# Democrat & Sentinel.

C. D. MURRAY, Editor. James S. Todd. Publisher.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 4, 1861.

S. M. Pettengill & Co.,

Advertising Agents, 119 Nassau Street, New chorized Agents for the "DEMOCRAT & SENTI-Canadas. They are empowered to contract for us at our LOWEST TERMS.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET. ASSEMBLY. CYRUS L. PERSHING, of Johnstown. SHERIFF JOHN BUCK, of Carroll Tp. TREASURER. THOMAS CALLIN, of Johnstown COMMISSIONER. P. J. LITTLE, of Allegheay Tp. Associate Judges. G. W. EASLY, of Johnstown. H. C. DEVINE, of Ebensburg. Poor House Director. GEORGE DELANY, of Allegheny. AUDITOR 3 YEARS. E. R. DONNEGAN, of Clearfield Tp. Democratic County Committee. Irvin Rutledge, Chairman.

Allegheny, Patrick Donnegan-Cambria, Wm. O'Keefe-Carrolltown, Joseph Behe-Carroll tp., Robert M Combie-Chest Springs, B. A. Burns-Chest tp., Wm. Noel-Clearfield, Thomas Durbin-Conemaugh Bor., Jno. Campbell-Conemaugh tp., Thomas M'Cabe -Croyle, Wm. Hudson-Ebensbrug, East Ward, Daniel O Evans, West Ward, Jno. their ticket was a staunch Union man. Lloyd - Gallitzin, J. Smith - Jackson, John Singer-Johnstown, First War, Irvin Rutledge-2nd Ward, S. Colwell-3rd Ward, George N. Smith-4th Ward, William P. Patton-5th Ward, George Shaffer -- oretto, P. J. Christy-Millville, James Dorney-Munster, C. Dever-Richland, J. R. Stull-Summerhill, Thomas M'Connell-Summitville, John Quail-Susquehanna, John Marrion-Taylor, F. G. Barnes-Washington, John Porter-Wilmore, George Randolph-Yoder, Jas M. Coy.

### Patriotic Work!

The business of mobbing, or to use a phrase which has now become fashionable, the "ridding out" of Democratic printing ring the last two or three weeks, of lawless ruffians, and unhanged vagabonds in various parts of the country. In Easton and West Chester in this State, Haverhill in Massachusetts, and at various places in New Hampshire, Democratic newspaper offices have been broken into and destroyed, and private citizens and their families, have been exposed to the grossest insults .- But the worst feature Republican papers in town and country, justify the acts of these violators of law and order, and the liberty of the press. They cerunto others as we would have them do unto us, And yet they pretend to be the only true friends of the Constitution and the Union in the land, If they are only true patriots at the present time, well may the Genius

Where or when is this reign of anarchy and mob law to cease? Are we to have a reign of terror like that which darkened France during her first revolution, when the best blood of the French people, was made to flow like water in obedience to the behests of such fiends in human shape, as Robespierre, Murat and Danton? The people are not prepared for this, and they will not permit it. It is time these threats of mob violence against every newspaper and every individual that does not crook the pregnant hinges of the knee, in obedience to the behests of the mobocrats should cease. If the scenes enacted at Easton and West Chester, will soon produce a tremendous reaction in the public mind-they will do more injury to the Union and the strength of the national thing better from such a source. administration, than Beauregard's army has yet done. Such a thing as retaliation will be talked of, and probably carried into effect. It may soon become as fashionable to rid out Republican as Democratic newspaper offices. We hope this will not be the case, for under any and every circumstance that can possibly surround us, we will be found arrayed on the side of law and order. But if certain men continue to sow the wind, they must not be surprised if they eventually reap the whirlwind.

