The Montrose Democrat.

E. B. HAWLEY, EDITOR.

MONTROSE, PENN'A:

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1872.

Mass Meeting at Montrose.

It will be seen by announcement in another column, that a mass meeting will be held in Montrose, on Saturday, September 21st, 1872, to be addressed by Hon. Charles R. Buckalew, and that other eminent speaker, Daniel Kalbfus. The meeting will convene on the Public Green, and will commence at two o'clock p. m. Due preparation will be made to make it a grand affair, and all who are desirous of hearing the man who is the people's choice for Governor of the "Old Keystone," and whom, we firmly believe, will by them be placed in the Executive chair at the State Capitol in October next, should turn out in full delegation from every township and borough in Susquehanna county. Honest and frank discussion of the true issues now before the people of this State, is the characteristic feature of the speeches made by these two popular speakers, who are addressing the people of this State in various localities. "Down with the Rings" and let the people rule, is the motto inscribed upon their banner. Honesty and capability in office, "just laws and public virtue," are what the people want.

Leo Miller, Esq.

The Court House on Friday evening last, was comfortably filled to hear one of the most candid, logical, and unanswerable speeches in favor of the Liberal cause, that has ever been our privilege to hear, pointing out the inconsistences and false position of the Grant party, in a bold, chaste manner, "sharp as a two edged sword," but very courteously. It arraigned the Grant party as wholly incapacitated for the mission of peace, reconciliation and unity, which the welfare of the country now demands, being born and reared in hatred to one section of the country and kept alive by it alone. He showed that the "all holy" party could only claim the emancipation of slavery merely by an act of necessity, and not as an avowed principle of the party, calling to mind what is fresh in the memory of every school boy almost, that Abraham Lincoln issued his memorable Emancipation Proclamation as a military necessity in direct opposition to the avowed platform of the party in power, hence it cannot be assumed by them as a party virtue.

He presented seventeen distinctive and demolishing charges made by Senator Sumner against Grant and his corrupt administration, which he said are very grave, and remain in full force, being unanswered. We cannot give an adequate idea of all the pointed truths presented by Mr. Miller, in the short space which we are able to devote to it, but we sincerely wish that it could be heard in every school district in the county and State. The editor of the *Republican* has made a futile attempt in his last issue, to rally his band of haters, in attempting to pervert the speech of Miller by the use of his accustomed slobber and slime in the way of misrepresentation. We do not wonder at this time that he is unable to give a true report of the affair, for he and his "fuglemen", were so much engaged in loud talk and whispering, to the disgust of the audience, and the annoyance of the speaker, that he could not do it if he would.

"Du Tell."

We are constrained to believe that "Curiosity," under the cognomen of "caution," who so startled the people of this county by a communication to the Montrose *Republican* a few months since, asking for a copy of Frazier's publication entitled "Is the Negro Human," appears in that paper this week with the sage (?) assertion that the Democratic electors of Pennsylvania are not pledged for Greeley. What a lucid idea? It is well worthy the author. We may expect to hear next week that the Baltimore Convention did not nominate Greeley. Or that the Grant electors will sell out and vote for Greeley as we have no doubt their honest inclinations would lead them, as on the same basis they *are not pledged to Grant*. If "caution" and "curiosity" are not the same *animal* they are of the same species, and will cause the same perplexity in political science as Barnum's "What Is It," did in natural science.

Louisville Convention.

The convention at Louisville, was marked by a large amount of riotous demonstration, and held for two days, breaking up without finding any one in the whole country deemed fit by them, who would bear their standard, and adjourned *si ne die* without making any nomination. We have had all due respect for the opinions of every man, whether they coincide with ours or not, provided he is honest, and we have no disposition to impugn his motives, but the fate of the Louisville affair is a lesson to all tricky politicians. The Grant managers engineered it; the Grant organs puffed it; and while abusing the Democratic party, professed the highest admiration for those affecting to be ultra Bourbons, who had learned nothing and forgotten nothing. The whole proceeding was such a palpable "job" that every sincere man shrank from it, as a gross imposture. Among the many Radical devices it is the last, and the worst, and has covered its authors with ridicule. It is in short the most signal Radical failure of this campaign.

Tammany for Greeley.

