The Columbian.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Friday, Sept. 17, 1875.

The will of Isaac M. Singer, the sewing machine man, was filed in New York a few days ago. His estate is appraised at thirteen millions of dollars.

All the *Republican* papers that have fair character themselves, speak in the highest personal terms of Judge Pershing. No man who knows him doubts either his ability or personal integrity.

Gov. Pennington, of Dakotah, has been spending a few days in Bloomsburg, with his friend and relative, Dr. Gardner. The Governor is a remarkably fine specimen of dignified humanity and looks as though he would adorn an executive chair any where.

Hon. Samuel Calvin, late a republican member of Congress from the Blair district, made a speech at a Democratic ratification meeting in that county, on Saturday last, in which he strongly advocated the election of Pershing and Piollet. Other Republicans participated.

The Harrisburg *Patriot* says that the *Telegraph* of that city has found out that the Pope is not a resident of Pennsylvania. We doubt the *Patriot's* statement, and cannot conceive the *Telegraph* so far advanced in popular information as to know whether the Pope walks on one leg or four—more or less.

The Williamsport *Gazette & Bulletin* is particularly exorcised because a Congressman or two who took extra pay participated in the Erie convention, but it does not hesitate to support Hartranft, the foremost salary-grabber of all the country, except Grant! We have before read of people who strained at a gnat and yet swallowed a camel. The G. & B. is true to its type.

We print on the first page the remarks made by Judge Elwell at the meeting of citizens called to consider the situation after the burning of the school building. The people of this county are all interested in the subject and would do well to give it their attention. The remarks alluded to are explanatory and cover the subject. The people of Bloomsburg will no doubt do their full share and have thus far done every thing that was immediately required.

The Republican papers are regaling their readers by giving currency to an untruthful report of a quarrel between Mayor Bridgens of Lock Haven and Senator Wallace, in the room of Col. Noyes, at Erie. Col. Noyes, in a published note, declares that the coarse language attributed to Mr. Bridgens was not used. The Republican papers ought to understand the New York *Sun* better than to believe or republish any thing it says.

Let it be Remembered

That John F. Hartranft is the first Salary Grabber who has dared to ask the people of this State for their votes! He struggled to be elected when the salary was $5,000 a year. No sooner was he elected than he struggled to have it increased to $10,000 a year. He succeeded, and although he agreed to serve for $5,000 he has been pocketing $10,000 a year ever since.

We guess that about this time the Republicans have concluded that they did not carry North Carolina or its Constitutional convention. The latter body has organized with a full list of Democratic officers from President down. All the Republicans and a portion of the Democrats were opposed to making any amendments at this time, and this is why the former succeeded in electing nearly half the delegates—and that is the only victory they had.

Wm. H. Shoemaker represented this Senatorial district in the Erie convention, and C. B. Brockway and Warren J. Buckalew were the representative delegates. Mr Shoemaker generally voted for Noyes, and the others generally for Bigler for Governor, but all cast some complimentary ballots. On the final ballot, and some others, they voted for Judge Pershing.

For Treasurer Messrs. Shoemaker and Buckalew voted for Mr. Piolett on each ballot after the first, and Mr. Brockway for W. H. Playford.

THE PEOPLE WANT A CHANGE.—The Lewistown *True Democrat* says: The Cambria Iron Company has again reduced the wages of its employees in all departments 8 per cent. Thus it has been going all over the country: not much work, and frequent reductions of wages; yet the Radicals are in power all the time, who promised fat things for the laboring classes and general prosperity for all classes, if Grant should be re-elected. Why trust them longer? Let's have a change, by giving the Democrats a trial.

We give all the points of interest in our report of the proceedings of the State convention. As there is no official report, we gather ours as best we can from despatches and newspapers, being mainly indebted to the Erie *Observer* for the platform and ballots. Every tomnoddy that can now days work his way into a State convention as a delegate wants to be either President or a Secretary, and yet the latter seldom think of making out authorised proceedings and still less frequently would have the capacity to do it if they did think of it. But there was nothing of interest except what we print.

The strongest evidence the *Republican* has seen (and we substantially use its own words) that the Democrats favor the political temperance movement it finds in the two facts that Mr. Orvis, a member of the Democratic standing committee, gave Dr. Clark a friendly greeting and that the COLUMBIAN announced his appointments. That being the case its proofs are purely imaginary. Dr. Clark and Mr. Orvis are old personal friends and leading officers in the same church, and their intercourse here extended no further than would be proper and natural to persons having that relation to each other. Though neither peculiarly distinguished as a temperance man nor devotee of the cause, the editor of the COLUMBIAN has all his life published calls for meetings of its friends whenever requested. The difference may be thus stated: while the editor of the COLUMBIAN is not professedly a temperance man he publishes all calls for temperance meetings in his locality—while Mr. Beckley, of the *Republican*, is professedly a temperance man he publishes calls for temperance meetings only when he thinks they will do his party no harm.

Dr. Clark does his own talking and is responsible for himself, and has ample ability to give satisfaction to his friends or enemies. He holds his own meetings and so far as we know or believe no Democrat in Columbia county or elsewhere has in any wise aided him.

Democratic State Convention

The Democratic State convention met at Erie on the 8th inst. Hendrick B. Wright, of Luzerne county presided, as stated last week, with the usual number of Vice Presidents and Secretaries.

The convention determined at the outstart to make a platform before proceeding to other business, and a committee of one from each Senatorial district was appointed to prepare the resolutions and report to the Convention, Hon. F. W. Hughes being chairman. This committee did not succeed in agreeing upon a report until the 9th. Upon assembling at 3 o'clock of that day, the committee reported the following, which, after discussion, was adopted by a large majority. The 7th resolution is the only one about which there was difference of opinion:

Resolved, That we hereby declare our unfaltering devotion to the fundamental principles of Democratic government as enunciated by Thomas Jefferson in his first inaugural address, to-wit: "Equal and exact justice to all men, of whatsoever State or persuasion, religious or political; the support of the State governments in all their rights as the most competent administration for our domestic concerns, and the surest bulwarks against anti-republican tendencies; the supremacy of the civil over the military authority; economy in the public expense, that labor may be lightly burdened; the honest payment of our just debts and the sacred preservation of the public faith; freedom of religion, freedom of the press, freedom of person under the protection of the great writ of habeas corpus and trial by juries impartially selected."

2. That the wide-spread depression and suffering which affect every business and employment that is capable of being touched by legislation, show beyond a doubt the ignorance, inefficiency and wickedness of the leaders of the party that has ruled the State and nation for a period of years, and calls for their immediate and permanent removal from the places which they have so long dishonored and disgraced.

3. That the undue multiplication of public officers, and the inordinate increase of salaries and emoluments of office are among the many evils which radical rule has forced upon the country, and favoring an economical administration of the Federal and State governments so that the people may be as speedily as possible relieved from the burden of taxation with which they are now seriously oppressed, we call upon our Federal and State representatives to strive by all proper means to reduce them both to the very lowest practical number and amount.

