Lebanon Advertiser.

VIRTUE LIBERTY & INDEPENDENCE

VOL. 15.—NO. 15. LEBANON, PA., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1863. WHOLE NO. 744

Job Printing:

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Neatly and Promptly Executed, at the
ADVERTISER OFFICE, LEBANON, PENN'A

This establishment is now supplied with an extensive assortment of JOB TYPE, which will be increased as the patronage demands. It can now turn out PRINTING, of every description, in a neat and expeditious manner—and on very reasonable terms. Such as

Pamphlets, Checks,
Business Cards, Handbills,
Circulars, Labels,
Bill Headings, Blanks,
Programmes, Bills of Fare,
Invitations, Tickets, &c., &c.

☞ DEEDS of all kinds, Common and Judgment BONDS, School, Justices', Constables' and other BLANKS, printed correctly and neatly on the best paper, constantly kept for sale at this office, at prices "to suit the times."

*** Subscription price of the LEBANON ADVERTISER One Dollar and a Half a Year.

Address, WM. M. BRESLIN, Lebanon, Pa.

"Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa.

DISEASES of the NERVOUS SYSTEM—SPERMATORRHŒA or SEMINAL WEAKNESS, IMPOTENCE, and other affections of the SEXUAL ORGANS PHYSICAL DEBILITY and PREMATURE DECAY,—now and reliable treatment, in Reports of the Howard Association, sent by mail, in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, Dr. J. SKELTON HOUGHTON, HOWARD ASSOCIATION, No. 2 South Ninth Street, PHILADELPHIA, Pa.

January 21, 1863.—1y.

REMOVAL.

A. STANLEY ULRICH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Has removed his office to the building one door east of Laudermilch's Store, opposite the Washington House Lebanon, Pa.

BOUNTY and PENSION claims promptly attended to [April 8, '63.—3m.

REMOVAL.

S. T. McADAM,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

HAS REMOVED his office to Market Street, opposite the Lebanon Bank, two doors North of Widow Rise's Hotel.

Lebanon, March 25, 1863.

JOHN H. BOWMAN,

DISTRICT ATTORNEY, has removed his OFFICE to the ROOM lately occupied by Dr. Geo. P. Linaweaver, in Cumberland Street, Lebanon, a few doors West of the Eagle Hotel, and two doors west of Gen. Weidman's Office.

Lebanon Dec. 17, 1862.

CYRUS P. MILLER,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW—Office in Walnut street, nearly opposite the Buck Hotel, and two doors south from Karmany's Hardware store.

Lebanon, April 9, 1863.—1y.

WM. M. DERR,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Office in Stichter's Building, Cumberland street, nearly opposite the Court House. [Lebanon, May 6, 1863.—tf.

Dr. Samuel S. Meily

OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Lebanon and vicinity. OFFICE at the residence of Mrs. L. Boeshore, two doors West of Office of Dr. Samuel Behm, dec'd, in Cumberland street.

Lebanon, April 15, 1863.

Dr. Abiah H. Light,

OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of the Borough of Lebanon and vicinity. Office in Walnut street, two doors north of the Lutheran Parsonage.

March 4, 1863.

WEIGLEY & DEWALT
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

FOR THE SALE OF
Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Tallow, Lard, Poultry, Game, Dried Fruits, Grain, Seed, &c.
No. 170 READE STREET, NEW-YORK.

One door above Washington.

O. Weigley. R. Dewalt.

REFERENCES:
Robb & Ascough, New York; Allen & Brother, do; W. W. Selfridge, Esq., do; Jones & Shepard, do; Slauson, Lalisch & Perrington, do; Samuel G. Johnson, do; W. M. Breslin, Esq., Lebanon, Pa.; L. Betz, Canton, Ohio; W. C. Curry & Co., Bankers, Erie, Pa.; Hon. John Stiles, Allentown, Pa. [Jan. 14, 1863.

THE NEW BAKERY,

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Lebanon, that he has commenced the BAKING BUSINESS, in all its varieties, at his stand, on Cumberland street, Lebanon, nearly opposite the Buck Hotel, and will supply customers with the best BREAD, CAKES, &c., &c. Flour received from customers and returned to them in bread at short notice.

CONFECTIONERIES,

of all kinds, fresh and of the best quality, constantly on hand, and furnished at the lowest prices.

The public is invited to give me a trial.

Leb non, Nov. 9, 1859. F. H. EBUR.

Jacob E. L. Zimmerman's*

FIRST CLASS HAIR-DRESSING AND HAIR-DYEING SALOON, Market street, near Cumberland, and opposite the Eagle Hotel. Being thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, he would respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

Lebanon, July 2, 1862.

