The Montrose Democrat.

E. B. HAWLEY, EDITOR.

MONTROSE, PENN'A:

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 5, 1870.

Democratic Nominations.

FOR CONGRESS,
J. B. McCOLLUM, of Susq'a Co.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES,
C. M. GERE, of Susq'a Co.
THERON VAUGHN, of Wyoming Co.

FOR PROTHONOTARY, &c.
WILLIAM J. PARKE, of Dimock.

FOR COMMISSIONER,
JOHN FOSTER, of Friendsville.

FOR JURY COMMISSIONER,
JAS. O. BULLARD, of Brooklyn.

FOR AUDITOR,
MILTON GRIFFIS, of Forest Lake.

Election, Tuesday October 11, 1870.

"A Correction."

We were utterly astonished to find on perusing the Scranton *Republican* of the 29th inst. an article over the signature of A. J. Gerritson, of Montrose, headed "Correction," and directed "To the editor of the Montrose *Democrat*," as we are neither editing the Scranton or Montrose *Republican*, and we cannot conceive the application.

The article is a personal tirade upon J. B. McCollum, showing the most bitter and selfish animosity, and although it is directed to us, yet the author has never given us the opportunity or authority to publish it, and we think that after writing it he must have felt ashamed to present it to us and the Democracy of this county, who know the facts; but in his trepidation of mind he went down into Luzerne county and found a vessel just fitted for such slops, and omitted to change the heading.

Our columns have never been refused to him at any time, neither have we had an opportunity so to do. We certainly should have been much better pleased to have received his contributions *first cut*, instead of being obliged to seek them in the meanest of Radical papers. We want correspondence, but we must confess that our situation is such, financially and morally, that we lose many brilliant gems that we might otherwise obtain. We do not at present publish his article for the reason that undoubtedly most of our readers have read it, as we understand that the paper which contains it has been mailed to everybody in the district, (O, Lazarus! Lazarus! "beware of [illegible] hope are entertained by the author that they will draw the conclusion that we refused it, and he was obliged to pour himself through a Radical spout.—We have the document on file for future reference and publication. We do not omit it on account of its damaging effect upon our candidate, but merely because we are overpowered with a burning shame for the writer who will allow personal animosity to overpower his political principles and party honor, so as to make an attempt at collusion with Radicals to defeat the Democratic candidates, and we say in all candor that we are loth to present him in such a light to the people of this county, who have heretofore supposed him to be a Democrat.

So far as the article refers to us personally, we care nothing. We became a Democrat not for the purpose of publishing the Montrose DEMOCRAT, for we could live without doing that, but from a life-long belief in the pure principles of Democracy, notwithstanding we were rocked in a Whig cradle.

We have published the DEMOCRAT a little more than one year, not for the purpose of fostering personal revenge, nor in the interest of any clique or Ring, but to the best of our ability to advocate pure and unalloyed Democracy, without fear or favor, and there is nothing but what seems to us an imperative duty in an hour when circumstances and our principles demand it, would now lead us to allude to any personal quarrel. It should be known to our readers that there has been a strictly personal difficulty between Mr. Gerritson and J. B. McCollum for a number of years, wholly of a personal and pecuniary character, and which is now before the courts for adjudication. Who is in the right we know not, but we will leave that matter for the courts to decide. This we mention to account for a motive in Mr. Gerritson to get some revenge upon the man whom he may think has wronged him, and it may have led him to take the reckless course of an attempt, with the assistance of Radical pirates, to scuttle the old Democratic ship and sink all on board, himself with the rest, and prove recreant to all former professions to gratify a little, malicious, private spite. We or any other person can look upon this matter in no other light. If we are wrong, we will stand corrected, after giving reasons for our position.

The names of R. B. Little, Wm. M. Post, J. B. McCollum, and A. J. Gerritson, were all talked of before the Convention, for Congress. We then did and do now believe it to be the privilege of any citizen to honestly strive for any office in the gift of the people, and universally so stated to all with whom we conversed.