If the editor of a newspaper is guilty of treason or any other offence against the laws of his country, arrest him, try him, punish him, in the manner those laws direct. Give him what the Constitution of his country guaranties him, "an early trial by a jury of his peers," and if he be found guilty let him su ffer the penalty annexed to the crime of which he is convicted. All this can be accomplished without the interposition or aid without the aid of such infamous allies. The triumph and reign of law and order in the loyal States, is essential to the preservation of the Union. Every true patriot in the land will, therefore, do his utmost to discourage riotous and tumultuous disturbances of the peace of the community in which he may

IF Rheumatism can be cured by "Dr. Lelands anti Rheumatic Band." See advertisement of "Great Cure" in another column.

County Pelitics.

The Johnstown Tribune, very reluctantly. its mast head. the ticket nominated by the Republican County Convention. The editor of that paper wanted to get a union ticket to vote for, and it seems was reluctant to acknowledge the ticket he last week hoisted, as York, and 10 State street, Boston, are the au- the Simon pure article. The Democray are perfectly satisfied with their ticket and will nion men-men who are ready to make every sacrifice in their power to preserve the union and the Constitution, as they were transmitted to us by our revolutionary sires. Their motto, and the motto of the party which sustains them, is embodied in the immortal words of the immortal Jackson-" The Union it must and shall be preserved." The Democracy of Cambria have testified their devotion to the Union, by hundreds of them shouldering their muskets and going forth to meet its enemies on the battle field They are ready to sacrifice their lives on the altar of their country. What more could patriotism demand of them? They are not ready to join or lead lawless mobs for the purpose of crushing out the liberty of the press or the freedom of speech, but they are ready to fight the battles of their country. We have no charges to make against the patriotism of the men who compose the Republican County ticket. We entertain no doubt that they are all Union men-but, it is strange, very strange that members of their party entertained serious doubts on the subject, manifested in their efforts to get up a third ticket-the Democracy gave no countenance to this movement, because they knew that every man on

The Democracy of Cambria have not been so thoroughly united for years, as they are at the present time. They are fully alive to the transcendent and momentous importance of the crisis through which our country is now passing, and will not allow their ranks to be divided or distracted by minor or side issues. Everywhere they are nerving themselves for the struggle, and will speak in language not to be mistaken, on the second Tuesday of October. They have a Union ticket in the

British Jealousy.

The account of the battle of Manassas, written by Russel the correspondent of the London Times, is a good illustration of the feeling of unkindness and jealousy, with which a large majority of the British people | by Gen. M'Clellan last Wednesday afternoon. have always regarded this country. It is, judging from the descriptions of the battle we have received from other sources, a tissue of falsehoods and wilful misrepresentations of facts. This was to be expected. There nevof the case is, that many of the influential | er was a British traveller in this country, from Charles Dickens down, who could do justice to the hospital ity or manners and customs of our people. It is therefore not astontainly do not entertain a very exalted regard | ishing, that they are disposed to sneer at the for the golden rule, which teaches us to do discipline and valor of our soldiers. The old leaven of 1776, still remains - the rebellious child has not been forgiven. Bunkerhill, Trenton, Saratoga and Yorktown are as vividly remembered by the subjects of Queen Victoria, as they were by the generation which of American Liberty exclaim, "Save me from acknowledged allegiance to George the III -The British Cabinet, British newspapers and British men. may say what they please. but they would rejoice at the dismemberment of our glorious and free Republic. Jealousy and hatred have far more to do with this feeling, than anxiety to see this war at an end, in order that they may obtain a supply of cotton. That Great Britian will acknowledge the Independence of the Southern Confederacy, as soon as she has the slightest excuse for so doing, we do not entertain a doubt, but if she should do so, it would give no serious cause for alarm. It would only tend to unite our people, and to increase the desire, to see the war pushed forward with energy and vigor. Many of our contemporaries apcontinue to be repeated in this State, they pear to be not a little annoyed and irritated at Russel's letter. For our part we were prepared for it: We never anticipated any-

## This being Court week, nearly all our time and attention has been occupied by outside business, and therefore have had but little time for writing editorials or attending to the favors of correspondents. We will endeavor to make everything right next week; in the meantime please excuse us.

