

STAR OF THE NORTH



W. M. H. JACOBY, EDITOR.

BOONSBURG, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 21st, 1864.

S. M. PETERSON & Co., 37 Park Row, New York, are duly authorized to solicit and receive subscriptions and advertising for the Star of the North, published at Boonsburg, Columbia county, Penna.

MAZAN & Co., 335 Broadway, New York, are authorized to receive subscriptions and advertising for the Star of the North.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

PRESIDENT. GEORGE B. MCLELLAN, OF NEW JERSEY. VICE-PRESIDENT. GEORGE H. PENDLETON, OF OHIO.

FOR CONGRESS. COL. VICTOR E. PIOLLET, OF BRADFORD.

FOR ASSEMBLY. WILLIAMSON H. JACOBY, OF BOONSBURG.

FOR SHERIFF. SAMUEL SNYDER, of Mifflin.

FOR COMMISSIONER. ALLEN MANN, of Beaver.

FOR AUDITOR. DANIEL SNYDER, of Scott.

Col. Victor E. Piollet.

We have the pleasure of presenting to the voters of this District a candidate for Congress of ability and character, and one who will, if elected, reflect credit upon his constituents. His personal popularity and extensive acquaintance throughout the District we trust may enable him to overcome his opponents, who are at present, and have been for some time past, quarreling among themselves as to which of them shall represent the District.

The New York State Convention.

The Democracy of New York held their State Convention on the 15th inst., and re-nominated HORATIO STYLMOUR for Governor. David S. Floyd Jones received the nomination for Lieutenant Governor; Jarvis Lord for Canal Commissioner; and David E. McNeil for State Prison Inspector.

Luzerne County Democratic Ticket.

The Democrats of Luzerne have nominated the following ticket: For Congress, CHARLES DEWEY; For Assembly, Harry Hakes, Anthony Grady, and Daniel F. Sayer; For Prothonotary, Michael Philbin, of Pittston; For District Attorney, David R. Randall, of Providence; For Clerk of the Courts, E. B. Collins, of Wilkesbarre; For County Surveyor, John Sturdevant, of Luzerne; For County Commissioner, P. William Wolf.

The Day's Past for October.

This is a most capital number, surpasses all former in every respect. "Peep," a beautifully executed engraving of a mother and her little girl, graces the first part of this number. The double steel Fashion Plate is also as rich and elegant as usual. These plates are truly splendid. Then follows the numerous engravings—some particularly excellent—illustrating the modes for ladies and children. The music for this number is a new song called "I love thee, dear, love thee"—a popular sentiment, as all will admit. The literary productions are those of the very best. Price of Magazine, \$2.50 per year. Address Deacon & Peterson, 319 Walnut St., Phila.

Another Lying Correspondent.

A few days ago we were shown a correspondence in one of the West Branch papers, signed "K," on the affairs in Columbia county, in which the writer talks about "Copperhead Rebels," "defiles in the Mountains," "seven hundred men thoroughly armed and equipped," with a complete supply of ammunition from New York all under command of Capt. John M. Backus, formerly of the United States service, and brother to the Senator! These troops were gotten together from "New York and other localities!" So says Mr. "K." Nobody but an Abolitionist could have crowded so much falsehood in so small a space.

The writer had better come and pay a visit to this county, and examine into the "defiles in the Mountains," before he attempts to enlighten the world on the affairs of this county. If he has any desire to be truthful, and not make himself appear so ridiculously false. By such lying scoundrels as "K" this "big scare" was gotten up in our county. They succeeded by misrepresentation and feigned fright to get an army here, with a *litt* Major General and his complement of officers. They have been sojourning here for several weeks, amassing and harassing themselves part of the time on the mountains searching for that "K" and those "entrenchments," which the Abolitionists had assured them were in existence, garrisoned with "seven hundred to a thousand men," "well equipped and armed!" The search has been given up, the army becoming disgusted, and the Abolitionists considerably exercised, knowing that they have placed themselves into a false position, out of which they cannot easily extricate their corrupt carcasses. Certain loyal farmers, we learn, have petitioned to the authorities to have at least one company remain in their midst. Oh! dear me! After this, behave yourselves, disregard the writings of such scamps as "K," and you will have no reason to fear your neighbors, or know that you have belied and done them public injury, which has been indelibly stamped in their minds and which will take years to erase or obliterate.