This issue of "Record" was fully presented in all primary meetings to send delegates to represent the people in the Convention, which was very proper and right, as any man whom the party believed had faltered by the way, and could not be trusted, should not have their confidence.

The Convention met, composed of as full a body and as intelligent men as ever convened for the same purpose in this county, and upon due deliberation, the name of J. B. McCollum was the only one presented to the Convention for Congress, and nominated without one dissenting voice, which should speak in thunder tones to every voter that he was the choice of the people, and silence at once all further strife.

We called upon the people previous to the assembling of the Convention to see to it, and bring out their correct expression, and that our knowledge of their purity was a sufficient guaranty to us that a true man would receive their preference, AND HE WOULD BE OUR CANDIDATE. Most assuredly had either of the others received the nomination, he would have received our utmost support. Is there a Democrat so revengeful in this county who can belie his party, and desert his principles to gratify personal spleen, and in direct opposition to the voice of that Convention? Will the pure men of our party be governed by that party and their blood-bought principles, or by the personal venom of a single individual?

Forgive us for insulting the true and tried Democracy of old Susquehanna with such a question. We believe that by their action at the polls on Tuesday next they will show that principles and Democracy rule the people of this district.

Democrats, Rally! Rally!!

We make one more appeal, and the last before election day, to the veteran band of true and tried Democrats in Old Susquehanna to rally!

You who have stood the most malignant persecution for you noble principles are again called upon to file in the ranks and do battle against Radicalism and corruption for your Government and liberties as white men.

You rallied at your last convention in might and signal power, and in calm deliberation you signified your leaders with most singular unanimity, and with one voice asked them to bear your standard, declaring to them that you would stand by your principles as white men, yet you would firmly demand your local rights. Eight years had you fought in this Congressional district amid local defeat and the most venomous persecution, yet faltering not. Twice have you waived your local right for your country's good. You demanded of your Congressional Conference that they stand for your rights and they did so, and they were granted, and nobly is old Luzerne marching forward to the contest. Victory is written upon her banner.

Defeat can only come by our inaction. Is there one who is willing to take that all business and devote one day to prevent an overthrow of your principles by corruption and fraud?

Will you allow any long, lean, lank and venomous lizard or Radical hireling to poison your minds, incite you to inaction or waver from duty? We hear a voice from the ballotbox on Tuesday next with overwhelming power, saying NO. Once more, Democrats, are you ready? Have you seen your neighbor and urged him to go to work? Have you done *all* you *can* do? Understand, this election is a *very* important one, and that a change of *one vote* in *every election district* will make a change of three thousand in the State. Work on, then, till the day of election, and continue to work on that day. Get out every man. Don't let any be neglected. We can win a glorious victory if we will. If we do not, the fault will be ours alone. Let every Democrat think that our success depends upon *him*. And it does. Each Democrat is equally responsible for our victory or defeat. Let us all work, then, and success will be assured.

Further "Record."

A. J. Gerritson denies the truth of the information which we referred to in our last issue that he had made a speech at a public meeting in the Court House which was applauded. In looking over the old files of his paper, we find that he was very active in the war meetings, late in the fall of 1862 and acted as Secretary, which does not accord with the scathing denouncement of the war which he claims to have made in 1861. He also went among the "emergency men" in the time of the Chambersburg Raid and gained much credit by it. We do not refer to this for the purpose of canvassing his war record, but only to show his acknowledged vacillating disposition. Still later he held an office under a Republican Administration, that of Revenue Assessor. This is not from hear say but from the files of his own paper, which may partially account for his course at this time.

Democrats, Organize.

Less than one week now remains in which to do the work that will insure victory. There is much work yet to do. Appoint your election committees! Get ready to man the Polls! Make complete and ample arrangements to get out every voter! Let every democrat have his particular duty assigned him. In order to make this arrangement, let the working democrats of each election district meet and appoint the "right man in the right place." This work should not be delayed. See that there is no cheating! Attend to the doubtful and wavering! Finally, clear the decks and strip for action!!

Resignations.

Benjamin S. Bentley has resigned as candidate for sinecure Law Judge and Moses Caldwell has been backed off the Assembly track by Walker.

