morse. But, sir, I have too high a respect for the courage and gallantry of our brave officers to believe that they would become so far lost to every manly impulse, so cowardly, as to tolerate such a *hellish* work.

Think of it for a moment: millions of these half civilized creatures, instigated by unbridled passion, backed by the pledge of the "executive branch of the government, including the army and navy, to do no act, or acts, to repress any effort they may make to accomplish their perfect freedom" I quote from memory, not having the proclamation before me, but believe that it is substantially correct. O, sir, go with me to thatonce peaceful and happy home. See that devoted and happy mother, surrounded by her innocent children—see the exasperated slave approach with weapon of death in hand—see her as she clasps tightly to her bosom her darling infant, and flees for refuge, she knows not where—hear the shrieks of her other loved ones, as they cry, "O, dear mother, save us,"—see her, as she becomes faint from fright and exhaustion, as she turns with a piteous look towards her once dutiful, but now ferocious pursuer, prostrates herself at his feet, and exclaims, "O, spare me, and my darling children." But, ah, no, she is doomed by the teachings of fanaticism, to butchery, and with eyes upturned to Heaven she receives the fatal blow, after first, perhaps, witnessing the murder of her dear ones—and *this* is patriotism. With profound reverence, I pray God to deliver *me* from *such* patriotism.

Mr. Speaker, is this a mere flight of the imagination? Is the picture overwrought, through partisan prejudices or for partisan purposes?—Let us see. On the 23d day of March, 1863, a certain Alfred R. Gilbert, who has the title of "Rev." prefixed to his name, addressed a "Union League" in Philadelphia, on which occasion he uttered the following *christian* sentiments, which were applauded by a Philadelphia Republican audience. I read from the report of the address as published in the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, whose fidelity to the Administration will not be doubted by any one; and I may add that I believe this respectable journal published this infamous speech without a word of disapproval. If I am mistaken in this I will be most happy to be corrected. But to the extract:

"Advocating the 'Proclamation of Freedom,' he said:

"But its inhumanity is urged.—There are many. We know they speak the truth when they say that that the negro slays everything within his reach when he rises in rebellion. We have all learned the history of St. Domingo, and it would be terrible to have a St. Domingo Massacre re-enacted upon our soil.—But the President has declared this a military necessity, and if blood must flow, we must not dread the consequences. Blood must flow in this war.

"But so impressed am I with the greatness of the interests engaged in this rebellion, and its suppression, so satisfied of the inconceivable importance of the struggle that opens up before us in the suppression of this rebellion, that I speak it meaningly, and as a Christian, deliberately and calmly, that I would rather see every woman and child in the South perish than that the Southern confederacy should succeed in attaining the objects of its leaders. (Applause.)—Men sometimes are placed in crises, where to choose for any side would be fraught with terrible consequences, and this is one of them."

Sir, this occurred in the land of Penn, in the "City of Brotherly Love," in the beautiful metropolis of our great old Commonwealth, and I blush to know that such fiendish sentiments could receive applause in such a place, even amongst Republicans; but I rejoice to know that neither there, or elsewhere, could a *Democrat* be found *base* enough to countenance such brutality. And I am glad, also, to know that there are very many Republicans who would despise the *miserable wretch* who uttered them. And this fellow, Gilbert, you will observe, tells the audience that he is a Christian? May the Lord have mercy on his hypocritical soul! I doubt not but that there are thousands of *such* christians in perdition to-day, and will be at least one more, unless he repents and obtains forgiveness for the above outrage upon decency and the common instincts of humanity.

