Daily Telegraph.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.—All Advertisements, Business Notices, Marriages, Deaths, &c., to secure insertion in the TELEGRAPH, must invariably be accompanied with the CASH.

Advertisements ordered in the regular Evening Edition are inserted in the morning Edition without extra charge.

HARRISBURG, PA.

Friday Afternoon, September 26, 1862.

THE REGULAR meeting of the Ladies' Union Relief Association will be held to-morrow (Saturday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, in the school house at the corner of Walnut street and River alley.

M. S. BEATTY, Prest.
E. A. BISHOP, Sec'y.

SOMETHING NEW.—Messrs. Coyle and Herr, Proprietors of Herr's Hotel, have just received from Havana, a superior lot of Havana Segars, of the "*Albuerne*" Brand. We judge a statement of the fact is sufficient to draw smokers to Herr's to procure a supply of that justly celebrated brand. sept25-dm&e2d

IT IS WITH PLEASURE we announce the safety of our friend Frank C. Gratz. Frank has been in seven battles, is unhurt, and when last heard from was helping to attend to the wounded. Frank's many good qualities, will insure him hosts of friends, and although separated from home and kindred, is not unmindful of them, for when pay day comes, Adams Express is sure to bring to those whom he so dearly loves, the best part of his hard gotten earnings. May he be spared to his country and friends many many years.

POCKETS WERE AGAIN PICKED at the Depot last night, and money to a large amount lost by strangers and passengers passing on the way from depot to depot or from one train to another.

Gov. Berry, of New Hampshire, (we believe,) lost $100. A private soldier, whose name we could not learn, lost $50, and a drover, also unknown, lost some $800.

Almost $2,000 in one night's operation.—Surely measures should be taken to capture the villains who are thus plying their nefarious business with impunity.

THE TORY ORGAN prints a communication (as usual, written in that office,) in which exceptions are taken to the zeal of some of our young ladies, who are emulous of each other's goodness in contributing to the cheer and the comfort of the sick and wounded Union heroes now crowding the hospitals in this city. This is all very well, and perhaps, suits the synical disposition of the tory organ at this time to threaten and complain, but why did it not lecture some of the young ladies of Front street, who were so zealous in their efforts to soothe the hearts and rouse the spirits of the rebel prisoners that lately arrived in this city? Echo answers—*Why?*

GOD BLESS THE SUNDAY SCHOOL CHILDREN.—Yesterday morning Henry Tracy, Esq., Cashier of the Schuylkill and Susquehanna R. R., Pinegrove, brought to this city, for use in the general and branch hospitals, *eleven hundred bandages, the joint work of the Sunday School scholars in that locality.* God bless the Sunday School scholars of Pinegrove. We have not written a local paragraph within a week, with more real pleasure than we record this fact, and point to the example, now, as one worthy the emulation of the Sunday School scholars in every city, town and hamlet of this Union.

SANFORD'S OPERA HOUSE.—Another crowded house to witness the inimitable performances as given at this institution. The two Sams are a team that cannot be beat. Sharpley has walked into the affections of the audience at a two forty rate, and will hold his own against all odds. His Banjo Solo is worth the price of admission at all times, while his special acts are introduced, one has double the worth of his money for the investment, while the Sanford Troupe exert themselves in other acts of minstrelsy makes one of the most agreeable entertainments presented to this public. For this they deserve and are drawing crowded houses nightly. A great bill is up for this evening.

FIRE NEAR LINGLESTOWN.—The barn of Mr. Joseph Mease, residing near the village of Linglestown, was entirely destroyed by fire on Wednesday last, about 11 o'clock at night. A gentleman in the neighborhood saw the light when the flame was only small, and succeeded in rescuing some property, but before assistance came the entire structure was enveloped in flame. With the exception of the farm horses, the barn and all its contents were destroyed. The Lingleston fire company were promptly on the spot, and rendered efficient aid in rescuing the adjoining property. The loss of Mr. Mease is estimated at about $3,000 of which the most part is covered by insurance. The fire was evidently the work of an incendiary, strong suspicion rests upon a certain party who was seen near the place just as the fire was first seen. We trust the wretch may be discovered.