Gerritson vs. McCollum.

$10 of Shoemaker's Money Heard From!

A Silly Attempt at Bribery!

Interesting Correspondence.

[Verbatim Copy.]

Office of Scranton Daily Times,
Scranton, Sept. 30, 1870.

E. B. HAWLEY, ESQ.:

Dear Sir:—Inclosed please find my letter which I had not time to see you about before I came down to the Fair. As I cannot now get home before, I think Sat. night, it may be rather late for your Tuesday paper so I write. I presume you can readily admit the *first* paragraph as the merest justice to me. As to balance, I hope you will not decline to insert it; but if you do not feel at liberty to insert all of it as a communication, you certainly will publish it as an advertisemnt a perfectly proper course. I think there are no unkind words in it, and I do not entertain any ill feeling on the subject—especially not to you. Your informant made a grievous mistake or meant to do me injustice. But for that I should not have done as I now do.

The "Daily Times" (Dem.) [whew!!] inserted it very cheerfully upon my simple request, altho' I never met the editor but once before.

Very Respectfully,
A. J. GERRITSON.

MONTROSE, Oct. 1st, 1870.

MR. A. J. GERRITSON:

Dear Sir:—Your note of the 30th ult., containing an article clipped from the Scranton *Times* directed to the editor of the Montrose DEMOCRAT, over your signature, accompanied by a ten dollar bank note, was received last evening about half past eight o'clock, which I consider too late for my paper. Having seen the article in the Scranton *Republican* some days previous, I had taken such editorial notice of it as the case demanded, which was in type when your note was received. That you should not, as you say, have had time to see me before, when the communication purports to have been written at Montrose, and appeared in the Scranton *Republican* the next morning after my paper was published, which contained the editorial referred to, is an apology a little too thin for my use at this time.

Inclosed please find the $10 which accompanied your note, as I have no use for it. It had better be used to buy Shoemaker votes, as I am not for sale.

Respectfully Yours,
E. B. HAWLEY.

Who Pays the Taxes?

The Radicals tell us poor people pay no taxes.

Let us see.

The great manufacturers may think they pay the taxes on manufactured goods; but do they?

Whatever tax they pay they charge to the wholesale purchaser, and receive it back with interest.

The wholesale dealer adds to tax, with interest, and charges it to the storekeeper.

The storekeeper puts his own tax and all the accumulated taxes, the others have charge to him upon each and every piece of the article when he sells it over the counter to the workingman.

This is what makes things so dear.

The laborer buying goods in the store has to pay not only the original value of the thing but all the tax that has been paid at each stage by the manufacturer, wholesale dealer and storekeeper.

Each of these in turn recover from the next man the amount of tax they have paid; but the last man, the laborer, the consumer, the ultimate owner of the article who does not sell it to anybody else, but keeps it, uses it, and wears it out, who pays him the accumulated taxation which all these richer men have, one after the other piled upon the goods, to enable them to meet the demands of the tax-gatherer?

The tax is shifted from manufacturer to the wholesale dealer, and from him to the workingman.

But on whom shall the workingman shift the taxes?

He must pay it all, and gets none of it back from anybody else.

As long as the goods are being sold and transferred from hand to hand, so long the tax is shifting from one man's back to another; but when the article ceases to be turned over in trade and becomes applied to the use it was designed then the tax can be no further shifted.

The man who wears the shirt pays the tax of the storekeeper who sold it, of the wholesale dealer who supplied it to the storekeeper, and of every man who has handled it back to the cotton millionaire in whose mills it was woven.

As Jefferson says—"Taxation is like a ball rolling down stairs; it bumps on each step, but finally rests on the lowest."

It is the working masses who pay the taxes; it is they who have the deepest interest in the honest and economical administration of the Federal Government.

It is their money that pays the extravagance of Radicalism at Washington.

The men in this country who work with their hands for daily bread are the ones who pay the four hundred millions dollars a year which the Radicals contrive to dissipate in carrying on the government.—*Ex.*

What have we Gained.