## LETTERS FROM CAMP TENNALLY.

CAMP TENNALLY, Aug. 25th, 1861. FRIEND MURBAY: The 11th Regt. being out on picket guard and I off special duty at present, army is a master to which there is no small I will employ my leisure time in writing a brief narrative of the events worthy of notice, which have occurred in Camp since you received a letter from here. The Penna. brigade, commanded by Brig. Gen. M'Call, was reviewed on last Wednesday, Aug. 21st, by Major General M'Clellan and staff, President Lincoln, and part of the Cabinet. a regimental band was placed. Their ranks but was at such an elevation as to be beyond the of infuriated mobs, composed of the vilest of front and rear of each line. After the standing correct estimate can be obtained of the position of the human race. The laws can be vindicated review the ranks were closed, and the Reg'ts, by the enemy and their number. Comp nies, passed a marching review. The troops were highly complimented by Gen. M'- to, and prohibits the use of, profane language by Clellan, both for appearance and discipline. We officers and privates, is now in force here. The arrived in the Camp of the "bloody eleventh" penalty for the first offence of a commissioned between 12 and 1 o'clock-the review having ta- officer is one dollar, and that of a private 16 cts.; ken up, in al!, five hours.

Some time since a court-martial was instituted punishment of 24 hours confinement is inflicted. in our Reg't, for the purpose of trying three cases | This has a salutary effect on soldiers. When the of insubordination. They were tried and convic- exhortations and admonitions of the regimental ted. Last Tuesday, in the forenoon, at the close | chaplain almost failed to make the least impresof Regimental drill, we witnessed the operation sion on them, a remedy was resorted to which

Next to shooting, drumming out of the service is | doubt there will be, in a short time, a noticeable considered the most severe punishment that can change in the morals of the men. according to its statement, last week raised to be inflicted. Their crime was kicking and using offensive language to a superior officer. One of the others tried was sentenced to wear a chain ments and knapsacks, with their contents, is and ball ten days, and be deprived of his pay dursentenced to wear the chain and ball ten days .- | during the ensuing week; this will be a relief to Punishing these offenders has had a very salutary a good many, as they have been on short alloweffect on the insubordinate spirits in the Reg't. ance for some time, in consequence of having sent Col. Gallagher has also given orders for all gam- their money home when last paid, being in expeczing Newspapers in the United States and rally around it to a man It is composed of un- bling and profanity to be discontinued. Although tation of a fight. this order has been only partially observed, the morals of the Camp have improved since it was given. The Colonel says, "if some men will have no character themselves, one will have to be established for them."

Last Friday a private, belonging to Company E, was accidentally shot in the right shoulder by one of the men who were sentenced to wear the chain and ball. It appears that a number of guns were given to this man to be cleaned, one of which was loaded. While the musket was undergoing this operation it was accidentally discharged, with the above result. The man is not dangerously but severely wounded, and is now doing well in the hospital at Georgetown. Not a day passes that there is not more or less shots discharged in Camp by the careless handling of loaded muskets. Thus far only two men has been injured, and that there has not been more accidents of the same kind seems like a miracle. Our frien I and former fellow-townsman, A. Moore, Esq., surprised us by a hurried visit, on Tuesday last. Visits from our Mountain friends are more appreciated now than they were when

we were located in Camp Wright. They are omething like angels' visits, "few and far between." Mr. Moore was present, I am informed, at the review on Wednesday last, and can give a full and impartial account of the proceedings of that day. Yesterday, at half past four P. M., all the Reg't, except Co. G, started out on picket | guard all night. At 8 A. M. of Tuesday morn-We are stationed along a road northwest of

Washington City, not more than three miles from our Camp. The boys have found picket guard, so far, to be the best part of soldiering. Plenty force of 300 men. Forty of our best shots were to eat can be obtained from the inhabitants, at reasonable prices. We usually fill our knapsacks when leaving Camp, with crackers &c., but these are scarcely ever all eaten, the soldiers preferring to buy while out.

