Lebanon Advertiser.

"WHEN DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES CEASE TO LEAD, WE CEASE TO FOLLOW."

WM. M. BRESLIN, Editor and Proprietor.

LEBANON, PA.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1864.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

Geo. B. McClellan,

OF NEW JERSEY.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

Geo. H. Pendleton,

OF OHIO.

Let every man who has a friend or relative in the army send him, in a letter, one of the tickets in another column. The soldiers depend on their friends at home to send them tickets. *Do it at once, as it will take some days to reach them.*

☞ The administration attempted to force "a new Constitution" upon Maryland, and last week the people voted thereon, and gloriously defeated the attempt. All honor to the people of Maryland. Her vote is certain for McClellan and Pendleton in November.

☞ In New York, on Monday evening, a grand celebration and torch light procession was held in honor of the recent splendid victory by the Democracy in Pennsylvania.

On next Saturday evening a grand celebration will be held in Philadelphia in honor of the same event.

THE SOLDIERS' VOTING.

We are clearly satisfied that many Democratic soldiers in the army lost their votes, on Tuesday of last week by reason of the neglect of their friends at home, in not attending to their assessment and payment of taxes in time. Many proxy votes were received in this county on the day of, and after, the election. In other cases the receipts for taxes were imperfect and proved fatally defective. The following is a correct form of

TAX RECEIPT.

October 1864. Received,
Lebanon County, Pa., of
Regiment, Volunteers, the sum of Co.
Collector.

The administration has decided that no stamps are needed on any of the papers necessary to perfect the right of the soldiers to vote.

Soldiers who have received the above tax receipts for the October election need have no others for the November elections. The ten cent tax is only to be paid yearly.

The official term of the old Assessor, expires, by law, on the day of the October election, when the term of the new one commences, and the latter should at once, enter upon his duties, for he is liable to a penalty of not less than $20, for neglecting, or refusing to comply with any of the requirements of the Act referred to.

It is believed that the soldier who can prove by his own oath, or otherwise, that he has paid a state or county tax within two years, has a right to vote, if in other respects qualified without this special assessment, but the safer course is, to assess, &c., under this Act.

Any of Pennsylvania soldiers, less than ten in number, when "members of companies of another State, or Territory, or who, for any sufficient legal cause, shall be separated from their proper company, or shall be in any hospital, navy yard, or on recruiting, provost, or other duty, whether within or without this State, under circumstances as shall render it probable that he or they will be unable to rejoin their proper company, or be present in his proper place of election, on or before the day of election, shall have a right to vote" by proxy,—that is, some time before election day, he must have a proxy blank and envelope to be filled up, signed, and witnessed by his commanding officer, or witness, and in this he encloses his folded ballot, and send the letter to some VOTER at his residence, who must keep the envelope ☞ UNOPENED till election day, and then present it to the election board, who open and cast or reject the vote according to law. We have some proxy blanks and envelopes, and plenty of tickets to give to our friends who call or send for them.

If a soldier be a naturalized citizen, his papers must be shown where his vote is cast.

In the foregoing, will be found sufficient information, we trust, to enable the friends of M'Clellan at home, to take the proper steps to secure the right to vote at the Presidential election, to their M'Clellan soldier relatives and acquaintances in the army; and they cannot proceed to act upon it a moment too soon.

☞ Gen. John A. Logan, of Illinois, of whose loyalty and patriotism the Abolition papers had so much to say, a year or two ago, is out in support of General McClellan, and is doing good service in the cause of the country by the zealous support he is giving him. Illinois is good for 20,000 to 25,000 majority for Gen. McClellan.

TO THE DEMOCRACY OF LEBANON COUNTY.

One more effort in November, and Gen. George B. McClellan will be the next President of the United States. We met the enemy on Tuesday of last week, at the polls, and overcome him most triumphantly.—Another meeting in November, if he should have the temerity to make fight, will use up entirely not only the Abolition party, but all other new fangled, one-iden, isms that have of late years afflicted our once happy and peaceful country. The Democracy are the power of the land, and with God and right on their side, must be successful if the people throw their own strong ballots in the scale. Repeat the lesson of the 2d Tuesday of October, three weeks hence, and all will be well.