We frequently comes across this question in Radical papers, "shall all that we have gained by the war be lost?" Now what has been gained that the people did not possess before the war?"

Slavery for the negro has been blotted out, but double the number of white slaves has been added. That is a gain in the number of white slaves.

We had but few soldiers, widows and orphans then, we have thousands now.

We had no military despotisms, then, we have now.

We had but a few millions of national debt then, we have billions now.

We had light taxes then, we are weighed down by them now.

We had no bondholders then, we have now.

We had gold for all then, we have only enough for the bondholders now.

The negroes of the South earned their own living then, the laboring men of the North provide for them now.

We had no Jay Cooks to make millions out of the government then, we have now.

We paid seventy-five millions of dollars yearly to carry on the Government then, it costs over five hundred millions of dollars now.

Are the people content with these results? Do they wish them continued? Do they want no change? If not, they should continue the Radical party in power, for it promises no change.—*Ex.*

WHOPPERS!

Judging by the address published by the Radical State Central Committee, they have adopted the policy of brazening it out with sheer, blood, impudent denials of the very acts which they have notoriously committed. We do not suppose that they hope to decive any intelligent man who knows anything of public affairs. Any man who reads the newspapers will pass judgement on the following impudent falsehoods to which we find appropriately signed the name of "John Covode, Chairman." He says of his party:

"It has abolished all the special taxes that were so irrating and annoying, and now the merchant and manufacturer, the lawyer, the farmer, and men in most other occupation, can pursue their avocations without receiving visits from the tax-gatherer."

Did human impudence ever soar higher than that, in the face of the notorious fact that the party has against general remonstrance thoughout the land, re-enacted the irritating, annoying, unnecessary income tax which keeps it officials fumbling and peering among the private affairs of every citizen.

We will now give specimen number two, from this veracious document. It says:

"Holding it as a cardinal of Republican faith that a government should prefer the welfare of its own people to that of other nations, the Republican party, both in its State and National legislation, has kept that end constantly in view, and labored faithfully to promote it."

Now we will not rebearse the record of the Radical party as a negro party, that is too well known. As a brief and handy contradiction of this second "whopper" we will make the following quotation from the Radical organ in this city, the *Press*:

"By the terms of the Chicago platform the political creed on which Grant was elected, and which he stands bound under his own hand to execute—out doors are opened to the oppressed of all people. Surely the Mongol is one of them.

Koopmanschop has left for California, but he will be back in October to break ground in New York for the introduction of this most valuable and richly productive labor. We trust that he will not be allowed to depart without giving us an experimental quota at least of his first cargo. Let us not be behind New York in obtaining this new labor, which is simply condensed wealth. Our mines, our public works, our private grounds, our home are suffering for just what China offers us from her teeming plains, burdened with the surplus population of centuries—cheap, trained, docile and honest labor."

By this and many other like quotations, we have brought home to the Radical press of this city, their direct, open and undeniable connection with the Coolie trade in its worst form—the Koopmanschop speculation—directed against "the welfare of our own people." Now on the eve of election, they, in their acts, and repudiate its own platform as expounded by its own organs. Who is fool enough to be cheated by such a party?—*Aye.*

Read and Ponder.

A leading Radical states that in the House of Representatives at Washington there are seventy stockholders of National Banks, nearly one-third of the numbers, and Senator Sherman, a Republican Senator, stated in the Senate that the failure of the funding bill, which compelled the National Banks to take bonds, at four and one-half per centum in place of the six per cent. bonds held by them to secure their circulation by which thousands of dollars would be annually saved to the people, was due to "the great power of the National Banks" in Congress, which, he also says, "had made on the average from fifteen to twenty per cent. annually upon the franchise derived from the United States."

Democrats, and tax-payers, do you wish to add to this enormous bank influence in Congress, and increase the taxes on the people? Then elect the "President of the biggest Mational Bank in the county."—*Luzerne Union.*

Remember, Democrats.

That for eight long years the brave Democracy of Susquehanna county have nobly come to assistance of these two distinguished sons of Luzerne in Congressional contests, the lamented Denison and the able and gifted Woodward.

