

THE GAZETTE.

LEWISTOWN, PA.

Wednesday, November 2, 1864.

G. & G. R. FRYNSINGER, PUBLISHERS.

The Gazette is the only paper in this part of the State printed on a power press and the facilities for doing work of all kinds equalled by few.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The GAZETTE is published every Wednesday by GEORGE FRYNSINGER & SONS, at \$1.50 in advance, or \$2 at the end of the year.

FOR PRESIDENT.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

UNION ELECTORAL TICKET.

- Morton McMichael, Thomas Cunningham, Robert P. King, G. Morrison Coates, Henry Bunn, William H. Kern, Barton H. Jenks, Charles M. Runk, Robert Parke, William Taylor, John A. Hiestand, Richard H. Coryell, Edward Haliday, Charles F. Read, Elias W. Hale, Charles H. Shriner, John Wister, David McConaughy, David W. Woods, Isaac Benson, John Patton, Samuel B. Dick, Ervrad Bierer, John P. Penney, Ebenezer M. Junkin, John W. Blanchard.

GO AND VOTE EARLY, TAKE YOUR NEIGHBOR WITH YOU and see that you have the Union Ticket.

Wanted at this office, a load of good fodder, and good winter apples.

The official soldiers' vote of this county, published in another column, bears upon its face a refutation of the libels of the Democrat on the officers of the army influencing their votes. According to it, there are no honest officers in it unless they are Vallandigham sneaks, and the judges, inspectors and clerks, although taken from both officers and men, are all rascals of the most approved stamp.

We know that a majority of the officers in the army, of both high and low degree—just like nearly all the office holders at home—are anxious supporters of Lincoln. And why? Simply because war is a profitable business to them, and the longer it lasts the more money they make.

This is certainly one of the most extraordinary attacks upon army officers we have yet read, and out Herods Herod in unpatriotic zeal for the Vallandigham peace crew. There are no doubt some men among the officers who are governed there as they would be at home by mercenary motives, but that all or a majority of those who are hourly liable to be killed or wounded, expose life and all they hold dear for the sake of a few dollars salary, is a libel upon them as unjust as it is ungenerous.

Mrs. John H. Lawhator, Levisstown, Pennsylvania: Dear Sister—These hands will soon be cold in death! I write you for the last time. I wrote to you since I left home, but got no answer. I am going home to Heaven to meet my mother. I hope you will meet me there. I have been in the rebel army. I am going to be hung—time hastens and I have but little time to say anything—I die like a man—I was taken as a rebel spy. May God bless you! Bid my brothers and all my friends goodbye! A. B. BLOOM.

Table with 2 columns: Candidate, Votes. Union: 17,888; Democratic: 5,232; Majority: 12,656.

In the Court of Appeals, of Maryland on Friday, the application for an injunction in the case of the new Constitution was dismissed, and the Governor has issued his proclamation, declaring the new Constitution adopted.

"Hard Times."

The Democrat insists that times are hard and with its characteristic pretended sympathy with tenant farmers, mechanics and day laborers, cites them as sufferers, and then has a fling at any and everybody who do not spend all they make, including leading democrats and sundry others who we feel pretty certain have made more money in these war times than any republicans we know of in this county. But to the point. With wheat at 2 20 per bushel, new corn 1 35, hay \$20 per ton, butter from 35 to 40 per lb., poultry 25 cents, and everything else in proportion, with ready sale for cash, what is to prevent the tenant men from getting along? And so with the mechanic. He has raised his prices so as in a great measure to correspond with the prices of goods. So too with the laborer. Instead of his having employment a few days in a week at 75 to 80 cents a day, labor now seeks him with constant employment at from \$1.50 to \$2.00 per day. Nor are the actually necessary articles of living so high as to be beyond the reach of all these, for the simple reason that people can and do buy them and still have more money than they ever had before. The sugar we are now using on our table cost 25 cents per lb.; flour is not as high as it was eleven or twelve years ago; coffee, according to city quotations, ought to be sold at 40a45 cents per lb., and as we now use one pound where we formerly used three, we repeat it that the poorer classes at the present day have a better opportunity of making and saving money than they ever had before. If however like some fools we know of they throw away \$10 here, \$20 there, and \$50 somewhere else for silks, satins and other claptrops, without a tittle benefit to themselves or anybody else, we do not wonder that "hard times" stare them in the face, and serves them right.

