Waynesburg Messenger.

WEDNESDAY OCTOBER 8, '62.

National Excise Tax.

In addition to the direct tax of $20,000,000 imposed upon the several States by the last Congress, they have also imposed an Excise Tax upon Manufactured Articles and Products, Carriages, Slaughtered Cattle, Horses, &c., and a long catalogue of Stamp Duties, which will extract annually from the pockets of the tax payers of the country, a revenue of many millions of dollars.

The following written instruments among many others, must pay the Stamp Duty thereto annexed, viz:—

First—Agreements or contracts for each sheet or piece of paper upon which the same shall be written, five cents .05

Second—Checks, drafts or orders, for the payment of money, payable ot sight or on demand, for any sum exceeding $20, each two cents .02

Third—Inland bills of exchange, drafts, checks or orders drawn upon places other than the place of issue, if payable at sight, or on demand, are subject to the same rate of tax, viz: two cents .02

Fourth—Inland bills of exchange, drafts, or orders for the payment of money otherwise than at sight or on demand, and all promissary notes on demand or on time (excepting circulating bank notes.)

Exceeding $20 and not exceeding $100	.05
Exceeding $100 and not exceeding $200	.10
Exceeding $200 and not exceeding $350	.15
Exceeding $350 and not exceeding $500	.20
Exceeding $500 and not exceeding $750	.30
Exceeding $750 and not exceeding $1000	.40
Exceeding $1000 and not exceeding $1500	.60
Exceeding $1500 and not exceeding $2500	1.00
Exceeding $2500 and not exceeding $5000	1.50
And for every aditional $2500, or part of $2500, one dollar	1.00

Seventh—Bonds of indemnity, 50 cts. .50

Eighth—Certificates of stock in any incorporated company, each 25 cts. .25

Ninth—Certificates of deposit of bank, trust company, banker or person acting as such, not exceeding $100, 2 cts. .02

Exceeding $100, 5 cts. .05

Tenth—Power of Attorney—For sale or transfer of stocks or bonds, or for the collection of dividends or interest, twenty-five cents .25

Or proxy, for voting at an election, ten cents .10

For collecting or receiving rents .25

General Powers—For all purposes other than those above specified 1.00

Note—General powers will not be valid for the specific objects above named, without the addition of the stamp required therefor.

Eleventh—Protests, each twenty-five cents .25

Twelfth—Tax on all dividends, and on all sums added to surplus or contingent funds 3 p c.

Thirteenth—Stamps issued for specific instruments cannot be used for any other (see sec. 95).

Fourteenth—The person using or affixing a stamp, must write thereupon the initials of his name, and the date when used (sec. 99).

The certification of checks, already duly stamped, will require no additional stamp for such certification.

The stamp tax upon protests should be added to the expenses thereof.

All dividends or coupons, payable prior to or on September 1, 1862, although paid after that day, are exempt from the operations of the law.

Checks dated, or payable ahead, are subject to taxation as promissary notes.

Stamps are not required upon documents made prior to October 1, 1862, excepting upon foreign bills of exchange, which must be stamped on acceptance.

The committee recommend that the three per cent. tax required upon dividends and surplus profits be deducted by banks in gross from their net earnings before the declaration of dividends. Dividends then declared would be free from tax.—The three per cent. thus withheld must be paid to the United States within thirty days from the date on which such dividends are payable, under penalty of five hundred dollars for default.

Stamps must be affixed to all documents by the party issuing the same, before presentation at bank; and all documents issued by a bank must be stamped by it before delivery.

All checks of a bank upon itself, for payments of dividends or otherwise and all written papers for facilitating the internal business of banks, are exempt from tax.

Orders to pay dividends are not powers of attorney; but, like drafts at sight, are subject to the stamp of two cents.

Bills of Exchange, drawn in duplicate must both be stamped.

Stamps may be cancelled by an instrument made for the purpose of impressing the initials of the bank or person thereto, in which the date must be added.

The omission to cancel the stamps on checks, but subjects the maker to a fine of fifty dollars.

The result of this gigantic scheme of taxation will be, to place a vast amount of the actual wealth of the nation in the public treasury, and how it can and shall be disbursed is a question of the greatest moment to the people of the country. Shall the public treasury be opened to satisfy the wants of rapacious cormorants?—Shall fraudulent contractors, as heretofore, filch thousands from the public treasury; or shall the lawful and meritorious debts of country be paid? These are questions that very much concern the people. Let them show to dishonest public servants that there *is* a power behind the throne that demands a faithful and honest expenditure of the public money.

