Franklin Repository.

MEETING OF THE UNION STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

Pursuant to notice, the members of the Union State Central Committee held their first meeting in the city of Harrisburg, on Wednesday afternoon, July 6, 1864.

The Committee was convened at the residence of its chairman, Gen. Simon Cameron, and on the reading of the roll a quorum appeared in attendance, and answered to their names.

Gen. Cameron then, in a few brief remarks, set forth the importance of the campaign the State Central Committee was about to organize. If a proper spirit of union animated the individual efforts of the loyal men of the State, and if the State Central Committee labored earnestly and harmoniously, he did not doubt the result—Mr. Lincoln would be elected—the different county tickets, as nominated by the Union men of the State, would be successful—and thus through these victories, the whole country would be re animated for an effort to triumph over the traitor foe.

On motion of George W. Hamersly, the Chairman was authorized to appoint the usual Secretaries and an Executive Committee, said committee to be composed of seven members.

The Chairman then presented for the consideration of the committee an address to the people of the State, which was read as follows:

To the People of Pennsylvania:

In the midst of a fierce conflict for the national life—responding to calls for large reinforcements to enable our armies successfully to combat with traitors—cheerfully meeting the payment of extraordinary taxation to supply the government with money to conduct the war, and submitting to an immence increase in the prices of living, the people of Pennsylvania have nevertheless been able for three years to maintain a prosperity, and secure a healthy operation in all the branches of their trade, unprecedented in the annals of any country while engaged in the prosecution of a war. In the trials of this bloody war, with the struggle just reaching its climax, the people of Pennsylvania suddenly find themselves involved in a political contest invested with the highest importance, because fraught with the most momentous issues. Ordinarily, heretofore, political contests meant only a choice of policy as to the manner of administering the government. The struggle of parties was for the possession of the powers of government, and merely to control their operation. Now, however, our political contests have resolved themselves into a direct and a positive issue for the safety and the permanence of the government; because politically as well as sectionally, the contest at the ballot box and in the battle field must decide whether the Union shall exist or perish with the triumph or defeat of one or the other of the contending parties. Hence the unwonted importance with which our political campaigns are now invested. Parties are now divided on issues which vitally concern the government. They are composed of friends and enemies of that government. To choose between these parties equally interests the cause of loyalty and that of treason. No man can stand neutral between the two, and all who are not fairly for the government will be justly recognized as its enemy. Admitting that such is the new importance assumed by our political contests we have an excuse as well as a justification for entering on the contest fast approaching for the amendments to the Constitution, with all the zeal in our nature, and all the devotion that should characterize the patriot and the lover of his country in his effort to serve it.

