, Elbin's School House.
Springhill Tp., Oct. 5th, White's School House.
Waynes Tp., Oct. 6th, Jollytown.
Jackson Tp., Oct. 7th, Johnson's School House.
Waynes Tp., Oct. 8th, Jollytown.
Perry Tp., Oct. 9th, Mt. Morgan's School House.
Whitely Tp., Oct. 10th, Newtowners.
Dunkard Tp., Oct. 12th, Easton.
Greene Tp., Oct. 13th, Garrard's Ford.
Monongahela Tp., Oct. 15th, Mapleview.
Cumberland Tp., and Borough, Oct. 15th, Greene Academy.
Jefferson Tp., and Borough, Oct. 16th, Jefferson.
Trinity Tp., and Borough, Oct. 17th, Waynesburg School House.

Applicants will present themselves for examination in the township in which they expect to apply for schools. They will be required to be at the proper place punctually at the time of commencement, provided with Board's Intellectual Arithmetic, Osgood's Reading, pencil, paper, chalk, rubber, and five cents to pay for the revenue stamp on the certificate. Teachers not qualified in the theory of Teaching, and not holding a certificate, will be required to attend the Teachers' holding Proficiency and Practical Arithmetic, with an application, he examined on any of the higher branches which they may be required to teach. Teachers not qualified in the theory of Teaching, and not holding a certificate, will be required to attend the County Examination to be held in the County on the coming School term. Citizens are invited, and Directors especially are requested to attend the Examination.

THOMAS J. TEAL,
County Superintendent.

EXCELSION PLANNING MILL.
AUBREY, CROMLEY & COON,
STEAM BOAT AND HOUSE JOINERS,
Flooring, Weather Boarding, Window Frames, Sash, Doors and Mouldings,
WEST BROWNSVILLE, PA.,
Opposite the Brownsville Wharf,
Sept. 9, 1863.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
LETTERS of administration having been granted to the undersigned upon the estate of ELIZABETH ISHERWOOD, dec'd, notice is hereby given to persons knowing themselves indebted to and to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.
N. D. H. PAUL,
Administrator.
Sept. 9, 1863.

News of the Day.

The War in Arkansas.
CAIRO, LL., September 1.—Brigadier General Real, and a number of officers from below, passed through here to-day, en route to Johnson's Island, in charge of Lieutenant Wright.
The Memphis Bulletin, of the 30th ult., says it learns from Mr. Ray, who was recently a prisoner at Little Rock, Arkansas, that the rebel force at that place is 20,000 strong, many of whom are conscripts from sixteen to sixty years old, and only half armed. They are commanded by Kirby Smith and Price, who are erecting fortifications on the opposite side of the river, 13 miles from Little Rock.
It is reported that General Blunt is marching on Arkadelphia. Mr. Ray says the people are tired of the war, and would gladly come under the protection of the Federal Government.

LEAVENWORTH, September 1.—Advices to the 21st ult., says that Gen. Blunt with 6,000 men and twelve pieces of artillery, crossed the Arkansas on the 23rd, but the enemy declined a battle and fell back.
The rebel force was estimated at 25,000. There has been considerable sickness, but the deaths have been few, however. The small-pox prevails to some extent among the Indians in that neighborhood, many of whom have died.

Reports from Fort Scott to the 28th say that Gen. Blunt had had a battle and been whipped, with a loss of 300.

Quantrell's Retreat.
Quantrell's retreat, says the Leavenworth Times, was marked by all the outrages he and his command could find time to commit. They burned the house of Gose, a farmer near Lawrence, on the road to Blanton's Bridge, and fired it. It was extinguished without much damage being done. From Blanton's Bridge to the Santa Fe road they burned everything—houses, barns, crops, &c., for half a mile on each side of the road. The house, barns, &c., of Mr. Ulrich, one of the heaviest farmers of Douglas county, were burned; also, those of Mr. Rothwick, whom they attempted to kill, shooting him three times. At Brooklyn, a little town on the Santa Fe road, they burned pretty much everything there was. Here they divided their command; with the intention of burning both Frane City and Baldwin, but Major Plumb's force coming up on their flank, they pushed off to the west of Prairie City, following down the Osawatimic river.

