Franklin Repository.

THE PULPIT OF REBELLION.

We have received a pamphlet copy of a Thanksgiving Sermon delivered by Rev. F. W. CONRAD, Pastor of the English Lutheran Church of Chambersburg, on the 15th of May last, and published by a unanimous vote of the Church Council. It is a most fearless and pungent exposition of the crimes of Slavery and Treason, and evinces an earnestness of devotion to the cause of the Government, worthy of the best days of the Republic. His text is taken in Exodus 17: 8-16, and the discourse draws a striking comparison between the struggle of the Amalekites against the Israelites and the present gigantic rebellion wantonly inaugurated by traitors. After referring to the fact that the North did not expect war, and was consequently unprepared for it, and that the war was commenced by traitors without just cause or provocation, he proceeds to show that it was conceived and has been waged most dishonorably by the South. On this point he says:

The Rebellious States have, in like manner, prosecuted the war against the United States, in a dishonorable manner. They are a vain and proud people. They boast of their chivalry, originate special codes of honor, and profess to be governed by them. But every incipient step taken by them, prior to the commencement of actual hostilities, was characterized by meanness and dishonor. They repudiated the means of redress which the Constitution afforded them, if they had any real grievances to remove. They transformed themselves into hypocrites, pretending to be loyal to the government at the very time when they were plotting a conspiracy against it. They perjured themselves by holding office under the Constitution, while they were treacherously combining for its overthrow. They violated their oath-bound obligations to the nation, by holding rebellious conventions, and passing secession ordinances. They ignored their allegiance to their respective States, by setting aside their legitimate governments, and putting their bogus ordinances into authoritative operation, without submitting either the abrogation of the one, or the adoption of the other, to a fair vote of the people. They robbed our mints, plundered our armories, and seized our forts. They bribed our military Officers, and offered a premium for the commission of treason. They repudiated their honest debts, and appropriated the substance of their countrymen, without their consent, to the cause of rebellion. They persecuted their fellow citizens without cause, robbed them of their property, banished them from their homes, punished them without crime, and murdered them without regard to age, condition or sex. And after having set at naught all law and authority, both human and divine, and inaugurated a reign of terror, unparalelled in the annals of tyranny, they have had the audacity to call upon the God of Heaven, to sanction their hellish deeds, by appointing days of special prayer for his blessing upon them. Nor have these incipient steps, to, been changed in the onward progress of the war. They have shot down our pickets, fired into our hospitals, bayonetted our wounded, and dispatched our soldiers without quarter. They have violated the flag of truce, and disregarded their plighted faith in the exchange of prisoners. They have robbed our prisoners, stripped them of all comfort, tortured them by exposure to cold, filth, and vermin, and then deliberately starved them to death. They have seized noncombatants and imprisoned them, stolen free men, women and children and enslaved them, and drew lots among our officers, for victims to be hung for the execution of the pirates, whom they sent out upon the high seas, to prey upon our commerce and burn our ships. They have neglected our wounded, amputated their limbs unnecessarily, and maltreated our sick. They have mutilated the bodies of our dead, denied them a soldier's sepulture, violated their graves, made trinkets of their bones, wore them as ornaments, transmitted them as keep-sakes, and preserved them as mementoes of their *chivalrous* (!) deeds. The pages of history are examined in vain, to find examples of meanness and infamy, of cruelty and barbarity, comparable with those inflicted by the rebels, the loyal citizens of the South, and the Union soldiers of the North.

He next discusses the degeneracy of the South as follows:

And the same may, in truth, be said of the people of the Rebellious States. They, *too*, are a degenerate race. This declaration is verified in every aspect in which they can be contemplated. They have degenerated relatively as States, in numbers, inteligence, and wealth. They have degenerated morally, in their sentiments, their principles, and their practices. They have degenerated intellectually, in education, learning, and literature. They have degenerated religiously, in their ministry, their churches, and the character of their membership. They have degenerated politically, in their statesmen, their domestic institutions, and their civilization. In most of these respects, they were once distinguished; but are now deteriorated and fallen. In some of these aspects, they were once like Amalek, the first of the nation: but they are now the last.