SOME OF THE SHOULDER STRAPPED gentlemen who lounge in the saloons and live on sumptuous dinners at our hotels, may yet have an opportunity to slink back into obscurity, if they are so certain that "*they did not come out to fight for the nigger.*" Some of these officers, and the most of them who have never fairly stood up to and fought a foe of the Union, are very loud in their declarations that *they do not approve* the last two proclamations of the President.—This being really so, let them resign, and if such resignations can be clearly attributed to those proclamations, we will consider their resignation among the very best ends achieved by the boldness of the President. The man who cannot sustain the President in all he proclaims in his last two proclamations, is not fit, and should not be trusted, to hold a command in the army or the navy. The sooner this is proclaimed, too, by the commander in-chief of the army and navy, the better for the honor of both branches of the service, and the glory and safety of the Union.

Terrible Railroad Accident.

COLLISION ON THE CUMBERLAND VALLEY RAILROAD.

EIGHT KILLED AND OVER FIFTY WOUNDED.

This morning, about seven o'clock, one of the most terrible railroad accidents that has occurred for many years, took place on the Cumberland Valley Railroad, just beyond the bridge over the Susquehanna, and almost opposite the city.

It appears that a troop train, consisting of some twenty freight cars, drawn by a single engine, and having the 20th Regiment of Pennsylvania Militia on board, was coming to this city from Greencastle, a small town near the border, where the regiment had been encamped for the past few days. The train was behind time, and had been waiting for trains at Carlisle, but none coming, the train proceeded.

The weather was very foggy, and it was with the utmost difficulty that objects could be discerned along the track; but everything went on safely until within about a half mile of the bridge, when the train came suddenly in sight of an engine standing on the track. The engineer of the troop train immediately reversed his engine, but too late to prevent the collision, and the engines came together with terrific force. The result was awful. The forward car, immediately behind the tender, was crushed into fragments, and nearly all of its occupants either killed or wounded. The second car was driven into the first and badly damaged, and a number of the inmates severely hurt. The third car was thrown on top of the second, the wheels crushing through the top. The remaining cars were not damaged. The engines are complete wrecks.

Immediately after the accident two men were sent up the road to warn all approaching trains and prevent a second collision, which would have proved far more disastrous than the first.

The scene presented by the wreck was such as almost beggars the description of a hastily written local paragraph. Inside the cars could be seen brave men struggling in the last gasp of death—others writhing and imploring Heaven to end their suffering—others again dead, crushed, mangled, torn, without a single warning of the cause which produced their end. So sudden was the crash, that the loud and boisterous cheers of the soldiers, just then approaching as they had reason to believe, the last change of cars which were to carry them home, where, as it were, instantly changed to the groan, the stifled cry of pain, the yell of agony, and such demonstrations as men only make who are suddenly driven to despair and terrible death.

As we got full view of the interior of the cars and were able completely to comprehend the extent of the disaster, the heart fairly sickened at the sight. We never desire to look on such a scene again. The cries of those wounded men still ring in our ears; while the sight of the mangled and torn dead will be a spectacle which it will be impossible to dispel from our view for some time to come. The wounded were all carried to houses close by, and Surgeons sent for from Harrisburg. One of the privates in the first Company of Revenue Guards, a surgeon, rendered material assistance to some of the wounded, and made them as comfortable as possible, until more medical aid could arrive.

The results of the accident are eight killed outright, and over fifty wounded, some of them so severely that they will most probably die.

The whole cause of the accident was carelessness on the part of an engineer of the Cumberland Valley railroad. The Pennsylvania railroad, which has the entire charge of the transportation of troops, exercised all due caution. The shifting engine of the Cumberland Valley railroad, instead of stopping at the bridge and inquiring the whereabouts of the troop train, passed on, and the collision was the result.

