uscratic Hatchman

- RAY MEEK, Spiton and Phoreiston BREEFONTE PA AT MORNING, OCTOBER. 6, 1668. CRMS'-\$7 per year when paid in advance when not pabl mail ance, and \$5,00 when 29 paid before the expiration of the year.

MOCRATIC STATE & CO. TICKET. AUDITOR GENERAL,

COLONEL W. W. H. DAVIS, SURVEYOR GENERAL, LIEUT. COL. J. P. LINTON. ASSEMBLY. FREDERICK KURTZ, TREASURER, J. DUNLOP SHUGERT. CONMISSIONE'B, JOSHUA POTTER. DISTRICT ATTORNET, H. Y. STITZER, AUDITOR. '

JOHN B. THOMAS. ROLL ON THE BALL!

RALLY ! FREEMEN, RALLY !!

DEMOCRATIC [MEDITING A grand meeting of the citisens who are

posed to regro equality, unequal taxation and official corruption, will be held at the COURT HOUSE in Bellefonte, on RITERDAY EVENING OCTOBER THE "65:

Lot there be an outpouring of the friends of the white man and the government of our fathers, such as will strike terror to the hearts of the political demagogues, who are now seeking to degrade the white race to a level with the African, and attempting to prevent arg-union of the States ! Come one, come all !

COLONEL W. W. H. DAVIS, Democratic candidate for Auditor General will be present and address the meeting.

SOLDIDIS. comeand hear a counrade in arms direuss the great issues of the day. By order of the Cummitiee.

> W. F. REYNOLDS, Chairman.

"County Finances."

The column and a-half, under the above title, in the last Acce, bears intrinsic evidence of its authorship. The personal feeling manifested, as well as received by the commissioners but a few the labored attempt to justify the acts of the last abolition attorney of the board of commissioners, we think justifies us in assuming that this gentleman, Mr. A. Q. Furst, is the author of the article in question. We shall, therefore, treat this article as having been written or dictated by him, and as being his best defence of the republican admin stration of which the subject and himself

are capable. We shall not follow Mr. Furst through his entire article, but state the simple facts of the case more minutely than we did in our issue of the 22d ultimo. On the 7th of January, 1861, every county office was filled by an abolitionist. The Commissioners were Thomas Hutchison, Ira Fisher and John McCalmont; Clerk S. M. Irwin; Attorney, James H. Rankin. Auditors, Jeremiah Mayes, James C. Williams, Benjamin Schrock. Treasurer, W. W. Brown. Assistant-Treasurer and Clerk to Auditors, George Livingston. On that day, January 7, 1861, this abolition board of auditors settled the account between W. W. Brown, Treasurer, and the Commonwealth, and made a report of their settlement to the Auditor General. In this report these auditors say that on January 1, 1861, there was State tax outstanding and uncollected in Centre county, amounting to \$20,865 41. This atatément was untrue. At that date the amount of State tax outstanding in the county was only \$10,992 64, or \$9,872 77 less than these auditors reported. At this time no debt or account had been charged against Centre county in the Auditor General's office. Whether it he true or not that other auditors had made mistakes, in previous settlements, we do not know, nor does it make any difference; for their mistakes, if any, were not acted upon by the Auditor General, and in an way contributed to fix this county for the \$9,872 77, which were wrongfully charged against it .-This mistake of the auditors was not discovered during the year following by the commissioners, their clerk, or attorney, as is evidenced by the fact that no appeal was taken from the settlement, on behalf of the county, which might have been done aby time within six months; and no effort was made afterwards to open the settlement by an act of the Legislature, although the Lion. Rev. Adam R. Barlow, abolithonist, was commissioners in order to get the one the member instead of Mr. Barron, hundred dollars. That their report was Another evidence that the mistake was labe in reality, is proven by two facts: unknown we have it the first that at the at the end of that year, on again settling auditors' settlement in January, 1862, the accounts between the county and the same error is repeated, the auditors State, the same Auditor General. Thes. reporting the amount of State tax out. E. Cochran (abolitionist) carried for eranding to be \$23,027/ 50 instead of the ward the balance of the year' before actual amount, about \$12,000. Before against the county, \$29,570,39, which this latter settlement A. O. Farst had he sarely would not have done if he had been appointed attorney for the county, is the mean time corrected the former

to the State of \$29,570 39. In his article Mr. Furst says \$14,000 of this ascounty through the negligence of demperatic commissioners and auditors from 1846 to 1859; while four-fifths of the other \$15,000 consisted of the defalcations of the democratic treasurers, Furey, Gilliland and Morrison, erroneously charged to the county instead of their bail, through the negligence of democratic officers : and that none of Brown's Mr. Furst and others. Why Mr. Furst should so rashly hazard a statement false in every particular, when he might have refreshed his memory by reference to the records, we are unable to comprehend. The account, as settled by the Auditor

