

THE MONTROSE DEMOCRAT.

A. J. GERRITSON, Publisher.

MONTROSE, PA., THURSDAY, SEPT. 22, 1864.

MAILED VOL. XXI. NUMBER 37.

BUSINESS CARDS.

BILLINGS STROUD,
PURE AND LIFE INSURANCE AGENT. Office in
Lathrop's building, east end of Brick Block. In his
absence, business at the office will be transacted by
L. BROWN.
Montrose, March 1, 1864.—11

H. BURRITT,
DEALER in Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Crockery
Hardware, Iron, Stoves, Brooms, Candles, and Paints,
Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Furs, Buffalo Robes,
Groceries, Provisionals, etc., New Milford, Pa.
April 21, 1864.

PETER HAY,
Licensed Auctioneer,
Auburn Four Corners, Pa.

A. O. WARREN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW. Resides, Back Pay, Pension,
and Exemption Claims attended to. Office of Dr. Lee's
Office first door below Boyd's Store, Montrose, Pa.

M. C. SUTTON,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER, Friendsville, Susq. Co.
Pa. Jan. 24.

DOCT. E. L. HANDRICK,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, respectfully tenders his
professional services to the citizens of Friendsville
and vicinity. Office in the office of Dr. Lee's
Boards at J. H. Hester's, 10-12 July 20, 1863. 17

H. GARRATT,
DEALER in Flour, Feed, and Meal, Barrell and Dairy
Salt, Timothy and Clover Seed, Groceries, Provisionals,
Fruit, Fish, Petroleum Oil, Wood and Range
Ware, Yankee Notions, &c. &c. Opposite Railroad
Depot, New Milford, Pa.
Feb 24, 1863.—17

A. LATHROP, H. C. TYLER, J. F. W. BILLY,
LATHROP, TYLER & RILEY,
DEALERS in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Ready
Made Clothing, Boots & Shoes, Hats & Caps,
Wood & Willow Ware, Iron, Nails, & Upper Leather,
Fish, Flour and Salt, all of which they offer at the
very lowest prices.
Lathrop's Brick Building, Montrose, Pa.
April 6, 1863. 7

W. H. RUSTING COOPER, HENRY DRINKER,
WM. H. COOPER & CO.,
BANKERS—Montrose, Pa. Successors to Trust, Cooper
& Co. Office, Lathrop's new building, Turnpike-st.

J. S. MCCOLLUM, D. W. SEARLE,
MCCOLLUM & SEARLE,
ATTORNEYS and Counsellors at Law—Montrose, Pa.
Office in Lathrop's new building, over the Bank.

DR. WM. SMITH,
SURGEON DENTIST—Montrose, Pa.
Office in Lathrop's new building, over the
Bank. All Dental operations will be
performed in good style and warranted.

P. LINES,
FASHIONABLE TAILOR—Montrose, Pa. Shop
in Phoenix Block, over store of Read, Watson
& Foster. All work warranted, as to fit and finish.
Cutting done on short notice, in best style. Jan. 20

JOHN GROVES,
FASHIONABLE TAILOR—Montrose, Pa. Shop
near the Bank, over Decatur's store. All kinds of work
done to order, and repairing done neatly.
Cutting done on short notice, and warranted to fit.

CHARLES HOLES,
REPAIRS Clocks, Watches, and Jewelry at the
shortest notice, and on reasonable terms. All
work warranted. Shop in Chandler's
Montrose, Pa. 62211

WM. W. SMITH,
CABINET and CHAIR MANUFACTURERS—Foot
of Main street, Montrose, Pa. Aug 17

C. O. FORDHAM,
MANUFACTURER OF BOOTS & SHOES, Montrose,
Pa. Shop over Decatur's store. All kinds of work
made to order, and repairing done neatly. 123 7

ABEL TURRELL,
DEALER in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Dye
Stuffs, Glass Ware, Paints, Oils, Varnish, Win-
dow Glass, Groceries, Fancy Goods, Jewelry Per-
fumes, &c.—Agent for all the most popular PATENT
MEDICINES—Montrose, Pa. Aug 17

FIRE INSURANCE.
THE INSURANCE CO. OF NORTH AMERICA
AT PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Has Established an Agency in Montrose.
The Oldest Insurance Co. in the Union.
CASH CAPITAL PAID IN, \$500,000.
ASSETS OVER, \$1,500,000.
THE rates are as low as those of any good company in
New York, or elsewhere, and its Directors are among
the first for honor and integrity.
CHARLES PLATT, Secy. FREDERICK G. COFFIN, Pres.
Montrose, July 15, '64. BILLINGS STROUD, Agt.

