

Wheat and Oats will be taken, at the market price, in payment of accounts due at this office. July 31, 1844.—H.C.

Whig Principles.

The principal objects which, I suppose, engage the common desire and the common exertions of the Whig party, to bring about, in the Government of the United States are:

- 1. A SOUND NATIONAL CURRENCY, regulated by the will and authority of the nation.
2. AN ADEQUATE REVENUE, with fair protection to AMERICAN INDUSTRY.
3. JUST RESTRAINTS ON THE EXECUTIVE POWER, embracing further restrictions on the exercise of the veto.
4. A faithful administration of the PUBLIC DOMAIN, with AN EQUITABLE DISTRIBUTION of the proceeds of sales of it among all the states.
5. AN HONEST AND ECONOMICAL ADMINISTRATION of the GOVERNMENT, leaving public officers perfect freedom of thought and of the right of suffrage, but with suitable restraints against improper interference in elections.
6. An amendment of the Constitution, limiting the incumbent of the Presidential office to a SINGLE TERM.

These objects attained. I think that we should cease to be afflicted with bad administration of the Government.—Henry Clay.

OPINIONS OF JAMES H. POLK ON THE TARIFF

I AM IN FAVOR OF REDUCING THE DUTIES TO THE RATES OF THE COMPROMISE ACT, WHERE THE WHIG CONGRESS FOUND THEM ON THE 50th of June 1842. Pamphlet Speech at Jackson, Tenn. April 3d, '43. THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE WHIG PARTY AND MYSELF IS WHILST THEY ARE ADVOCATES OF DISTRIBUTION AND A PROTECTIVE TARIFF—MEASURES WHICH I CONSIDER RUINOUS TO THE INTERESTS OF THE COUNTRY AND ESPECIALLY TO THE INTERESTS OF THE PLANTING STATES—I HAVE STABLY AND AT ALL TIMES OPPOSED BOTH.

[Same Speech, published by himself. MY OWN OPINION IS, THAT WOULD BE DUTY FREE.] [Congressional debates, Vol. 9, page 1174.

What may a convention not do? It may re-organize our entire system of social existence, terminating and proscribing what it deemed injurious, and establishing what is preferred. IT MIGHT RESTORE THE INSTITUTION OF SLAVERY AMONG US; IT MIGHT MAKE A PENAL CODE AS BLOODY AS THAT OF DRACO; IT MIGHT WITHDRAW THE CHARTERS OF OUR CITIES; IT MIGHT SUPERCEDE A STANDING JUDICIARY BY A SCHEME OF OCCASIONAL UMPIREGE; IT MIGHT PROHIBIT CERTAIN PROFESSIONS OR TRADES; IT MIGHT PERMANENTLY SUSPEND THE PRIVILEGE OF THE WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS, AND TAKE FROM US THE RIGHT OF TRIAL BY JURY. [George M. Dallas' letter to the Bradford county committee in 1836.

Wanted—At this office—an Apprentice. A boy from 12 to 16 years of age will find a good situation if application be made soon. 1f.

ARE YOU ASSESSED?

Whigs, remember that you must be assessed at least ten days before the election to entitle you to vote. See to it in time. By neglect votes may be lost.

Silas Wright (anti-annexation) is the Loco, and Millard Fillmore is the Whig candidate for Governor of New York.

A large and enthusiastic Whig meeting was held at McLeavy's Fort, Barree township, on Tuesday last week. A Clay Pole, 209 feet high was raised, with an appropriate banner, &c., after which several coon songs were sung, and speeches delivered. The "coons" are wide awake in Old Barree.

REMARKABLE.

The Boston Transcript states that Dr. Smith, who has recently visited the Forks of the Mississippi, in an editorial article on Medicine in Iowa, and other matters, gives some curious facts, by stating from good authority, that no person officially associated with the Indians of the Upper Mississippi, ever saw or heard of a deaf Indian, or one whose eyesight was impaired by age, or whose teeth were essentially decayed. No Indian of the Sioux tribe ever required spectacles, or discovered any advantages from trying those of travellers. Mr. Reed and Mr. Doe, the practical farmers employed by government to teach them agriculture, both concur in declaring this to be true, after a residence of six years in their midst. Ophthalmia, however, is a common complaint, from which they suffer very considerably.

