

THE GAZETTE.

LEWISTOWN, PA.
Wednesday, November 23, 1864.

G. & G. R. FRYNSINGER, PUBLISHERS.

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

Among our advertisements today will be found several important notices, and desirable properties.

Gen. Butler's Terms.

General Butler's speech in New York contains an admirable passage, which his enemies should read. Instead of regarding the Bluebeard image which they have set up for themselves in anxiety to give this malingered general all the form and aspect of what Southerners call "a brute," Gen. Butler's Richmond admirers will find in this speech a real test of his character.

In view of the unanimity of the American people—in view of the strength, the majesty, the might of the nation—might it not be suggested that now is a good time once again to hold out to the deluded people of the South the olive branch of peace, and say to them "Come back, come back now; this is the last time of asking; come back, and leave off the feeding on husks and come with us to feed upon the fat of the land, and bygones shall be bygones—if bygones are bygones our country shall live in peace hereafter."

There might have been some complaint, I think, among a proud and chivalrous people, that they would not desert their leaders in answer to the amnesty proclamation of President Lincoln; but now, as we come to say, "Come back, and you shall find the laws the same, save and except as they are altered by the legislative wisdom of the land," are we not in a condition, not taking counsel of our fears or weakness, but from our strength and magnanimity, again to make the offer, and the last time to call on them, and then shall we not have exhausted all the resources of statesmanship in the effort to restore peace to the country? And who shall hinder this? And if they do not come back, who shall complain?

I ask not for the rebel to come back after he has fought as long as he can and then chooses to come back, but state some time—perhaps the 8th of January, 1865, for the association will be as good as any—and when that time shall have come, every man who shall scout the proffered amnesty of a great and powerful nation, speaking in love, in kindness, in charity, in hope of peace and quiet forever, then I say to him who then scorns the proffered love and kindness, "let us meet him with sharp, quick, decisive war, which shall bring the matter to an end and to the extinguishment of such men wherever they may be."

STATE DUTY.—The following letter, addressed to the Commissioners of Mifflin county, gives a decision on two important points as to who is liable to State service:

HEADQUARTERS PA. MILITIA,
INSPECTOR GEN'L'S DEPT.,
HARRISBURG, Nov. 17, 1864.

GENTLEMEN:—This Department is in receipt of a letter from Geo. Frysinger, Esq., Clerk to your Board, desiring a decision of the Department on the following interrogatories therein contained:

1. Are those who hold exemption certificates from U. S. boards exempt under the State law?

The certificate of exemption for mental or physical disability, given by the physician of the enrolling board of the U. S., should not be received as evidence of disability or disqualification for State service. Each board must make its own exemptions, determining from all the circumstances of each particular case whether the party is a proper subject for exemption.

2. Are those who paid commutation to the U. S. or furnished substitutes exempt?

The citizen owes allegiance and, as a consequence, service to both State and National Governments, and exemption from service under the provisions of the Acts of Congress for enrolling and calling out the National forces, does not relieve a party from the service he owes the State under the militia laws of the Commonwealth. It is a superadded obligation. I have the honor to be, gentlemen, Your Obt. Servant,
LEMUEL TODD,
Inspector Gen'l P. M.

—U. J. Jones, of Harrisburg, was instantly killed on Friday night by the accommodation train from Baltimore running over him. His body was found beneath the cow-catcher, rolled up into an almost shapeless mass. He was a man of much talent, author of the History of the Juniata Valley, and connected with various newspapers at different times.

—A New York copperhead journal, just before the last election, told its readers that as almost everybody was going for McClellan, all should go for him, and thus present a "sublime moral spectacle."

—Dumas the celebrated French novelist, is coming to this country.

Election Returns.

Pennsylvania.

The returns of the November election in Pennsylvania are still incomplete, only about half the counties being official. These, with the reported majorities in the remaining counties, foot up as follows:

The soldier vote will increase this majority to about 20,000.
Total Union Majorities 52,089
Total Democratic Majorities 41,891

Union Majority 10,198

New York.