The Way of the Transgressor is Hard.

The Lagrange (Missouri) American has an account of the arrest in that place of a man who boasted of his rebel proclivities and his participation in the murder of the Missouri militia at Centralia. During one of his more peaceful frames of mind he dictated the following letters:

HANNIBAL, MO., Oct. 6th, 1864. To Mrs. CENA SMITH, Lyons, Clinton County, Iowa: My Dear Wife—I bid you good-bye—I hope to meet you in heaven—I die like a man.

My dear wife, I married you under an assumed name. My right name is A. B. Bloom.

I want you to get a gravestone for our child Sammy.

I die for my country like a man, ever true to my principles. May God bless you—time hastens. I have thrown my life away, which I had no right to do.

Write to Billy Potts and tell him I am gone. If Billy comes back from the army, marry him like a woman. Tell Bass Gardner good-bye. I bid you all good-bye. May God bless you. Cena, I am going to be hung. A. B. BLOOM.

HANNIBAL, MO., Oct. 6, 1864. Mrs. JOHN H. LAWHATOR, Levisstown, Pennsylvania: Dear Sister—These hands will soon be cold in death! I write you for the last time. I wrote to you since I left home, but got no answer. I am going home to Heaven to meet my mother. I hope you will meet me there. I have been in the rebel army. I am going to be hung—time hastens and I have but little time to say anything—I die like a man—I was taken as a rebel spy. May God bless you! Bid my brothers and all my friends goodbye! A. B. BLOOM.

My wife is living in Lyons, Clinton Co., Iowa. I was married in Little Rock, Arkansas. I want you to take Cena Bloom and keep her with you while you live. I die like a man for my country. A. B. BLOOM.

He was taken to Hannibal, Mo., tried and executed on the 7th October by a detail of twenty-four men. The Courier of that place says:

The prisoner gave his name as Hugh B. Bloom, and stated that he had married his present wife, who resides in Lyons, Clinton county, Iowa under the assumed name of Smith, at Little Rock, Ark., a few years since, and that his wife is ignorant of his real name. One of his statements is to the effect that he enlisted in the rebel service and served three years, when he deserted and enlisted in the Federal service at Chicago, receiving a bounty of \$300, deserted at Springfield, Ill., last Tuesday, and made his way to Quincy, took a boat for Lagrange, where he was arrested and sent to this place. Another statement which he made, that he had been with Anderson, and had taken part at the late massacre at Centralia, and we learn that he asserted that he knew some of the men that belong to Capt. Theis' company. The coat which he had on was identified, we learn as belonging to one of the members of Capt. Lancaster's company.

There was we learn a man of the name of Hugh B. Bloom a resident of this place years ago, and although the name of Lawhator is evidently an error, it is no doubt the same person.

Table with multiple columns listing names and numbers, likely a list of soldiers or voters.

OFFICIAL RETURNS

Of the General Election held in Mifflin County, October 11, 1864.

Table with columns: Congress, District, Name, Votes. Total: 1610, 1567.

NEW YORK STATE AGENTS FORCE VOTES FOR McCLELLAN.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 27.—Extensive frauds have been discovered in this city and Washington on the part of some commissioners of New York State to receive and forward votes of the soldiers. The N. Y. State agents, M. J. Ferry, of Canton, St. Lawrence county, and Edward Donohue, of Albany, have been arrested and were brought to trial, this evening, before a military commission, of which Major General Abner Doubleday is president, and Col. John A. Foster, of the 175th New York, is judge advocate.

On the conclusion of the reading of the charges, Ferry plead guilty to a portion, and said he had signed the names of some. In answer to a question by the Judge Advocate, Foster, who stated that his pleadings to the charge should be either general or special, he said he desired to have counsel. He was informed that he could send for any person he should choose as his counsel, and immediately sent for a lawyer of this city.

