

# THE GAZETTE.

LEWISTOWN, PA.

Wednesday, September 14, 1864.

G. & G. R. FRYSENGER, PUBLISHERS.

The Gazette is published every Wednesday by GEORGE FRYSENGER & SON, at \$1.50 in advance, or \$2 at the end of the year. To one address, 4 copies will be sent for \$5, 5 copies for \$10, or 20 copies for \$20. These terms will be rigidly adhered to.

### TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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### FOR PRESIDENT.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.  
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,  
ANDREW JOHNSON.

### For Congress.

A. A. BARKER,  
Of Cambria County.

### For Senators.

KIRK HAINES, of Perry.  
LEWIS W. HALL, of Blair.

### For Representatives.

JOHN N. SWOOPE,  
of Alexandria, Huntingdon county.  
JOHN BALSACH,  
of Port Royal, Juniata county.

### For County Commissioner.

JOHN W. WILSON,  
Of Menno township.

### For County Auditor.

JNO. H. WHITEHEAD.

### Jef Davis' Terms of Peace.

The last words of Jef Davis to Col. Jacques and Mr. Gilmore were—

"Say to Mr. Lincoln from me, that I shall at any time be pleased to receive proposals for peace on the basis of our independence. IT WILL BE USELESS TO APPROACH ME WITH ANY OTHER."

### Chicago Blue Light Patent Democratic Platform.

Resolved, That this Convention does explicitly declare as the sense of the American people, that after four years of failure to restore the Union, the experiment of war during which under the pretense of military necessity, or the war power higher than the Constitution, the Constitution itself has been disregarded in every part, and public liberty and private right alike trodden down, and the national prosperity of the country essentially impaired. That justice, humanity, liberty and public welfare demand that immediate efforts be made for the CESSATION OF HOSTILITIES, with a view to the convention of all the States, or other peaceful means to that end, that at the earliest practicable moment peace may be restored on the basis of the Federal Union of the States.

Any one who can read can see from the above that it is not Jef Davis who is begging peace, but the northern copperheads.

### The Assessment of Soldiers.

One of the most important duties devolving on the different ward, vigilant, and county committees, is the immediate assessment of the soldier, citizen of such localities, now serving in the army or navy of the United States. The 40th section of the act regulating elections by soldiers in actual military service, requires every assessor to assess and return a county tax of ten cents upon every non-commissioned officer and private, and the usual taxes upon every commissioned officer known to be in the military service of the United States or this State in the army; and when any omission shall occur, the omitted names shall be added by such assessor to the assessment and list of voters, on the application of any citizen of the election district where such shall have a right to vote if not in such service. The township collector or county treasurer is bound to receive taxes aforesaid from any person who may offer to pay them. We recommend that in all the election districts where these assessments and payment of taxes have not already been properly attended to, that committees be at once formed to perform the work.

—Gold fell 20 per cent. on Saturday, and yesterday was quoted as low as 215.

—The soldiers of Perry have nominated Joseph Bailey as a candidate for Congress in opposition to the copperhead Glossbrenner.

Every bench was full, and many persons had to stand in the aisles.—Democrat.

And yet the chairman kept bawling "Come forward, gentlemen, plenty of room in front!" This is about equal to making Abner Thompson and Colonel Irwin recent converts to patent democracy.

—The blue-light Chicago platform, since McClellan's last strategic change of base, is already falling to pieces, the New York Daily News, Metropolitan Record, and Freeman's Journal having denounced him as unworthy of support. The first named, the leading democratic paper in New York, justly says that the platform is the soul of the party and the candidate the body—the latter subject to die, the former not—and as the candidate will not stand on the platform calls on the convention to re-assemble and nominate somebody that will, Vallandigham is also kicking, having refused to speak. Go it, blue-lights!