The official returns from forty-seven of the sixty counties in New York and unofficial from the others, show that Lincoln and Johnson have carried the State by from 8000 to 10,000.

Vermont.

The official vote of Vermont is as follows:

For Lincoln and Johnson 42,419
For McClellan and Peardleton 13,322

Union Majority 29,097

This is a gain on the Union majority of last September of about 10,000, and on Lincoln's majority in 1860 of over 6000.

Maine.

The official returns from 437 cities and towns give 61,893 votes for Lincoln and 44,211 for McClellan, making Lincoln's majorities 17,592. Gov. Cony's majority in the same towns in September was 16,448. The total vote in the towns was 106,014 against 104,002 in September. The towns yet to be heard from voted in September—for Cony, 2164; for Howard, 2699.

Connecticut.

The official vote of Connecticut is as follows:

Lincoln 43,935
McClellan 41,598

Lincoln's Majority 2,427

New Hampshire.

The official returns of New Hampshire present the following results:

Lincoln 34,521
McClellan 33,329

Majority for Lincoln 2,191

New Jersey.

The complete official returns from the several counties of New Jersey present the following tables:

For McClellan 68,080
For Lincoln 60,614

McClellan's Majority 7,466

Delaware.

The following is the official vote of Delaware:

For McClellan 8,757
For Lincoln 8,157

McClellan's Majority 610

Maryland.

The complete official vote of Maryland for the Presidential election, including the soldier's vote is as follows:

For Lincoln 40,169
For McClellan 32,739

Lincoln's Majority 7,430

Missouri.

Returns of the recent Presidential election have been received from about one-half of the counties in the State of Missouri. They give Lincoln nearly 20,000 on the home vote.

Wisconsin.

MADISON, Wisconsin, Nov. 12.—Official returns from this State give Lincoln 7000 majority on the home vote, and with the home and soldiers' vote together, about 15,000.

Vote at the October Election for Congressional Representatives.

The following is the official vote of Pennsylvania, for Congressional Representatives, at the October election, compiled from returns of prothonotaries, and as the majority of these officials made no distinction in what was called the "home" and the "soldiers' vote," the aggregate of both votes are only given in the tabular statement below.

Table with columns: Districts, Union, Dem. maj., Union maj., Dem. 2022. Rows 1st through 24th, plus totals and majority.

—\$5,120,000 have been subscribed towards completing the Connellsville and Southern Pennsylvania Railroad. The gap to be completed is from Chambersburg to Connellsville. John A. Wright, esq., has been elected President.

WAR NEWS.

Resignation of McClellan and Appointment of Sheridan.

GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 282.
WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Nov. 14, 1864.

Ordered by the President:

1. That the resignation of Geo. B. McClellan as Major General in the U. S. Army, dated November 8, and received by the Adjutant General on the 10th, inst., be accepted as of the 8th of November.
2. That for personal gallantry, military skill, and just confidence in the courage and patriotism of his troops displayed by Philip H. Sheridan on the 19th of October, at Cedar Run, where, under the blessing of Providence, his routed army was re-organized; a great national disaster averted, and a brilliant victory achieved over the rebels for the third time in pitched battle within thirty days, Philip H. Sheridan is appointed Major General in the United States Army, to rank as such from the 8th day of November, 1864.

By order of the President of the United States.

E. D. TOWNSEND, A. A. G.
General Sherman's Expedition.

A correspondent from Nashville who professes to know, gives the following outline of Gen. Sherman's plans:
HIS FORCE.

The army which left Atlanta consisted of the following troops:
14th Corps 8,000
15th " 10,000
17th " 9,000
20th " 10,000
Cavalry 10,000

Total 47,000
Guns 130

The cavalry are well mounted, the best horses formerly in this section having been sent them.

THE DESTINATION.

