Montrose Democrat.

A. J. GERRITSON, ... Editor.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1864.

For President:

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,

OF NEW JERSEY.

For Vice President:

GEO. H. PENDLETON,

OF OHIO.

☞ See Electoral Ticket on next page, and be sure to cut it out and inclose it in a letter to some soldier.

☞ Gov. Gilmore of New Hampshire, elected as a Republican, is said to be for McCLELLAN, and an abolition State paper pitches into him on the strength of the report.

The Connecticut Election.

The recent town elections in Connecticut show heavy gains for the Democratic tickets—enough, in fact, to give the State to McCLELLAN by near 10,000 majority. All the towns heard from, except two, give Democratic gains.

The elections in the State of Delaware for Inspectors of Election, resulted in a Democratic majority in each of the three counties. So these two States are now quite sure to go for McCLELLAN in November.

☞ A city exchange says:

The Tribune confesses its falsehood in the story about McClellan's offering his services to the rebels. This confession was extorted by our proof that two years ago the Tribune pronounced the same story a calumny of Rebel Vipers, and yet was now engaged in trying to make its readers believe it.

The "REBEL VIPER'S" calumny is retained as a fact by the shoddy organ; and dead rebel slang is its chief pride.

☞ As a specimen of the loyalty of the Lincoln party, we reproduce an extract from the Chicago Tribune, the leading organ of Old Abe in his State; and it will be remembered that Lincoln & co. did all they could to sustain the Tribune's ideas, which were in these treasonable words:

"Give us a Rebel victory, let our armies be destroyed, Maryland conquered, Washington captured, the President exiled, and the Government destroyed; give us these and any other calamities that can result from defeat and ruin, sooner than a victory, with McClellan as General."

☞ The law allows the Governor to send one commissioner to every regiment in the army from this State, to furnish all the papers necessary to enable soldiers to vote; and the loyal leaguers have labored to convince the people that plenty of both party's tickets would thus be sent to the soldiers. But the commissioners are all (with three or four exceptions) Lincoln men, their names have been kept secret, and they have gone to the field with the abolition tickets, at public expense. But to prevent Democrats visiting the army with tickets, notice was given last week to grant no passes for citizens to go to the front. So the Democrats are to be taxed to help pay a couple of hundred abolition politicians, each ten cents a mile, for circulating the shoddy ticket; but are by Mr. Lincoln's orders prohibited from circulating their own at private expense.

Secession Speech in Congress.

As Lincoln organs have been fond of talking about secession speeches in Congress, we quote, for their benefit, an extract from Abraham Lincoln's speech in Congress, January 12th, 1848. See appendix Congressional Globe, 1st session, 30th Congress, page 94, under date of January 14, 1848:

"Any people, anywhere, being inclined and having the power, have the right to rise up and shake off the existing government and form a new one that suits them better. Nor is this right confined to cases in which the whole people of an existing government may choose to exercise it. Any portion of such people that can may revolutionize, and may make their own of so much territory as they inhabit. More than this, a majority of any portion of such people may revolutionize, putting down a minority, intermingling with or near about them, who may oppose their movements."

☞ General Lew Wallace is, it seems, an ardent devotee of the doctrine of miscegenation. The Express states that he closed a bookstore in Baltimore for selling a reply to the pamphlet favoring that doctrine. As interpreted by General Wallace, therefore, miscegenation is so sacred a doctrine of the administration creed that it must not even be discussed adversely wherever it can be prevented by military rule. Under Lincoln's orders he has also suppressed all the Maryland papers that supported McClellan.

☞ Hon Edward Cowan, of Pennsylvania, the eminent and eloquent Republican member of the United States Senate, has come out squarely for McClellan and Pendleton. The fact creates consternation in the Republican ranks of Western Pennsylvania.

McClellan vs. Lincoln.

We ask attention to the closing words in which McClellan and Lincoln respectively signified their acceptance of the Presidential nomination, as follows:

[From McClellan's letter.]

"I realize the weight of the responsibility to be borne should the people ratify your choice. Conscious of my own weakness, I can only seek fervently the guidance of the Ruler of the Universe, and, relying on His all-powerful aid, to do my best to restore Union and Peace to a suffering people, and to establish and guard their liberties and rights."