Sewing Machines.

We are often surprised to find a few Sewing Machines in use in our section of the country. In the large cities, every family has its Sewing Machine, and they would not be without one for ten times its cost. It is certainly the most useful and economical invention of the age, and we advise our readers to hesitate no longer, but see to getting one of these labor and life saving Machines. There are a great many kinds of Sewing Machines, and we have taken some pains to examine into their respective merits, and we have come to the conclusion that the Wheeler & Wilson, Highest Premium Sewing Machine, is decidedly the best.

These unequalled Machines are adapted to every variety of sewing for family wear, from the lightest muslins to the heaviest cloths. They work equally well upon silk, linen, woolen, and cotton goods, with silk, cotton, or linen thread. They will seam, quilt, gather, hem, fell, cord, braid, bind, and perform every kind of sewing, making a beautiful and perfect stitch, alike on both sides of the article sewed. The sewing will never unravel or wash out.

The Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machines are so simple that a child can work them with ease. Printed instructions are sent with every Machine, so that any one can operate them without any trouble or difficulty. Every Machine is warranted, and the money returned if not entirely satisfactory.

Over Fifty Thousand of the celebrated Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machines are sold every year, and yet the demand is so great that they can hardly be supplied as fast as ordered. Machines are carefully packed and sent in good order to any portion of the country.

Lycoming County.

The Democracy of the Lycoming District have nominated THOMAS WRIGHT, Esq., of Clinton county, for Congress. The district is composed of Centre, Clinton, Potter, Lycoming and Tioga counties. From present indications the Opposition are quarreling over their candidate; Lycoming claims the man, but Tioga insists the candidate is not due them, on the ground that they (Tioga) have to do the voting. The Tioga county men have put forward STEVEN F. WILSON and the Lycoming men W. H. ARMSTRONG. The Democrats feel pretty sanguine in electing their man if the breach continues in the Opposition ranks.

The Democrats have chosen Hon. John Walls, of Union, as their candidate for the office of Senator. He is said to be one of the most popular men in the district, and the Republicans very much fear his election. The Opposition have nominated, by a good deal of turning and twisting, Charles H. SHRINER, an apostate democrat, who once called himself, and as late as last Fall on the stump for Curtin, "a Jacksonian Democrat!"

In the Representative district they elect three Members. Lycoming presents John Platt; Union, Dr. Charles Wilson; and Snyder, Daniel S. Doyer. Their prospects for an election look encouraging. The Democracy of that district can boast of having an excellent ticket and should use, as they no doubt will, all fair and honorable means in their power to elect it.

Sol. Victor E. Piollet.

Our candidate for Congress is so well known to the people of this District, as to make it unnecessary for us to introduce him by any extended notice. His large experience in public affairs pointed him out as the very man for the times—as Superintendent of public works, as Paymaster in the army in the war with Mexico, and as a member of the State Legislature, he has proved himself to be an honest as well as capable public servant.

The corrupt schemes of ambitious or venal men have always when known by him, been exposed and denounced in bold and fearless terms—schemes to rob the public Treasury, such as the act to repeal the tonnage tax, and all similar legislation have been so fiercely attacked and so fully ventilated by him as to make him an object of hate to all that class of men who are held together by the cohesive power of public plunder.

He is a farmer and large tax payer, having a deep interest in common with his fellow-citizens in reducing the public expenditures to the lowest possible point. For years he has urged the great disparity between the salaries of officers and the pay awarded to mechanics and other laborers, as a reason for reduction of the former. In a short time he is a Democrat who sympathizes with the people in their wants and wishes, who above all desires a restoration of peace and the integrity of the Union, and who would lend every energy to the accomplishment of these desirable ends, in the shortest possible time.

We bespeak for him, the votes of all who are willing to have peace upon the basis of the Constitution and the Union. We do not expect that those who have set up the negro as their God will give him their support—Every other Elector we hope will.

A GREENBACK WELL INVESTED.