In Lebanon borough, where they boastingly claimed from 150 to 250 majority, they must be content with a score less than 100.

In Lebanon county, where they confidently calculated to make from 1200 to 1500, they have been enabled to make a bare 700, and that on only a single one of their candidates.

In this Congressional District, where they resorted to the foulest means to defeat our candidate for Congress, they are left in the lurch by more than 1000 majority against them.

In the State, which they expected to carry by tens of thousands, they are defeated. Look at the noble column of Democratic gains in the table in another place. Only six or seven counties that have not made large Democratic gains on last fall's vote, and all of them in counties of large Democratic majorities where the people did not turn out, knowing that their county tickets would be elected anyhow.

In November they will come out worse still, when the State will roll up such a majority for McClellan, the like of which was never known heretofore.

Victory is within reach; we have only to stretch forth the hand and seize it. Then let us keep up our organizations; let no apathy overcome us; but keep on working, working, working, until the evening of the 2d Tuesday of November, the same as though success were uncertain. Do not allow the enemy to steal a march on you, but keep in harness until all the danger is past. Then comes the hour of rest.

☞ The Sheriff and Clerk to the commissioners of Columbia county, last week by Lincoln's Provost Marshals, and taken to prison at Harrisburg. They are Democrats, and the cause of their arrest was supposed to be that they had procured votes for two alleged deserters. The frivolity of the charge is apparent, in the fact that they were discharged the next day. The object of the administration was to intimidate the Democrats at the polls, and to take the active Democrats from them, which could only be accomplished in the way it was, and by the exercise of military despotism.

Hon. Wm. Dennison, of Ohio, who has been offered by the President the position of Postmaster General, in the stead of Montgomery Blair, has accepted the appointment, and was sworn into office on the 1st inst.

☞ The brave Gen. John A. McClernand, is out in a letter for Gen. McClellan. He has heretofore been considered a supporter of Mr. Lincoln.

☞ At the late election the Democrats elected 14 out of the 24 Congressmen in this State. Some of them are, however, so close that the soldiers vote may change the result.

We have also gained several State Senators, in fact, the returns thus far show a probability that the State Senate will be Democratic next winter. Taking all and all together the Democracy achieved a most glorious victory in this State—much greater than had been anticipated.

☞ The election returns from Indiana indicate that Governor Morton abolitionist, has been re-elected by from 15,000 to 20,000 majority.

☞ The New York *Independent* states that General Sherman will make no attempt this year to advance south of Atlanta. For over three weeks we have not had a line of news from his army. The railroad and telegraph connecting Atlanta with Chattanooga are still broken, and the Confederates have their own way. On Saturday last, the rebels under Wheeler captured Rome, a town in Georgia, east of Sherman's supply railroad, and took three thousand negro troops prisoners. On the same day he dashed into Marietta, near the Kenesaw Mountain and on the railroad, and spiked the cannon. Hood is near Marietta, where the bulk of Sherman's troops are. The two armies are resting on their arms, watching each other.

☞ Over 50,000 Union soldiers are now languishing in Southern prisons, owing to the refusal of the administration to have them exchanged. How can any friend of the soldiers support an administration that practices such inhumanity to soldiers?

The October Elections.

THE DEMOCRACY VICTORIOUS

Pennsylvania Goes for McClellan.

The Democratic Majority on the Popular Vote Over **3,000.**

A DEMOCRATIC GAIN Of 20,000 SINCE LAST FALL.

