

town. Hartzell came along and gave himself up. He claims that he had a distinct recollection of discharging his gun, but had no recollection of having again loaded it, and was under the full impression that it was empty when he said he would shoot.

THE GAZETTE.

LEWISTOWN, PA.

Wednesday, September 10, 1862.

\$1 per annum in advance—\$1.50 at end of six months—\$2 at end of year.

Papers sent out of the County must be paid for in advance.

We have also set a limit in Mifflin county, beyond which we intend no man in future shall owe us for subscription. Those receiving the paper with this paragraph marked, will therefore know that they have come under our rule, and if payment is not made within one month thereafter we shall discontinue all such.



Flag of the "Liberty and Union" home, By angel hands to valor given! They stars have lit the world in heaven; And all thy lines were torn in heaven; Forever do that standard sheet! Where freedom's foe but falls before us; With freedom's soil beneath our feet, And freedom's banner streaming o'er us.

PEOPLE'S UNION STATE TICKET.

For Auditor General,

Hon. THOMAS E. COCHRAN.

Surveyor General,

WILLIAM S. ROSS,

of Luzerne County.

Congress,

SAMUEL S. BLAIR,

Of Blair County.

Senator,

KIRK HAINES, of Perry County.

Assembly,

HOLMES MACLAY, of Armagh.

Commissioner,

SAMUEL DRAKE, of Wayne.

Prothonotary,

NATHANIEL C. WILSON, McVey's.

Surveyor.

THOS. F. NEICE.

District Attorney,

JOHN A. MCKEE (by acclamation.)

Auditor,

HENRY L. CLOSE, Armagh.

In answer to a correspondent, we say that we will furnish the Gazette from this date to December 1, for 25 cents in advance. Packages can be ordered to one address, and the list furnished to the postmasters, who are instructed by the Postmaster General to direct them. 5 copies, \$1.25; 10 copies, \$2.50; 22 copies, \$5.00; 50 copies, \$10.00.

We add to our ticket to-day the names of Messrs. Blair and Haines, and shall make more particular reference to all our candidates next week.

Congressional Conference.

A meeting of the Conferees of the People's Union Party of the 17th Congressional District, composed of the counties of Cambria, Blair, Huntingdon, and Mifflin, was held at the National Hotel, in Tyrone, on Tuesday, the 2d of September, to nominate a candidate for Congress. The different counties were represented by the following Conferees:

Cambria—Edward Roberts, M.S. Harr, Ephraim Crum.

Blair—Samuel Berlin, A. S. Morrow, Jas. M. Hewit.

Huntingdon—Thos. Fisher, Perry Moore, H. T. White.

Mifflin—Wm. Cummins, J. W. Matthers-bongh, C. S. McCoy.

Col. Wm. Cummings was chosen President, and J. M. Hewit Secretary of the Conference. The Conferees from Cambria presented the name of A. A. Barker, Esq.; those from Blair, Hon. S. S. Blair, and those from Huntingdon, David Blair, Esq. The first six ballots resulted as follows: A. A. Barker, 3; S. S. Blair, 6; David Blair, 3. The name of Mr. Barker was then withdrawn, and fourteen ballots taken, in each of which the vote stood: 6 for S. S. Blair, and 6 for David Blair.

A motion was then made by Mr. Roberts, of Cambria, to drop both candidates and take up a new man, which was lost by a vote of 3 for to 9 against. The 21st ballot was then taken, which resulted in 9 for S. S. Blair and 3 for David Blair. Hon. S. S. Blair was then declared the nominee.

Resolutions were then offered by H. T. White, Esq., endorsing the National and State Administrations, and also the course of Hon. S. S. Blair in Congress, which were adopted.

A committee was appointed to inform Mr. Blair of his nomination.

On motion, the Conference adjourned sine die.

Highly patriotic—The man who had his name stricken from the military roll on the ground of being over age, and finding fault with others.

The Omish and the Draft.

During the week between the publication of our papers of the 27th and 3d September, we received information that certain lococo-demagogues were industriously at work among the Omish and other denominations holding religious scruples, telling them that their voting for Lincoln had brought on the draft, and that now they would have to go to war contrary to their creed, and hundreds of other misrepresentations to be found in the mouths of those who supported Buchanan and his cabinet of traitors long after the Southern conspirators had commenced the war. This induced us to examine the laws relative to military matters, and during our researches came across the clause in the Constitution of Pennsylvania which provided for such cases. An article in the Lancaster Examiner so completely met the matter, that we transferred it to our columns, and we are pleased to learn that it at once frustrated the wily schemes of the unprincipled demagogues who were endeavoring to make patent democratic capital, and allayed all excitement on that score among those who were being victims of misrepresentation. Those who intend to claim the benefit of the exemption must go before the Commissioner and subscribe to the oath required by the State authorities. When the Legislature meets the "equivalent" will be fixed by law.