A year ago several journals united in recommending their readers to invest a Dollar "Greenback" in securing that very excellent Journal for the Household (including the Little Ones) for the Garden, and for the Farm, called the American Agriculturist. Many persons were thus led to subscribe, and we believe all who did so have been much more than satisfied. They have received the 23d Annual Volume of the Agriculturist, which is full of good things, useful, practical, and entertaining, and just now the Publisher is sending out to each of his subscribers applying, a present of a plant of one of the most remarkable Strawberries that have ever been brought out. These plants, when sold by the only other person having them, go readily at 75 cents each. So the Greenback invested last year has certainly paid well. All we have now to say is, let all others go and do likewise. Notwithstanding the present advance in cost, the Publisher still offers to take subscribers this month (September) at \$1 a year, or from now to the end of 1865 (fifteen months) for \$1.15. And still further, he offers one of the remarkable Strawberry Plants, sent free and post-paid, to every new subscriber who encloses 5 cents extra for oil cloth, packing, and postage on the plant. Our advice to all is to send the Dollar (or the 1.15) and the extra 5 cents at once to ORANGE JENN, Publisher of the Agriculturist, at 41 PARK ROW, NEW YORK CITY, and get the paper, etc. You will get a most beautiful, well illustrated, practical paper, and the cheapest one in the country, to say nothing of the extra Strawberry, etc. TRY IT.

FERNANDO WOOD FOR MCLELLAN.—A meeting of Mclellan Minute Men was held on Tuesday evening, in New York, at which the Hon. Fernando Wood was invited to speak. Being unable to attend, he sent the following letter, in which he avows himself an earnest supporter of Mclellan: NEW YORK, Sept. 13, 1864. DEAR SIR: Your invitation to address the Nineteenth Ward Mclellan Minute Guard is received. I regret that your meeting is for to-morrow evening, as I am obliged to go to Albany to-morrow afternoon, and I shall not therefore be in New York. Upon some other occasion, it will give me pleasure to address the Minute Guard, and to add my voice to the thousands who are now preparing to elect George B. Mclellan our next President.

Although I was opposed to the nomination of that distinguished man, yet when the Convention decided in his favor he became my candidate, and he shall have my earnest and determined support. I hope to address the ratification meeting, when I shall give my reasons more at length.

Thanking you for the invitation, I am Very truly, FERNANDO WOOD.

FILLMORE FOR MCLELLAN.—The Chicago Times publishes the following brief letter, written by ex-President FILLMORE in favor of the nomination of General MCLELLAN by the Chicago Convention: BUFFALO, Aug. 17, 1864. MY DEAR SIR—Your favor of the 13th, came to hand during my absence, but I was greatly delighted to see by the paper that you had so large and enthusiastic a meeting for Mclellan. I sincerely hope that he will receive the nomination by the Chicago convention.

I see my name occasionally alluded to in connection with the convention, but I cannot think there is any thing of it, for I believe that all know that I do not desire the nomination, and I can not think any great number desires me to have it. Truly yours, MILLARD FILLMORE. H. KETCHUM Esq.

The Lincoln men say that steadily is to be beaten unless some Democrats can be hired to abandon Mclellan. For this purpose they are trying to get ultra peace men to start a new candidate so as to help old Abe. If peace men want to elect Lincoln and secure four years more of drafts and taxes, shoddy will pay them well for their aid. But it can't be done; a few men or editors who want to divide the Union, and therefore prefer Lincoln to Mclellan, may threaten or try to get up a so-called "peace" candidate, for Lincoln's benefit, but the people who really want PEACE and UNION will help us elect Little Mac, the People's Man.

All who are opposed to fighting to free negroes should not support Lincoln.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Col. Piollet to the People of the Thirtieth Congressional District, composed of the Counties of Bradford, Wyoming, Sullivan, Columbia and Montour.

Having been named by the Democratic Conference of the several counties comprising this district as the candidate for the post of Representative in Congress, I have a few words to express to you, and shall solicit for them due consideration and friendly construction.

The unanimous nomination given me by the Conference, was tendered under circumstances precluding a refusal. Although recommended by my county, I was in favor of the nomination of a gentleman of much merit and patriotic services, resident in the Southern part of the district, and would have been greatly gratified by his becoming my opponent.

It is becoming impossible I have acceded to the wishes of the Conference, expressed in my nomination, and have thus become a candidate before you for your support at the approaching election.

At an ordinary time I should be reluctant to stand forward in my present attitude and assume the responsibilities connected with it.