> General, is as follows : Amount of State tax outstanding as 31.109 11 By commissions to collectors. &c.

#e..... \$2,042 08 t paid by Brown in 2,555 97....4,599 03 1561.

\$29.570 39 Of what, now, pray, does this amount consist? The actual amount of State tax outstanding January 7, 1861, \$10,-992 64. the amount of error then perpetrated by the abolition board of auditors, \$9,872–77, and a portion of Brown's defalcation, consisting of the tax'on real and personal property, \$8,704-98. which the law authorized the Juditor General sharge up against the county. No

me dollar of mistake ever made by the auditors, prior to the settlement of January 1861, nor one dellar of the defalca tion of any treasurer prior to W. W. Brown, entered into that settlement in February 1862! The settlement was perfectly correct, as far as the Auditor General was concerned, and its result been charged with \$9,872,77 as outstanding State tax, which existed only in the invagination of the 'board of abolition auditors. How they ever made the mistake, neither they, the commissioners, their clerks nor attorney were even able to explain, and the error was not seen nor exposed for more than two

ycars after it was made. Mr. Furst says that Brown's defales tion was not finally charged to the county, and that the other mistake was cor reeted Mr. Alexander, who simply completed the work commenced by Mr. Furst! Let us see what the record shows. The copy of the settlement. nade by the Auditor General, February 7, 1852; now on file in the commissioners' office of the county, was certified February 8, 1862, and we presume

days afterwards. We make the following extract from the county minutes kept by S. M. Irwin, commissioners clerk, under date of Monday, February 24, 1862. MONDAY, FEB. 24, 1862 .- The commissioner owning that ought to have been charged to the late Freasurer : and if this should be found to be the Areaswer; and it this mount we found to be the case, the said clork and attorney mee to use their utmost endeavors to get the account resettled so as to save the county this heavy loss, and they are fully empowered to use such means as to