We expect to go to a place on the Potomac called Great Falls soon. The pickets remain there seven days before returning. It is also anfield, and like true Union men, will support | nounced that we will return to Washington City to aid in guarding it. Some few persons still entertain fears that the rebels will make an attack on the Capitol. If they do, and should come this through. Besides Gen. M'Call's brigade of Pennsylvanians, Gen. Smith's is stationed between us and the chain bridge. This brigade was reviewed

> The health of the "Guards" still continues, as a generally thing, good; a few are ill, but are far from being dangerous.

Yours in good health and excellent spirits. H.

CAMP TENNALLY Sept. 2nd '61. FRIEND MURRAY: Nothing of any great importance has transpired in our midst since your regular correspondent wrote to you. On Saturday, 24th ult., the Eleventh Reg't was detailed for ricket duty. We spent the Sabbath without doing anything extraordinary in this line of duty -except making a grand charge on a 40 acre cornfield, which is at this season readily conceded to be contraband, by the boys. On Tuesday, the 27th ult., Co.'s A and K were detailed to assist in building a fortification now in course of erection, a short distance northeast of Tennallytown. It is called Fort M'Call, in honor of Brig. Gen. G. A. M'Call. It is built on a gentle eminence and will command the whole range of country for about two miles. Yesterday two forty-two pounders-rifled cannon-were mounted at the new fort. On Tuesday evening last our Camp was thrown into the greatest excitement, in consequence of a dispatch being received at head quarters that the enemy were marching down the Virginia side of the Potomac, towards Alexandria, with ultimate designs on Washington. We were accordingly ordered to be in readiness to march within two hours, provided with 40 rounds of cartridge and one day's rations. Every heart beat high with the hope of meeting the enemy and administering that chastisement to him which e so richly deserves-but man is doomed to disppointment. After waiting till 10 o'clock without orders to advance, we were ordered to

rest on our arms" for further developments. On Wednesday last about 100,000 of the National army passed over the long bridge; this looks a little like a warlike movement, and we expect before many days that you will hear of the Federal forces doubly restoring our lost honor at the recent disaster at Bull's Run. It is estimated that there is a force of over two hundred thousand men in and a out Washington, and it will, beyond the shadow of a doubt, be increased fifty thousand during the ensuing week. It certainly must be a source of great gratification to the loval States to see what a high degree of military efficiency the National army has attained through the unmitigated efforts of Gen. Mc-Clellan. The organization of such an extensive amount of labor attached, and this being accomplished in a satisfactory manner in the short space of two months, is an evidence that the confidence reposed in him by the Administration has not

On Thursday Prof. Lowe, the distinguished Aeronaut, made three balloon ascensions for the The review was conducted as follows: two regi- purpose of reconnoitering. During the course of ments were placed in a line, at each end of which his observations he was fired at by the enemy, were then opened and the reviewers passed in range of their guns. By this means a pretty

The 2d and 3d Article of War, which relates for every subsequent offence, besides the fine, a of drumming a man out of the U. S. service - relates directly to their purse, and I have no whatever. The surrender was unconditional. township of Washington, to meet at the School | Ebensb'g, Aug. 21.-tf.

On Saturday the Eleventh was mustered for pay. A general inspection of arms, accountreusual on such occasions. Gen. McCall was presing the same time. The remaining prisoner was ent at the inspection. We will receive our pay