N. B.—The Saloon will be closed on Sunday.

READYMADE CLOTHING
Will be sold at
Extremely Low Prices.

H. LIER, one of the firm of Rieber & Bros., has taken the stock of Ready-made Clothing at the appraisement, which will enable him to sell lower than anywhere else can be bought. Call and see for yourselves before you make your Fall purchase.

☞ THREE DOORS WEST FROM COURT HOUSE.

Lebanon, Sept. 23, 1861. HENRY RIEBER.

D. R. DEEG'S
LIQUOR STORE,

Market Square, opposite the Market House, Lebanon, Pa.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the public that he has received an extensive stock of the choicest and purest liquors of all descriptions. These Liquors he is invariably disposed to sell at unprecedentedly low prices.

Druggists, Farmers, Hotel Keepers, and others will consult their own interests by buying of the undersigned. L. H. DEEG

Lebanon, April 15, 1863.

TAKE NOTICE.

BUILDERS will do well by calling on J. H. BRESSLER Agent, as he is prepared to do all kinds of TIN-ROOFING, SPOUTING and JOB WORK generally, at the very lowest prices. He also has on hand a large and good assortment of all kinds of TIN WARE, and all of the most improved Gas Burning COOK STOVES and PARLOR STOVES. Also, all the different and latest improved RANGES AND HEATERS, of all kinds. He also keeps constantly on hand a large stock of all kinds of ROOFING, SLATE, which he offers at less price than they can be bought of any other slatemen in the county.

☞ WARE-ROOMS—One door South of the "Buck Hotel," Walnut Street, Lebanon, Pa.

Lebanon, December 25, 1861.

MERCHANT TAILORING.

S. S. RAMSAY, in Funck's building, corner of Cumberland street and Doc alley, has on hand and for sale, either by the yard or made to order, a large lot of

CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES, and VESTINGS,

well selected from Good Houses. Good Fits and substantial making guaranteed to all. Also Handkerchiefs, Cravats, Gloves, Hosiery, Suspenders, Fancy and Plain Linen Shirts, Under Shirts and Drawers.

S. S. RAMSAY.

Lebanon, April 9, 1862.

REMOVAL.
DANIEL GRAEFF'S
BOOT & SHOE STORE,

HAS been removed to his new residence, in Cumberland street, ½ square West from his old stand, and opposite the office of Dr. C. D. Gloninger,

LEBANON, PA.

He has just opened a large and desirable stock of well-made Boots and Shoes. Ladies' Kid Gaiters at $1.25; Ladies' Lace Bootees $1.50; for Misses, $1; Coarse Men's Boots for $2.50; Men's Gaiters $2; for Boys $1.75 to $2.50; for Children $1.12½ to $1.62½.

Also a large variety of Overshoes, Trunks, Traveling Bags, &c. Come, see, and judge for yourselves.

Lebanon, May 13, '62. DANIEL GRAEFF.

NEW AND CHEAP STORE

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Lebanon and vicinity, that he has entered into the

BOOT AND SHOE BUSINESS,

In Walnut Street, five doors South of the Buck Hotel Lebanon, Pa.

where he keeps on hand a large and well assorted stock of all kinds of BOOTS and SHOES. He will make to order all kinds of BOOTS and SHOES, and at very short notice. He also keeps on hand a large and well-assorted stock of LEATHER, such as RED AND OAK SOLE LEATHER, CALF AND KIP SKINS, MOROCCO AND FANCY LEATHER, KID, LININGS, ROANS, BINDINGS, &c., and all kinds of Shoemakers' TOOLS AND FINDINGS, such as BOOT-TREES, LASTS, BOOT CORDS and WEBBS, AWL-BLADES, KNIVES, PUNCHES, HAMMERS, PINCERS, RASPS, TACKS.—Constantly on hand an assortment of Lastings, Threads, Shoe nails, Peg-breaks, Sand-stones, Pegs, Bristles, Kit and Shoe Tools of every description. Having been engaged in the business more than twenty years, he feels satisfied that he can give satisfaction to all who will favor him with a call. Shoemakers from the country will do well by calling on him before purchasing elsewhere.

SAMUEL HAUER.

Lebanon, May 21 1862.

NOT LCOHOLIC.

A HIGHLY CONCENTRATED
Vegetable Extract.
A PURE TONIC.
DOCTOR HOOFLAND'S
GERMAN BITTERS,
PREPARED BY
Dr. C. M. JACKSON, Philad'a Pa.
WILL EFFECTUALLY CURE
Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Jaundice.

Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach.

Such as Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness or Blood to the Head Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and great Depression of Spirits.

And will positively prevent *Yellow Fever, Bilious Fever, &c.*

THEY CONTAIN

No Alcohol or Bad Whiskey?

They WILL CURE the above diseases in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred.

Induced by the extensive sale and universal popularity of Hoofland's German Bitters, (purely vegetable,) hosts of ignorant Quacks and unscrupulous adventurers, have opened upon suffering humanity the flood-gates of Nostrums in the shape of poor whiskey, vilely compounded with injurious drugs, and christened Tonics, Stomachics and Bitters.

Beware of the innumerable array of Alcoholic preparations in plethoric bottles, and big bellied kegs, under the modest appellation of Bitters, which instead of curing, only aggravate disease, and leave the disappointed sufferer in despair.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS!

Are not a new and untried article, but have stood the test of fifteen years trial by the American public; and their reputation and sale, are not rivalled by any similar preparation.

The proprietors have thousands of Letters from the most eminent

CLERGYMEN, LAWYERS,
PHYSICIANS, and CITIZENS,

Testifying of their own personal knowledge, to the beneficial effects and medical virtues of these Bitters.

DO YOU WANT SOMETHING TO STRENGTHEN YOU?
DO YOU WANT A GOOD APPETITE?
DO YOU WANT TO BUILD UP YOUR CONSTITUTION?
DO YOU WANT TO FEEL WELL?
DO YOU WANT TO GET RID OF NERVOUSNESS?
DO YOU WANT ENERGY?
DO YOU WANT TO SLEEP WELL?
DO YOU WANT A BRISK AND VIGOROUS FEELING?

If you do, use HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

From Rev. J. Newton Brown: D. D., Editor of the Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge.

Although not disposed to favor or recommend Patent Medicines in general, through distrust of their ingredient and effects; I yet know of no sufficient reasons why a man may not testify to the benefits he believes himself to have received from any simple preparation, in the hope that he may thus contribute to the benefit of others.

I do this the more readily in regard to Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, of this city, because I was prejudiced against them for many years, under the impression that they were chiefly an alcoholic mixture. I am indebted to my friend Robert Shoemaker, Esq., for the removal of this prejudice by proper tests, and for encouragement to try them, when suffering from great and long continued debility. The use of three bottles of these Bitters, at the beginning of the present year, was followed by evident relief, and restoration to a degree of bodily and mental vigor which I had not felt for six months before, and had almost despaired of regaining. I therefore, thank God and my friend for directing me to the use of them.

J. NEWTON BROWN.

PHILAD'A, JUNE 23 1861.

Particular Notice.

There are many preparations sold under the name of Bitters, put up in quart bottles, compounded of the cheapest whiskey or common rum, costing from 20 to 40 cents per gallon, the taste disguised by Anise or Coriander Seed.

This class of Bitters has caused and will continue to cause, as long as they can be sold, hundreds to die the death of the drunkard. By their use the system is kept continually under the influence of Alcoholic Stimulants of the worst kind, the desire for Liquor is created and kept up, and the result is all the horrors attendant upon a drunkard's life and death.

For those who desire and *will have a Liquor Bitters*, we publish the following receipt. Get *One Bottle Hoofland's German Bitters* and mix with *Three Quarts of Good Brandy or Whiskey*, and the result will be a preparation that will *far excel* in medicinal virtues and true excellence any of the numerous Liquor Bitters in the market, and will *cost much less*. You will have all the virtues of *Hoofland's Bitters* in connection with a good article of Liquor, at a much less price than these inferior preparations will cost you.

Attention Soldiers!

AND THE FRIENDS OF SOLDIERS.

We call the attention of all having relations and friends in the army to the fact that "HOOFLAND'S German Bitters" will cure nine tenths of the diseases induced by exposures and privations incident to camp life. In the lists published almost daily in the newspapers, on the arrival of the sick, it will be noticed that a very large proportion are suffering from debility. Every case of that kind can be readily cured by Hoofland's German Bitters. Diseases resulting from disorders of the digestive organs are speedily removed. We have no hesitation in stating that, if these Bitters were freely used among our soldiers, hundreds of lives might be saved that otherwise will be lost.

We call particular attention to the following remarkable and well authenticated cure of one of the nation's heroes, whose life, to use his own language, "has been saved by the Bitters:"

PHILADELPHIA, August 23rd, 1862.