It would seem that on an amendment to the Constitution granting the soldier a right to vote, there should be no division. Among a free people, particularly, who are admitted always to be the most intelligent, such a right should be so well grounded in common and statute law, as to need no action at this late day for its exercise and vindication. The soldier, in all lands, alike among civilized and barbaric nations, has ever been admitted to the highest honors conferred by the governments beneath whose banners he fought. His valor, his sacrifices and his devotion, have ever been regarded as themes for tae poet, subjects for the painter, and material for the historian; and thus the calling of arms became one of honor—one which elicited the noble rivalries of compatriots and where civilization refined the instincts and elevated the character of men, war has been so conducted as to force combatants to respect and honor each others' qualities—the victor still to treat the vanquished as a MAN. The Constitution and laws expressly declare, that no man shall be deprived of his citizenship, except for high crimes of which he shall be charged and proven guilty. He must be summoned to meet such a charge of criminality in the presence of judges whose oaths bind them to do him entire justice. He must be ensured a trial by a jury sworn impartially to consider his case. If found guilty, the sentence of his judges may result in his disfranchisement—but disfranchisement is not aimed at as a result of his punishment. Disfranchisement as a direct punishment is only made to follow the highest crime known against the State. Yet in the face of these facts, and in opposition to all equity, there are those in the State who insist that disfranchisement should follow the highest service which a man can perform for his Government. There is a strong party to-day in Pennsylvania, regularly organized, controlled by able leaders and sustained by astute and learned advocates, insisting that the service of a citizen as a soldier—the perilling of life and limb in the support of the Government, the giving up of domestic endearments, the sacrifice of business interests, and the yielding of all personal comforts forfeit for those thus engaged all political right, every franchise of a free-born or constitutionally adopted American citizen. The monstrous iniquity of such a claim is at once apparent, however it has been maintained by our highest judicial tribunals. Its injustice can only be sustained by sophistries founded in the worst political prejudices, so that the sooner the Constitution and laws are made plain and rendered explicit on this subject, and posted where every man can read and understand them, just so soon do we secure the strength and majesty of the Government in the confidence and respect of the governed—just so soon do we make our good old State worthy of the past valor of her sons, and glorious in the future. American citizenship has its virtues, and these their merits. Each virtue can only be exalted by serving the Government under which they flourish; but if that service is made a badge of degradation, will it not be more natural for men of honor and spirit and true courage to resist its rendition than voluntarily to accept its duties? The citizen soldier feels when he takes up arms it is to defend, not destroy his political rights. The man who sacrifices his business interests, and for a stipulated time surrenders his personal liberty, cannot understand why he should be deprived of his political rights. The service of arms does not blunt the judgment or blur the ability of a citizen to exercise the elective franchise. It rather gives him a new title to the enjoyment of such a right, and fits him for the highest privileges of a free Government. Unlike the masses of Europe, the great body of the American people are intelligent, possessed of educations affording the highest knowledge. While war for a time may change the habits of such a people, it cannot affect their sense of justice, their appreciation of power, and their love of Government. *It cannot lessen their ability for self-government* If it could, the war in which we are now engaged for the defense of the Government and the safety of the public weal, had better be stopped immediately.

The Democratic leaders now oppose the enfranchisement of the soldiers. In the olden time the Democratic leaders, such as Jefferson, Jackson, Snyder and Shultze insisted that the elective franchise followed the flag under which a soldiers fought. If that flag was potent on the sea and the land to protect a man in war, why should it not possess the other virtues of continuing his political franchises? If it made the deck of a vessel above which it waved, the soil of the country represented by it, regardless of the sea or clime in which it floated, so also does it carry with it for the soldier who fights beneath its folds any political rights which these heroes enjoyed before they were mustered into the service; and on this soundly democratic argument the soldiers who fought in Mexico were able to exercise a freeman's right, in the wilds of the chapperal, the hearts of the seashore, the din of conflict, and in the shadow of battlemented castles the same as if they had been at home in their respective wards and precincts. If men fighting thousands of miles from home—cut off from all communication—scarcely informed at the time on the issues of the political campaign, were able and entitled to exercise the right of the franchise, is it not fair to suppose that citizens of a like intelligence, engaged in the same service of the government within the limits of its authority, distant only a few miles from home, conversant with all the issues involved in the political contest, in daily communication with their friends, and in perusal also of journals discussing the question at stake—is it not fair to suppose that such men are entitled to the exercise of all their political rights? Only those who act from perverted policy on this subject, will seek to evade the responsibility of such a question. This is proven by the judicial history already attached to this question. When it was deemed expedient, as it was undoubtedly considered by the Democratic leaders then, the elective franchise was extended to the absent soldiers in Mexico; but in the midst of a war waged by the upholders of an institution from which the Democratic leaders derive all their strength, George W. Woodward, a Justice of the Supreme Court, and lately the candidate of the Democratic party for Governor, judicially denied the soldiers the exercise of the elective franchise; denied our brave defenders the right almost in the same breath in which he declared the right of the States of the South to rebel and secede from the Union! Fair men can see no difference in an American soldier voting in Mexico, while fighting beneath the Flag of his country, and the same soldier citizen under the same circumstances voting in a rebellious State. Time nor place, within the limits of a free government, or in the service thereof, cannot influence, should not be permitted to affect the rights of a freeman. The government which is not able to insure him these inherent rights is unworthy his support. The authority of a free government which seeks to degrade a freeman while perilling his life in its defence, is a despotism more fearful than that which denies all rights to the governed. It is not possible that such a government can last. At some period in its history, if the rights of its defenders be disregarded as the Democratic leaders now deny the right of the franchise to the soldiers, it will need arms to proteet it both from foreign and domestic foes, and perish eventually, an object too mean for defence.