Year by year in their own local contests they suffer defeat, but always come up to the next battle with renewed courage.

They have constituted the left wing of the Democrat army in this dirtrict. They have never faltered, they have set aside time and again their own just claims and rights, and have generously preferred ours. They ask but two years out of the apportioned ten. They have presented with singular unanimity an unexceptional candidate in Mr. McCollum.

He is honest and capable, and his Democracy is endorsed fully and cordially by those of our party who have seen him well and often tried.

Friends of Denison and Woodward—Democrats of Luzerne! shall we be less resolute in the support of Susquehanna's candidate than they have ever been for the choice of Luzerne? If not, then let us be up and doing. See that every voter is brought to the polls. Let us give a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether for honesty, capacity, Democracy and McCollum.—*Luzerne Union.*

Rulloff Indicted.

Rulloff was arraigned at three p. m. (21st.) On being told by the District Attorney, P. W. Hopkins, Esq., that he was indicted for the murder of Merrick, he asked to see the papers. They were handed to him by Mr. Hopkins, and after looking them over in company with Geo. Becker, Esq., he plead "Guilty, with certain reservations." The Court would not accept the plea, so he plead "Guilty, with the right to demur." This was also refused, and having withdrawn it, he plead "Not Guilty." After a little discussion ensued on the subject of determining the time of trial, but the Court finally decided to allow him until to-morrow noon to make up his mind whether he will be tried at this term or not. Directly afterward the Sheriff took charge of the prisoner and escorted him back to jail.—*Binghamton Democrat.*

Shoemaker and the Germans and Irish.

When Mr. Shoemaker's infamous Registry Law was under discussion, he and his partisan friends belched out such choice tirades as the following: "John Hickman, of the House, declared that an intelligent negro was better entitled to the elective franchise than the Irish Catholic.' Landon of the Senate, is reported as saying tha. "the negro is better entitled to the elective franchise than an Irishman;" and Fisher, of the same body, is charged with declaring 'that the Democratic party was composed of bogtrotting Irishmen, and swag-bellied lingerbeerguzzling Dutchmen." Then Mr. Shoemaker said that he would never again be a candidate for office before the people. Now, he is asking the votes of the Germans and the Irishmen he vilified, abused, and insulted? Is there money enough in the 2d National to condone the offence.—*Luzerne Union.*

Woman's Suffrage Convention.

BOSTON, Sept. 29.—The Woman's Suffrage Convention held three sessions in Tremont Temple to-day. Twelve hundred people were present, mostly women.—Julia Ward Howe presided and made a number of long speeches, as also Lucy Stone Blackwell, Mrs. Dr. Jackson, Rev. Mr. Bowles and numerous others.

An effort was made to get up a new political party, with Wendell Phillips for Governor. The most spicy discussion of the day was upon the expediency of doing so. In this action, Stephen Foster was most clamorous for Phillips' nomination, and in the arguments pro and con the lie was given by the opposing sides in true congressional style.

The resolutions, which were discussed and adopted, give something of an idea of the sentiments of the meeting, although their adoption was by no means unanimous. They are as follows;

WHEREAS, The establishment of political justice upon the basis of equal rights for all men and women is more important than any considerations of party expediency.

And whereas, The great platform of prohibition and labor reform parties are both silent on the question of woman suffrage.

And whereas, Conventions of the republican and democratic parties are about to meet for a declaration of principles and to nominate candidates; therefore.

Resolved, That the friends of woman suffrage should no longer support any candidate for State or local office who is not in favor of the enfranchisement of women, and in case no such candidate is put in nomination that they should nominate and support independent candidates of their own.

Resolved, That a proper committee be appointed to prepare and forward a memorial in behalf of this convention to the conventions of Republican and Democratic parties, with copies of these resolutions attached, respectfully requesting of each the adoption of woman suffrage as part of their platforms, and also that said committee be instructed to question every candidate upon the State ticket of every party in the field as to whether he will work for the establishment of woman suffrage and to publish his reply in the *Woman's Journal*, and also that this committee shall meet again in Boston on the [illegible] of October, [illegible] the Republican and Democratic conventions, to make nominations for the State ticket if necessary.