Messrs. Jones & Evans.—Well, gentlemen, your Hoofland's German Bitters has saved my life. There is no mistake in this. It is vouched for by numbers of my comrades, some of whose names are appended, and who were fully cognizant of all the circumstances of my case. I am, and have been for the last four years, a member of Sherman's celebrated battery, and under the immediate command of Captain R. B. Ayres.—Through the exposure attendant upon my arduous duties, I was attacked in November last with inflammation of the lungs, and was for seventy-two days in the hospital. This was followed by great debility, heightened by an attack of dysentery. I was then removed from the White House, and sent to this city on board the Steamer "State of Maine" from which I landed on the 28th of June. Since that time I have been about as low as any one could be and still retain a spark of vitality. For a week or more I was scarcely able to swallow anything, and if I *did* force a morsel down, it was immediately thrown up again.

I could not even keep a glass of water on my stomach. Life could not last under these circumstances; and, accordingly, the physicians who had been working faithfully, though unsuccessfully, to rescue me from the grasp of the dead Archer, frankly told me they could do no more for me, and advised me to see a clergyman, and to make such disposition of my limited funds as best suited me. An acquaintance who visited me at the hospital, Mr. Frederick Steinbron, 2 Sixth below Arch Street, advised me, as a forlorn hope, to try your Bitters, and kindly procured a bottle. From the time I commenced taking them the gloomy shadow of death receded, and I am now, thank God for it, getting better. Though I have but taken two bottles, I have gained ten pounds, and I feel sanguine of being permitted to rejoin my wife and daughter, from whom I have heard nothing for 18 months: for, gentlemen, I am a loyal Virginian, from the vicinity of Front Royal. To your invaluable Bitters I owe the certainty of life which has taken the place of vague fear,—to your Bitters will I owe the glorious privilege of again clasping to my bosom those who are dearest to me in life. Very truly yours, ISAAC MALONE

We fully concur in the truth of the above statement, as we had despaired of seeing our comrade, Mr. Malone, restored to health.

JOHN CUDDLEBACK, 1st New York Battery.
GEORGE A ACKLEY, Co C 11th Maine.
LEWIS CHEVALIER, 92d New York.
L E SPENCER, 1st Artillery, Battery F.
J H PASSWELL, Co B 3d Vermont.
HENRY B JEROME, Co B do.
HENRY T MACDONALD, Co C 6th Maine.
JOHN F WARD, Co E 5th Maine.
REBMAN KOOH, Co H 72d New York.
NATHANIEL B THOMAS, Co F 98th Penn.
ANDREW J KIMBALL, Co A 3d Vermont.
JOHN JENKINS, Co B 106th Penn.

Beware of counterfeits!

See that the signature of "C. M. JACKSON," is on the WRAPPER of each bottle.

PRICE PER BOTTLE 75 CENTS;
OR HALF DOZ. FOR $4 00.

Should your nearest druggist not have the article, do not be put off by any of the intoxicating preparations that may be offered in its place, but send to us, and we will forward, securely packed, by express.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE AND MANUFACTORY,
NO. 631 ARCH ST,

Jones & Evans.
(Successor to C. M. JACKSON & Co.,)
Proprietors.

☞ FOR SALE by Dr. Geo. Ross, opposite the Court House LEBANON, PA., and by Druggists and Dealers in every town in the United States. [May 27, 1863.—1y.

Special Notice.

THE PROPRIETORS OF THE
GIRARD HOUSE,
PHILADELPHIA,

Respectfully call the attention of Business Men and the travelling community, to the superior accommodation and comfort offered in their establishment.

KANAGA, FOWLER & CO.

August 26, 1863—3mo.

General Election Proclamation.

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 2nd day of July, A. D., one thousand eight hundred and thirty nine, I, JONATHAN BENDER, Sheriff of the county of Lebanon, Pennsylvania, do hereby make known and give notice to the electors to the county aforesaid, that a General Election will be held in the said county of Lebanon, on that *second Tuesday (being the 13th day) of October*, 1863, at which time the electors of the county aforesaid will vote in their respective districts for

One person for Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One person for Judge of the Supreme Court of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One person to represent the Fourteenth Senatorial District in the Senate of Pennsylvania.

One person to represent the county of Lebanon in the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania.

One person to fill the office of Recorder and Clerk of Quarter Sessions for the county of Lebanon.

One person to fill the office of Register for the county of Lebanon.

One person to fill the office of Clerk of Orphans' Court for the county of Lebanon.

One person to fill the office of Treasurer for the county of Lebanon.

One person to fill the office of County Commissioner for the county of Lebanon.

Two persons to fill the office of Director of the Poor for the county of Lebanon, one for two years and one for three years.

One person to fill the office of Auditor for the county of Lebanon.