Shall the Republican Party Be Again Put in Power?

The well known adage, "a tree is known by its fruits," can be truthfully applied to the Republican organization, with all its alises. It has proclaimed itself great, good and patriotic, when it is known that nearly every measure it advocated was pernicious and sectional. We propose to present to the people a few leading incidents since its organization and installation in power:

It chose a class of men for its leaders who had for years openly advocated a division of the country, and retained them in office in the darkest period of our country's history.

The only enemies of the country are abolitionists and secessionists, and if there had not been any abolitionists, there would have been no secessionists.

For years it has bent all its energies to the work of meddling with its neighbors, and of fostering sectional jealousy.

It has frequently destroyed the freedom of speech and of the press setting laws at defiance.

It is the party that is responsible for the first civil war in this country.

In every State where it has ruled, measures have been taken to bring down the white race to a level with the negro.

It is the only party that is in favor of feeding the negroes at the expense of white men.

It has passed confiscation and emancipation bills, which are as much out of place as a bill to make the negroes a legal tender.

It has protected, and strengthened and extended a system, that, by denying to one class State rights, has converted fifteen States into bloody battle-fields.

In short, its history has been one of domineering insolence, fraud, robbery, corruption, extravagance, favoritism, aggression, oppression and bludgeonry.

Are the people willing to see a party with such a record kept in power? If not, vote the Democratic ticket next fall.

Have not the long train of evils we have experienced for the last seventeen months been sufficient, or are the people anxious to again chastise themselves? We shall see.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The Republican papers are endeavoring to make their readers believe that our public debt is only about $500,000,000. The annual interest on this sum, at six per cent. would be ($30,000,000) *thirty millions of dollars.* The direct tax bill, drawn by Thad. Stevens, and passed by a Republican congress, for the purpose of paying the interest on the public debt, is ($150,000,000) *one hundred and fifty millions of dollars per anum.* Now, either the Republican papers are wrong, or Congress has grossly deceived and swindled the people on this point, by taxing them just *five times as heavily as was necessary!*—We leave the people to judge between the Republican papers and the Republican Congress! The amount of tax levied by Congress ($150,000,000) is the interest at six per cent., of *twenty-five hundred millions of dollars!* ($2,500,000,000) which sum, we presume, believed the public debt would amount to by the time the assessment shou d be made!

If we are wrong, we trust some Republican editor, of financial proclivities (Forney, for instance!) will set us right. We are somewhat anxious to see some arithmetician cypher out this matter so as to show why $150,000,000 were levied as the annual interest on a debt of $500,000,000. According to our "figurin" this is reckoning interest at 30 per cent., and is, therefore rank usuary!

POSTSCRIPT

BATTLE AT CORINTH!!

Rebels Repulsed with Great Slaughter!!

GENERAL ROSECRANS IN PURSUIT!!

WASHINGTON, October 5.—Official information has been received here, that the rebels under Generals Van Dorn, Price and Lovell, yesterday attacked our forces at Corinth, Mississippi, but were repulsed with great slaughter, and retreated, leaving their dead and wounded on the field. Our forces under General Rosecrans are in full pursuit.

General Hackleman fell while gallantly leading his brigade. General Oglesby is dangerously wounded.

Democratic Meeting.

Everybody attend the Democratic meeting to be held at Mapletown, Greene county, Pa., on Saturday next.

HON. S. A. GILMORE, T. B. SEAWRIGHT, Fayette county; HON. JESSE LAZEAR, A. A. PURMAN, ESQ., Dr. J. PATTON, D. CRAWFORD, ESQ., and others will address the meeting.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S ARGUMENTS AGAINST A PROCLAMATION OF EMANCIPATION.