Sir, contemplate the scenes that I have attempted feebly to describe, and then tell me, if you please, that to establish my "loyalty," I must approve of a proclamation which would lead to such atrocities, however foreign it may have been from the intention of its author, and I will tell you in reply, "Never, no never!" Rather would I be stigmatized the balance of my days as a "sympathizer," than sacrifice my manhood, by sanctioning a measure, from which every impulse of my heart recoils with loathing and horror. Yes, sir; rather than endorse such atrocity, I would seek eternal banishment from the face of man, and drag out a miserable existence in perpetual exile. But I have no fears that my countrymen will ever regard me as a "sympathizer" for expressing my abhorrence of such a *monstrosity*. I am perfectly willing that my opinions on this subject, shall go before the country in juxtaposition with those who differ from me.

But, Mr. Speaker, it is asked what is, on this side of the House, proposed to do in reference to the prosecution of the war. I answer for myself and say, that so long as it continues, or until some mode of adjustment can be devised, I am for sustaining the government in all proper measures for the suppression of the rebellion, within the Constitution and laws made in pursuance thereof; and I am for condemning all palpable usurpations of power, whether by the executive, legislative or judicial departments of the government. We are engaged in a terrible civil war, which in its origin was intended, on our part, to restore the authority of the Federal Government over the revolted States, and "not for any purpose of conquest and subjugation, or purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of those States, but to enforce and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution and to preserve the Union, with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired." Let the administration then come back to this clearly defined policy, and to this end let the war be prosecuted, and let all yield a willing co-operation, and all may not yet be lost

Mr. Speaker, we are standing on the very verge of a yawning gulf of irremediable ruin, with scarce a hope left for escape. Those scenes which the lamented Webster prayed God might never fall upon his vision, have fallen upon ours. Do we not "behold States dissevered, discordant, beligerent?" Do we not see "a land rent in civil feuds and drenched in fraternal blood?" And for what, I ask? Why, sir, it is the natural result of causes which have been at work for many years, chief among which may be mentioned the *ultraism* of men North and South.—If these *extremists* were the only sufferers it would not matter so much. But unfortunately the conservative men of the country, those whose voices have uniformly been raised against fanaticism on the one hand, and on the other, are equally involved with those who brought the calamity upon us. Crimination and recrimination, however, can do no good now. I suppose the best we can do is to support the right and condemn the wrong in the future, until by the peaceful and legal instrumentality of the ballot box, we can produce a change in our rulers, and consequently a change of policy. Let us do this, and let all unite in humbly invoking the great God of battles, that he may graciously vouchsafe to restore once more to our distracted, our bleeding, our beloved country the inestimable blessings of peace, harmony and fraternal regard.

Communications.

For the Messenger.

RICHHILL TOWNSHIP, Greene Co.,
August 26th, 1863.

Messrs. Jones & Jennings:—A large and respectable meeting of the Democracy of Richhill township was held at Hughes & Kincaid's Mill, and organized by appointing the following officers:

President.—FRANCIS DRAKE, Esq.

Vice Presidents.—Beasoh Wright, John Loar, William Asbrook, Thos. Simonton.

Secretaries.—Elias Headley, Lewis Pettit.

Dr. P. R. Chapman being present, was called on, and responded in a neat, argumentative, truthful, patriotic and convincing speech, which was received, by the large concourse of people, with marked attention and demonstrations of approbation. After the speaker was through with his patriotic address, three long, loud and patriotic cheers went up for the old "Union as it was, and the Constitution as it is," and three for the speaker, after which the immense crowd dispersed for their respective homes, evidently well satisfied with the proceedings, and amply paid for the small amount of time lost in coming forth to hear the doctrines of the old Democratic party proclaimed as the mediator of our nation's difficuities,—the only party that has ever stood up to and defended our glorious old Constitution, and enforced the laws of the nation.

The Democracy of Richhill and other adjoining townships, in the upper end, are fully aroused to a sense of their duty, and, when time shall bring forth the election this Fall, we intend to do our duty for the whole Democratic ticket.

We believe if we are unsuccessful this Fall in electing a Governor and other State officers, who will administer the affairs of our State with the hand of justice, and give to all the constitutional rights legally guaranteed to them, we must flourish amid the glory and renown of our great institutions and religious liberties, and in their stead must evidently stand the present dynasty with King Abraham to sway the iron sceptre, and his adopted associates, (the unbleached Americans,) to be his bodyguard and protectors, not as slaves, but as co-equals. Such are the signs of the times if the opposition conquers this Fall. SPECTATOR.