4. That the conduct of the present State Treasurer in the management of the Commonwealth's finances; in his neglecting to appropriate the moneys in the sinking fund in payment of the public debt as rapidly as required by law: his non-accounting for the interest received by him on the people's money deposited with the several banks and banking institutions throughout the State, and his insolent refusal to submit the archives of the Treasury Department to a legally constituted committee of the House of Representatives appointed to investigate the same is cause for grave suspicion and is deserving of the severest condemnation at the hands of an outraged and already over-taxed people.

5. That the condition of our State Treasury demands the most searching and thorough investigation, and we call upon the committee appointed by the House of Representatives to investigate the State of the same, to resolutely pursue the duty which has been confided to it.

6. That the nominees of this Convention are hereby pledged to apply all moneys in the sinking fund as required by law in reduction of the public debt and thereby save the interest on the same to the amount so reduced and that moneys due the Commonwealth from corporations and individuals shall be promptly collected and paid into the Treasury and not in any manner directly or indirectly to employ public moneys for their own profit or purposes.

7. That the contraction of the money currency and circulating medium heretofore made by the Republican party, and the further contraction proposed by it with a view to forced resumption of specie payments, has already brought disaster to the business of the country and threatens general bankruptcy. We demand that this policy be abandoned and that the volume of money be made and kept equal to the wants of trade, leaving the restoration of legal tenders to par in gold to be brought about by promoting the industries of the people and not by destroying them.

8. That the policy already initiated by the Republican party of abolishing legal tenders and giving the National Banks the power to furnish all the currency will increase the power of an already dangerous monopoly and the enormous burdens now oppressing the people without compensating advantage, and that all the national bank circulation be promptly and permanently retired and full legal tenders be issued in their place.

9. That the public interest demands that the government should cease to discredit its own money, and should make its legal tenders recievable for all public dues except where respect for obligation of contracts requires payment in coin.

10. The extinction of the present nationa banks and the establishment in their stead of a system of free banks of discount and deposit, under such regulations as the States respectively may prescribe, and no paper money except such as may be issued directly by and upon the faith of the Federal government affording practically a currency based on the gold and silver and other property of the whole people of the country.

11. That with this declaration of principles and policy we arraign the leaders of the Republican party for their extravagant expenditures and profligate waste of the people's money; for their corruption; for their peculation; for their contempt of constitutional obligations; for their extortionate increase of the salaries of our public officers; for their oppressive, unjust and defective system of taxation, finance and currency; for their continuance of incompetent and corrupt men in office, and for the general mismanagement of both the State and Federal Governments, and we cordially invite the Liberal Republicans, and all other men, without regard to past party associations, to co-operate with us in expelling them from power and in securing such an administration of our public affairs as characterised in purer and better days the Republic.

The following table fully exhibits the result of the ballotings for Governor and State Treasurer.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Pershing	13	16	18	18	20	25	30	45	42	50	145
Ross	18	20	26	28	32	38	45	47	54	68	94
Noyes	31	34	34	32	37	41	45	42	41	39	5
Monaghan	13	14	12	13	12	9	9	9	8	6	5
Piollet	11	11	13	17	13	11	8	9	11	7	1
Bigler	24	29	41	45	48	52	53	55	55	74	
Barr	48	42	40	40	52	46	48	43	34	29	
Jenks	2	5	4	3	1	6	10	3	2	2	
Fox	26	26	29	24	25	24					
Stiles	5	6	7	8	6						
Morton	17	17	7								
Dreher	5	5	3	17							
Mott	4	4	6	5							
Gibson	4	1	6	2							
North	20	14									
Coffroth	2	5	2								
Spang	2										
Knox	3										
Mitchell	1										

After the 11th ballot the nomination of Hon. Cyrus L. Pershing was made unanimous, amidst tremendous applause and cheering. The convention proceeded to ballot for Treasurer. The first ballot was too promiscuously scattered among beggars for "complimentary votes" to make it worth recording. Mr. Piollet was not started as a candidate until the 2d ballot was about being taken. Between the principal candidates on that ballot the vote stood Piollet 64, Noble 62, Playford 64, and the rest scattering. On the 3d ballot the vote stood Piollet 124, Playford 54, Noble 47. The nomination was then made unanimous.

A State Executive committee was then appointed, composed of one person from each Senatorial district. J. C. Ammerman, of Danville, was appointed for this district. The nominees and the President of the convention are to select the chairman.

The following was adopted with hearty applause, viz:

"That our thanks are hereby tendered to the people of the city of Erie for the generous and hospitable manner in which they have entertained the delegates to this convention."

The convention then adjourned at 3 o'clock on Friday morning.

The Erie Platform—Democratic Duty.

Like the dutchman's ram who "got above his business" by jumping over the fence from the pasture of the sheep to that of the cows, the delegates to the Erie convention got themselves mixed with the Federal finances, with what success our readers may see by reference to the 7th resolution. The question is one with which the State and this election have nothing to do. Next year, when there is a President and Congressmen to elect, it may have practical importance, but not until then.

The business of the Erie convention was to deal with State affairs and in that regard it has done most nobly. It has given us candidates who are eminently qualified for the positions named and are eminently proper men, and as to State affairs has laid down a platform that re-affirms Democratic convictions and plainly expresses Democratic purposes. These points were within the line of its duty and of its instructions, and its action in that regard meets with universal commendation.

It is to be hoped that the Democratic press and speakers will see the importance of charging home upon the Radicals their misgovernment, dishonesty, extravagance and corruption, in both State and Federal affairs, but especially as regards the latter, and that they will steadily refuse to be diverted from this grand purpose by any attempts of the opposition to make the finances an issue. The people want to redeem the State from corrupt and oppressive misrule, from extravagant expenditure and squandering of public money. That is the sole business now and at this election, and let us not be diverted from the discussion of that purpose. Of course the Radical press and orators will do their best to get up discussion on other matters and bring them in issue, just as they try to bring forward the war that closed ten years ago, in order to distract attention from the wrongs their officials have perpetrated upon the people. But let the Democracy every where stick to the text and not be fooled into the discussion of irrelevant subjects. The extravagance and corruption of Hartranft's administration and the Treasury Ring of State plunderers, and the gross corruptions of the Grant government and his third term aspirations form the text of the issue at this election. Let us stick to those issues and not be diverted from them.

The Next Governor.

Cyrus L. Pershing is not only the Democratic nominee but he will be the next Governor of Pennsylvania. He is a very able man, an honest man whose integrity has never been questioned, and he is a vigorous reformer in whom all who desire a return to economical and just administration can have the fullest confidence. When Pershing becomes Governor dishonest legislation will stop, the revenues of the State will be honestly applied, and squandering and extravagance will cease. Of these things his whole public as well as private life give the fullest guaranty.