VERITAS. LETTER FROM MISSOURI. PILOT KNOB Mo. Aug, 22d 1861, Friend Todd,-As I have a few leisure moments this morning, I concluded that I would give you a slight description of my travels since I left Chicago for the seat of war. The Zouave Regiment left Chicago on Sunday evening April the 21st for Cairo. We arrived at Centralia at two o,clock, Monday P. M. where we partook of some breakfast it being the first refreshments we had tasted since our departure from Chicago,-After a halt of one and a haif hours, we procee-North of Cairo, where the Illinois Central Rail- | ced them on board the Minnessota, which vesroad crosses the "Big Muddy." Company A. Capt. Haydon, was left here in charge of the "Big Muddy Bridge," which was in danger of an attack from the Secessionists of Jackson Co. The rest of the troops proceeded on to Cairo where we arrived at 8 P. M., of the same night, everything appeared very quiet. Cairo is a town of great importance in our present trouble. It is wilt in the levee of the Ohio river, and contains of town the Ohio and Mississippi rivers unite and form the great Father of waters. About two o'clock we were called out of the cars, where we intended stopping for the night, by the sentrys. They thought we were to be attacked. One tall fellow who, perhaps, was an associate of old " Abe's," whilst navigating the Wabash, ordered the few byslanders to fall in, and route the Union soldiers. They feli into line and marched off, but to our sorrow did not return. We stood on ng, we partook of our dinner at the St. Charles Hotel, ; there we took our artillery off the cars, and took up our position along side of the Hotel. At noon a soldier came from "Big Muddy" stating, that they were threatened at nightfall by a sent to their relief, out of company K., supported by one piece of artillery. We arrived at " Big Muddy" at twilight, brought our artillery to command the bridge, removed some rubbish, and at nine o'clock the tatoo and taps were beat and we all retired to our virtuous couch, which was nothing more or less than to stretch ourselves on the ground, and wrap ourselves up in a single blanket alongside of a large camp fire. We did not have a shelter of any kind for more than two weeks. The first night of our sojourn in this place was among the worst I have ever experienced. Though we were not as yet baptised in blood, we were plentifully immersed in water; while the whole park of heaven's artillery seemthroughout the invaded soil; every few moments would a shot greet our ears. The drum beat to arms, and thrice throughout that long and dreary night, were we drawn up in battle array, but "nary" enemy came. Some of the sentry's had great imaginative powers, and more than once had Mr. Stump to pay the debt of not answering the challenge, "who goes there." No person can doubt but there are good shots in our ranks if they should pass this direction and see a black

Gen. Butler's Expedition.

stump close to the bridge, which bears the marks

of 15 bullets. During my stay at camp Hayden

the steamboat Hillman was brought to her senses

and feelings, by a six pound shot being thrown

across her bow. She hove to and was found to

have a valuable cargo aboard, in the shape of

war missils, consisting of cannon balls, ball car-

tridges, revolvers, (the latter were in square

wooden boxes, and marked " Stomach Bitters,"

\$7,000. From camp Hayden we were ordered

to Springfield, and were sworn in for 30 days at

the expiration of which time we came back to

Chicago in time to be present at the funeral ser-

vices of the late S. A. Douglas. We then en-

camped at Cottage Grove. for two weeks. Cot-

tage Grove is three miles from the centre of the

city, the city horse-way terminating at this place.

so we had plenty of female visitors as well as

male. But as it is near mail time I will close.

woolen shirts' shoes and woolen hose, valued

WASHINGTON, Aug 31 -Lieut. W. H War!, late of the 'Macedonian,' who lately resigned and arrived in New York on the Release,' on Friday, has been ordered to spend the watering season at Fort La Fay-

The Navy Department had the Potomac river examined last night, between this city and Fort Washington, for boats which might be used in transportation of contraband articles across. The catch brought to the Navy Yard numbered thirteen.