**HOME
INSURANCE COMPANY,
Of New-York.**
CASH CAPITAL, TWO MILLION DOLLARS.
ASSETS Jan. 1st 1864, \$3,388,870.57.
LIABILITIES, 75,803.33.
J. Milton Smith, Secy. Chas. J. Martin, President.
John McGee, Asst. A. F. Wilmart, Vice.
Policies issued and renewed by the undersigned at
his office, in the Brick Block, Montrose, Pa.
no 25 7
BILLINGS STROUD, Agent.

**R. B. & GEO. P. LITTLE,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
MONTROSE, Penn'a.**
OFFICE on Main Street. Particular attention given
to Conveyancing. dec 10 '63 card

NOTICE!
THE subscriber hereby respectfully gives notice that
he has taken notice of a notice in the County
of Susquehanna, and offers his services to the public.
He charges reasonable; and all business will be promptly
attended to. LUTHER ELJRED,
Chocoma, March 3, 1864. 11

**ST. CHARLES HOTEL,
BY
J. W. Burgess,
Penn Avenue,
SCRANTON, Penn'a**
Aug. 3, 1863. 17

Dr. G. W. BEACH,
PHYSICIAN and SURGEON, Brooklyn, Pa. Office
and residence, those formerly occupied by the late
Dr. Richardson. Having located permanently at Brooklyn Center, he
respectfully tenders his professional services to the citi-
zens of Susquehanna County, on terms commensurate
with the times. Brooklyn, June 25, 1864.—22

Abraam and Columbia.

Lank Abraam lolled in his library chair,
Consulting "Joe Miller" and "Vanity
Fair,"
When in swept Columbia, careworn and
pale,
But dauntless and haughty 'mid For-
tune's assault,—
"Come steward," she said, "now ex-
plain, if you can,
Why shan't I discharge you and try a
new man?"
Then Abraam, the wily, replied with a grin,
"A Dutchman once said in the country of
Quinn,
(The story is old but in point, as I deem,)
Taint safe to swap hosses when crossing
a stream."
"Cease, sirrah, your jesting! remember,"
she said,
"My fields with the blood of my yeoman-
ry red!
The wail of the widow, the orphan's sad
eye
Rebuke the rude trifling of lowly or high.
My children are warring along my green
slopes—
I come for your counsels, your plans and
your hopes."
Quoth Abraam, "Don't swap; for as sure
as a gun,
This thing, it is certain, must never be
done.
Your biter will bust if you both the
steam—
Taint safe to swap hosses when crossing
a stream."
"But, steward," she answered, "my debts
are untold.
Account for my treasures of silver and
gold!
Hard taxes are wrested from labor's
brown hand,
Yet pledged is my income, and mortgaged
my land.
Your squanderings waste what the plun-
derer's miss;
Three years of your follies have brought
me to this."
And Abraam replied, as he straddled his
chair,
"You know, my dear madam, I'm honest
and square;
To shelve a tried President don't ever
dream,
Taint safe to swap hosses crossing
a stream."
"You crouch to John Bull, for French
despots hurrah,
You cringe to the Spaniard, and toady
the czar;
My shield cannot shelter a poor refugee;
My commerce is hunted all over the sea.
How fallen am I, the young Queen of the
West,
Who walked among Nations, more proud
than the best."
"Tis true," said the steward; "I notice
your fix;
But let the pot bile, and jest tope up the
sticks.
Don't muddle the milk, if you hope to get
cream;
Taint safe to swap hosses while crossing
a stream."
"Sir, since you persist in your quips and
your cranks,
Where is Rosecrans, Cameron, Scott and
Nat Banks?
Fray, why do you 'swap,' if removal
won't cure,
When Fremont was fast and McClellan
was sure?"
And quelling her tears, she demanded
reply.
With clouds on her brow and a flame in
her eye.
"That 'minds me," said Abraam, "of old
Dea. Bruce—
What's sassa for the gander ain't sassa for
the goose—
Things ain't at all times, sez he, quite
what they seem;
Taint safe to swap hosses while crossing
a stream."
"Enough!" cried Columbia, "my future
I see—
Ruin, havoc and death in the homes of
the free;
Fair Liberty, stabbed by the lords of mis-
rule.
While thoughtless she laughs at the
freaks of their fool;
Thieves, clowns and usurers in council
preside,
And fraud, force and folly my destinies
guide!"
"I have it," quoth Abraam, "as slick as
a mace!
Squash Hamlin! and government's rid of
its vice;
But don't you turn tail 't a copperhead
scream,
Taint safe to swap hosses when crossing
a stream."
Columbia, disgusted, would listen no more,
But cried with a rage as she stormed thro'
the door—
"I have kept an old donkey for nearly
four years,
Who brings me but scorn, and disaster,
and tears;
I vow I will drive a respectable team,
Though forced to swap hosses when cross-
ing a stream!"