Judge Pershing served five consecutive years in the Legislature, representing Cambria county, where he was born and reared, and he can point to his honorable record as the sure proof of his integrity and fitness for Governor. Although our State Legislature, under Republican sway, was about as corrupt a body as existed any where, no man impeached or ever suspected the integrity of Mr. Pershing. Always at his post, and always discharging his full duty, his record as a legislator is without a flaw and without an act that raises suspicion either against his ability to judge correctly or his motive to act honestly. So high did he stand after this long service that the Democracy of the State in 1869 nominated him for Judge of the Supreme court, but he was defeated by the same system of fraud and false counting that defeated the election of Judge Packer for Governor at the same time. But he was not long suffered to remain in private life. The people of Schuylkill county, without distinction of party and without solicitation, in 1873 elected him a Judge of their courts by a majority of over three thousand votes. In that position he has discharged his duty with his accustomed ability. But recently the Commissioners of that county were brought before him upon a charge of fraud in swindling the county in the erection of an alms house barn. Under his correct ruling the charges were established and the guilty parties convicted. He sentenced them to two years imprisonment and one thousand dollars fine each, to restore the sums improperly taken from the county, to removal from office and prohibiting them from holding office hereafter, and to stand committed until the sentence was complied with. They were men of standing and influence, as the office they held proves, two were Democrats and one a Republican, and one of the former it was shown did not participate in the frauds further than to let them go on without opposition. In sentencing them Judge Pershing, in remarks we shall hereafter publish fully, referred to the pain it gave him to send men of their standing to the fellon's cell, but said that fraud had become so common in official position that he felt it a high duty to impose severe sentence as a lesson to all other public officers who might come within the jurisdiction of his court. This case affords a striking example of what Judge Pershing will do with peculating officials when he is elected Governor. It gives a guaranty to the people that the beginning of his administration will mark the end of official rascality, that the rights and interests of the tax-payers and upright people of this commonwealth will be protected, and that impartial justice will be dealt to all with a firm hand.

Judge Pershing was several times a Democratic candidate for Congress, and always ran considerably ahead of his ticket, but was defeated because of the overwhelming Republican majority of the district. He is now about fifty years of age, in the prime and vigor of matured intellect. His election will bring back the pure and noble times of Francis R. Shunk and give to Pennsylvania an administration that will form a land mark in the history of American government.

The nomination of Judge Pershing is received with enthusiasm all over the State, not only by Democrats, but by conservative men and advocates of reform of all parties. His nomination was not brought about by arrangement of politicians, but by the popular demand for an honest, sterling, able man who would be sure to put an end to governmental abuses and oppression. The people will flock to his standard. Wherever personally known he will run far beyond his party strength. He will command the votes of all intelligent men who demand a reduction of the immense annual expenditures of our State government to the economy of the olden time, and who desire just and honest administration and a strict accountability of all public officers.

State Treasurer—Col. Piollet.

Past differences arising from local issues while Columbia, Bradford and other counties formed a Congressional district, render the nomination of Col. Piollet somewhat distasteful to a portion of the Democracy here, but it is to be hoped that every feeling of hostility will be submerged when cool reflection upon the importance of the issue performs its proper office.

That Col. Piollet is eminently qualified for the position of State Treasurer we presume none will dispute. That when he enters upon the duties of the office he will take particular pains to ferret out and expose all the frauds that have in the past been committed upon the people, and that he has ample qualifications for the task, will no doubt be admitted by all. In fact, in these respects, he probably has no superior and few equals in the State. That the people would be immensely benefitted, therefore, by his election, is apparent. Can any Democrat, then, hesitate as to his duty in the case? If a mad dog were approaching any one in dangerous proximity he would not stop to choose among his friends who should knock the dog down, or care whether it was friend or enemy who did it. The Treasury Ring is now in that attitude. It is the mad dog in the path—the enemy to be destroyed. That can and will be done by Col. Piollet's election. His defeat would continue the Ring and increase its powers and usurpations. Can any honest man of good sense hesitate in his choice? Shall private resentment or patriotic emotions prevail? But one answer is tolerable.

Col. Piollet has been a life-long Democrat, and though recently very prominent among the Grangers of the State, it was his Democratic instincts that led him there. A Frenchman by blood he has no doubt, as alleged, been too impulsive to be always discreet—he may at times of excitement have uttered what his cooler judgment would condemn—but under and over all that is the admitted and most important fact that when elected HE WILL ROOT OUT THE CORRUPTIONS OF THE TREASURY, expose them to the people, recover back a great part of the sums lost, and put a complete stop to all the dishonest practices that have characterised the Treasury management of the Radicals. He is therefore a proper man for the times—just the kind of candidate that is needed, and one who as an officer will fill the demands of the people. Rally, therefore, for the reform nominees—for the men who will do what you want done in State affairs.

But, he is a Granger, shout the Radical leaders. Well, let him be a Granger! That does not hurt any body and does not constitute a reason nor will it have the effect to induce any Democrat or reformer to vote against him. If there were more Grangers among the office-holders it would be far better for the people. A Granger in the State Treasury just now will fill the office of the cross dog under the wagon—the pilferers and thieves will stay away there! Rally for Treasury reform—that's the point to be reached!

The Senatorial Conference—Duty of Harmony.

The Senatorial conference of this district will convene at Williamsport on Wednesday September 22, at 2 o'clock, as has been arranged by representatives of the several counties. A protracted struggle may be anticipated but ought to be prevented if possible. This is a time for unanimity of action above any that have ever preceded it or are likely to occur for years to come. In the great battle of the people against corrupt rings, peculation and fraud, every sacrifice ought to be made and endured for the people's cause, and all unseemly struggles for place by Democratic leaders ought to be avoided. The whole energy of the party ought to be united against the corruptionists and used solely for their destruction. Whoever does any thing to prevent this is a more effective enemy to the cause than any open opponent.

Then let us have harmony. The conferees from Columbia will be the only ones present who have been appointed by a convention and are therefore representatives directly of the party of their county. Those of the other counties are appointed by the candidates (by authority of their conventions) but are therefore merely representatives of the candidates. As such the candidates they represent are responsible for their action. These, however, may be appealed to (safely we hope) to have the great interests of the party and through it of the country in view, rather than the interests of mere candidates. We appeal to all to avoid discord and division, or long protracted session, and to give their party a unanimous nominee who will be a faithful and efficient representative, as well as a creditable candidate. Let the aspirants show their manhood by the exhibition of honorable unselfishness and heart-felt desire for union and harmony. If nothing else will do, toss up, draw cuts, join the army, or do anything else honorable to put an end to struggle. All this, however, as to a nominee who will be a proper candidate and an honest representative of the principles and purposes of his party.

Hartranft's Extravagance.