Letters from Western Kentucky to the Post offices that are continued under the recent order should be addressed via Louis-

Sept. 1 .- The following official dispatches from Commander Stringham and other officers participating in the expidition to Hatteros inlet, give the details of a victory achieved which it is believed will give the possession of the whole coast of North Carolina to the

authorities of the United States. Off HATTERAS INLET, U. S. FLAG SHIP MINNESSOTA - To the Hon, Gideon Welles: -I have the honor to inform you, Secretary of the Navy, that we have been endmently successful in our expedition All that could be wished for be the most copeful has been accomplished. This morning we are taking on board the Minnessota the officers and men, numbering six hundred and fifteen of the rebel force, which surrendered yesterday after a bombardment from the fleet of parts of two

I shall forward a full account immediately on my arrival at New York, whither I have concluded to land them as requested in your communication in reference to prisoners coming into possession of the navy, After landing them I shall return to Hampton Roads. Respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. H. STNRIGHAM. Flag officer Atlantic Blockading Squaron. U. S. CHARTERED STEAMER ADELAIDE, Aug 31 -SIR: I have to report that thh expedisignal victory over the rebels-the capture Jacob Kring, in said township. of the two forts, 25 cannon, 1000 stand of arms, and 615 prisoners, amongst whom are Capt S Barren, Lieut Sharp, and Dr. Wyatt and M. Brown, all late of the U. S. Ar-

The amount of loss on their side is not exactly known. Eive are ascertained to have been buried, and eleven wounded are on board | township of Susquehanna, to meet at the house this ship; many others were carried away. Lieut Murdough, late of the U.S. Navy is among the number with the loss of an arm. We met with no casuality of any consequence

For all particulars I beg to refer to the reports | House, situate at the foot of plane No. 4, in su of Flag Officer, Silas H Stringham and Maj.

Gen. Benj. F. Butler, Although the steamers Adelaide and George Peabody were chartered for other especial service, yet to further important operations, I consented to take the troops on board from Newport News and Fortress Monroe-900 men, with arms, provisions and munitions of township of Yoder, to meet at the School Hope war, and landed part of them-about 300 amidst a heavy surf, until the boats filled and became unmana able.

The men-of-war hauled in and commenced a heavy cannonale at 10 a m. on the 28th, and kept it up at intervals. all day, re-com- United States, or of this State, or may City mencing on the 29th, at 8:15 with increased incorporated District, whether a commission effect. The enemy's reinforcements endeavored to land, and were driven back, and at is or shall be employed under the legislati 11;30 they displayed a flag of truce, and were forced to surrender at discretion. On the appearance of the white flag, I steamed into the inlet and laid beneath the fort, ready to throw the troops ashore either in case of a by law incapable of holding or exercising, at commencement or cessation of hostilities - same time, the office or appointment of his The George Peabody, Lieut Lowry, did the Inspector, or Clerk of any election of this Co same. At the surrender we officiated in the ceremonies, after which the prisoners were ded Southward until we reached a point 61 miles | brought to this vessel, and next day, we plasel sailed at 5:30, p m. for Annapolis, with Major-General Butler, U, S. A., and the wounded prisoners I hope my endeavors in so construed as to prevent any military officer of the case may meet your full approbation, and | borough officer from serving as Judge or Inspec beg to reccommend to your consideration the tor at any general or special elections in the Comconduct of Lieut, Commanding R B Lowry, associated with me in the work, and placed in charge of the Geo. Peabody, of Dr W. some 8 or 10,000 inhabitants. At the lower end M. King, U. S. N , who volunteered for the ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shall continue

I have also received valuable assistance o'clock in the evening, when the polls shall be from my corps of pilots, and from Dr. T. C Stellwagen, of the junior offices. I am respectively your obedient servant.

H. S. STELLWAGEN, Com.

## Election Proclamation.

PURSUANT to an Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Fernsylvania, entitled 'An Act relating to the Elections of this Com- age of twenty-one years or more, who shall monwealth," approved the 2nd day of July, A. resided in this State at least one year, and in D. 1839, I, ROBERT P. LINTON, High Sheriff | election district where he offers to vote at h of the County of Cambria, in the Commonwealth | ten days immediately preceding such elecof Pennsylvania, do hereby make known and give and within two years paid a State or County notice to the Electors of the County aforesaid that | which shall have been assessed at least ter a GENERAL ELECTION will be held in the before the election. But a citizen of the U. County of Cambria on the SECOND TUESDAY, who had previously been a qualified voter of being the 8th day of OCTOBER, A. D. 1861, at | State, and removed therefrom and returned, which time State and County officers will be elec- | who shall have reside I in the election distrited, to wit :

One person in conjunction with Blair, Huntingdon and Cambria to fill the office of President

One person to fill the office of member of the House of Lepresentatives of the State of Penn-One person to fill the office of Sheriff of said

One person to fill the office of Treasurer of

said county.