In advocating the soldier's right to vote, the loyal men of Pennsylvania are sustained by a faith in the fact that his service is such as to secure him not merely all the rights he enjoyed before he entered the army, but increased dignity and power at the hands of the Republic. The enemies of this great principle oppose it only for reasons of expediency. There was a time when the Democratic leaders claimed that the army was largely and even almost wholly composed of their partizan followers—When they were most clamorous in insisting upon the recognition of such a claim, the supporters of the principle, opposed politically to these leaders, were not earnest and even persistent in its advocacy.—To them it was a principal of justice too sacred to be disregarded—too noble to be rejected—too important in its relations to the very genious and vitality of the Republic to be denied to all the people thereof, alike those who risk the perils of battle in its defence and those who run no danger of life, limb or property in the service of the Government, and who still claim its highest immunities and most sacred privileges.

On the second day of August, ensuing, this question will come practically before the people of Pennsylvania. We do not doubt the result of the election as to the acceptance or rejection of the soldier's right to vote. But we would be false to the party which we represent and recreant to the creed which we adore if we failed to avow, in advance our approval of granting this great right to our brave defenders.—Pennsylvania has many thousands of her citizens now in the army. They have all gone forth inspired by a sublime faith in the strength of a free Government to crush a wicked conspiracy, and does it become us, while enjoying the halcyon blessings of peace at home, while the limbs of our soldiers are wet with their own blood, and their weapons are dripping with the gore of traitors to say to them, "*You have forfeited your citizenship; you are no long r worthy of participating in the control of a free Government; your positions must be with the slaves of the South—among the disgraced and degraded of God's children!*" We cannot believe that the people of Pennsylvania are prepared to send such a message to their fellow-citizens in the armies of the Republic. We cannot believe that so foul a disgrace awaits our war-worn but still intrepid heroes. The hearts of the great majority of the people at home are too full of gratitude for a return of great service by galling neglect. Our faith in the justice of the people renders us confident in the establishment and vindication of the political rights of the soldier. But that faith must be accompanied by works. Hence it becomes the duty of the State Central Committee to urge on the friends of the soldier actively to labor for the triumph of this effort in his behalf. Let it be said of our fellow citizens now absent as soldiers, that as our victorious armies planted their banners in the capithl of treason, it was beneath their folds in Richmond. each hero of the Keystone State exercised the freeman's right of the elective franchise, for a President to administer the Government to a re united Union, to States once more loyal, to a people again at peace and blessed with prosperity.

SIMON CAMERON, Chairman.

A. W. BENEDICT, WIEN FORNEY, } Secretaries.

On motion of Mr. Johnson, the address was unanimously adopted, and ordered to be published.

After the discussion and adoption of several suggestions relating to the details of the important election in August, and those which are to follow in October and November, the committee adjourned.

ONLY HOPE OF THE REBELS.

An Alabama Unionist furnishes the Chattanooga *Gazette* with the following extract from a speech of Hon. J. L. M. Curry, rebel, delivered at Talladeda, Ala., in April last. Mr. Curry was a member of the United States House of Representatives at the breaking out of the war, and was a member of the rebel Congress. He said at Talladega:

Again my hearers, we should remember that much depends upon the choice the Northern people make for a President the incoming fall. There will be at least two parties represented, to wit: the war party, who will doubtless make an effort to have Lincoln retained, and the peace party, who will make a bold effort to elect a man pledged to give the Confederates justice and restore peace—long-desired and ardently-prayed-for peace—to our bleeding country.—We hope, we trust, we pray that they may be successful. [Tremendous cheering.]