I also hereby make known and give notice that the places of holding the aforesaid general election in the several districts within the County of Lebanon, are as follows, viz:

The Electors of the East Ward of the Borough of Lebanon are to meet in the Commissioners' rooms in the Court House in said Borough.

The Electors of the West Ward of the Borough of Lebanon are to meet in the Jury room, on the west side of the Court House in said Borough.

The Electors of South Lebanon township are to meet in the Grand Jury room at the Court House in the Borough of Lebanon.

The Electors of North Lebanon Borough are to meet at the Public House of Benjamin Zeller, in said Borough.

The Electors of North Lebanon Township, are to meet at the Public House of E. G. Lantz, in said township.

The Electors of Jackson township, are to meet at the Public House of Jacob R. Miller, in said township.

The Electors of North Annville township, are to meet at the Public House of Simon M. Crall, in said township.

The Electors of Heidelberg township are to meet at the Public House of Levi S. Oberly, in said township.

The Electors of Londonderry township are to meet at the public house of John Wolfersberger, in said township.

The Electors of East Hanover township are to meet at the Public House of Jacob W. Adams, in said township.

The Electors of Swatara township are to meet at the Public House of Simon Heilman, in said township.

The Electors of Bethel township are to meet at the Public House of Jacob Reichard, in said township.

The Electors of Union township are to meet at the Public House of Daniel Bordner, in said township.

The Electors of Millcreek township are to meet at the Public House of Frederick A. Shultz, in said township.

The Electors of South Annville township are to meet at the Public House of Jacob Fink, in said township.

The Electors of Old Spring township are to meet in the School House, at or near Rausch Gap, in said township.

The Electors of Cornwall Township, embraced in the Southern district of said township, are to meet at the Public House of J. & G. Eby, in said district.

The Electors of the Northern district of Cornwall township are to meet in Traverse Jury room on the west side of the Court House, in the Borough of Lebanon.

The election to be opened between the hours of eight and ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shall continue without interruption or adjournment, and is not to be closed before seven o'clock in the evening.

I also make known and give notice, as in and by the 13th section of the aforesaid act I am directed, "that every person, except 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 any city or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise subordinate officer or agent who is or shall be employed under the legislative, judiciary or executive department of this State or the United States, or of any city or incorporated district, and also, that every member of Congress and the State Legislature, and of the select or common council of any city, commissioners of any incorporate 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 or Judge, or officer of any such election, shall be eligible to any office then to be voted for."

Also, that in the fourth section of an act of Assembly, entitled "An Act relating to executions and for other purposes," approved April 16, 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."

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."

The General, special, city, incorporated district and township elections, and all elections for electors of President or Vice President of the United States, shall be held and conducted by the inspectors and judges elected as aforesaid, and by clerks appointed as here inafter provided.

No person shall be permitted to vote at any election, as aforesaid, but a white freeman of the age of 21 years or more, who shall have resided in this State at least one year, and in the election district where he offers to vote at least ten days immediately preceeding such election, and within two years paid a State or County tax, which shall have been assessed at least ten days before the election. But a citizen of the United States who has previously been a qualified voter of this State and removed therfrom and returned, and who shall have resided in the election district, paid taxes as aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote after residing in this State six months: Provided, That the white freemen, citizens of the United States, between the ages of 21 and 22 years, and have resided in the election district ten days as aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote, although they shall not have paid taxes.

No person, shall be admitted to vote, whose name is not contained in the list of taxable inhabitants furnished by the commissioners, unless: First he produced a receipt for the payment within two years, of a State and County tax, assessed agreeably to the Constitution, and give satisfactory evidence, either on his oath or affirmation or on the oath or affirmation of another person, that he has paid such a tax, or on failure to produce a receipt, shall make oath or payment thereof; or, second, if he claims a vote by being an elector between the ages of 21 and 22 years, he shall depose on oath or affirmation that he has resided in the State at least one year before his application, and make such proof of his residence in the district as is required by this act, and that he does verily believe from the accounts given him that he is of the age aforesaid, and give such other evidences as is required by this act whereupon the name of the person so permitted to vote shall be inserted in the alphabetical list by the inspectors and a note made opposite thereto by writing the word 'tax,' if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of having paid his tax, or the word 'age,' if he shall be permitted to vote by reason of such age, and shall be called out to the clerks who shall make like notes in the list of voters kept by them.