[From Lincoln's verbal acceptance:]

"I have not permitted myself, gentlemen, to conclude that I am the best man in the country; but I am reminded in this connection of the story of an old Dutch farmer who remarked to a companion once that it was not best to swap horses when crossing streams."

Nothing could more clearly delineate the character of these two men than the above veritable extracts. We ask all Christians and patriots to ponder them well, and compare the high-toned, manly utterances of McClellan with the jocular, self-important, bar-room frivolties of Abraham Lincoln. Which is the man for the crisis—the man who appreciates its gravity and responsibilities, or the jester who makes sport of its seriousness and cracks his jokes over the effusion of blood and exhaustion of the people?

Geo. H. Pendleton's Record.

We clip the following extract from a speech by Mr. Pendleton, in 1862, as reported and published:

"He was opposed to disunion, whether the demand came from the South or from European nations—the greatness and glory of the country depended on the Union; it was worth every sacrifice; worth more than peace, desirable as peace may be.—But while the armies are fighting the battles of the Union, they ought to be aided by a correspondent civil administration; by a policy which will divide the south and unite the north; encouraging the growth of Union loving sentiments at the South, allay all their apprehensions of injustice and wrong at the hands of those who administer the government, and restore, if possible, their love for the Constitution. He had declared this to be his intention at the very opening of the extra session in 1861—on the 9th day of July—and he had executed it to the letter. He had voted for the men and money asked by the administration. He would continue to do so. But he had opposed, and would continue to oppose, every infraction of the Constitution."

His votes in Congress, before and since, are in harmony with those remarks. During the session of Congress there were nineteen appropriation bills passed by the House of Representatives. Mr. Pendleton voted against only one of them, and that was for certain civil expenses of the government, and in no wise connected with its military operations.

Is this Loyalty, or Treason?

Andrew Johnson, the abolition candidate for Vice President, made a speech in the Senate of the United States at the time the Southern States were leaving the Union, reported on page 142 of the Congressional Globe, 1860—61, in which he said:

"I want to retain and maintain my place here, and put down Mr. Lincoln;" and then added—"in four years from this time, Lincoln and his administration will be turned out, the most defeated and broken down party that ever came into power. We (the South) want additional guarantees, and they are NECESSARY for the preservation of the Union; and then when they are refused deliberately and calmly, if we cannot do better, LET THE SOUTH GO TOGETHER, and let the North go together, and let us have a division of this government without the shedding of blood, if such a thing be possible; let us have a division of the navy; let us have a division of the army, and of the public lands. Let it be done in peace."

This is the same "conscientious" individual who is running on the abolition ticket with Abe Lincoln.

An Abolition Patriot.

William Lloyd Garrison is one of the most distinguished leaders of the abolition party. In fact, he is one of the fathers of that organization, and is treated by Mr. Lincoln and other converts who have made their fortunes out of his doctrines, with the respect due to an apostle, who fitted them out with their lucky budget of political capital. Forney prints the good man's speeches with fulsome laudation, and they are copied widely, and read by the brethren everywhere as the utterances of inspiration. We present a specimen of one of his speeches a few years ago, to show the kind of eloquence in which "the party of the Union" delight:

"I have said, and I say again, that in proportion to the growth of disunionism, will be the growth of Republicanism."

"The Union is a LIE—a covenant with Death and an agreement with Hell. I am for its overthrow."

"Up with the Flag of Disunion, that we may have a free and glorious Union of our own!"

☞ H. W. Patrick, Esq., of Bradford county, is making speeches for McClellan—a Democratic gain.

Lincoln vs. Lincoln.

Abraham Lincoln has been affectionately called by his abolition friends, "Honest Old Abe." Let us see. In his inaugural address he said:

"I have no purpose, directly or indirectly, to interfere with the institution of slavery in the states where it exists. I believe I have no right to do so, and I have no inclination to do so."

In his emancipation proclamation he said:

"I order and declare that all persons held as slaves in the said designated states and parts of states, are, and henceforward shall be free; and that the executive government of the United States, including the military and naval authorities thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of said negroes."