Donohue plead a general denial of the whole affair, and wanted to be represented by counsel from Albany or New York. He said he thought the matter belonged to the civil tribunals, instead of a military one. He requested to know if Reverdy Johnson was to be had, as he was confident he would defend him. General Doubleday and Judge Advocate General Foster said they had no objection to postpone the case, as the prisoners had no counsel, in order to allow them to obtain it, and accordingly adjourned until Friday at ten o'clock.

It is stated that seven dry goods boxes of votes for the Democratic National and State nominees have been forwarded from here by express. Several packages of alleged forged tickets are in the hands of the Military Commission, with letters, &c., involving parties in New York.

After the adjournment of the court, Ferry made the following full confession: I do not recollect the time when the first papers were forged, but it was in the presence of O. K. Wood, of Clinton county, New York; it was done in my office, No. 85 Fayette street, Baltimore; I am, and have been for the past two years, the agent of the State of New York, appointed by Gov. Seymour, to look after the sick and wounded soldiers of New York; I first saw Wood on Wednesday of last week at my office. He came and represented himself as an agent of the central committee of his county to look after its local ticket. He talked about the way in which the votes could be taken; it was agreed that we should sign the names of soldiers and officers and send them home to have the local tickets filled in; I made out small papers; I signed the names of soldiers on quite a number of them; I cannot tell what names we signed; the papers are in the bundle now on the table; I did not sign the names of officers, but Donohue signed any quantity of them; there was a large package of these papers left with me, which I destroyed; that package contained over two hundred; Donohue signed them all. The idea of forging these papers was first suggested by a man named Stephen Mazon; he is from the western part of the State of New York; I do not know from what county; he is not in the service; he is a State agent; I cannot say at what time it was first proposed to forge these papers, but it was, at most, two weeks ago; I do not think there was anybody present but Donohue and myself when Mazon first proposed to forge the papers; there was a man named S. M. Brundy in my office; he is now in New York; also, a man named H. Newcomb; I never saw him until he came here; he is a lawyer in Albany; part of the forged papers were made in my office, and part brought there; they were usually brought in a bundle, tied up; I do not know who brought them; I had no letters from Peter Cagger except what where found in my desk; I never knew of any correspondence on this subject with

Union candidates marked with a *. Company I, 184th regiment, gave our county ticket 18 majority, but by some neglect no return was made to this county or at Harrisburg. There are others of the same kind, sufficient to have defeated both Taylor and Weiler.

It would seem from the following remarks of Jeff. Davis in his speech at Augusta, Ga., just prior to Hood's advance, that the latter, which has turned out so miserably, was undertaken in aid of the peace party of the North: "We must beat Sherman; we must march into Tennessee; there we will draw from 20,000 to 30,000 to our standard, and so strengthened, we must push the enemy back to the Ohio, and thus give the peace party of the North an accession no party editorial can give."

General Farrell, the commissary of subsistence, except the package which you have; the packages contained a lot of blank envelopes and powers of attorney, with a letter from General Farrell, marked "confidential," which contained a list of the names of residents of Columbia county; I did not let any one know that I destroyed the forged papers left with me, but told my associate that I sent them to different parts of the State to be marked; a young man came from Washington on Friday or Saturday last, saying, if I had any spare blanks to send them on to Washington; I am not certain that he did or did not say anything about there being twenty men over there who could attend to these matters; I do not know how many forged papers were sent off, but I heard them say that they sent them from Washington by the dry-goods boxful; I do not recollect hearing them talk despairingly, but they talked quite jubilantly and confidently; I sent a package of forged papers to Gen. Farrell, with letters.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 28.—The military commission to day resumed its investigation of the frauds in the vote of New York soldiers.

Donohue was brought into court about ten o'clock. He had no counsel, but proceeded in his own behalf to object to the jurisdiction of the court. The prisoner pleaded guilty of his having signed certain blanks with the name of C. S. Arthur, Capt. and A. A. G., and none others; and as it did not appear that he was an officer of the State of New York, or of the United States, there was, he contended no crime committed.

ADDRESS OF THE JUDGE ADVOCATE.