Important from Generals Burnside and Rosecrans.
New York, September 3.—The World has the following special:—
LEXINGTON, Ky., September 2.—The latest from Burnside's army states that he passed Jamestown and Kingston, then to Top Virginia and Tennessee River, thus cutting off the rebel retreat towards the west, while another force, which had proceeded eastward of the Cumberland Gap, would cut the road above, and thus capture or draw the rebels out of the valley. Rosecrans was expected to cross at the lower end of the valley, thus seizing the Tennessee Railroad between Knoxville and Florence.

Rebel Accounts from Charles Fort.
BALTIMORE, Aug. 31.—The Richmond Inquirer of Saturday says: The War Department has nothing later from Charleston than up to last night. It is understood that Sumter though surely breached won't be abandoned. Beauregard has expressed his determination to hold it to the bitter end.

Mrs. Anna Cora Mowatt, the celebrated actress, who married Mr. Wm. Ritchie, of the Richmond (Va.) Enquirer, it is said is in England, and thoroughly loyal, and separated from her husband on account of his treason.

NOTICE TO TEACHERS AND SCHOOL DIRECTORS.
THE undersigned, County Superintendent, will examine Teachers for the different districts of Greene County at the times and places designated, commencing 1 o'clock, A. M.

Morgan Tp., September 28th, Centre School House.
Waynes Tp., Oct. 2nd, Waynesburg School House.
Morris Tp., Sept. 30th, Ninevah.
Greene Tp., Oct. 1st, Riverdale.
Richhill Tp., Oct. 2nd, Jacksonville.
Allepo Tp., Oct. 3rd, Elbin's School House.
Springhill Tp., Oct. 5th, White's School House.
Waynes Tp., Oct. 6th, Jollytown.
Jackson Tp., Oct. 7th, Johnson's School House.
Waynes Tp., Oct. 8th, Jollytown.
Perry Tp., Oct. 9th, Mt. Morgan's School House.
Whitely Tp., Oct. 10th, Newtowners.
Dunkard Tp., Oct. 12th, Easton.
Greene Tp., Oct. 13th, Garrard's Ford.
Monongahela Tp., Oct. 15th, Mapleview.
Cumberland Tp., and Borough, Oct. 15th, Greene Academy.
Jefferson Tp., and Borough, Oct. 16th, Jefferson.
Trinity Tp., and Borough, Oct. 17th, Waynesburg School House.

Applicants will present themselves for examination in the township in which they expect to apply for schools. They will be required to be at the proper place punctually at the time of commencement, provided with Board's Intellectual Arithmetic, Osgood's Reading, pencil, paper, chalk, rubber, and five cents to pay for the revenue stamp on the certificate. Teachers not qualified in the theory of Teaching, and not holding a certificate, will be required to attend the Teachers' holding Proficiency and Practical Arithmetic, with an application, he examined on any of the higher branches which they may be required to teach. Teachers not qualified in the theory of Teaching, and not holding a certificate, will be required to attend the County Examination to be held in the County on the coming School term. Citizens are invited, and Directors especially are requested to attend the Examination.

THOMAS J. TEAL,
County Superintendent.

EXCELSION PLANNING MILL.
AUBREY, CROMLEY & COON,
STEAM BOAT AND HOUSE JOINERS,
Flooring, Weather Boarding, Window Frames, Sash, Doors and Mouldings,
WEST BROWNSVILLE, PA.,
Opposite the Brownsville Wharf,
Sept. 9, 1863.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
LETTERS of administration having been granted to the undersigned upon the estate of ELIZABETH ISHERWOOD, dec'd, notice is hereby given to persons knowing themselves indebted to and to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.
N. D. H. PAUL,
Administrator.
Sept. 9, 1863.

RECEIPTION PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, in and by an Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, passed on the 21st day of July, A. D. 1859, it is made the duty of the Sheriff of every county within the Commonwealth to receive and certify the returns of the several County Clerks, and in such notice to enunciate:—
1. The officers to be elected,
2. To designate the place at which the election is to be held,
3. To designate the place at which the election is to be held.

1. Thomas Lucas, High Sheriff of the County of Greene, do hereby certify that the returns of the several County Clerks, and in such notice to enunciate:—
1. The officers to be elected,
2. To designate the place at which the election is to be held,
3. To designate the place at which the election is to be held.

