The Central Press.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Friday Morning, October 3, 1862.

Present Terms of Our Paper.

The CENTRAL PRESS will be forwarded to any address upon the payment of $1,50 to the publishers, which must be paid in advance or no paper will be sent.

PEOPLE'S UNION STATE TICKET.

AUDITOR GENERAL:

THOMAS E. COCHRAN,

of York county.

SURVEYOR GENERAL,

WILLIAM S. ROSS,

of Luzerne county.

COUNTY TICKET.

FOR CONGRESS,

WILLIAM H. ARMSTONG,

of Lycoming county.

FOR ASSEMBLY,

WILLIAM HARRIS,

of Bellefonte.

FOR COMMISSIONER,

LEWIS HESS,

of Potter township.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY,

WILLIAM H. BLAIR,

of Bellefonte.

FOR SURVEYOR,

HENRY P. TRCZIYULNY,

of Milesburg.

FOR AUDITOR,

JAMES GLENN,

of Harris township.

TO THE VOTERS OF THIS CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

I hereby offer myself to your consideration as an Independant Candidate for Congress. JAMES T. HALE.

THE PEOPLE'S PLATFORM.

THE UNION—THE CONSTITUTION—AND THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE LAW.

[ADOPTED BY A CAUCUS OF UNION MEN IN CONGRESS AND RATIFIED BY THE PEOPLE OF PENNSYLVANIA IN CONVENTION, JULY 17, 1862.]

"We hold it to be the duty of all loyal men and all by the Union in this hour of its trial; to give their hearts and hands in earnest, patriotic effort for its maintenance against those who are in arms against it; to sustain with determined resolution the President and his administration in energetic efforts for the prosecution of the war for the preservation of the Union against enemies at home or abroad; to punish traitors and treason with severity, and to crush the present unnatural and causeless rebellion, so that no flag of disunion shall ever again be raised over any portion of our country. And to this end we invite the co-operation of all who love their country, in the endeavor to fill the ranks of the States such a patriotic fire as will consume all who strike at the Union or its defenders, and all who sympathise with their treason shall share their guilt."

County Committee.

In pursuance of a resolution of the recent People's County Convention. I do hereby appoint the following named persons as a standing Committee for Centre county, the ensuing year.

John T. Johnston	Bellefonte Chairman
Wm. Irwin	Benner
J. M. McCoy	Boggs
Geo. Michaels	Burnside
A. S. Tipton	Curtin
John Bailey	Furguson
A. B. Erhard	Gregg
Jas. P. Coburn	Haines
D. H. Burket	Halfmoon
John. S. Foster	Harris
John Q. Adams	Huston
D. B. Pletcher	Howard
John Ligget	Liberty
Joshua Mitchell	Milesburg
John S. Faust	Miles
Samuel McKean	Marion
John W. Wasson	Patton
Wm. C. Duncan	Penn
Thos. Hutchison	Potter
D. J. McCann	Rush
John Askey	Showshoe
Mord. Waddle	Spring
Wm. R. Plummer	Taylor
John Alexander	Union
T. B. Rupert	Walker
Robert Campbell	Worth
A. N. Russell	Unionville

JOHN TONNER, President.

Congress.

As the organ of the Republican party in this county we wish it distinctly understood that we can take no part in an arrangement that in any manner looks to supporting any other than the regular nominee of the party as our candidate for Congress.

Mr. Armstrong has received a unanimous nomination from the whole district; and we would be recreant to our duty did we fail to support that nomination, or in any manner endorse a candidate brought forward by the request of isolated individuals, even though that candidate be our personal friend.

We believe the Republican party is the only true national party of the country, and, as such, is responsible for the maintainance and perpetuation of our glorious Republic, and we believe that WM. H. ARMSTRONG is the only true and proper representative of that party in this Congressional District, and we trust that he will be supported by all loyal, Union-loving men.

In another column our readers will observe the appeal of JAMES T. HALE to Republicans. We sincerely regret that the party could lend himself to a thing of this character serving two terms as the representative of the party. In choosing the position of a disorganizer he has forfeited all claim to the support of consistent Republicans.