The snobish attempt of Gov. Hartranft to imitate a sort of regal splendor is costing the people a round sum besides making both Governor and people ridiculous. He keeps around him the following personal attendants, at the salaries set opposite their names, paid by the State:

Private Secretary,	$3,000
Clerk to said Secretary,	1,400
Messenger,	900
Errand Boy,	400
	$5,700

The private secretary imposes all the work upon the clerk, at present, and spends his time in Philadelphia as secretary of the Republican State Committee. The messenger is absent on the same business, and the boy does his work. That is the way the people's money goes, though these are only items.

There is no law for any of the above offices. Twenty years ago one messenger, without assistant, was enough for the Executive, State and School Departments. During Pollock's Republican administration one was appointed for each of these departments, and now Gov. Hartranft's messenger has an assistant in the "errand boy!" During Gov. Packer's administration one of the clerks was detailed as private secretary, with a salary of $600, which was taken from the salaries of other clerks, and therefore added no expense. But now this "private secretary" receives $3,000 per year, as much as Democratic Governors used to get, and has a clerk at a salary of $1,400!

With such examples of snobish extravagance it is no wonder that the expenses of Hartranft's administration are more than double those of any of his predecessors and are nearly or quite three times as much as the expenses of any of his Democratic predecessors! When all is counted they will be found to exceed three times as much. If the tax-payers stand all this, the probability is that it will be doubled in a future term!

MAINE ELECTION!

The Tidal Wave Gathering Strength As It Rolls On!

GREAT DEMOCRATIC GAINS!

The Republicans have barely escaped destruction in Maine, heretofore one of their strongest and most reliable holds! In 1872 Grant had 32,000 majority, though Greeley was popular in Maine, and Radical majorities have ranged from 15,000 to 40,000 for years past, according to the vote out, but last year, on a light vote, was reduced to eleven or twelve thousand. Now, on a very full vote, they elect their candidate for Governor by a majority of 4,000 or less!! They made every possible exertion and had the best orators of their party in the nation in the canvass, including Morton of Indiana. The Democratic gains are uniform throughout the State, and there is a larger gain of the same party in both branches of the Legislature. There was a vacancy to be filled in one Congressional district, in which the Republicans elected their candidate last fall by 2,947 majority. Now the contest is so close that only full returns can settle who is elected!

All hail, Tidal Wave—messenger of reform, good times and peace!

Thorough Organization—The Duty of Good Democrats.

And now Democrats, your duty is as plain as a pike-staff. There can be no such thing as misunderstanding it. It is simply this: ORGANIZE thoroughly in every town, township, ward and precinct, and do it promptly. You have everything to encourage you to such action. Your standard bearers have been named, and are ready to lead you on to victory. But victories are not generally won by mere rabbles. At the polls all men's votes count alike; but the men must be brought to the polls in order to make their votes effective. On the day of election every vote should be polled, and to accomplish this, discipline is vitally necessary. Discipline and effective organization go hand and hand together. They are inseparably connected, and when brought into play are next to invincible. To work then at once and secure the prize now offered to you.—*Phila. Evening Chronicle.*

All that is good, and it is to be hoped that every Democrat in Columbia conuty will act upon the suggestions of the *Chronicle* which are not new, but the value of which have been tested in many a campaign. ORGANIZE, in clubs and otherwise, every where, therefore, and prepare to poll every possidle vote, and to take every one from the opposition that is possible. Leave no stone unturned.

But no Democrat will fail to observe that any attempt at discord, any division within the party, any "volunteering" of candidates, must have the effect to injure if not prevent such thorough organization as the times require. Any man who now offers himself as a volunteer candidate does so with his eyes open to the fact that he thereby injures his party, abstracts strength and votes from Judge Pershing—he will thereby prove that he is altogether selfish, and does not care for Democratic success at this important crisis, but that he is ready and willing to sacrifice the cause of Democracy to gratify his own personal ambition.

Therefore, Democrats, if you would be strong and do your utmost for success, frown down all attempts at discord, all family quarrels, and organize thoroughly, in every township, and where practicable in every locality. In this good work the best Democrats will be foremost—the most deserving of future promotion will take the lead and be most active. Rally for the cause—for Pershing and Piollet! Rally now!

Montour Republican Nominations.

The following is the Republican ticket of Montour county, to wit: Prothonotary Wilson M. Gearhart, Commissioners Geo. W. Derr and Daniel De Long, Auditors James McMahon and E. M. Sheldon. An earnest effort will no doubt be made to elect this ticket and unless the Democrats attend sharply to their business it may be successful, in part at least. The Democratic ticket is also a strong one, which with proper effort, the inculcation of harmony and sensible good will, can be elected by the usual majority. Small as the county of Montour is, so common has bolting become there that the Democrats are split into spiteful little factions, and unless they wisely put an end to such nonsense they will soon find it impossible to elect any ticket they can nominate. The friends of the cause every where hope to see them forget their personal differences and struggle alone for the success of their principles. This end can only be accomplished by a thorough acquiescence in nominations regularly made and an efficient and unanimous support of them. Union is a bulwark irresistible in majorities and always potential too in minorities. It will be well for the Democracy of Montour not to disregard either end of the truthful saying just repeated.

Those Walnut Doors.

We are informed by a citizen of Harrisburg that the Radicals (probably by order of the chief executive magistrate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania himself,) have removed those famous *Walnut Doors* from the Governor's horse stable and replaced them by others! After the election the Walnut's will no doubt appear again unless some enterprising Radical official shall steal them. A number of vouchers have also been discovered to have been stolen or removed from the Auditor General's office, as there are no vouchers on file for certain warrants that were drawn! This whole matter, we are informed, will be thoroughly probed, and proofs will be presented establishing that a gross and monstrous fraud has been practiced in order to screen this piece of little villainy and folly from public observation.

What are not these rogues capable of? The walnut stable doors for some time have been an object of ridicule and just contempt for the snobbery of their inception, and now records are stolen, and perhaps the doors too, to hide the shame! Yet the men who do these things are your Governors, State Treasurers and other high officials of your Commonwealth!

Is it not high time for the people to arouse and eject them from power!

Foreign News.

The Christian insurrection in European Turkey is not so nearly suppressed as the Turks represented. The former have recently gained a decided victory and are increasing in force and war supplies. The great powers of Europe are keeping a close watch on the progress of events and may feel called upon to put an end to the struggle.

The French commander of the Mediteranian squadron much excited his countrymen by writing and publishing a letter in favor of re-establishing the Empire. He has been removed from command but another Bonapartist is put in his place.

The Alfonsist forces continue to be successful in Spain. What is there called universal suffrage is to be adopted. None but persons above 25 years of age can vote, and we believe none but housekeepers. Soldiers in the field, of whom there are large numbers, can not vote

Excerpts and News Items from Exchanges.

