THE TELEGRAPH

IS PUBLISHED
MORNING AND EVENING,
BY GEORGE BERGNER.
OFFICE THIRD ST., NEAR WALNUT.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
SINGLE SUBSCRIPTION.

THE DAILY TELEGRAPH is served to subscribers in the city at 12½ cents per week. Yearly subscribers will be charged $6 00 in advance. Those persons who neglect to pay in advance will be charged $7 00.

WEEKLY TELEGRAPH.

THE TELEGRAPH is also published weekly, and is furnished subscribers at the following cash rates:

Single copies, weekly	$1 50
Three copies to one Post Office	4 00
Ten copies to one Post Office	10 00

Pennsylvania Daily Telegraph.

"THE UNION—NOW AND FOREVER."—*Webster.*

BY GEORGE BERGNER. HARRISBURG, PA., SATURDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 22, 1864 PRICE THREE CENTS.

STEAM PRINTING OFFICE.

ADVERTISING RATES—DAILY TELEGRAPH.

The following are the rates for advertising in the TELEGRAPH. Those having advertising to do will find it convenient for reference:

☞ Four lines or less constitute one-half square. Eight lines, or more than four, constitute a square.

FOR A HALF SQUARE.		FOR ONE SQUARE.	
One day	$ 50	One day	$ 60
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Three days	75	Three days	1 25
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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

PURSUANT to an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act relating to Elections in this Commonwealth," approved the 2d day of July, A. D., one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine, I, W. W. JENNINGS, Sheriff of the county of Dauphin, Pennsylvania, do hereby make known and give notice to the electors of the county aforesaid, that an election will be held in the said county of Dauphin, ON THE EIGHTH DAY OF NOVEMBER, A. D., 1864, at which time electors for a PRESIDENT and VICE PRESIDENT of the United States will be elected.

I ALSO HEREBY MAKE KNOWN AND GIVE NOTICE that the places of holding the aforesaid general election in the several wards, boroughs, districts and townships within the county of Dauphin, are as follows, to wit:

The election for the First Ward in the City of Harrisburg, shall be held at the Public School House, at the corner of Mary's alley and Front street.

The election in the Second Ward, shall be held at the School House at the corner of Dewberry alley and Chestnut street.

The election for the Third Ward, shall be held at the School House in Walnut street, between Second and Front streets.

The election for the Fourth Ward, shall be held at the Public School House in State street, between Second and Third streets.

The election for the Fifth Ward, shall be held at the house belonging to General John Forster, on the State road leading from the reservoir grounds to the Pennsylvania State Lunatic Hospital.

The election in the Sixth Ward, shall be held at the Market House in West Harrisburg.

For the township of Susquehanna, at Miller's (now Nisley's) school house.

For the township of Lower Swatara, at the school house No. 1, in Highspire.

For the township of Swatara, at the Locust Grove Inn

For the borough of Middletown, at the Brick School house, in Pine street, in said borough.

For the township of Londonderry, at the Public House of Joseph Keiper, in said township.

For the township of West Londonderry, at the house of Christian Neff, in said township.

For the township of Conewago, erected out of parts of the townships of Londonderry and Derry, at the house of Christian Foltz, (now Jno. S. Foltz,) in said township.

For the township of Derry, at the public house of Daniel Baum, in Hummelstown, in said township.

For the township of South Hanover, at the public house of George Hocker, in said township.

For the township of East Hanover, at the public house of Maj. Shell, (now Boyer's,) in said township.

For the township of West Hanover, at the public house of Jacob Rudy, (now Buck's,) in said township.

For the township of Lower Paxton, at the public house of Robert Gilchrist, (now Sweigart's,) in said township.

For the township of Middle Paxton, at the public house of Joseph Cockley, in said township.

For the township of Rush, at the house belonging to the estate of the late John McAllister, dec'd, now occupied by David Rineal, in said township.

For the township of Jefferson, at the house of Christian Hoffman, in said township.

For the township of Jackson, at the house now occupied by John Bixler, at Bixler's mill, in said township.

For the township of Halifax, at the North Ward School House, in the town of Halifax.

For the township of Reed, at the new School House on Duncan's Island, in said township.