Those who want to know at the ensuing election whether that they are assessed or not this evening.

Vote for WM. H. ARMSTRONG, the Republican candidate for Congress.

The whole of the Republican Ticket.

The *Evening Bulletin* (Philadelphia) has the following truthful and wholesome exposure of the greatest evil now remaining uncorrected in our military service. We have repeatedly tried to say about the same, but are very glad to copy from a cotemporary who talks like this: "The placing of incompetent officers in responsible commands is one of the worst mistakes that can be made, and the country has to pay for it at frightful cost. Neither personal friendship nor political expediency ought to influence the Federal or State Executives to commission men whose ability is doubtful, or to intrust them with any important commands.

"The country has suffered terribly during the war, from the mistakes thus made. Tens of thousands of dollars have been sacrificed, and the war has been indefinitely prolonged, and yet the incompetent officers generally escape punishment. We have seen Miles, after failing ignominiously at Bull Run, appointed to the command of so important a place as Harper's Ferry, and allowed to surrender to the enemy a force and a quantity of war material, the extent of which has only been by degrees revealed to the public. We now know that Gen. McClellan had to fight the battle of Antietam against cannon to the amount of fifty-seven guns and four field-batteries, ammunition to the extent of one hundred tuns, and 14,000 small arms of the best character, captured from us, and added to the enemy's strength. From our fighting men over 14,000 were deducted at the most critical moment. Nor do we yet know if the whole amount of our losses at Harper's Ferry has been or ever will be revealed to us, except, perhaps, through rebel sources. Miles was known to have been one principal cause of our losing the battle of Bull Run, by his intoxication; yet he was whitewashed by a Court-Martial, and had he not been killed (as is said, by one of his own men, disgusted by his cowardice,) he would have probably been continued in the service. Has the surrender of Norfolk ever been punished? Has the General who, in the Peninsula, prevented the capture of a rebel brigade, by his drunken shouting, ever paid the penalty of his misconduct?

"The true remedy for all this would consist in instantly removing every bad officer, notwithstanding his connections and influence, without a moment's hesitation, filling up the vacancies by a rapid promotion of the meritorious. Military talent is not common, and when it is exhibited, it should meet with instant recognition and encouragement. Sergeant Green, for example, who conducted himself so briliantly in leading an attack in Carolina, is clearly better fitted to command a regiment than many of our Colonels. It is requisite that every man who conducts himself well shall have his merits appreciated and rewarded. *Promotion from the ranks* was the great secret of the efficiency of Napoleon's armies. Junot, from a private, became a Marshal of the Empire. Merit must be the only measure of distinction. A General makes a frightful blunder; it is hushed up as far as possible, in order that his feelings may not be hurt, and he commits a second, costing hundreds, perhaps thousands, of lives. Some may think that his feelings were spared at too great a cost.

"In this Republican country, the officers and the men stand upon an equal footing. The men owe to their officers implicit obedience, for without that, war cannot be carried on; but the duties of the officers to the men are co-extensive. The officer who permits himself to become intoxicated, even when not in action, deserves death quite as much as the picket who, overcome with fatigue and exhaustion, falls asleep in spite of his efforts. The one is a voluntary, the other an involuntary, dereliction of duty. But the cases in which punishment has been meted out to officers in this war have been exceedingly few. It is so easy to forgive, and those who do forgive do not think of the lives which are to be sacrificed in consequence of their lenity, and for which lives they are responsible to God and to the country.

"*In a word, indulgence to the faults of officers is intolerable cruelty to the soldiers and ruinous to our cause.*"

If *somebody* is not shot for that Harper's Ferry business, we shall infer that our General-in-Chief is not half in earnest, unless the President overrules him.