Pennsylvania Election

THE MAJORITIES

	Vote of 1864.	Dem.	Aboli.	Gain	Loss
Adams	411				Compared with 1863
*Allegheny	28	6138	1217		
Armstrong					
Beaver			760		22
Bedford	677				386
*Berks	4340			282	
*Blair					
Bradford		2868		1100	
*Bucks	993			385	
Butler					
Cambria	1070			1220	
Cameron					
*Carbon	552				15
*Centre	992			616	
Clinton	1,100			150	
Clearfield	1400			1000	
*Chester		2019		441	
*Columbia	1380				161
*Clinton	680			376	
Crawford		1104		301	
*Cumberland	548				93
Dauphin		684		406	
Delaware		1250		423	
*Elk	364			275	
Erie		2000		1050	
Fayette	1000			360	
Forest				200	
Franklin		1500		815	
Fulton	250			124	
Greene	1600				
*Huntingdon		517		581	
Indiana		1602		404	
Juniata	440			155	
Jefferson	224			300	
Lawrence		1360		252	
*Lancaster		4037		1654	
*Lebanon		910		289	
*Lehigh	2061			231	
Luzerne	1945			214	
Lycoming	986			535	
Mercer				400	
*Monroe	1572				456
*Montgomery	1408			187	
Montour	473			9142	
McKean				95	
*Mifflin				52	
*Northampton	2893				180
Northumberland	1100			393	
*Perry	79			111	
Pike	914			124	
Philadelphia	7331			300	
Potter	351			501	
*Schuylkill	1750				291
Somerset		800		526	
Snyder		438		220	
Sullivan	454			1091	
Susquehanna		894		393	
Tioga		2159		711	
Union		431		343	
Venango		248		66	
Wayne	988			421	
Warren				400	
Washington		57		2000	
*Westmoreland	1477			390	
Wyoming	219			189	
York	2865			300	
Democratic majority in Pennsylvania				3,086	
Abolition majority in 1863				15,329	
Democratic gain in the State				18,391	

☞ Those marked with a star (*) are official.

☞ Ex-Gov. Stanly of California is out for McClellan. Mr. Stanly was formerly Governor of North Carolina, and Lincoln's military Governor of the same state. He was some years ago, the *Courier's* first choice for Vice President, his name being displayed at the head of its columns for a long time. He is a friend of the Union, and hence a supporter of McClellan.

In another column we print four electoral tickets, the reverse side being blank, and hence they are all right for voting. Those in want of tickets now can cut them out and put them to good use.

INCIDENTS OF THE ELECTION.—A certain dignitary of the Abolition fraternity in this place, bailed two men out of jail in order to get their votes, but it turned out that they were not citizens. The Bail was forfeited one hundred dollars a piece, and as both the birds flew to parts unknown Mr. Dignitary is in for $400 *provided*, always, that the recognizance is collected.

Another distinguished rogue opened a proxy vote and offered it in an open form at the window but it was rejected according to law and the distinguished and learned gentleman went away disgusted—perfectly disgusted—not at the election board, however, but at his own stupidity.—*Harrisburg Patriot and Union.*

☞ The latter individual is said to have been no less a personage than the Hon. Simon Cameron!

AFRAID OF THEIR OWN ACTS.

The last Congress passed a law raising a tax of THREE PER CENT, over and above the present income tax of *five per cent*, but knowing the injustice of it, and its unpopularity, they are afraid to collect it. Orders have been received from the Treasury Department not to collect it until *after the Presidential Election*, and when people call to pay it they are gravely told by the Collector, "There is no hurry, any time in November, will do—yes, yes."

Yes, any time *after the election*, when it can produce no unfavorable results and then *the tax* and the penalty for want of prompt payment will be summarily collected, and next year this tax will be *five* per cent, making the income tax TEN PER CENT.

☞ MEAN AND DESPICABLE.—The Leaguers from Reading, on the evening of the 4th, engaged breakfast, for three hundred men at Mr. Martin Gross' Hotel at Ephrata. The next morning, when the delegation arrived at his house on their way to this city, they enquired about Mr. G's politics, and, learning that he was a Democrat, all but *twenty-one* of them refused to partake of or pay for the meal. Mr. G. had gone to a great deal of trouble to prepare for them, and such conduct is mean and despicable in the extreme.—*Lancaster Intelligencer.*

☞ THE VALUABLE HOTEL PROPERTY, known as the "Buehler House," in Harrisburg, has been purchased by its present popular proprietor, Mr. Bolton, for the sum of $37,500.

THE NOVEMBER ELECTION.

The result of the elections in Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana, as well as the recent town vote in Connecticut, settles the question that the political tide is running heavily against the administration.