Resolved, That all men and women who are in favor of woman suffrage are requested to meet in their respective representative and senatorial districts and take such steps as will insure the election of representatives pledged to work and vote for woman suffrage in the next legislature.

Resolved, That the thanks of this convention are due to the Hon. Henry Wilson, United States Senator, for having introduced the bill into the United States Congress for the extension of suffrage to woman in the District of Columbia and in the Territories, and that we respectfully request him to renew the proposition in Congress next winter.

Resolved, That the friends of woman suffrage recognize in Wendell Phillips a leader second to none in his early, able and constant advocacy of impartial suffrage; that he has earned our gratitude and has a right to claim our votes whenever they can be given under the forms of law without complicating the cause of woman suffrage with issues merely political.

And whereas, The Hon. Charles Sumner, United States Senator, has declared that a distinction in suffrage is founded upon an unsurmountable qualification and a violation of republican principles:

And whereas, Sex is a quilification as insurmountable as color; therefore.

Resolved, That consistency with his own principles demands from Hon. Charles Sumner, next winter, the submission of the sixteenth amendment to the federal constitution, prohibiting political distinction on account of sex.

After the adoption of these resolutions an attempt was made to nominate Wendell Phillips, but it was voted down by three to one. The discussion incident to the effort were very spicy, and among those whom it brought out was William Robinson, clerk of the House of Representatives, who defended Governor Claflin and the republican party, and lashed the woman's suffrage agitators most unmercifully. The convention was preliminary to the inauguration of an independent woman's political party.

☞ When Democrats are fools enough to quarrel all the while then Joe Scranton is as happy as a clam, but when he sees them lying down like lambs together it actually sets Joe into spasms. Joseph, we are not going to quarrel this fall to please you or anybody else.—*Scranton Democrat.*

☞ Thousands of Promising Youths, of both sexes, go down to untimely graves, from general debility and weakness, who might be saved by fortifying their systems with Iron. The Peruvian Syrup is an Iron Tonic prepared expressly to supply this vitalizing element, and is the only preparation of Iron that will assimilate at once with the blood.

☞ Gold.—There was no reguler New York quotations for gold on Friday, business having been suspended as a mark of respect to the memory of Admiral Farragut, but sales of $20,000 were reported at the Board at 113⅞a114, and these may be accepted as the ruling figures, closing at 114, the same as yesterday. Sterling Exchange, 124⅝a125¼

His Qualifications.

One of Mr. Shoemoker's most active retainers urges the election of a Republican Congressman in this district for the following reasons:

1. That Mr. S. is a very rich man.

2. That by inheritance from his father-in-law, his riches have been more than doubled, lately.

3. That he is President of the biggest National Bank in the county.

Now we simply suggest that if the qualifications of a member of Congress are the possession of much riches and large interests in the great bank monopoly, to be taken care of in Congress—then Mr. Shoemaker fills the bill.—*Luzerne Union.*

The County Judge.

Prominent radical lawyers in this city have given the opinion that Judge Loomis' appointment, made by Gov. Hoffman, holds goods until January, 1873. It is understood that Att'y-Gen Champlain has given a similar opinion, and will communicate the same officially in a very few days. In the meantime Mr. Edwards had better reserve his ammunition.—*Binghamton Democrat.*

PROCLAMATION.

GENERAL ELECTION.

In pursuance of an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled an act relating to the elections of this Commonwealth, approved the 2d day of July, A. D. 1839, I, W. T. MOXLEY, 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

Tuesday, the 11th day of October, 1870,

being the second Tuesday in said month, at which time the following officers will be elected, to wit:

One person to fill the office of Representative in Congress for the district composed of the Counties of Susquehanna and Luzerne.

One person to fill the office of Additional Law Judge for the district composed of the Counties of Susquehanna and Bradford.

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 Prothonotary for Susquehanna county.

One person to fill the office of County Commissioner for said county.

One person to fill the office of Jury Commissioner for said County.