them shall a wear best for this purpose. here insert the entire act, with the pre-It would appear from the above that amble, found in the pamphlet laws for the commissioners supposed that the 1864, page 212: WHEREAS, It is alleged, on the part of the county of Centre, that the board of county audi-ters, in the report of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty one, counsilted error if the amount of state tax, optatanding, and uncollect-ed, which amount, so returned by the board of county auditors, was charged to Centre county by the auditor general and state treasurer, and this alleced error was not discorrered until too Auditor General had no right to charge the county with that portion of Brown's defalcation consisting of the tax on real and personal property, and Mr. Furst, beir attorney, instructed them no beter, although the action of the Auditor not discovered until too General was expressly authorised by law. this alleged err General was expressly auditorised by law in a aleged error was not discovered until too sent to Harrisburg to correct a supposed error which did not exist, but not to which this is a supplement, provides a sufficient means for asortishing, or determining, whether such error was committed or mining, whether such error was committed or not, and, if committed, the amount of the same; now, therefore. BECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Penasylcania in Research Assembly met, and it is harely canviet by the antherity of the same. That the court of common pleas of Centre coun-ty shall appoint three suditors, whose duty it shall be after having Been severally even and affirmed, to faithfully discharge their duties, to proceed and examine the auditors' report of Jan-uary, one thousand eight hundred and sigty one, and the being and records of Centre county, and ascertain, and determine, what amount df state tax, then remaining uncollected, and outstand-ing, and make report thereof, as goon as finish-ed, to the auditor general; which report, so made and returned to the Enditor general, shall be final and conclusive evidence of the answunt of state tax outstanding, in Centre county, on the first day of February, one thousand eight hun-dred and sixty one. examine and correct the real error of not, and, if committed, the amount of the same; \$9,872.77, which existed at home. and had been acted upon by the auditor General. What these gentlemen pretended they did at Harrisburg, is seen by the extract given below, from the county minutes of March 11th, 1862 : ' MARSH 11, 1862 .- Commissioners met, a full Jiangin 11, 1662.—Commissioners met, a full board in attendance and attended to their du-tics as a relief board. Forst and Irwin reported that they had went to Harriaburg, as directed by the board, and obtained a settlement of the county accounts with the State whereby the county was acred a lose of \$8,677 21. The Commissioners allowed Furst and Irwin for their traveling and other appends, tegether with their time and labor in effecting said act-themat, they um of one handred dollars. If Messrs. Farst & Irwin accomplishsed and sixty one. SECTION 2. That the auditor general and state BECTION 2. That the suditor general and state treasurer be and they are hereby authorized, and required, upon receiving, the report of the auditor, hereinbefore appointed, to open the account of the commonwealth and the county of Centre, settled in January, one thousand bight hundred and sixty one, and re-settle the same, charging Centre county with only the real amount of state tax outstanding, as ascertained by the auditors aforesaid; sami, further, to cor-rect, and amend, all subsequent settlements in secondaries thermeth. ed what they reported they had, their compensation, \$100,, was certainly reasonable, and no tax payer ought to com-plain of it. But did they do it? Neith-er the records in the commissioners office of this county, nor in the auditor General's office, at Harrisburg, show any re-settlement of the account at that cordance therewith. time nor at any time during that year ! Under this act the court appointed J. And as the \$8,677,61 which they say D. Shugert, J. H. Orvis, and Wm. La" they released the county from, (being a Kealsh auditors, who corrected the report of the county auditors made Janupart of Brown's defaication) was legally ary 7, 1861, and the sottlements at Harchargeable to the county, and has since since been paid by the county, we must risburg were corrected in accordance with infer that these gentlemen, having actheir report. The accounts against the county setcomplished nothing, on their return from tled at Harrisburg for four years are as follows: 1862, \$29,570 39; 1863, \$29,-Harrisburg made a false report to the 622 07; 1864, \$20,500 28; 1865, \$4,367- abolition papers have given up the State 4911 in the Press article as having been charged to the county and making a part of sharged to the county in any manner at CLOSE. Harrisburg, and every dollar of it has been paid by the treatminers themselves settlement by striking out of the charwhose business it was to watch its inter search and the county the large sum of State. The amount owed by Mr. Furey, tion, the money of the rich and to make hope to deceive you by bare faced plain committed. . . . · •

On the 7th of February, 1862, the count settled in January 1863 from that Auditor General settled an account settled in February 1862, in this respect against Centre county, making, by the is, that the balance of the former year settlement, a debt die from the county is stated to be \$29,580,39, ten dollars more than it actually was ! How it increased ten dollars we cannot now exsumed debt was charged against the plain unless on the theory that it was a charge made by the Auditor General for the annoyance and trouble Furst and Irwin had given him uselessly! The other fact is, that shortly after the settlement in January 1863, in which' this item of \$8,677.61 was retained, the Attorney General notified the county commissioners that he would institute proceedings against the county for the defalcation was finally charged to the amount of its indebtedness to the State, county, in consequence of the efforts of unless it was paid, and under this threat unless it was paid, and under this threat the commissioners raised the money. and on the 13th of December, 1863, paid to the State Treasurer, that portion of Brown's indebtedness, which the county was liable for, and after months of liti gation in the courts of Dauphin county, obtained an order of the court marking

the amount of the judgment the State had obtained against Brown's bail for the use of Centre county. This sum which the Attorney General compelled the county to pay was, the same sum which Furst and Irwin reported they had saved the county from [Mr. Furst, further intimates that he

endeavored to get Mr. Barron, our member in the Legislature for the session of 1862, to pass an act authorizing a resettlement of the accounts between the State and county, in order to correct the other error, but that Mr. Barron refused for party purposes ! This insinuation is unworthy even of Mr. F., for it is utterly groundless, and doe gross injustice to an honorable gentle nan who is now a private creach. Furst knows full well that during the year 1862, he was entirely ignorant of the facts which rendered such an act of Assembly necessary, and never knew them until months after his own official term had expired. When the settle ment was made in Janury 1863, Mr. Al exander had just succeeded Mr. Furst only erroneous because the county had as attorney for the county, and he (Mr. A.) comfinenced the investigation which fittally led to the detection of the error actually existing in the report of the county auditor's settlement made Janu ary 7, 1861, of \$9,872,77, and sent a bill to Harrisburg authorizing the Auditor General to resettle that account, which Mr. Barron had passed through the Legislature, as he would have done any bill sent him by Mr. Furst. An attempt was made to adjust the accounts under