Tammany endorses Greeley. Greeley is the Tammany candidate. We have heard all possible changes rung on these and all similar phrases, as though there was any law, human or divine, by which a candidate could prevent men from voting for him if they choose to do so. Mr. A. T. Stewart opens his store and sells goods to whoever wishes to buy upon his terms, and asks no questions of his customers as to how their money was got provided it is good. Why should Mr. Greeley object to receiving any man's vote provided it is honest? And suppose he did object, how could he help himself? But when the Grantites accuse him of having the support of Tammany they mean to convey the impression that the unprincipled and criminal set of men who ruled and robbed New York for a half dozen years, and whom Mr. Greeley did so much to convict and bring to justice, are now clamoring and conspiring for his election. They have not the common honesty to say that the old Tammany society which the Ring got possession of and controll for a number of a years, is composed of some of the best men in New York, men who are everywhere respected for their character, intelligence, social standing and worth. It was ruled for a while by men like Tweed, Connolly, Sweeney, Garvin, and Hall, not one of whom supports Horace Greeley, or regard him in any other light than as a highwayman looks upon the honest citizen who helped to bring him to justice. Tammany that supports Mr. Greeley has for its leading officers Augustus Schell, Samuel J. Tilden, Sanford E. Church, August Belmont, Horatio Seymour, and Charles O'Connor, men who distinguished themselves by their efforts to bring Tweed & Co. to justice. When people accuse Mr. Greeley of being supported by Tammany, as though that were a criminal offense, why do they not tell what Tammany it is that supports him, and who its leaders are. Why not tell the simple truth instead of telling what seems the truth, but is in fact a very black, cowardly, mean lie? And further, why not say that the one man in New York who has always in all possible ways opposed Tweed, and all his clique, and all his doings, is Horace Greeley, and the one man the whole Ring most feared and hated was this same Horace Greeley? And why not say that the special friend and partner of Tweed, the man who was deep in his complications and enriched by his speculations, is no other than Thomas Murphy, the most intimate friend and trusted associate of President Grant? Why not add that the members of the Ring, so far as heard from, support President Grant, who is the centre and supporter of as many rings as Saturn.

Card from W. Fisk Conrad.

Representing the seventh district of Pennsylvania in the convention assembled in Louisville under the call of Blanton Duncan, I made several attempts today in the convention to be heard. This was denied me, and in the most discourteous manner, by the president, who himself occupied at least two hours in a foolish gasconade about Dicken's Dolly Varden. My object was to expose the treachery of the Cameron-Hartranft thieves of my own State. The Pennsylvania delegation was composed of all Grant men, except myself, not one of whom ever intended to vote for the nominee of this convention. Their transportation to this convention was obtained and paid for by the Grant people. My own and those of five others, each representing a district in Pennsylvania, I procured in the office of the Grant state central committee of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia, corner of Eighth and Walnut streets, over a well known tailoring establishment. For this transportations I had an order form Sipes, chairman of the Bourbon state central committee of Pennsylvania. That order was obeyed by the state treasurer of Pennsylvania, Bob Mackey, who is well known as one of Cameron's subjects. The band of music that accompanied us was furnished and paid for by the same Grant people, and our little banner that was carried by George Montjoy is the same that designated the seats in the radical convention of the 5th of June of the Pennsylvania delegation that nominated U. S. Grant, and which was presided over by Thomas Settle, the rebel of North Carolina. This is the sum and substance of what I intended to say had the president allowed me to proceed, and I now assure all my democratic friends who may chance to see this communication that what I have stated here are facts, all of which I am prepared to prove. W. Fisk Conrad,

Seventh District of Pennsylvania.

Organize.

Now is the time to complete your township organizations. An active and efficient campaign, without organization is next to impossible. There should be at once an anti-Grant club formed in every township in this county. To work then and labor earnestly and zealously from now until the second Tuesday in October, and your efforts will be crowned with success. Buckalew and the whole State ticket will be elected, the Harrisburg Treasury thieves will be routed, and Boss Cameron be retired to the shades of Lochiel.—Organize then for victory and Reform.

☞ Buckalew and Hartley are admitted by Republicans to be honest men Hartranft and Allen are denounced by Republicans as corrupt and unworthy.