WHAT ARE THE FARMERS AT HOME DOING?—Have they decided on the extent of the seeding they intend to put into the ground for next years' crop? These are important questions. We, as a nation, must depend on the earth, on the crops, on the labor of the husbandmen, to extricate us from our present difficulties. Hard fighting is supposed to be all that is essential to stop the war. But blows and blood—mangled bodies, maimed limbs and slaughtered armies will not revive the national credit, pay the national debt, stimulate enterprise and reward industry. The nation, after having achieved the overthrow of rebellion and plunged the avenged sword up to the hilt in human gore, must resolve at once to turn its attention to labor, real, honest, substantial and productive labor. War and its exciting charms must not be allowed to allure a single man from the path of patient duty. The men who left the plow in the furrow, must make up their minds to return to its handles and sturdy toil. Those who quenched the forge fires must rekindle its flames. Those who threw down the hammer and the plane must resume both, and resolve again to make them the source of their living. We must, as a nation, henceforth be content to labor—labor with our hands and our brains, that the debt of the war may be removed—that the incubus left by the struggle for liberty may be destroyed—and that the people thus disenthralled and emancipated, may once more rise to national power, dignity, prosperity and happiness.

But to return to the farmer. Whether or not the war be ended, we will require a large crop. If the war is prolonged, so much the more need for breadstuffs at home and grain abroad. If the great struggle in the field is closed by the glorious triumph of our arms, we will still need all the earth can yield. From its bowels, the present year, little, in comparison to past years, will be gathered, because the laborer is not engaged in that business. Therefore, we must see that its bosom makes up the difference. Every hand, then, that can scatter a seed, should be invoked to the toil. Women and children can take the field in this labor, while in the front and brunt of battle, men are struggling on the field of war. Heed it farmers, heed this counsel, while the propitious season invites you to the discharge of the duty which it suggests. Plant every inch of ground in your possession. Look to it, that it is well tilled. Be mindful of the quality of seed you sow—forget not the care it requires before its crops can be harvested. And when the harvest does come, abundance will bless you, provided you are not gathered in that other harvest where the reaper is the angel DEATH. And even then, your labor will go to bless those who you have left behind—bless the nation, contribute to its revival, assist in the payment of its debts, and make America what God designed it should be, great, glorious and free.—*Telegraph.*

Proclamation of the President of the United States.

At length the proper estimate has been put upon the Union of these states, the Government upon which that Union rests, and the laws which have been enacted to give that Government effect. At length the national authority is to be invoked to put down rebellion—to crush it out—to exterminate its cause, and insure the future peace, prosperity and power of loyal men. At length war is to be carried on as a practical measure to secure peace, and not merely for the sacrifice of the lives and the resources of loyal men. The blow is to be struck in the face of rebellion. Rye straw to tickle and chafe its ribs are to be laid aside, and more effective measures used which will turn the horror and the desolation that traitors had prepared for loyal men, back upon themselves. Henceforth we are to have war upon the rebels—the war that will exhaust their resources, cripple their strength, exterminate their power and humiliate their audacity. It will no longer be a duel between vast contending armies, in which the strategic skill of rival leaders is made the issue, and the glory which one or the other secured magnified until the cause of the country was in danger of being engulphed in the jealously of individuals, and personal merit assumed a far greater importance than political questions of national vitality and prosperity For asserting this policy, the people of the states who have been supporting this war in defence of the Union, will honor and bless Abraham Lincoln. The army that has born the brunt of battle will be revived by its assurances, because the power is at once placed in its hands of fighting the enemy in a manner which must give us the victory.

The practical effect of this proclamation will be to convince those in arms against the Government, that they have forfeited all claim to consideration or leniency. It is not the mere proclamation of a single Major-General. It is the proclamation of the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, stating in its terms the laws of Congress, and insisting that such laws be vigorously enforced. This is nothing more or less than what was demanded by the sternness of the crisis. While the Government was struggling with armed force to compel certain States to obey the law, it was only right that the officers of that Government themselves should obey the same requirements, by enforcing the laws which they were sworn to uphold and defend.