The people are tired of substitution. They are tired of having a villainous government substituted for an honest one. They are tired of having an irredeemable currency substituted for real currency. They are tired of having Hartranft substituted for an honest man.

Thanks to Prof. Marsh, Mr. Welsh and Red Cloud, the business of cheating the Indians is not so profitable as it was. Orville Grant has gone out of the trade. This is a bad indication for Delano.

What care the Radical leaders for the common school system? Did they not attempt to put a clause in the Civil Rights bill which would have utterly destroyed the common schools in nearly one-half the States of the Union? Out upon such hypocrisy.

Democratic State Nominations.

GOVERNOR,
CYRUS L. PERSHING,
Of Schuylkill county.

STATE TREASURER,
VICTOR E. PIOLLET,
Of Bradford county.

Columbia Co. Democratic Nominations.

SENATOR,
CHARLES G. BARKLEY, Bloomsburg.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE,
GEORGE SCOTT, Catawissa.

PROTHONOTARY,
B. FRANK ZARR, Bloomsburg.

REGISTER and RECORDER,
WILLIAMSON H. JACOBY, Bloomsburg.

TREASURER,
Dr. HUGH W. McREYNOLDS, Hemlock.

COMMISSIONERS,
SILAS W. McHENRY, Jackson.
JOHN HERNER, Locust.

AUDITORS,
JOHN B. CASEY, Bloomsburg.
MARTIN V. B. KLINE, Catawissa.

Republican State Nominations.

Governor—JOHN F. HARTRANFT.
State Treasurer—HENRY RAWLE.

Prohibition State Nominations.

Governor—ROBERT A. BROWNE.
State Treasurer—ELIJAH F. PENNYPACKER.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF JACOB MANNING, DECEASED.

The undersigned, Auditor to distribute the fund in the hands of the Executor, with the will annexed of the estate of Jacob Manning, deceased, among the heirs and legatees who may be entitled to the same under the will of decedent, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment on Monday, October 18, 1875, at 10 o'clock, a. m., at the office of E. R. Ikeler, in Bloomsburg, at which time and place all parties interested will attend and present their claims, or be forever debarred from coming in for a distributive share in said estate.

F. P. BILLMYER,
Auditor.

Bloomsburg, September 17, 1875-4t

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF GEORGE MAUS, DECEASED.

The undersigned, Auditor to make distribution of the balance of the funds in the hands of Thomas J. Vanderslice, Administrator, with the will annexed, amongst the parties entitled thereto, will attend to the appointment at his office, in Bloomsburg, on Thursday, October 14, 1875, at 10 o'clock, a. m., when and where all persons having claims against the said estate are required to present the same before the Auditor, or be debarred from coming in for a share of said fund.

ROBERT F. CLARK,
Auditor.

Bloomsburg, Sept. 17,'75-4t.

PUBLIC SALE

OF VALUABLE

REAL ESTATE!

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Orphan's Court of Columbia county, the undersigned, acting Executor of the last Will and Testament of Adam Gable, late of the township of Roaringcreek, in said county, deceased, will expose to public sale on the premises, on

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 9th, 1875,

commencing at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, the following described real estate, to wit:

All that certain piece, parcel or tract of land situate, lying and being in the township of Roaringcreek, in said county, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Adjoining lands of Solomon Strauser on the west, lands of Samuel Houck on the north, lands of John Rice on the east, and lands of Oliver Evans on the south, containing

EIGHTY-FIVE ACRES,

more or less, nearly all cleared land, whereon are erected a

TWO-STORY FRAME DWELLING HOUSE,

A Frame Bank Barn and other out-buildings. There is on the premises a good Apple Orchard, and other fruit. Also, good water on the premises. Possession given 1st of April, 1876.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. of the one-fourth of the purchase money to be paid at the striking down of the property, the one-fourth less the ten per cent. at the confirmation of the sale and the balance in one year thereafter, with interest from confirmation nisi, of said sale.

LUCAS FAHRINGER,
Acting Executor.

Sep. 17-4t.

$1,200 PROFIT on $100

Invested in Stock Privileges in Wall Street. Books and circulars telling, "How 'tis done," sent free. Address BAXTER & Co., Bankers, 17 Wall St., New York.

A NEW BOOK BY
MARK TWAIN.

Just ready for Canvassers. Now then is the time to get territory. Don't stop to experiment on other books. Take one you know will sell. Prompt action will give you choice of field, and Golden Returns. Get on the course at once and you will WIN. Outfit costs nothing, everything furnished. Send in your names and towns you want, or for circulars at once. Address, AMERICAN PUBLISHING CO., HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

MORE AGENTS WANTED.
MARTIAL DEEDS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Over 1 100 Imperial Octavo Pages. Beautifully Illustrated. Handsomely bound. No soldier should be without it. "A just tribute to distinguished services."—A. G. Curtain. "Your account of Gettysburg is the finest, fullest, and very best history of the greatest battle of modern times."—Col. J. P. Nicholson, Philadelphia. "The most complete account extant."—Maj. Gen. D. Butterfield, N. Y. Send for circular and terms. 4th EDITION JUST FROM THE PRESS. T. H. DAVIS & Co., Pubs, 725 Sansom St., Philadelphia.

FORTUNES

of $100,000, $50,000, $20,000, $25,000, $20,000, $15,000, with other smaller sums are paid in the Wyoming Lottery, which is conducted by sworn commissioners and duly legalized by the Wyoming Legislature. Regular drawings 15th and 30th of each month during the year. Tickets $1 each, 6 for $5, 25 for $20. Circulars with full information mailed free.

ALLEN & CO., 79 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK.

Sep. 17,-6m.

ELECTION PROCLAMATION

GENERAL ELECTION

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, by the laws of this Commonwealth it is made the duty of the sheriff of every county to give notice of the general Election, by publication in one or more newspapers in the county, at least twenty days before the election, and to enumerate therein the officers to be elected, and to designate the place at which the election is to be held,

Therefore, I, Michael Grover, High Sheriff of Columbia county, do hereby make known and proclaim to the qualified electors of Columbia county that a general election will be held on TUESDAY, THE THIRD DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1875 (being the Tuesday next following the first Monday of said month,) at the several districts within the county, to wit:

Beaver township, at the public house of Thos. J. Shipman.

Benton township, at the public house of Hiram Hess, in the town of Benton.

East Bloom, at the Court House, in Bloomsburg.

West Bloom, at the Court House, in Bloomsburg.

Borough of Berwick, at the store of John McAnall, in the borough of Berwick.

Borough of Centralia, at the public house of William Peffer.

Briarcreek township, at the public school house near Evansville.

Catawissa township, at the public house of Samuel Kostenbauder, in the town of Catawissa.

Centre township, at the school house near Lafayette Creasy's.

North Conyngham District, at the school house near the colliery of John Anderson & Co.