We will add here that the position of these men is much misunderstood. Their creed is that bearing arms is unrighteous; but recognizing the authority of our government, they are willing, first, to bear their full share of taxation and contribute liberally towards putting down the rebellion, or cheerfully to submit to any fines that might be imposed; and secondly, that as they deem it as wrong to furnish a substitute as to go themselves, they would take the latter alternative, if compelled to do so. Such was the language used to the editor of the Gazette by numbers of that denomination; and it appears to us that in claiming a privilege given them by the Constitution of Pennsylvania, no reflecting man will cast censure on them any more than he will on the able-bodied minor who claims exemption under mere legislative enactment for being under age, or the able-bodied man who claims it on the ground of being over 45.

Our opinion that there would be no draft in this county, with which the valiant "militia man" in the Lewistown Democrat—(who by the by applied to have his name stricken from the roll on Saturday on the ground that he was not able to perform military duty)—finds so much fault, will without much question be found to be correct, as the number of men wanted is but 118, a proportion of which are already enlisted. A little energy in the townships most interested will furnish the remainder, and as the commissioner is authorized to accept them up to Monday next, the work can easily be done. Even should more be required, we believe an untrammelled spirit of patriotism has now arisen, which would render a draft unnecessary, unless a large number would be asked for.

Slender's organ in Snyder county, the Selingsgrove Times, says that the order of Jef Davis directing Gens. Hunter and Phelps, if taken prisoners, to be treated as felons and hung or shot for arming negroes against their rebel masters, would "be a just reward for such abolition villains—hang them as high as Haman."—The paper from which this traitor language is taken is now and then quoted by the Lewistown Democrat, and recognized by those who call themselves democrats! The old democrats of this county may well begin to look around and see in what company they are in, when our generals are thus stigmatized in the name of democracy for weakening the power of the rebels, who have no better friends than those who would take the northern laborer from tilling the soil and leave undisturbed the negro labor of the south, which is now the only source from whence the rebel army and southern people derive sustenance.

A Political Judge.

Granville and several other townships of this county have been favored this summer with numerous visits from Judge Turner of Lewistown, so much so that when seen slipping along our country roads, one neighbor remarks to another: "What's up now? Turner is about again!" As one who voted for him for the office he now holds, and others hold the same sentiments, I would remark that I did so from friendship and good will, but certainly not with the expectation that nearly all his leisure time would be devoted to stirring up party feeling, to inveighing against the government, and holding private caucuses with men who think more of party than of country. With his own opinions and the exercise of his rights as a voter, no one will complain or find fault, but a whipper-in of party and the office of Associate Judge are not altogether compatible, and should be continued his "travels," a spoke may yet be put in his wheel by a contested election. LOWER END.

September 6, 1862.

WAR NEWS.

Invasion of Maryland.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.

The intelligence received last night, and additionally confirmed this morning, of the occupation of Frederick City, Maryland, by rebel forces, naturally excited much surprise mingled with indignation and alarm.

Frederick is about 60 miles from Baltimore by the railroad line, and 40 overland from Washington by way of Rockville, Darnestown and Poolesville, Md.

There are but limited opportunities here of obtaining information from that point, almost all the intelligence coming by way of Baltimore.

The Government authorities received the news early yesterday evening in a written or documentary form. During last night immense bodies of troops were in motion for the Upper Potomac and elsewhere, and to-day the military operations continue. Nearly all the rebel troops have apparently been withdrawn from our front; certainly none in large force remain.

Their next movement is a matter of conjecture, but precautions have been taken to guard in certain quarters against possible damage by them. There is no doubt that large reinforcements of rebels were yesterday passing from Ashby's Gap south of Leesburg, as if intending to cross at Snicker's Ferry, which is between Point of Rocks and Edward's Ferry. The rebels move in solid column, first cavalry, next artillery, then infantry, with the baggage in the rear. These again are followed in the same order by similar descriptions of troops.

