

before mentioned. The return judges to transmit a certificate of election to those elected to fill the above offices within five days after making out the return.

The prothonotary is required to send a certified copy of the returns deposited with him to the secretary of the commonwealth through the post office. He is also required to record in a book all the election returns in the county, and to lay the returns for county commissioners, auditors and township officers before the court of quarter sessions.

He is obliged to give a certified copy of the list of voters and other election papers to any person requiring the same on the payment of the usual fees as in other cases.

When the returns are not received by the secretary of the commonwealth in fifteen days after they are required to be placed in the post office, he is to notify the prothonotary of the same, who is to transmit to him a certified copy of such returns.

Upon the receipt of returns requiring the commission of the governor, the secretary of the commonwealth is to lay the same immediately before him. The returns for senators and members of the house of representatives are to be by the secretary of the commonwealth sent into the halls of these bodies on the second Tuesday of January of every year.

The returns of elections to fill vacancies in either house to be delivered as soon as received to the house in which the vacancy occurs, if in session.

The returns for governor to be delivered to the senate within five days after the meeting of said body.

The returns of counties not received before the result of the election for governor is published by the senate, are to be considered null and void, unless the election is contested, when they are to be received.

The judges, inspectors and clerks to receive one dollar and fifty cents per day, except those of Philadelphia city and county, who are to be paid two dollars. Nothing to be allowed for refreshments.

Return judges to be allowed two cents per mile travelled in going to and returning from the place of meeting appointed by law. The Governor may direct the sheriff to order the election to be held at another place in the neighborhood when it is shown that contagious disease prevails at the place of election; seven days notice to be given.

No armed troops to be present at any place of election during the time of such election.

The coroner to perform any duty required to be performed by the sheriff in his absence.

When constables or supervisors neglect or refuse to perform the duties required by this act, they are to be fined respectively not less than fifty nor more than one hundred dollars.

For illegally refusing to insert in the list of taxables any name returned to them as duly assessed, the commissioners are each to pay a fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$100.

When an inspector or judge neglects or refuses without good cause to attend on the day of election at the time appointed by law, he is to forfeit and pay \$20.

If an inspector, judge or clerk, refuses or neglects to do the duties of his office, he is to pay the sum of \$50. If after having taken upon himself the duties of the office he refuses or neglects to perform them, he is to pay the sum of \$100 for every such offence.

If an inspector, judge or clerk, presumes to act in such capacity before taking the requisite oath, he is to be fined not less than \$50 nor more than \$200.

If any inspector, judge or clerk be convicted of wilful fraud he is to be imprisoned not less than three nor more than twelve months, and to be fined not less than \$100 nor more than \$500, and not permitted to vote at any general or special election, or hold any office, for seven years thereafter.

If any inspector or judge knowingly rejects the vote of a qualified voter, or knowingly receives the vote of an unqualified person, or conceals from his fellow officers any fact which would receive or reject said vote, on conviction he is to be fined not less than \$50 nor more than \$200.

If any inspector or judge receives the vote of a person whose name is not on the list furnished by the commissioners or assessors, without requiring the evidence directed by this act, he is to be fined not less than \$50 nor more than \$200.

If an inspector, judge or clerk, or other person, before the poll is closed, unfolds, pries into, or opens a ticket with a design to discover the name of any candidate therein, he is to be fined not less than \$50 nor more than \$100, and imprisoned not less than one nor more than three months.

If any person shall embezzle or unlawfully deface, alter, change, substitute or destroy, any ticket or election paper, he is to be imprisoned for a term not less than twelve months nor more than three years, and fined not less than \$100 nor more than \$500.

If the commissioner of a county add, or knowingly permit to be added, the name of any person to the list of taxables furnished them by the assessors, and return the same to the inspectors, each commissioner concerned therein is to be fined not less than \$50 nor more than \$200.

For refusing to assess any citizen of this commonwealth, subject to assessment by law, or for refusing to return the name of said person so assessed, or intentionally neglecting or refusing to perform any duty enjoined by this act, the assessor is to be fined not less than \$50 nor more than \$200.

For neglecting to furnish the inspectors with the necessary papers and boxes the commissioners are to be subject each to a penalty of \$50.