Should they be successful, such a shout as was never before heard would spread over our afflicted South. Songs, sweet songs of praise, would ascend from every heart to the mansions of Paradise, and the many myriads of holy angels who surround the bright and dazzling throne of Omnipotence would join in the chorus and tune their harps to a new song of liberty to man on earth. If such be the happy result, our independence will be forever established. [Cheers.]

But should Lincoln be re-elected, our fond hopes will be dashed to the ground; our independence but a thing dreamed of; for we have exhausted our resources, and could not possibly hope to be able to continue the war four years longer. Past experience has taught us that we could expect no favors at the hands of the indomitable tyrant and usurper, Abraham Lincoln. Let us repose our trust in the God *of battles and anxiously await the result.*

A TEACHER, one day, endeavoring to make a pupil understand the nature and application of a passive verb, said, "A passive verb is expressive of the nature of receiving an action, as Peter is beaten. Now, what did Peter do?" The boy, pausing a moment, with the gravest countenance imaginable, replied, "Well I don't know, without he hollered."

Tobacco and Segars.

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Pipes, Pipes, Meerschaum Pipes, Brier Pipes, Box Pipes, Mahogany Pipes, Apple Pipes, Cherry Pipes, India Rubber Pipes, Clay Pipes, and other pipes. Pipe to and get your Pipes, Segars and Tobacco at J. D. JACOBS', Main Street, Chambersburg. jan27-ly.

NEW TOBACCO AND SEGAR STORE.—TO THE CITIZENS OF CHAMBERSBURG AND VICINITY: The undersigned, having been compelled to leave Virginia on account of his Union sentiments, has come among you to establish a business, hoping from his long experience, and by close attention, he will meet with a generous support.—His stock will consist of all the best brands of TOBACCO AND SEGARS, which he will sell as cheap as can be had any where in town. Don't forget the place, sign of the "little Virginia nigger," opposite the Franklin Hotel, next door to Shryock's Book Store, South-east corner of the Diamond.
jun17,63. C. H. BUSH.

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SECOND ARRIVAL OF

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AND

STRAW GOODS!

—:o:—

GREAT ATTRACTIONS!

—:o:—

New Styles and Good Qualities at Low Prices.

—:o:—

I am now selling certain qualities of

Straw Goods at Old Prices.

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to sell

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Don't forget that

DECHERT

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in the Room lately occupied by A. J. White,

Chambersburg, Pa.

Publications.

MANHOOD: HOW LOST, HOW RESTORED.—Just published, a new edition of DR. CULVERWELL'S CELEBRATED ESSAY on the *radical cure* (without medicine) of *Spermatorrhœa*, or seminal Weakness, Involuntary Seminal *Losses, Impotency*, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc.; also, *Consumption, Epilepsy*, and *Fits*, induced by self-indulgence or sexual extravagance.
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The celebrated author in this admirable essay clearly demonstrates, from a thirty years successful practice, that the alarming consequences of self-abuse may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife—pointing out a mode of cure, at once simple, certain and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and *radically*.
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A bright, sparkling little journal which every little boy and girl (and older ones, too) should subscribe for. It is well filled with interesting matter, and will give satisfaction to all who are not *very* hard to please. Terms, 25 cents a year. Address "COUSIN LIZZIE," No. 48 Ann St. New York.
ma25y-3m