The Committee of Religious Fanatics from Chicago, that had an interview with Mr LINCOLN but a short time before he issued his late proclamation, to urge upon him the necessity of universal and unconditional emancipation, and the arming of the negroes to fight in this war, rendered an account of their stewardship at a public meeting, held in that city, on Saturday evening, Sept. 29th, when they reported him as follows;

The President called their attention to the fact that the late act of Congress, giving protection to such of the slaves of rebels as should come within the Union lines had been practically inoperative, since although they had come into the Federal lines in crowds, it did not appear that one slave had done so in consequence of the above act;

That an act of emancipation would be useless and inoperative so long as the Constitution itself could not be enforced, and that if the Southern whites could not be reached by proclamations, still less could the negroes;

That hitherto there had not been arms enough to supply white soldiers, and that, if the blacks were armed, those arms would in a few days probably find their way into the hands of the rebels;

That fifty thousand of the soldiers now in the Union army were from the border slave States, and that in the event of such a proclamation as the one contemplated, those men could not be depended upon, though it certainly was not probable that all of them would desert to the rebel side;

That some of the Generals were already issuing more rations daily to negroes than to the soldiers under their command, and that the negroes would do nothing but eat;

That such numbers of negroes could not be moved with the army, and would, when left, fall again into the hands of the rebels.

The President conceded that he considered he had the right to issue an order of national emancipation, such as was prayed for in the memorial, if he concluded that it would further the Union cause, but that from the above and other considerations, he did not deem it advisable.

☞ Notwithstanding the above ample and convincing reasons for not issuing an emancipation Proclamation, Mr. Lincoln "surrendered at discretion," to the fanatics who were clamoring for it.

JEFFERSON AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

At a meeting of the Board of Managers of the Jefferson Agicultural Society, it was deemed advisable, owing to the disturbed political condition of the country to postpone the annual exhibition of the Society until the Fall of 1863. S. SMITH, Sec'y.

Jefferson, Pa., Oct. 4th, '62.

Communications

For the Messenger.

"FRAZER BARRACKS,"
PARKTON STATION, N. C. R.
Sept. 28th, 1862.

EDITORS MESSENGER:—When you last heard from the "Greene County Rifles," we were encamped at "Camp Seward," about a half mile from Parkton Station. Since then we have moved our quarters down to the Station, and now occupy the Barracks, some time since erected there, and some time since occupied by a Company of Marylanders, from the Eastern shore, now gone on to the "Relay House."

Our Regiment is 140th, and the Company has been made Co. A. of the Reg't. Our non-commissioned officers have now all been appointed, and according to my promise made in my last, I give you below a complete list of our Company, including officers, commissioned and non-commissioned, musicians and privates:

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Capt John F McCullough.
1st Lieut J Jackson Purman.
2nd Lieut David Taylor.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Orderly Sergeant,	J M Pipes,
2d "	John A Burns,
3d "	N N Purman,
4th "	Henry Zimmers,
5th "	Wm A Brown.
1st Corporal,	Mark G Spragg,
2d "	Spencer Greenlee,
3d "	Alpheus Crawford,
4th "	C M Fulton,
5th "	C T Hedge,
6th "	W Peden,
7th "	Kramer Garbler,
8th "	C J Burk.

MUSICIANS.

Fifer, Morgan Dunn,
Drummer, James Woods.

PRIVATES.

D B Wychoff,	Thornton Garber,
L Morris,	F Morris,
Job Smith,	John Lundy,
J Pettit,	O Burson,
J Lancaster,	P Barney,
Geo N Duman,	B F Wallace,
F A Wallace,	J C Jones,
Samuel Clutter,	J M Swart,
J P Green,	O Armstrong,
L G McClaughry, Callaugh	H McCullough,
B F Loar,	J Bennet,
John Cox, Jr,	J M Spragg,
C Strosnider,	K L Strosnider,
N Steel,	S Stevens,
J Roupe,	H Sanders,
John Rush,	Wm Roupe,
Oliver Keener,	John Henry,
R S Kent,	T J Kent,
Michael Eddy,	Ehud Steel,
Joseph Bane,	J W Eddy,
H Anderson,	J B Rinehart,
J B Green,	G W Wilson,
Levi Taylor,	J R H Wilson,
A W Taylor,	D R Hoge,
Geo Freeland,	J F Coen,
C A Freeland,	David Frays,
J S Herrington,	J Meighen,
John Long,	John Cox, Sr,
Daniel King,	J F Kent,
Jesse Sprowls,	S Scott,
H Scott,	A Pipes,
R Sergeant,	O Walters,
S B Locy,	Jas Anderson,
Simon Geary,	B Dunstan,
J Stewart,	H Woolum,
J Gray,	G Gray,
John Acklin,	S C Harris,
J Cowan,	Simon West,
Wm Ogden,	A Miller,
John H Miller,	S Ridgeway,
N L Troy,	John Fisher.