For the borough of Millersburg, at the window next to the north-east corner on the east side of the new School House, situate on Middle street, in the borough of Millersburg, in the county of Dauphin.

For the township of Upper Paxton, at the window next to the north-west corner on the west side of the New School House, situate on Middle street, in the Borough of Millersburg, in the county of Dauphin.

For the borough of Uniontown, at the public house of Jacob Hoffman.

For the township of Mifflin, at the public house of Michael Enterline, (now Benj. Bordner,) in Berrysburg, in said township.

For the township of Washington, at the public house now occupied by Matilda Wingert, in said township.

For the township of Lykens, at the public house of Solomon Loudenslager, (now Keiser,) in the borough of Gratz.

For the borough of Gratz, at the public house of Solomon Loudenslager, (now Keiser,) in said borough.

For the township of Wiconisco, at the School House No. 5, in said township.

I also, for the information of the electors of the county of Dauphin, publish the following sections of acts of the General Assembly, enacted during the session of 1853, to wit:

WEST LONDONDERRY—*Place of Election.*

Also, sections 1 and 3, page 104, pamphlet laws, approved the 13th day of March, 1857, viz:—"That the citizens of the township of Londonderry, in the county of Dauphin, formerly embraced in the Portsmouth election district, together with such other citizens of said township residing west of the public road leading from Port Royal to Nissley's mill, in said township, shall hereafter hold their general and special elections at the house of Christian Neff, in said township."

SEC. 3. That said district shall hereafter be known as West Londonderry election district.

RUSH TOWNSHIP—*Place of Election.*

Whereas the place of holding the elections in the township of Rush, Dauphin county, was by law at School House number three in said township: And whereas, there is no such School house, therefore—Section 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the general and township elections of Rush Township, Dauphin County, shall be held at the house belonging to the estate of the late John McAllister, deceased, now occupied by David Rineal. Page 83 pamphlet laws, 1858.

I also make known and give notice, as in and by the 13th section of the aforesaid act I am directed, "that every person, excepting 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 the United States, or of any city or incorporated district, and also, that every member of Congress and the 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 other officer of any such election, shall be eligible to any office 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 so 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 elections 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 the 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 immediately preceding such election, and within two years paid a state or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least ten days before the election. But a citizen of the United States who has previously been a qualified voter of this State and removed therefrom and returned, and who shall have resided in the election district and paid taxes as aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote after residing in this State six months: *Provided*, That the white freemen citizens of the United States, between the ages of 21 and 22 years, and have resided in the election district ten days, as aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote, although they shall not have paid taxes.

The general election shall be held and conducted by the inspectors and judges elected as aforesaid, and by clerks appointed as hereinafter provided.

"No person shall be admitted to vote whose name is not contained in the list of taxable inhabitants furnished by the commissioners, unless: First, he produces a receipt for the payment within two years, of a state or county tax, assessed agreeably to the constitution, and give satisfactory evidence, either on his own oath or affirmation, or the oath or affirmation of another, that he has paid such a tax, or on failure to produce a receipt, shall make oath of the payment thereof; or, Second, if he claim a vote by being an elector between the ages of 21 and 22 years, he shall depose an 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 the accounts given him that he is of 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, and shall be called out to who the clerks, 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 not found on the list furnished by the commissioners and assessor, or his right to vote, whether found thereon or not, is objected to by any qualified citizen, it shall be the duty of the inspectors to examine such person on oath as to its qualifications, and if he claims to have resided within the State for one year or more his oath will be sufficient proof thereof, but shall make proof by at least one competent witness, who shall be a qualified elector, that he has resided within the district for more then ten days next immediately preceding said election, and shall also himself swear that his bona fide 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 under this act from holding such 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 intimidating threats, force or violence, with a design to influence unduly or overawe any elector, or to prevent him from voting, or to restrain the freedom of choice, such a 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 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 dollars or more than one thousand dollars, and be imprisoned not less than six months or more than two years.

"In case the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend on the day of election, then the person who shall have received the next highest number of votes for judge at the 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 appoint an inspector in his place, and in case the person elected 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 time fixed by law for the opening of the election, the qualified voters of the township, ward, or district for which said officer shall have been elected, present at the place of election, shall select one 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 and 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 voters as the said inspectors, or either of them, shall from time to time require."