### THE OCTOBER ELECTION.

The ticket to be supported by the Union men of Mifflin county on Tuesday, 11th October, having been completed, it may not be amiss to call attention to it. ABRAHAM A. BARKER, of Cambria county, our candidate for Congress, is emphatically a working man—one of a class seldom nominated for such an office, the lawyers, doctors, generals, colonels, &c., having generally managed to secure it among themselves—and as such ought to be supported with more than ordinary zeal. Mr. B. possesses talents of a good order, sound judgement, is of untiring industry, an unquestionable Union man, and will not only be found at his post but ready to support the government and our noble soldiers in all measures necessary to settle up the rebellion which is even now crumbling to pieces under the vigorous blows of Grant, Sherman, Farragut, and other heroes. The peace party of course nominated a lawyer of Ebensburg, who besides being an intriguing politician, a peace on any terms man, and ultra on the slavery question, possesses little notoriety except that acquired as "big canal break" manager in 1838, in Morris township, Huntingdon county, under the Ritner administration, where if he was half the rascal the democracy always made him out, he must be a sweet one, and hard to swallow with democrats who have any principle left.

For Senators, the conferees nominated KIRK HAINES of Perry, and LEWIS W. HALL of Blair. It was of course a work of considerable delicacy to select two candidates from six counties, but having done so to the best of their ability, we cheerfully accord them that support which every Union man in the district ought to give them. Captain B. X. Blair of Huntingdon, Edmund Blanchard of Bellefonte, and D. W. Woods of Lewistown, were presented to the convention by their different counties. The first named failed only we think from the fact that it would have given Huntingdon two out of four candidates for Senate and Assembly, and left three out of the six counties composing the districts without any members at all—whereas by the course adopted the least possible number are in that situation, namely, two, and although our own is among the number, we shall not complain. Mr. Haines is pretty well known as a citizen of Newport, Perry county, of sterling integrity, well-informed, and industrious habits, recommendations which strongly commend him to the people. Mr. Hall has had three years experience in the Senate, of which body he was Speaker, and being one of that class who has raised himself from comparative obscurity to prominence, of course has made enemies; but the best evidence of his character and standing can be formed from the fact that his fellow-citizens of Blair county have invariably given him a larger majority by hundreds than any other candidate on the ticket, and no doubt will do so again. Such facts speak louder than words.

For Assembly, the district convention nominated JOHN N. SWOOPE of Alexandria, Huntingdon county, and JOHN BALSACH, of Port Royal, Juniata county. The first named enjoys a high degree of popularity as an exemplary citizen, of good attainments, and the latter, who is not unknown up the river, creditably represented Juniata, Snyder and Union in the last Legislature. Being sound Union men, who will faithfully take our interests in charge, we cordially recommend them to the people as worthy of support.

Of JOHN W. WILSON, of Menno, our candidate for Commissioner, it is hardly necessary to say a word in commendation, as no man in the Valley stands higher in public estimation. He is but a continuation of that class of men who have for ten years past been selected for that office, and who have managed the affairs of this county with singular wisdom and economy. His opponent, curiously enough, was selected by the peace democracy from the only district in the county which polled a regular democratic majority against the soldiers' right to vote. John (pike) Taylor, their candidate, says he didn't vote against them, but as it is well known not a republican or war democrat in the county was opposed to the 1st amendment, where did that democratic majority come from? Why from the same men who will electioneer, support, and vote for John Taylor. By the by, John, if you was the soldiers' friend, did you electioneer for their right to vote?

For Auditor, John H. Whitehead

being quite as good a man as Mr. Weiler, of course there will be no reason for supporting the latter.

But the contest is not for men, but PRINCIPLES. On the one side is arrayed a ticket whose party and members have placed themselves under a cowardly platform which advocates an immediate cessation of hostilities and a consequent withdrawal of our armies from rebel territory, wrung from the conspirators at the expense of the blood of many a noble Union man, who fell a martyr to the flag of our country and support of its government—a party whose members even now advocate disunion by declaring, as many of them have done here and elsewhere, that the administration ought to recognize the rebel government. They too hold fellowship with and cite such men as Vallandigham, Cox, Pendleton, Voorhees, Ancona, Stiles, Denison, Wood, &c. as democrats, though these men have steadily opposed the war, and many of them even made the boast that they had never voted for a man or a dollar to prosecute it, but on the contrary have done their utmost to give vigor to the rebels by throwing obstacles in the way of the regular authorities. Contrast this with the men on the Union ticket, who have all along and do yet advocate a vigorous prosecution of the war, because it is a vindication of the Supremacy of the Laws and the Government over the villainous doctrines of Secession—doctrines which, if once recognized, would utterly destroy our common country, and in time render it an easy prey to some designing "Napoleon," just as Mexico fell into the despotic arms of France.