Another Republican Opinion of the Administration.

The defection from the administration
party still continues. The Suffolk L. I.
Herald has become disgusted with the
mismanagement and corruption ruling at
Washington, and, taking down the names
of Lincoln and Johnson, says:
"We have held our tongue until this
late day; we have never uttered a word
or syllable derogatory to the best inter-
ests of the party to which we are adher-
ents, but of no party or clique. We have
discovered during the administration of
the present controlling faction, that our
interests have been confided to the pro-
tection of a faithless, unfeeling body of
honor-seeking, money-getting patriots (?) who
are disinterested in our country's all-
pervading question—How shall we best
terminate the war? and deeply interested
in their own financial affairs and personal
aggrandizement.
By unskillful administration, we are at
this hour trembling on the brink of na-
tional destruction. The extra endeavors
made by Mr. Lincoln to retain his posi-
tion as chief of the nation, meet not with
our approval; the manifest determina-
tion of the Republican party to success-
fully carry on their political plans, even to
the ruin of matters of double and
treble the importance attached to the
question—who shall be our next Presi-
dent? excites within us supreme disgust.
By this admission it may be urged that
we are playing into the hands of the Demo-
cratic party.
Democratic party, say you, reader? If
the Democratic party be a party made up
of men whose aim it is to bring about a
speedy but honorable cessation of hostilities;
whose ambition it is to suspend the
sacrifice of the best American blood of
our land alone for the interest of the col-
ored man; whose whole bent is to check
the ample opportunity afforded the liber-
al addition to pockets already overloaded
by gain at the expense of the thousands
who are devoutly crying that this "cruel
war" may speedily end; whose every ef-
fort is to effect a restoration of the Uni-
on upon a solid, permanent, never-failing
basis, then we are playing into the hands
of the Democratic party."
A Story of Three Lincoln Men.
One of the city papers, which is not
very fond of the administration, has lately
been publishing the "Declaration of In-
dependence" in installments. It is a pecu-
liarity of that immortal document that
some of its sentiments are not wholly in-
applicable to men and times since the
American Revolution. The editor prob-
ably thought it was too strong to be read
all at once, and so gave it out by bits.
Three men; who intend to vote for Mr.
Lincoln next November, happened to be
looking on a copy of the paper to which
we refer, in a ferry boat, the other day.
The regular daily allotment of the decla-
ration met their gaze. "It had no capti-
on or other marks to show where it came
from."
Being "loyal" men, they read passages
like the following: with indignation and
astonishment:
"He has obstructed the administration of
justice"—"erected a multitude of new
offices"—"affected to render the military
independent of and superior to the civil
powers"—"cutting off our trade with all
parts of the world"—"depriving us in
many cases of the benefits of trial by
jury." &c. &c.
"Infamous!" said Lincoln man No. 1.
"Treason!" said No. 2.
"The writer ought to be hanged!" said
No. 3.
The King of England thought so too,
added a quiet gentleman at their elbow;
"for it is the Declaration of Independence."
Executed the three Lincoln men into the
ladies' cabin.—*Journal of Commerce.*

McClellan's Letter of Acceptance.
We hope that Gen. McClellan's letter
accepting the Democratic nomination for
the Presidency has by this time been read
by every voter—both in our own party
and in the opposition. It is a matchless
production in style and dignity, and in
this, as in its sentiments of fidelity to the
Union, it far surpasses the letter of Mr.
Lincoln in accepting the Baltimore nom-
ination. It is, also, a most fitting reply
to the slanders of disunionism which have
been laid to his charge. It is in perfect
consonance with the Chicago platform,
and while it expresses a firm determina-
tion to maintain the Union in all its parts,
it gives the American people perfect assur-
ance that every honorable and equitable
effort will be made to amicably adjust the
present deplorable national difficulties and
secure peace to the suffering country.