A MAN OF A THOUSAND.—*A Consumptive Cured.*—DR. H. JAMES, a Retired Physician of great eminence discovered, while in the Indies, a certain cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitas, Coughs, Colds and General Debility. The remedy was discovered by him when his only child, a daughter, was given up to die. His child was cured, and is now alive and well. Desirous of benefiting his fellow mortals, he will send to those who wish it the recipe, containing full directions for making and successfully using, this remedy, free, on receipt of their names, with two stamps to pay expenses. There is not a single case of Consumption that it does not at once take hold of and dissipate. Night sweats, peevishness, irritation of the nerves, failure of memory, difficult expectoration, sharp pains in the lungs, sore throat, chilly sensations, nausea at the stomach, inaction of the bowels, wasting away of the muscles.
☞ The writer will please state the name of the paper they seen this advertisement in. Address
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More Goods than any House in the United States.
A. H. FRANCISCUS,
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keeps the Largest Stock in the United States of Buckets, Brooms, Tubs, Churns,
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Our prices will average Lower than any other House in the city. Call and see for yourselves.
For further particulars apply to S. S. SHRYOCK, Chambersburg. sep 23 63

BOOK BINDERY.—S. R. FISHER & CO'S Book Bindery is on the Third Story of the "MESSENGER" OFFICE BUILDING, on the Diamond, above Shryock's Book Store. Entrance between the Book Store and the Inland Telegraph office. Old Books, Periodicals, Music, Newspapers, &c., bound in any style. Blank Books made to order, Paper ruled to any pattern. jan6,64

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Election Proclamation.

PROCLAMATION.—SPECIAL ELECTION.—By virtue of a Writ of Election, to me directed, by ANDREW G. CURTIN, Governor of the Commonwealth, given under his hand and the great seal of the State, at Harrisburg, on the 21st day of June, 1864, according to the provisions of an act of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act prescribing the time and manner of submitting to the people, for their approval and ratification, or rejection, the proposed amendments to the Constitution"—

I, SAMUEL BRANDT, High Sheriff of the county of Franklin, do hereby make known and give this public notice to the Electors of the county of Franklin, that *on the 1st Tuesday of August next*, (being the 2d day of the month,) a Special Election will be held in the several Election Districts establishrd by law in said county, at which time they will ballot for or against certain proposed amendments to the Constitution of this Commonwealth, which are as follows:

There shall be an additional section to the third article of the Constitution, to be designated as section four, as follows:

"SEC. 4. 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, such electors may exercise the right of suffrage in all elections by the citizens, under such regulations as are, or shall be, prescribed by law, as fully as if they were present at their usual place of election."

SEC. 2. There shall be two additional sections to *the eleventh article of the Constitution*, to be designated as sections eight and nine as follows:

"SEC. 8. No bill shall be passed by the Legislature containing more than one subject, which shall be clearly expressed in the title, except appropriation bills.

"SEC. 9. No bill shall be passed by the Legislature granting any poweas, or privileges, in any case, where the authority to grant such powers, or privileges, has been, or may hereafter be, conferred upon the courts of this Commonwealth."

The said Elections will be held throughout the County as follows:

At the Court House, in the Borough of Chambersburg, for the North Ward of said Borough and part of Guilford township.

At the Public House of J. W. Taylor for the South Ward of said Borough.

At the Public House of John Gordon, at the West Point of Chambersburg, for the township of Hamilton.

At the School House in Fayetteville, for parts of the townships of Guilford and Green.

At the Public House of Martin Shoemaker, in Greenvillage, for part of Green township.

At the Western School House, in the town of St. Thomas, for St. Thomas township.

At the School House, in the town of Fannettsburg, for the township of Metal.

At the School House, in the town of Roxbury, for the township of Lurgan.

At the House of John Harvey, for part of township of Fannett.

At the School House in the town of Concord, for part of the township of Fannett, and

At the new Stone School House, in Morrowtown district, for the other part of Fannett township.

At the House now occupied by Geo. Anderson, in the village of Quincy, for the township of Quincy.

At the Western School House, in Waynesboro', for the township of Washington.

At the House of John Adams, in Greencastle, for Antrim and part of the townships of Peters and Mogtgomery.