☞ S. B. Fife, assistant collector of internal revenue in Grand Traverse county, Michigan, has forwarded his resignation and come out for Greeley.

To all Democrats.

Democratic State Committee Rooms,
Philadelphia, Sept. 4, 1872.

Much care and industry has been taken to impress the voters of the State with the belief that an unusual and excessive majority will be given against the Democratic and Liberal Republican State Ticket, at the October election, in the city of Philidelphia. This boast is based upon contemplated frauds, made possible under the infamous and partizan Registry Laws. The object of these statements are to encourage the Radicals of the State, and to arouse a revival from their present depressed and hopeless condition, to secure that they now lack, energy and enthusiasm, during the canvass.

Our friends in this and other States need have no apprehensions as to Philadelphia. It is true, schemes of fraud are being arranged, and will be attempted on the day of election, but they will fail of execution. Vigilance has already been, and will continue to be exercised to oppose and prevent their consummation.

The result in Philadelphia, with the aid of thousands of high-minded Republicans, will be a surprise to our friends and and to our opponents. I am without fear in this respect.

One plan of fraud commenced I will mention, with the view of exposure and overthrow. It has come to my knowledge, and is susceptible of proof, that large numbers of colored men—generally young—have been brought into the State from the neighborhoods of Harrisonburg, Va., and Charlestown, West Va., to vote at the election in October and November. The former squad were ticketed to Harrisburg, and the latter squad to Chambersburg, in this State. Numbers, in like manner, have been located in Erie, Clarion and other counties. More are expected.

I now call upon the Democrats in every election district in the State to form "Vigilance Committees" to watch and prevent the success of these cheats, and meet all kindred efforts. Under the Constitution, these colored people, not having been residents for one year, are debarred from the privlege of the elective franchise, and in every instance such as are unknown in the communities where they seek to vote, should be fully questioned and made to prove their right to vote, before allowing the deposits of their ballot. I call upon the Democrats for vigorous organizations, and I invoke special vigilance in the northern, southern and western border counties of the Commonwealth.

Victory in October is certain. I make this declaration with full appreciation of its import, and the weight which should attach to such a statement, when emanating from one in whom high confidence has been placed. I state it from conviction, and it is made after careful knowledge of the condition and tendency of the public mind throughont the State.

The contest is simple. It is an issue between capacity and incapacity, and between honesty and corruption in the future administration of the State.

The people will make overwhelming choice in favor of future good government, with a majority beyond the reach of all ballot-box polutors.

Samuel J. Randall, Chairman.

☞ Joshua L. Simms, Democrat, has been chosen Mayor of Wilmington Delaware by a decided majority. This is a signification of victory. Since 1860, the Radicals have retained possession of the Mayoralty of Wilmington. No matter what changes took place in other localities, Wilmington remained in the hands of the Radicals. When the ballot was put into the hands of colored men, the party in power received heavy reinforcements, and considered their position impregnable. But corruption undermined the political edifice. In Wilmington, N. J. as in other places, the Radicals became corrupt to the core, and that came the defeat, Honest men in the party refused to langer support their candidates, and the result was the election of a Democratic candidate for Mayor. This is a ripple of the mighty current of reform which will sweep the Radicals from power in all parts of the country and put honest men in their places. We congratulate the Democrats and Liberals of Wilmington on the result of the late election in that city.

Post Masters' Salaries.—The Post Master at Lockport, has had his salary raised fifty dollars a year, and a correspondent of the Rochester Courier and Union says it is just the amount assessed upon the P. M. for Electioneering purposes and that other Post Masters are assessed exactly the amount of the increase of their salary. He also pertinently inquires where the money comes from? Of course it comes from the public Treasurer as Uncle Sam is rich and therefore must pay all the expenses of the effort to re-elect Grant. But will the people, whose money is thus stolen, be satisfied with this arrangement?

Alarmingly Intense.—The love which the Grantites are now manifesting for what they used to denounce as the copperhead element of the Democratic party, is really alarming from its very intensity. They are alluded to as the salt of the earth, and the only really pure and unadulterated patriots in the country. Men who were alluded to, only a few months ago, as traitors of the darkest and deepest dye, are now patted on the back and caressed in the most loving terms, all in admiration of their devotion to principle.