If any person attempts to prevent the holding of an election, or in any way disturbs the officers of said election in the performance of their duty, blocks up the window, or avenue to said window, or uses intimidation to any elector, he is to be fined \$500, and imprisoned not less than one nor more than twelve months. And if said person is not a resident entitled to vote in said district, he is to be fined not less than \$100 nor more than \$1000, and imprisoned not less than six months nor more than two years.

It is the duty of every mayor, sheriff or deputy, alderman, justice of the peace, constable or deputy, to clear any window or avenue to any window at the place of general election, when called upon by an officer of the election, or by three qualified voters, if the passage to said window is so obstructed as to prevent electors from voting. Upon refusal to do the same he shall be fined not less than \$100 nor more than \$1000.

The constables to be present in person or deputy, for the purpose of preserving the peace.

It is the duty of every peace officer present at such disturbance to report the same, with the names of witnesses, to the next court of quarter sessions. When a riot or disturbance occurs at the place and time of holding elections, and the constable does not return the same, the court is directed to cause him to be prosecuted against for misdemeanor in office, and on conviction is to be fined not exceeding \$100.

The courts of quarter sessions are to examine on oath the constables as to whether any disturbance took place on the day at the place of holding the elections, who are respectively to make return thereof as part of their official duty.

If any person bets or offers to bet, by verbal or written proclamation, he is to forfeit three times the amount of the bet.

It is the duty of every alderman, judge, sheriff, justice of the peace and constable, having a knowledge of any bet, or offer to bet, to commence proceedings against the person offending.

The inspectors and judges to refuse the vote of any person who they, or any of them shall know to have bet, or to be interested in a bet, or who shall be proven to have bet or to be interested in a bet.

The guardians of the poor, having knowledge of a bet, to bring suit against the winner of a bet, within two years after said bet is made. The stakeholder and winner to be liable for the same during that time, whether the money is paid over or not, to be recovered as debts of like amount are recovered. If said guardians neglect or refuse to bring suit they are to be fined not less than the amount of the bet, nor more than double.

If any unqualified person fraudulently votes at any election, or brings a qualified voter out of his proper district, or if any one knowingly procures a vote for an unqualified person, he is to be fined not exceeding \$200, and imprisoned not exceeding three months.

If any person votes at more than one election district, or fraudulently votes more than once on the same day, or fraudulently folds two or more tickets together and hands them to the inspector, with the intent to illegally vote, or shall vote the same, or if any person procures another so to do, he is to be fined not less than \$50 nor more than \$500, and be imprisoned not less than twelve months.

If any person, except the sons of qualified citizens, not qualified to vote, shall issue tickets or attempt to influence the votes of qualified persons at the elections, he is to be fined not exceeding \$100 and imprisoned not exceeding three months.

If any elector receives any meat, drink, money or otherwise, for his vote, he forfeits his right to vote at that election, and is subject to an imprisonment of not less than one nor more than six months.

If any person by offers of, or loss of employment, or in any other way by which the voter is to suffer or gain, attempts to influence an elector, he is to be fined not less than 100 dollars nor exceeding 1000 dollars, and to be imprisoned not less than one nor more than twelve months.

For making or procuring to be made, any false oath, to which the provisions of this act relate he is to suffer the penalties of wilful and corrupt perjury, or subordination of perjury.

If any person knowingly publishes, utters, or makes use of any forged or false receipt with intent to deceive any inspector or judge, at any election, he is to be fined not less than 50 dollars nor more than 500 dollars.

If any prothonotary or sheriff neglects or refuses to perform the duties enjoined on him by this act, or misbehaves in doing so, he is to be fined not less than 100 dollars, nor exceeding 500 dollars, and be imprisoned not exceeding twelve months.

If a justice of the peace refuses to receive a ballot box, or neglects the safe keeping thereof, he is to be fined not less than 100 dollars nor more than 1000 dollars.

Every specific fine to be recovered by action of debt, or by indictment in the court of quarter sessions. Where it is not specific, by indictment in the court of quarter sessions. Suits to be commenced within one year, except wherein otherwise provided for by this act.