The surest and shortest way to peace undoubtedly is to give tone and strength to your soldiers in the field. They like words of encouragement, and will fight the better under them; but tell them once at the ballot box that the stay-at-home men are for a cowardly cessation of hostilities at the very moment when the conspirators are about to pay the penalty of their crimes, and who will rejoice and who will be despondent? Any fool can tell you that the rebels would fairly yell with delight, while the poor Union soldier would feel that all his patriotism, all his bravery, the life-blood of his comrades, the maiming of thousands, had been in vain. But we have no fears of such a result. There is too much patriotism, too much love of country left, even to give color to such an assumption by voting for men who have more to say against your own Government than they have against the rebel.

### General Sherman's Account of the Capture of Atlanta.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 8.—In answer to a request that Major General Sherman would give us details of his late operations before Atlanta, in order to silence the cavils of those who, in the absence of particulars, were denying that those operations were on the whole a Federal success, we have received the following:

ATLANTA, Sept. 7.—On the 25th of August, pursuant to a plan of which the War Department had been fully advised, I left the 20th Corps at the Chattahoochee bridge, and with the balance of the army I drew off from the siege, and using some considerable artifice to mislead the enemy, I marched rapidly south and reached the West Point railroad near Fairborn on the 27th, and broke up twelve miles of it. When moving east my right approached the Macon railroad near Jonesboro, and my left near Rough and Ready.

The enemy attacked the right wing of the Army of the Tennessee and was completely beaten on the 1st, and during the combat I pushed the left of the centre rapidly on the railroad above and between Rough and Ready and Jonesboro.

On the 1st of September we broke up about eight miles of the Macon road and turned on the enemy at Jonesboro, assaulted him and his lines and carried them, capturing Brig Gen. Gorman and about two thousand prisoners, with eight guns and much plunder.

Night alone prevented our capturing all of Hardee's corps, which escaped south that night.

The same night, Hood, in Atlanta, finding all his railroads broken and in our possession, blew up his ammunition, seven locomotives, and eighty cars, and evacuated Atlanta, which, on the next day, September 2, was occupied by the corps left for that purpose, Major General Slocum commanding; we followed the retreat of the rebel army to near Lovejoy's Station, thirty miles south of Atlanta, where, finding it would not pay to assault, as we had already the great object of the campaign—viz: Atlanta. Accordingly the army gradually and leisurely returned to Atlanta, and it is now encamped eight miles south of the city, and to-morrow will move to the camps appointed. I am now writing in Atlanta, so I could not be uneasy in regard to our position. We have as the result of this quick, and, as I think, well-executed movement, twenty-seven guns, over 3,000 prisoners, and have buried 400 rebel dead, and left as many wounded who could not be removed. The rebels have lost besides the important city of Atlanta, stores, at

least 500 dead, 2,500 wounded, and 3,000 prisoners, whereas, our aggregate loss will not foot up 1,500. If that is not success I don't know what is.

W. T. SHERMAN,  
Major General.

There is no war news of interest. Two Pa. regiments surprised a rebel work on the Weldon road, and the 9th Cavalry drove a rebel regiment in Tennessee, capturing a number of prisoners, &c. A great battle is looked for at or near Petersburg.

James M. Vanzant, of Comp K, 22d Cavalry, was wounded in several places by a shell at the battle near Berryville, Va., about three weeks ago. He is now at Sandy Hook Hospital.

Vermont held an election last week, and gave the Union candidate for Governor 21,000 majority, and on Monday Maine swept copperheadism out of sight. Snakes don't thrive in that region.

The Democrat is afraid the Union papers will get paid for publishing the Schedule of Stamp Duties. It is entirely out, as they get no more for that than they do for publishing official war news and other items which are not often found in democratic journals. The schedule is of much interest to all classes, and hence we published it.