☞ The Grant organs are now urging the Germans to return to Germany.

New York State Convention.

The joint efforts of the Democratic and Liberal Republican State Convention of New York produced the following State ticket: Governor—Francis Kernan, Democrat; Lieutenant-Governor—Chauncy M. Depew, Republican; Canal Commissioner—John Hubbard, Democrat; State Prison Inspector—Colonel Enos C. Brooks, Republican; Congressman at Large—Samuel S. Cox, Democrat. The above-named candidates are men of high character and great ability. These qualities will be universally conceded to them by all fair-minded men. Mr. Kernan is a prominent lawyer, and has more than once been returned to the Legislature from his native county. He was also a member of Congress and is remarkable for his eloquence. He took an active part in the Democratic State Committee, and has been an earnest advocate of pure and honest government. He is popular with all classes, and will be elected by a large majority. Like Mr. Kernan, Mr. Depew, the candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, is a prominent lawyer; has been Secretary of State in New York, and one of the most prominent and favorably known politicans in the State. In 1865 he was appointed Minister to Japan a position which he declined. He is a fluent and eloquent speaker, and possesses great influence in his party. Their colleagues on the ticket are gentlemen in whom the people of the State have the fullest confidence, and the combination will poll the utmost Democratic, Liberal and Reform strength in the Commonwealth. The election of this ticket is certain by fifty thousand majority.

Another of the Ring Nominees.

Gen. Chas. Albright, one of Cameron's Congressmen at Large, has been charged with being a bounty jumper as will be seen from the following, cliped from the Carbon *Democrat*, a paper published in his own town:

"Let it be remembered that General Albright at the time of his muster-in, had absolutely received his commission as colonel of the regiment, and this fact be concealed, that his grasping avaricious hands might cheap the $500 bounty, intended for some poor soldier, not an officer. He entered the service of the United States as a private with a commissioner as colonel in his pocket, he received the money of the government and of Banks township for service he never performed and never intended to perform and he was mustered out the following day, his greed having been satisfied, and his experience as a private having already been sufficient for his aristocratic sensibilities. The township was defrauded, the country was defrauded, and the army was defrauded, by this action of General Albright. And now in conclusion we ask of the General, did you or did you not go as the substitute of A. L. Munber?"

Vermont Election.

It has not been deemed possible by any one that there would be any change in Vermont, as every Democratic and Liberal Republican journal and statesman has conceded the state by about the usual majority and the decrease in the majority in that State from 1868 with the fullest vote ever polled, is any thing but cheering to Grants prospects an November.

The Radical majority in Vermont will be about 25,000, Grant's majority in 1868, was 32,000. A loss of 7,000 does not show an increase of popularity on the part of General Grant. The Vermont per centage of loss will sweep New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Connecticut away from their Radical moorings in November.

☞ Forney's Philadelphia *Press* says:—"The great head centre of corruption and fraud, Simon Cameron, is now in Washington, disgracing the Republican party of the country by acting as the chairman of its National Committee. His presence there is more dangerous to General Grant than would be a Democratic victory in Maine."

☞ Brigadier General Charles Albright, of Carbon county, is not a proud man if he does sport a high sounding military title. He was willing to take a bounty of five hundred dollars as a private in company A, 202d regiment, to fill the quota of Banks township, Carbon county while holding the commission of colonel of the regiment.

☞ The New Hampshire liberal papers are continually filled with letters from prominent republican who proclaim their adhesion to Greeley and Brown.

☞ Colonel G. V. Swearinger, postmaster at Sidney, Iowa, for twelve years, and chairman of the republican county committe c, has declared for Greeley.

☞ The Grant national committee is daily receiving private appeals for money, the applicants asserting that they must have it immediately, or all will be lost.

☞ What made Grant stagger in the streets of Washington? "I had a mind to ask him to join the congressional temperance society," says Wilson.

☞ Twenty-four out of the twenty-seven towns of Oneida county, New York, were fully represented in the Greeley republican county committee at Utica on Friday last.

—The preacher who divides his sermons into two many heads will naturally find it difficult to procure attentive ears for all of them.