One person to fill the office of County Auditor for said County.

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 twp.

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 Jas. 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 boro.

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

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

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 Harford 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 at the house lately 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 Joseph Geary 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 Calvin Markham in said township.

The election for the district composed of the township of Lathrop will be held at the Hillsdale school house 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 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 borough of New Milford will be held at the house late of John Faurot in said borough.

The election for the district composed of the township of Oakland will be held at the house late of Thomas Munson in said township.

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 late of Spencer Hickox in said township.

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

The election for the district composed of the borough of Susquehanna Depot will be held at the house lately occupied by William Smith in said borough.

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

I also make known and give notice, as in and by the 13th section of the aforesaid act I am directed, "that every person except Justices of the Peace, who shall hold any office of profit or trust, under the government of 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 judiciary, legislative or executive department of this State, or 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 to be then voted for."

By the act of Assembly of July 3, 1839, it is also made "the duty of every Mayor, Sheriff, Alderman, Justice of the Peace and Constable, of every city, county, township or district within this Commonwealth, whenever called upon by any 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 way as to prevent voters from approaching the same; and it shall be the duty of every respective Constable of such ward district or township within this Commonwealth, to be present in 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 16, 1840, it is enacted that the aforesaid 13th section "shall not be construed to prevent any militia officer 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 require of said Judges. Also that where a Judge by sickness of 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 of said Judge disable to attend.

By an act of Assembly approved the 17th day of April, 1869, it is enacted that at "all elections hereafter held under the laws of this Commonwealth, the polls shall be opened between the hours of six and seven o'clock, a.m. and close at seven o'clock, p. m.

By an act of Assembly of March 30, 1866, entitled an act regulating the mode of voting at all elections in the several counties of the Commonwealth, it is enacted as follows:

"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 counties of this Commonwealth, at all general township, borough and special elections, are hereby hereafter, authorized and required to vote, by tickets, printed or written, severally classified as follows: One ticket shall embrace the names of all judges of courts voted for, and to be labled, outside "judiciary;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all state officers voted for and labeled, "state;" one ticke, shall embrace the names of all county officers voted for, including office of senator, member, and members of assembly, if voted for and members of congress, if voted for, and labled "county;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all township officers voted for, and be labeled "township;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all borough officers voted for, and shall be labeled "borough;" and each class shall be deposited in separate ballot-boxes."

Whereas, 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 conditions of servitude."

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

And whereas, the Congress of the United States, on the 31st day of March, 1870, passed an act entitled "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," the first and second sections of which are as follows:

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 subdivisions, shall be entitled and allowed to vote at all such elections, without distinction of race, or 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 are or 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 direction of the court."

And whereas, it is declared by the second section of the VI article of the Constitution of the United States that "This Constitution, and the laws of the United States, which shall be made in pursuance thereof, shall be the supreme law of the land, * * * * anything in the Constitution or laws of any state to the contrary notwithstanding."

And whereas, The Legislature of this Commonwealth, on the 6th day of April, A. D. 1870, passed an act, entitled "A further supplement to the act relating to elections in this Commonwealth," the tenth section of which provides as follows:

SECTION 10. That so much of every act of Assembly as provides that only white freeman 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 all freemen, without distinction of color, shall be enrolled and registered according to the provisions of the first section of the act approved seventeenth 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."

The said above recited amendment and acts must be executed and obeyed by all assessors, registers of voters, election officers, and others, that the rights and privileges guaranteed thereby may be secured to all the citizens of this Commonwealth entitled to the same.

The return judges for the twelfth congressional district, composed of the counties of Susquehanna and Luzerne, will meet at the Court House in Wilkesbarre, in Luzerne county, on Tuesday, October 18th 1870.

The return judges for the thirteenth judicial district, composed of the counties of Susquehanna and Bradford, will meet at the Court House in Towanda, in Bradford county, on Tuesday, October 18, 1870.

The return judges for the representative District, composed of the counties of Susquehanna and Wyoming will meet at the Court House in Montrose on Tuesday, October 18th 1870.