A portion of the army left Atlanta on the morning of the 9th, and followed the railroad to Macon, destroying it as it proceeds; the column will take Milledgeville in its way, and it is probable that the cavalry will attempt to release the Union prisoners.

The second column started on Saturday morning last, and goes direct to Augusta, the chief manufacturing point of the Confederacy, and one in which nearly all the powder used by the Southern army is made. This will be reached in about twelve or fourteen days.

At this point the whole army will concentrate, and then move on one of three points, as Sherman shall deem most proper. These are: Savannah, Charleston or Beaufort; but I know that if nothing occurs to change his present plans, he will go to Beaufort. He believes that Savannah, with the railroads through Georgia cut will be perfectly harmless, and there will be no advantage in holding it. The same may be said of Charleston. Let Sherman advance to Branchville, twenty or thirty miles out, and that place is cut off effectually.

To capture either Savannah or Charleston, fortified as they are, would take time, even though not strongly garrisoned, while the moment the army reaches Beaufort, it meets supplies in abundance, and ships to transfer it to any point it may be made useful.

This I know to be his plan at present. However, it may become necessary to make Augusta a new base, and in that case Savannah must be captured; but Sherman now believes that he can as easily make one on the sea coast, and in the meantime destroy all the railroads in Georgia and South Carolina so effectually as to render them worthless during the war. Unless, therefore, unexpected obstacles are met, he will reach the ocean at Beaufort, in about 35 or 40 days.

Official Dispatch from Gen. Curtis.

The following dispatch, dated Camp Arkansas, Nov. 8, via Fort Scott, Nov. 15, has been received:

We have just concluded the pursuit of Price, whose rear guard crossed the Arkansas river, under fire of our guns. He left another of his guns and his own carriage, which, with other arms and equipments, have fallen into our hands.

We are now rid of 20,000 or 30,000 half-starved bushwhackers and half-starved vagabonds, who I hope may never return to disturb the peaceful inhabitants north of the Arkansas river. He is also beyond our posts of Fayetteville, Fort Smith, and Fort Gibson, which are now safe.

S. R. CURTIS, Major General.

—Rumors of changes in the Cabinet are again rife, but as yet have not been confirmed. It is said that Stanton is to retire from the War Department, to be made Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court, and that he is to be succeeded by Gen. Butler. It is also asserted that Fessenden will soon resign the Treasury portfolio, and that Robt. J. Walker, who is now in Washington, is to be his successor.

The copperhead Prothonotaries of several counties have, in clear violation of law, thrown out soldiers' votes, and in other cases return judges have undertaken the same dirty game, thus among others attempting to defeat Judge King of Bedford out of his election. A dose of law administered to such skunks would be of some service.

—In Chester county, not less than thirty mills are at manufacturing sorghum sirup. The price charged is 25 to 30 cents per gallon.

Making Charges.

For the Gazette.

The great forte of Vallandigham's pet of the Democrat seems to be in continually making charges against government or individuals, and in the face of our most respectable citizens barefaced denials. To hear this Uriah Heep he is all humility, all truth, all honesty, while the rest of mankind (with the exception of Belmont) are all speculators, government swindlers, horse jockeys, or cheats of some other kind. Of course he is! But how about Mr. Brisbin? Let us see now what are the awful charges trumped up against certain individuals and the administration. First comes one that "a worthy young man" was discharged at Harrisburg at the instance of one or more of our citizens. It is probably true—I dare say it is true—and now let us see whether it was right or wrong. This "worthy young man" is one of the immortals who voted that the soldiers had no right to a vote. Unknown to any except a favored few he was it is said recommended by one or two patent democrats here for a situation in the Quartermaster's Department at Harrisburg, and through them and a democratic clerk, also holding office under this "nigger administration," procured a good one. When known, it naturally created some feeling; and to add to it the "worthy young man" not satisfied with a good place, had to come all the way up here to oppose the "nigger administration" at the October election! At the very time this appointment was made, a number of soldiers, among whom were eight or nine of the Logan Guards, had just returned to their homes, honorably discharged, to most of whom such a situation would have been a merited reward; and had the hottest democrat among them been selected for the place, no fault would have been found by any republican or war democrat, because all such men they do honor. If however the worthy young man is an injured individual, the Democrat might cure his wounds by bringing him out for treasurer, assembly, or some other office next year.