Teamster, J W Burns.

Officers,	8
Rank and file,	95
Musicians,	2
Teamsters,	2
Total,	101

Having already made my communication sufficiently lengthy, I will close for the present. You will hear from me again shortly.

1ST LIEUT. CO. A.

☞ The following paragraph from an article in the Petersburg, Va., *Express*, of Sept. 23, will show that the ideas of a Westward movement of their army have been put forth very distinctly by the rebels. The article from which we quote is mainly on the campaign in Maryland and what purposes it has served:

We can pat matters to right in Virginia and turn our attention to Pierpoint and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The former will soon be disposed of, and we trust that a portion of our army will be immediately set to work to "destroy the latter in a way to render its re-construction impracticable." Every bridge, tunnel and cluvert should be forthwith demolished—every embankment levelled, every cut filled up, and every cross tie and rail removed, from Harper's Ferry to Wheeling and Parkersburg. The road has been a source of nothing but evil to the State since it was made, and more especially since the commencement of the war. Along its whole line the taint of disloyalty and treason is to be seen. It has more or less Yankeecized the entire region between its track and the Pennsylvania border, from the Ohio to the Potomac.

News of the Day.

The Horrors of War.

A correspondent writing of the battle from Sharpburg, says:—I have just returned from the sickening spectacle. Soldiers who went through all the battles of the Peninsula say Eair Oaks and Malvern Hill were as nothing compared with it. The dead do lie in heaps, the wounded are coming in by the thousands. Around and in a large barn about half a mile from the spot where Gen. Hooker engaged the enemy's left, I counted 1,250 wounded. Along the same road and within the distance of two miles are three more hospitals each having from 600 to 700 in them, and long trains of ambulances standing in the road waiting to discharge their bloody loads. Surgeons with hands, arms and garments covered with blood, are busy amputating limbs, extracting balls and bandaging wounds of every nature in every part of the body. Rebel soldiers in great numbers lie among our own and receive the same attention—I saw a rebel officer of the 27th Alabama regiment endure the amputation of his leg without the use of choloroform. Every muscle in his face was contracted, his jaws looked as if in a dead spasm, but no sound of pain issued from him. The saw and the knife did their work, but they could not wring from him any expression of physical agony.—Keedysville, Boonsboro', Middletown, and I presume Frederick, are rapidly being filled with the wounded of Sunday and Wednesday.

The inhabitants in all these villages are laboring night and day to relieve the dying and the suffering. A more Christian people, in the practical significance of that word, I never saw. Every private dwelling is filled with the wounded. Carpets are torn up; costly furnitures removed, comfortable matresses spread upon the floor awaiting the arrival of the ambulances. And much of this preparation for the wounded is without one word from the medical directors in regard to it. In the pleasant village of Middletown, especially, I have seen nothing in the hospitals at Washington that indicated so much thoutfulness and devotion. All the ladies in the village are spending night and day with the wounded.

In killed and wounded no battle of the war will approach it. The rebels seem to take off our officers almost before they have time to draw their men up in line of battle. Nearly all the rebel officers can be distinguished from the privates a short distance off. Our own can be seen a mile. The loss, however, in officers in the rebel ranks must have been very great. The bodies of Gen. Anderson and Gen. Whiting were this morning found lying among our own dead. Between forty and fifty rebel captains and lieutenants have also been found and brought to our hospitals. I have conversed with many of them, and they all admit a very heavy loss.

Horrible! Horrible!

A surgeon, at work on the battlefield of Antietam, writes a most harrowing account to a Baltimore paper, of which the following is an extract:

"It is impossible to exaggerate the frigtful sufferings now endured by thousands within some sixty or seventy miles of this great city. Men are there—brave, noble hearted, intelligent fellows—who have come into the State as its defenders, and who, since the great battle which placed them helplessly upon the ground, in their own blood, have not been moved nor existed to any extent.

"I put down my hand to feel of my hurt to-day', said one bright, intelligent fellow to us, 'and I brought it back covered with maggots.' His wound had not been attended to for four days! Another requested us to lift the blanket which covered his amputated limb; and a stench came from it almost unendurable. And yet they have to endure it their themselves lying side by side; whilst when they die, as many of them do, hours elapse before the bodies are removed. We saw, in one case where a dead body almost touched two poor fellows who were perfectly powerless even to turn over so as to get away from it. It had then been there for twenty-four hours. The facts are not surprising under the circumstances. Thousauds upon thousands are there; stables, orchards are full, everything that affords even the sembulance of shelter; and let the regular surgeons and nurses do their best, they are of necessity insufficient in number to attend properly to every case."