MARRIED

On the 3d inst., by the Rev. S. Kendall, Mr. JOHN R. BELL to Miss HELLEN DAVIS, both of Greene county, Pa.

On the 30th of August, 1863, by Rev. H. H. Fairall, at the residence of the bride's father in Whiteley township, Mr. THOMAS HOOK to Miss SARAH PATTERSON, both of Greene Co., Pa.

DIED,

In Hospital at Murfreesboro, Tenn., June 28th, 1863, WILLIAM H. H. CHAMBERS, of Company K, Anderson Cavalry, aged 20 years and 24 days.

William H. H. was a son of Thomas and Mary Chambers of this county, and was a dutiful son, an affectionate brother, a consistent Church member, and patriot-like went forth to battle at his country's call, and now sleeps far from his kindred, in a soldier's grave.

"Willie, rest; thy warfare 's o'er;
Sleep the sleep that knows not breaking;
Think of battlefields no more,
Days of danger, nights of waking."

A BROTHER.

Ryerson's Station, Pa., Sept. 7th.

News of the Day.

Plans of the Rebels.

We agree with the Mississippian, says the Richmond Whig, of September 4, that the true policy for our armies is, and has been from the inception of hostilities, to concentrate—to mass their forces—and never fight except when something substantial is to be gained. President Davis seemed to realize this great truth in his message to Congress just after the fall of Fort Donelson. In that message he said the Confederacy had undertaken more than it was able to accomplish, and yet, strange as it appears, the policy of the war was still unchanged. Our armies remained scattered. They have never relinquished any point of defence except when they were driven from it by the enemy's bayonets or starvation. We have undertaken to defend every approach to our vast domain. Our forces have been scattered along our whole frontier, and, as a matter of course, weak points were to be found by the wily foe. He could mass his forces and overwhelm the Confederates at any given point. Thus have we fought and suffered; thus have we paid dearly for the experience we have gained, and thus it is that so many battles have been lost, and so many roads opened to the invaders. It is not yet too late, however, to abandon a policy which actual trial has proved to be erroneous. We can yet mass our armies, and draw wisdom from the example of Washington, whose tactics worked out the great problem of the first Revolution. "When too weak to fight we can retreat, and by having all our forces in two grand corps, our skilful generals can so manœvre them as to thwart a foe vastly superior." The day of defeat will have passed away when our veteran armies are hurled in solid masses against the foe.

Important Federal Movement in the South--Reports from Charleston.

NEW YORK, Sept. 12.—The World says: Our correspondent in the Department of Gen. Banks gives us, in a private note, intimations of a highly important movement which has just been set on foot in that Department. Until further advanced we do not feel at liberty to give any details. We shall publish full particulars at the earliest moment that it may seem prudent. We may at present say that the movement is one, which, if successful, will be productive of results of the highest importance.

The World's special, dated Washington, Sept. 11, says: Rumors have been current to day that Charleston has been burned, but they cannot be traced to any reliable source. We have, however, authority for stating that Gen. Gilmore was determined that if, when he got into possession of Morris Island, Gen. Beauregard did not surrender, he would throw incendiary shells into the city for the purpose of destroying it as the cover and base of supplies for the Confederate forces.

Later from Charleston--Fort Moultrie and Moultrieville Seriously Damaged---A Storming Party Repulsed by Fort Sumter with Great Loss--Gilmore Preparing to Shell Charleston.

FORTRESS MONROE, September 12.—The steamboat Massachusetts has arrived from Charleston Bar, on the evening of the 9th. On the 8th the Weehawken sent shell into Fort Moultrie, and the magazine exploded in it. The Ironsides sent shell into Moultrieville, firing and destroying half the town. The Monitors and Ironsides bombarded Sullivan's Island four hours, doing extensive damage. On the 8th, at 11 P. M., a boat expedition left the squadron to storm Fort Sumpter, but were repulsed with a loss of a number of killed, wounded and prisoners.