—Two noisy leaguers on the ferryboat
of the Hudson River Railroad, a few days
since, after denouncing McClellan as a
traitor, took a vote of the passengers, the
result of which was, May 50, Abe 2.
—The Richmond Examiner prefers old
Abe for President, and dreads the success
of McClellan, and says: "that in that event
the cause of confederate independence
would then begin to have a new kind of
perils to encounter, and we would have to
meet them by a new effort of public virtue
more heroic than military achievement
itself."

The Reign of Persecution Commenced.

Yesterday Lieut. George Collins, of
Wilkesbarre, attached to the 143d reg-
iment, volunteers, returned from Carlisle
with a dishonorable discharge in his pocket.
Now, what does the reader presume
was the offense of Lieut. Collins? Why
it appears that, exercising the right of a
freeman, he attended a ratification meet-
ing held in Carlisle by the friends of Mc-
Clellan, and took part in it. The head
and front of his offending had this extent
and no more. A brave and tried officer,
who has been fighting the battles of Ab-
raham, he will now return to old Demo-
cratic Luzerne, and devote the fall in
fighting against Abraham himself. He
needs no better passport to Democratic
favor than the despotic edict issued from
the War Department, when the cause of
its issue is known.
If it is the intention of the War Depart-
ment to deplete the army of all the offi-
cers who are for McClellan, the day is far
distant when Richmond will be taken.
It should be known, too, whether it is
the intention of the administration to pur-
sue such a policy, as it may save them
some trouble. Two regiments have left
Pennsylvania inside of ten days; the field
officers of which are Democrats, and four
fifths of the staff and line officers are Mc-
Clellan men, and are not afraid to avow
their sentiments. If a similar fate to that
of Collins is to befall them, it would be
well for them to know "it in time"—and
not only them, but such other McClellan
men as are engaged in filling up com-
mands to enter the service.—*Patriot & Union.*

The Old McClellan Guard.
Last evening a second meeting of the
Old McClellan Guard was held at the hall
of the Keystone Club, on Walnut street.
The demonstration was a most remark-
able one, and for enthusiasm and spirit far
surpassed any political gathering that ever
convened within the limits of Philadelphia.
The hall hardly accommodated more than
one-half who sought admission. The audi-
ence was chiefly composed of soldiers,
with a slight sprinkling of civilians. The
old and young with but one arm, and
hundreds on crutches, hobbled their way
in. The soldiers composing "The Old Mc-
Clellan Guard," which has, as yet, been
but a few days in existence, are, with one
or two exceptions, all maimed heroes, all
of whom have served under their beloved
standard-bearer, "Little Mac." Last night
large accessions were made to the ranks
of the Guard, which promises to be greater
in point of numbers than any political
club now existing in our city.—*Age.*

The Soldiers for McClellan.
We are always gratified with any atten-
tion paid us, but last evening we received
an unusual compliment. About half-past
seven o'clock, a long file of soldiers, some
on crutches, some supported by their
companions, and all from our military hos-
pitals, stopped in front of our office and
gave us most vociferous cheers. They
then cheered McClellan and the Democra-
tic ticket, and in a very unmistakable way
showed that their hearts were with us in
the great contest we are fighting for lib-
erty and right. It was a spontaneous
outburst of enthusiasm. The men had
been in the hospitals—had heard that
beloved commander was nominated and
determined to support him. Last evening
they formed a Soldier's McClellan Club
at the Globe Hotel. The chagrin of the
abolitionists at this evidence of the sol-
diers' feeling is intense.—*Age.*

Benj. F. Butler and Gov. Pierpont
of West Virginia, having an amiable
and loyal discussion concerning their
respective administrations of public affairs,
Pierpont avows, and what is worse,
proves that Butler descended to such
small stealing as the theft of a dozen of
old brandy from a gentleman's private
side board, and a silver tea-caddy from an
old lady. Butler retorts by calling Pier-
pont a "soi-disant Governor, sneering at
the righteous and mythical Common-
wealth over which he holds sway; and
boldly charges that the Executive De-
partment is maintained by the sale of li-
quor to the soldiers. Pierpont would
stare B. and with a capital hit on B.'s
appropriation of the Orphan's Fund of Nor-
folk. Thereupon B. says, "P. is disloyal—
When rogues fall out." &c.

In a train from Buffalo last week,
there were two or three rampant Lincoln
men, probably one-holders—who were
very noisy. Finally, one of them proposed
to have a vote taken on the car, which
the Democrats assented to. The result
was 22 for McClellan and 9 for Lincoln.
The Lincoln men were much chagrined at
the result.