the authority given by that act, but the new Auditor. (Jeneral held, that although he was authorized to open and resettle the account settled in the Auditor General's office February 7, 1862, yet he was not anthorized to receive any evidence of the amount of State tax outstanding in Centre county, January 1, 1861, beyond the report of the county auditors, which was conclusive on the subject. At the next session of the Legislature. Mr. Alexander, who was then the member, passed a supplement to this act, authorcourt to correct the error committed by the county auditors in January 1861, and making the new report conclusive upon the Auditor General and State Treasurer. To show that the allegation that Mr. Alexander included in the bill passed by him authority for the auditors provided for them to review the acts

for the last twenty years, is false, we

tate and paid over years ago. A judgment was obtained by the State against Mr. Gilliland for the amount of his. indebtedness, which was a lien against his property when sold by the sheriff, in 1858 or 1859, and the amount appropriated by the auditor to that judgment. Why has it not been paid to the State Treasurer ! Because the purchasers of Gilliland's property, four leading Republican politicians of the county, A. G. Curtin. Jas. T. Hale. Samuel Linn. and Edwund Blanchard, did not pay the purchase money to the sheriff, but still have in their hands, a large portion if not all the amount appropriated to the judgment in favor of the commonwealth ! Mr. McAllister, as administrator of Judge Burnside, who was one of Gilliland's bail, has endeavored for six or seven years to get this money out of the hands of these abolition gentlemen, but so far without success. The Governer can, probably, under the circumstances, best explain why the Attorney General has not proceeded against the bail of Mr. Gilliland. Mr. Morrison placed

in the hands of his bail, Mr. Brokerhoff and Judge Hale, securities sufficient to more than cover his indebtedness to the State, which have been all collected or nearly so years ago, and but for the sudden death of Judge Hale would have been all paid to the State last spring. So that the allegation that the State or

the county or any individual has lost even one dollar by the defaication of any democratic treasurer is as false as the rest of the statements contained in the Press article. 1 As to the present condition of the

county finances we have a word to say Something of the indebtedness of the equaty in March, 1862, may be gathered yõu like it! from the following extract from the

county minutes of March 11, 1862: WHEREAS, The county is deeply in debt and nierost annually accruing on said dobt, and Ascreas the present amount of outstanding tax-

essive the provent amount of outstanding that os is at least lkirty thousand dollars, which it collected and paid into the transury, would ena-ble us to pay off a large portion of our debt and collected and pro-ble us to pay off a la stop interest thereon, This statement of the commissioner was made after Furst and Irwin returned from Harrisburg, and shows that then

they did not know that the auditors' report was erroneous, for they state the amount of county tax outstanding over \$10,000 greater than it really wes. But at \$30,000 it would only pay a portion of the then county debt. This debt was increased to over \$100,000 before the democrats had a majority of the board of county commission The accruing annual interest for the last two years has exceeded six instead of four thousand dollars. During that time the county has paid off the State debt including that part of Brow,s defalcation which it was liable to pay, amoun, ting altogether to over \$19,000. It has anticipated and paid the State tax for 1865 amounting to nearly \$15,000 al. though little if any of that tax is yet collected, thereby saving the county \$750. It has paid a large amount of county debt, being borrowed money, for izing auditors to be appointed by the which the notes of the county had been given. And there is now in the treasu ry \$20,000 provided as a fund to pay off next year !! The books and records of the county are open to the in inspection of

every body interested in county affairs, and if it can be shown that even one dollar has been lost, quandered, or misapplied since the democrats have been in power we will give up the question.