The people of the valley have contributed to their sustenance, and doubtless furnished them with all needful information. Nothing has been heard from our troops at Harper's Ferry and Martinsburg, who are cut off for reinforcements by the movement of the enemy toward Frederick.

A gentleman who arrived here to-day, having left Frederick between nine and ten o'clock last night on horseback, says that the rebel force there is estimated at 40,000 men under Jackson. From his conversation with the rebel soldiers, he derived the impression that one of their objects is to destroy the Northern Central Pennsylvania Railroad, and otherwise operate in that State, and that they have ulterior designs on Washington and Baltimore.

Our informant was glad to leave the neighborhood of Frederick without caring to remain long to verify his data.

The Intelligencer of this morning says: A number of troops have been dispatched from this city towards Frederick in order to meet the enemy. They were followed by Major General McClellan, who left here this evening, at 6 1/2 o'clock, for the same neighborhood.

It is understood that he has, with the approval of the President, placed Major General Banks in command of the forces retained in this vicinity for the defence of this city. The judiciousness of this is appreciated not only by the people of Washington, but by the country at large. Gen. Banks has been suffering recently from an injury received in action, but happily is now convalescent.

It having become public that Gen. Pope had preferred charges against Generals Franklin, Fitz John Porter, Heintzelman, and perhaps some others, and that those officers had been placed under arrest preliminary to their trial, we think it proper to state that, although charges have been preferred, they have not been arrested, but are still on duty in the field.

A gentleman who has just returned from the late battle field, states that quite a number of the haeks pressed into the service of the government on Saturday week for the purpose of conveying our wounded to this city, are still on the battle field, the rebels having taken the horses and thus prevented them from returning home.

Their Wagon Train Sent to New Market. As soon as the rebels seized Frederick, they sent their wagon train to New Market, eight miles distant, where they would be out of the way in case of an attack by our forces.

The Way the People of Frederick Received the Rebels.

As soon as the rebel soldiers appeared in Frederick, they met with the most enthusiastic reception from the Secessionists of that place. Every one of these sympathizers with treason came out and invited the rebels into their houses, when they re-clothed them so far as it lay in their power, and gave them plenty of food to eat.

Those who were shoeless did not continue so long, and empty stomachs were soon filled with the choicest food. More than this, some of the traitors were very active in pointing out the Unionists to the rebel officer, and these people were soon recipients of remarks which were not altogether complimentary or soldier like.

Union People Leaving for Pennsylvania.

When it was noised around that the rebels had crossed the river, and were marching on the city—for the Secessionists were well aware of the rebel intentions, and took particular pains to make them known—the Union people commenced leaving the town. All day yesterday the roads leading to Pennsylvania were crowded by these refugees—men, women, and children—who were wending their way to the Keystone State, where they will stay until the rebels are driven from this part of the country.

How the Union People were Treated.

A great portion of the Union people in Frederick were engaged in business, such as grocery, shoe, and clothing stores, and of course, when the rebels came in these were the first places visited. No money, except in some few cases where the soldiers were honest, was offered, and then it was Confederate scrip. Many a man was robbed of everything he had and not a cent returned. Foraging wagons were also sent

out, and everything wanted was immediately seized and appropriated to their own use.

What the Rebels intend to do.

My informant stated to me that the rebels openly boasted of being able to march to Baltimore, and thence to Harrisburg and Philadelphia, sweeping all before them. They say they have left enough behind them to look after McClellan and his army. They never wanted to rest until they reached the Monumental City, and they then think they will be joined by enough sympathizers there to so strengthen their army that it will be invincible.

The Latest—Our forces moving on the enemy.

As I am closing, I have it from reliable authority that our forces are alive to the situation of affairs and are moving rapidly on the enemy. It would not be proper for me to say where our forces are or how large are their numbers, but you may rest assured they will come out all right in the end. Our soldiers are now fighting to keep their own homes from the desolation visited on Virginia, and they know it, and will be nerved to the conflict accordingly. I am anxiously waiting to hear the sound of Hooker's and Sigel's guns, and when I do I know all will be well.

The Harrisburg Telegraph of this morning says: notwithstanding the many rumors to the contrary, we adhere to the opinion that no rebel forces have invaded Pennsylvania, either at Gettysburg, Hanover or Franklin county. We believe that the real intention of the rebels was to make an attack on Washington under a pretended invasion of Maryland and Pennsylvania.

At 11 o'clock last night everything was quiet at Hagerstown, and nothing could be heard from the rebels. The frightened telegraph operator at that place has been superseded by Wm. B. Wilson.