This proclamation seems to come at the proper time, and when it must and could only be effective. We have been assured that it is the plan of General Halleck to carry the winter campaign beyond Richmond—to carry the war where the laws for the suppression of rebellion can only be practically and effectively enforced. With this assurance we have every reason to hope for its success. It will have no opponents but the upholders of rebellion in the South, and those in the North who sympathise with the slaveholders' treason. In fact, we question very much, if this same proclamation is not in reality the anticipation of an act which the conspirators themselves have in contemplation. Their recent defeats—the delay which is manifested in Europe is affording the rebel Confederacy recognition—the necessity of some immediate action to secure this recognition, and the fact that certain agents of the Confederacy have recently managed to escape to Europe, all seemed to enforce the belief that this policy of emancipation which President Lincoln has thus inaugerated to secure the safety of the American Union, was a policy which the rebels were about to covenant should be adopted to secure the recognition of European powers. Be this as it may, the prompt action of the President will leave the powers of Europe no longer in doubt. It will leave the people of the country no longer in embarassment, but at home and abroad, places the Government of the United States in the position of being the defenders of liberty, in truth and in reality. It does not speak the equalization of the races. It does not propose to elevate the negro to the eminence of the white man, or degrade the white man to the level of the negro. It simply proposes to rescue this Government from the destruction of rebellion by such means as are placed within the reach of the President and our armies.

Let the issue then be fairly made up, on this proclamation: *Those who oppose its terms, are those who consider the institution of slavery of more importance than the institution of liberty,* AND ARE CONSEQUENTLY OPPOSED TO THE UNION.

About $150,000 has been contributed in San Francisco, for the relief of the wounded soldiers since the remittance of the first hundred thousand. The movement continues unabated, and other portions of the State have commenced the good work in earnest.

Another Important Proclamation.

President Lincoln has issued another important proclamation, which we publish to-day Like the other one its issuance was a foregone conclusion. The former proclamation pertains exclusively to slavery and the slaves. This deals with traitors in the loyal States. It hurls against them, one and all, the sternest fiat of justice—the declaration of martial law and the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus in their cases. When arrested they are not to take their chances of escape before the civil tribunals, where they may find sympathising cronies on the bench or in the jury box, but are to be tried by court martial.

This action has been rendered absolutely necessary by the combinations known to exist to discourage enlistments and resist the draft. So far from being mere conjectures, these conspiracies have been well established by the most indisputable testimony. The Government, therefore, is bound, by a due regard to the preservation of the Republic, to adopt the strongest measures it can to punish these aiders and abettors of the rebellion. We rejoice most heartily at this action, believing it to be for the best interests of the Union.

A PROCLAMATION

By the President of the United States.

I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States of America, and Commander-in-chief of the Army and Navy thereof, do hereby PROCLAIM and DECLARE that hereafter, as heretofore, the war will be prosecuted for the object of practically restoring the constitutional relation between the United States and the people thereof, in which States that relation is, or may be, suspended or disturbed; that it is my purpose upon the next meeting of Congress, to again recommend the adoption of a practical measure tendering pecuniary aid to the free acceptance or rejection of all the Slave States so called, the people whereof may not then be in rebellion against the United States, and which States may then have voluntarily adopted or thereafter may voluntarily adopt the immediate or gradual abolishment of slavery within their respective limits; and that the effort to colonize persons of African descent with their consent upon this continent or elsewhere with the previously obtained consent of the Governments existing there, will be continued; that on the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, all persons held as slaves within any State, or any designated part of a State, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States, shall be thenceforward and forever free, and the Executive Government of the United States, including the military and naval authority thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons, and will do no act or acts to repress such persons, or any of them, in any efforts they may make for their actual freedom; that the Executive will, on the first day of January aforesaid, by proclamation, designate the States and parts of states, if any, in which the people thereof respectively shall then be in rebellion against the United States, and the fact that any State, or the people thereof shall on that day be in good faith represented in the Congress of the United States by members chosen thereto at elections wherein a majority of the qualified voters of such State shall have participated, shall, in the absence of strong countervailing testimony, be deemed conclusive evidence that such State, and the people thereof have not been in rebellion against the United States.