THE ELECTIONS.

Table with 2 columns: State and Date. Maryland votes October 2, Georgia 7, Arkansas 7, Pennsylvania 8, New Jersey 8, Ohio 8, South Carolina 14.

A NEW LIGHT.—The Cincinnati Commercial says—"We learn that a gentleman of this city has made an important discovery in making a new species of light, surpassing, it is said, the Bude or Drummond. As soon as the patent can be obtained, it will be put in use here. One lamp, at the height of 200 feet, will light the whole city. The brilliancy is said to be equal to the sun at noon, and the material cheaper than that used for any other. It is said \$3000 will light the city as above one.

From the U. S. Gazette. General Markle.

We have lately had the pleasure of seeing and hearing gentlemen who knew Gen. Markle, and served with him in the last war, who speak of him in the highest terms of respect and regard as a man and as a brave and gallant soldier;—one of the bravest and most daring in the army, and who won the title of Gen. Harrison's "fighting captain," by no child's play or holiday parade. We observe that he was present at the great meeting held a few days ago at Pittsburg, and was greeted with enthusiasm by the multitude who were gratified by his dignified appearance.

It is certain that as he becomes better known to the people, he gains upon their affections; that he has not been more known to them heretofore is easily accounted for;—he has always been a Whig, and always resided in a county which has uniformly given a large majority against us: had he chosen, as some have, to unite himself to the dominant party, they would have been proud of such a valuable accession, and put him forward in public life. But he is not a man to seek office, and especially by the sacrifice of his principles; his obscurity therefore, instead of being an argument against him is one of the strongest in his favor. We know that he is held in the highest estimation by both political parties in his own neighborhood, as a man of sound judgment, solid sense, and unbending integrity.—This is testimony enough for us; we want just such a man,—a plain farmer and manufacturer, and an honest man,—at the head of our government, and we believe the people intend to try the experiment of placing such a man—exactly such a man as Gen. Markle—in the gubernatorial chair.

We are glad to observe that the Whigs of the eastern counties of the State have awakened to the importance of electing their Governor, and are confident of doing so. We have not ourselves looked upon General Markle's election as at all certain until within a few days; but we consider that event now as placed beyond even a doubt. We judge so from the cheering intelligence we are receiving daily from every part of the state—from the western, middle, northern and eastern counties—the Whigs in every section being wide awake, fully impressed with the importance of rallying in their full strength upon the Governor's ticket, and of electing their candidate. This was all that was wanted to ensure his election, and we tell them that victory, a glorious victory, will crown their efforts as certain as they put forth their whole strength. The enthusiasm for Markle in the west is unprecedented, and the middle counties are fast partaking of it; let not the east be laggard. What says the Old Guard, Lancaster, what says Chester and little Delaware, and staid old Bucks, and Lehigh? Will you do your duty? We know you will. As for Philadelphia city and county, we shall not say what they will do, but our friends may look for an agreeable surprise; we shall do more than they expect; how much, we shall let the ballot box tell.

Again we say, the Whigs of the State have but to do their duty, and they will elect the Hero of Missisnewa, the friend and favorite of our lamented Harrison. Would that he were living to enjoy the pleasure of seeing justice done to his tried and gallant friend.

A FEARFUL DISEASE.

A letter published in the Charleston Mercury says:—"A new disease of the congestive character, and the common scarlet fever, have carried more to the grave in the last six months in Tennessee, than ever was known in so many years. In the neighborhood of Jonesboro' 400 died in five months.

A Sudden Death.—Gen. Howard, (our lamented minister), had but recently arrived at Texas.—The same paper which brings an account of his death, contains also his diplomatic address on preparing the credentials of his mission, together with the reply of the Texian Secretary of State.

MR. CLAY'S OPINION OF NOR-EIGNERS.

In his great speech upon the American System in Congress in 1832, Mr. CLAY, in the course of his remarks, had occasion to speak of For-igners, and their naturalization among us. Let the Germans and Irish whom the Locos are endeavoring to persuade that Mr. CLAY is not friendly to them, read the following extract from that speech.