Particulars of the Shooting of Gen. Nelson.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 20.—There are many conflicting accounts of the shooting of Gen. Nelson by Gen. Davis. About a week ago Nelson placed Davis in command of the home guard forces of the city. At night Davis reported to Nelson the number of men working on the entrenchments and enrolled for service. Nelson cursed him for not having more. Davis replied that he was the general officer, and demanded the treatment of a gentleman. Nelson, in an insulting manner, ordered him to report at Cincinnati. and told him he would order the Provost Marshal to eject him from the city.

This morning Gov. Morton and Gen. Nelson were standing near a desk in the Gault House, when Gen. Davis approached and requested Gov. Morton to witness the conversation between himself and Gen. Nelson.—He demanded of Nelson an apology for the rude treatment he had received last week. Nelson being a little deaf, requested him to speak louder. Davis again demanded an apology. Nelson denounced him and slapped him in the face. Davis stepped back, clenched his fist, and again demanded an apology. Nelson slapped him in the face again, and denounced him as a coward. Davis turned away, procured a pistol from a friend, and followed Nelson, who was going up stairs. Davis told Nelson to defend himself, immediately firing. The ball penetrated the left breast. Nelson died in about twenty minutes. He requested to see his old friend, Rev. Mr. Talbot, Rector of the Cavalry Episcopal church, who was there at the Gault House. Talbot administered the sacrament according to the forms of his church. The General repeated the service after the minister, and refused to talk on any other subject. He regretted that he had not long ago turned his attention to religion.

The Losses at Antietam.

Surgeon General Hammond, who has been at Frederick and the battle-field since Sunday, furnishes some interesting particulars concerning affairs at the scene of the recent conflict. The loss of the rebels in the late battle far exceed ours. Up to Sunday night three thousand dead rebels had been buried by our men, and the rebels themselves buried a larg number previous to retreating into Virginia. Between six and seven hundred rebels yet remain unburied, and the stench is intolerable.—The rebels left about five thousand of their wounded within our lines, for whom they begged medical attention, removing all who were wounded in the upper extremities, and leaving on the field only those who were wounded in the lower limbs. The total loss of the rebels cannot be much less than five thousand killed and fifteen thousand wounded. Our loss will probably be about twelve hundred killed, six thousand wounded, and eight hundred missing. Seven hundred and seventy-two wounded and invalids have been sent from Frederick to Philadelphia. This makes nearly four thousand already dispatched from Frederick. Major Davis, Assistant Inspector General, informed Surgeon Hammond that he himself had caused to be buried three thousand rebel dead left on the field by their discomfited comrades; from which, and other data, he estimates their wounded to be at least ten thousand.

Address of Southern Governors.

The Governors of Lousiana, Arkansas, Texas and Missisippi have issued an address to the people of their States, of which the following is an extract. "We have every assurance that the President has neither forgotton nor abandoned us, and well satisfied that in a short time the proper steps will be taken by him for fully protecting the integrity of our soil, where it has not yet been polluted, and for driving the enemy back from our soil, by interposing stubborn resistance to his further advance at every point. We have every confidence in the Confederate authorities; we believe that they will fully sustain the credit of the Government here, and provide amply for our defence. But in order that they may be able thus to defend us, it behooves us all to be at work

"Let every fire arm be prepared, and every gunsmith and worker in iron, and every mechanic be employed in fashioning the material for war. Let beauty sit day by day at the spinning wheel, the loom and with the needle, never wearying in preparing the necessary articles of clothing for the brave soldiers of our States, who stand between her and infamy and misery, as an impassable bulwark."

Fight with the Indians.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—The following dispatch has been received:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ST. PAUL, Sept. 26, 1862.

Maj. Gen Halleck, General-in-chief:

Dispatches from Col. Sibley have just been received. He had a sharp engagement with the Sioux, near Yellow Medicine. About 30 Indians were killed and many wounded.—Our loss was 5 killed and 34 wounded. The Indians fell back towards Laginparle, Sibley following.

[Signed] JOHN POPE,
Major General Commanding

Loss in Pryor's Brigade.

