Tuesday of Jaunary of every year.

The retuens of elections to fill vacancies in either house to be delivered as soon as received to the house in which the

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 cle ks to receive one doliar and fifty cents per day, except those of Philadelphia city and county who arc to be paid two dollars. Nothing to be allowed for refreshments.

Return judges to be allowed two cents per mile travelled in going and returning from the place of meeting appointed by law.

The Governor may direct the sheriff to

per mile fravelled in going 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 or more than one hundred dollars.

For illeg any refusing to insert in the list of taxable allysname returned to them as duly assessed, the commissioners are are act, to average for a first less than \$500 of the

as duly assessed, the commissioners are each to pay a fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$100.

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 forteit 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 office.

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

If any inspector, judge or clerk be convicted of with If raul he is to be imprisoned not less than \$500 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 \$500.

\$200.

If any inspector or juage 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 unlaw If any person shall embezzle or unlaw-fully detace, 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 \$1000.

more than \$1000.

If the commissioner of a county add, or knowningly 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 intentially 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

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

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 dollars.

against for misdemeanor in office, and on conviction is to be fined not exceeding 100 dollars.

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 ithey, or any of them shall know 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 stockholder 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 gardians neglect or refuse to bring suit they are to be fined not less than the amount of the debt, nor more than donble.

If any unqualified person fraudulently

are to be fined not less than the amount of the debt, nor more than donble.

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 exceed ing three months.

Legislature. From the 153th to the 158th it provides for contested elections of count to the 165th it provides for she election of U.S. Senators. From the 164th to the 173th for the election of a state Treasurer.

In the transfer of the transfer of the service of the service



THE JOURNAL

One country, one constitution, one destina

Huntingdon, Aug. 21, 1839

Democratic Antimasonic CANDIDATES.

FOR PRESIDENT

GEN. WM. H. HARRISON

FOR VICE PRESIDENT

DANIEL WEBSTER.

Electorial Ticket.

Ctorial Ticket.

JOHN A. SHULZE, Sen'to'l
JOSEPH RITNER, Selectors

LEVIS PASSMORE,
CADWALLADER EVANS.
CHARLES WATERS,
JON. GILLINGHAM,
AMOS ELLMAKER,
JOHN K. ZELLIN,
DAVID PO'TTS,
ROBERT STINSON,
WILLIAM S. HINDEU,
J. JENKINS ROSS,
PETER FILBERT,
JOSEPH H. SPAYD,
JOHN HARPER,
WILLIAM M'ELVAINE,
JOHN M'KEEHAN,
JOHN M'KEEHAN,
JOHN M'KEEHAN,
JOHN MEED,
NATHAN BEACH,
NER MIDDLESWARTH,
GEORGE WALKER,
BERNARD CONNELLY. 1st Disirict L 2d do NER MIDDLESWARTH, GEORGE WALKER, BERNARD CONNEI LY, GEN. JOSEPH MARKLE, JUSTICE G.FORDYCE, JOSEPH HENDERSON, HARMAR DENNY, JOSEPH BUFFINGTON, JAMES MONTGOMERY, JOHN DICK.

us; and further, when we see the goverof Limitations.' Their yarn is spun, they
nor himself urging the counsel in his own
behalf, to fire his "Indian arrows" at us Porter declared he never would plead the

understand the case, we will merely state murs into the dark caverns of a guilty heart that, this is the fellow who acted so con-even if the writhing of that 'worm that

honest in transaction. They declared that there was no cause of action. Subsequently, however, the Crains found al the books connected with the subject; we est debts, because he has owed them too sequently, however, the Crains found al the books connected with the subject; we believe the books of both parties, and the evidence, became, clear as the sun that honest davy did owe them the claim, for which they contended. An appeal was of course taken from the award of the ar-bitrators, at the last term the case was

called up.

Disreputable and disgraceful as the fact may be-Humiliating as it is to every conest man. Dishonest as every citizen must admit it to be, yet still, such is the truth. The Governor of Pennsylvania, plead, through his attorney, in the open ourt,

The Statue of Limitations And thus paid the Mr. Crains their JUST CLAIM; for he admits its justice when he makes that plea; he says "that debt is too old to pay, therefore, I will not pay it;" such is the meaning of the plea. It is an admission that it is a debt honestly due, and never poid; and shameful and degrading as it is, NEVER TO BE PAID, because, being friends to him, perhaps, they have been waiting for him to pay in his own time. For such kindness as this, the Governor of Pennsylva nia shows his gratitude for their lenity; and pleads the limitation act to get rid of payment. He tells his poor creditor 'I did owe you \$500, a few years ago, but as I was not able then, and you did not prosecute me to make yourself sure. DON'TOWE IT NOW " enduct of the present Governor of our one knowingly procures a vote for an uniqualified person, he is to be fined not exceeding \$200, and imprisoned not exceed in the same day, or fraudulently votes more than once on the same day, or fraudulently votes more than once on the same day, or fraudulently folds two or more tekets together and hands them to the inspector, with he inteation 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 \$500 nor more than \$500, and be in prisoned not less than twelve months.