In all cases where the name of the person claiming to vote is not found on the list furnished by the commissioners and assessors, or his right to vote, whether found thereon or not, is objected to by any qualified citizen it shall be the duty of the inspectors to examine such person on oath as to his qualifications, and if he claims to have resided within the State for one year, or more, his oath will be sufficient proof thereof, but shall make proof by at least one competent witness who shall be a qualified elector, that he has resided within the district for more than ten days immediately preceeding said election, and shall also himself swear that his bona fide residence in pursuance of his lawful calling is within the district; and that he did not remove into said district for the purpose of voting therein.

Every person qualified as aforesaid, and who shall make due proof, if required, of his residence and payment of taxes aforesaid, shall be permitted to vote in the township, ward, or districts in which he shall reside.

If any person shall prevent, or attempt to prevent any officer of any election under this act from holding such election, or shall be disorderly, or holding such election or use threatened any by violence to any such officer, or shall interrupt or improperly interfere with him in the execution of his duty, or shall stock up the window or the avenue to any window where the same may be holding, or shall riotously disturb the peace at such election, or shall use intimidating threats, force or violence, with a design to influence or overawe any elector or prevent him from voting, or to restrain the freedom of choice, such a person, of conviction, shall be fined in any sum not exceeding one hundred dollars, and imprisoned for any time not less than one month nor more than twelve months, and if it shall be shown to the Court where the trial of such offence shall be had, that the person so offending was not a resident of the city, ward, or district, or township where the said offence was committed, and not entitled thereto; then on conviction, he shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than $100 and not more than $1000, and be imprisoned not less than six months or more than two years.

In case the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend on the day of election, then the person who shall have received the next highest number of votes for Judge at the next spring election shall act as inspector in his place. And in case the person who shall have received the highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend, the judge shall appoint an inspector in his place, and in case the person elected judge shall not attend then the inspector who received the highest number of votes shall appoint a judge in his place, or if any vacancy shall continue in the board for the space of one hour after the time fixed by law for the opening of the election, the qualified voters of the township, ward, or district for which said officer shall have been elected, present at the place of election, shall select one of their number to fill such vacancy.

It shall be the duty of the several assessors, respectively, *to* attend at the place of holding every general, special or township election, during the time said election is kept open, for the purpose of giving information to the inspectors and judges when called on in relation to the right of any person assessed by them to vote at such elections, or such other matters in relation to the assessment of voters as the said inspectors, or either of them shall from time to time require.

Pursuant to the provisons contained in the 76th section to the act first aforesaid, the judges of the aforesaid district shall respectively take charge of the certificates of return of the election of their respective districts, and produce them at a meeting of one judge from each dirtrict, in the Borough of Lebanon, on the 2d day after the election, being for the present year on FRIDAY, *the 16th day of* OCTOBER, 1863, then and there to do the duties required by law of said judges.

Also, that where a judge by sickness or unavoidable accident is unable to attend such meeting of judges, then the certificate or return aforesaid shall be taken charge of by one of the inspectors or clerk of the election of said district, who shall do and perform the duties required of said judges.

Given under my hand, in my office, in Lebanon, the 10th day of September, 1863.

JONATHAN BENDER, Sheriff.

Office, Lebanon, September 23, 1863.

Miscellaneous.

TO THE RETURNED SOLDIERS.

ADDRESS FROM THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

To the Citizens of Pennsylvania:

We would respectfully and earnestly address a few words to those of you who have returned to your homes from the military service of our country. On political subjects, we address you all as citizens; it is as citizens you will attend the polls.—Your State, by her laws, solemnly enjoins upon you not to approach the polls as soldiers.

On some of the questions of the day, you have had special means of observation. You have been at the South. You have seen its negro population. Many of you have come back convinced how vain and impracticable are the schemes for its instant emancipation and advancement, in prosecuting which the Abolition party disturbed the harmony of the Union, and at last involved the white race of our country in the work of mutual destruction by civil war.

You have learned, too, from your prisoners, and from the people you have been among, that it is this same scheme for elevating the negro which now protracts the war. After your first victories, the mass of the Southern people could have been brought back into the Union, under the Constitution; the secession leaders would have been left without an army; but the Abolition party dictated a policy that set aside the Constitution, and presented in its place emancipation, negro equality and general confiscation. American white men do not submit easily to terms like these, and they have afforded to the secession leaders the very means they needed to stimulate their followers to desperate and protracted resistance. Thus the war has been kept up with all its terrible expenditure of life and blood and treasure. The Abolitionists have been the best recruiting officers for Lee and Davis, for without the help of the Abolition proclamations they never could have drawn from the small white population of the States they occupy the vast armies which, in nearly every battle, have exceeded in numbers, but not in valor, the soldiers of the Union. Practically, the Abolition party at the North has proved the most useful ally to the secession leaders, for the Abolition policy has silenced and kept under the Union men of the South, of whom Mr. Lincoln said, in his first message, "It may be well questioned whether there is to-day a majority of the legally qualified voters of any State, except perhaps South Carolina, in favor of disunion; there is much reason to believe that the Union men are the majority in many, if not in every other one of the so-called seceded States." Here was the weakness of the rebellion, till Abolition came to its aid and united the Southern people.