All the gain is on the side of the Democratic party, and now that the current has fairly set in it will move with accelerated force up to the time the November vote is taken. The present is a good time, therefore, to present some estimates of the probable result in several States when the Presidential vote is taken!

The whole number of votes in the electoral college (not counting Tennessee or Louisiana) is two hundred and thirty one, of which one hundred and sixteen are required to give a clear majority and elect a President. Now can General McClellan secure one hundred and sixteen votes? We think—nay we are sure, he can—and will; and we give the following estimates as the basis of the faith that is in us:

STATES CERTAIN TO VOTE FOR M'CLELLAN			
California	5	Missouri	11
Delaware	3	New Jersey	7
Illinois	16	Pennsylvania	26
Kentucky	11	New York	33
Maryland	7	Oregon	3
Minnesota	4		
Total			126

But the Administration may put a forcible stop to elections in Missouri, Kentucky, Maryland and Delaware, so it becomes a question whether there are not some other States which will probably vote the Democratic ticket. That there are such will be seen by the following list of

STATES WHICH WILL PROBABLY VOTE FOR M'CLELLAN.			
Connecticut	6	Rhode Island	4
Indiana	13	West Virginia	5
Michigan	8	Wisconsin	8
New Hampshire	5		
Total			49

STATES CERTAINLY FOR LINCOLN.			
Iowa	8	Massachusetts	12
Kansas	3	Vermont	5
Maine	7		
Total			35

STATES WHICH MAY GO LINCOLN.			
Michigan	8	Rhode Island	4
New Hampshire	5	Wisconsin	8
West Virginia	5	Ohio	21
Total			51

It will thus be seen that if Lincoln carries the doubtful Republican as well as the certain Republican States, he will still fall far short of the needed 116 votes.

It is easily demonstrable that the same percentage of increase of this fall's vote in Connecticut, Pennsylvania and Ohio, as compared with last year, will give us all the States in November save those indicated above as being certain for Lincoln.

Although in all probability General McClellan will be honestly elected President on the 8th of November next, still there is so large a margin of doubt, that Democrats cannot afford to consider the matter settled—At hands must turn to and work with a will in the ballot. The cowards who fear to be Democratic speakers must be stirring, and conservative presses must multiply their issues. One more grand and *Democratic* effort will make the assurance of victory doubly sure.—*Wyoming Democrat.*

☞ The Democracy of Ohio have done wonders. At the election last week they gained in *every* county of the State as far as heard from. The opposition majority of last year has been reduced 60,000 votes, and the State is claimed as certain for McClellan. They say the popular current is with the Democracy, and that having made such great inroads upon the opposition in October, they will entirely overcome them in November. Owing to the "gerry mandering" of the State, by the abolitionists last year, we lost several members of Congress, but on the popular vote the state will vote for McClellan.

☞ The draft which was to have taken place in Philadelphia on Friday, has again been postponed for a short time. They will keep it in terrorism over the people until after the November election, when we may look out for a full blast of conscription, particularly if Old Abe should unfortunately happen to be re-elected. Of that, however, we have no fears.

Death of one of Lincoln's Prisoners.—Mr. WILLIAM E. ROBERTS, of Jackson township, Columbia county, died on Thursday of last week, in the Military Hospital, near Fort Mifflin, in the 57th year of his life. Mr. Roberts was one of the most exemplary and excellent citizen in all our county,—a worthy Christian man,—and was respected by all who enjoyed his acquaintance. He leaves a large and helpless family, thus unmercifully deprived, by the despotic hand of military power, of husband, father and protector.

Was not this innocent man inhumanly murdered, and murdered by whom? Let the Lincoln satraps answer to the country and before God. *Innocent* of any violation of the laws, as was evinced from the fact, that he was discharged a few days before his death.—*Columbia Democrat.*

☞ Thus are our people dragged away from their homes, and left to pine in military prisons, without crime or accusers, until death relieves them of their sufferings.

OHIO ELECTION—HOW COX WAS DEFEATED.—A dispatch from Columbus to the N. Y. *World* states that Mr. Cox reduces the Republican majority of last year in his district of 5,110 to about 1000—a Democratic gain of 4000.