[The law from the 126th to the 153d sections provides for contested election in

the cases of Governor and members of the Legislature. From the 153d to the 158th it provides for contested elections of county and township officers. From the 157th to the 165th it provides for the election of U. S. Senators. From the 164th to the 174th for the election of a state Treasurer. The remaining section repeals a number of election laws.

Indian disturbances in the West.—We gave, a few days since, a paragraph respecting the disturbances and murders among the Cherokee tribe of Indians. We are indebted to a gentleman of this city, clerk of the steamboat Itasca, are more particulars of these outbreaks. Our informant left Little Rock, Arkansas, on Sunday, the 17th instant. On the 4th of July there was to have been a special convention of the chiefs of the Cherokee nation at fort Gibson, for the purpose of devising what measures were necessary to be pursued, relative to the murders recently committed by the Ross party, on the Ridge portion of the Cherokees. The result of the deliberation of this convention was general, that Ross would be killed, as he would not give up the murderers of the chief Ridge his father and Boudinot. The latter of these it may be recollected, was a half breed and was formerly edited the Cherokee Phoenix, in his own language, previous to his removing to Georgia.

The nation is divided into three parties: the original emigrants who located themselves west of the Mississippi previous to the treaty with the United States, ceding their land—the Ridge party who made the treaty with the government and immediately thereafter removed; and the Ross party, who refused to emigrate until fairly compelled to do. Ross is an educated, cunning half breed chief surrounded by seven hundred warriors, equal in numbers if not superior to both the other segments of the Cherokee nation. His ambition prompts him to an usurpation of authority which will be tolerated by such of the chiefs as consider their right to rule prior to his, both from the voice of their tribe, and long possession of their soil. This is the principal cause of the murder and contentions now existing among Cherokees; and the opinion prevails in the Arkansas, that the difficulties will not be settled except by bloodshed, perhaps the death of John Ross.

If the council should have determined on a bloody revenge, it was supposed that the Creeks would assist the party against Ross. In that event the United States troops would be compelled to interfere to preserve peace among the several tribes. This we understand, to be the object of their location in the vicinity of the Indians—not to interfere with their laws of self government, or manner of redressing grievances; but to preserve neutrality among the various tribes quartered in the far west.

THE BLESSED SPIRIT.

The annexed extract from the St. Clarisville Gazette, shows that the "Blessed Spirit," alias Wm. Morgan, was alive and kicking, at the last advices. Here have our patient friends, the anties been battling to advance their cause—not principles—these nine years, "on the strength of a dip in Lake Erie," and lo! whom should we have an account of but the blessed head of the party himself. No wonder our old friend auncy masonry, has given up the ghost, and is now Harrison-ism—Clay or any other ism, its leaders may choose to make it:—

Col. Stone of the New York Commercial Advertiser says, that some years ago a story was put in circulation, as a joke upon human credulity, as to Morgan, the pretended revealer of masonic secrets, that he was actually living in Smyrna, in Asia Minor.

The subject is just recalled to mind by a work issued from the London press by F. H. Sandwich, Esq., entitled "Shores of the Mediterranean," who relates that he met at Smyrna with a renegade who had renounced the Christian faith and turned Mahomedan. He is a native of the United States of America, by the name of Morgan and pretended to have revealed the masonic secrets. His life at home was threatened; his credulous countrymen believed he had disappeared in the falls of Niagara, but he found safety in flight, and is regarded by the Asiatics as a regenerated babe.

Dr. Rome was the person who, on his return from Greece, in 1828, corroborated the statement put forth at this time by the commercial Advertiser, that there was a eccentric individual at Smyrna, whose name was Morgan, and pretended to know the secrets of the free masons.

What a number of tears the anti-masons and feds have shed for nothing.

The Baltimore American publisher the following:

REMEDY FOR DYSENTERY.

Grate a dry oak gall (or ball) fine, and stew it for a few minutes in about the third of a tea-cup full of water; then add a tea-cup full of brandy and sufficient loaf sugar to make it very sweet. For a grown person take a table spoonful, and repeat every hour or two according to the virulence of the disease. For a child a tea-spoonfull is sufficient. Two or three doses will generally effect a cure.

I have known this remedy to succeed in the most violent cases of dysentery.