One person to fill the office of Director of the Poor and House of Empioyment of said county.

One person to fill the office of Auditor for said of the payment thereof, or, second, if he claim The electors of the township of Allegheny to meet as follows, to wit :- The electors of the dis-

trict composed of that part of said township of Allegheny, beginning at the line dividing Blatr and make such proof of his residence in the and Cambria counties, at a point on the dividing line of two tracts of land, one of which is warranted in the name of Auron Bowen, and the other in the names of Mary Bowen and Vean dence as is required by this act, whereup a Lewis, thence south 89 degrees west 63 perches, name of the person so admitted to vote, a thence south 20 degrees west to a point on the inserted in the Alphabetical list by the Insp old Burgoon Gap Road, thence along said road ors, and a note made opposite thereto by wr to the township road leading to Burnt Mills, the word " Tax" if he shall be permitted to thence south 13 degrees west 361 perches to Daw | by mason of having paid tax; or the word "A son's Mills and house, thence along the township | if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of st road to Burnt Mills, to dividing I'me between Allegheny and Washington townships, thence along Washington township line to dividing line between Cambria and Blair counties to meet at the School House, in the town of Gallitzin, in said district; and the electors of that part of said township of Allegheny, residing outside of the above described boundaries, to meet at School House No. 9 in said township

township of Blacklick, to meet at the house of Adam Meakin, in the village of Belsano, in said The electors of the district composed of the

The electors of the district con

township of Cambria, to meet at the Court House in the borough of Ebensburg. The electors of the district composed of the

township of Carroll, to meet at the School House in Carrolltown, in said township. The electors of the district composed of the Borough of Carrolltown, to meet in the School

House of said Borough. The electors of the district composed of the township of Chest, to meet at the School House on the farm of Richard J. Proudfoot, in said

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of Chest Springs, to meet at the house of Jacob Wagner, in said Borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Clearfield, to meet at the house of John H Douglass, in said township: The electors of the district composed of the

township of Conemaugh, to meet at the School House at Singers, in said township. The electors of the district composed of the Borough of Conemaugh, to meet at School House

The electors of the district composed of the township of Croyle, to meet in the School House, the village of Summerhill, in said township. The electors of the district composed of the

Ward at the Court House, in said Ward; West Ward at James Myers' Hall, in said Ward The electors of the district composed of the township of Jackson, to must at the house of

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of Johnstown, to meet as follows: 1st Ward at the Public School House No. 5, in said | Ward; 2d Ward at the Johnstown House, corner of Main and Locust street, in said Ward; 3d Ward at the Foster House, in said Ward; 4th Ward at the Mansion House, in said Ward; 5th Ward at the Kernville Hotel, in said Ward, The electors of the district composed of the

Henry Rager, in said township.

said township.

Borough of Loretto, to meet in the School House of said Borough The electors of the district composed of the township of Munster, to meet at the warehouse of Augustin Durbin, in the village of Munster, in

The electors of the district composed of the tion to Cape Hatteras Inlet has resulted in a township of Richland, to meet at the house of tors or clerks of the election of the same distributions. The electors of the district composed of the

township of Summerhill, to meet at the School House in the Borough of Wilmore, in said town-The electors of the district composed of the

Borough of Summitville, to meet at the School House, in said Borough. The electors of the district composed of the

of Jerome Platt, in said township. The electors of the district composed of the township of Taylor, to meet at the School House, near John Headrick's, in said township. The electors of the district composed of the with the proper authorities for collection-

township.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of Wilmore, to meet at the School House, in said Borough.