The Democracy have advocated a constitutional policy, maintaining at the North and always offering to the South, the original Constitution agreed to by our fore-fathers. Thus we saw a means of giving the Union men of the South the upper hand of the secessionists. This is prevented by the policy of the Abolitionists at the North; and when they lose political power here, then their twin brothers, the secessionists of the South, will fall from power there. Both look to military despotism as the means to keep their hold on power. As soldiers, you have had full experience of military rule. You know its uses, its hardships and its evils.—Necessary in armies, it is not, as you well know, a form of Government fit for a free people. The strict submission, the unquestioning obedience to every superior required by military discipline—these you agreed to give in military duties during the term of your enlistment. But do you want to live under the same rule AT HOME? Do you see with satisfaction "provost marshals" lording it over the Constitution and the laws, in all our peaceful town and villages? Are they better and wiser than our judges and magistrates? You know some of them well. Some are gallant officers, but many are ignorant partisan politicians, needing as much as any men to be held in check by the law from perpetrating wrongs and falling into errors. By the Conscription act all men from the age of twenty to forty five are made liable to military duty, and from all who may be claimed as within this class, as well as from all soldiers, the protection of civil justice is now taken away by proclamation; and no citizen is to be allowed to vindicate his right to liberty if deprived of it by any military authority. Whilst you were fighting for the Constitution, you and all of us, it seems, have lost the constitutional rights and safeguards of liberty which are our birthright as American freemen.

Stump orators, some of them political generals, forbid you to reflect on these things. They tell you now to think only of war. There is a time and place for all things. In the field you have thought and acted as soldiers. Your noble deeds prove how well you did your military duty.—You will do it again when you return to the field. But if you are to be here on election day, now is the time for you to think, as free-born citizens, of the political condition of your country. We ask you to vote with us to maintain, for yourselves and your children, the free constitutional Government that your fathers left to you. Think of these things now before it is too late. The next proclamation may assail the ballot-box.—Let us use it wisely while it is yet left to us.

But you are urged—perhaps you will be ordered—not to vote for the candidates of the Democracy. Why not? We cannot reply with fact or argument to the vile slang made up of vulgar abuse and political nicknames, such as "Copperheads," "traitors," "secessionists," and the like.—You learned to despise these long ago, when they were poured out upon the gallant sons of Pennsylvania—upon McClellan, McCall, Patterson and many others, who have been your leaders and your comrades in the field. A life spent in honorable service of our country is no protection from partisan abuse, but rather seems to provoke it. You will judge men by their lives and characters in the past, if you wish to be sure of them in the future. When did our candidate for Governor, George W. Woodward, forget his duty in order to serve himself or his party, in any trust that Pennsylvania gave into his keeping? "He deprived the soldiers of a vote," say some of the Republican politicians. We are glad to meet a charge that has any meaning in it. We will give a few words to this.

When you come to the polls in your proper election districts, you will find that no one has deprived you of your vote. There was a question whether the Constitution of Pennsylvania provided any means for a citizen to vote when he was absent from his home on the day of an election. Four cases of camp voting came, about the same time, before the courts, or rather three cases—For in the case known as Shimmelpennich's case it was proved and admitted than no votes had been really given by any one; the pretented returns were shown to be forgeries made up in Philadelphia, and as such the Court rejected them.

The case of most importance was the case of Ewing against Thompson, well remembered in Philadelphia.—The election was for sheriff of that county, a very lucrative office, of great political importance. Mr. Robert Ewing, the Democratic candidate, had a majority, if votes given for him in the camps in Virginia could be counted. To politicians, the other cases were important only because the decision in them would decide whether a Democrat or a Republican should be the Sheriff of Philadelphia. The Republicans opposed the soldiers' vote because it was for Ewing, the Democratic candidate. Mr. Mann, the Republican District Attorney, made up a case by indicting a German named Kunzman for voting fraudulently in a camp in Virginia. In this case Judge Allison, of the Court of Common Pleas, a Republican, first decided that, under the Constitution of Pennsylvania, votes could not be given by soldiers who were absent from the State. A later decision in the Supreme Court was in the case of Chase against Miller. That Court also decided that under the Constitution of Pennsylvania the voter must vote IN HIS PRECINCT. The language of the Constitution is clear. Judges have no power to alter it, though the people may do so; and a proposition to alter the Constitution in this point will come next year before the people. At present it reads thus:

"SEC. 3 In elections by the citizens, every white freeman of the age of twenty-one years, having resided in the State one year and in the election district where he offers to vote ten days immediately preceding such election, and within two years paid a State or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least ten days before election, shall enjoy the rights of an elector," &c.