NEW YORK, September 12.—The Arago, from Charleston on Wednesday evening, has arrived. The Ironsides and Monitors are still shelling Moultrie, and Sumter had not surrundered. The Union troops were erecting works to shell Charleston.—No attack on the city has yet been made.

Queen of England Probably Crazy.

A London letter says:—There is some anxiety manifested respecting the health of the Queen. The precautions taking to protect her from public observation are of a very singular character. For example, on her embarkation at Woolwich for the continent, every place which could afford a peep was boarded up, and even the windows of the Government workshop were white-washed, to prevent workmen from looking at her. The officers were excluded—all but a few confidential policemen. If Her Majesty should abdicate, there would be little surprise. The Prince of Wales is popular only as Prince of Wales. The Prince Alfred is the popular favorite. The morbid sorrow of the Queen throws a damp over English society.

Resignation of General Burnside.

NEW YORK, September 11.—A special to the Tribune from Cincinnati says that Gen. Burnside, upon completing the redemption of East Tennessee, tendered his resignation to the Department by telegraph. It is supposed that he had contemplated it for some time, in consequence of the constant political perplexities that beset him in the administration of his Department, through the repudiation of certain of his measures by the Government, but did not take the step till he could leave the service without discredit to himself, after expelling the last armed rebel from his Department. The headquarters of the Army of the Cumberland are established at Chattanooga.

☞A stray cannon-shot from Fort Constitution, N. H. fired for practice, struck an unobserved pleasure boat dashed it to pieces, threw seven persons into the water, killed one little boy and seriously injured another.

Farther of Gen. Steel's Fight.

MEMPHIS, September 3.—By the arrival of the progress, advices from Bayou Meteor to the 29th, and Duvall's Bluff to the 31st ult, have been received. Gen. Davidson, with artillery and cavalry, numbering about 8,000 men moved from Brownsville, and on the 27th met the pickets of the enemy at a place on Bayou Meteor, known as Bayou Meteor Bridge. The force of rebels was estimated at about 7,000, posted on an eminence quite difficult of access, which commaded the main road to the bridge over which Gen. Davidson intended to move.

It was soon apparent to Gen. Davidson that in order to gain that point the enemy must first be dislodged from his position. Heavy skirmishing continued till toward night, when both armies ceased firing. The casualties, owing to the distance between the contending armies, were light. Our loss in killed and wounded did not exceed twenty-five men.

During the night Gen. Davidson placed his guns in position, and early on the morning of the 28th they commenced their work of destruction. It took but a few rounds to satisfy the rebel General commanding of the futility of attempting to hold his position. Our boys poured grape and shell among the rebels with such impetuosity that before the middle of the day they commenced falling back, and before sunset not a butternut soldier, save prisoners, was on the northeast side of Bayou Meteor.

As soon as the rebels had gained the opposite side, the torch was put to the bridge, and it was soon consumed. The rebel loss in that brilliant fight was three hundred prisoners and one hundred killed and wounded, many of whom were left on the field. Our loss is about thirty-nine killed and wounded. The health of the army is fair. General Steel was at Duval's Bluff on the 13th. Most of the infantry and artillery were at Bayou Meteor.

Beauregard Reinforced by Lee—The Federal Prospects.

NEW YORK, Sept. 8.—The Times' Morris Island letter states that the enemy has been lately reinforced with two thousand troops from General Lee's army. They are encamped on Sullivan's Island. It is impossible to hold out to the public at this time any brilliant prospects of immediate active operations. The season is getting very inclement. thus rendering it a matter of doubt if Admiral Dahlgren can succeed in his devices. Another important point to be taken into consideration is the opinion of the Admiral that Sumter is not yet silenced. In that particular the belief of General Gilmore differs widely from that of the Admiral. The former claiming to have completely silenced them forty-eight days ago, basing his assumption on statements made and corroborated by rebel prisoners and deserters.