We have been thus lengthy and min look for at the polls. Have you seen nute in order to show the tax-payers of your neighbor and impressed upon his the county the fucts from the record, and mind the necessity of going with fyou if they bear hardly on some persons, and voting the WHITE MAN'S TICKET ? they must blame themselves for forcing | Have you appointed your committees to the subject on the public. We do not see that your full vote is out? Remembelieve Mr. Furst or any other officer ber that an enemy, sworn and secret, is intentionally involved the county in the battling against you; that everything difficulty they did, for there was no mo- an unwary and unscrupulous foe can do, tive. He was young, and as a lawyer is being accomplished; and that the had little experience, and none what only way to thwart his designs is to ever, we believe as an accountant. The work ! work !! work !!! You may blame rests on the confinissioners for have accomplished much during the camemploying an incompetent legal adviser. paign, and through a little negligence Do you want more mistakes of the now may loose it all; lethangy on your kind to happen? Do you want the part now, may lose a glorious victory, county debt increased through the care- which is within your grusp ! Shall it be lossings of hyblic officials? If so vote the soolition acket, and place in power ism be reduced in "Old Centre?" Sgain that party that fastened upon you Shall Democracy loose ground in our a debt of \$29,000 through ignorance and county, when in every other it is gaincarelessness. ing? It is for you to answer! DEMO-CRATS BE UP AND DOING AND ALL WILLA BE RIGHT.

. How Goes it Tax-payers?

Toll us, honestly, taz-payers of Centre The abolitionists are no little disap ounty, how do you like the practical pointed in finding that their candidate forking of abolitionism? Has the manper in which it has conducted the affairs of the country benefitted you? Is payng a tax on overy sheep, on every hog, on every cow you kill enriching you? Is paying out a large portion of your hard earned dollars as an income tax, helping you to maintain your family, and "lay up a little'' for a ''wet day 2'' Is keepng.up a horde of tax assessors and collectors at enormous wages, inuring to your benefit? "Is laboring day and night to pay your share towards keeping the thousands of worthless negroes that have been turned loose in the South pleasant business? Is making a SLAVE of yourself, to feed and fathon the 'slaves'' that have been stolen from the Southern masters, the kind of work you ike? Answer us, and then glance at the following comparison of prices and tell as which you would rather have-

DEMOCRAMIC RULE-1880.

REPUBLICAN RULE-1865.

do do do Which do you prefer, laborers, the

democratic or republican prices? Here is a little more; a leaf taken from the by a coteuroorary Tell us how

Four hundred and fifty thousand_neproces in dirt, lice, idlencess and licentiousness. Four hundred and fifty thou and negroes you must now support who once helped to support you, Four hundred and fifty thousand taken from the producing fields, and with their wives and children realling on you through the Government for support.

Four hundred and fifty thousand acres of rich land multiplied by ten, growing weeds where once grew cotton, sugar and rice. Nigger on the fence, white man in the weeds. Nigger exempt, white man bowed down with taxation. Rich men hold bonds-hold offices. Poor men pay taxes, clothe and feed the rich men-clothe and feed the negrolothe and feed office holders-clothe and feed the army-clothe and feed

themselves, if anything is left! Working men how do you like it? Old man with bending back and hands hardened with toil, how do you like it? Old woman as you labor and skimp along, how do you like it? Young man for a life time your earnings must go to

pay for this freak of abolition generosity. How do you like it?' Less pleasurofewer buildings-more taxes-harden work. Is not the doctrine of abolitionism a good one. When the tax gatherer comes around, stop and think of these little things, brother working man, and then answer us if you like it? If you ry \$20,000 provided as a lund to pay off county bond which will fall due in the next wart it. The hould and record the Tuesday next, vote the Democratic at the head of our paper to sday are ticket.

Democrata Awake!

Democrats, you have as it were, but a few hours left to work ; but a few hour: to accomplish the great result that we

Gen. Beaver, in place of running ahead will fall behind their ticket. His popu larity which they expected would add strength to their party, is found only among the friends of the banking firm, and bond holders which be represents. With the soldier he is "no where, During a short trip through two town ships in the upper end of the county, on Saturday and Monday last, we found no less than TWENTY SEVEN SOL-

Disappointed.