Roger A. Pryor's rebel brigade lost 1,280 out of 2,200 men whom he took into the battle at Sharpsburgh. The rebels are fortifying Winchester, having impressed all the negroes about there. There are in a suffering condition for food.

Augusta, Ky., Destroyed by the Rebels.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 28.—Last night the rebel cavalry captured Augusta, Ky., on the Ohio river, forty miles above this city. After robbing the houses they destroyed the place.—The citezens fled to the Ohio side.

Election Proclamation.

WHEREAS, In and by an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled, "An Act relating to the elections of this Commonwealth, passed 2nd day of July, 1839, it is made the duty of the sheriff of every county within this Commonwealth to give public notice of the General Elections, and in such notice to enumerate:

1. The officers to be elected.
2. Designate the place at which the election is to be held.

I, Thomas Lucas, High Sheriff of the County of Greene, do hereby make known and give this public notice to the Electors of the county of Greene, that on the SECOND TUESDAY OF OCTOBER NEXT, (being the 14th day of the month) a General Election will be held at the several election districts established by law in said County, at which time they will vote by ballot for the several offices hereinafter named, viz:

ONE PERSON to fill the office of Auditor General of the State of Pennsylvania.

ONE PERSON to fill the office of Surveyor General of said Commonwealth.

ONE PERSON, in conjunction with Washington, Beaver and Lawrence counties, to fill the office of Member of Congress, to represent the counties of Greene, *Washington, Beaver and Lawrence* in the House of Representatives of the United States.

ONE PERSON to fill the office of Assembly of the Commonwealth.

ONE PERSON to fill the office of Commissioner of Greene County.

ONE PERSON to fill the office of Auditor of Greene County.

ONE PERSON to fill the office of County Surveyor of Greene County.

ONE PERSON to fill the office of Poor House Director of Greene County.

The said Election will be held throughout the County as follows.

The Electors of Franklin township will meet at the house of John Strosnider.

The Electors of Marion township will meet at the west window of the Court House in Waynesburg.

The Electors of Whiteley tp., at the house formerly of Lewis Headlee, Esq., in Newtown.

The Electors of Dunkard tp., at the dwelling house at Maple's Mill

The Electors of Greene tp., at the brick house formerly occupied by H. J. Davis.

The Electors of Monongahela tp., at the house occupied by Wm. Mestrezatt, in Mapletown.

The Electors of Jefferson tp., will meet at the house of A. Nicholls, in Jefferson.

The Electors of Morgan tp., at the School house near David Bell's.

The Electors of Jackson tp., at Johnson's School house

The Electors of Cumberland tp., at the west window of the house occupied by Joseph Gore, in Carmichaels.

The Electors of the Borough of Carmichaels, at the east window of the house occupied by Joseph Gore, in Carmichaels.

The Electors of Centre tp., at the house of Samuel Woods, in Clinton.

The Electors of Wayne tp., at Phillips' School House.

The Electors of Morris tp., at the house of Edward Barker.

The Electors of Washington tp., at the brick School House, between the farms of Thomas Johns and Benj. Ross.

The Electors of Aleppo tp., at the house of Alex. Miller, on Wheeling Creek.

The Electors of Richhill tp., at the house formerly of Joseph Funk, of Jacksonville.

The Electors of Perry tp., at the house formerly occupied by John Minor, in Mt. Morris.

The Electors of Gilmore tp., at the house of Enoch Hennon, in Jolleytown.

The Electors of Springhill tp., at Stephen White's Mill.

The return Judges of the respective Districts in this county are required to meet at the Court House in the borough of Waynesburg, on Friday, the 17th day of October, 1862, then and there to perform the duties enjoined upon them by law.

Whereas, by an Act of Assembly, approved the 2nd day of May, 1839, entitled, "An Act relating to the Electors of this Commonwealth," and other Acts in conformity thereto:

I, Thomas Lucas, Sheriff of Greene county, do make known and give notice as in and by the 13th section of the aforesaid act, I am directed, that every person except justices of the peace who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the Government of the United States, or of this State, or any city or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer, or agent who is, or shall be, employed under the legislative, judiciary, or executive department of this State or United States or of any city or incorporated district, and also, that every member of Congress, and State Legislature, and of the select and common council of any city, commissioners of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time the office or appointment of judge, inspector or clerk of any election of this Commonwealth, and that no inspector or judge or any officer of any such election shall be eligible to any officer then to be voted for.