South Conyngham District, at the house of Thomas Kilker, lately fixed by a vote of the citizens of that township.

Fishingcreek township, at the school house near C. B. White's.

Franklin township, at the Lawrence school house.

Greenwood township, at the house of Joseph R. Patton.

Hemlock township, at the public house of Chas. H. Dietterich, in the town of Buck Horn.

Jackson township, at the house of Ezekiel Cole.

Locust township, at the public house of Daniel Morris, in Numedia.

Mifflin township, at the public house of Aaron Hess, in the town of Mifflinville.

Madison township, at the public house of Samuel Biddy, in Jerseytown.

Mt. Pleasant township, at the house of H. W. Mellick.

Montour township, at the public house of W. B. Tubbs, at Rupert.

Main township, at the public house of Jeremiah E. Longenberger.

Roaringcreek township, at the house formerly occupied by Geo. W. Dreisbach.

Orange township, at the public school house in Orangeville.

Pine township, at the Centre School House, lately fixed by a vote of the citizens of said township.

Sugarloaf township, at the house of Alinas Cole.

Scott township, at the public house of Wm. Pettit, in Espy.

At which time and places the qualified electors will elect by ballot the following State and County officers, viz:

One person for Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One person for State Treasurer.

One person for Senator for the XVIth district, composed of the counties of Columbia, Lycoming, Montour and Sullivan.

One person for Associate Judge of the county of Columbia.

One person for Prothonotary.

One person for Register and Recorder.

One person for Treasurer.

Three persons for Commissioners, (but no elector to vote for more than two persons.)

Three persons for Auditors, (but no elector to vote for more than two persons.)

It is further directed that the election polls of the several districts shall be opened at seven o'clock in the forenoon, and shall continue open without interruption or adjournment until seven o'clock in the evening when the polls will be closed.

Pursuant to the provisions contained in the 13th Section of the Act of the General Assembly being "A further supplement to the act regulating elections in this Commonwealth," approved Jan. 30, 1874.

SECTION 13. As soon as the polls shall close, the officers of election shall proceed to count all the votes cast for each candidate voted for, and make a full return of the same in triplicate, with a return sheet in addition, in all of which the votes received by each candidate shall be given after his or her name, first in words and again in figures, and shall be signed by all of said officers and certified by overseers, if any, or if not so certified, the overseers and any officer refusing to sign or certify, or either of them, shall write upon each of the returns his or their reasons for not signing or certifying them. The vote, as soon as counted, shall also be publicly and fully declared from the window to the citizens present, and a brief statement showing the votes received by each candidate shall be made and signed by the election officers as soon as the vote is counted, and the same shall be immediately posted up on the door of the election house for information of the public. The triplicate returns shall be enclosed in envelopes and be sealed in presence of the officers, and one envelope, with the unsealed return sheet, given to the judge, which shall contain one list of voters, tally-paper, and oaths of officers, and another of said envelopes shall be given to the minority inspector. All judges living within twelve miles of the prothonotary's office, or within twenty-four miles, if their residence be in a town, village or city upon the line of a railroad leading to the county seat, shall, before two o'clock post meridian of the day after the election, and all other judges shall, before twelve o'clock meridian of the second day after the election, deliver said return, together with return sheet, to the prothonotary of the court of common pleas of the county, which said return sheet shall be filed, and the day and hour of filing marked thereon, and shall be preserved by the prothonotary for public inspection.

Also, that where a Judge, by sickness or unavoidable accident, is unable to attend, then the certificate or return shall be taken charge of by one of the inspectors or clerks of the election of the district, who shall do and perform the duties required of said judge unable to attend.

The following Act of Assembly, regulating the mode of voting in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, was passed March 16, 1868, and reads thus:

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same that the qualified voters of the several districts in the several counties of this commonwealth, at all general, township, borough and special elections, are hereby hereafter authorised and required to vote by tickets printed or written, or partly printed and partly written, severally classified as follows: One ticket shall embrace the names of all Judges of Courts voted for, and labelled, outside, "Judiciary;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all the State officers voted for, and to be labelled "State;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all county officers voted for, including the office of Senator, and Members of Assembly, if voted for, and members of Congress, if voted for, and be labelled "County;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all township officers voted for, and be labelled, "Township;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all borough officers voted for, and be labelled "Borough."

SECTION 2. That it shall be the duty of the Sheriff in the several counties of the Commonwealth to insert in their election proclamations, hereafter issued the first section of this act.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That every person excepting Justices of the Peace and Aldermen, Notaries Public and Persons in the militia service of the State, who shall hold or shall within two months have held any office or appointment of profit or trust under the United States, or of this State, and city or corporated district, whether a commissioned officer of otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent who is or shall be employed under the Legislature, Executive or Judiciary Department of this State, or of any city or of any incorporated district, and also, that every member of Congress and of the State Legislature, and of the select or common council of any city, or commissioners of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time the office or appointment of Judge, Inspector or Clerk of any election of this Commonwealth, and that no Inspector, Judge or other officer of such election shall be eligible to be then voted for.

The Inspectors and Judge of the elections shall meet at the respective places appointed for holding the election in the district to which they respectively belong, before seven o'clock in the morning, and each of said inspectors shall appoint one clerk, who shall be a qualified voter of such district.

In case the person who shall receive the second highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend on the day of any election, then the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for Judge at the next preceding election shall act as inspector in his place. And in case the person who shall have received the highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend, the person elected judge shall appoint an inspector in his place—and in case the person elected judge shall not attend, then the inspector who received the highest number of votes shall appoint a judge in his place—or if any vacancy shall continue in the board for the space of one hour after the time fixed by law for the opening of the election, the qualified voters of the township, ward, or district for which such officers shall have been elected, present at such election shall elect one of their number to fill such vacancy.

It shall be the duty of the several assessors respectively to attend at the place of holding every general, special or township election, during the whole time such election is kept open, for the purpose of giving information to the inspectors and judges, when called on in relation to the right of any person assessed by them to vote at such election, and on such other matters in relation to the assessment 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 other than a male citizen, of the age of twenty-one years or more, who has been a citizen of the United States at least one month, and who shall have resided in the State at least one year, and in the election district where he offers to vote two months immediately preceding such election, and, if twenty-two years of age or upwards, have within two years paid a State or county tax which shall have been assessed at least two months and paid at least one month before the election. But a citizen of the United States who has previously been a qualified voter of this State and returned and who shall have lived in the election district and paid taxes, as aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote after residing in this State six months. Provided, that citizens of the United States, between the age of twenty-one and twenty-two who have resided in the election district two months, as aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote although they shall not have paid tax.