At such a time the labor, expense, and perhaps friendly criticism of a popular canvass, might well deter one whose business pursuits are ample to engross his attention, and who has no keen ambition to gratify, from entering upon a troubled scene of political contest as a candidate. But this is no ordinary time. The very foundations of the great deep are broken up, and our vessel of state is threatened with utter destruction. And it is not Union alone which is in peril in this war, but liberty and national prosperity also. The constitutional system established by our fathers, which secured Union, Liberty and Prosperity, is struck at by many impetuous and ill-considered measures, and just men have been hindered or prevented by circumstances beyond their control.

My conviction is that the redemption of the country must come from the people themselves, by their effective intervention in public affairs, not solely in the election of a chief Magistrate, but also largely in the selection of members of the Federal Congress. The troubled but not hopeless country is now upon before them, and they can determine the policy of the future in the selection of agents to represent them in the Government.

I fully endorse and believe the doctrine that the Representative is bound by the will of the people. Giving confidence to the principle, you may rest assured that in case of my election to the post of Representative, power will not pass from your hands to be exercised against your will, even for the brief space of two years; and in all questions where your will is in opposition to the will of the majority of my action in the habits and association of my past life.

I was born, and have lived to mature age among you, and have felt the security of my interest to be connected with the promotion of yours. In extensive intercourse with you, and in the study of your social and commercial life, I have had the basis of my opinions and sympathies which are permanent and I believe just.

Within the compass of this address there is no room to repeat these opinions, or to discuss the details of the country, or the great subject that now engrosses the attention of the American people, I must however be permitted to express myself earnestly and freely.

In common with the mass of my fellow citizens I am saddened and sorrow over the actual situation of our country. Peace without dishonor is what above all things, I most ardently desire, and I firmly believe it may be attained without the surrender of our honor as a people.

It should be required as a condition of adjustment and compromise my place will ever be among those who resist the requirement.

I am now as I always have been opposed to the modern practice of using an office given by the people, for the purpose of individual gain. Office according to the theory of our Government and the practice of our fathers was intended to be bestowed as a reward for distinguished services in the way of the public good.

Would to Heaven the people of all parties could realize that there is no way to protect the morals of the people and save us from overthrow but to crush corrupt practices in the government and to decline to elevate to place and power men who use official positions for personal and selfish ends.

You who toil and labor to create wealth from the earth, and the workshop, working men, farmers and mechanics require legislation largely in sympathy with your pursuits, particularly when the tax laws are finally adjusted to meet the requirements of the country, in view of the National and State indebtedness. Those of us included in the above classification have a right to rebel against the greed of Capital when extended to the point of injustice, and to require that it pay its just share of all the expenditure of government.

Correspondence.

Fort Mifflin, Sept. 13, 1864.

Editor of the Star of the North.—By the arrival of your paper of the 7th inst. we ascertained you knew of our whereabouts. A short account of our peregrination hither might interest your readers. On the morning of the last day of August I was very unceremoniously aroused from my bed by thumping at the door of my house. Looking out the dim twilight I saw my residence was surrounded by a squad of cavalry; walking to my front door and opening it, one Capt Lambert stepped in, enquired if my name was Jas. McHenry, and if I kept the store on the corner; being answered in the affirmative, he said Col. Stewart wanted to see me at Benton. Four of the squad remaining the balance galloped down to New Columbus, as I afterwards learned, to bring my friend D. L. Chapin. One of those polite gentlemen took a seat in the carriage with me to console me in my wretchedly frightened condition. (See article in Forney's Press) arriving at the Benton Church found quite a number of the citizens of the surrounding country had been similarly aroused and brought there, quite a large congregation for so unseasonable an hour, floor and windows packed. Instead of the preacher in the pulpit men in uniform occupied it. After a good deal of whispering and erasures and significant signs forty-five of us were rapidly marched to Boonsburg, arriving there in the evening, tired and feet sore, as nearly all marched on foot; we were directed down to the Depot, rushed aboard the cars with no knowledge of our destination; stopped a few minutes at Northumberland, but no chance for any refreshments; arrived at Harrisburg about 2 A. M., changed cars, arrived at Philadelphia 7 A. M., and proceeding down to Arch Street Wharf, we were out aboard the steamer Rye Bolt. Here while at anchor, it was whispered we were to be taken to Fort Mifflin. The Captain of the squad who guarded us here distributed pouches and diary papers, which we enjoyed. We were set sail down the Delaware and arrived at the Fort at 3 P. M. Since which time we have been shut in from the outer world. One privilege we still enjoy, viz: we receive the daily papers and inspected letters from home. After thirteen days of confinement I perceive quite a change in the physical appearance of our men, especially the old men, while all their time has been used to an active agricultural life.