### Save your Money and Encourage Home Manufactures.

HAVING lately purchased the Patterns remaining at the Logan Foundry, I am prepared to make to order various sizes of Coal Stoves, Nine Plates, Hathaway Cook-Stoves, Iron Fence, &c., &c. Thankful for the past I hope to merit the future patronage of a generous public. Terms cash. The highest price paid for old castings. JOHN R. WEEKES, Lewistown Foundry, Sept. 14 Agt.

JOHN R. WEEKES,  
Real Estate Agent, Collector and County Surveyor,  
LEWISTOWN, PA.

OFFICE in the Court House, opposite the Commissioners' Office. sep14-4t

### A. MARKS' LEWISTOWN STEAM MILL.

ALL kinds of grain offered will be purchased, and the highest market prices paid. Flour and feed always on hand. Coal of all qualities and sizes, Salt, Fish, &c., constantly on hand and for sale to suit the times. He has erected a Plaster Mill in connection with his Steam Mill, and is prepared to furnish all who may call, at any time, with fine, fresh ground Plaster.  
Lewistown, September 14, 1864.

### ORPHANS' COURT SALE

In pursuance of an order issued by the Orphans' Court of Mifflin county, will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House, in Lewistown, on

Tuesday, October 11, 1864,

A certain message and lot or piece of ground, situate on the old Lewistown and Kishacoquillas turnpike road, in Perry township, Mifflin county, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a post on north side of said turnpike road, thence by a straight line through the middle of the passage way or alley between the old and new toll houses to a post on a line running ten feet in rear of the new toll house, thence along said line to a post about opposite the centre of the new toll house, thence by a straight line to the upper or back corner of old lot by hand late of Henry Keppeling, low James Riden, to the line of said turnpike, thence along said turnpike to the place of beginning, with a two story

### FRAME HOUSE,

STABLE, and other improvements thereon erected.  
Sale to commence at 1 o'clock p. m.  
Terms:—One half the purchase money to be paid on the confirmation of sale, and the balance in one year thereafter, with interest to be secured by judgment on the premises.  
C. HOOVER,  
sep14-ts Admr. Wm. Cowden, dec'd.

### STRAY HEIFER.

CAME to the premises of the subscriber, in Decatur township, in June last, a two year old red heifer, with white flanks. The owner of said stray is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away, or she will be disposed of according to law.  
sep14-3\* A. M. INGRAM.

### NOTICE!

ALL persons to whom this notice shall come are warned and notified not to purchase or negotiate my check, drawn upon the Mifflin county Bank, dated September 12, 1864, for \$147.30, payable to the order of Samuel E. Long, as I will not pay said check, unless compelled by law.  
THOMAS MAYES,  
Lewistown, September 14, 1864.

### LETTERS REMAINING UNCLAIMED

In the Post Office at Lewistown, State of Pennsylvania, on the 14th of Sept. 1864.

Barr Miss Ella	Middleworth Isaac
Booth David C.	Miller Satus
Chiser Wm.	Moore Jos. H.
Carpenter Henry C.	Munntow Miss Mollie
Clay Pennath A.	McMahan Mr. C.
Egolf David P.	McKays Samuel
Gearheart Miss Amelia	McKnight Capt.
Henry Jos. R.	Orte N. B.
Johnson John F.	Phaniough Miss M.
Kinsel Geo.	Rice James
Lyle Barbara	Seirior Mrs L. 2
Lewis Mrs. Lucy J.	Stearns Geo.
Lawrence J. J.	May John 2
Laurie Robt.	Witsel Geo.
Lockhardt Louis	Wheatley M. L. 3
Livermore J. G.	Young Emanuel

To obtain any of these letters, the applicant must call for "advertised letters," give the date of this list, and pay one cent for advertising.

—If not called for within one month, they will be sent to the Dead Letter Office, sep14 SAMUEL COMFORT, P. M.