They have likewise become the representatives of heathenism. In their moral views, their domestic practices, and their religious life, they have discarded the fundamental principles of Christianity, as set forth in the Scriptures, and adopted those of heathenism, as illustrated in its history. Half a million of them hold the man-stealer's title to four millions of Africans, and they claim that their title is scripturally valid, and their conduct morally right. They have practised and intend to perpetuate the system of human bondage, and this is their interpretation of the second table of the law: "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself." They have transformed man, made in the image of God, and endowed constitutionally by creation with inalienable rights, into a thing, a chattel, an article of merchandize, to be bought and sold in the market like an ox or a mule; and this is their illustration of the parable of the good Samaritan. They shut out the light of truth from the minds of their slaves, by forbidding them, through civil enactments, to learn to read the word of God—and this is their definition of "doing unto others as you would that they should do unto you." They sever the marriage bond, "putting asunder those whom God has joined together," for again—they separate children from parents and parents from children, for convenience—they pollute the virgin bed at pleasure—they buy and sell the bodies and souls of men at will—they traffic in their own flesh and blood, according to circumstances, and for the system which involves all this, they maintain that they have the Divine sanction. They take advantage of the ignorant, oppress the weak, extort from the poor, rob the workman of his hire, and live in idleness and luxury, wealth and prodigality, by relieving themselves from obedience to the Divine mandate: "In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread," and imposing it with such emendations upon their fellow men, as to make it mean, that the slaves are not only bound to earn their own bread, but that of their masters also. And should the instincts of humanity and the promptings of Christianity, lead any among them to liberate their slaves, they pass laws not only to prevent emancipation, but likewise to compel the expatriation of freemen, on pain of being arrested as felons, and sold for the benefit of the State, into hopeless bondage. And in all this, they profess to be piously engaged in inflicting the curse pronounced on Canaan, upon the African race, without showing an authoritative commission, that they are called to this holy work by their Creator; without faltering at the fact, that the Africans are not the decendants of Canaan, and without any great concern about the danger of so inflicting the curse of man, as to expose themselves to the curse of God. Such is the heathenism of the nineteenth century in the slaveholding South, under the influence of a perverted Bible, a time serving ministry, and a godless State.

He thus eloquently refers to the Flag of the Union:

And so, too, have we appointed our standard bearers, placed in their hands the rod of war—on which floats the flag of our country, the Star Spangled Banner, and ordered them to hold it up in the face of the enemy, and within sight of every officer and soldier of the army of the Union. God gave that banner to our fathers. They inscribed Jehovah-nissi—the Lord our banner—upon it, lifted it up in his name, upon the American hills, and made it the terror of tyrants and despots. We have received it from their hands, as a rich inheritance, with all its significance, its embodiment, its history, and its glory. The Star Spangled Banner is ours. Who can describe it? It is a banner of beauty. It is studded with stars, crossed with stripes, and variegated with red, white and blue. It is the banner of self-government. Its red, symbolizes the blood shed to secure it; its white, typifies the purity of the principles upon which it is based, and its blue, signifies the favor of heaven which has rested upon it. It is the banner of our country, the representative of its constitution, the ensign of its government, the bond of its union, the embodiment of its power, the shield of its protection, and the standard of its army. It is the banner of progress and justice. *Its stars ever increasing in number*, give promise of its onward march, till it shall wave over a continent, and its stripes numerous and broad, give significant warning to all who may attempt to resist its sway. It is the banner of victory. It was baptized with the blood of victory at Bunker Hill, confirmed by the hand of victory at Yorktown, and it has maintained its profession of faith in victory at home and abroad, by land and by sea, during three wars, and on a hundred battle fields. It is the banner of glory. It was crowned with glory in the war of the revolution—gem after gem has been inserted in that crown, during the war with England, Mexico, and the Rebellious States of the South, until it is now all studded with glory. It is the banner of honored names, written high on the scroll of fame, and embalmed in the "sunny memories" of America. It was the banner of Washington and Marion, of Lafayette and Kosciusko, of Jackson and Harrison, of Taylor and Scott. It is still the banner of Sherman and Hunter, of Hancock and Warren, of Hooker and Burnside, of Farragut and Dupont, of Butler and Thomas, of Meade and Grant. And it was the banner of Ellsworth and Lyon, of Baker and Foote, of Reynolds and Mansfield, of Sedgwick and Wadsworth, who died in its presence, were buried in its folds, and now sleep in its embrace. It is the banner of memorable battle fields. It has inscribed upon it Saratoga and Trenton, New Orleans and Lunday's Lane, Cerro Gordo and Mexico, Vicksburg and Hudson, Shiloh and Murfresboro, Antietam and Gettysburg, the *Wilderness* and Spotsylvania; and it will not be long until the pen of history will add Atlanta, Charleston and Richmond to them. It is the banner of our cause—the cause of law and order, of reason and right, of truth and progress, of humanity and liberty, of civilization and religion, and of national unity and life. To insult that banner, is to insult the nation—to betray it, is to become the meanest of traitors—to fight against it is to become a monster rebel against the best of governments. The revolution could produce but one Arnold to betray it—the subsequent age, but one Burr to conspire against it—but the present age, as impregnated by the seeds of slavery, has brought forth a generation of vipers, who can fight against it, tear it down, and trample it under foot, with hearts steeled in the fire of treason, and foreheads lined with the brass of rebellion.

In conclusion he predicts the utter overthrow of the rebellion. He says "it is impossible in the nature of things, while Jehovah remains the God of government, of liberty, and of justice, that they can save themselves from a certain and annihilating overthrow."

SLAVERY AND ITS VICTIMS.

We append a telling description of one of the evils of slavery as given by a soldier of the 104th Pennsylvania. Whoever can read it, knowing that is only one of thousands that can be written, and still defend and seek the preservation of the "institution," is lost as well to the dictates of reason, as to those of humanity. The soldier saw whereof he writes, as well as all who were with him, and details his impressions in a style of simple and touching earnestness. After some introductory remarks he continues:

"About four miles north of the Pamunkey river we were met by a delegation of Uncle Tom's hardy black fellows, who wanted to emigrate to the Yankee land of promise. They said they represented one hundred and fifty slaves, the property of Mr. Anderson Scott, who owned these cultivated fields for miles. They wanted to get their children carried in our transportation wagons to White House landing, from which place they had been assured Uncle Sam would take them North. Our wagons being full we could accommodate but few. However, anything was preferable to being a slave; so they determined to come along any way. About a mile further we came to the mansion of this rich slave lord, Mr. Scott. A broad avenue, lined with broad spreading magnolias in full bloom, led up to the house, which was the usual style of Southern plantation houses. On one side of his house, and in the rear, stood a very neat and tidy little slave hut. Everything was clean about. The little yard neatly trimmed and swept, the door step scrubbed to an astonishing degree of whiteness; everything, in fact, denoting the careful and skilful housekeeper.

"Around the door were three women and about half a dozen children, from the wee baby to the young girl of 15 or 16. Two of the women were about a shade lighter than the quadroon, while all the children were white. The third woman was apparently pure white; her eyes were blue, her hair was brown and straight; her features were entirely American—nothing to denote a particle of negro blood. In her arms she had a beautiful little boy, about four *years old, with fair hair and blue eyes*. This woman was crying bitterly when we rode up. Thinking that she was a member of the family we tried to console her by assuring her that Yankess made war upon men, and not upon women. Can you imagine how shocked we were when we were told that this white woman and child were slaves, and that the degraded mother was weeping for shame at her degradation! Lieut. Wren, quartermaster of the 61st New York, was so excited that he bolted into the house, and his sword rattled and his spurs jingled with his impetuosity as he strode along the halls in search of the old scoundrel Scott.