After arriving within the Fort it was found there was one man more than there were names on the roll, consequently Silas McHenry was released and sent home. After being shut up in our Barracks I could not imagine what I was brought here for, having all my life been taught and endeavored to obey all legally enacted laws of my country, reserving the right to freely criticize the acts of this Administration as well as those of any other, without the least thought of violating the laws of the land. But only intending to give a brief account of our trip here, I will close for the present, hoping soon again to return to my family and business from which I was so summarily taken.

Yours, &c. JAMES McHENRY.

MARRIED.

In Orangeville, Columbia county, by the Rev. Wm. Goodrich, Mr. Nathan Faup, to Miss Amanda J. Combs, both of Faup, Columbia co.

DIED.

In Boonsburg, on Friday the 16th inst., Mr. Charles B. Christman, aged 28 years, 8 months and 22 days.

In Light Street, Sept. 13th 1864, of diptheria and croup, only son of Alex. G. and Mary J. Thornton, aged 3 years and 6 mos.

At Orangeville, Columbia county, on the 10th inst., Mr. William Fritz, aged about 40 years.

In Salem township, Luzerne county on the 10th inst., Mr. Jacob Bizzard, aged 69 years.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

CAREFULLY CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. WHEAT, 52 50; BUTTER, 50; RYE, 1 50; EGGS, 20; CORN, 1 50; FALLOW, 12; OATS, 85; LARD, per lb., 22; BUCKWHEAT, 75; POTATOES, 1 20; FLOUR, per 111 lb, 60; DRIED APPLES, 50; CLOVERSEED 5 50; HAMS, 25.

GENERAL ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, in and by an Act of General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act to regulate the General Elections within this Commonwealth," it is enjoined upon me to give public notice of said elections and to enumerate in said notice what officers are to be elected, I, JOSIAH H. FURMAN, Sheriff of the County of Columbia, do hereby make known and give this public notice to the electors of the county of Columbia, that a General Election will be held in said county, on the SECOND TUESDAY (11th) OF OCTOBER, 1864, at the several election districts, viz: Bloom township, at the Court House, in Boonsburg; Benton township, at the Public House of John J. Siles, in the Town of Benton; Blanton township, at the Public House of Franklin L. Shuman; Briarclark township, at the Public School House, near Evansville; Borough of Berwick, at the Town House, in the Borough; Catawissa township, at the Public House of Samuel Kottenbauder; Centre township, at the House of Jeremiah H. Hest, in Hest; Conyngham township, at the Public House of R.uben Wassar; Fishersburg township, at the Public House of Benjamin McHenry; Franklin township, at Clayton's School House; Greenwood township, at the House of Joseph R. Patton; Henlock township, at the "Book Horn"; Jackson township, at the House of Ezekiel Cole; Locust township, at the Public House of John L. Hart, in Slautoon; Millin township, at the Public House of John K. Keen; Marion township, at the Public House of Samuel Rinty; Pleasant township, at the Public House of Thomas Jones; Montour township, at the House of Wm. Hollingshead; Main township, at the Public House of John A. Shuman; Boonerville township, at the House formerly occupied by George W. Dreisbach; Orange township, at the Public House of Alexander Hughes, in Orangeville; Pine township, at the House of Albert Hunter; Sugarloaf township, at the House of A. Cole.

Scott township, at the Public House of J. D. Marchbank.

At which time and places the qualified electors will elect by ballot, the following District and County officers, viz: One person to represent the 13th Congressional District in the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States. One person to represent the Counties of Columbia and Montour in the House of Representatives in the General Assembly of Pennsylvania. One person for the office of Sheriff of the County of Columbia. One person for Commissioner of the County of Columbia. One person for Auditor for the County of Columbia.

It is further directed that the election of the several districts shall be opened between the hours of 8 and 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and shall continue open without intermission, until the hour of 6 o'clock in the evening, when the polls shall be closed. It is further directed that the meeting of the return Judges at the Court House, in Boonsburg, to make out the General Election, which will be the 14th day of October next, for Member of Assembly.