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DIERS, all belonging to hisregiment, the 148th, who declare they cannot vole for him. From other portions of the coun ty we have the same news. By, these brave boys, as a soldier he was loved and respected, but as all abolition candidate. he is dospised and will be defeated. He represents " Negro Equality," and Bond Aristocracy," and that is enough for them. They have seen enough of the negro, and will vote almost unhnimously against a man who says that 'nogroes and whites are equal and

should enjoy the same privileges." It is not alone in the soldiers' vote that they feel they will be disappointed, but in the support they expect from the poor men of the county—those who earn their bread by the sweat of their brows their bread by the sweat of their brows -and who they said they could "buy with a drink of rum. a bushel of where, or a a dtrink of rum. a buttlet of varset, or a address, in which he says that in that State the small bill of the first National Bank of real issue is negro equality and negro suffrage. Bellefonte." They have found out that the laboring men of Centre county are not to be "bought," and thut Behver's money, and the money of the banking money, and the money of the banking "the under the indicate the establishment, which he is interested in. will not induce them to desort their prin ciples or degrade themselves by voting

for "universal suffrage" and "negro equality." They will throw back the insult into the face of the miserable demagogues that intimated they could pressed upon him. If neyro and issue in Pennsylvania, as about the purchased, and will vote unhealth. what is. New York Taiseve.

tingly for the party that has ever been the friend of the poor man. Up then with the bauner of Democracy and let the shodyites, "Bond holders" and advocates of "Negro Equality" know that there is no sympathy for them among the honest laboring masses of our coun-

ty.

Look out for Lies !

Driven to verge of despair, by the certainty of the defeat that await them at the polls, the abolitionists are circulating all manner of LIES about our candidates, in the hope of cutting down their majorities. Listen not to them, they are false in every particular. Men

ounty too often in regard to fraudulent ticke's, which the abolitionists are actively engaged in circulating. Before you vote, HEMOWRATS, examine well your every one upon it. If you are not acquainted with the ticket, take it from no one that is not known to be a good and reliable Democrat.

THE BLACK ISSUE!

Are Abolitionists in Favor of Negroes Voting :

Press, Philudolphis City, Gazette, Pittsburg, Allogi Commercial. legheny county Commercial, Telegraph, Harriburg, Damphin courty. Econstiner, Lancaster, Lancaster county. Hemoeret, Kittanning, Armatrong county. Hemoeret, Kittanning, Armatrong county. Reporter, Towanda. Bradford county. Reporter, Towanda. Bradford county. Biopatch, Mercer, Mercer county. Goatte, Sunbury, Northumberland county. American, Danville, Montour, pounty. Herald. Nyrristown, Montgomery county. Herald. Wald, Somerset, Bomerset county. Herald. Wald. Somerset, Bomerset county. Herald. & Wald, Somerset, Bomerset county. Miner's Journal, Policensile, Kenytkill county. Winier Sciencel, Weat Chester, Chester county. American Republicata. . Durnatok.

The following abolition papers are pledged to

American Republican. Regioner, Itolitiaysburg, Blair county. Republican, Monstoos, Susquahanna county. Northern Penneylectnian, Eusquahanna county.

"The fast that we colebrate the fourth of July rather than the aniversary of the induction of our present Government, is proof that they immortal principals; (all mea avercated equal.) an greater in our estimation than the erated equal, j are greater in our estimation than the means we have used to establish them. As we have never yet fully applied item to all our country, and as WE TAX AND UOVERN MANY STILL WITHOUT THERE CONFENT, would it not for seell at this time, when we have just succeeded in bringing it one step name the standard of the immorial declaration, to consider the question, how we shall make it consider the question, h.w we shall make it entirely consistent with these principles. I so finall all men be free and equal in our soun-try henceforth? Shall unlaitenable rights to

The Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee of Pennsylvania publishes an address, in which he says that in that State the Republican Chairman, Mr. Cesana, () from Democracy of about two years standing.

Loud manifested as a "bemoersting empiricate fit" Senator at the time Mr. Buckalew was chosen; denice this allegation, and any what begre saf-frage is not "and could not possibly be an lastic in the October contest." We are sorry to see Mr. Ceasas shirk a point so fraukly and justy pressed upon him. If reyro suffrage is not on isone in <u>Comprised States</u> of the second

"Land and the ballot are the true foundations "Lond and the ballot are the true foundations of all Governments. Intrust them where (--snity exists, to all those, bleek and ukits, who have upbold the flag. [Applanne.] Beconstruct no State, without giving to overy loyal man in it the ballot. J scout all limitations of knowledge, property or race. [Applanne.] Universal sut-frage for me. Let freeman vote, black or white, whether he can read or not." ""The need of giving the negree a ballot is what we must press on the President's ditention. To reconstruct now, without giving the negro the ballot, would be a greater blunder, and, coasid-ering our better light, a "greater sin than our

ering our better light, a greater sin than our fathers committed in 1789; and we should have ho right to ospect from it any less disentrous rebults -- Wendell Abilips at Tremost Temple, April 23, 1865.