The other case is a "young mechanic." By some hocus pocus this young man was transplanted when shortly out of his apprenticeship to the government printing office at Washington, where old and experienced hands only ought to be employed, but which under its present management has become a regular copperhead nest. The pay was good—\$20 or \$21 per week, and if accounts are true few of the hands ever hurt themselves working. The public might suppose that a young man in such a desirable place, even under a "nigger administration" would endeavor to deserve it; but listening to copperhead counsel, he comes to Lewistown, where he had forfeited all show of residence the moment he left employment here, as his parents reside in York county, and offered a ticket at the West Ward window, although he had been here only two or three days and was at the time a resident of Washington City. After this attempt at voting, he was complained of, not as the Lying Democrat asserts by forgery, but by those who had full authority for all they did.

Who, with these facts before him, will say that these discharges were not right? The Democrat's flings against the administration about prescription are all "in my eye!" Polk, Pierce and Buchanan were ten times as proscriptive, as the latter once taught Mr. Harry. The great complaint against President Lincoln and Governor Curtin on the part of truly loyal men—men who were not office seekers—was that they were too lenient with copperheads who held office under them. So far as good Union men are concerned, they are welcome to office, whether old whigs, democrats or republicans, but as for the entire gang of brawling snakes who have re-echoed the tory slang of Vallandigham, Cox, Voorhees, Ancona, Stiles, Denison, Wood and other tools of rebels, the verdict of the people is "kick them out." X.

Gentlemen's Hats.

All the latest styles at CHARLES OAK-FORD & SONS, Continental Hotel, Philadelphia.

To Consumptives.

Consumptive sufferers will receive a valuable prescription for the cure of Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, and all throat and lung affections, (free of charge,) by sending their address to Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburg, Kings county, New York.

Married.

At the Union Hotel, on the 16th inst., by Rev. H. B. Fleck, PARKER C. HARVEY, of Huntingdon county, to Miss SALLIE M. HOUSER, of Mifflin county, Pa.

At the Lutheran parsonage, on the 17th inst., by Rev. H. R. Fleck, EMANUEL GERHART, of Yeagerstown, to Miss MARY M. HANNON, of Shippensburg, Cumberland county, Pa.

At the Black Horse Hotel, on the 17th inst., by Rev. H. R. Fleck, GEO. SHREFFLER, to Miss CARENIA DUMM, both of Middletown, Juniata county, Pa.

At the Lutheran parsonage, on the 14th inst., by Rev. H. R. Fleck, DAVID MATTEAR, of McVeystown, to Miss NEUELLEUS STILLS, of Lewistown.

Died.

At Spring Mills, Centre county, on the 30th October, MARTHA G. PATTERSON, aged 42 years.

In this place, on Thursday last, JOHN CUBBISON, aged—years.

In Baltimore county, Md., on the 9th inst., after a brief illness, GEORGE S. TOVELL, aged 79 years and 8 months.

REAL ESTATE.

The Juniata Sentinel's picture gallery gives the democracy some hard hits.
In Connecticut several farmers are raising fine, large chestnuts from grafted scions.

It is said the Rothschilds, for whom August Belmont is agent in this country, have \$1,000,000 invested in the Southern Confederacy.

Gentlemen's Hats.

All the latest styles at CHARLES OAK-FORD & SONS, Continental Hotel, Philadelphia.

TEMPERANCE LECTURE AND

Vocal Music.

The Independent Order of Good Templars respectfully announce that a public Lecture on Temperance will be delivered before said Association, in the Town Hall Lewistown, by REV. J. S. McMURRAY, on

Tuesday Evening, 29th Oct., at which all interested in the subject of temperance are invited to attend.