MEETING OF RETURN JUDGES.

Pursuant to the provisions contained in the 76th section of the act aforesaid, the judges of the aforesaid districts shall respectively take charge of the certificate or return of the election of their respective districts, and produce them at a meeting of one judge from each district, at the city of Harrisburg, on the third day after the day of the election, being FRIDAY, the 14th day of October, then and there to do and perform the duties required by law of said judges.

Also, that where a judge by sickness or unavoidable accident, is unable to attend such meeting of 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 required of said judges unable to attend.

The following is the bill allowing the soldiers to vote:

AN ACT to regulate elections by soldiers in actual military service.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That whenever any of the qualified electors of this Commonwealth shall be in any actual military service, under a requisition from the President of the United States, or by the authority of this Commonwealth, and as such, absent from their place of residence, on the days appointed by law for holding the general or Presidential elections within this State, or on the days for holding special elections, to fill vacancies, such electors shall be entitled, at such times, to exercise the right of suffrage, as fully as if they were present at their usual places of elections, in the manner hereinafter prescribed, and whether at the time of voting, such electors shall be within the limits of this State or not; and the right of voting shall not be affected, in any manner, by the fact of the voter having been credited to any other locality than the place of his actual residence, by reason of the payment to him of local bounty by such other locality.

SEC. 2. A poll shall be opened in each company, composed, in whole or in part, of Pennsylvania soldiers, at the quarters of the captain, or other officer thereof, and all electors, belonging to such company, who shall be within one mile of such quarters, on the day of election, and not prevented by order of their commanders, or proximity of the enemy, from returning to their company quarters, shall vote at such poll, and at no other place; officers, other than those of a company, and other voters, detached and absent from their companies, or in any military or naval hospital, or in any vessel, or navy yard, may vote at such other polls as may be most convenient for them, and when there shall be ten, or more, voters at any place, who shall be unable to attend any company poll, or their proper place of election, as aforesaid, the electors present may open a poll at such place as they may select, and certify in the poll-book, which shall be a record of the proceedings at said election, substantially, in manner and form, as hereinafter directed.

SEC. 3. The polls shall be opened as early as practicable on said day, and remain open at least three hours, and, if necessary, in the opinion of the judges of the election, in order to receive the votes of all the electors, they may keep the polls open until seven o'clock in the afternoon of said day; proclamation thereof shall be made at, or before, the opening of the polls, and one hour before closing them.

SEC. 4. Before opening the poll, on the day of election, the electors present, at each of the places aforesaid, shall elect, *viva voce*, three persons, present at the time, and having the qualifications of electors, for the judges of said election, and the judges so elected shall then appoint two of the persons present, who shall be qualified, to act as clerks of said election; and the judges shall prepare boxes, or other suitable receptacles, for the ballots.

SEC. 5. Before any votes shall be received, said judges and clerks shall each take an oath, or affirmation, that he will perform the duties of judge, or clerk, (as the case may be,) of said election, according to law, and to the best of his abilities, and that he will studiously endeavor to prevent fraud, deceit, or abuse, in conducting the same, which oath, or affirmation, any of the said judges, or clerks, so elected, or appointed, may administer to each other; and the same shall be in writing, or partly written and partly printed, and signed by said judges and clerks, and certified to by the party administering the same, and attached to, or entered upon, the poll-book, and there signed and certified, as aforesaid.

SEC. 6. All elections shall be by ballot, and the judges of elections may, and upon challenge of any voter, shall examine, under oath, or affirmation, the applicant to vote, (which oath, or affirmation, any of said judges may administer,) in respect to his right to vote, and his qualifications to vote in the particular ward, precinct, city, borough, township, or county of this State, in which he claims residence; and before receiving any vote, the judges, or a majority of them, shall be satisfied, that such applicant is a qualified voter of such place.

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 regiment, and the place, post, or hospital, in which such election is held; the county and township, city, borough, ward, precinct, or election district of each voter shall be endorsed opposite his name on the poll-books; each clerk shall keep one of said poll-books, so that there may be a double list of voters.