"The obstr misgiving we man in regard to megorsuffrage was that they are not sufficiently intelligent to exercise property t's right of ro-ting; but if we are to exclude them on this groupd, by parity of robeon and justice, at least half of the so called Democratic party, should

they are fills in every particular. Men that are low enough in the scale of hu-manity to believe in negro equality, are false enough to tell anything, in order to accomplish their detestable purposes. Again we say likeD THEM NOT, THEY ARE POLITICAL LIES! Beware of Fraudulent Tickets. We cannot caution the voters of our county too often in regard to fraudulent

or black."--BUXBURY GAZETTAL July 30, 1864. "In the new "oith, loyalty to the flag will be the test of citizenship, and the whofly frivolous and superficial distinction of color will be disre-gardid. " We do not write there world morely hearso we wigh it to be so, but because we hnow it will certainly be so. " " " They are concerned above all to settle their po-litical affairs that slaveholders shafl news re gain power in the land, and there is no such sure way of sflecting this o, jest be dong all ciril rights to the enfranchised since."-Jon wordwe Thinoux, House Organ of Colonii Campbell, abolition candidate for Surveyor Geu-eral, May 5, 1865.

"Give notice that the black tracpe foill accept a other terms than that they, their wives and orbidron, shall be on a requality with the white-and will not hay down their arms and let the country violate every doctrine of the Declaration

committed.

To the Polls !

The hour is at hand, the contest is here, DEMOCRATS AWAKE! From

almost every portion of the county, the news is of the most cheering character. The tide that a week since seemed running against us, is now rolling strong in threatened to be reduced, is rapidly inbrighter, and scores are flocking to our standard daily. One more effort Democrats and then TO THE POLLS. Get

there early, and see that every one is provided with means of getting out. DON'T LEAVE ANY BEHIND. The enemy is dismayed, disorganized, and one well directed charge will put him to flight. Up then and at him ; all depends upon the vigor with which you battle from now until the Polls closé. We have a chance to Redeem Pennsylvania, and if we but do our duty it will be done. Many of the but we should not loose our determina-

One word as 'to, 'the defalcation' of tion on this account. We must get out democratic treasurers, falsely asserted our full vote, we must get it out early, and have it polled, and then work upon them. Again we say TO THE POLLS. the \$29,570 39. No part of it tods gver GO EARLY AND WORK TILL THEY

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DON'T FORGET, that in voting the abo-

"Our Answer."

Under the above caption, the individals who spew out thei: spleen, weekly through the columns of the Press. deve ted last week, almost a column of low our favor. Our majority which was slang and personal abuse to the editor of this paper. We have simply to say, creasing; the prospects , are growing that when we get through with the election we will have time to attend to small things, and then we shall pay our respects to them.

Don't Scratch your Ticket.

Democrats, don,t scratch your ticket. you have good men to support from Davis down to Thomas, and have principles to maintain, that are of more importance than many may imagine. Every name crossed from our ticket is that much gain to abolitionism. Don't scritch a man off if you would have the friends of the white man succeed.

Lying Hand Bills !

The abolitionists are preparing to flood the county with LYING HAND BILLS." Voters be not deceived by them; the charges and assertions they contain are so false that they feared to circulate them until it was too late to contradict them although not yet all repeived by the lition ticket, you vote to exempt from is xa- publicly, and they now at the last hour.

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READ! READ! READ! READ!