The soldiers in Camp Chase were voting for him when the polls were destroyed by order of the officers, and Cox's friends were ordered to Camp Tod barracks, and were not allowed to distribute Democratic tickets.

The numerous frauds and outrages of the Republicans, aided by the peace party, have defeated him.

At Camp Thomas, where young was allowed, the votes were two for Cox to one for his opponent.

TO THE DEMOCRACY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Rooms of the Democratic State Central Committee No. 612 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, October 13, 1864.

Returns from the elections held on Tuesday last have come to hand, sufficient to prove beyond question, that, we have triumphed in the State by a majority of seven to ten thousand of the home votes. The votes of the soldiers in the hospitals, and in the army, may, or may not, reduce this aggregate.

We congratulate you on this glorious result. All honor to the noble and faithful men who have achieved such a victory, in spite of the frowns of power, the corruption of money, and the influence of a blind and remorseless fanaticism.

Our victory, however, is but half completed. We hold the vantage ground so gloriously obtained only for one grand movement more—to reclaim in November the threatened liberties of our country, and restore to it the peace and prosperity of former times.

We conjure you, then, by all that freemen hold dear, to rally once more for a final struggle! Organize anew! Shake off the creeping apathy which comes too often after a successful contest; and let us hurl from power the insolent contemners of the people's rights, overthrowing at the same time the band of public plunderers which follow in their train.

By order of the Committee:

C. L. WARD, Chairman.
ROBERT P. HEMPHILL, Secretary.

THE EXTRAORDINARY APPROPRIATIONS FOR FURNISHING THE WHITE HOUSE.

The extraordinary appropriations made by the present and preceding Congress for furnishing the executive mansion have attracted much public attention, in connection with the small results seemingly accomplished by these large disbursements. This fund, for refitting the President's house, is disbursed more than any other appropriation under the eye of the executive, and he is always held responsible for the *honesty* of the expenditure. The bills and accounts, to be sure, go through the routine of auditing by the treasury bureau; but since the disbursements are so directly and peculiarly made by the President, or one of his domestic family, the work of the auditors has been one of mere form. Well, it so happened, in the early part of Mr. Lincoln's administration, that a bill was presented at Washington for payment by Messrs. E. V. Haughwout & Co., of New York, for a china dinner service, furnished by order of Mrs. Lincoln for the executive mansion. The amount of the bill as rendered was some twenty-three hundred dollars. There was delay in payment. Messrs Haughwout & Co. sent one of their principle men to the White House to push the bills through and get the money. There were still difficulties in the way, the nature of which for a long time could not be ascertained.—At last it was found that some clerk who had passed upon the bill delayed it because of the very unheard of price charged for an American service of china. At length a dealer from Philadelphia was sent for to examine the china, and estimate its value, and the appraiser returned *eight hundred dollars* as its full value, instead of *twenty-three hundred*. The case at last, came again before the President, and the representative of Messrs. Haughwout & Co. was called in and confronted with the Philadelphia valuation. He promptly answered, in substance: "Why Mr. President, we never pretended that the china was really worth more than eight hundred dollars. We had reason to suppose that your knew that. The difference between the price of the china and the amount of the bill is for articles ordered for our private family use, but invoiced as china for the White House." "Honest Abe" was cornered and caught. Like another very unfortunate man before, in another scandalous transaction in which he was caught, he had not a word to say. Mr. Lincoln at last paid the difference out of his own pocket, and Messrs. Haughwout & Co. got their money.

We may be in error, by a very few dollars one way or the other, as to the amounts in question, but if any loyal Republican, who believes in the *honesty* of Old Abe," doubts the general correctness of our statement, we refer him to Secretary Fessenden, or to Mr. Lincoln himself.—*Ex.*

A FATAL MISTAKE.—We heard of a sad mistake which occurred about two weeks ago to a family living near Clearspring, which proved fatal to one of the parties, and quite serious to the other. It appears that a gentlemen by the name of Levi Bowers was engaged at night fishing in the Conococheague, when he caught what he supposed to be an eel. Without stopping to examine he cut off the head and skinned it. Taking it home with the fish he had caught, his wife cooked it for breakfast. After eating heartily of their meal, Mr. B. and his wife became deathly sick and could not account for it. Mrs. B. immediately went to examine the remainder of the supposed eel, and found that it looked very blue, unlike the color of an eel. A doctor was sent for, and he at once pronounced the parties poisoned, and after an examination found that what was supposed to be an eel was a snake. Mr. B. died, and his wife was quite ill for several days.—*Hagerstown (Md.) Herald.*