It appears in this case that the defendant, Edward Donohue, Jr., a young man connected with the New York Central Railroad—a road to those who live in the city of New York almost synonymous with treason—has for the last two or three weeks been engaged in one of the most gigantic frauds ever attempted to be perpetrated on this nation—a fraud which, if it shall be successful, will, in my opinion, have produced a disruption of our entire country, and our war for the preservation of the Union will be practically at an end, and useless.

It appears from the evidence of the two witnesses produced before you, that on one occasion, when a Republican, who happened to hear something that was said by one of the State agents of the State of New York, that frauds were being perpetrated, went to the office of the State agent in this city, he found him willing and ready to make false votes, and prudently presented himself as one of the party they were working for, ingratiated himself into their confidence, and was allowed to see the working of their party.

It appears that the regular blanks for soldiers forged, the names of the officers who are purporting to swear the soldiers are written out by one party, the names of the soldiers who cast the vote, by another, and still a third one, who fills up the blanks.

These are then left either sealed or unsealed, with the electoral ticket of the party which they represent, and as the first witness testified to you, several dry goods boxes full of such votes have already left the city of Washington.

At that time it will be borne in mind that Edward Donohue was in Washington. He came to this city. How is this statement as compared with his accomplice, Edward Newcomb, and with that of the first witness, Mr. Ward? Was it they who induced him to commit this fraud, or did he induce them? Does Newcomb say that Ward asked him, or was it Donohue who asked him to write these letters?

He found Donohue in full blast, writing as fast as he could; sometimes the name of a soldier and sometimes of an officer; sometimes giving one rank and sometimes another; the other one filling up their names, and still a third one the full blank. Thus, the persons around this table, in the course of Sunday afternoon, filled up to the number of nearly a hundred; and, if three persons could in one afternoon manufacture some one to two hundred such fraudulent votes, what could not twenty men similarly employed for two weeks effect?

The enormity of the fraud was appalling. The Judge Advocate continued by dwelling upon the heinousness of the offence. "Here," he said, "was a fraud that might well call for the infliction of the severest penalty known to the court. The most sacred right of the brave men who are absent from their homes, perilling their lives in the face of the enemy to uphold our liberties, is invaded, and the votes are fraudulently sought to be given against the cause for which they have been perilling their lives. Whilst absent in the field, these plotters at home seek to cast the ballots of these brave men without their consent, and whilst they cannot be present to speak for themselves, or defend their rights this prisoner, who, though one of a numerous family of children, cannot show that he has even one brother in the field, upholding the flag of his country, is here proven to have corresponded with others to defraud our brave soldiers of their exercise of the sacred elective franchise. A crime so enormous as this calls for vigorous punishment, and he hesitated not to say it merited the extreme penalty of death."

CONDUCT OF THE PRISONER.

During its delivery the prisoner was evidently more than ever impressed with a sense of his critical position, and at the conclusion of the Judge Advocate's address, left the court in charge of the guard in a manner strikingly in contrast with the bold and defiant air with which he entered it in the morning.

The court room was now cleared, and the commission proceeded to deliberate upon the case. The commission were only about half an hour coming to their decision, when the doors were re-opened and the court adjourned.

Such rascality needs no comment.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold at the Farm of the subscriber, near Lewistown, on Friday, November 18th, 1864, at 9 o'clock, a. m.,

- Three Work Horses, Colt, 2 Cows, Young Cattle, Alderney Bull, Durham Heifer, Lot of Chester Pigs, Two horse Wagon and Bed, nearly new, Set of Yankee Hay Ladders, Field Roller, Hay (horse) Rake, Corn Shelter, Mower and Reaper, A very superior two horse Railway Power with Thresher and Carrier, in good running order, with Plows, Cultivators, Harrows, Forks, &c., &c. F. G. FRANCISCO, Nov. 2.

Notice to Collectors.