A CONTRABAND SEVERELY INJURED

Among the most severely wounded, is a colored cook of Jackson's rebel army. He left Jackson after Wednesday's battle, with a full expectation, that if the battle was renewed on Thursday, Jackson would be obliged to surrender. He says that his ammunition and provisions were exhausted. The men who came with him, on the train, were much pleased with his department whilst with our army. His wounds are so severe that he cannot recover. His sufferings seemed to be most excruciating, and yet amid his groans he mingled an appeal to his Great Master, which showed that even the poor contraband knew where to look for aid in the extremity of his condition.

SCENE ON THE GROUND.

The crowd from this city and immediate neighborhood was large. All the houses and barns near the ground were used for the wounded and dead. Everything was done to relieve their suffering. The destruction of life and property is awful, and those, by whose carelessness it was brought about cannot be too severely punished. We demand a full and fair investigation. The public will not be satisfied without it, and the guilty must be punished. Let justice be done.

THE WOUNDED CONVEYED TO HARRISBURG.

As soon as cars could be procured and the wounded rescued from the wreck, they were conveyed to Harrisburg, where every attention in the power of our people and the skill of some of the most eminent surgeons, was freely and kindly bestowed upon the suffering soldiers. They are now as comfortable as their cases will admit, located in the hospitals, where we pledge the humanity of our generous people, that nothing will be wanting for their comfort and relief.

LIST OF THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

THE DEAD.

Corporal F. V. Harmer, Philadelphia. He was crushed between the cars, and his body could not be released until the cars were thrown over.

John M'Intosh, co. F, Corn Exchange, Philadelphia.

Wm. M'Pheters, co. F, Corn Exchange, Philadelphia.

Reed M'Kay, Corn Exchange, Philadelphia.

Albert Warner, Reading.

Sergeant Henry Fleck, Reading.

Augustus Keller, Reading.

Daniel Seiders, Reading.

WOUNDED.

Daniel Seiders, Reading.

H. M'Clasky, Philadelphia, slightly in the leg.

Lewis Hageman, Reading, leg crushed.

Robert T. Graves, Philadelphia, scalp, not dangerous.

Alexander Warner, Reading, slightly.

Chas. J. Kennedy, Philadelphia, wounded in the head slightly.

Thos. Dunn, Philadelphia, Corn Exchange, leg, slightly.

Lewis Rudolph, Reading, shoulder.

Hampton Horris, a colored man, from Jackson's army. His one arm and both legs are badly crushed. He is not expected to recover.

Nelson Bell, Reading; left arm broken and right leg severely injured.

Thos. K. Richards, Reading; head slightly.

Robert Gordon, Philadelphia, Corn Exchange; right arm and leg crushed.

Mark O'Neil, Reading; slightly.

Lewis Neudoerffer, Reading; shoulder.

Henry Fix, Reading, arm broken.

Daniel Sellers, Reading, wounded in the head.

Lieut. Souder, Philadelphia, slightly.

Lieut. Thompson, Philadelphia, seriously.

—Stewart, Co. F, Corn Exchange, badly.

J. Howell Adams, Co F, Corn Exchange, badly.

Alexander Brown, Reading, not dangerous.

Capt. Marshall, Philadelphia, Corn Exchange leg broken in two places.

Jacob Hamilton, drummer, Reading, head and hip.

Zeno Hoffmaster, Reading, left thigh broken.

Michael Smith, Reading, head wound, severe.

Robert Aiken, Philadelphia, leg broken.

Robert Easler, Philadelphia, head wounded and right leg broken.

Wm. Schuyler, Reading, arm broken and head bruised.

Thos. Carr, Philadelphia, slightly.

John Solomon, Philadelphia, slightly both feet.

Adam Dean, Reading, right arm broken.

John Matchett, Philad., both legs broken.

Thomas J Dunn, Philadelphia, slightly.

James O'Neil, Reading, wounded slightly in the head.

E. F. Scott, Philadelphia, 2d Revenue Guard, both legs, one a simple fracture and the other compound, amputation probably necessary; also badly bruised about the head and face.