Can the honest voters of the country give their suffrage to a man who unblushingly undertakes to do that which he solemnly said he had no right to do; and who pledges the use of the army to carry on the war indefinitely to "maintain the fredom of the negroes?"

Answer at the Polls!

Forney and General McClellan.

As John W. Forney is now the special agent of Lincoln in defaming McCLELLAN, it is proper to quote what Forney said two years ago, in one of his "Occasional" letters to his Press; and remind the reader that Forney has now joined the "fanatic and fierce antagonism" that then sought to defeat our army, lest McClellan should become too popular:

WASHINGTON, July 4, 1862.

If General McClellan is able to hold his new position after his wonderful battles, running, with various success, through five long and bloody days, the cup of his glory will be full. But, whether he holds it or not, there can no longer be any question that he is a military chief of great commanding ability, and that in a maze of unparalleled complications, and against a *fanatic and fierce antagonism*, he has exhibited patience, perseverance, genius and courage. I say this much, not by way of praise but as an act of simple justice to a man in whom so many great trusts have been reposed, and who has not disappointed public confidence.

Republican Journals for McClellan.

Last week we noted thirteen Republican journals which had left Lincoln and Fremont, and come over to McCLELLAN. The changes are ALL ONE WAY. The Fremont organs are all against Lincoln, and with other Union Republican journals and men, are for McCLELLAN.

The New Castle Gazette, the Republican organ in Lawrence county, Penn'a, swaps horses—Linc for Mac.

The Clyde Times, of Wayne county, N. Y., takes down the Shoddy ticket, and goes for Mac; with notice "to whom it may concern."

The St. Louis Union, hitherto a Lincln organ, endorses McClellan's acceptance, thus:

"The letter is about as stiff and genuine a Union document as has been lately given to the public. There is not a recreant word nor a faltering idea in it."

The Coldwater Union Sentinel, one of the most able and influential Republican journals in Michigan, has dropped the Abolition Lincoln ticket and hoisted that of Union and McClellan.

The Newport (Vermont) News, lately Republican, has joined the rapidly increasing McClellan army.

The Green Bay (Wis.) Advocate, now advocates McClellan, to the great grief of shoddy.

The Kiethsburg (Ill.) Observer, lately Republican, has united to increase Little Mac's majority in Lincoln's State.

Wilkes' N. Y. Spirit of the Times, a radical organ, repudiates Abe, and advises him to leave the field.

The American, a St. Louis Republican German paper, says Lincoln is unable to, and not willing to save the Union; but is trying to create negro empire.

Good Bye Old Abe!

The New London *Chronicle*, the old and leading Republican paper of New London county, and which has carried the names of Lincoln and Johnson at its mast head, "took in its sign," with the following significant article:

GOOD-BYE LINCOLN!

There are more or less empty-headed idiots in every community, who, without knowing why, belch forth their silly slang. They are like dogs who bark at any or all objects towards which their masters exhibit their aversion. Men who have a pecuniary interest in lauding Lincoln to the skies—whose fat offices are dependent on his re-election, pronounce every indication of mistrust in the President's ability, honesty and integrity, to be rank Copperdeadism, and the weak minded, easily led, thoughtless parasites of these officials take up the parrot cry and ring the changes on a word which was coined to illustrate a certain style of character, but which by constant usage, on all occasions, in season and out of season, has become a meaningless term.

We do not expect the office holders who nominated Lincoln to be honest; for their business is to COVER UP THE KING'S DEFORMITIES AND MAKE HIS HIDEOUS SPOTS LOOK WHITE AS SNOW. The intelligent and observant portion of Lincoln's supporters will gradually work around to the true knowledge of the President's character, and be governed accordingly.

A Case of Conscience.

Among the records of the Treasury Department at Washington, in the following curious paper:

WASHINGTON, March 3d, 1852.

House of Representatives U. S.

To Andrew Johnson, Dr.