As Fort Sumter has a most important connection with the operations of the fleet, the Admiral does not like to venture an attack until the fact of Sumter being rendered useless is established beyond a doubt. His chief pilot and others, who have been at a favorable distance to observe, assert that the northwest wall of Sumter is as sound as ever, and that six guns are mounted on the parapet, one or more of which fired rounds of shell last Saturday. Now then, if Sumter is not silenced, we must wait until it is, that is the first step acknowledged by competent authority to be taken. We hope for the best.

Death of Lieut. Colonel H. A. [illegible]

[illegible]

Occupation of Chattanooga--Bragg's Army in Full Retreat.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 10.—A special to the Gazette, dated Trenton, Ga., on the 9th, says that at 12 o'clock today Gen. Crittenden took peaceable possession of Chattanooga. General Wood was put in command of the place. The principal portion of the rebel infantry left Chattanooga yesterday morning, their cavalry remaining till this morning. The headquarters of the department will probably be at Chattanooga to-morrow.

The rebels are in rapid retreat, but our combinations are such that they can hardly get off with all their forces. They are cutting down trees and using other means to obstruct our further passage over the mountains. Our advance threatens the Georgia State Road, which is the rebel line of retreat.

A Most shocking Accident.

A man named School, sixty years of age, was, yesterday evening, at Market street bridge, Philadelphia, leading by the hand a bright eyed, pretty little grandchild, two years old. They lived in Cuthbert street, east of Twenty second. The old man, wrapped in attention to the child, listening to her prattle, was unconcious that, gliding upon him was a train of burden cars. They were moving at slow pace. The child knew nothing of danger, the attention of the grandfather was abstracted from every thing else.—They came down upon them, instantly killing them both. The accident was most shocking. The little one was crushed into shapelessness.—The grandfather died probably without knowing the cause of his terrible death.

General Blunt's Expedition Successful.

FORT GIBSON, INDIAN TERRITORY, August 29, via Leavenworth, Sept. 5.—Gen. Blunt with his army, forty-five hundred strong, including twenty pieces of artillery, crossed the Arkansas river on the 22nd, and offered battle to Steele and Cooper, who had massed on his front eleven thousand men After a faint show of resistance the enemy commenced retreating, which soon turned into a disorderly flight. They abandoned all their property. Gen. Blunt pursued them one hundred miles south of Arkansas to Perryville, which is only fifty miles from Red river. At this point he captured and destroyed their commissary depot. They continued their flight to Boggy Depot, on Red river. The Indian territory is now clear of rebels. Gen. Blunt is now marahing on Fort Smith, which will doubtless fall without a struggle.

Guerrillas Hung in Retaliation.

NEW YORK, September 4.—A headquarters dispatch to the Times says:—Guerrilla opperations in our rear continue. The last depredations are reported from the vicinity of Hartwood Church, Stafford Store and Dumfries. A mail party of eight was attacked on the road between Warrenton Junction and Hartwood one day last week, and four of them, including the mail, were captured. A member of Gen. Kilpatrick's body guard was killed some days ago by guerrillas, when the whole body-guard obtained permission to hunt guerrillas. They have been gone three days, and their success may be estimated by the number of guerrilla carcasses suspended as scarecrows from tall trees on their line of march

East Tennessee Abandoned.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND, near Trenton Gap, Sept. 10.—A dispatch just in from the front conveys the intelligence that the enemy yesterday began the [illegible]cuation of Chattanooga, moving [illegible]ward, with all their stores and [illegible]nitions. I am informed that [illegible]thing definite is known of the op[illegible]tions or the position of Burnside [illegible] present, but from meagre infor[illegible]tion there is but little doubt that [illegible]st Tennessee has been totally aban[illegible]ned by the rebels.