The Battle on Monday Night.

The Tribune's correspondence give further accounts of the battle of Monday night, near Centreville. It now seems to be certain that both Generals Kearney and Stevens were killed in that action. The fight lasted for four hours, and took place at a point three miles in the rear of Centreville ending in the complete repulse of the Rebels.

General Reno posted his troops with his right resting against a wood. General Stevens' Division was upon the left, Reno himself holding the right. After the line of battle was formed the enemy attempted to turn Reno's left flank. Stevens, to anticipate and prevent this movement, advanced at the head of his division to the attack. The enemy were posted in a corn field, the further side of it partially protected by the woods. In the centre of the field was a ravine into which General Stevens advanced. As he was leading his column some distance before reaching the enemy's line, he was shot dead by a bullet fired by his loss, and undoubtedly numbered, fell back in considerable disorder. General Reno found himself at this period without any support upon his left, with his troops mostly out of ammunition, while the enemy were approaching in heavy force upon the flank, and threatening to turn his position and cut his force in two. It was at this juncture that General Kearney arrived upon the field. The night was very dark, the rain falling very heavily, with a terrible storm of thunder and lightning. It was nearly impossible to discover at once the exact position of the enemy. On the exposed left flank of General Reno they were supposed to be advancing, and General Kearney, detaching one brigade to the left, rode forward to make a reconnaissance in person.

He was told that there were no troops of ours in front of the position which General Stevens had held, and that through the Gap the Rebels were advancing rapidly; but disbelieving or disbelieving the information, went forward, accompanied only by an orderly, and coming suddenly upon the Rebel advance, was shot dead.

His death remained unknown until the following morning, but as he did not return to his command, and was supposed to be a prisoner, General Birney took command of the division and arranged the order of battle.

General Reno had at this time withdrawn entirely from the fight, and General Birney found the enemy in front of him considerably to the left of Reno's original position, and even threatening to turn his own left flank, General Robinson's Brigade, with Graham's Battery, First United States, was ordered to the left. General Birney's Brigade constituted the reserve, also strengthened by Randall's Battery, which opened on the enemy with vigor and effect.

General Birney formed his line of battle in front and on the centre with his own brigade, consisting of seven regiments. A musketry fire was opened on both sides and continued with great sharpness for perhaps half an hour. The enemy's line being sustained by artillery, was greatly shaken by the cannonade from our side, and by the heaviness of the infantry fire.

General Birney, as soon as he perceived indications of the enemy's unsteadiness in his front, ordered the Fortieth—known as the Mozart—and First New York, both commanded by Col. Egan, and the Scott Life Guard—Thirty eighth New York—Col. Ward, to advance in bayonet charge.

These three regiments moved across the cornfield, down the ravine, and up the opposite slope, with the greatest gallantry and determination, and almost instantly broke the Rebel line and put them to flight. They were pursued by the fire of artillery, but owing to the darkness and the storm, pursuit by infantry for any distance was impossible.

Our troops occupied the position of the enemy from which he had been driven, Gen. Berry's reserve brigade holding the ground all night.

Incidents of the Battles.

An officer of General Sigel's Staff says that the loss of General Schurz in the late battle will amount to nearly one-half of his command. In the battle of last Friday, in which the corps of General Sigel fought from the commencement to the close, General Schurz had the most difficult tasks assigned to him. He charged upon masked batteries supported by infantry three times, without suffering the least panic in his division. It was not until General Sigel discovered that he was not being reinforced that he ordered General Schurz

to fall back. General Schurz is said to have led his men admirably, and to have displayed soldierly qualities of the highest order.

Early on Tuesday morning a flag of truce came in from General Lee with word that Kearney's body had been found and would be delivered up. General Heintzelman at once detailed Major Birney, commanding Fifty-seventh Pennsylvania, to receive it; and the Major started with a flag and an escort of infantry and cavalry, but before reaching the outposts he met a party having the remains in charge. They had been informally delivered up to our men, without waiting for the usual escort to come up. The body had been rifled of sword, pistol, watch, diamond brooch, finger ring, and the pocket-book, in which the General always kept a large amount of money.

Among the visitors to see the remains was the colored servant of General Kearney, who burst into an agony of grief on taking a parting look at the body of his dead master.

General Sigel shows us on the Potomac, as he did at Pea Ridge, some of the most superb fighting and adroit tactics which have been seen since the war began. There is no praise too high for his brilliant generalship. We copy from the New York Post a few brief words which attempt to do him justice.