If any person, except the sons of qualified exceeding \$100 and imprisoned not exceeding three months. If any person so the son so the son that the elections he is to be fined not exceeding three months.

If any person so the son so fought is such except of the son so the son that the court is the anomal son 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 east 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 ont exist 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 ontess than one nor more than six months.

If any person howingly publishes, utters, or makes use of any forged or false receipt with intent to deceive any inspection or judge, at any election, he is to be fined not less than one nor judge, at any election, he is to be fined not less than one nor increase the supplementation of the provisions of this act relate he is to suffer the penaltics of wifful and corrupt perjury, or subscitutions of perjury, or subscitution of perjury, or subscitution of perjury.

If any person knowingly publishes, utters, or makes use of any forged or false State. Rolling now in wealth, he spurns the indigent creditor from his door, (withoppress you, and I waited patiently that like beagles to hunt down any thing re you might be able to pay me! I thought I quired—to laugh when he lauhed, to snee

signed not less than \$50 nor more than \$500.

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 nor exceeding \$500, and be imprisoned ont 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.

Every specific fine to be recovered by action of adebt, or by indicement in the court of quarter sessions. Where it is not specific, by indictment in the court of quarter sessions. Where it is not specific, by indictment in the court of quarter sessions. Where it is not specific, by indictment in the court of quarter sessions. Where it is not specific, by indictment in the court of quarter sessions. Where it is not specific, by indictment in the court of quarter sessions. Where it is not specific, by indictment in the court of quarter sessions. Where it is not specific, by indictment in the court of quarter sessions. Where it is not specific, by indictment in the court of quarter sessions. Where it is not specific, by indictment in the court of quarter sessions. Where it is not specific, by indictment in the court of quarter sessions. Where it is not specific, by indictment in the court of quarter sessions. Where it is not specific, by indictment in the court of quarter sessions. Where it is not specific, by indictment in the court of quarter sessions. Where it is not specific, by indictment in the court of quarter sessions. Where it is not specific, by indictment in the court of quarter sessions. Where it is not specific, by indictment in the court of quarter sessions. Where it is not specific, by indictment in the court of quarter sessions. Where it is not specific, by indictment in the court of quarter sessions. Where it is not specific, by indictment in the court of quarter sessions. Where it is not specific, by indictment in the court of quarter sessions. Where it is not specific, by indict ment in -even if the writhing of that 'worm that never dies'-does not teach him here, the

long to pay—a friend has trusted him more than six years, and he displays his gratitude in refusing to pay him at all; although the due bill is in his own hand writing.

There can be no excuse given for this jury decide whether the claim was not just that they were directed to say, by the Crains, that they would wait until the anticipated by all 1.4. The charge was just such a one as we next court—the next—or the next—they would wait and give Mr. Porter time to obtain any witness necessary; only they begged him not to put in that disgraceful plea.' The answer was such a one as The answer was such a one as might be expected from such a source. Porter said (or his counsel for him) 'put in that plea & we can talk about the arrange-ment hereafter.—Let our readers remem-

The Federal Loco Focos nominated, John Cresswell, (Federal mason) for Prothonatory; Thos. P. Campbell, Recorder; Adolphus Patterson (Federal Subtreasurer) and D. Massey, for Assembly; Isaac Vandevender, Commissioner; D. Hutchinson, Auditor; and Wm. Buchanan, for Coroner.

THE ELECTION LAW.

Our readers will find in our paper of this week, a synopsis of the entire election Law. Let every man read it carefully, it contains many salutary provisions which may interest us all. Neglect to make ourself acquainted with its requirements, may render one liable to some of its penalties; and we hope every friend of good order will not only read it, but enforce it on every occasion. on every occasion

The Commonwealth Robert Campbell.