Daniel Seiders, Reading, badly wounded, in the head and arms. Since dead.

Jacob Croll, Reading, bad head wound.

Samuel Hamilton, Reading; head; wounded badly.

Robert Boyton, Philadelphia; legs and arms bruished.

Wm. J. Robinson, co. F, Corn Exchange, Philadelphia, leg broke and injured internally.

Isaac Moore, Reading, head and face bruised.

Corporal Hiller, Reading, head and face badly bruised.

Wm. Keller, Reading, badly wounded.

Henry Goldy, co. F, Corn Exchange, Philadelphia, bruised.

Henry Powell, co. F, Corn Exchange, Philadelphia, leg broken and bruised.

John Sullivan, co. F, Corn Exchange, Philadelphia, slightly.

Charles I. Eldridge, co. F, Corn Exchange, Philadelphia, bruised.

Jacob Crow, co. F, Corn Exchange, Philadelphia, badly bruised.

John Holmes, co. F, Corn Exchange, Philadelphia, slightly injured.

Richard W. Helm, co. F, Corn Exchange, Philadelphia, left leg broken.

Wm. Hebrew, co. F, Corn Exchange, Philadelphia, ankle broken.

John Sharen, Reading, head, hand and arm badly.

POST-MASTER COCARAN, of Lancaster, spent an hour in our sanctum to-day, a welcome quest, looking over our exchanges. Among the veteran newspaper men of the State, he is still, as the editor of the *Lancaster Union*, as full of vigor and fire and ability as the youngest and most enthusiastic editor in the country. Long may he live to grace the profession and advocate sound political principles.

LUZERNE COUNTY.—The Lehigh Coal and Navigation Co., have concluded to construct a new Branch Railroad into Luzerne county, from the head of their inclined plains in Soloman's Gap. This branch will serve the double purpose of a "back track" for their empty cars, and for a *locomotive passenger* road, connecting this valley with Philadelphia, New York, &c., via the Lehigh. This will then be much the shortest road for the people in that locality to the great cities

JEWISH FESTIVAL.—The Jewish Festival of Rosh Hashonah, or the New Year, commenced on Wednesday evening. This festival is one peculiarly sacred to the Israelites, and is observed with great solemnity. It is the commencement of the time set apart by Sacred Scriptures, when the Israelites are summoned to make atonement for their sins committed during the past year. The Rosh Hashonah commenced on Wednesday evening at sunset, and terminates on this evening. During those two days no business is transacted by the Jews. And all secular affairs are banished from the mind. One of the peculiar ceremonies attached to this festival is the blowing of the Shophar or trumpet in the Synagogue. This trumpet is formed of a ram's horn, and each sound has a peculiar symbolical and allegorical allusion connected with the history of the Jews.

THE SOLDIERS RETURN FROM THE WAR.—The history of ancient or modern times, does not perhaps record an instance, in which an army of fifty or sixty thousand free people assembled in so short a time, as have the Volunteer Militia of Pennsylvania. And after having accomplished their mission returned quietly and in good order to their several homes, occupations and professions. We notice in this connection, the cheerful faces of Doctor Martin, Wm. H. Amey, Montgomery Forster and J. T. Van Horn, at their several places of business, and our junior partner, C. L. Bowman, is at home, and will be pleased to see his friends at the cheap dry good House of Urich & Bowman, Southeast corner of Front and Market Sts.

THE WOUNDED AND THE SICK APPEAL FOR AID.—The State Capital is fast becoming one great hospital, crowded with sick and wounded soldiers, hurried hither from the battle fields of Maryland, for succor and relief. These heroes, our fathers and brothers and sons, appeal to us all—appeal to the people for aid—not the mere cold and formal aid of a military hospital—but the generous, lavish and great response and support of a people who are grateful to such as these for the immense service they have rendered the nation.