☞ Seven hundred Republicans of the City of Pittsburg, Pa., have signed a call for a Greeley and Brown meeting.

Founded on a Rock!—The disappointed adventurers who have from time to time attempted to run their worthless potions against Drake's Plantation Bitters, vow that they cannot understand what foundation there is for its amazing popularity. The explanation is simple enough. The reputation of the world-renowned tonic is founded upon a rock, the Rock of Experience. All its ingredients are pure and wholesome. How, then, could tricksters and cheat expect to rival it with compounds of cheap drugs and refuse liquor, or with liquorish trash in a state of acetous fermentation? Of course the charlatans have come to grief. Their little game has failed. Their contempt for the sagacity of the community has been fitly punished. Meanwhile Plantation Bitters seems to be in a fair way of eventually superseding every other medical preparation included in the class to which it belongs. In every State and Territory of the Union it is, to-day the accepted specific for nervous debility, dyspepsia, fever and ague, rheumatism, and all ailments involving a deficiency of vital power.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
HORACE GREELEY.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
BENJAMIN GRATZ BROWN.

FOR GOVERNOR,
CHARLES R. BUCKALEW,
Of Columbia County.

FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT,
HON. JAMES THOMPSON,
Of Erie County.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
WM. HARTLEY,
Of Redford County.

FOR CONGRESSMEN AT LARGE,
HON. RICHARD VAUX,
Of Philadelphia.
JAMES H. HOPKINS,
Of Allegheny County.
HON. HENDRICK B. WRIGHT,
Of Luzerne County.

DELEGATES TO THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

1. George W. Woodward, Philadelphia.
2. Jeremiah S. Black, York.
7. William Bigler, Clearfield.
4. William J. Baer, Somerset.
5. William H. Smith, Allegheny.
6. F. R. Gowen, Philadelphia.
7. John B. Campbell, Philadelphia.
8. S. H. Reynolds, Lancaster.
9. James Ellis, Schuylkill.
10. S. C. T. Dodd, Venango.
11. G. M. Dallas, Philadelphia.
12. R. A. Lamberton, Dauphin.
13. A. A. Purman, Greene.
14. Wm. M. Corbett, Clarion.

ELECTORS.

SENATORIAL.

Edgar Cowan, of Westmoreland.
George W. Skinner, of Franklin.

REPRESENTATIVE.

Seldon Marvin, of Erie.
John S. Miller, of Huntingdon.
S. Gross Fry, of Philadelphia.

Districts.

1. Thomas J. Barger.	13. D. Lowenberg.
2. Stephen Anderson.	14. J. M'Knight.
3. John Moffat.	15. Henry Welsh.
4. George R. Burrel.	16. Henry J. Stahley.
5. [Not agreed upon]	17. R. W. Christie.
6. Isaiah B. Hoopt.	18. Wm. F. Logan.
7. Samuel A. Dyer.	19. R. B. Brown.
8. Jesse G. Hawley.	20. F. M. Robinson.
9. H. B. Swart.	21. J. R. Molten.
10. B. Riley.	22. T. H. Stevenson.
11. John Kunele.	23. John B. Bard.
12. F. W. Gunster.	24. George W Miller.

ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

IN pursuance of an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled an act relating to the elections of the 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 6th Day of October, 1872.

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

One person to fill the office of Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One person to fill the office of Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

One person to fill the office of Auditor General of the State of Pennsylvania.

Three persons to fill the offices of Congressmen at Large for Pennsylvania.

Twenty-eight persons to fill the offices of Delegates at Large to the Constitutional Convention.

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

Three persons to fill the office of Delegates to the Constitutional Convention for the district composed of the counties of Susquehanna, Bradford, Wayne, and Wyoming.

Two persons to fill the offices 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 Sheriff of the county of Susquehanna.

One person to fill the office of Register and Recorder and Clerk of the Orphans' Court of the county of Susquehanna.

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

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

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

I also give official notice to the Electors of Susquehanna County, that the following proposed amendment to the Constitution, having been passed by two successive Legislatures, will be submitted to the people for adoption or rejection at said election:

Proposed Amendments to the Constitution of Pennsylvania. Joint resolution, proposing an amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendment of the Constitution of this Commonwealth be proposed to the people for their adoption or rejection, pursuant to the provision of the tenth article thereof, to wit:

AMENDMENT:

Strike out the sixth section of the sixth article of the Constitution, and insert in lieu thereof the following: "A State Treasurer shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the State, at such times and for such term of service as shall be prescribed by law."