I do not know whether the oak-gall can be had of the apothecaries, but they are abundant in the country, and can be obtained gratuitously almost every farm in the vicinity of Baltimore.

Specie.—The New York Journal of Commerce, one of the best whig papers in the country, presents us with the following summary, of the amount of specie imports into the United States during the year ending on the 30th of September, 1838. The amount was \$17,747,116, as follows:—
"Gold bullion, \$530,694; silver bullion, \$392,842; gold coin \$11,444,189; silver coin \$5,679,390. The amount of specie imported in the previous year was \$10,566,414. In 1836, \$13,400,781. In 1835, \$13,400,881. In 1834, \$17,911,632. In 1833, \$4,129,675.

"In the last five years, the aggregate amount of specie imported into this country is over \$77,000,000, besides what has been brought in by emigrants; within the same period \$27,000,000 perhaps have been exported. Leaving a balance of \$50,000,000, in favor of the United States; or average of \$10,000,000 per year. And yet if a few kegs of specie leave us, we have the fidgets at once!"

A Yankee's Economy.—He had on his farm two hired men, (overseers,) who lived with their families, on the stipulated sum of two hundred dollars each per annum. They were busy men and their wives and children were engaged in the culture of silk; I stayed at the house of one of these men some hours and was amused beyond expression. Everybody has seen in our cities and towns squirrels confined in a cage, with a rotary apparatus for their diversion constructed with wires—I need not describe the machine.

Here I saw four of these cases, with each three large rats for prisoners, compelled to work by the little girl who constantly annoyed them with a brush. In their struggles the wire wheel I soon observed were so many reels; and balls of silk worm were reeled off upon what is called by the weavers a "quill" appended to the extended diameter of the wire wheel."

What, said I to the woman, do you make your rats and mice labor for their living! Yes she muttered, the rogues can be made to pay for their mischief; they earn three cents a day apiece, and instead of being tormented with rats as every body says the year I wish they would bring them to my house, they are worth feeding, and earn their living better than half the folks.

Southern Spy.

The Mammoth.—The remains of a huge animal were recently discovered twenty-two miles from St. Louis, near Sulphur Springs, on the Heruleanum road imbedded from 7 to 11 feet from the surface beneath solid rock. Mr. Koch of the St. Louis Museum has succeeded already at considerable expense, and after great exertions, in rescuing from their burial place the head and the tusks of the animal, which certainly in immensity of size surpasses every thing heretofore known in the animal world. The tusks measure ten feet each, and the head and tusks together weigh 1100 pounds! The mammoth in Peal's museum must be content with the name of dwarf when compared with this animal. Mr. Koch also discovered on the same spot a portion of the remains of another animal of the same species, but of a smaller growth.—*St. Louis Argus.*

The Philadelphia Evening Star of Wednesday says—"We understand that yesterday morning a warrant was issued by Alderman McMichael, against Rev. Zelotes Fuller, for assault and battery, with the intention to seduce Mrs. Eliza Flounders.—On a hearing, the Alderman bound over the defendant to answer the charge to the Criminal Sessions. The Grand Jury found a 'True Bill' the same day against the defendant, and trial is to come this week."

A large elephant exhibited his sagacity lately in England, by taking the gold ring from the finger of his keeper and returning it to him again. An exquisite present, tickled with the feat held out his little finger, on which sparkled a gem of the first water. The elephant politely took of the ring but being dazzled with its splendor, very deliberately swallowed it, leaving the exquisite in great horror and dismay at his loss.

Political.—I say you Sam Johnson, does you know anything about dis woman, Polly Ticks, dat white folks talk so much about? 'Well, I doesn't. You are too hard for dis child dis time.' 'Why, Sam, I ort you knowed eberything.' 'So I doz. I knows Polly Jones, what sells coffee in the vegetable market, and I knows Polly Tomson wat dees grovin out to day's work up in Canal street; but when it comes too Polly Ticks, I'm bodered. Guess you'd better ax white folks, Pete; dey peer to know all about her.'

Robespierre.—A biography of Robespierre, which appeared in an Irish paper, concludes in the following manner: "This extraordinary man left no children behind except his brother, who was killed at the same time."