For ninety days services during the recess of Congress, as a member of the Committee to investigate the connection of the Hon. Thomas Corwin with the Gardiner claim	$768,00
I claim and receive for 75 days	216,00
Balance to which I am entitled	$552,00

My claim embraces seven days in traveling on summons of the Committee to Washington from my residence in Tennessee—after the first adjournment of the Committee. Having made no claim for mileage, I have no doubt of the legality of the charge of $768. But I doubt my moral right to more than pay for the days actually engaged in the service, and accordingly decline to receive the balance.

[Signed,] ANDREW JOHNSON.

The virtuous Mr. Johnson, either impelled by an empty pocket or a decaying conscience, went back, shortly after this display of integrity, receipted for the remaining $552, and actually walked off with his purse full of money to which, by his own written confession, he had no "moral right." The records at Washington prove this damning fact, which leaves the Military Governor and aspirant to the Vice-Presidency in a sad plight.

Mr. Lincoln Drawing his Salary in Gold.

It has been stated repeatedly during the past year, and never contradicted, that Mr. Lincoln, by an arrangement with the Treasury department, has been in the habit of drawing his constitutional salary of $25,000 a year in gold certificates of the treasury, worth, actually about $60,000 thus "whiping the devil round a stump," and complying with the latter of the Constitution while grossly violating its spirit. The statement first appeared in one of the radical Republican papers, directly under the inspiration of Salmon P. Chase, who was then Secretary of the Treasury, and, in the absence of evidence to the contrary, must, therefore, be believed. Just think of it! Mr. Lincoln drawing his salary of over $2,000 per month in gold or its equivalent; while our poor soldiers in the field have been compelled to receive, with intervals of ruinous delay, their "thirteen dollars a month" in greenbacks! Think of this working men, and let its recollection bear fruit next November. It is the mean, base trick of a mean, base mind. It is a fraud upon the treasury, and must be held to argue that the President has no disposition—in his own person, at least—to bear any portion of the burdens of the war in which we have been involved by his election. Evry golden dollar in his salary is dripping with the blood of our belligerent sections.

☞ The ladies, individually and collectively, without a single exception, pronounce Herrick Allen's Gold Medal Saleratus to be the best and most wholesome article in the market. They say it makes nicer, whither and lighter Biscuit and Cake, and requiring less shortening, than any other saleratus, and is much better to use with cream tartar than soda. Try it. Most of the Grocers and many of the Druggists sell it, and at wholesale Grocers.

The McClellan doctrine is,

The Union at all hazards.

The Lincoln doctrine is,

Abolition at all hazards.

—The shoddy organs are hunting up slanders against McClellan, and quite naturally they quote from rebel papers and other secession sources. This is but evidence of what we have often stated; that Abolition and secession are allies and have a joint interest.

—The Peoria (Ill.) *Mail* states that there are only four Germans in that city, out of seven hundred German voters, who will vote for Lincoln. Four years ago Lincoln got nearly five hundred votes in that city.

—Andrew Johnson said in a speech made one year ago in Baltimore:

"When you hear a man talking about his "constitutional rights," spot him—he is a traitor."

—The Keithsburg (Ill.) *Observer*, one of Old Abe's supporters, hoists the M'Clellan flag and renounces Shoddy.

—The Clyde Times, Wayne county N. Y., hitherto a staunch and influential supporter of Lincoln, in a county heretofore good for from 1,000 to 1,500 majority for Republicanism, has put up the name of M'Clellan and wheels into line with the Democratic people.

—The monthly official statement of the public debt shows that the government is printing and issuing all the paper money the presses will turn out, notwithstanding the constant denial of the same by the administration organs.

—Hon. Wm. McClellan, of Chambersburg, is a strong advocate of the election of Little Mac. Mr. McClellan has heretofore held the position of being the leading Republican lawyer at the Chambersburg bar.

☞ The *Tribune* is publishing a false and garbled edition of the Chicago platform.

The Union first, last, and all the time, is the cardinal plank in that platform; therefore the arch-disunionist of the North is circulating, by the thousand, copies of the Chicago platform, in which the words:

"On the basis of the federal union of the states,"

—the old Union defined and created by the Constitution—is made to read:

"On the basis of the federal states."

The forgery is worth of the Tribune organ.

THE LATEST WAR NEWS!