Given under my hand at my office, in the Borough of Montrose, the 18th day of Sept., Anno Domini, 1870, and in the year of the Commonwealth the ninety-third.

W. M. T. MOXLEY, Sheriff.

Special Notices.

☞ **Bloomsburg State Normal School,** and LITERARY & COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE.—The Faculty of this Institution aim to be very thorough in their instruction and [illegible] any other the health, manners and morals of the students.

Apply for Catalogue to HENRY CARVER, A. M., Principal.
Sept. 28—1y

☞ **A Torpid System,**—Sometimes, without any assignable cause, the physical strength and animal give way, and a strange torpor falls alike on the body and intellect. There is little or no pain perhaps, but the natural vigor and elasticity of the nervous and muscular system seems to have departed, and an indifference to the pleasure of life, and even of its grave responsibilities, takes the places of that earnest interest in both which characterizes every well balanced mind when in a healthy condition.

This state of partial collapse is often the premonitory symtoms of some serious malady. It indicates unmistakably that the vital power are languishing and needs a stimulant. In such cases the effect of a few doses of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is wonderfully beneficial. The great tonic walkes up the system from its torpor. The secretions and the circulation receive a new impetus. The relaxed nerves recover their elasticity under the operations of the specific, like the slackened strength of a musical instrument in the process of tuning. Lethargy and debility are repl ced by energy and vigor, the spirits rise, and life that almost seemed a burden while the season of depression lasted becomes once more enjoyable. That such a radical change should be produced by a remedy entirely devoid of the powerful alkaloids and minerals so extensively used in modern practice, may seem incredible to those who pin their faith on the medicinal efficacy of active poisons, but if these skeptics will take the trouble to enquire of those who have tested the corrective and alterative virtues of the Bitters under the circumstances described, they will find the statement to be true.—Oct.

NEW YORK PRODUCE MARKETS.

Corrected weekly by William Hodsdon, 231 Fulton St., New York.

Week ending Oct. 1, 1870

Butter, pail	40@45
" firkin	31@36
Cheese, dairy, per lb	12@13
" factory "	13@14
Eggs, per doz	30@32
Flour, per barrel	4.75@6.45
Corn meal, 100 lbs	2.20@2.80
Wheat, per bushel	1.20@1.50
Rye "	95@1.00
Oats "	51@55
Corn "	89@90
Hops, crop of 1870	16@20
Beef, sides, per lb	10@14
Hogs, "	9@12
Potatoes, per bbl	2.00@3.00
Tallow "	9@10

ESTATE NOTICES.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned an auditor appointed by the Orphan's Court of Susquehanna county, to distribute the fund in the hands of E. A. Weston, executor of Charles Parigo, deceased, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Montrose, on Tuesday, Nov. 1, 1870 at 1 o'clock p. m. a which time and place all persons interested are notified to attend.

F. A. CASE, Auditor.

Montrose, Oct. 4, 1870.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned, an auditor spointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Susquehanna County to distribute the funds in the hands of Wm. T. Moxley, Sheriff, arising from the Sheriff's sale of the personal property of R. W. Smith, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Montrose, on Monday the 24th day of Oct. 1870, at one o'clock, P. M., which time all persons interested are notified to attend.

W. D. LUSK, Auditor.

Montrose, Sept. 21, 1870.

ESTATE OF THOMAS KEOGH

late of Auburn township, Pa. deceased.

Letters of administration upon the estate of the above named decedent having been granted to the undersigned, notice is given to all persons indebted to the same to make immediate payment, and those having claims upon the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

MICHAEL COYLE Adm'r.
cum testamento annexo.

Auburn, Aug. 31, 1870.

ESTATE of HENRY KILEY

late of Middletown township, Susq'a co., dec'd.

Letters of administration upon the estate of the above named decedent having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

HONORA KILEY Amd'x.

Middletown, Aug. 31, 1870.

AGENTS WANTED—($10 per day) by the AMERICAN KNITTING MACHINE CO., BOSTON, Mass. or ST. LOUIS, Mo. [June 22—3m