That attention is hereby called to an act of Congress entitled "An act to make an additional article of war," approved March 13, 1862, and which act is in the words and figures following:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled: That hereafter the following shall be promulgated as an additional article of war, for the government of the army of the United States, and shall be obeyed and observed as such:

Article. All officers or persons in the military or naval service of the United States are prohibited from employing any of the forces under their respective commands for the purpose of returning fugitives from service or labor, who may have escaped from any persons to whom such labor is claimed to be due, any officer who shall be found guilty by a court-martial of violating this article shall be dismissed from the service.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

Also, to the ninth and tenth sections of an act entitled "An act to suppress insurrection, to punish treason and rebellion, to seize and confiscate the property of rebels, and for other purposes," approved July 17, 1862, and which sections are in the words and figures following.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted,* That all slaves of persons who shall hereafter be engaged in rebellion against the Government of the United States, or who shall in any way give aid or comfort thereto escaping from such persons and taking refuge within the lines of the army; and all slaves captured from such persons or deserted by them and coming under the control of the Government of the United States; and all slaves of such persons found in (or being within) any place occupied by rebel forces and afterward occupied by the forces of the United States, shall be deemed captures of war, and shall be forever free of their servitude and not again held as slaves.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted,* that no slave escaping into any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, from any of the States shall be delivered up, or in any way impeded or hindered of his liberty, except for crime or some offense against the laws, unless the persons claiming said fugitive shall first make oath that the person to whom the labor or servitude of such fugitive is alleged to be due, is his lawful owner, and has not been in arms against the United Stater in the present rebellion, nor in any way given aid and comfort thereto; and no person engaged in the military or naval service of the United States shall under any pretense whatever, assume to decide on the validity of the claim of any person to the service or labor of any other person, or surrender up any such person to the claimant, on pain of being dismissed from the service.

And I do hereby enjoin upon and [illegible] all persons engaged in the military [illegible] service of the United [illegible] obey, and enforce, within their respective spheres of service, the act and sections above recited.

And the Executive will in due time recommend that all citizens of the United States who shall have remained loyal thereto throughout the rebellion, shall (upon the restoration of the constitutional relation between the United States, and their respective States and people, if the relation shall have been suspended or disturbed) be compensated for all losses by acts of the United States, including the loss of slaves.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this twenty-second day of Sept., in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and sixty two, and of the Independence of the United States, the eighty-seventh.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the PRESIDENT.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD,

Secretary of State.

PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT.

NO MORE TAMPERING WITH ENLISTMENTS.

Aiders, Abettors, and Sympathizers with treason to be Arrested and Tried under Powers of Courts-Martial—Suspension of the Writ of Habeas Corpus to all Traitors—Decisions of Courts-Martial to be Final, &c.

By the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, It has become necessary to call into service not only volunteers but also portions of the militia of the States, by draft, in order to suppress the insurrection existing in the United States, and disloyal parties are not adequately restrained, by the ordinary processes of law, from hindering this measure, and from giving aid and comfort, in various ways, to the insurrection:

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDERED:

First, That during the existing insurrection, and as a necessary measure for suppressing the same, that all rebels and insurgents, their aiders and abettors, within the United States, and all persons discouraging volunteer enlistments, resisting the militia drafts, or guilty of disloyal practices, affording aid and comfort to the rebellion against the authority of the United States, shall be subject to martial law, and liable to trial and punishment by court-martial or military commission.

Second, That the writ of habeas corpus is suspended in respect to all persons arrested, or who are now or may hereafter, during the rebellion, be imprisoned in any fort, camp, arsenal, military prison, or other place of confinement by any military authority, or by the sentence of any court-martial or military commission.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

[L. S.] ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Done at the city of Washington, this, the twenty-fourth, day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-seventh.