OCT. 6.—From Gen. Grant's army we have but little information. On the Weldon Railroad, the losses are now reported at twelve hundred killed and wounded, and two thousand prisoners. Twenty-two hundred men have previously been reported as lost in the contest on the north bank of the James. The grand total is thus fifty-four hundred killed wounded and missing.

OCT. 8.—There is very little intelligence from General Grant's army. Butler still holds his intrenched camp on the Newmarket road. There is a general impression that Meade has contracted his line somewhat, and drawn his extreme flank in towards the Weldon Railroad. Warren's Corps has certainly returned to its old camp at the Yellow House, on the Weldon Railroad, and now Wilcox's Corps is the only one holding the advanced position.—Of Meade's movement, the New York *Tribune* says: "There can be little doubt that the recent movement of our forces on the left, failed to accomplish the result anticipated." The Confederates are massing large numbers of troops in front of Meade. There is a report that Grant is in Washington.

Missouri is in all essential particulars in the hands of the rebels. Sterling Price, after having been driven two years ago from the State, is now hovering about St. Louis with an army of twenty-five thousand men. He is aiming for Jefferson City, the capital of the State. The Pacific railroad is destroyed at and above Franklin.

Sheridan's cavalry, Custer and Merritt, are engaged in destroying everything in the Shenandoah Valley. By special orders from Grant the Valley is to be made a desert.

OCT. 10.—On the north bank of the James, Gen. Kautz's was suprised at dawn on Friday. He was driven out of his works, and retreated towards the Newmarket road. The enemy captured all his artillery and many prisoners. He fell back on Birney, and the Confederates drove Birney and Kautz almost to the village of Newmarket, three miles in the rear. They then desisted from the assault, and retreated; carrying all Kautz's artillery and the captured prisoners with them. During this retreat, various skirmishes were had with the rear guard, and about seventy Confederates were captured.—Without any opposition the Federal troops re-occupied their line on the Central road, but Kautz's Cavalry being much broken up by the attack, they were replaced by a division of Birney's Corps. Secretary Stanton's official bulletin, announcing this battle, is evidently an attempt to conceal its real result. The press despatch, tells the true story.

General Burbridge recently started from Kentucky on a raid to destroy the salt-works near Abington, West Virginia. He was met and defeated by Echols, near Saltville, and a Brigadier General Colonel, and many men lost.

Gen. Burbridge withdrew during the night, leaving his wounded. The Rebels pursued him about eight miles.

Guttenburg, Rosenbaum & Co.

OF THIS PLACE,

HAVING received part of, and are making daily additions to their new stock for the coming fall and winter season, do respectfully call the attention of the public to it, and would feel very happy to see their numerous friends and customers call and examine their new goods, which for variety, style, and price, cannot be excelled in these parts. Buyers of goods, consulting their purses, will find it much to their advantage to call on us first, before looking elsewhere, as we are prepared to offer extra inducements.

Our Stock comprises

DRESS GOODS,

both foreign and domestic, such as FRENCH MERINOS, PARMATTAS & ALPACCAS (all colors,) all wool and part cotton PLAIDS, MOHAIRS, LUSTRES, VALENCIAS, EMPRESS and LEVINNAH CLOTHS, all wool and part wool DELAINS, plain and printed DELAINS, etc.

SILKS!

Plain Black, Ribbed, Brocha, and fancy colored.

DOMESTIC GOODS.

Prints, Sheetings, Stripes, Ticks, Denims, &c. &c.—Flannels and Collars, fancy Shirting and opera do.

LINEN GOODS, SHAWLS & CLOAKS,

of the latest and most popular styles and make. Also, Beavers, Broadcloth, Ladies' Cassimere, Waterproof Cloth, &c. for Cloakings, and a very large variety of Cloak Trimmings, and Ornaments thereto.

MILLENERY GOODS.

A full line, in Ribbons, Velvets, Blonds, &c. &c. usually kept.

Furs, Furs.

A very large assortment and extra bargains.

HOOP-SKIRTS and CORSETS

of the very best make, and superior to any other style out—warranted to give satisfaction.

Besides this, our stock embraces an endless variety of **Fancy Articles** too numerous to mention.