Madame de Stael lived, and may say to have died, in the belief that revolutions were effected, and countries governed, by a succession of clever pamphlets. This is very near the truth. The powerful newspapers of the day, with what is called the leading article, are nothing more than a succession of clever pamphlets. It is said that three newspapers in France effected the revolution of July, 1830.

OUR SCRAP BOOK.

The Quebec Gazette says it is Papineau's intention to remain in France, and he has given a power of attorney to sell his property at Montreal.

Commodore Bill Johnson with a party of ladies has arrived in town, and has taken lodgings at the Clarendon House, No. 304 Broadway.

The Buffalo Republican says—"If \$35,000 and a Wall-street agency in London be sufficient to buy off one Presidential candidate, how much will it take to buy off the whole Whig ticket?"

A Mr. James Jackson, of Middlebury, Mass., nailed up his pew in the church at that place on the Fourth of July, and covered over with boards, painted over with red ochre, in order to prevent its being used for the dissemination of Democratic principles!

A gentleman recently travelled from New Orleans by steamboat to Louisville and back again in eleven days and a half, having remained thirty hours at Louisville.—The whole distance is about three thousand miles.

The Raleigh (N. C.) Register says there is now living in that country a man, named Arthur Wall, who is 119 years of age, and who is in the enjoyment of good health and spirits. There is also a negro man supposed to be about 125 years of age.

In 1777, the Legislature of New Hampshire unanimously voted to Brigadier General Stark, "a complete suit of clothes becoming his rank," &c. Certain friends of the gallant officer regretted that the compliment had been paid in this shape, as it seemed to prove either that the General was stark naked or the Legislature stark mad.

The editor of the Essex Gazette says an acquaintance of his had six children in 23 months. What a chap he must be.

The editor of the New Orleans Courier is said to be worth a million and a half of dollars. He can afford to "write for glory and print for fun," if he has a mind to, as a country editor said he himself did.

Two hundred thousand dollars damages are claimed by the heirs of Mr. Steel, recently killed on the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad.

Two notorious rogues who had been committed to jail in Scott county, Miss. on a charge of murder lately effected their escape from confinement. They left behind them a note, which concluded by saying—"we will not stay where we can get no whiskey."

We learn from the North Star, that Elder Daniel Mason, of Craftsbury, N. H., aged about 75 years, committed suicide by hanging himself on 16th inst. Depression of mind is supposed to be the cause.

Thomas Vail has been sentenced in Meigs county, (Ohio,) to ten days imprisonment in the county jail to be fed on bread and water and pay a fine of fifty dollars, for whipping a Wife.

A Mississippi lawyer has four suits on hand for which the fees are \$10,000 each.

The Journal Des Debats, the leading ministerial journal of the French capital, distinctly recommends the acknowledgement of Texan independence.

The New York Era says:—"Bill Johnson with a party of ladies, has arrived in town, and has taken lodgings at the Clarendon House, No. 304 Broadway."

We learn that several Texian vessels of war are being built at Baltimore.

A gentleman near Baltimore has sold 15 acres of Morus Multicaulis for \$32,500.

The town of Newport, R. I. was visited by a dreadful storm of wind, thunder and lightning a few days since. Two houses were damaged, one lady nearly killed, and several persons much injured.

The Duke of Wellington speaks of the vote by ballot as an "obnoxious and un-English measure."

We regret to see it stated that large numbers of the poor of Ireland, were in great distress at the last dates, in consequence of scarcity and dearth of potatoes.

The Baltimore American mentions the sale of a lot of morus multicaulis trees, growing in a lot of about two acres, for the round sum of 8000 dollars.

The wife of Braham, the vocalist, recently presented him with twins. The father is over 70 years of age.

A German paper states that the camp near Borodino, in Russia, will consist of 200,000 men. At the review at Warsaw there will be at least 80,000 men under arms.

Sixty Sheep struck by lightning, were found dead on the farm of Mr. Hornbeck, at Libertyville, Ulster County, a few days since. Several cattle were killed in Greenfield, Mass.

Northcote, the painter, once said that the devil tempted every body but the idler; the idler tempted the devil; and that the inside of the skull was the devil's workshop.

It is a practice entirely to prevalent in this queer world that we inhabit, to condemn the performances of others, when we know that the task could not be better accomplished by ourselves.