SEC. 8. Each ticket shall have written, or printed, or partly written and partly printed thereon, the names of all the officers which may properly be voted for, at said election, for which the said elector desires to vote.

SEC. 9. That the judges, to whom any ticket shall be delivered, shall, upon the receipt thereof, pronounce with an audible voice, the name of the elector, and if no objection is made to him, and the judges are satisfied that said elector is a citizen of the United States, and legally entitled according to the constitution and laws of this state, to vote at said election, shall immediately put said ticket in the box, or other receptacle therefor, without inspecting the names of persons voted for; and the clerks shall enter the name of the elector on the poll-book of his county, ward, precinct, city, borough, or township, and county of his residence, substantially, in pursuance of the form hereinafter given.

SEC. 10. At the close of the polls, the number of voters shall be counted and set down at the foot of the list of voters, and certified and signed by the judges, and attested by the clerks.

SEC. 11. After the poll-books are signed, the ballot-box shall be opened, and the tickets, therein contained, shall be taken out, one at a time, by one of the judges who shall read distinctly, while the ticket remains in his hand, the name, or names, then in contained, for the several officers voted for, and then deliver it to the second judge, who shall examine the same, and pass it to the third judge, who shall string the vote for each county, upon a separate thread, and carefully preserve the same; the same method shall be pursued, as to each taken out, until all the votes are counted.

SEC. 12. Whenever two or more tickets shall be found, deceitfully folded, or rolled together, neither of such tickets shall be counted; and if a ticket shall contain more than the proper number of names, for the same office, it shall be considered fraudulent, as to all of the names designated for that office, but no further.

SEC. 13. As a check in counting, each clerk shall keep a tally list for each county, from which votes shall have been received, which tally list shall constitute a part of the poll-book.

SEC. 14. After the examination of the tickets shall be completed, the number of votes for each person, in the county poll-books as aforesaid, shall be enumerated under the inspection of the judges, and set down as hereinafter provided, in the form of the poll-book.

SEC. 15. The following shall be substantially the form of the poll-books, to be kept by the judges and clerks of the election, filling in the blanks carefully:

Poll-book of the election, held on the second Tuesday of October, one thousand eight hundred and , (or other election day, as the case may be,) by the qualified electors of county, (or city,) State of Pennsylvania, in company , of the regiment of Pennsylvania volunteers, (or as the case may be,) held at (naming the place, post, or hospital,) A B, C D and E F, being duly elected as judges of said election, and J K and L M, being duly appointed as clerks of said election, were severally sworn, or affirmed, as per certificates herewith returned.

Number and names of the electors voting, and their county, city, borough, township, ward, or precinct, of residence:

No. 1, A B, county of , township of .
No. 2, C D, county of , township of .

It is hereby certified that the number of electors for county, Pennsylvania, voting at this election, amounts to

A B, } Judges
C D, } of
E F, } election.

Attest—J K,
L M, Clerks.

Form of certificate of oath of judges and clerks:

We, A B, C D and E F, judges of this election, and J K and L M, clerks thereof, do each severally swear, (or affirm,) that we will duly perform the duties of judges and clerks of said election, severally acting as above set forth, according to law, and to the best of our abilities, and that we will studiously endeavor to prevent fraud, deceit, or abuse, in conducting the same.

A B,
C D,
E F, Judges.

J K,
L M, Clerks.

I hereby certify, that C D, E F, judges, and J K and L M, clerks, were, before proceeding to take any votes at said election, first duly sworn, or affirmed, as aforesaid.

Witness my hand this day of , Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and

A B, Judge of election.

I certify that A B, judge aforesaid, was also so sworn (or affirmed) by me.

Witness my hand, the date before written.

J K, Clerk of election.

SEC. 16. A return, in writing, shall be made in each poll-book, setting forth in words, at length, the whole number of ballots cast for each office, (except ballots rejected,) the name of each person voted for, and the number of votes given to each person, for each different office; which return shall be certified as correct, signed by the judges, and attested by the clerks; such return shall be substantially as follows:

At an election held by the electors of company , of the regiment of Pennsylvania soldiers, at (naming the place where the election is held) there were (naming the number in words, at length) votes cast for the office of governor, of which A B had votes, C D had votes; for Senator, votes were cast, of which E F had votes, G H had votes; for Representatives, votes were cast, of which J K had votes, L M had votes; and in the same manner as to any other officers voted for.