By the President:

WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

We have the authority of a gentleman on Gen. Butler's staff for saying that Gen. Butler has already organized and equipped three regiments of loyal Louisianians—one of them white, and two not so white. He says that Gen. Butler will welcome the President's Proclamation as a timely decree and will pray for the 1st of January to come. Gen. Butler has revolutionized and reorganized what schools there are in New-Orleans; has dismissed the rebel pedagogues and sent for a cargo Massachusetts school mistresses to give orthodox instruction to young New-Orleans.

"SHOOT ANOTHER."—The New Orleans *Delta* of the 30th of August has the following: "Col. Holcomb, of the 1st Louisiana Volunteers, sent a long letter to camp yesterday, detailing an account of a disturbance in his camp, and stating, at the close, that he had been obliged to shoot one of the mutineers. Gen. Butler read the paper carefully, endorsed it 'shoot another,' and sent it back to the Colonel.

It is stated that Frank Weirick, the rebel editor of the *Selinsgrove Times,* has had a *true bill* found against him for treason against the government. It is to be hoped, if found guilty, he will receive a traitor's reward without mercy.

A public writer thinks that much might be gained if speakers would observe the millers method—always to shut the gate when the grist is out.

GENERAL ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, IN AND BY AN ACT OF the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act relating to the election of this Commonwealth" passed the 2d day of July, A. D., 1839, it is made the duty of the Sheriff in every county within the Commonwealth to give public notice to enumerate:—1st. The officers to be elected. 2d. Designate the places at which the election is to be held. I, GEO. ALEXANDER, High Sheriff of the county of Centre, do hereby make known, and give this public notice to the electors of the said county of Centre, that on the second Tuesday of October next, (being the 14th day of the month) a General election will be held at the several election districts, established by law in the said county of Centre, at which time District and County officers are to be elected as follows, to wit:

One person to fill the office of Auditor General of the State.

One person to fill the office of Surveyor General of the State.

One person to represent this Congressional district in the house of Congress of the United States.

One person to represent the county of Centre in the House of Representatives of this Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One person to fill the office of County Commissioner of the county of Centre.

One person [illegible] fill the office of District [illegible] county of Centre.

[illegible] office of Surveyor [illegible] of Auditor of the county of Centre.

In pursuance of said act I also hereby make known and give notice, that the place of holding the aforesaid general election in the several election districts within the said county of Centre as follows to wit:

For the twp. of Haines, at the public house of John Russel, in the town of Aaronsburg.

For the twp. of Halfmoon at the schoolhouse in Walkerville.

For the twp. of Taylor at the school-house near Hannah Furnace.

For the twp. of Miles at the school-house in the town of Rebersburg.

For the twp. of Potter at the house of Geo. Miller, Potters Fort.

For the twp. of Gregg at the house of Wm. Musser.

For the twp. of Ferguson at the school-house in Pinegrove.

For the twp. of Harris at the school-house in Boalsburg.

For the twp. of Patton at the house of Peter Murray.

For the Borough of Bellefonte and Spring twp. at the Courthouse in said Borough.

For the twp. of Walker at the school-house in Hublersburg.

For the twp. of Howard at the house of Mrs. Eliza Tipton.

For the twp. of Rush at the school-house in Philipsburg.

For the twp. of Snowshoe at the school-house near the house of Samuel Askey.

For the twp of Marion at the school-house in Jacksonville.

For the Borough of Milesburg and Boggs twp. at the school-house in said borough.

For the twp of Huston at the former place of holding elections.

For the twp. of Penn at the house of Wm. L. Musser.

For the twp. of Liberty at the school-house in Eagleville.

For the twp. of Benner at the Courthouse in the Borough of Bellefonte.

For the twp. of Worth at the school-house in Port Matilda.

For the twp. of Burnside at the house of John Boaz.

For the twp. of Curtin at the school-house of Robert Mann.

For the Borough of Unionville and Union twp. in the school-house in said borough.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

"That every person, except Justices of the Peace, who shall hold any office of profit or trust under the Government of the United States, or of this State, or of any city or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or agent, who is or shall be employed under the Legislative, Executive or Judiciary department of this State, or the United States, or 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, or Commissioners of any incorporated district, is by law incable of holding or exercising at the same time the office of Judge, Inspector or clerk of any election of this Commonwealth, and that no Judge, Inspector, or no other officer of such election, shall be eligible to any office then voted for."