### 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 22d day of July, A. D. 1839, I, Davis M. Contner, Sheriff of the County of Mifflin, do hereby make known and give notice to the electors of the county aforesaid, that a general election will be held in the said county of Mifflin on the second Tuesday (being the 11th) of October, 1864, at which the following officers are to be elected, to wit:

One person to fill the office of Member of Congress for the district composed of the counties of Cambria, Blair, Huntingdon and Mifflin in the National Congress of the United States.

Two persons to fill the office of Senators from the district composed of the counties of Blair, Huntingdon, Centre, Mifflin, Juniata and Perry, in the Senate of Pennsylvania.

Two persons as Members of Assembly, to represent the counties of Huntingdon, Mifflin and Juniata, in the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania.

One person to fill the office of County Commissioner for three years.

One person to fill the office of County Auditor.

The electors of the Borough of Newton Hamilton are to meet in the new schoolhouse in said borough.

The electors of Wayne township are to meet at the new schoolhouse in the Borough of Newton Hamilton.

The electors of the Borough of McVeytown are to meet at the Union schoolhouse in said borough.

The electors of Granville township are to meet at the Court House in the Borough of Lewistown, and vote at the window of the Prothonotary's office.

The electors of Derry township will meet at the Court House in the Borough of Lewistown, and vote at the window of the Judge's office.

The electors of Oliver township are to meet at the Union schoolhouse in the Borough of McVeytown.

The electors of Bratton township are to meet at the brick schoolhouse on the farm of William Harshbarger, in said township.

The electors of Menno township are to meet at the house now occupied by the family of William Simple, deceased, in Allen ville, in said township.

The electors of Union township are to meet at the house now occupied by Richard Brind.

The electors of Brown township are to meet at the public house now occupied by John G. McLaughlin, in said township.

The electors of Armagh township residing east of the line commencing at the middle of the road at the stone meeting house, in Brown township, thence along said road to the end of the lane known as Jonathan Abraham's lane, near the residence of Thomas Longwell, jr., thence running in a straight line to Cressman's Knob to the Union county line, are to meet at E. E. Locke's office, in said township. These residing west of and not included in said limits, will meet as heretofore at the public house now occupied by Wm. Swinehart in said township.

The electors of Decatur township are to meet at the house of Joseph Stumpf, now occupied by Israel Spigelmir.

The electors for the East Ward of the Borough of Lewistown will meet at the Court House, and vote at the window of the Commissioner's office.

The electors of the West Ward of said borough will meet at the same place, and vote at the window of the Sheriff's office.

An Act of the Legislature having changed the manner of voting in Mifflin county, all officers to be elected at a general election may be voted for on a single slip of paper, and deposited in one ballot box. Any fraud committed by any person voting under this Act shall be punished by existing laws of this Commonwealth.

Pursuant to the provisions of an Act of Assembly, the Judges of the aforesaid districts shall respectively take charge of the certificate of return of the election of their respective districts, and produce them at a meeting of one Judge from each district, at the Court House, in Lewistown, on the third day after the day of election, being for the present year Friday, the 14th day of October next, then and there to do and perform the duties required by law of said Judges.

Also, that where a judge by sickness or unavoidable accident, is unable to attend at such meeting of Judges, then the certificate or return, as aforesaid, shall be taken charge of by one of the Inspectors or Clerks of the election of said District, who shall do and perform the duties required of said Judge unable to attend.

Also, by the 17th section of said Act it is enacted that when the qualified voters of more than one Ward, Township, or District meet at the same place to hold their election, it shall be the duty of the respective Judges of said election districts, in addition to the certificates required in the 76th section of this Act, to make out a fair statement and certificate of all the votes which shall have been then and there given for each candidate, distinguishing the office or station he shall have voted for, and one of said Judges shall take charge of said certificate, and also of the several certificates made out for each election district, as before directed, and produce the same at a meeting of all the return judges in the 76th section of this Act.

The Congressional Return Judges will meet at the Court House in Hollidaysburg on Tuesday, October 18th.

The Senatorial and Representative Return Judges will meet at Lewistown on Tuesday, October 18th.