Also, that in the fourth section of the Act of Assembly, entitled, "An act relating to executions, and for other purposes," approved April 16, 1840, it is enacted that the aforesaid 13th section shall not be construed as to prevent any militia officer or borough officer from serving as judge, inspector or clerk at any general or special election in this Commonwealth

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

"No person shall be permitted to vote at any election, as aforesaid but a white freeman of the age of twenty-one years or more, who shall have resided in this State at least one year, and in the election district where he offers to vote, at least ten days 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 age of 21 and 22 years, and have resided in the election district ten days as aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote although they shall not have paid taxes

No person shall be permitted to vote whose name is not contained in the list of taxable inhabitants furnished by the Commissioners, unless first, he produce a receipt for the payment, within two years, of a State or county tax assessed agreeably to the constitution, and give satisfactory evidence either on their own oath or affirmation of another, that he has paid such tax, or on failure to produce a receipt shall make oath of the payment thereof, or second, if he claims a vote by being an elector between the age 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 his residence in the district as is required by this act, and that he does verily believe from all accounts given him that he is the age aforesaid, 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 a 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, shall be called out to the clerks who shall make the like notes in the list of voters kept by them.

In all cases where the name of the person claiming to vote is found on the list furnished by the commissioner or assessor, or has a 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 qualification, and if he claims to have resided in the State one year or more, his oath shall not be sufficient proof thereof by at least one competent witness, who shall be a qualified elector, that he has resided within the district for more than ten days next preceding said election, and shall also swear himself that his bona fida residence in pursuance of his lawful calling is within the district, and that he did not remove into said district for the purpose of voting therein

"Every person qualified, as aforesaid, and who shall make due proof, if required, of his residence and payment of taxes as aforesaid, shall be admitted to vote in the township, ward or district in which he shall reside.

"If any person shall prevent, or attempt to prevent any officer of any election, or use or threaten any violence to any such officer, or shall interrupt or improperly interfere with him in the execution of his duty, or shall block up the window or avenue to any window where the same may be holding, or shall riotously disturb the peace at such election, or shall use or practice any intimidating 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 five hundred dollars*, and imprisoned for any time not less than one month 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, or district, or the 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 one hundred or more than one thousand dollars and be imprisoned not less than six months nor more than two years."

In case the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for Inspectors shall not attend on the day of election, then the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for judge at the next spring 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 app int an inspector in his place; and 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 one hour after the hour fixed by law for the opening of the election, the qualified voters of the township, ward or district for which each officer shall have been elected, present at the place of the election, shall select one out of their number to fill such 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 time said election is kept open, for the purpose of giving information to the inspectors or judges when called on, in relation to the right of any person assessed by them to vote at such elections, or such other matters in relation to the assessment of votes as the said inspectors or either of them shall from time to time require.

Also, that where a judge, by sickness or unavoidable accident, is unable to attend such meetings of the judges, then the certificate or return 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 of said judges unable to attend.

SEC. 77 When the qualified voters of more than one ward, township or district meet at the same place to hold their elections 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 then and there been given for each candidate, distinguishing the office or station which he shall have been 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 judges in the county, in the manner prescribed in the 78th section of this act

SEC. 78 *The judges of the several election districts* in each county, being so met should select one of their number to act as President of the Board; and also, select two suitable qualified electors of the county, either members of the Board, or otherwise, to act as clerks, who, before entering on their duties shall severally swear or affirm, to perform the duties of their office with ability and fidelity, and the board being so formed, it shall be the duty of the several return judges to deliver the certificates of election, in their respective districts to the President of the said Board; who shall cause the clerks, in presence of said Board to add together the number of votes, which shall appear in said certificates to have been given for any person or persons, in respect to each office or station

SEC 79 The clerks shall, throughout, in presence of the judge, make out returns in the manner hereinafter directed, which shall be signed by all the judges present, and attested by said clerks; and it shall not be lawful for said judges or clerks, in casting up the votes which shall appear to have been given, as shown by the certificates under the 76 and 77 sections of this act, to omit or reject any part thereof, except where, in the opinion of said judges, such certificates is so defective as to prevent the same from being understood, and completed in adding together the number of votes, in which case it shall be the duty of said clerks, to make out a true and exact copy of said paper, or certificate to be signed by said judges and attested by said clerks, and attached to and transmitted with said return (where the same is directed to be transmitted) to the Secretary of the commonwealth, and the original paper shall be deposited in the prothonotary's office, and by the said office copied and transmitted with the return of said election, to the Secretary as aforesaid. 1st. Duplicate returns of all the votes given for every person and persons, who shall have been voted for, for any office or station which the electors of the county are entitled to choose of themselves, unconnected with any other county or district.