The Congressional return Judges of the 13th District, composed of the Counties of Bradford, Columbia, Montour, Sullivan and Wyoming, shall meet at the Court House, in Tonkhanock, in the County of Wyoming, on Tuesday, the 13th day of October next, to make out returns for Member of Congress. The return Judges of the Representative District, composed of the counties of Columbia and Montour, shall meet at the Court House, in Boonsburg, on Tuesday, the 18th day of October next, to make out returns for Member of Assembly.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That every person excepting Justices of the Peace who shall hold any office, appointment of profit or trust under 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, executive or judicial department of this State, or of any city or of any incorporated district, and also that every member of Congress and of the State Legislature, and of the select or common council of any city, or commissioners of an incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time, the office or appointment of Judge, Justice or Clerk of any court in this Commonwealth, and that no Inspector, Judge or other officer of such election shall be eligible to be then elected.

And the said act of assembly entitled "An act relating to elections of this Commonwealth," passed July 2, 1819, further provides, in the following words, viz: "That the Inspector and Judges shall meet at the respective places appointed for holding the election in the district at which they respectively belong, before 8 o'clock in the morning of the SECOND TUESDAY OF OCTOBER, and each said Inspector shall appoint one clerk, who shall be a qualified voter of such district, to receive the votes of the electors, and to give the same to the Inspector, who shall attend on the day of any election, then the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for Judge at the next preceding election shall act as Inspector in his place, and in case the person who has received the second highest number of votes for Inspector shall not attend, the person elected Judge shall appoint an Inspector in his place; and if any vacancy still 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 such township or district for which such officer shall have been elected, present at the election, shall elect 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 whole time such election is lawfully open, for the purpose of giving information to the Inspectors and Judge, when called on, in relation to the right of any person assessed by them to vote as such election, and on such other matters in relation to the assessment of voters, as the said Inspectors or either of them shall from time to time require. No person shall be permitted to vote at any election as aforesaid, than a qualified voter of the age of twenty-one or more, who shall have resided in this State at least one year, and in the election district where he offers to vote, 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, aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote after residing in this State six months—Provided, That the white freemen citizens of the County of Columbia, being of the age of twenty-one and twenty-two years, who have resided in the election district ten days as aforesaid shall be entitled to vote, although they shall not have paid tax.

No person shall be permitted to vote whose name is not contained in the list of taxable inhabitants, furnished by the Commissioners of the County of Columbia, to the Inspectors and Judge, with a receipt of payment, within two years of State or County tax assessed agreeably to the Constitution, and give satisfactory evidence on his own oath or affirmation of another that he has paid such tax, or in failure to produce receipt shall make oath to the payment thereof; or second, if he claim a right to vote, by being an elector between the age of twenty-one and twenty-two years 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 residence in the district as is required by this act, and that he does verily believe from the account 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 Inspector, and a note made opposite thereto by writing the word "tax," if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of having paid tax, and the word "age," if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of age, and in either case the reason of such vote shall be called out to the clerks, who shall make a like note 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, 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 his qualifications, and if he claims to have resided within the State for one year or more, his oath shall be sufficient proof thereof, but he shall make proof by at least one competent witness, who shall be a qualified elector, that he has resided within the district for more than ten days immediately preceding said election and shall also swear that his bona fide residence, in pursuance of his lawful calling is within the district, and that he did not remove within the district for the purpose of voting.

Every person qualified as aforesaid, and

who shall make due proof if required, of his residence and payment of taxes 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 an election, under this act from holding such election, or use or threaten any violence to any such officer, shall be liable to imprisonment, or to be imprisoned in the execution of his duty, shall be liable to imprisonment, or to be imprisoned in the execution of his duty, where the same may be held, or to block riotously disturb the peace of such election, or shall use or practice intimidation, threats, force or violence, with the design to induce any voter to vote for any elector, or prevent him from voting, or to restrain the freedom of choice, such persons on conviction shall be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, or be imprisoned for any time not less than one nor more than twelve months, and if it shall be shown that the person the trial of whose offence shall be had, the person so offending was not a resident of the township or district where the said officer was committed, and not entitled to vote therein, on conviction, he shall be sentenced to pay a fine not less than one hundred or more than one thousand dollars, and be imprisoned not less than six months nor more than two years.

Given under my hand, at my office in Boonsburg, this 13th day of September, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and in the thirty-ninth year of the Independence of the United States.