At the School House, on the land of Michael Cook in Warren township, for the township of Warren.

At the Strasburg School House for the township of Letterkenny.

At the House of James Mullen, in the town of Loudon for part of the township of Peters.

At the Log House on the farm of Jacob Elliott, for the Welsh Run District, being part of Montgomery township.

At the House of Thos. M'Afee, in Mercersburg, for parts of the townships of Peters and Montgomery.

At the Mt. Rock School House, in Southampton twp., for part of the township of Southampton.

At the Eastern School House, in Orrstown, for the other part of Soutnampton township.

And the said Act of Assembly, entitled "An Act relating to Elections of this Commonwealth," passed July 3, 1839 further provides, as follows, to wit:

"That the Inspectors and Judges shall meet at the respective places appointed for holding the election in the District in which they may respectively belong, before 9 o'clock, on the morning of the 2d Tuesday of October, and each of said Inspectors shall appaint one Clerk who shall be a qualfied voter of such District.

"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 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 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 Judge shall not attend, then the Inspector who received the highest number of votes shall appoint a Judge in *his place: and 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 such officer shall have been elected, present at the time of election, shall elect one of their number to fill the vacancy."

Particular attention is directed to the act of Assembly passed the 22d day of April, 1864, entitled "An act prescribing the time and manner of submitting to the people, for their approval and ratification, or rejection, the proposed amendments to *the Constitution*," wherein it is prescribed,

SEC. 1. That said election shall be opened, held, and closed, upon the day aforesaid, at the places, and within the hours at, and within, which the general elections of this commonwealth are directed to be opened, held, and closed; and it shall be the duty of the judges, inspectors, and clerks, of each of said townships, boroughs, wards, precincts, and districts, to receive, at the said election, tickets, not exceeding the number of proposed amendments, either written or printed, or partly written and printed, from each of the qualified voters of this state, who may offer the same, and to deposit them in a box, or boxes, to be for that purpose provided by the proper officers; which tickets shall be, respectively, labelled, on the outside, "First Amendment," "Second Amendment," and "Third Amendment; and those who are favorable to said amendments, or any of them, may express their approval thereof, by voting, each, as many separate, written or printed, or partly written and partly printed, ballots, or tickets, as there are amendments approved by them, containing on the inside thereof, the words, "For the Amendment;" and those who are opposed to such amendments, or any of them, may express their opposition by voting, each, as many separate, written or printed, or partly written and printed, ballots, or tickets, as there are amendments not approved by them, containing, on the inside thereof, the words, "Against the Amendment;" the electors, voting for, or against, the first amendment, shall be considered as voting for, or against, the proposed fourth section to article three of the constitution, extending the right of suffrage to soldiers; electors, voting for, or against, the second amendment, shall be considered for, or against, the proposed eighth section to article eleven of the constitution; and electors, voting for, or against, the third amendment, shall be considered as voting for, or against, the proposed ninth section to article eleven of the constitution.

SEC. 2. That the election, on the said proposed amendments shall, in all respects, be conducted as the general elections of this Commonwealth are now conducted; and it shall be the duty of the Return Judges, of the respective counties, and districts, thereof, first having carefully ascertained the number of votes given for, or against, each of said amendments, in the manner aforesaid, to make out duplicate returns thereof, expressed in words, at length, and not in figures only; one of which returns, so made, shall be lodged in the Prothonotary's office of the Court of Common Pleas, of the proper county, and the other sealed, and directed to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, and by one of said Judges deposited forthwith in the most convenient post office, upon which postage shall be pre-paid, at the expense of the county.

SEC. 4. That the several duties required to be performed by the Sheriffs, Commissioners, Constables, Judges, Inspectors, and all other officers, whatever, in, and about the general elections of this Commonwealth, shall be performed by such officers, in and about the election herein provided for; and all persons, whether officers or others, shall be liable to the same punishment, for the neglect of any duty, or the commission of any offence at, in, or about the said election, as they would, for the neglect of like duty, or the commission of like offence, at, in or about the general elections of this Commonwealth.