At the end of the return, the judges shall certify, in substance, as follows, giving, if officers, their rank and number of their regiment, if privates, the number of their regiment and company, viz:

A true return of the election, held as aforesaid, on the day of , Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and

A B, Captain company A, one hundred and thirty-first regiment, Pennsylvania volunteers.
C D, company A, one hundred and thirty-first regiment, Pennsylvania volunteers
E F, company A, one hundred and thirty-first regiment, Pennsylvania volunteers.

Judge of election.

Attest—J K,
L M, Clerks.

SEC. 17. After canvassing the votes, in manner aforesaid, the judges shall put, in an envelope, one of the poll-books, with its tally list, and return of each city, or county, together with the tickets, and transmit the same, properly sealed up, and directed, through the nearest post office, or by express, as soon as possible thereafter, to the prothonotary of the court of common pleas, of the city, or county, in which such electors would have voted, if not in the military service aforesaid, (being the city or county for which the poll-book was kept,) and the other poll-book, of said city, or county, enclosed in an envelope, and sealed as aforesaid, and properly directed, shall be delivered to one of the commissioners, hereinafter provided for, if such commissioner calls for the same in ten days, and if not so called for, the same shall be transmitted by mail, or by express, as soon as possible thereafter, to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, who shall carefully preserve the same, and on demand of the proper prothonotary, deliver to said prothonotary, under his hand and official seal, a certified copy of the return of votes, so transmitted to, and received by, him, for said city, or county, of which the demandant is prothonotary.

SEC. 18. It shall be the duty of the prothonotary of the county, to whom such returns shall be made, to deliver, to the return judges of the same county, a copy, certified under his hand and seal, of the return of votes, so transmitted to him by the judges of the election, as aforesaid, or as officially certified by the Secretary of the Commonwealth, as aforesaid, to said prothonotary.

SEC. 19. The return judges, of the several counties, shall adjourn to meet at the places, now directed by law, on the third Friday, after any general or Presidential election, for the purpose of counting the soldiers' vote; and when two or more counties are connected in the election, the meeting of the judges, from each county, shall be postponed, in such case, until the Friday following.

SEC. 20. The return judges, so met, shall include, in their enumeration, the votes so returned, and thereupon, shall proceed, in all respects, in the like manner as is provided by law, in cases where all the votes shall have been given at the usual place of election: *Provided*, That the several courts of this Commonwealth shall have the same power and authority to investigate, and determine, all questions of fraud or illegality, in relation to the voting of the soldiers, as are now vested in said courts, with regard to questions of fraud and illegality, arising from the voting of persons, not in military service, under the present laws relating thereto.

SEC. 21. In elections for electors of President and Vice President of the United States, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, to lay before the Governor all returns, received by him, from any election, as aforesaid, who shall compare the same with the county returns, and add thereto all such returns as shall appear, on such comparison, not to be contained in said county returns, in every case, where said military returns, for such counties, shall have been received by said secretary, at a period too late for transmitting them to the proper prothonotary, in time for the action of the judges of the said counties.

SEC. 22. All said elections shall be subject to contest, in the same manner as is now provided by law; and in all cases of contested elections, all legal returns, which shall have been *bona fide* forwarded by said judges, in the manner hereinbefore prescribed, shall be counted and estimated, although the same may not have arrived, or been received by the proper officers, to be counted and estimated, in the manner hereinbefore directed, before issuing the certificates of election, to the persons appearing to have a majority of the votes then received, and the said returns shall be subject to all such objections, as other returns are liable to, when received in due time.