"Mr. President, there are some foreigners who always remain exotics, and never become naturalized in our country; whilst happily there are many others who readily attach themselves to our principles and institutions. The patient and industrious German readily unites with our people, establishes himself upon some of our fat land, fills his capacious barn, and enjoys in tranquillity the abundant fruit which his diligence gathers around him, always ready to fly to the standard of his adopted country, or of its law, when called by the duties of patriotism.—The gay, the versatile, the philanthropic Frenchman, accommodating himself cheerfully to the vicissitudes of life, incorporates himself without difficulty. But, of all foreigners, none amalgamate them selves so quickly with our people as the natives of the Emerald Isle. In some of the visions which have passed through my imagination, I have supposed that Ireland was originally part and parcel of this continent, and that by some extraordinary convulsion of nature, it was torn from America, and drifted across the Ocean, and was placed in the unfortunate vicinity of Great Britain. The same open heartedness; the same generous hospitality; the same careless and calculating indifference about human life, characterizes the inhabitants of both countries. Kentucky has been sometimes called the Ireland of America. And I have no doubt that if the current of emigration were reversed, and set from America upon the shores of Europe, instead of bearing from Europe to America, every American emigrant to Ireland would there find, as every Irish emigrant here finds, a hearty welcome and a happy home."

LETTER FROM MR. CLAY, ON AGRICULTURE AND THE BANKRUPT LAW.

Ashland, Aug. 20, 1844.

My Dear Sir:—I received your letter of the 12th inst. You surprised me by the statement of some opinions which are attributed to me. Nothing can be more unfounded than the assertion that I am unfriendly to the protection of agriculture. I consider that interest in all its departments as the predominant interest in the United States. Cotton, Hemp, Wool, manufactures of Tobacco, and other articles of agricultural product are now protected, and if the measure of protection be inadequate no man in the United States would be willing to go farther than I would in extending sufficient protection. I have never held or expressed any other sentiments. The substance of what I have said, and which is to be found in my published speeches is, that agriculture in the United States, owing to our distance from European countries, needs but little direct protection. But the principal aim in introducing and protecting manufactures is to benefit agriculture by opening a new and home market for its surplus productions. Expressions disparaging to agriculture, or rather to the habits of those who pursue it, have been put into my mouth, and paraded at the head even of newspapers. I never used such expressions.—They have been forged or fabricated by political enemies. Of all the pursuits of man, I consider the cultivation of the earth as most honorable. It is my own pursuit, and any reflecting man must at once perceive that I could say nothing derogatory of it.

I have already stated in a letter which has been published, that the General Assembly of Kentucky gave me no instructions to vote for the repeal of the Bankrupt Law. Instructions were pending before the Legislature, but they fell by a disagreement between the two Houses.

I consider that the American people have expressed a decided disapprobation to the late Bankrupt Law, and for one, in deference to that opinion, I do not desire to see that Law revived, or any other Bankrupt Law passed.

I congratulate you on the satisfactory result of the August elections, and remain your friend,

And obedient servant, Gen. R. L. Carothers. H. CLAY.

Friends of the Tariff of 1842, READ AND REFLECT.

James K. Polk's views on the Tariff, in his own words.

We again insert the following clear and forcible illustration of Mr. Polk's letter to Mr. Kane.—In these days, when the Locofocos are attempting to steal the credit of the Tariff of 1842 from the Whigs, and palm Mr. Polk upon the People of Pennsylvania for as good a Tariff man as Mr. Clay the "acts and discussions" of Mr. Polk cannot be kept before the people too much. Again we say, READ AND REFLECT!

COLUMBIA, Tennessee, } June 19, 1844. }

DEAR SIR:—I have received recently several letters in reference to my opinions on the subject of the tariff, and among others yours of the 30th ult. My opinions on this subject have been often given to the public. They are to be found in my public acts, and in the public discussions in which I have participated.—The difference between the course of the Whig party and myself is, that whilst they are the advocates of distribution and a protective Tariff measures which I CONSIDER RUINOUS to the country and especially to the interests of the planting states I have steadily OPPOSED BOTH.—All who have observed my course, know that I have at all times been OPPOSED to the PROTECTIVE TARIFF I was opposed to the Protective Tariff of 1828, and voted against it.—I voted for the act of 1832 BECAUSE it REDUCED THE TARIFF of 1828 to lower rates. That made SOME REDUCTION but NOT AS MUCH as I desired."