[illegible]General Crittenden is to-day [illegible]rching into Chattanooga. The [illegible]most efforts are being put forth to [illegible]pair the bridges destroyed on the [illegible]emphis and Charleston Railroad, [illegible]hich will soon be in operation. No [illegible]rticulars, other than these, are yet [illegible]own at headquarters.

Baltimore Editors sent South.

BAL.IMORE, Sept. 11.—B. H. Rich[illegible]ison, and his son, Frank Richard[illegible]n, and Stephen J. Joyce, proprie[illegible]rs of the Baltimore Republican, [illegible]re to-day arrested, by order of [illegible]n. Schenck, for venting their dis[illegible]alty by publishing in their paper [illegible]yesterday a piece of poetry enti[illegible]d, "The Southern Cross" They [illegible]re ordered South, and the three [illegible]nt across our lines this evening.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 14, 1863.

FLOUR—The market continues qui[illegible] and the prices are unchanged and [illegible]minal at $4,80 for extra, from first [illegible]nds, and $5 for family. Rye Flour [illegible]m store at $4 75.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet at $1,05 for [illegible]l from first hands. Corn firmer at [illegible] from depot Oats firmer at 58c. [illegible]m first hands. Rye 85c. Barley [illegible]minal at 80c.

GROCERIES—There is a good de[illegible]nd; prices are firm at the follow[illegible]g rates:—Sugar—Cuba, 11¼@12c; [illegible]w Orleans do; 13c; Crushed, 15¼c; Coffee 15c; B do, 14¼c; refined, low [illegible]ade, 11¼c. Molasses—New Or[illegible]ans, old crop, 55c; new do, 60c.—[illegible]offee—Rio, 31@32c. Rice 9 cents. APPLES—Sales 27 bbls. at $275 [illegible] [illegible]l.

CHEESE—Sales 20 bxs at 11c [illegible] lb.

COFFEE—Sales 20 bags at 25c [illegible] lb.

BACON—Prices firm; City Cured [illegible]ms, S. C. 13¼c; plain 10c; plain [illegible]anvassed 11c; Sides, ribbed, 6¼@7c. [illegible]oulders, 6@6¼c.

ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, in and by an Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act relating to the elections of this Commonwealth," passed 2d day of July, A. D., 1839, it is made the duty of the Sheriff of every county within this Commonwealth, to give public notice of the General Elections, and in such notice to enumerate:

1. The officers to be elected.
2. D. signate the place at which the election is to be held.

I, Thomas Lucas, High Sheriff of the County of Greene, do hereby make known and give this public notice to the Electors of the County of Greene that on

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 said county, at which time they will vote 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 Rezin Strosnider.

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 at Maple'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. Mestrezatt, in Mapletown.

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 the Borough of Carmichaels, at the east window of the house occupied by Joseph Gore, in Carmichaels.

The Electors of Centre township, at the house of Samuel Woods, in Clinton.

The Electors of Wayne township, at Phillips' School House.

The Electors of Morris township, at the house of Edward Barker.

The Electors of Washington township, at the brick School House, between the farms of Thomas Johns and Benj. Ross.

The Electors of Aleppo township, at the house of Alex. Miller, on Wheeling Creek.

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 Mt. Morris.

The Electors of Gilmore township, at the house of Enoch Hennon, in Jolleytown

The Electors of Springhill township, at Stephen White's Mill.

The return Judges of the respective 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, then 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 return shall be taken charge of by one of the Inspectors or Clerks of the election 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 person, excepting justices of the peace, who shall hold 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, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent, who is, or shall be, employed under the legislature, judiciary or executive department of this State, or of the United States, or of any city or incorporated district, and also that every member of Congress and the State Legislature, and of the select or common council of any city, commissioners of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising, at the same time, the office or appointment of Judge, Inspector, or Clerk of any election of this Commonwealth; and that no Inspector, Judge, or other officer of any such election, shall be eligible to to any officer then to be voted for.