For the information of the electors of Franklin county, I also publish the following, taken from an Act of the General Assembly of 1839:

"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 said election is kept 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 at 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 white freeman of the age of twenty-one years or more, who shall have resided in the State at least one year, and in the election District where he offers to vote at least ten days, immediately proceeding such election, and within two years have 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 United States between the ages 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 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 produces a receipt for payment, within two years of a State or county tax, assessed agreeably to the Constitution, and give satisfactory evidence either on his oath or affirmation, or the oath or affirmation of another, that he has paid such a tax, or in failure to produce such a receipt, shall make oath to the *payment thereof*; or, Second, if he claim a right to vote by being an elector between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-two years, shall depose on oath or affirmation, that he has resided in the State at least one year next before application, and make his such proof of 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" 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 age, and in either case the reason of such vote shall be called out to the Clerks who shall make the 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 Assessors, or his right to vote whether found either by verbal proclamation thereto, or by any writ on thereon, or not, is objected to by any qualified citizen, it shall be the duty of the Inspectors to examine such persons on oath as to qualifications, and if he claims to have resided within the State for one year or more, his oath shall be sufficeint 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 next immediately preceeding 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 the 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 an officer of the 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, shall block or attempt to block up the window or avenue to any window where the same may be holding, or shall riotously disturb the peace of said election, or shall use or practice any intimidation threats, force or violence with the design to influence, unduly or overaw any elector, or to prevent him from voting, or to retain the freedom of choice, such person on conviction shall be fined any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars and to be imprisoned for a time not less than one or 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, 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 or more than one thousand dollars, and to be imprisoned not less than six months nor more than two years.

"If any person or persons, shall make any bet or wager upon the result of any election within this Commonwealth, or shall offer to make any such bet or wager, of printed advertisement, challenge or invite any persons or persons to make such bet or wager, upon conviction thereof, he or they shall forfeit and pay three times the amount so offered to be bet.

"If any person not by law qualified, shall fraudulently vote at an election in this Commonwealth, or being otherwise qualified, shall vote out of his proper district, or if any person knowing the want of such qualification shall aid or procure such person to vote, the person, on conviction, shall be fined in any sum not exceeding two hundred dollars and be imprisoned for any term not exceeding 3 months.

"If any person shall vote at more than one election district, or otherwise fraudulently vote more than once on the same day, or shall fraudulently fold and deliver to the Inspector two tickets together with the intent illegally to vote, or advise and procure another so to do, he or they shall, on conviction, be fined in any sum not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars, and be imprisoned not less than three nor more than twelve months.

"If any person not qualified to vote in this Commonwealth, agreeable to law, (except the sons of qualified citizens) shall appear at any place of election for the purpose of issuing tickets or of influencing the citizens qualified to vote, he shall, on conviction, forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding one hundred dollars for every such offence, and be imprisoned for any term not exceeding twelve months.

Agreeably to the 61st section of said act, "Every General and Special Election shall be open between the hours of eight and ten in the forenoon, and shall continue open until seven o'clock in the evening when the polls shall be closed."

Pursuant to the provisions contained in the 76th section of the act first aforesaid, the Judges of the aforesaid districts shall respectively take charge of the certificate of return of the election of their respective districts, and produce them at a meeting of, one Judge from each district, at the Borough of Chambersburg, on the third day after the election, being for the present year *on Friday, the 5th day of August next*; 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 a 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 the said Judges unable to attend.

Given under my hand and seal, at Chambersburg, this 27th day of June, A. D. 1864.
june29-te SAMUEL BRANDT, Sheriff.

Educational.

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TEACHERS FURNISHED.—Schools and families in need of teachers can hear of young ladies well qualified, chiefly graduates of the Institution, by addressing
jan27-tf. Rev. HENRY REEVES, Principal.

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