I am in favor of a Tariff for revenue, such a one as will yield a sufficient amount to the Treasury to defray the expenses of the Government economically administered.—I am opposed to the act of 1842, not regarding it to be a revenue tariff, but in many of its provisions highly protective and oppressive in its character. I am in favor of the restoration of the compromise act of 1833." In adjusting the details of a revenue tariff, I have heretofore sanctioned such moderate discriminating duties, as would produce the amount of revenue needed, and at the same time afford reasonable incidental protection to our home industry. I am opposed to a tariff for protection merely, and not for revenue.—I voted for the act of 1832 BECAUSE it reduced the tariff of 1828 to lower rates. I voted for the act of 2d March 1833, (the compromise act) which REDUCED the rates of the act of 1832 to STILL LOWER RATES and FINALLY BROUGHT them down to a point at which no article was after the 30th June, 1842 to be subject to a duty higher than 20 PER CENT. This was the law when the Whig Congress came into power. My own opinion is that wool should be duty free."

Acting upon these general principles, it is well known that I gave my support to the policy of Gen. Jackson's administration on this subject. I voted against the tariff act of 1828. I voted for the act of 1832, which contained modifications of some of the objectional provisions of the act of 1828. As a member of the Committee of Ways and Means of the House of Representatives, I gave my assent to a bill reported by that Committee in December, 1832, making further modifications of the act of 1828, and making also discriminations in the imposition of the duties which it proposed. That bill did not pass, but was superseded by the bill commonly called the Compromise bill, for which I voted.

In my judgment, it is the duty of the government, to extend, as far as it may be practicable to do so, by its revenue laws and all other means within its power, fair and just protection to all the great interests of the whole Union, embracing agriculture, manufactures, the mechanic arts, commerce, and navigation. "I am opposed to a tariff for Protection. I have at all times opposed the protective policy.—I am in favor of a tariff for revenue and opposed to a tariff for protection. In the present [lat.] canvass for Governor I had avowed my opposition to the tariff act of the late Whig Congress as being highly protective in its character and not designed as a revenue measure. I had avowed my opinion in my public speeches that the interests of the country and especially of the producing and exporting states required its repeal and the restoration of the principles of the compromise tariff-act of 1833. I am not in favor of the tariff act now in force passed by the last Congress, [of 1842.] I heartily approve the resolutions upon this subject, passed by the Democratic National Convention, lately assembled at Baltimore. "It is the duty of every branch of the Government to encourage and practice the most rigid economy in conducting our public affairs and that no more revenue ought to be raised than is required to defray the necessary expenses of Government."

I am, with great respect, Dear sir, your obt. servant, JAMES K. POLK. John K. Kane, Esq., Philadelphia.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Some weeks since I was requested to deliver an address to the democracy of Adams county, Ohio; and in the course of my remarks, in answer to inquiries whether I knew Governor Polk personally, I said, that I had frequently replied to that question, by saying I knew him well,—hardly knew any body else,—that I had slept with him and played cards with him!—The observation was made like a thousand others of a jocular character in stump speaking:—merely to raise a laugh! It was so understood by all who heard it. At the time a controversy was going on in the newspapers,—whether Mr. Clay did, or did not play cards at present.—It was made in the midst of my old friends and former constituents scores of whom knew that I had not played cards, with any body, for twenty years. And in the same speech I said, what is literally true, that Governor Polk was a man of pure moral character; addicted to no vices,—of eminent ability,—an able senator, and as sound a democrat as ever lived.

The editor of the West Union Intelligencer, (a whig paper,) was present, when this speech was delivered, and I have no doubt understood me, just as my political friends did, in reference to Governor Polk's playing cards;—a thing I never knew him to do in my life. But the editor perhaps felt a little unkind towards me on account of some remarks I made about him, his paper and his party;—and by way of retaliation, took up my jocular remark, and gravely printed it in his next number, by way of an accusation against our candidate. Whigs must be hard run for charges, when they resort to such pitiful expedients. It is from this publication, that the Cincinnati Gazette and other papers have chosen to repeat the charge, and give me as authority.