SEC. 23. It shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Commonwealth to cause to be printed a sufficient number of copies of this act, with such extracts from the general election law, as shall be deemed important to accompany the same, and blank forms of poll-books, with tally lists and returns, as prescribed in this act, which, with the necessary postage stamps, to defray expenses and postage on returns, shall, in sufficient time, before any such election, be forwarded, by said secretary, at the expense of the Commonwealth, by commissioners, or otherwise, as shall be deemed most certain to insure delivery thereof, to the captain, or commanding officer, of each company, or in case of detached voters, to the officer having charge of the post, or hospital, who shall retain the same until the day of election, and then deliver the same to the judges elected, as provided in this act: *Provided*, That no election shall be invalidated, by reason of the neglect, or failure, of the said secretary to cause the delivery of said poll-books to the proper persons, as aforesaid.

SEC. 24. That for the purpose of more effectually carrying out the provisions of this act, the Governor shall have power to appoint and commission, under the great seal of the Commonwealth, such number of commissioners, having the qualifications of an elector, in this State, as he shall deem necessary, not exceeding one to each regiment of Pennsylvania soldiers, in the service of this State, or of the United States, and shall apportion the work among the commissioners, and supply such vacancies as may occur in their number. Such commissioners, before they act, shall take and subscribe an oath or affirmation, and cause the same to be filed with the Secretary of the Commonwealth, to the following: "I——, appointed commissioner, under the act to regulate elections by soldiers in actual military service, do solemnly swear, (or affirm,) that I will support the Constitution of the United States, and the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and impartially, fully and without reference to political preferences, or results, perform, to the best of my knowledge and ability, the duties imposed on me by the said act, and that I will studiously endeavor to prevent fraud, deceit and abuse, not only, in the elections to be held, under the same, but in the returns thereof." And if any commissioner, appointed by, or under this act, shall knowingly violate his duty, or knowingly omit, or fail, to do his duty, under this act, or violate any part of his oath, or affirmation, he shall be liable to indictment for perjury, in the proper county, and, upon conviction, shall be punished by a fine, not exceeding one thousand dollars, or imprisonment in the penitentiary, at labor, not exceeding one year, or both, in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 25. It shall be the duty of such commissioners to deliver, as far as practicable, at least four of the copies of this act, and other extracts of laws published as hereinbefore directed, and at least two blank forms of poll-books, tally lists and returns, entrusted to them, as mentioned in the twenty-third section of this act, to the commanding officers of every company, or part of company, of Pennsylvania soldiers, in the actual military, or naval service of the United States, or of this State; and to make suitable arrangements and provision for the opening of polls, under this act; it shall also be the duty of said commissioners, as soon as practicable, after the day of election, to call upon the judges of the election, and procure one poll-book, containing the returns of the election district, or precinct, thereof, upon oath, or affirmation, of such citizen, to be administered by the assessor, that such absent soldier is a citizen of the election district, or precinct, wherein such assessment is required, by such citizen, to be made.

SEC. 41. This act shall not apply to the election of members of council, or to ward and division officers, in the city of Philadelphia.

HENRY C. JOHNSON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN P. PENNEY,
Speaker of the Senate.

APPROVED—The twenty-fifth day of August, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

A. G. CURTIN.

Given under my hand, in my office in Harrisburg, the thirteenth day of September, A. D. 1864.

WILLIAM W. JENNINGS,
Sheriff of Dauphin county.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
Harrisburg, Pa., October 13, 1864. } oct14-te

EVENING EDITION.

From Bloody Run.

CAMP CO. "G," 201ST REG. P. V.,
BLOODY RUN, Oct. 20, 1864.

EDITOR TELEGRAPH—*Dear Sir:*—This morning dawned as pleasantly as we could desire, the air clear and exhilerating, and the dazzling luminary of the heavens unimpaired in his bold brightness by a single cloud.