For Gentlemen's Wear,

the largest and most complete stock of

Ready Made Clothing, & Furnishing Goods,

ever introduced in this market, to which we call particular attention. As we manufacture every garment we sell, we are thereby enabled not only to sell them much CHEAPER than others who buy them of manufacturers, but can also more safely guarantee our own work, as we know our market, and are bound to have them give satisfaction. Our stock in this line is complete. We have all styles of

BUSINESS, & OVERCOATS,

and full suits to match, for Men, Youths & Boys.

FURNISHING GOODS.

Fancy Flannel Shirts, Wrappers, Drawers, Ties, Scarfs, &c. &c. A fine lot of

Cassimeres, Broadcloths, Beavers, Vestings, &c. &c.

for Custom Work, to which branch we pay particular attention.

Guttenberg, Rosenbaum & Co.

Montrose, Sept. 29th, 1864.

PROCLAMATION.

GENERAL ELECTION.

IN pursuance of an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled an act relating to the election of the Commonwealth, approved the 2d day of July, A. D. 1839, I, DAVID SUMMERS, High Sheriff of Susquehanna County, in said Commonwealth, do hereby give notice to the Electors of the county aforesaid, that a General Election will be held in said county on the Second Tuesday of October next, it being the 11th day of said month, at which time the following Officers are to be elected, to wit:

One person to fill the office of REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS for the 13th Congressional District, composed of the counties of Luzerne and Susquehanna.

Two persons to fill the office of MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES of Pennsylvania, for the district composed of the counties of Susquehanna and Wyoming.

One person to fill the office of COMMISSIONER for said county.

One person to fill the office of AUDITOR for said county.

One person to fill the office of CORONER for said county.

And I do hereby make known and give notice, that the place for holding the General Elections in the several wards, boroughs and townships within the county of Susquehanna are as follows, to wit:

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

The election for the district composed of the township of Apolacon will be held at the house of Joseph Beebe in said township.

The election for the district composed of the township of Ararat will be held at the school-house near the Presbyterian church in said township.

The election for the district composed of the township of Auburn will be held at the house of James Lott in said township.

The election for the district composed of the township of Bridgewater will be held at the Court-house in the borough of Montrose.

The election for the district composed of the township of Brooklyn will be held at the house of James O. Bullard in said township.

The election for the district composed of the township of Choconut will be held at the School-house near Edward Clark's in said township.

The election for the district composed of the township of Clifford will be held at the house late of John Hewetson in said township.

The election for the district composed of the borough of Dundaff will be held at the Dundaff hotel in said borough.

The election for the district composed of the township of Dimock will be held at the house of T. J. Babcock in said township.

The election for the district composed of the township of Forest Lake will be held at the house of John S. Towne in said township.

The election for the district composed of the township of Franklin will be held at the school-house near Jacob Allard's in said township.

The election for the district composed of the borough of Friendsville will be held at the school house in said borough.

The election for the district composed of the borough of Great Bend will be held at the house occupied by David Thomas in said township.

The election for the district composed of the township of Great Bend will be held at the house occupied by E. Barnum.

The election for the district composed of the township of Gibson will be held in the Academy building in said township.

The election for the district composed of the township of Hartford will be held at the house late of N. W. Waldron in said township.

The election for the district composed of the township of Harmony will be held at the house of S. Winters in said township.

The election for the district composed of the township of Herrick will be held in a building occupied by John Miller in said township.

The election for the district composed of the township of Jackson will be held at the house of C. C. Payne in said township.

The election for the district composed of the township of Jessup will be held at the house of Daniel Hoff in said township.

The election for the district composed of the township of Lenox will be held at the house of Grow & Brothers in said township.

The election for the district composed of the township of Liberty will be held at the house of Bela Jones in said township.

The election for the district composed of the township of Lathrop will be held at the house of Elisha Lord in said township.

The election for the district composed of the borough of Little Meadows will be held at the school-house in said borough.

The election for the district composed of the township of Middletown will be held at the house of Otis Ross in said township.

The election for the district composed of the borough of Montrose will be held at the Court-house in said borough.

The election for the district composed of the borough of New Milford will be held at the house of R. C. Vail in said borough.