No person shall be permitted to vote whose name is not contained in the list of taxable inhabitants furnished by the Commissioners, unless, First, he produces a receipt for the payment within two years of a State or county tax assessed agreeably to the Constitution and give satisfactory evidence either on his oath or affirmation or the oath or affirmation of other, that he has paid such a tax, or on failure to produce a receipt shall make oath to the payment thereof. Second, if he claim the right to vote by being an elector between the age of twenty-one and twenty-two years, he shall depose on oath or affirmation that he has resided in this State at least one year next before his application, and make such proof of residence in the district as is required by this act, and that he does verily believe from the account given him, that he is of age aforesaid, and such other evidence as is required by this act; whereupon the name of the person thus admitted to vote shall be inserted in the alphabetical list by the inspectors, and a note made opposite thereto by writing the word "tax," if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of having paid tax; or the word "age" if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of such age which shall be called out to the clerks, who shall make the like notes on the list of voters kept by them.

In all cases where the name of the person claiming to vote is not found on the list furnished by the commissioners and assessor, or his right to vote, whether found thereon or not, is objected to by any qualified citizen, it shall be the duty of the inspectors to examine such person on oath as to his qualifications, and if he claims to have resided within the State for one year or more his oath shall be sufficient proof thereof, but he shall make proof by at least one competent witness, who shall be a qualified elector, that he has resided in the district two months next immediately preceding such election, and shall also himself swear that his bona fide residence, in pursuance of his lawful calling, is in said district, and that he did not remove into said district for the purpose of voting therein.

Every person qualified as aforesaid, and who shall make due proof, if required, of the residence and payment of taxes as aforesaid, shall be admitted to vote in the township, ward or district in which he shall reside.

If any person shall prevent or attempt to prevent any officer of any election under this act from holding such election, or use or threaten any violence to any such officer, or shall interrupt or improperly interfere with him in the execution of his duty, or shall block up the window or avenue to any window where the same may be holding, or shall riotously disturb the peace at such election, or shall use any intimidating threats, force or violence, with design to influence unduly or overawe any elector, or to prevent him from voting, or to restrain the freedom of choice, such person, on conviction, shall be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, and imprisoned for any time, not less than three nor more than twelve months, and if it shall be shown to Court, when 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 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 nor more than one thousand dollars, and be imprisoned not less than six months nor more than two years.

If any person, not by law qualified, shall fraudulently vote at any election of 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 offending shall on conviction be fined in any sum not exceeding two hundred dollars, and be imprisoned in any term not exceeding three months.

If any one 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 who shall procure another to do so, he or they offending shall, on conviction, be fined in any sum not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars, and be imprisoned for a term not less than three nor more than twelve months.

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

THE REGISTRY LAW.

I also give official notice to the electors of Columbia county that by an act, entitled "An Act further supplemental to the act relative to the elections of this Commonwealth," approved April 7th, A. D. 1869, it is provided as follows:

SECTION 3. After the assessments have been completed on the sixty-first day before the Tuesday next following the first Monday of November in each year, the assessor shall, on the following day, make a return to the county commissioners of the names of all persons assessed by him since the return required to be made by him by the first section of this act, noting opposite each name the observations and explanations required to be noted as aforesaid; and the county commissioners shall thereupon cause the same to be added to the return required by the first section of this act, and a full and correct copy thereof to be made containing the names of all persons so returned as resident taxables in said election district, and furnish the same, together with the necessary election blanks, to the officers of the election in such election district on or before seven o'clock on the morning of the election; and no man shall be permitted to vote at the election on that day whose name is not on said list, unless he shall make proof of his right to vote as hereinafter required.

SECTION 10. On the day of election any person whose name shall not appear on the registry of voters, and who claims the right to vote at said election, shall produce at least one qualified voter of the district as a witness to the residence of the claimant in the district in which he claims to be a voter, for the period of at least two months immediately preceding said election, which witness shall be sworn or affirmed and subscribe a written or partly written and partly printed affidavit to the facts stated by him, which affidavit shall define clearly where the residence is of the person so claiming to be a voter; and the person so claiming the right to vote shall also take and subscribe a written or partly written and partly printed affidavit, stating, to the best of his knowledge and belief, when and where he was born; that he has been a citizen of the United States for one month, and of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania; that he has resided in the commonwealth one year, or, if formerly a qualified elector or a native born citizen thereof, and has removed therefrom and returned, that he has resided therein six months next preceding said election; that he has resided in the district in which he claims to be a voter for the period of at least two months immediately preceding said election; that he has not moved into the district for the purpose of voting therein; that he has, if twenty-two years of age or upwards, paid a State or county tax within two years, which was assessed at least two months and paid at least one month before the election. The said affidavit shall also state when and where the tax claimed to be paid by the affiant was assessed, and when and where and to whom paid; and the tax receipt therefor shall be produced for examination, unless the affiant shall state in his affidavit that it has been lost or destroyed, or that he never received any; and if a naturalized citizen, shall also state when, where and by what court he was naturalized, and shall also produce his certificate of naturalization for examination. But if the person so claiming the right to vote shall take and subscribe an affidavit that he is a native born citizen of the United States, or, if born elsewhere, shall state the fact in his affidavit, and shall produce evidence that he has been naturalized or that he is entitled to citizenship by reason of his father's naturalization, and shall further state in his affidavit, that he is, at the time of making the affidavit, of the age of twenty-one and under twenty-two years; that he has been a citizen of the United States one month, and has resided in the State one year; or, if a native born citizen of the State and removed therefrom and returned, that he has resided therein six months next preceding said election, and in the election district immediately two months preceding such election, he shall be entitled to vote, although he shall not have paid taxes. The said affidavits of all persons making such claims, and the affidavits of the witnesses to their residence shall be preserved by the election board, and at the close of the election they shall be enclosed with the list of voters, tally list and other papers required by law to be filed by the return judge with the prothonotary, and shall remain on file therewith in the prothonotary's office, subject to examination as other election papers are. If the election officers shall find that the applicant possesses all the legal qualifications of a voter he shall be permitted to vote, and his name shall be added to the list of taxables by the election officers, the word "tax," being added where the claimant claims to vote on tax, and the word "age," where he claims to vote on age; the same words being added by the clerks in each case, respectively, on the lists of persons voting at such election.

SECTION 11. It shall be lawful for any qualified citizen of the district, notwithstanding the name of the proposed voter is contained on the list of resident taxables, to challenge the vote of such person, whereupon the same proof of the right of suffrage as is now required by law shall be publicly made and acted on by the election board, and the vote admitted or rejected, according to the evidence. Every person claiming to be a naturalized citizen shall be required to produce his naturalization certificate at the election before voting, except where he has been for five years consecutively a voter in the district in which he offers his vote; and on the vote of such person being received, it shall be the duty of the election officers to write or stamp on such certificate the word "voted," with the day, month and year; and if any election officer or officers shall receive a second vote on the same day, by virtue of the same certificate, excepting where sons are entitled to vote, because of the naturalization of their fathers, they and the person who shall offer such second vote, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be fined or imprisoned, or both, at the discretion of the court; but the fine shall not exceed five hundred dollars in each case, nor the imprisonment one year. The like punishment shall be inflicted, on conviction, on the officers of election who shall neglect or refuse to make, or cause to be made, the endorsement required as aforesaid on said naturalization certificate.