Reveille is sounded, and Abraham's children arise, breakfast is masticated with an earnestness as terrible as the viands are salutary, and the faithful sentinel takes his post to warn us of approaching peril. Soldiering is no sportful recreation, no child's play or frolicsome diversion. Manhood is required, courage, stamina, decision and nerve are demanded, and effeminate, babyish and frail is he regarded who whines and murmurs at the toils and deprivations appertaining to and inseparable from a military life. While the soldier's life or time of service is prolific of cares and hardships, the declaration will have to be modified tremendously when applied to Cos. G and F of the 201st P. V. We are constrained to assert that our lines have fallen in pleasant places. Our martial sojourn, thus far, has been delightful, merry and enlivening. Unacquainted with rigor and severity—unencumbered with heavy duty or rigid regulations, it has been brimfull of fun, hilarity and satisfaction. We have encountered nought to grumble or complain at. All has run merry as the marriage belle—plenty to eat, in fine health, fine spirits and fine clothes. What more does a rational volunteer claim? Marvelous as it is, all this ease and comfort is insufficient to content some minds. With mingled feelings of amazement and pity we have been informed that the report is being circulated among our friends and kin that great sickness prevails here, and things are dispiriting on account of the unhealthy character of our camp. One of two things is as certain as that seven is an odd number, the person who hoisted this report to the public ear is either too unintelligent to know what constitutes a healthy situation for a camp, or gave currency to a wilful misrepresentation—in either of which cases his statements would be invalid and unworthy of credence. We assume to say our camp is an admirable and healthy one, judiciously selected, with a view to both health and convenience. We have but to take a step or two to find bountiful supplies of refreshing spring water, and equally as handy stand the trees of the forest—wood and water, both in prodigality, two indispensable requisites to the health and comfort of the men. The ground is rolling, which is another swift witness to prove false the declaration that our location is unhealthy. The numbers of sick of both companies is small, and, without a doubt, half of them contracted their ailments at Camp Couch and on the march to this place, and the others owe their afflictions to their own imprudence, perhaps in unthinkingly violating home law or laws of their physical organization, and their sickness is in no wise attributable to the location of our camp. We asked the opinion of the leading physician of this place on the camp. He replied, "It is as healthy a one as you can find here." Whether intentional or not, we don't say, but such unfounded rumors have a direct tendency to cast ungenerous and improper reflections on the judgment and humanity of our esteemed and honored Major. This we cannot brook, and this battalion would hurl back in the face of the author, with herculean power, all such uninvited imputations. We affirm, not in the sickening sycophancy of the courtier or the fawning spirit of the hypocrite, but in the honesty of our hearts and in candid accordance with the biblical injunction, Render unto Cæsar the things which are Cæsar's, and unto God the things which are God's; and we will add, unto Major Morgan the things which are Major Morgan's. By his kindness of heart, nobleness of soul and humane actions, he has won the deep, lasting esteem and gratitude of this battalion. No bombast, no fustian, no parade, but an unassuming, open hearted intercourse with his men, and promptitude in business are his noble characteristics. Under his kind, just and impartial administration, we have happy, peaceful times. "Long may he wave."

We hope this public refutation of the incorrect reports above alluded to, will undeceive our friends, and learn them the folly of confiding in the statements of the ignorant or wilful falsifier. Yours for Uncle Abe,

TRIO OF CO. G.

THE estate of a deceased resident of Hollis, New Hampshire, which would revert to a son and heir, has been confiscated, because the said son has been for two years an officer in the rebel army.

REBEL PLANS FOR RETALIATION.

Philadelphia, Boston, or Cincinnati to be Burned.

[*From the Richmond Whig, of Oct. 15th.*]

THE DEVASTATION OF THE VALLEY.

Sheridan reports to Grant that, in moving down the Valley to Woodstock, he has burned over two thousand barns filled with wheat, hay and farming implements, and over seventy mills filled with flour and wheat. This was done by order of Grant himself, commander of all the Yankee armies. It is only the execution in part of the order to destroy everything in the Valley that will sustain life. The fell work is still going on. Now, it is an idle waste of words to denounce this sort of war. We have simply to regard it as a practical matter, and ask ourselves how it is to be met.

There is one effectual way, and only one that we know of, to arrest and prevent this and every other sort of atrocity—and that is to burn one of the chief cities of the enemy, say Boston, Philadelphia or Cincinnati, and let its fate hang over the others as a warning of what may be done, and will be done to them, if the present system of war on the part of the enemy is continued. If we are asked how such a thing can be done—we answer, nothing would be easier. A million of dollars would lay the proudest city of the enemy in ashes. The men to execute the work are already there. There would be no difficulty in finding there, here, or in Canada, suitable persons to take charge of the enterprise and arrange its details.