The election for the district composed of the township of New Milford will be held at the house of Philander Phinney in the borough of New Milford.

The election for the district composed of the township of Oakland will be held at the house of Robert Nicol in the borough of Susquehanna.

The election for the district composed of the township of Rush will be held at the house of N. D. Snyder in said township.

The election for the district composed of the township of Springville will be held at the house of Spencer Hickox in said township.

The election for the district composed of the township of Silver Lake will be held at the house of R. McGerigle in said township.

The election for the district composed of the borough of Susquehanna Depot will be held at the house of Thos. Canavan in said borough.

The election for the district composed of the township of Thomson will be held at the house of Chester Stoddard in said township.

I also make known and give notice as in and by the 13th section of said act I am directed, "that every person, except Justices of the Peace, who shall hold any office of appointment of profit or trust under the United States, or of this State, or of any city or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or agent, who is, or shall be, employed under the legislative, judiciary or executive department, of this State or the United States, or any city or 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 or Judge, or other officer of any such election, shall be eligible to any office then to be voted for.

By the act of Assembly of July 8, 1839, it is also made "the duty of every Mayor, Sheriff, Deputy Sheriff, Alderman, Justice of the Peace, Constable or Deputy Constable, of every city, county, township or district within this Commonwealth, whenever called upon by an officer of an election, or by three qualified electors thereof, to clear any window or avenue to the window of the place of General Election which shall be obstructed in such a way as to prevent voters from approaching the same; and it shall be the duty of the respective Constables of such ward, district or township within this Commonwealth, to be present by person or by deputy, at the place of holding elections, in such ward, district or township, for the purpose of preserving the peace as aforesaid."

Also that in the 4th section of the act of Assembly, entitled "an act relating to executions and for other purposes," approved April 16th, 1840, it is enacted that the aforesaid 13th section, "shall not be construed so to prevent any militia or borough officer from serving as Judge, Inspector, or Clerk, at any general or special election in this Commonwealth."

Pursuant to the provisions contained in the 76th section of the act aforesaid, the Judges of the aforesaid district shall respectively take charge of the certificate or return of the election of their respective districts, and produce them at a meeting of one Judge from each district, at the Court House, in the Borough of Montrose, on the third day after the day of election being the present year on Friday, the 14th day of October next, there to do and perform the duties required by law of said Judges. Also that where a Judge by sickness or unavoidable accident is unable to attend said meeting of Judges, then the certificate or return aforesaid shall be taken charge of by one of the Inspectors or Clerks of the election of said district, who shall do and perform the duties required of said Judge unable to attend.

Also, that in the 61st section of said act, it is enacted that "every general and special election shall be opened between Eight and Ten in the forenoon, and shall continue without interruption or adjournment until Seven o'clock in the evening, when the polls shall be closed."

By sections 19th and 20th of the act of Assembly approved the 25th day of August, 1864, to regulate the elections by soldiers in actual military service, it is enacted that, "The return judges of the several counties, shall adjourn to meet at the places, now directed by law, on the third Friday after any general or presidential election, (which for the general election of this year will be on the 28th day of October,) for the purpose of counting the soldiers' vote; and when two or more counties are connected in the election, the meeting of the judges from each county shall be postponed, in such case, until the Friday following. The return judges, so met, shall include in their enumeration, the votes so returned, and thereupon shall proceed in all respects, in the like manner as is provided by law, in cases where all the votes shall have been given at the usual place of election."

The return judges for the Twelfth Congressional District, composed of the counties of Susquehanna and Luzerne, will meet at the Court House in Wilkes-Barre, in the county of Luzerne, on Friday, the 4th day of November next.

The return judges for the Representative District composed of the counties of Susquehanna and Wyoming, will meet at the Court House in Montrose, Friday, the 4th of November next.

It is further directed that the meeting of the return judges, at the Court House in Montrose, to make out the general returns, shall be on the first Friday succeeding the General Election, which will be on the 14th day of October, 1864.

Given under my hand, at my office, in the Borough of Montrose, the 19th day of Sept., Anno Domini, 1864, and in the year of the Commonwealth the 87th.

DAVID SUMMERS, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Montrose, Sept. 19th, 1864.

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