AS money is absolutely required in the Treasury to lift relief and other orders, Collectors are notified that unless sufficient is paid over to meet all claims, at November court, warrants will be issued against them without respect to persons. With high prices and cash for all kinds of produce, there is no excuse whatever why taxes should not be collected and paid. AMOS HOOT, Treas. Lewistown, Nov. 2, 1864.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Mifflin county, the undersigned will offer at public sale, at the Court House in Lewistown, on Wednesday, November 9, 1864, at one o'clock in the afternoon, the following described Real Estate, viz: A LOT OF GROUND, situate in McVeytown, Mifflin county, fronting 53 feet 7 inches, more or less, on Market street, and being 214 feet deep, more or less, bounded by the city of J. F. Rohrer, on the south, by Haliday street on the north, with an old frame building thereon erected.

ALSO, A TRACT OF LAND, situate in Oliver township, Mifflin county, containing 62 acres more or less, bounded north by lands of Samuel Hurring, deceased, east by lands of George W. Wakefield, deceased, south by the Juniata river and west by lands of Augustine Wakefield, with a fine stone house, stone and frame barn, a choice young orchard and other improvements thereon erected.

Also, A TRACT OF LAND, adjoining the above, containing 148 acres, 108 perches, more or less, with usual allowances for roads, adjoining lands of George W. Moose and George Settle on the north, George Moose and Robert Horning on the east, the Juniata river on the south, and other land of William Wakefield's heirs on the west, with a STONE DWELLING HOUSE, FRAME BARN, and other improvements thereon erected.

Attendance will be given and terms made known on day of sale by H. J. WALTERS, Adm. of Wm. Wakefield, dec'd. November 2, 1864-ts

LETTERS REMAINING UNCLAIMED

- In the Post Office at Lewistown, State of Pennsylvania, on the 2d of Nov. 1864. Andrews Wm., Long Samuel E. Becker Geo., Miller Mrs. Annie Mary Danahy Miss Martha B., Maron Miss Fiza A. Enys Mary M., Mitchell Lloyd Foster E., McQuinn John Resars Fairn John D., McDonald John Ed. Fairn John D., McDonald John Ed. Edler Levi, Farker Ann Fleming Wm. A., Snook Mrs. Ann A. Gentry Jos. R., Shively Mrs. Elizabeth Jacobs Thomas, Swisher Edward Keller Anne E., Swisher Sarah Lezo Sophia, Thompson Edgar Lezo Samuel, Wagoner Sarah J. Leir Mrs. Malinda, Wolfe & Co., R. D. Leokens George H., Woods G. M. Yeager Christ.

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, Nov. 2 SAMUEL COMFORT, P. M.

FOR SALE.

The two story Brick House in West Market street, opposite Col. Butler's, occupied by Rev. Mr. Williams. For terms, &c., inquire of Mrs. M. HART, at Mrs. Mary Marks' Exchange Market street. oct26-3t.

FOR SALE.

The property known as the "Hope Farm," situate in Oliver township, Mifflin county, containing about 150 Acres of Land, all but 15 acres cleared, with a Stone House and Barn, Stone Tenant House and Stable, with all other modern improvements thereon, is offered at private sale. It is situate in a pleasant neighborhood, convenient to churches, schools and mills, six miles from Lewistown, near the canal and river and station on the Pennsylvania Railroad. One-half the purchase money can remain in the premises during a life, the residue can be paid in easy installments. For further information apply on the premises, or to George W. Elder, Esq., at Lewistown. MARY DAVIS, Oct. 26, 1864-4*

List of Causes for Trial at Nov. Term.

- No. Names of Causes. No. Term. 1. Youm vs. Shaw, 162 Nov. 1864. 2. Wm. Brothers, for use vs. Francis Henry, 156 Aug. 1864. 3. Bogle's Ex. vs. McCoy, 59 Jan. 1864. 4. Same vs. same, 60 " " 5. Same vs. same, 61 " " 6. Same vs. same, 62 " " 7. Wm. Shaw's Ex. vs. John Brought, Jr., and Jos. Brought, who survived John Brought, Sr., dec. 42 " 1864. 8. Konehauger & Bauman vs. Wharton, 106 Apl. 1864. N. C. WILSON, Prothy. Prothonotary's Office, Lewistown, Oct. 26, 1864.

TIN WARE & STOVES

OF all patterns, constantly kept, and for sale at very low figures, as usual, at the famous BIG COFFEE POT SIGN, Lewistown, August 6, 1862.