It will be remembered by our readers that he had just come up from the Rappahannock, where he had for four days held the advance under a heavy fire, and where, too, he had displayed marked traits of generalship, such as have rarely been shown in this war. For two days he had been upon the march, and then, after a rest of only four hours, he again took the advance in the most momentous struggle which our arms have waged with rebellion.

No precaution was overlooked by him which might guard against defeat or insure success. The General was not many miles in the rear, ready to come up only after the engagement was over, to congratulate his troops on their success and to pen a brilliant despatch; he was on the field, acquainting himself with every important position; and long before the light could reveal his operations to a wily foe, every battery was stationed under his own eye and by his own direction. The enemy received no warning save that given by the roar of Sigel's artillery. The advance was not made at random; scouts were sent out in every direction; and all day long they went forth and returned to their General, who found time for caution even in the utmost fury of the contest. His march was rapid, but at every step his troops were under cover of their artillery. When the enemy was engaged, his battalions were brought up in perfect order, and precisely at the time and place they were most needed. Under such leadership there was no faltering. By skillful management one brigade relieved another, and nothing was lost by delay. At night, although the enemy had fought under cover of the woods, we had gained upon his position and held the advantage.

Correspondence of the Gazette.

BROOK STATION, VA.,

Camp Wright, Sept. 31, 1862.

MR. EDITOR: I have no co to the conclusion to drop a few lines for the press, having often thought of doing so. In the first place I will let you know that we, with the exception of a few of the boys of Captain Biglow's company, are well. We are guarding the railroad from Aquia Creek landing to Fredericksburg, and we have to go out on picket every day or so. We have to stay out on picket for three days at a time, and at night we have to quarter on the ground. All we have to lay on is an oil cloth blanket, and we have our woollen blanket to cover over us, and still we get cold for the nights are mizzling chilly. A soldier gets very uncomfortable standing guard without heavy clothes on. We have relief, viz. first, second, and third. The first relief stands from 9 until 11 o'clock; the second from 11 until 1 o'clock; third from 1 until 3 o'clock, and so on through the night, changing every two hours. The corporals have some fine times at night in gathering up their relief. Sometimes the guards get into a very sweet sleep and do not like to be disturbed. The second relief has to stand the most of the night. We manage it to get on either the first or third. We have very strict orders in our camp, which are as follows: we dare not go out of camp without a pass from our commanding officer, and if we transgress this rule we are immediately put into the guard house for two or three days, fed on bread and water; and if we go on a march we dare not forage any. We dare not take even an apple without leave. Some regiments destroy nearly every thing that they can while passing through the country. We get tolerably good living here to what we have had in other places. We get plenty of good hard crackers and rotten meat to spoil our stomachs. That is good, is it not? In South Carolina we often eat crackers that were full of worms; but we are soldiers, you know, and a soldier is expected to eat anything of that kind, but I do not feel inclined to feed on such truck. The weather is very pleasant to-day, not too warm nor yet too cold; very good weather to fight in, and I think they are at it not very far off to-day, for at intervals we can distinctly hear very heavy cannonading. On last Sunday night two companies of our regiment went out towards Stafford Court house on picket and we had some fine times. This is a great country for peaches. We have an excellent captain. He is liked by nearly every one. We have done no fighting yet, and we are not anxious to get into one, though if we have to do some fighting we will do it right, for we have a good colonel. Welsh is our commander, and we would almost follow him through fire. If I had time I would describe to you the whole of our travels and voyages from Camp Curtin until we arrived at this place. Keep up the relief fund for the benefit of the poor soldier's wives. Lancaster county has sent us some potatoes and other vegetables, and I think Little Mifflin ought to pitch in and send her sons something.

H. S. W.

Another letter, dated at the same place, after alluding to that part in the above which speaks of the regiment not being anxious to get into a fight, as the sentiment of the writer only, who he thinks lacks soundness in the upper story—jokes we presume—says:

I consider that we have done as much as any regiment in the field, although we have not been in as many fights as some others have been. Part of the regiment was in the fight at James Island, which was a sad affair, and is long to be regretted by the commanders who were said to be under the influence of whiskey at the time.

Gov. Curtin has messengers extended all along the southern boundary of the State, and is in constant communication with them.

All minors in Pennsylvania, were to be drafted from being drafted. Such are the latest instructions from Harrisburg.