The electors of the district composed of the ownship of White, to meet at the School House

No. 1, in said township. The electors of the district composed of of in Cambria City, in said township.

And I further give notice, as in and by 13th Section of the aforesaid Act I am directs do, That all persons, excepting Justices of a Peace, who shall hold any office or appointme of profit or trust under the government of a officer or otherwise, a subordinate or agent, wh diciary or executive department of this State the United States, or any City or incorporate District; also, that every member of Congreand the State Legislature, and of the school common councils of any incorporated district monwealth, and that no luspector, or Judge, other officer of any such election shall be eligito any office then to be voted for, Also, in 4th section of the Act of Assembly, entitled " Act relating to elections and for other norapproved the 10th day of April, 1856, it is a acted that the foregoing 18th section shall not b

Also, that in the 61st section of said Act it is enacted that "every general and Special Election shall be opened between the hours of call and without interruption or adjournment, until new

The general, special, city, incorporated distri and township elections, and all elections for eletors of President or Vice President of the U. shall be held and conducted by the Inspectand Judges elected as aforesaid, and by deappointed as hereinafter provided.

No person shall be permitted to vote at 40 election, as aforesaid, but a white freemen of and paid taxes as aforesaid, shall be entitled vote after residing in this State six months. ] vided. That the white freemen, citizens of Inited States, between the ages of twentyand twenty-two years, and have resided in a ection district ten days as aforesaid, shall be o titled to vote, although they shall not have to

No person shall be permitted to vote ub name is not contained in the list of taxable two years of a State or County tax, nonagreeably to the Constitution and give satisfact ry evidence, either on his own oath or affirmati r that of another, that he has paid such tax, on failure to produce a receipt, shall make ight to vote by being an elector between the as of twenty-one and twenty-two years, he shall the State at least one year before his applicat he is of age af ce-aid, and give such other

whether found thereon or not is objected to next preceding said election, and shall also ance of his lawful calling, is within the dis and that he did not remove into said district i the purpose of voting therein.

"Every person qualified, as a oresaid, and wh shall make due proof, as is required, of his dence, and payment of taxes as aforesaid, shall admitted to vote in the township, ward, or di trict, in which he shall reside.

"If any person shall prevent or attempt revent, any officer of any election, under this from holding such election, or use or threaten an violence to any such officer, or shall interrupt improperly interfere within the execution of duty, or shall block up the window, or avent any window, where the same may be bolding shall riotously disturb the peace of such election or shall use or practice any intimidating them force or violence, with design to influence und or overawe, any elector, or to prevent him from voting, or to restrain the freedom of choice, sho persons on conviction shall be fined in any sur not exceeding \$500, be imprisoned for any final not less than one month, nor more than twelve months; and if it shall be shown to the Court Borough of Ebensburg to meet as I blows: East | the person so offending was not a resident of the therein, then, on convict a a hesial be said more than one thousand dollars, and imprisant

Pursuant to the provisions contained in the Ad first aforesaid, the Judges of the aforesaid district shall respectively take charge of the certifical or return of their respective districts, and duce them at a meeting of one Judge from a district, at the Court House, in the Borough Ebensburg, on the 3rd day after the day of ch tion, being Friday the 11th day of October, A. D. 1861, then and there to do and perform these do ties required of them by law,

And further, if any Judge, by sickness or un avoidable accident is unable to attend said mes ng of Judges, then the certificate or return afore said shall be taken charge of by one of the Inspe who shall do and perform the duties of said July

unable to attend. Given under my hand at my office in Ebens burg, the 4th day of September, in the year our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixtyone, and of the Independence of the United States

the eighty-sixth. ROBERT P. LINTON, Sheriff Sept. 12, 1861.

NOTICE. LL PERSONS indebted to R. S. Bunn, are A LL PERSONS indebted to an requested to call and make settlements im mediately. Otherwise their accounts will be left