2. The Second Tuesday of October next, (being the 13th day of the month,) a General Election will be held at the several election districts established by law in each county, at which time shall be voted by ballot for the several officers hereinafter named, viz:—
ONE PERSON for Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.
ONE PERSON for Judge of the Supreme Court of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.
ONE PERSON for Senator of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.
ONE PERSON for member of the Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.
ONE PERSON for the Office of Prothonotary and Clerk of the several Courts of the County of Greene.
ONE PERSON for the Office of Treasurer of the County of Greene.
ONE PERSON for the Office of Register and Recorder of the County of Greene.
ONE PERSON for the Office of Commissioner of the County of Greene.
ONE PERSON for the Office of Auditor of the County of Greene.
ONE PERSON for the Office of Poor House Director of the County of Greene.

The said Elections will be held throughout the County as follows:—
The Electors of Franklin township will meet at the house of Kein Strossider.
The Electors of Marion township will meet at the West window of the Court House in Waynesburg.
The Electors of Whitely township, at the house formerly of Lewis Headlee, Esq., in Newtown.
The Electors of Dunkard township, at the dwelling house of Mary's Mills.
The Electors of Greene township, at the brick house formerly occupied by H. J. Davis.
The Electors of Monongahela township, at the house occupied by Wm. Metzcrantz, in Mapleview.
The Electors of Jefferson township, will meet at the house of Wm. Rush, in Jefferson.
The Electors of Morgan township, at the School house near David Bell's.
The Electors of Jackson township, at Johnson's School house.
The Electors of Cumberland township, at the west window of the house occupied by Joseph Gore, in Carmichaels.
The Electors of Centre township, at the house named Woods, in Clinton.
The Electors of Wayne township, at Phillips' School House.
The Electors of Morris township, at the house of David Bell.
The Electors of Washington township, at the brick School House, between the farms of Thomas Johns and Benj. Ross.
The Electors of Allepo township, at the house of Alex. Miller, on Wheeling Street.
The Electors of Richhill township, at the house formerly of Joseph Funk, of Jacksonville.
The Electors of Perry township, at the house formerly occupied by John Minor, in Mr. Morris.

The Electors of Gilmore township, at the house of Enoch Honon, in Jollytown.
The Electors of Springhill township, at Stephen White's Mill.
The returns of the several Districts in this county are required to meet at the Court House, in the borough of Waynesburg, on Friday, the 16th day of October, 1863, and there to perform the duties enjoined upon them by law.

Where a Judge, by sickness or unavoidable accident, is unable to attend such meeting of Judges, then the certificate or returns shall be taken charge of by one of the Justices of the Peace in such district, who shall do and perform the duties required of said Judge unable to attend.

I make known and give notice, as in and by the 13th section of the aforesaid Act, I am directed, "that every return, excepting justices of the Peace, shall have any office or appointment of profit or trust under the Government of the United States, or of this State, or any city or incorporated district, or a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent, who is, or shall be, employed under the United States, or of this State, or of any city or incorporated district, and also that every member of Congress and the State Legislature, and also that every member of any court, or any office, or any office of honor or common council of any city, commissioner of any incorporated district, or any office of honor or trust, exercising at the same time, the office of appointment of Judge, Inspector, or Clerk of any election of this Commonwealth, and that no person, who is, or shall be, employed under the Government of the United States, or of this State, or of any city or incorporated district, or any office of honor or trust, shall be eligible to any other office than to be voted for."

Also, that the fourth section of the Act of the Assembly, entitled, "An Act relating to elections, and for other purposes," approved April 18th, 1859, it is enacted that the aforesaid Act, shall be construed as to prevent any militia officer or borough officer from serving as judge, inspector, or clerk of any general or special election in this Commonwealth, and that no person, who is, or shall be, employed under the Government of the United States, or of this State, or of any city or incorporated district, or any office of honor or trust, shall be eligible to any other office than to be voted for."

Also, that the fourth section of the Act of the Assembly, entitled, "An Act relating to elections, and for other purposes," approved April 18th, 1859, it is enacted that the aforesaid Act, shall be construed as to prevent any militia officer or borough officer from serving as judge, inspector, or clerk of any general or special election in this Commonwealth, and that no person, who is, or shall be, employed under the Government of the United States, or of this State, or of any city or incorporated district, or any office of honor or trust, shall be eligible to any other office than to be voted for."