And the said Act of Assembly entitled "An Act relating to the elections of this Commonwealth," passed July the 2d, 1839, provides as follows, to wit:

"That the Judges and Inspectors, chosen aforesaid, shall meet at their respective places appointed for holding the election in their districts to which they respectively belong, before 9 o'clock on the morning of the 2d Tuesday of October in each and every year, and each of the said Inspectors shall appoint one clerk, who shall be a qualified voter of said district."

"In case the person who shall receive the highest number of votes for Inspector shall not attend on the day of any election, then the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes 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 present elected Judge shall not appoint an Inspector in his place, and in case the person elected Judge shall not attend, then the Inspector who achieved the highest number of votes shall appoint a Judge in his place; and if any vacancy shall continue in the board for the space of one hour after the time fixed by law for the opening of the election, the qualified voters of the township, ward or district for which such officers shall have been elected, present at the place of election, shall elect one of their number to fill such vacancy.

"It shall be the duty of Assessors, respectively to attend at the places of holding every general, special or township election, during the time said election is open, for the purpose of giving information to the Inspectors and Judges, when called on, in relation to the rights of any person assessed by them to vote at such election, or such matter in relation to the assessment of voters as the said Inspectors or Judges, or either of them shall from time to time require."

"No person shall be permitted to vote at any election as aforesaid, other than a white freeman, of 21 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 the election, and within two years paid 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 been previously 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 the State six months. Provided, That the white freemen citizens of the United States, between the age of 21 and 22 years, and in the district ten days as aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote, although they have not paid taxes."

"No person shall be entitled to vote whose name is not contained in the 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, or gives satisfactory evidence, either on his oath or affirmation of another, that he has paid such a tax; or failure to procure a receipt shall make oath of the payment thereof; or second, if he claims to be an elector between the age of 21 and 22 years, he shall depose an oath or affirmation, that he resided in the State at least one year next before his application and make such proof of his residence in the district as is required by this act, whereupon, the name of the person as 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 permitted to vote by reason of having paid a tax or the word "age," if he shall be admitted on account of his age; and in either case the reasons of such votes shall be called out to the clerks, who shall make the like note in the list of voters kept by them."

"In all cases where the name of the person claiming to vote is not found in the list furnished by the Commissioners and Assessors, or his right to vote whether found there or not is objected to by one qualified citizen, it shall be the duty of the Inspectors to examine such persons on oath as to his qualifications, and if he claims to have resided within the State 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 to his bona fide residence, in pursuance of his lawful calling, is within the district, and not for the purpose of voting therein.

"If any person shall prevent, or attempt to prevent, any officer of an election under this act from holding such election, or use or threaten any violence to any such officer, or shall interrupt or improperly interfere with him in the execution of his duty, or block up or attempt to block up the window or the avenue to any window where the same may be holden, or shall riotously disturb the peace of such election, or shall use or practice any intimidation, threaten force or violence with the design to influence unduly, or overpower any elector, or to prevent him from voting or to restrain the freedom of his choice, such persons on conviction, shall be fined any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, and be imprisoned any time not exceeding twelve months, and if it shall be shown to the court where the trial of such offences shall be had that the person offending was not a resident of the city, ward, district or township where the offence was committed, and not entitled to vote therein, then on conviction, he shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than one hundred, nor more than one thousand dollars and be imprisoned not less than six months nor more than two years.

"If any person or persons shall make any bet or wager upon the result of any election within this Commonwealth, or shall offer to make any such bet or wager either by verbal proclamation thereof, or otherwise, he or they shall forfeit and pay three times the amount so bet or offered to be bet.

"If any person not by law qualified, shall fraudulently vote at any election within this Commonwealth, or being otherwise qualified, shall vote out of his proper district, or any person knowing the want of such qualification shall aid or procure such person to vote, the person or persons thus offending, shall, on conviction be fined any sum not exceeding two hundred dollars, and be imprisoned for any term not exceeding three months.