JOSIAH H. FURMAN, Sheriff. Sheriff's Office, Boonsburg, Sept. 13, 1864.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

IN pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, on THURSDAY, OCTOBER 6th 1864,

at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, William Goodman & John Lewis, administrators of the estate of Daniel Levas, late of Boonsgreek township, in said county, dec'd, will expose to sale by public vendue, on the premises, the following described piece and parcels of land, that is to say, that part of the said lands and tenements, adjoining lands owned by Richard Hampton, Michael Mowbray, Thomas S. Riddle, Richard Hoagland, Mary Hoagland, Benjamin Levan and John Levan, containing ONE HUNDRED SIXTY-TWO AND ONE HALF ACRES.

No. 2. Adjoining lands of Thomas Ross, Michael Federoff, Elijah Horn, and the tract before mentioned, containing twenty four acres and one hundred and twenty perches.

No. 3. Adjoining lands of Elijah Horn, Joseph Levan, Philip Cool, containing nine and fourteen perches.

No. 4. Beginning at a stone heap, corner of land of Joseph Buck, thence along the same south 88 degrees west 83 perches to a post, thence by a stone heap of intestate north 18 degrees east 65 perches to a post, thence by land of Wm. Yocum north 88 degrees west to a small clew-stone, thence by the same south 18 degrees west 59 perches to the place of beginning, containing TWENTY ACRES.

No. 5. Beginning at a post, corner of the piece last above described, thence by land of Joseph Buck south 88 degrees west 83 perches to a pine, thence by the same south 63 and one fourth degrees east 23 perches and five tenths to a post, thence north 18 degrees east 82 perches to a post, thence by land of Charles S. Cox or of the heirs of Tench Cox south 88 degrees west 83 perches to a post, thence north 18 degrees west 44 and one half perches to a corner of the tract last described, thence by the same south 18 degrees west 65 perches to the place of beginning, containing TWENTY ACRES.

No. 6. Beginning at a post, corner of lot marked "No. 2" in the return of inquest, thence by land of John Ruzick south 88 degrees west one fourth degree east 37 and three tenths perches to a pine, thence north 13 degrees east 88 perches to a post, thence north 62 and a half degrees west 37 perches to a stone, thence south 88 degrees west 21 and a half perches to a post, thence by lot No. 2 south 18 degrees west 83 perches to the place of beginning, containing TWENTY ACRES.

No. 7. Beginning at a pine, corner of lot No. 3, thence south 63 and one fourth degree east 37 perches to a post, thence north by other lands of the deceased 18 degrees east 88 perches to a post, thence north 62 & a half degrees west 37 perches to a stone, corner of tract No. 3, thence by the same south 18 degrees west 83 perches to the place of beginning, containing TWENTY ACRES.

No. 8. Beginning at a post, corner of lot No. 4, thence south 63 and one fourth degree east 37 perches to a post, thence by other lands of the deceased north 18 degrees east 82 perches to a post, thence north 62 and a half degrees west 37 perches to a corner of lot No. 3, thence by the same south 18 degrees west 83 perches to the place of beginning, containing TWENTY ACRES.

No. 9. All the remaining part of the said premises beginning at a post, corner of tract number 5, thence south 63 and one fourth degrees east 18 perches to a stone heap, thence south 15 degrees east 49 and a half perches to a chestnut oak stump, thence north 81 and one fourth degrees east six and one half perches to a stone, thence by land of the heirs of Tench Cox, dec'd, north 27 deg. east 82 perches to a maple, thence north 62 and one half degrees west 67 perches to a post, thence by tract number 5 south 18 degrees west 83 perches to the place of beginning, containing FORTY PERCHES.

Late the estate of said deceased, situate in the township of Boonsgreek and county aforesaid.

JESSE COLEMAN, Clerk.

Conditions of sale.—One third of the purchase money to remain in the premises during the life time of the widow, the other two thirds to be paid as follows, ten per cent on the striking down of the property, one third, of which the ten per cent is a part, on the first day of April next, and the remaining one third on the 1st day of April A. D. 1865, with interest from the first day of April next. All conveyances, writings, and stamps, at the expense of the purchaser.

WM. GOODMAN, } Admrs. JOHN LEVAN, }

September 14, 1864.

COLUMBIA COUNTY, 88.