☞ Few, not accustomed to the desolations of war, can realize the extent of the destruction made, under orders from Gruht, by Sheridan in the Shenandoah Valley. Newspaper correspondents have sent their accounts of it home, and we are able to publish some of them. Between Staunton and Strasburg all the barns, containing grain, all wheat and hay stacks, all farming implements, granaries and mills, and all substinence of whatever kind, were burned. All the horses and cattle were driven off. The correspondent of the New York *Tribune* writes: "The Valley, from mountain to mountain, was constantly the scene of a conflagration, such as has not been witnessed during the rebellion. It was not a measure of retaliation, for the wanton destruction of Northern towns and property, as has been falsely supposed, but was a stern necessity of war, the full bearings of which will be better seen and appreciated in the light of the great campaign yet before us." Sheridan intends to continue the destruction all the way south to Martinsburg.—The damage has been immense. Not only barns but private dwellings have been destroyed. Half the village of Newtown was [illegible] people, deprived of food and homes, will have to wander off. We cannot tell the awful story better than in one sentence of this correspondent's letter: "The Valley of the beautiful Shenandoah, from near the Natural Bridge to the gallows tree of John Brown, is a desolation."

THE WHISKEY SPECULATION.—In speaking of the present tumble in the prices of provisions and the failure of a number of firms in Chicago and elsewhere, the Cleveland Herald refers especially to the enormous speculation in whisky alone, during the last two years, and charges members of Congress with complicity in the business. The Herald says:

The whiskey speculation has carried a number of Chicago banks by the board. When at Chicago we saw a freight house of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company that is six hundred feet in length and fifty in width, which was filled from end to end, and side to side with high whies in barrels piled four tiers deep. Think of that one deposit of whisky lying there for a rise, and had lain there for months.—A slight depression on a gallon upon that one lot would send a good sized bank as high as a kite.

Rumored Removal of Generals Meade and Warren.—It is reported that General Grant has removed Generals Meade and Warren from their commands. Rumors assert that last week General Grant issued an order commanding these generals to assault the lines of the enemy's works in their front. These fortifications were very strong, and so constructed that an attempt to carry them by assault would be attended with fearful loss of life, and possibly fail. It is said that Generals Meade and Warren united in a protest to their commander against the order, whereupon they were relieved from their commands.

"THE NEXT "CALL."—Those who flatter themselves that no more troops are to be called for after the present call is filled, will find themselves mistaken. The authorities at Washington have no such idea. The Provost Marshal General has officially stated that surpluses on the present quotas will be credited on the next call."—Gen Grant says he needs more men than will be realized from this call. Stanton says that the credits allowed, and Grant says we must have "the whole number called for by the President," which is 500,000. So it is apparent that another call will come, if Lincoln is re-elected. Yes, draft after draft, till every man who can carry a gun, has been forced into the army. What a pleasant prospect! Let those who like it, vote for Lincoln, but all who want PEACE and a restored Union, will vote for McCLELLAN.

In 1860 we were to vote for Lincoln and a change. Cotton was then ten cents a pound. The people voted for Lincoln and the change. Cotton now is $1,64 a pound. In fact it requires a great deal of "change" now to buy anything.

A BOY WITH WONDERFUL POWERS—THE INFANT ORATOR.—A correspondent in the Utica (N. Y.) *Morning Herald*, under date of September 22 says:

The people of Herkimer, New York, listened last Monday evening, with the greatest delight and surprise, to the recitations of Master Dudley Walker, the Infant Orator, and never have we seen so great enthusiasm, created by the presence of any individual in our place as was manifested on that occasion. Master Dudley, though only eight years of age possesses the highest gifts and powers of the elocutionist, and that, too, not as the result of training, but as the endowments of nature.