"If any person shall vote at more than one election district, or otherwise fraudulently vote and deliver to the Inspector two tickets together, with the intent to illegally vote, or shall vote the same; or if any person shall advise or procure another to do so, he or they so offending, shall on conviction be fined in any sum not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars, and be imprisoned for any term not less than three nor more than twelve months.

"If any person not qualified to vote in this Commonwealth agreeably to the law, (excepting the sons of qualified citizens) shall appear at any place of election for the purpose of issuing tickets, or of influencing the citizens qualified to vote, he shall, on conviction, forfeit and pay any such offence, and be imprisoned for any term not exceeding three months.

Elections by Militia or Volunteers in Actual Service.

74. Whenever any of the citizens of this commonwealth qualified as hereinbefore provided, shall be in any actual military service in any detachment of the militia or corps of volunteers, under a requisition from the President of the United States, or by the authority of this commonwealth, on the day of the general election, as aforesaid, such citizens may exercise the right of suffrage at such place as may be appointed by the commanding officer of the troop or company to which they shall respectively belong, as fully as if they were present at the usual place of election: *Provided,* that no member of any such troop or company, shall be permitted to vote at the place so appointed, if at the time of such election he shall be within ten miles of the place at which he would be entitled to vote, if not in service as aforesaid.

75. The proceedings for conducting such elections shall be, as far as practicable, in all respects the same as are herein directed in the case of general elections, except that the captain or commanding officer of each company or troop shall act as judge, and that the first lieutenant or officer second in command, shall act as inspector at such election, so far as shall relate to such company or troop; and in case of the neglect or refusal of such officers, or either of them, to serve in such capacity, the officer or officers next in command, in such company or troop, shall act as judge or inspector as the case may be.

76. The officer authorized to perform the duties of judge, shall administer the proper oath or affirmation to the officer who shall act as inspector, and as soon as such officer shall have been sworn or affirmed, he shall administer the proper oath or affirmation to the officer whose duty it shall be to act as judge; and such officer acting as judge shall appoint two persons to act as clerks, and shall administer to them the proper oath or affirmations.

77. The several officers authorized to conduct such election, shall take the like oaths or affirmations, shall have the like powers, and they, as well as other persons who may attend, vote or offer to vote, at such election, shall be subject to the like penalties and restrictions, as are declared or provided in this act, in the case of election by the citizens at their usual places of election.

78. Within three days after such election, the judges thereof shall respectively transmit through the nearest post office, a return thereof, together with the tickets, tally lists and list of voters, to the prothonotary of the county in which such electors would have voted if not in military service. And the said judges shall transmit another return of such election to the commanding officer of the regiment or battalion, as the case may be, who shall make a general return under his hand and seal, of the votes of all the companies or troops under his command, and shall transmit the same through the nearest post-office to the secretary of the commonwealth.

79. It shall be the duty of the prothonotary of the county, to whom such returns shall be made, to deliver to the return judges of the same county, a copy certified under his hand and seal, of the return votes so transmitted to him by the judges of the election in the companies or troops aforesaid.

80. The return judges of the proper county or counties, in which the volunteers or militia men aforesaid may have resided at the time of being called into actual service as aforesaid, shall meet on the second Tuesday in November next after the election. And when two or more counties are connected in the election, the meeting of the judges from each county shall be postponed in such case until the Friday following the said second Tuesday in November.

81. The return judges so met, shall include in their enumeration the votes so returned, and thereupon shall proceed in all respects in the like manner as is provided in this act, in cases where all the votes shall have been given of the usual place of election.

And the return judges of the respective districts aforesaid, are hereby required to meet at the Court Room in Bellefonte, on Friday next (October 17th) after the second Tuesday in October next, and then and thereafter perform those things required by law.

Given under my hand, at Bellefonte, this 29th day of August, 1862,

GEORGE. ALEXANDER, Sheriff.

Sept. 19. '62.