Let it be spread far and wide, then, throughout all the State, that the hospitals of the State Capital need the prompt and liberal contributions of all the people. We want hospital supplies—substantial, comfortable and necessary supplies, such as every woman knows how to make up for the sick, and such as every man in the Commonwealth has the means of contributing. It is not mere perishing delicacies that are required. It is not a cup-full of nourishment or a spoon-full of relief—but large, bountiful gifts, such as a wealthy and a prosperous people can afford to contribute.

We want linen for lint, or the lint itself—we want good sheeting, pillow cases, blankets and clothes for beds—domestic wine—healthy fruit, well preserved—the material for delicacies which can be prepared at the hospital—in fact, the sick and wounded want all that the people can and must give.

Let the response then, be generous and prompt.

To the Afflicted.

The undersigned would respectfully inform those who are afflicted with Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Consumption of Liver and Kidney, Coughs, Fevers, and all diseases arising from impurity of the blood, that she is prepared to furnish Mrs. Westhoven's German Vegetable Medicines at very moderate rates. I have also on hand a quantity of invaluable Salves for Sore Eyes, Frozen Feet and Piles. References can be furnished as to their wonderful efficacy, whenever called upon. There need be no apprehension in regard to my competency in administering it, as I have had it on hand for the past six years. As they are now sold at reduced prices, no family should be without them over night. They can be had at any time at my residence, in Pine street, between Second and Front.

Au13 d1m MRS. L. BALL.

MRS. BALL:—I take this method of testifying to the efficacy of your valuable medicine. My child had Convulsion of the Bowels, and I heard of your curing children of that disease. I then gave it a trial, and my child was restored to health. When I commenced to use it my child was three weeks old. I then used your Infant Cordial until my child was six months old, and my husband and I believe that your medicine was the means of saving our child's life. I live two miles below the city.

MARY E. MAHAN.

New Advertisements

PENNSYLVANIA SS:

In the Name and by the Authority

OF THE

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA,

ANDREW G. CURTIN,

GOVERNOR OF THE SAID COMMONWEALTH.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, The threatened invasion of Pennsylvania by the rebel army has been arrested by the prompt and patriotic response of loyal men of the State, and the signal victory achieved by Gen. M'Clellan's army on the Antietam.

And whereas, The alacrity with which the people in every section of the Commonwealth rushed to the rescue of their brethren on the Cumberland Valley border, is worthy of the highest measure of praise. Although not required by the terms of the call to pass the borders of the State, our brave men, unused to the rigors of war and untrained in military movements, not only entered Maryland, but held Hagerstown against an advancing foe, pressed forward to the Potomac, and resisted the threatened movement of the rebels upon Williamsport until troops in the United States service arrived and relieved them. Their timely and heroic action has saved the state from the tread of an invading enemy, whose necessities made even military strategy subordinate to plunder.

Now Therefore, I, ANDREW G. CURTIN Governor of the Commonwealth do hereby order that the troops called into the service of the State by General Order No. 36, be discharged, and that they be sent to their homes as rapidly as transportation can be furnished, and in the name of our mighty State, and in behalf of our threatened people on the border, I tender them the grateful acknowledgments of a rescued Commonwealth.

And I recommend, that, the companies hereby discharged from active service, should take prompt measures to preserve and perfect their organizations, and that new ones should be formed in every county, so that they may at all times be ready to answer the call of the State should their services again be required. Arms will be issued to them as soon as they can make regular requisitions in accordance with law, and the companies lately in the service of the State, will be preferred to others, should the supply not be equal to the demand. It is confidently expected, however, that all the organized men of the State can be promptly and properly armed.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State at Harrisburg, this Twenty-fourth day of September in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and of the Commonwealth the Eighty seventh.

BY THE GOVERNOR.

(Signed) ELI SLIFER,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GLASS FRUIT JARS!!

SELF SEALING.

BEST AND CHEAPEST!!!

CALL AND EXAMINE.

jy30 WM. DOCK, JR. & CO

New Advertisements.

ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

PURSUANT to an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "an Act relating to Elections in this Commonwealth," approved the 2d day of July, A. D., one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine, I, JACOB D. BOAS, Sheriff of the county of Dauphin, Pennsylvania, do hereby make known and give notice to the electors of the county aforesaid, that an election will be held in the said county of Dauphin, ON THE SECOND TUESDAY OF OCTOBER, A. D., 1862, (being the 14th day of October,) at which time the State and County Officers, as follows, are to be elected, to wit:

One person to represent the counties of Dauphin, Northumberland, Union, Snyder and Juniata, composing the 14th Congressional district, in the Congress of the United States.

One person for the office of the Auditor General of the State of Pennsylvania.

One person for the office of the Surveyor General of the State of Pennsylvania.

Two persons to represent the County of Dauphin in the House of Representatives.

One person for District Attorney for the county of Dauphin.

One person for County Commissioner.

One person for Director of the Poor and House of employment.

One person for County Auditor.

One person for County Surveyor.

One person for Coroner.

I ALSO HEREBY MAKE KNOWN AND GIVE NOTICE that the places of holding the aforesaid general election in the several wards, boroughs, districts and townships within the county of Dauphin, are as follows, to wit:

The election for the First Ward in the City of Harrisburg, shall be held at the Public School House, at the corner of Mary's alley and Front street.

The election in the Second Ward, shall be held at the School House at the corner of Dewberry alley and Chestnut street.

The election for the Third Ward, shall be held at the School House in Walnut street, between Second and Front street.

The election for the Fourth Ward, shall be held at the Public School House in State street, between Second and Third streets.

The election for the Fifth Ward, shall be held at the house belong to General John Forster, on the State road leading from the reservoir grounds to the Pennsylvania State Lunatic Hospital.

The election in the Sixth Ward, shall be held at the School House in West Harrisburg.

For the township of Susquehanna, at Miller's (now Nisley's) school house.

For the township of Lower Swatara at the school house No. 1, in Highspire.

For the townshship of Swatara at the Locust Grove Inn.

For the borough of Middletown at the Brick School house, in Pine street, in said borough.

For the township of Londonderry, at the Public House of Joseph Keiper, in said township.

For the township of West Londonderry, at the house of Christian Neff, in said township

For the township of Conewago, erected out of parts of the townships of Londonderry and Derry, at the house of Christian Foltz, (now Jno. S. Foltz,) in said township.

For the township of Derry, at the public house of Daniel Baum, in Hummelstown, in said township.

For the township of South Hanover, at the public house of George Hocker, in said township.

For the township of East Hanover, at the public house of Maj. Shell's, (now Boyer's,) in said township.

For the township of West Hanover, at the public house of Jacob Rudy, (now Buck's,) in said township.

For the township of Lower Paxton, at the public house of Robert Gilchrist, (now Sweigart's,) in said township.

For the township of Middle Paxton, at the publichouse of Joseph Cockley, in said township.

For the township of Rush, at the house belonging to the estate of the late John Mcallister, dec'd now occupied by David Rineal in said township.

For the township of Jefferson, at the house of Christian Hoffman, in said township.

For the township of Jackson, at the house now occupied by John Bixler, at Bixler's mill, in said township.

For the township of Halifax, at the North Ward School House, in the town of Halifax.

For the township of Reed, at the new School House on Duncan's Island, in said township.

For the borough of Millersburg, at the window next to the north-east corner on the east side of the new School House, situate on Middle street in the borough of Millersburg, in the county of Dauphin.

For the township of Upper Paxton, at the house of Jacob Buck, now occupied by Samuel Buck, in said township.

For the township of Mifflin, at the public house of Michael Enterline, (now Benj. Bordner,) in Berrysburg, in said township.

For the township of Washington, at the public house now occupied by Matilda Wingert, in said township.

For the township of Lykens, at the public house of Solomon Loudenslager, (now Keiser) in the borough of Gratz

For the borough of Gratz, at the public house of Solomon Loudenslager, (now Keiser,) in said borough.

For the township of Wiconisco, at the School House No. 6, in said township.