Also, that an act of Assembly, entitled an Act relating to the elections of this Commonwealth, passed July 24, 1839, further provides as follows to wit:

"That the Inspectors and Judges shall meet at the respective places appointed for holding the election in the district to which they respectively belong before 9 o'clock in the morning of the 2d Tuesday of October, and each of said Inspectors shall appoint one clerk, who shall be a qualified voter of such district.

"In case the person who shall have received the second highest number of vote for Inspector, shall not attend on any day of election then the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for judge at the next preceding 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 person elected judge shall appoint an inspector in his place; 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 an hour after the time fixed by law for the opening of the election, the qualified voters of the township,

ward or district for which such officers shall have been elected, present at the place of election, shall elect one of their number to fill the 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 whole time said election is kept open, for the purpose of giving information to the inspectors and judges when called, in relation to the right of any person assessed by them to vote at such election, 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.

"No person shall be permitted to vote at any election as aforesaid, but white freemen of the age of twenty one years or more, who 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 and 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, who have resided in the election district ten days 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 produces a receipt of payment within two years, of a State or county tax assessed agreeable to the Constitution, and give satisfactory evidence either on his own oath or affirmation of another that he has paid such tax, or on failure to produce such receipt, shall make an oath to the payment thereof; or, second, if he claim a right to 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 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 aforesaid age, and give such other evidence as is required by this act, whereupon the name of the person so admitted to vote shall be inserted in the alphabetical list by the inspectors and note made opposite thereto by writing the word *tax* if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of having paid tax, or the word *age* if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of such age, and shall be called out to the clerks who shall make the like notes in the lists of voters kept by them.

"In cases where the name of the person claiming to vote is found on the list furnished by the Commissioners and Assessors, of 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 claimed to have resided within the State one year or more, his oath shall not 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 more than ten days next preceding such election, and shall also himself swear that his bona fide residence in pursuance of his calling is within the district, and that he did not remove into said district for the purpose of voting therein.

"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 violence to any such officers, or shall interrupt or improperly interfere with him in the execution of his duty, or shall block up or attempt to block up the window or avenue to any window where the same may be held; or shall riotously disturb the peace at such election; or shall use or practise any intimidation, threats, force or violence, with design to influence unduly, or overawe any elector, or to prevent him from voting, or to restrain the freedom of choice, such person, on conviction, shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$500, and be imprisoned for any time not less than one 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, district or township, where the said offence was committed, and not entitled to vote therein, then, on conviction, he shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$1000, and be imprisoned not less than six months nor more than two years.

"If any person, not by law qualified, shall fraudulently vote at any election within this Commonwealth, or being otherwise qualified, shall vote out of his proper district, or if any person knowing the want of such qualification, shall aid or procure such person to vote, the person or persons so offending shall, on conviction, be fined in any sum not exceeding \$200, and be imprisoned for any term not exceeding three months.

"If any person shall vote at more than one election district, or otherwise fraudulently vote more than once on the same day, or shall fraudulently fold and deliver to the inspector two or more tickets folded together, with the intent to illegally vote, or shall procure another to do so, he or she so offending shall, on conviction, be fined in any sum not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars, and be imprisoned for any term not less than three nor more than twelve months.

"If any person not qualified to vote in this Commonwealth, agreeably to law, (excepting sons of qualified citizens), shall appear at any place of election, for the purpose of issuing tickets or influencing the citizens qualified to vote, he shall, on conviction, forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding \$100 for every such offence, and be imprisoned for any term not exceeding three months."

Agreeably to the provisions of the 61st section of said act, every general and special election shall be opened between the hours of eight and ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shall continue without interruption or adjournment until seven o'clock in the evening, when the polls shall be closed.

D. M. CONTNER, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Lewistown, Sept. 14, 1864.

### M'VEYTOWN STEAM MILL.

HAVING taken the above establishment, the undersigned are now prepared to purchase, at highest market rates, all kinds of Grain, in any quantity that may be offered. The milling business will be attended to with punctuality, and no pains spared to give satisfaction to all who may favor them with their custom.

C. C. STANBARGER & CO.  
McVeytown, July 13, 1864.