Also, that in the fourth section of the Act of the Assembly, entitled, "An Act relating to executions, and for other purposes," approved April 16th, 1840 it is enacted that the aforesaid 13th section shall not 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.

Also, that in the 61st section of said Act is enacted, That every general and special election shall be opened between the hours of seven and ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shall continue, without interruption or adjournment, until seven o'clock in the evening, when the polls shall be closed.

"No person shall be permitted to vote at any election, as aforesaid, other than a white freeman of the age of twenty-one years, or more who shall have resided in this State at least one year, and in the election district where he offers to vote at least 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 as 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 age of 21 and 22 years, and have resided in this State one year, and in the *election district ten days*, as aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote, although they shall not have paid taxes.

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 for the payment, within two years, of a State or County tax, assessed agreeably to the constitution, and give satisfactory evidence either on his own oath or affirmation of another, that he has paid such tax, or on failure to produce a receipt shall make oath to the payment thereof; or second, if he claim a right to vote by being an elector between the age of 21 or 22 years, he he shall depose on oath or affirmation that he has resided in the State at least one year before his application, and make such proof of his residence in the district as is required by this act, and he does verily believe from the accounts 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 inspectors, and a note made opposite thereto by writing the word "tax." if he *shall be admitte to vote by reason* of having paid tax, or the word "age," if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of his age, and in either case the reason of such vote shall be called out to the clerks who shall make the like notes 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 assessor, 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 qualification, 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, next immediately preceding said election, and shall also himself swear that his bona fide residence in pursuance of his lawful calling is within the district, and that he did not remove into said district for the purpose of voting therein

"Every person qualified aforesaid, and who shall make due proof, if required, of his residence and payment of taxes as 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 officers of an election under this act from holding such election, or use or threaten any violence to any such officer, or shall interrupt or improperly interfere with him in the execution of his duty, or shall block up the window or avenue to any window where the same may be holden; or shall riotously disturb the peace at such election, or shall use or practice any intimidating threat, force or violence, with design to influence unduly or overawe any elector, or prevent him from voting, or to restrain the freedom of choice, such person, on conviction, shall be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, and imprisoned for any time not less than one or more nor more than twelve months; and if it shall *be shown to the court, where the trial* 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 that one hundred nor more than one thousand dollars, and be imprisoned not less than six months nor more than two years."

In case the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for inspectors shall not attend on the day of election, then the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for judge at the next preceding election shall act as inspector in his place, and in case the person who shall have 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, 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 in the qualified voters of the township, ward or district for which such officer shall have been elected, present at the place of election, 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 assessed by them to vote at such elections, or such other matters in relation to the assessment of voters as the said inspectors or either of them shall from time to time require."

The Election of State Senator.

By an Act entitled "An Act to fix the number of Senators and Representatives, and form the State into district, in pursuance of the provision of the Constitution," passed the 20th day of May, 1857, it is directed as follows.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted, &c., That until the next septennial enumeration of the taxable inhabitants, and an apportionment thereon, the Senate, at a ratio of seventeen thousand and eleven, shall consist of thirty-three members, and be apportioned to wit:

* * * * * * *

XXIII. The counties of Washington and Greene shall compose the twenty third district, and elect one member.

* * * * * * *

Sec. 2. In those districts, which are composed of more than one county, the judges of the district elections within each county, after having formed a return of the whole election within such county in such manner as is or may be provided by law, shall send the same by one of their number to the place hereinafter mentioned within the District of which such county is a part, when the Judges so met shall cast up the several county returns, and execute under their hands and seals one general and true return for the whole district, to wit:

* * * * * * *

The judges of the 23d District shall meet at the Court House, in the borough of Washington, in the county of Washington.