Says the Shippingburg Sentinel:
"Every voter in Capt. Coffey's company,
which left here on Tuesday for Harris-
burg with a Democratic bias, returned
with a Democratic bias."

Mrs. Lincoln, the wife of the President,
has two brothers in the rebellion,
and one of them, was engaged the other
day, in the burning and robbing at Cham-
berburg.

The Mode in Which Soldiers shall Vote.

The following is an abstract of the bill
providing the manner in which soldiers
shall vote.

SECTION 1. provides that whenever any
of the qualified electors of this Common-
wealth shall be in actual military service
under a requisition from the President or
Governor, and consequently absent on
the day of holding general special or pre-
sidential elections, they shall be entitled
to exercise the right of suffrage as fully as
if they were present, at their proper
places of voting, and the right of such
voter is not to be impaired by reason of
his being credited for bounty in any other
locality than his actual residence.

Sec. 2. A poll is to be opened in each
company, composed in whole or part of
Pennsylvania soldiers, at the quarters of
the captain or other officer, and all electors
of said company, who shall be within one
mile of such quarters on the day of elec-
tion, and not be prevented from returning
by the proximity of the enemy or orders
of the commanders, shall vote at such
headquarters, and no other place. Offi-
cers other than those of a company, the
other voters detached and absent from
their companies, or in any military and
naval hospital, or in any vessel or navy
yard, may vote at such other polls as are
most convenient to them. When there
are ten or more electors unable to attend
at the company polls or proper places of
election they may open a poll at such place
as they may select.

Sec. 3. The polls are not to be opened
before 7 o'clock, and must be kept open
three hours, or, if deemed necessary in
order to receive all the votes, until seven
o'clock in the evening.

Sec. 4. Before opening the polls the
electors present shall elect, viva voce,
three persons for judges, and the judges
shall appoint two clerks, and prepare boxes
for the ballots.

Sec. 5. Before receiving any votes the
judges and clerks shall be sworn to ob-
serve the law and guard against fraud and
deceit, and this oath must be entered on
the pollbook and signed by the judges and
clerks.

Sec. 6. All voting shall be by ballot,
and the applicant to vote, if challenged,
must be examined under oath by the
judges as to his right to vote in the pre-
cinct in which he claims residence.

Sec. 7. Separate poll-books shall be
kept, and separate returns made, for the
voters of each city or county. The poll-
books shall name the company and reg-
iment, and post, place or hospital in which
the election is held. The county and town-
ship, city, borough, ward, precinct, or
election district of each voter shall be en-
dorsed opposite his name on the poll-books,
of which each clerk shall keep one.

Sec. 8. The tickets shall have upon
them the names of all the officers for
whom the elector desires to vote.

Sec. 9. On receiving the ticket the
judges must pronounce audibly the name
of the elector presenting it, and if satisfied
of the right of the elector to vote, and
he is not challenged, shall deposit the
ballot in the proper box, while the clerks
register the name and legal residence of
the voter in their poll-books.

Sec. 10. At the close of the polls the
number of voters must be counted, set
down, and certified at the foot of the pol-
l-books.

Sec. 11. After the poll-books are sig-
ned, the ballots are to be counted, each
judge reading the names thereon, and the
third stringing the vote of each county on
a separate string, and carefully preserving
the same.

Sec. 12. Where two tickets are folded
together, both are to be thrown out, and
where two ballots are voted together for
the same office, neither is to be counted
for that office.

Sec. 13. Each clerk shall keep, in addi-
tion to the poll-book, a list of the voters
for each county, which shall constitute
part of the poll-book.

Sec. 14. The number on these county
poll lists must also be set down and certifi-
ed.

Sec. 15 and 16. prescribes the form of
poll-books, and the manner of entering the
returns.

Sec. 17. After canvassing the votes, the
judges will seal up and send the poll-book
lists, and ballots to the Prothonotary of
the proper county, and secure the other
poll-book and lists, to be called for by the
Commissioner appointed under the act.—
If not called for within ten days, the
second books &c., are to be sent to the
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Sec. 18. The Prothonotary must fur-
nish the Return Judges with a copy of the
returns so received.

Secs. 19 and 20. The Return Judges are
to meet on the Second Tuesday of Novem-
ber to count and enter the votes of sol-
diers; thus returned.

Sec. 21. In Presidential elections, all re-
turns received by the Secretary of the
Commonwealth are to be compared with
the county returns; for the correction of
the latter.

Sec. 22. All elections are to be subject
to contest as under present laws.