I wish you to give this line an insertion in your paper, that the calumny may find its refutation; and will only add that one of the strongest inducements I have, for zealously and ardently supporting Gov. Polk is, that during an intimate acquaintance of six years with him, I became thoroughly satisfied, that his character both public and private was not only without a stain, but above suspicion. Your obt. servant, THO. L. HAMER.

PROCLAMATION.



Notice of General Election. PURSUANT to an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act relating to the elections of this Commonwealth," approved the second day of July, A. D., 1839, I, JOHN SHAVER, High Sheriff of the county of Huntingdon, in the State of Pennsylvania, do hereby make known and give notice to the electors of the county aforesaid, that a General Election will be held in the said county of Huntingdon, on the second Tuesday (and 8th day) of October, 1844, at which time State and county officers, as follows, are to be elected, to wit:

One person for Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One person for Canal Commissioner of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One person for the office of Member of Congress of the United States, to represent in the House of Representatives of the United States, the seventeenth Congressional district in Pennsylvania, composed of the counties of Huntingdon, Centre, Mifflin and Juniata.

One person to fill the office of Senator, to represent in the Senate of Pennsylvania, the 19th Senatorial district, composed of the counties of Huntingdon and Bedford.

Two persons to fill the office of Members of the House of Representatives, to represent the county of Huntingdon in the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania.

One person to fill the office of Sheriff of Huntingdon county.

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

One person to fill the office of County Auditor of the county of Huntingdon.

And by the 30th section of an act of Assembly, passed and approved on the 29th day of April last, the qualified voters of this Commonwealth, or as many of them as shall choose to do so, shall deposit in the ballot boxes, at the times and places provided by law, separate ballots, endorsed "Main Line," with the words "For the sale of the Main Line" upon them, or "Against the sale of the Main Line," as their opinions may be.

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

1st District composed, of part of HENDERSON township, west of the line beginning at the Mifflin county line on the summit of Jack's mountain, thence west as far as to include the farms owned by Michael Speck and the heirs of James Kelly to Mill Creek, thence up the said creek to the West township line, thence along said line to the line of Mifflin county and also a part of PORTER township, and all that part of WALKER township not in the 20th district, at the Court House in the borough of Huntingdon.

2nd District, composed of DUBLIN township, at the house of Matthew Taylor, Jr. in said township.

3d District, composed of so much of WARRIORSMARK township as is not included in the 28th district, at the school house adjoining the town of Warriorsmark.

4th District, composed of the township of ALLEGHENY, at the house of Jacob Black.

5th District, composed of the township of WOODBERRY and a part of MORRIS at the house of Christian Hewitt, in Williamsburg.

6th District, composed of the township of HUSION, at the public school house number 6, near the farm of John Longenecker, in said township.

7th District, composed of the township of HOPEWELL, at the house of David Simonton, in said township.

8th District, composed of the township of BARREE, at the house of James Livingston, (formerly John Harper,) in the town of Salisbury, in said township.

9th District, composed of the township of SHIRLEY, at the house of David Fraker, in Shirleysburg.

10th District, composed of the township of ANTES, at the public school house on the land of John Bell, in said township.

11th District, composed of PORTER and part of WALKER townships, and so much of WEST township as is included in the following boundaries, to wit: beginning at the south-west corner of Tobias Cauffman's farm on the bank of Little Juniata river, at the lower end of Jackson's narrows, thence in a northeasterly direction to the most southerly part of the farm owned by Michael Maguire, thence north 40° west to the top of Tussey's mountain to intersect the line of Franklin township, thence along said line to Little Juniata river, thence down the same to the place of beginning, at the public school house in the borough of Alexandria.

12th District composed of the township of FRANKLIN, at the house of Jacob Mattern, now occupied by George W. Mattern, in said township.

13th District, composed of TELL township, at the house now occupied by the heirs of James McNeal, in said township.

14th District, composed of SPRINGFIELD township at the school house near Hugh Madden's in said township.

15th District, composed of UNION township, at the school house at or near Nathan Greenland's, in said township.

16th District, composed of that part of HENDERSON township not included in the 1st district, at the public school house in the village of Roxberry.

17th District, composed of TYRONE township, including that part of said township which was formerly attached to the 3rd election district, at the house of James Crawford, in Tyrone township.

18th District, composed of MORRIS township, at the house of Frederick Kuhn, in said township.