Given under my hand, at my office in Waynesburg, this 8th day of September in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty three. THOS. LUCAS.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Sept. 8th. Sheriff.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

☞ THE PROPRIETORS OF THE **GIRARD HOUSE**, Philadelphia, would respectfully call the attention of Business men and the Travelling community to the superior accommodations and comfort of their establishment.

Aug. 26, '63. KANAGA, FOWLER & CO.

The Lost Found.

DR. S. S. PATTON has returned, and is now at his room, prepared to wait upon those wishing any thing in the line of Denistry. July 1, '63.

☞ **New Hat and Cap Store.**—WM. FLEMING, No. 139 *WOOD* Stree *PITTSBURGH, PA.*, has established a *NEW HAT AND CAP HOUSE*, and persons visiting the city will find it a first class establishment, fitted up in the latest modern style, with every convenience for doing a Wholesale and Retail Trade. A large stock of every variety, style and quality of HATS and CAPS kept constantly on hand, which will be sold at the very lowest prices.—Mr. Fleming is a Practical Hatter, and guarantees satisfaction to purchasers. Oct. 1, 1862—1y.

1863!

FIRST IN THE MARKET!

FALL & WINTER GOODS.

JOSIAH PORTER,

Porter's Old Stand, opposite Wilson's Brick Building, Waynesburg, Pa., has just opened a large and elegant assortment of Fall and Winter Dry Goods, comprising Dress Goods, of all kinds and at all prices. Domestics, a very large stock. Flannels of all colors and qualities.—Prints, Muslins, Ginghams, Tickings, Check, Drillings, Crash, Towlings; Boots and Shoes, Cloths, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Hoopskirts, Hosiery, Gloves, all sorts of Fancy Goods &c.; also a complete variety of

GROCERIES AND HARDWARE.

We buy principally for cash, and as goods well bought are half sold we are enabled to sell at the LOWEST PRICES. Call and examine for yourselves. Thanks to the public for past favors.

Sept. 9,'63-1v.

5,000 PAIRS

BOOTS AND SHOES!

JUST RECEIVED AT THE

GREENE COUNTY SHOE STORE!!!

Also a splendid lot of HATS & CAPS which will be sold to suit customers. We deem it unnecessary to give an extended blowhorn advertisement—all we ask is to come and see for yourselves, as we believe in the old motto—"a word to the wise is sufficient." Please call and examine our stock of goods. Men's Boots from $2,50 to $7,00; Boys, $1.25 to $3,25; Boys' copper-tipped Boots; Children's copper-tipped Boots and Shoes;

HATS AND CAPS

Innumerable, Ladies' Trimmings, Nubias, Head Dresses, Men's Gloves, Belts, Garters, Buttons, Hoops, Gloves, Nun Bonnets, Ladies' Balmoral Hose, Ladies' White Wool and Cotton Hose, Children's do., do., and other articles that cannot fail to please. Come one and all and see, and I will convince you that

LIGHTCAP'S

Is the place to buy Cheap Goods after all.

J. C. LIGHTCAP.

Sept. 9,'63-4t.

JEFFERSON FAIR.

THE Fair of the Jefferson Agricultural Society will be held at the Fair Grounds near the village of Jefferson, Greene county, on

THURSDAY & FRIDAY, THE 15TH AND 16TH

OF OCTOBER NEXT.

By order of the Managers,

RICHARD HAWKINS, Pres't.

DR. S. S. SMITH, Sec'y

Sept. 2, '63.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers at private sale his farm in Richhill township, Greene county, 3 miles east of Jacksonville, and 1¼ miles from Gray's old stand. The tract contains

160 ACRES,

ONE HUNDRED of which are cleared and in a good state of cultivation. It is well watered, and has an excellent

Orchard of grafted fruit on it.

The improvements are, two dwelling-houses, one a hewed log and the other weatherboarded. There is also a stable and other outbuildings.

Terms easy, and may be learned by calling on the subscriber on the premises, or by addressing him at Harvey's Post Office, Greene county, Pa.

Aug 26,'63-3m. JOHN RIDGWAY.