And, pursuant to the provisions of the 81st Section of the Act of July 2, 1839, when two or more counties shall compose a district for the choice of a member of the House of Representatives of the United States.—One of the return judges in each county composing the district shall take charge of the certificate showing the number of votes given in the county for each candidate for said office; which the said judges are required to make out, and produce the same at a meeting of one judge from each county, at such place, in such district, as is, or may be, appointed by law for the purpose; which meeting shall be held on the seventh day after the election, and then and there to perform the duties enjoined upon them by law. Which said meeting for the 24th Congressional District, composed of the counties of Greene, Washington, Beaver and Lawrence will be held at the Court House in Beaver, in the County of Beaver, on the 21st of Oct., 1862.

Given under my hand, at my office in Waynesburg, the 8th day of Sept., A. D, 1862.

THOS. LUCAS, Sher

Sheriff's Office, Sept. 8, 1862.

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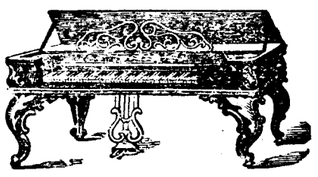

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July, 30th, 1862.-1y.

SCHOOL DIRECTORS AND SCHOOL TEACHERS OF GREENE COUNTY, GIVE ATTENTION.

EXAMINATIONS will be held at times and places as named in the following list:

For Franklin and Marion tps., Sept. 18th, at Waynesburg.
Morgan tp., Sept. 19, at Centre School House.
Jefferson tp., and Jef. borough, Sept 20, at Jefferson.
Whitely tp., Sept. 22, at New Town.
Greene tp., Sept. 23, at Garrards Fort.
Monongahela tp., Sept 24, at Mapletown.
Cumberland tp., and Carmichaels bor., Sept. 27, at Carmichaels
Wayne tp., Sept. 29, at Spraggs School house.
Perry tp., Sept 30, at Mt. Morris.
Dunkard tp., Oct 1, at Taylortown.
Gilmore tp., Oct. 2, at Jolleytown
Jackson tp., Oct 3, at Johnson's school house.
Springhill, Oct. 4, at White's School house.
Centre tp., Oct. 10, at Rogersville.
Morris tp., Oct. 11, at Nineveh.
Washington, Oct. 13, at Boyd's School house.
Richhill, Oct 14, at Jacksonville.
Aleppo, Oct. 15, at Elbins School house.

TAKE NOTICE.—Each Examination will begin at 9 o'clock, a. m., and be continued until 4 p. m. Teachers coming in after the examination is closed on any branch will receive no grade for that branch, unless it is obtained at an examination in an adjoining tp. The Directors are requested to attend the examinations; and all friends of education will feel at liberty to be present.

The Greene County Teacher's Institute will meet in Carmichaels, Pa., on Wednesday, Sept. 24th, at 7 o'clock, p. m., in the Lecture Room of the Academy. The Deputy Superintendent of the State, S. P. Bates, and other distinguished educators are expected to be in attendance. It is earnestly hoped that all the teachers in the county will be present. The Institute will adjourn on Friday evening.

A WORD TO DIRECTORS.—It is hoped that all the Schools in the county will be open at least four months during the coming winter. We must educate our children, war or no war. It will also be necessary for many of the Schools to be taught by ladies I do not regard this as any misfortune. Among the best schools visited last winter were several taught by ladies.—Those that are qualified can teach as successfully as gentlemen. Let them be paid for their labor. Not wishing to dictate by any means I would suggest the following as reasonable rates, for those holding certificates with a majority of 4's—$15,00 per month; Do. 3's—$17,00 per month; Do. 2's—$19,00 per month; Do. 1's—$20,00. According to the instructions of the State Superintendant, the figure 3 indicates middling good qualifications; 2, very good; 1, extremely good—better perhaps, than any one will be able to get. I will follow the instructions, and you must understand the certificates accordingly.

A. B. MILLER, Sup't.

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