Major General Reno has been assigned to the 3d Army Corps, Maj. General Me. Dowell having been granted leave of absence for fifteen days.

Martial law is in full force in Cincinnati. All the citizens are compelled to enroll themselves in their respective wards, and are to be organized and put on duty on the fortifications.

From New Orleans we have the order of Gen. Butler ordering the enrollment of the free negroes of Louisiana for military service in defence of that city. They are to be known as the "Native Guards."

Married.

Last evening, by Rev. McLean, Rev. A. D. HAWN to Miss ETTIE, daughter of Hon. Charles Ritz, of this place.

On the 31st day of August, by the Rev. J. Kampfer, Mr. WILLIAM SMITH, of Mifflin county, to Miss AMANDA SMITH, of Snyder county.

At Sample's Hotel, in this borough, by Rev. O. O. McCann, Mr. WILLIAM B. BRATTON, to Miss HANNAH C. MILLER, all of Bratton township.

THE MARKETS.

LEWISTOWN, Sept. 10, 1862.

CORRECTED BY GEORGE BLYMYER.

Butter, good, @ lb. 12
Eggs, @ dozen, 8
Wool, washed, 60
" unwashed, 42

CORRECTED BY MARKS & WILLIS.

Wheat, white @ bushel, 1 00 to 1 05
" red, 1 10
" new, 00 a 40
Corn, old, 50
Rye, 50
Oats, new 35, old 40
Timothy, 1 25
Flaxseed, 1 30

Marks & Willis are retailing flour and feed as follows:

Extra Flour, per 100, 2 80
Fine, do, 2 00
Superfine, do, 2 60
Family, do, 3 00
Mill Feed, per hundred, 1 25
Chopped Oats and Corn per 100, 1 20
Chopped Rye per 100, 1 25
Salt, 1 60
" barrels, 280 lbs., 2 00

Philadelphia Market.

Sales of flour at \$5 a \$6.50, as in quality. Prime red wheat 130, white 135 a 145c, corn 70c, oats, new, 35 a 36, old Pennsylvania 58 a 60c.

50,000

JOINT AND LAP

SHINGLES,

Sawed Plastering Lath, 3 and 4-1/2 feet

in Length; also Boards, for sale by

GRAFF & THOMPSON.

Milroy, Sept. 10-3m

NOTICE!

ALL persons indebted to the undersigned are notified to settle and PAY UP before the end of this month, as the uncertainty of the times requires all possible preparation for emergencies. JOHN CLARKE.

Lewistown, Sept. 10-31

NOTICE!

NOTICE is hereby given that the Books of Dr. Hoover have been left in the hands of the undersigned for collection. All persons are requested to pay up immediately. JOHN A. MCKEE.

Lewistown, Sept. 10, 1862-2t

NOTICE

OF

DRAFT!

THE undersigned Commissioner for Drafting in Mifflin county, hereby gives notice that the quota of men yet required for service in said county is 118. This number will be equitably apportioned among the various districts of the county, (making allowance for men already enlisted in said districts,) and on the 15th SEPTEMBER, or as soon thereafter as practicable, a Draft will be made in such districts as have not supplied their quota by that date.

Recruiting officers, either for old regiments or new organizations, will, on the 15th September, notify the Commissioner of enlistments, and the districts where they reside.

On the day appointed for Drafting, if any district then supplies its quota by Volunteers, they will be accepted, and such district relieved from the operation of the Draft.

GEO. W. ELDER, Commissioner.

Lewistown, Sept. 10, 1862.

DRAFTING.

THE undersigned, Commissioner to superintend Drafting in Mifflin county, gives notice that he will attend and hear all Enrolled Persons claiming to be Exempt from Military Service or Draft, at the following times and places, viz:

BOROUGH OF LEWISTOWN.

[EAST AND WEST WARDS.]

At his Office in said Borough, on Monday the 15th of September, 1862, between the hours of 8 a. m., and 12 m., to hear and determine all unfinished cases.

DECATUR TOWNSHIP.

At Hummel's Hotel, Lillyesville, on Thursday, 11th September, between the hours of 2 and 5 o'clock p. m.

WAYNE TOWNSHIP AND NEWTON HAMILTON.

At Brothers' Hotel, Friday, 12th September, between the hours of 4 and 7 o'clock p. m.

BRATTON TOWNSHIP.

At Settle's Hotel, Saturday, 13th September, between the hours of 8 and 11 o'clock a. m.

McVEY TOWN AND OLIVER TOWNSHIP.