Nature herself has made him a master of the art. His power over an audience is wonderful, alternately compelling tears and convulsing with laughter. We have seen him hold an audience in a breathless suspense, which became really painful. Besides Master Dudley is a wonder in himself possessing as we believe, powers of mind unequaled in our na[illegible]. He has committed five hundred times, embracing among them orations, lectures, addresses, and [illegible] and poetry from nearly all authors, and such is his power of memory that he never has recourse to the written piece again, but recalls them at leisure, and gives them without any hesitation.

We were present with him each day previous to his recitations, here and there in our grounds, and found him gleefully engaged in play and sport up to the last, and then go before an audience and thrill them for over an hour with the most difficult recitations.—At four years of age he recited "Robert Emmett's Defense" to an overcrowded house at Cooper Institute, and at the age of five he committed the whole of "Pope's Essay on Man." On the whole we take him to be the most wonderful person to whom we have ever listened. The only regret that his stay among us was so short.

A woman in California got married and in four weeks was a widow. Three weeks after married again, and in two weeks more was again a widow. Two weeks after married her brother-in-law. Guess she must have either been a very attractive woman or else the only one in the place.

ELECTION of ELECTORS

OF A PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

PURSUANT to an Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania entitled "An act relating to the election of the officers which approved the 2nd day of July, A. D., one thousand eight hundred and thirty nine, I, PETER L. STOUCH, 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 *Tuesday, (being the 8th day) of November*, 1864, at which time the electors of a President and Vice President of the United States will be elected.

I ALSO HEREBY MAKE KNOWN AND GIVE NOTICE that the places of holding the aforesaid General election in the several wards, boroughs, districts and townships within the county of Lebanon, are as follows, to wit:

The Electors of the East Ward 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 in 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 K. Miller, in said township.

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

The Electors of Bethel township are to meet at the Public House of Jacob Reichart, 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. Stuber, 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 Cold Spring township are to meet at the School House at or near Rausch Gap, in said township, [illegible].

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 Prayers Jury room on the west side of the Court House in the Borough of Lebanon.

The several Judges, Inspectors and Clerks who shall have attended at the preceding election for members of Assembly, are required to attend and perform at the said election the like duties, and be subject to the like penalties for neglect or misconduct as they are liable to at the election of members of Assembly; and in case of non attendance, by reason of sickness or some other unavoidable cause, so that the appointment of such Judge, Inspector or Clerk, would devolve on the officers of election present, I hereby give notice.

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 incorporate 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 of 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 4th 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 hereinafter 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 preceding 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 therefrom 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 he first produce 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 own oath or affirmation of 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 the 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 his age, and no person's name in the city of Lancaster shall be called over and no vote shall be received unless the name shall be found on the list of voters, or make like notes in the list of voters kept by them.

In all cases where the name of that person claiming to vote is not found on the list furnished by the commissioners and assessors, or his right to vote, whether found there 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, his oath will be sufficient thereof, but if objected to by at least one competent witness who shall be a qualified elector residing within the district for more than ten days immediately preceding 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 there in.

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 his last residence, if any person shall prevent, or attempt to prevent any officer, of any election under this act from holding such election or use or threaten any violence to any such officer, or shall interrupt or improperly interfere with him in the execution of his duty, or shall block 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 or threaten threats force or violence, with a design to influence or intimidate any elector or prevent him from voting, or restrain the freedom of choice, such a person on 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 proven 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 township where the said offence was committed, and no qualified voter in the district, then such person 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 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 judges 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 act as 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 the 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 election, during the time such 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 claiming to vote at such elections, or of such other matters in relation to the qualification of voters as the said inspectors, or either of them shall from time to time require.

And it is further enacted, That in unavoidable accidents at public elections, should such meeting of judges, inspectors and clerks not take place, or the return judges of any district, the sheriff of the proper county shall, on demand made of him by three electors of said district, who shall declare and election of said district, who shall do and perform the duties required of said judges unable to attend.

Given under my hand, in my office in Lebanon the 10th day of October, A. D., 1864.

PETER L. STOUCH,
Sheriff of Lebanon Co.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Lebanon, October 12th, 1864.—tc

Blanket Shawls.

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