"I asked one of the women why she did not bundle up and come along, now that she had a chance, with the rest. She said she had an idiotic son in the house, who was sick, and they could not go without him. I asked this woman if she was the daughter of the owner of the plantation. She said she was! We went into the hut, and upon a clean bed there sat this poor little idiot boy, white as I am, with brown hair. About this time Mr. Scott came in, the lord and owner of all these *white* people, whiter than himself. He is an old, shrivelled-up, nigger-faced, crooked backed, little specimen of Southern chivalry—aristocratic as a king, and "Virginin born by Gawd." I asked the mother of this boy if Mr. Scott was his father You should have seen her blush as she answered 'Yes." The incestous old beast! *This idiot son—the child of his own daughter—father and grandfather to his own children!"*

REMEMBER FORT PILLOW.

Doctor Hunt, formerly of the Buffalo press, now in the service, writes from Memphis to the Buffalo *Express*. He says:

Correspondence is going on here under a flag of truce, between General Washburne (in command here) and Gen. Forrest, of Fort Pillow massacre memory. The negro regiments, of the late unlucky Sturgis expedition, took a solemn oath that they would neither give nor take quarter, if they met Forrest.

They kept the oath, took no prisoners, lost none, came back in excellent order, without losing their arms, and fought with such tenacity and unheard-of fatality, that Forrest is now anxious to come to some terms as to future interviews that he may have with "the inferior race." Gen. Washburne's reply is said to have informed Forrest that he believed such an oath to have been taken, without his knowledge or for order, and that he had no doubt it had been kept, as Gen. Forrest alleged. That such consequences were inevitable upon the Fort Pillow crime, and that had he the power to control the colored troops in that matter, he could not honorably exert it—could not ask these good soldiers of the Union to practice all, while they received none, of the amenities of civilized warfare.

So stands the negotiation, except that Forrest has already begun to back down. Prisoners from colored regiments in his hands, he thinks should not be killed (as they were by *his* order, and in fulfillment of *his* threat six weeks ago) but should be returned to the "normal condition"—slavery. He must come down from that. The treatment given at Libby and Belle Isle, to the best and bravest sons of our Northern hillsides, was "bad enough for any nigger," and the negro has already made his choice of alternatives—Give me Liberty or give me Death."

A WONDERFUL CANNON.—A traveller, who was telling very strange stories of the remarkable things which he had met with while he was abroad, said there were cannon so large in Egypt, that once being in a calash, drawn by four horses, and a sudden shower of rain falling, he drove into one of them for shelter, calash and all. "Oh," said a gentleman, who was listening to him, "I can vouch the truth of that myself, for I remember I was at the very same time at the other end of it in a post chaise, and upon your coming in at the mouth, I drove out at the touch-hole."

A FARMER in a village in New Hampshire was invited to attend a party at the Squire's the other evening, when there was music, both vocal and instrumental. On the following morning he met one of the guests, who said, "Well, farmer, how did you enjoy yourself last night? were not the quartettes excellent!" "Why, ready, sir, I can't say," said he, "for I didn't taste 'em; but the pork chops were the finest I ever did eat."

Hotels.

FRANKLIN HOTEL.
EAST SIDE OF CARLISLE STREET,
GREENCASTLE, PA.

The undersigned respectfully announces to the Traveling Public that this Hotel has been *remodelled*. The ROOMS are large and comfortable, and are all well furnished with good new Furniture. Persons stopping at this Hotel can have either Double or Single Rooms, with or without Fire in them. The TABLE is always supplied with the best in the market, and his BAR filled with the choicest Liquors.