The lecture will be preceded and followed by choice and appropriate vocal music under the superintendence of Prof. J. S. McEwen. Lewistown, Nov. 23-11

NOTICE!

A MEETING of the Field Monitor Manufacturing Company will be held at the Foundry office of S. B. Haines, in Berry twp., Mifflin county, Pa., on Saturday, 12th day of December, 1864, for the purpose of organizing and transacting other business pertaining to said company according to act of Assembly of July 18, 1863.

DUTTON MADDEN, JOHN EBY, S. B. HAINES, HENRY ZERBE, JAS. M. LASIELL. Lewistown, Nov. 23, 1864-31

TO BUILDERS.

The undersigned having an extensive Planing Mill in operation, is prepared to furnish worked Pine Flooring, and Weather Boarding, at short notice.

A. A. BARKER. Ebensburg, Pa., Nov. 23, 1864.

THE INDEPENDENT

Safety Strap.

OWNERS of Horses are informed that this indispensable article, so extensively used wherever known, is for sale by Jonathan Dettweiler, near Allentown, who has purchased the right for this county. Township and individual rights to manufacture, use or sell, can be had on application as above. By this ingenious strap any horse can be held at the same time prevented from kicking.

November 23, 1864-3m*

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to the stockholders of the West Kishacoquillas turnpike company, that a Dividend of 3 per cent., on the capital stock paid in has been declared, which will be paid by the undersigned, at the Public House of Richard Brindle, in Belleville, on Thursday, the 15th day of December, 1864.

H. P. TAYLOR, Treasurer. November, 23, 1864-31

FOR SALE.

A GOOD two story BRICK HOUSE, with lot 30 feet front and extending back to the creek, situate on West Water street. If not sold by 25th December, it will then be for rent. For terms of sale inquire at Gazette office, or apply to

nov23-41* T. G. BELL.

Trustees Sale of a

Valuable Farm.

THE undersigned, under an order and by virtue of an appointment of the Orphans' Court of Mifflin county, will sell at public sale, on the premises, on

FRIDAY, December 16, 1864.

at 1 o'clock p. m., a VALUABLE FARM, situate in Bratton township, Mifflin county, containing

92 ACRES,

more or less, bounded on the west by the Juniata river, north and east by lands of Chas. Bratton, and south by lands of Henry Arnold, with a Stone Dwelling House, Log Dwelling House, Frame Barn and other improvements thereon, as the property of David Miller, late of said township, deceased.

Sale will commence at 1 o'clock p. m. of said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known.

D. M. CONTNER, Trustee. November 23, 1864-14

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned has been appointed auditor by the Orphans' Court of Mifflin county, to distribute the balance in the hands of Henry Taylor and Matthew B. Taylor, Executors of Henry Taylor, sen., late of Brown township, deceased, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office, in Lewistown, on the 15th day of December, 1864, at 10 o'clock a. m., at which time and place all persons interested are notified to attend.

nov23 C. HOOVER, Auditor.

LETTERS REMAINING UNCLAIMED in the Post Office at Lewistown, State of Pennsylvania, on the 23d of Nov., 1864.

Beaver & Co. Knapp Nancy J.
Bell Line E. Mahlen Ellen A.
Brindell John Morgan M.
Bivins Mrs. Mary Murray Wm.
Bosen Wm. McBride David
Cowden William McKay Mollie
Easley Jacob Richards Edward
Fison John Stal Cathrine
Garriet Phoebe Spevork Milton F.
Holman David Smith Priscilla A.
Huntie John Thompson & Son James
Haller Jacob Tomson Edgar
Jones Ender Miss Wakefield Mrs. Mary
Jennings Mathew Yetter Matilda
Zetters Wilson J.

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, nov23 SAMUEL COMFORT, P. M.

Ladies' Furs. The latest assortment at CHARLES OAK-FORD & SONS, Continental Hotel, Philadelphia.

PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

The Farm of John Muthersbough, situate in Decatur township, Mifflin county, adjoining lands of Abraham Muthersbough, George Sigler, Esq., and others, containing about

150 ACRES,

115 to 120 of which are cleared and the remainder in timber, is offered at private sale, and if not sold before the 12th day of December next, will be sold at public sale on that day, on the premises, at 1 o'clock p. m.

The above property is in a pleasant neighborhood, convenient to school, &c., on which there is a good Bank Barn, two story Dwelling House and other out buildings, a good Spring of water very convenient and a small stream passing through the farm, and is in many respects a very desirable location. Terms will be easy and made known and further information given, if necessary, at the time of sale.

JOHN MUTHERSBOUGH.

Also, at the same time and place, a tract of mountain land, situate on Jack's Mountain, containing about

390 Acres

and allowance, adjoining lands of George H. Sigler, deceased, George Sigler, Esq., Jacob Muthersbough's heirs and others, part of which is well timbered and easy of access.

WILLIAM CREIGHTON, Ex. of David Muthersbough, dec'd. Nov. 23, 1864.

ORPHAN'S COURT SALE.

BY virtue of an order and appointment made by the Orphans' Court in and for Mifflin county, will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House in Lewistown, same county, on

THURSDAY, December 15th, 1864,

at 1 o'clock p. m. of said day, the following described lots, parcels and real estate, to-wit:

Lots and parcels Nos. 1, 2 and 3, situate on east Third street, in the borough of Lewistown, in said county, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Parcel No. 1. In front on said Third street, 30 feet in width, on the west by the Methodist parsonage, two hundred and thirty feet on the north by an alley, 30 feet in width, and on the east by lot of Robert McNeil, Jr., with a two story frame dwelling house and other improvements thereon.

Parcel No. 2. In front by said street, 20 feet 10 inches in width; on the west by said lot of Robert McNeil, Jr., 200 feet in length; in the rear by the alley aforesaid, 20 feet 10 inches in width, as aforesaid, and on the east by lot of John Muser, with another certain two story frame dwelling house and other improvements thereon.

Parcel No. 3. In front on the street aforesaid, 25 feet 2 inches, in width; on the west, 200 feet in length, by lot of said John Muser; in the rear, 25 feet 2 inches in width as aforesaid, by said alley, and on the east by lot of Louisa Carothers, having also a two story frame dwelling house and other improvements thereon, being the same property lately parted, divided, valued and appraised by an inquisition, made and returned by the Sheriff of Mifflin county, pursuant to proceedings in partition in said Orphans' Court, of August Term, 1864, as by reference to the records and proceedings in said Court will show, and commonly known as the McNeil row.

One-third of the purchase money to be paid upon confirmation of sale and the balance in two equal annual payments thereafter, with interest, to be secured with judgment bonds.

D. M. CONTNER, Trustee and Commissioner. nov23.

NOTICE.

THE Board of Relief, in order to correct the mistaken idea abroad that ALL families of soldiers are entitled to relief without regard to their means or ability to live, deem it proper to say that the Relief Fund by law was intended to aid those really dependent on the soldier, first, until such support was paid off and thus enabled to send home a fair portion of his pay, and secondly, to provide assistance in case families actually stood in need of it. This regulation was extended to all coming under the law, without regard to the heavy burthen lately paid, but as the 12 weeks pay granted has in some cases expired and a continuance is asked, the following regulations are published for public information:

Application. The undersigned of who existed on or about the 1st of 1865 deposes that the following are true answers to the questions propounded:
1. What bounty was received by your—?
2. What disposition was made of it?
3. What property have you or your—?
4. What was your—occupation?
Sworn and subscribed before me, this day of A. D. 1865 name of applicant J. P.

Oath of Taxpayers. The undersigned, residents of in which the above applicant resides, attest that to the best of their knowledge and belief said applicant has no ways or means of making a living without assistance from the Board of Relief.