This suit, which is more properly Porter vs. Campbell, was called up on Wednesday of last week. On the one side guard practice, and has its origin in the was arrayed all the laqueys, hostlers and breast of those who well deserve eternal office holders of the Governor, standing celibacy. when he sneered; and show how willingly they were to drag their vile carcasses through their own slime to the footstool of power. On the other side, Robert Campbell, alone. Humilliating as was the scene, a Governor of Papagitanish side. a Governor of Pennsylvania, the persecutor of a citizen for express ng his opinsions; here it was seen, and all the bitter malignity of personal hatred was evinced by the commonwealth's principle wit

ress.
The cause was prepared by Mr. Miles, and his opening to the jury, was a clear and astounding expose of what is known in our county; and a more fearless defence of the people, against power and its myrimdoms never was heard. After a patient examination of witness

the great game is and blow horns, and thus a war in the great game of Mr. Barton is somewhat preparance of Mr. Barton is somewhat prepossessing, if we except a restlessness in the eye; that index is of the soul; to a fine expressive and intellectual countenance, wight make it appear that the Government was the item of th possessor ripe for "treason, stratagemand spoils." The speech of Mr. Barton was certainly a brilliant display of declamation. With a vivid imagination, and ed for four hours, when his 'Indians,' like than \$200.

For neglecting to furnish the inspectors with the necessary papers and boxed to the 165th it prevides for phe telection of a particular to the the 165th to the 165th it prevides for phe telection of a state Treasurer. The remaining section repeals a number of the commissioners are to be subject each to a penalty of \$50.

If any person attempts to prevent the subject each to a penalty of \$50.

NOTHER recent test of the unival performance of their duty, blocks up the window, or avenue to said window, and the said state of the

mate ability did he try to make the jury think "the worse, the better cause.' have never seen him when his own exer tions told so plainly, that his was an up hill contest, yet he came with every energy, and struggled manfully against the stream.

In truth, he left the bow and arrow nd trumpet gentleman of the city, to the course, Mr. Porter's friends cannot say he showed that, though, others had been been for Mr. Crain told him in The counsel for Mr. Crain told him in open court, "if they would not plead the ded on Tuesday (yesterday) about 12 elegitude of Limitations, but would let a clock; and then the judge charged the jujury decide whether the claim was not just."

anticipated by all !! The cause was given to the jury, at 1 o'clock yesterday; and after an abs they returned a virdict of

NOT GUILTY !!!

It has been an unfortunate court for Mr. Porter-By pleading the statue of Limitations, he has made many of his friends ashamed to support him. By put-ting off the M'Murtrie suit, he showed his fears; and by a loss of this suit he has shown that the people in this county 'know him.

The counsels for the defendant were G. Miles of our town and John Blanchard of Bellefonte. For the Prosecutor, G. W. Barton Esq. of Philidelphia, W. W. Potter Esq. of Bellefonte, and Alex Gwin Esq. Prosecuting Attorney.

Editorial Summary.

Serenading .- Seems to meet no encouragement in Ohio. A case has been ried in Hamilton Co. and the Serenaders sentenced to eight days imprison nent. The Zanesville Gazette, like case has been tried in that county, and the rioters found guilty, but a mo-tion is now pending for a new trial. The Juries of Ohio must think that a newly

Deserving a good Huchand .- A young lady by the name of Frances Catlin, mis-sing a little brother, after diligent search discovered him in a well 30 feet deep, containing 5 feet of water. With the cool thought and courage of a woman, she slipped off her shoes and descended, and found the little fellow clinging to a eaden pipe. She placed him on her back firmly, co nmenced the perilous ascent, enfident that the life of both depended on her efforts. She resolutely overcome all difficulty and landed safely at the top.

The Statistics of the Press shows that there are one thousand five hundred and fifty five, Periodicals issued in the U.S.

The Great Western and the British Queen .- Atlantic Steamers, left New es until Saturday at noon. The attorneys commenced to the jury. Geo. W. Barton, being the first in order. Mr. Barton is the great gun brought from Philadelphia to use his trumpers and blow horns, and thus

it gives an expression which one might make it appear that the Government was fancy belonged to Catiline, indicating its in remarkable good credit and the U.S. Bank, in bad. At present dates the Bank y has the best credit. These notes are all that is left, of the promises that in "seven mation. With a vivid imagination, and a months bank rags shall be abolished. 22 Yet those who have been instrumental in ed for four hours, when his 'Indians,' like the men' of Roderick Dhu, sunk back into silence. We cannot but say that the effect has not been realized in his into the control but say that the effect has not been realized in his into

> as a business. The bubble of speculation, It is the permanent establishment of the business which they antis icipate. They do not intend to mannfac-

> of our place have now about 50,000 worms feeding, and intend to launch out in a much larger scale next year. They beworms and eggs, to burst as soon as they please. Their object is of more perma-