Now, the baseness of the attempt of the Republicans to excite prejudice among soldiers against the Democratic judges lies in this: the constitutional objection against the camp vote was first raised by Republicans, in order to secure the office of Sheriff of Philadelphia to the Republican candidate. The rejection of the camp vote did secure the office to the Republican candidate, Mr. Thompson, and he holds it now.

Judge Allison, Judge Reed, Judge Strong, all decided against the camp vote; but the abuse is all directed against the Democratic candidates; yet they were the judges who in the decision showed that no party feeling could sway them from doing what they knew to be their duty. For this the Democratic party honors them, and nominates them to high offices, of which they have proved worthy.—Mr. Robert Ewing, who lost his case, is among their warmest supporters. If the Republican politicians can make political capital out of this matter, it will not be among honest men who want honest judges.

In giving the decision of the Court against the camp vote, Judge WOODWARD was not forgetful of the honor due to our gallant soldiers. He said:

"It is due to our citizen soldiery to add, however, in respect to the cases of fraud that have been before us, that no soldier was implicated. The frauds were perpetrated in every instance by political speculators, who prowled around the military camps, watching for opportunities to destroy true ballots and substitute false ones, to forge and falsify returns, and to cheat citizens and soldiers alike out of the fair and equal election provided for by law. * * * To voluntarily surrender the comforts of home and friends and business, and to encounter the privations of the camp and the perils of war, for the purpose of vindicating the Constitution and the laws of the country, is indeed a signal sacrifice to make for the public good; but the men who make it the most cheerfully and from the highest motives would be the very last to insist on carrying with them the right of civil suffrage, especially when they see, what experience proves, that it cannot be exercised amid the tumults of war without being attended by fraudulent practices that endanger the very existence of the right. Whilst such men fight for the Constitution, they do not expect judges to sap and mine it by judicial construction." (*Chase vs. Miller, 5 Wright's Reports.*)

Nor was be found wanting at a later period, when the gallant Army of the Potomac, inferior far in numbers, confronted the hosts of our invaders on the soil of Pennsylvania. Whilst bungling mismanagement delayed her own militia until New York and New Jersey got the start of us, Judge Woodward, with his two sons in the field, gave all the weight of his position and character to the call to arms. He said:

"There ought to be such an instant uprising of young men, in response to this call, as shall be sufficient to secure the public safety, and to teach the world that no hostile foot can, with impunity, tread the soil of Pennsylvania!" (Philadelphia *Inquirer*, June 20, 1863.)

The Democratic party has been as much belied to you as its candidates. But many of you are Democrats, all of you have camped and marched and fought side by side with Democrats, in the service of the Union.—You know whether they have been true to it and to you. Some of the best soldiers of this war are Democrats, and for no other reason they have incurred the hatred of the fraction whose test of merit is—devotion to the negro! In the State Legislature, in the Federal Congress, your rights and interests were always maintained by representatives of the Democracy of Pennsylvania. Of its principles we can make no statement so authoritative as its platform. We cite to you from it the following resolutions:

"Resolved, That the soldiers composing our armies merit the warmest thanks of the nation. Their country called, and nobly did they respond. Living, they shall know a nation's gratitude; wounded, a nation's care; and dying, they shall live in our memories, and monuments shall be raised to teach posterity to honor the patriots and heroes who offered their lives at their country's altar. Their widows and orphans shall be adopted by the nation, to be watched over and cared for as objects truly worthy a nation's guardianship.

"Resolved, That the Democracy of Pennsylvania ever has been true to the cause of the Union. It was in the name, and for the sake of the Union, that our party was made; that we denounce the least intimation that the Democratic party entertains now, or ever has entertained, or even can entertain, the slightest sympathy with the present gigantic rebellion, or with traitors in arms against the Government, or would ever consent to peace upon any terms involving a dismemberment of the Union, as utterly unjust; and in proof of this, we point with exultation to the lavish contributions to the war in blood and treasure heretofore, and now being made by the hundreds of thousands of Democratic citizens, who were among the first to fly to the rescue of the Union, and peril their lives in its defence."

CHARLES J. BIDDLE, Chairman.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 19, 1863.

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