Also, that the fourth section of the Act of the Assembly, entitled, "An Act relating to elections, and for other purposes," approved April 18th, 1859, it is enacted that the aforesaid Act, shall be construed as to prevent any militia officer or borough officer from serving as judge, inspector, or clerk of any general or special election in this Commonwealth, and that no person, who is, or shall be, employed under the Government of the United States, or of this State, or of any city or incorporated district, or any office of honor or trust, shall be eligible to any other office than to be voted for."

Also, that the fourth section of the Act of the Assembly, entitled, "An Act relating to elections, and for other purposes," approved April 18th, 1859, it is enacted that the aforesaid Act, shall be construed as to prevent any militia officer or borough officer from serving as judge, inspector, or clerk of any general or special election in this Commonwealth, and that no person, who is, or shall be, employed under the Government of the United States, or of this State, or of any city or incorporated district, or any office of honor or trust, shall be eligible to any other office than to be voted for."

Also, that the fourth section of the Act of the Assembly, entitled, "An Act relating to elections, and for other purposes," approved April 18th, 1859, it is enacted that the aforesaid Act, shall be construed as to prevent any militia officer or borough officer from serving as judge, inspector, or clerk of any general or special election in this Commonwealth, and that no person, who is, or shall be, employed under the Government of the United States, or of this State, or of any city or incorporated district, or any office of honor or trust, shall be eligible to any other office than to be voted for."

Also, that the fourth section of the Act of the Assembly, entitled, "An Act relating to elections, and for other purposes," approved April 18th, 1859, it is enacted that the aforesaid Act, shall be construed as to prevent any militia officer or borough officer from serving as judge, inspector, or clerk of any general or special election in this Commonwealth, and that no person, who is, or shall be, employed under the Government of the United States, or of this State, or of any city or incorporated district, or any office of honor or trust, shall be eligible to any other office than to be voted for."

Also, that the fourth section of the Act of the Assembly, entitled, "An Act relating to elections, and for other purposes," approved April 18th, 1859, it is enacted that the aforesaid Act, shall be construed as to prevent any militia officer or borough officer from serving as judge, inspector, or clerk of any general or special election in this Commonwealth, and that no person, who is, or shall be, employed under the Government of the United States, or of this State, or of any city or incorporated district, or any office of honor or trust, shall be eligible to any other office than to be voted for."

Also, that the fourth section of the Act of the Assembly, entitled, "An Act relating to elections, and for other purposes," approved April 18th, 1859, it is enacted that the aforesaid Act, shall be construed as to prevent any militia officer or borough officer from serving as judge, inspector, or clerk of any general or special election in this Commonwealth, and that no person, who is, or shall be, employed under the Government of the United States, or of this State, or of any city or incorporated district, or any office of honor or trust, shall be eligible to any other office than to be voted for."

Also, that the fourth section of the Act of the Assembly, entitled, "An Act relating to elections, and for other purposes," approved April 18th, 1859, it is enacted that the aforesaid Act, shall be construed as to prevent any militia officer or borough officer from serving as judge, inspector, or clerk of any general or special election in this Commonwealth, and that no person, who is, or shall be, employed under the Government of the United States, or of this State, or of any city or incorporated district, or any office of honor or trust, shall be eligible to any other office than to be voted for."

Also, that the fourth section of the Act of the Assembly, entitled, "An Act relating to elections, and for other purposes," approved April 18th, 1859, it is enacted that the aforesaid Act, shall be construed as to prevent any militia officer or borough officer from serving as judge, inspector, or clerk of any general or special election in this Commonwealth, and that no person, who is, or shall be, employed under the Government of the United States, or of this State, or of any city or incorporated district, or any office of honor or trust, shall be eligible to any other office than to be voted for."

for the space of one hour after the time fixed by the opening of the electors, the qualified voters of the township, ward or district for which such officer shall have been elected, present at the place, shall elect one out of their number to fill such vacancy. It shall be the duty of the several assessors, respectively, to attend at the place of holding every general, special or township election, during the 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 assessor by them to vote