Sec. 23. The Secretary of the Common-
wealth is required to provide a sufficient
number of copies of this law, together with
extracts from the general election laws,
blank forms of poll-books, tally lists and
returns, postage stamps, etc.; and for-
ward the same by commissioners, or other-
wise, to the commanding officers of com-
panies, detached posts and hospitals, who
shall deliver the same to the election
judges on the day of election, but no elec-
tion is to be invalidated by reason of such
blanks not being received.

Secs. 24, 25, 26, 27. The Governor is
to appoint such commissioners, not exceed-
ing one to each Pennsylvania regiment in
service, as shall be necessary to carry out
the law. Said commissioners are to be
sworn to fulfill their duties, under penalty
of \$1,000, or imprisonment for one year.—
They are to deliver four copies of the laws,
and at least two sets of blanks, to the com-
manding officers of every company and
part of company; provide for opening
polls, and call for one copy of the poll-
book after the election. They are to be
paid ten cents per mile for travelling to
and from their respective regiments, and
may vote at one of the company polls.—
No failure of commissioners to visit reg-
iments shall invalidate any election under
the act.

Secs. 28, 29. The officers authorized
to conduct elections are to be subject to
the usual penalties for non fulfillment of
duties. They are to receive no compensa-
tion.

Sec. 30. When the Sheriff issues his
proclamation for an election, he shall
transmit immediately copies of the same
to the troops in the field from the county.

Sec. 31. \$13,000 is appropriated to
carry the law into effect.

Sec. 32, 33. Where less than ten per-
sons are separated from their proper com-
pany, they are to vote as follows: Each
voter is authorized before the day of the
election, to place his ballot, properly fold-
ed, together with a statement signed by
the voter and his commanding officer, or
some other witnesses, and duly sworn and
certified to before said officer, or some
other competent person. This statement
must set forth the following facts:
The name and proper residence of the
voter.
That he is a qualified voter in the pre-
cinct where he proposes to vote.
That he is in the active military service,
and give the name of the organization of
which he is a member.
That he has not sent his ballots to any
other person than the one so authorized.
That he will not attempt to vote at any
poll opened on said election day, at any
place whatsoever.
And that he is now stationed at—
State of—
Said sealed envelopes, ballots and state-
ment are to be sent by mail, or otherwise,
to the proper person, with the endorse-
ment on the sealed part thereof, "Soldier's
ballot for — township, (ward or
borough,) in the county of —" &c.

Secs. 34, 35, 36, 37. The elector to
whom this ballot is sent shall deliver it
unopened, on the day of election, at the
proper polls. The election officers shall
open it in presence of the board, and de-
posit the ballots, and accompanying papers,
as other ballots are deposited. The per-
son delivering the ballot shall be compell-
ed to testify on oath that he has delivered
it in the same state as when received, and
that he has not opened it or changed or
altered the contents. Without such oath
the vote shall not be received. The right
to vote of the person sending the ballot
may be challenged the same as if he was
personally present. Any election officer
refusing to receive and count such vote,
excepting when fraudulent, and any
elector whom such ballot is sent refus-
ing to present it to the proper poll, are
punishable by \$500 fine and one year's
imprisonment. Any person making false
oath touching these matters is subject to
a penalty of \$1000 fine and five year's im-
prisonment.

Sec. 38. The Secretary of State shall
prepare and furnish the necessary blanks
to carry out this act.

Sec. 39. In case of an elector in military
service on a vessel, the master of said
vessel shall be competent to take affidavit
and written statement of said elector.

Sec. 40. Assessors are required to
assess a county tax of ten cents on every
non-commissioned officer and private known
by them to be in military service of the
U. S. or of the State, in the army or navy,
and when names shall have been omitted
they must be added on application of any
resident of the district. Non-commissioned
officers and privates are to be exempt
from all other personal taxes while in
service. Assessors must receive this tax
form, and furnish a certificate of payment,
to any citizen offering to pay the same
for said soldier. Where the name has
been entered on the assessment books no
certificate of assessment shall be required.
The certificate of payment shall set forth
the name of the person for whom the tax
is paid, the date of payment, and year for
which it is assessed. This certificate shall
only be evidence of payment of taxes, and
shall not preclude a demand for other
evidence of a right to vote. The penalty
for non compliance on the part of the
assessors, collectors, or treasurers shall not
be less than \$20, nor more than \$200.

—General Robert Anderson, the hero
of Fort Sumter, is a warm and enthusias-
tic friend of McClellan for President.