Twenty men, with plans all preconcerted, selecting some dry, windy night, might fire Boston in an hundred places, and wrap it in flames from centre to suburb. They might retaliate on Richmond, Charleston, &c.? Let them do so if they dare. It is a game at which we can beat them. New York is worth twenty Richmonds. They have a dozen towns to our one, and in their towns is centred nearly all their wealth. It would be immoral and barbarous? It is not immoral or barbarous to defend yourself by any means, or with any weapons the enemy may employ for your destruction. They chose to substitute the torch for the sword. We may so use their own weapon as to make them repent, literally in sackcloth and ashes, that they ever adopted it. If the Executive is not ready for this, we commend the matter to the secret deliberations of Congress about to meet.

Appointment of Thanksgiving Day.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.

The President has issued a proclamation, setting apart the last Thursday in November for a day of thanksgiving and prayer to Almighty God, for, among other things, vouchsafing to us many and signal victories over our enemies, and recommending his fellow citizens to humble themselves in the dust, and from thence offer up penitent and fervent prayers and supplications to the Great Dispenser of events, for a return of the inestimable blessings of peace and harmony throughout the land.

Receipts of the Indiana Sanitary Fair.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 20.

The receipts of the Indiana Sanitary Fair, which has just closed, amounted to $40,000.

Markets by Telegraph.

PHILADELPHIA, October 21.

Trade is very dull in all departments. There is very little movement in breadstuffs, and not much change in prices. There is but little shipping demand for flour, and only 1,000 bbls extra family sold at $11, and 8,000 bbls at $12 25. In rye flour and cornmeal nothing doing. The wheat market is dull, and only 5,000 bushels sold at $2 25@2 30 for red, and $2 57@2 60 for white. Rye sells at $1 60. Corn is steady at $1 60 for yellow. Oats are in fair request at 84c. In groceries and provisions there is but little movement. Petroleum is dull; we quote crude at 35@37, refined in bond at 60@63, and free at 80c.

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.

Flour is dull; sales of 8,000 barrels at $9@9 40 for State, $9 60@11 40 for Ohio, $10 30@14 for southern. Wheat firm; sales of 32,000 bushels at $1 95 for Milwaukie club, $2 15 for western. Corn advanced 1c; sales unimportant. Beef steady. Pork firm; sales of 1,400 barrels at $42@42 25 for mess. Lard quiet at 20@22. Whisky dull.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 21.

Flour dull and drooping; wheat firm, but scarce. Corn advancing; sales of white at $1 72, and yellow at $1 64@1 65. Whisky dull and nominal at $1 60. Groceries are heavy.

New York Stock Markets.

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.

Stocks are lower; Chicago and Rock Island, 90⅜; Cumberland preferred, 47¼; Illinois Central scrip, 117⅜; bonds, 114; Michigan Southern, 64⅞; New York Central, 116¼; Reading, 120½; Hudson river, 131½; Canton company, 50¼; Virginia 6s, 60½; Wisconsin 6s, 96; Five-twenty coupons, 107½; Coupon 6's, 105⅞; Gold 208, since the board, 204.

DARING ROBBERY.—Last Saturday night, the 8th inst., about half-past seven o'clock, four men, supposed to be disguised by false moustaches and false faces, came to the premises of John Selser, in Montgomery township, Montgomery county, and while Mr. and Mrs. Selser, son and daughter, a hired man and a neighbor were sitting together in the house, the persons above disguised entered and each one drew a pistol, ordered those to remain quiet, two of the men guarded the family while the other two searched the house, robbing it of a gold watch and chain belonging to the daughter, silver watch and gold chain belonging to the son, silver watch and set of studs of the hired man, and fifty dollars in money. They then searched the pockets of the family, but failed to get anything of value. They required those present to take an oath that they would not leave the house that night, and afterwards bound them hand and foot and left the premises. Up to going to press nothing had been heard of the robbers. This house is somewhat isolated from neighbors, and they were unable to give the alarm that night. This is one of the most bold and daring robberies that has ever been committed in this neighborhood, and makes one tremble for his own safety.—*Bucks Co. Paper.*

IT is asserted on good authority that at least two-thirds of the population of Atlanta came North, instead of going South, as was their privilege under General Sherman's order.