19th District composed of that part of WEST township not included in the 11th district at the public school house on the farm formerly owned by James Ennis, in said township.

20th District, composed of those parts of the townships of HOPEWELL and WALKER within the following boundaries, to wit: beginning at Hartssock's Gap,

in Tussey's mountain, thence down Gardner's run, so as to include the house of Matthew Garner, Isaac Bowers and Geo. Brumbaugh; thence in a straight line through Forshey's Gap to the Union township line, thence down the same to a point opposite David Corbin's, thence down on a straight line, including the house of David Corbin, to the corner of Porter township, on the Huntingdon and Woodcock Valley road, thence along the said summit to the place of beginning, at the house occupied by Jacob Magahy, in the village of McConnellsburg.

21st District, composed of that part of the township of Union, now composing the township of TOD, beginning on the line of Bedford county where the line of Springfield and Union townships meet, thence by the line between the townships to a point on said line, nearly opposite John Caulman's, so as to include his farm, thence by a straight line to Hopewell township line at Forshey's Gap on Terrace mountain, thence by the line of Hopewell and Union townships to Bedford county line, thence to said place of beginning, at the house now occupied by J. Henderson in said district.

22nd district, composed of that part of WEST township on the south-east side of Warrior ridge, beginning at the line of West and Henderson township, at foot of said ridge to the line of Barree township, thence by the division line of Barree and West townships to the summit of Stone mountain, to intersect the line of Henderson and West townships, thence by said line to the place of beginning, at the house now occupied by Benjamin Corbin, on Murry's Run.

23rd District, composed of CROMWELL township, at the house now occupied by David Entire, in Orbisonia.

24th District, composed of the township of FRANKSTOWN, at the public school house in the borough of Frankstown.

25th District, composed of the township of BLAIR, at the school house, number three, in the town of Newry, in said township.

26th District, composed of the borough of HOLLIDAYSBURG, at the brick school house in said borough.

27th District, composed of the town of GAYSPORT, at the school house in said town where the borough elections are held.

28th District, composed of the borough of BIRMINGHAM, with the several tracts of land near to and attached to the same, now owned or occupied by Thomas M. Owens, John K. McCaban, Andrew Robeson, John Guisemer, and William Guisemer, situate in the township of Warriorsmark, at the public school house in said borough.

29th District, composed of the township of SNYDER, at the Bald Eagle school house in said township.

30th District, composed of the township of CASS, at the public school house in Cassville, in said township.

I also make known and give notice, as in and by the 13th section of the aforesaid act I am directed "that every person excepting justices of the peace, who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the government of the United States, or of this State, or of any city or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer, or otherwise, a subordinate officer, or agent who is or shall be, employed under the legislative, executive or judiciary department of this State or of the United States, or of any city or incorporated district, and also, that every member of Congress, and of the state Legislature, and of the select or common council of any city, commissioners of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time, the office or appointment of judge, inspector or clerk of any election of this Commonwealth, and that no inspector judge, or other officer of any such election, shall be eligible to any office to be then voted for."

Also, that in the 4th section of the act of Assembly, entitled "An act relating to executions, and for other purposes," approved April 16th 1840, it is enacted that the aforesaid 13th section "shall not be so construed, as to prevent any militia officer or borough officer, from serving as judge, inspector, or clerk, at any general or special election in this commonwealth."

Pursuant to the provisions contained in the 78th section of the act aforesaid, the Judges of the aforesaid district shall respectively take charge of the certificate or return of the election of their respective districts, and produce them at a meeting of one Judge from each district, at the Court House in the borough of Huntingdon, on the third day after the day of election, being for the present year on

Friday, the 11th of October next, then and there to do and perform the duties required by law of said Judges.—Also, that where a Judge by sickness or unavoidable accident, is unable to attend said meeting of Judges, then the certificate or return aforesaid shall be taken charge of by one of the Inspectors or Clerks of the election of said district, and shall do and perform the duties required of said Judge unable to attend.

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 eight and ten in the forenoon, and shall continue without interruption or adjournment until seven o'clock in the evening, when the polls shall be closed." Given under my hand at Huntingdon, the 4th day of September, 1844, and of the Independence of the United States the sixty-eighth.

JOHN SHAVER, Sheriff. [God save the Commonwealth.]