"Give to the blacks that right which belongs to crory born creature—the right to take part in determining the laws, the magistracies, and the public policy under which they and their obligen are to his." children are to live.

the subre priory intert which they and their oblidgen are to live." and their and they and their and white, the right of suffrage, first, because it belongs to them; second, because oil is safe and boneficial; and, third, because oil on this way can we have pace. Then for their hereior inilitary services, I think the blacks have de-served the right of suffrage. And here let me tell you, that for picket duty, for guard duty, for the march, and for assault, the colored 'sol-ders are suprassed by yone in the world, and

tell you, that for picket duty, for guard duty, for the march, and for massuit, the colored 'sol-diers are surpassed by none in the world, and equalled by few. They are more fuithful than white solidiers on guard duty. The bread of the army under the bayonet of the black man is sofer than under the bayonet of the black man is sofer than under the bayonet of the under the man. And it is not long to be disguised or disputed that these men make as good soldier: as soldiers need be. It is said, too, "If the may vote, then he may be voted for," and may hold office." Why not if anyhody wants to vote for him, and wants to put him in office? But, it is said, "if you take such steps as these, and give citif result," All that I have to any is, if it must be done, let the duck, then all distinction will be abolished, and miscegenation will be the result." All that I have to any is, if it must be done, let be duce a black somes for a cospan-ion, there ought not to be any low to to marries, and not by adultery. That is all I insist upon. Jf any man will marriage, and not on the athest. I have to any low to marries is the should marry ker. I do not undertake to say that the mingling of these faces will dotari-naries, under any the. I have hall compel him to; and, second, that, if a man wants to marry a black women, nothing shall out him."— Henry Ward Decker, in the Pulpit at Brook-iya, N. Y. Recoleed, That it was the samaof this Conven-

Resolverd. That it is the sense of this Conven-tion that the word "white" be struck from the State Constitution. That the selotive frambise can be more safely entrusted to the intelligent freedmen than to those who have spent their lives thus far to overthrow this Republican (lov-erment: that we ask those whom we have not

ernment; that we ask these whom we have, put in nomination, to support these resolutions. Minnesota Abolition State Convention.

"Although we have no new theories in relation to negro suffrage, we oppose allowing the elective franchise to rebel soldiers and traitor-ous politicians, while loyal black men who have burne arms and abed their blood in the nation's

"That with proper asfaguards is the purity of the ballot box, the elective, franchise should be based upon loyalty to the Constitution and the Union, recognizing and affirming the EQUALI-TY OF ALL MEN hadgere the law; therefore we are in favor of amending the Constitution of our State by STRIKING OUT THE WORD WHITE' in the article on staffage."-Platform of Joson Abolition State Contention.

"That while we reverse and honor the memory of the while soldier who has fallen in defense of his country, we must not forget the black who remained faithful to has cause, and instite unands that the elective frunchies be conjerred remaine upon him, the same as upon loyal chite."-Rhodo

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derlies American institutions."

"There shall be no political peace until it can be analy on such terms as will place the negro-on an equality with the while man."-JLOS. KELLEY, abolition member of Congress from thickelate Philadelphia.

Thisdelphia, "Loyalty to the government should be the only test of the right of suffrage—these who have fought to preserve the Union on the field of battle, whether white or black, are certainly worthy and fit to protect it through the solloi-box—it is unworthy the age in which we live to doprive men of roling who austain the gor-ernment by their treasure and blood.—Crauford County Abolition Concention. "The worst troubles are yet to come. Bis-very is solished, but that by no means settles

very is abolisinch, but that by no means settler the question. The only true policy is, the equal ity of all colors, the enfranchisement of all men white or black."---(Iniusha A. Orvo, az-abolition Speaker of U. S. House of Representatives.

The Republican party was organized to se cure and perpetuate the principles Inid down in the Doclaration of Independence, and that its work is not done until equal political privileges are extended to ALL men !-- [Resolution of Bul-livan County Abolition Convention.]

"Now to be plain, we know several dosen of colored men that we would sconer see murch to the builds box and cast their builds than an equal number of Couperheate we can name."-FEDFORD INQUINGH, June 2, 1365.

"That neither a man's color, race nor birth-place take away his political rights. That us portion of our subjects shall remain degraded." -Susquehanna County Abolition Concention?

"The abrogation of all special laws sgains men of any race or color should be guaranter by constitutional provision."--, Union County Abolition Concestion.

. . .= is it True!

We have heard it semented; by men whom we have every reason to bulleve should know, that Gen. Beaver while a colonic and in command of the 1485b, deeprod that he could take a regiment of negroes and drill them in two weeks, that they would be more officient than any two regiments of white soldiers that could be found in the service.

THOSE who want a good accountant, an bonast, fulthful man, for County Auditor. will vote for Joux B. THOMAS.

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