I also, for the information of the electors of the county of Dauphin, publish the following sections of acts of the General Assembly, enacted during the session of 1853 to wit:

WEST LONDONDERRY—*Place of Election.*

Also, sections 1 and 3, page 164, pamphlet laws, approved the 18th day of March, 1857, viz:—"That the citizens of the township of Londonderry, in the county of Dauphin, formerly embraced in the Portsmouth election district, together with such other citizens of said township residing west of the public road leading from Port Royal to Nissley's mill, in said township, shall hereafter hold their general and special elections at the house of Christian Neff, in said township."

SEC. 3. That said district shall hereafter be known as West Londonderry election district.

RUSH TOWNSHIP—*Place of Election.*

Whereas the place of holding the elections in the township of Rush, Dauphin county, was by law at School House number three in said township: And whereas, there is no such School house, therefore—Section 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That the general and township elections of Rush Township, Dauphin County, shall be held at the house belonging to the estate of the late John Mcallister, deceased, now occupied by David Rineal. Page 83 pamphlet laws, 1858.

I also 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 legislative, judiciary, or executive department of this State or 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 and 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 or judge, or other officer of any such election, shall be eligible to any office then to be voted for."

Also, that in the fourth section of the act of Assembly, entitled "an Act relating to executions, and for other purposes," approved April 16, 1840, it is enacted that the aforesaid 13th section "shall not be so construed as to prevent any militia officer or borough officer from serving as judge, inspector or clerk at any general or special election in this Commonwealth."

Also, that in the 61st section of said act, it is enacted, that every general and special elections shall be opened between the hours of eight and ten in the forenoon, and shall continue without interruption or adjourment until seven o'clock in the evening, when the polls shall be closed"

The special election shall be held and conducted by the inspectors and judges elected as aforesaid, and by clerks appointed as hereinafter provided.

No person shall be permitted to vote at the election, as aforesaid, but 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 ages of 21 and 22 years, and have resided 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 produces 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, or the oath or affirmation of another, that he has paid such a tax, or on failure to produce a receipt, shall make oath of the payment thereof; or, Second, if he claim a vote by being an elector between the ages of 21 and 22 years he shall depose an 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 that he does verily believe from the accounts given him that he is of the age aforesaid, and giving 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 admitted to vote by reason of having paid tax; or the word 'age,' if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of such age, and 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 its qualifications, and if he claims to have resided within the State for one year or more his oath will be sufficient proof thereof, but 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 as 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 officer of any 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 holding, or shall riotously disturb the peace at such election, or shall use or practice intimidating threats, force or violence, with a design to influence unduly or overawe any elector, or to prevent him from voting, or to restrain the freedom of choice, such a person, on conviction, shall be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, and imprisoned for any time not less than one month nor more than twelve months, 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, or 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 dollars or more than one thousand dollars, and be imprisoned not less than six months or more than two years.

"In case the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend on the day of election, then the person who shall have received the next highest number of votes for judge at the spring 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 shall not attend, then the inspector who received the highest number of votes shall appoint a judge in his place, or 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 of the township, ward, or district for which said officer shall have been elected, present at the place of election, shall select one 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 person 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."

MEETING OF RETURN JUDGES.

Pursuant to the provisions contained in the 76th section of the act first aforesaid, the judges of the aforesaid district shall respectively take charge of the certificate or return of the election of their respective districts, and produce them at a meeting of one judge from each district, at the borough of Harrisburg, on the third day after the day of the election, being FRIDAY the 17th of October, then and there to do and perform the duties required by law of said judges.

Also, that where a judge by sickness or unavoidable accident, is unable to attend such meeting of judges, then the certificate or return aforesaid shall be taken charge of by one of the inspectors or clerks of the election of said district, who shall do and perform the duties required of said judges unable to attend.

Given under my hand, in my office in Harrisburg, the 12th day of September, *A. D.*, 1862.

JACOB D. BOAS, *Sheriff of Dauphin Co.*

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Harrisburg, September 11th, 1862.

sept11-dawte

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