SECTION 12. If any election officer shall refuse or neglect to require such proof of the right of suffrage as is prescribed by this law, or the laws to which this is a supplement, from any person offering to vote whose name is not on the list of assessed voters, or whose right to vote is challenged by any qualified voter present, and shall admit such person to vote without requiring such proof, every person so offending shall, upon conviction, be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be sentenced, for every such offence, to pay a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or to undergo an imprisonment not more than one year, or both, at the discretion of the court.

SECTION 7. The respective assessors, inspectors and judges of the elections shall each have the power to administer oaths to any person claiming the right to be assessed or the right of suffrage, or in regard to any other matter or thing required to be done or inquired into by any of said officers under this act; and any wilful false swearing by any person in relation to any matter or thing concerning which they shall be lawfully interrogated by any of said officers or overseers shall be punished as perjury.

SECTION 18. The assessors shall each receive the same compensation for the time necessarily spent in performing the duties hereby enjoined, as is provided by law to assessors making valuations, to be paid by the county commissioners as in other cases, and it shall not be lawful for any assessor to assess a tax against any person whatever within sixty-one days next preceding the annual election in November; any violation of this provision shall be a misdemeanor, and subject the officer so offending to a fine, on conviction, not exceeding one hundred dollars, or to imprisonment not exceeding three months, or both, at the discretion of the court.

SECTION 4. On the petition of five or more citizens of any election district, setting forth that the appointment of overseers is a reasonable precaution to secure the purity and fairness of the election in said district, it shall be the duty of the court of common pleas of the proper county, all the law judges of the said court able to act at the time concurring, to appoint two judicious, sober and intelligent citizens of the said district belonging to different political parties, overseers of election to supervise the proceedings of election officers thereof, and to make report of the same as they may be required by such court. Said overseers shall be persons qualified to serve upon election boards and shall have the right to be present with the officers of such election during the whole time the same is held, the votes counted, and the returns made out and signed by the election officers; to keep a list of voters, if they see proper; to challenge any person offering to vote, and interrogate him and his witnesses under oath, in regard to his right of suffrage at said election, and to examine his papers produced; and the officers of said election are required to afford to said overseers, so selected and appointed, every convenience and facility for the discharge of their duties; and if said election officers shall refuse to permit said overseers to be present, and perform their duties as aforesaid, such officer or officers shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be fined not exceeding one thousand dollars, or imprisoned not exceeding one year, or both, in the discretion of the court; or if the overseers shall be driven away from the polls by violence or intimidation, all the votes polled in such election district may be rejected by the proper tribunal trying a contest under said election, or a part or portion of such votes aforesaid may be counted, as such tribunal may deem necessary to a just and proper disposition of the case.

SECTION 19. Any assessor, election officer or person appointed as an overseer, who shall neglect or refuse to perform any duty enjoined by this act, without reasonable or legal cause, shall be subject to a penalty of one hundred dollars; and if any assessor shall knowingly assess any person as a voter who is not qualified, or shall wilfully refuse to assess any one who is qualified, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor in office, and on conviction be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both, at the discretion of the court, and also be subject to an action for damages by the party aggrieved; and if any person shall fraudulently alter, add to, deface or destroy any list of voters made out as directed by this act, or tear down or remove the same from the place where it has been fixed, with fraudulent or mischievous intent, or for any improper purpose, the person so offending shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both, at the discretion of the court; and if any person shall, by violence or intimidation, drive, or attempt to drive from the polls, any person or persons appointed by the court to act as overseers of an election, or in any way wilfully prevent said overseers from performing the duties enjoined upon them by this act, such person shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both, at the discretion of the court. Any person who shall, on the day of any election, visit a polling place in any election district at which he is not entitled to vote, and shall use any intimidation or violence for the purpose of preventing any officer of election from performing the duties required of him by law, or for the purpose of preventing any qualified voter of such district exercising his right to vote, or from exercising his right to challenge any person offering to vote, such person shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both, at the discretion of the court. Any clerk, overseer or election officer, who shall disclose how any elector shall have voted, unless required to do so as a witness in a judicial proceeding, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both, in the discretion of the court.

In obedience to the requirement of the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, I hereby publish the Fifteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States, the Act of Congress enforcing the same, and the Act of Assembly relative thereto:

The Fifteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States is as follows:

"SECTION 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude."

"SECTION 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."

An Act to enforce the right of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States of this Union and for other purposes:

"SECTION 1. BE IT ENACTED BY THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CONGRESS ASSEMBLED, That all citizens of the United States, who are, or shall be otherwise qualified by law to vote at any election by the people, in any State, Territory, district, county, city, parish, township, school district, municipality, or other territorial sub-division, shall be entitled and allowed to vote at all such elections, without distinction of race, color, or previous condition of servitude; any Constitution, law, custom, usage, or regulation of any State or Territory, or by, or under its authority, to the contrary notwithstanding."

SECTION 2. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That if by or under the authority of the Constitution or laws of any State, or the laws of any Territory, any act is or shall be required to be done as a prerequisite or qualification for voting, and by such Constitution or law, persons or officers who shall be charged with the performance of duties in furnishing to citizens an opportunity to perform such prerequisite, or to become qualified to vote, it shall be the duty of every such person and officer to give to all citizens of the United States, the same and equal opportunity to perform such prerequisite, and to become qualified to vote without distinction of race, color, or previous condition of servitude; and if any such person or officer shall refuse or knowingly omit to give full effect to this section, he shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars to the person aggrieved thereby, to be recovered by an action on the case, with full costs and such allowance for counsel fees as the court shall deem just, and shall also, for every such offence be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall on conviction thereof, be fined not less than five hundred dollars, or be imprisoned not less than one month, and not more than one year, or both, at the discretion of the court."

A further supplement to the act relating to elections in this Commonwealth:

"SECTION 19. That so much of every act of Assembly as provides that only white freemen shall be entitled to vote or be registered as voters, or as claiming to vote at any general or special election of this Commonwealth, be and the same is hereby repealed; and that hereafter that all freemen, without distinction of color shall be enrolled and registered according to the provision of the first section of the act approved the 17th day of April, 1869, entitled "An Act further supplemental to the act relating to the elections of this Commonwealth," and when otherwise qualified under existing laws, be entitled to vote at all general and special elections in this Commonwealth."

Given under my hand, at my office, in Bloomsburg, this 17th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, and in the one hundredth year of the Independence of the United States.

MICHAEL GROVER,
Sheriff of Columbia County.

Bloomsburg, Pa., September 17, 1875.