There are also a fine LOT and a pair of HAY and STOCK SCALES connected with the Hotel, for the accommodation of Drovers and Butchers.

His STABLE will always be provided with good, wholesome Provender for stock, and attended by careful Ostlers.

june1-3m JOHN H. ADAMS, Proprietor.

UNION HOTEL.—This Hotel is situated on the corner of Main and Queen Streets, Chambersburg, Pa.

The undersigned respectfully announces to the traveling public that this Hotel has been remodled. It has been raised to THREE STORIES in height. A fine three story Back Building has been added to it, giving an immense amount of room for the accommodation of the public generally. The Rooms are large and comfortable, numbering in all, thirty-five. They are all well furnished with good New Furniture. Persons stopping at this Hotel can have either double or single rooms, with or without fire in them. The Table is always supplied with the BEST in the MARKET, and will seat over 100 persons.

THE BAR is filled with the *Choicest Liquors*. The Stable is two stories, of the most modern style, and the best in the Borough of Chambersburg.

june17, 63. JOHN FISHER, Proprietor.

WHITE SWAN HOTEL, *North Main Street, Chambersburg, Pa.*—Having purchased this well-known Hotel, (long known as Miller's, and recently as Grove's,) the Proprietor pledges himself that no pains shall be spared to minister to the wants of his guests.

HIS TABLE will at all times be spread with the luxuries and substantials of the season.

HIS CHAMBERS are large, well ventilated, and fitted up in modern style.

HIS BAR will be well supplied with a large and choice selection of the very best Liquors.

HIS STABLE will always be provided with good, wholesome Provender for Stock, and attended by careful Ostlers.

There are also TWO LOTS and a pair of HAY and STOCK SCALES connected with the Hotel, for the accommodation of Drovers and Butchers.

ap6,64] DANIEL TROSTLE.

FRANKLIN HOTEL.—*West side of the Public Square*, Chambersburg, Pa.—The subscriber would respectfully inform the Traveling Community that he has leased and taken possession of this Commodious Hotel. He hopes to make it one of the most desirable places for strangers and others to stop that can be found in any country town.

The character heretofore sustained by the House as a comfortable Home for the Sojourner, shall not suffer in my hands if a constant effort to please and accommodate will sustain it.

No pains will be spared to render entire satisfaction to all his guests; and pledging himself to endeavor to please all, he solicits a liberal share of the public patronage. [ap6,64] WM. C. M'NULTY.

DAVID H. HUTCHISON has become the Proprietor of the UNITED STATES HOTEL, near the Railroad Depot at HARRISBURG, Pa. This popular and commodious Hotel has been newly refitted and furnished throughout its parlors and chambers, and is now ready for the reception of guests.

The traveling public will find the United States Hotel the most convenient, in all particulars, of any Hotel in the State Capital, on account of its access to the railroad, being immediately between the two great depots in this city.

HARRISBURG, june 17,'63-tf.

INDIAN QUEEN HOTEL, *Main Street*, Chambersburg, Pa. JOHN W. TAYLOR, Proprietor. Fine accommodations and low charges. *Stock Yards* and *Scales* are connected with the premises for the convenience of Drovers. Also, Extensive Stabling and Yards for Horses and Carriages. [june 17,'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. ja6,64

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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 established 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 powers, 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 Mogtomery.

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 Southampton 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 appoint one Clerk who shall be a qualified 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 written 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.

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DO NOT BE IMPOSED UPON!
by those who have other preparations, which they desire to palm off upon the strength of the popularity of my Drops, and who recommend their own nostrums, thus appropriating to themselves the constant demand for my Periodical Drops, as a medium for selling something which is worthless and inefficient. But when the Druggist you apply to has not got them, either make him buy them for you, or else enclose one Dollar to the nearest general wholesale agent, who will send you a bottle by return Express. You will thus save yourselves *trouble and obtain* relief from the greatest Female Regulator of the Nineteenth Century.

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