WILLIAM ELLIOTT,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JAMES S. RITAN,
Speaker of the Senate.

Approved—The twenty-second day of March, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two

JOHN W. GEARY.

Prepared and certified for publication pursuant to the Tenth Article of the Constitution.

Francis Jordan,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Office Secretary of the Commonwealth,
Harrisburg, June 20th, 1872.

An Act to authorize a popular vote upon the question of calling a convention to amend the constitution of Pennsylvania:

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

At the same time and places, also, an election will be held for the delegates to the convention to amend the Constitution of the State, in conformity with Act, entitled "An Act to provide for calling a convention to amend the Constitution," approved April 11, 1872. As prescribed by said act, the following rules and regulations shall apply to said election, and the returns of the same:

First. At the general election to be held the second Tuesday of October next, there shall be elected by the qualified electors of this Commonwealth, delegates to a convention to revise and amend the Constitution of this State; the said convention shall consist of one hundred and thirty-three members, to be elected in the manner following:: Twenty-eight members thereof shall be elected in the State at large, as follows: Each voter of the State shall vote for not more than twenty candidates, and the twenty-eight highest in vote shall be declared elected; ninety-nine delegates shall be appointed to and elected from the different senatorial districts of the State, three delegates to be elected for each Senator therefrom; and in choosing all district delegates, each voter shall be entitled to a vote for not more than two of the members to be chosen from his district, and the three candidates highest in vote shall be declared elected, except in the county of Allegheny, forming the Twenty-third Senatorial District, where no voter shall vote for more than six candidates, and the nine highest in vote shall be elected, and in the counties of Luzerne, Monroe and Pike, forming the Thirteenth Senatorial District, where no voter shall vote for more than four candidates, and the six highest in vote shall be elected, and six additional delegates shall be chosen from the city of Philadelphia, by a vote at large in said city and in their elections no voter shall vote for more than three candidates, and the six highest in vote shall be elected.

Second. The Judges and Inspectors for each election district shall provide two suitable boxes for each poll, one in which to deposit the tickets voted for Delegates at large, and the other in which to deposit the tickets voted for District Delegates; which boxes shall be labelled respectively, "Delegates at large" and "District Delegates;" and in each district in the city of Philadelphia an additional box shall be provided for each poll, in which to deposit the tickets voted for "City Delegates," and said last mentioned boxes must each be labelled "City Delegates."

Third. The said election shall be held and conducted, by the proper election officers of the several election districts of the Commonwealth, and shall be governed and regulated in full respects by the general election laws of the Commonwealth, so far as the same shall be applicable thereto, and not inconsistent with the provisions of said act.

Fourth. The tickets to be voted for members at large of the convention shall have on the outside the words, "Delegates at large," and on the inside the names of the candidates to be voted for, not exceeding fourteen in number.

Fifth. The tickets to be voted for district members of the convention shall have on the outside the words, "District Delegates," and on the inside the name or names of the candidates voted for, not exceeding the proper number limited as the aforesaid; but any ticket which shall contain a greater number of names than the number for which the voter shall be entitled to vote, shall be rejected; and in case of the delegates to be chosen at large in Philadelphia, the words, "City Delegates," shall be on the outside of the ticket.

Sixth. In the city of Philadelphia the return judges shall meet at the State House, at ten o'clock on the Thursday next following election, and make out the returns for said city, of the votes cast therein for delegates at large and city and district delegates, to be members of the convention; the return judges of the several election districts within each county of the State, excluding Philadelphia, shall meet on Friday next following of the return judges of their county, and make out full accurate returns for the county, of the votes cast therein for members of the convention and for district delegates of the same; and the presiding officer of the return judges of the said city of Philadelphia, and of the several counties of the Commonwealth, in the making of their returns, shall be the same as those prescribed for return judges in the case of an election for Governor, except the returns transmitted to the Commonwealth, shall be addressed to that officer alone and not to the Speaker of the Senate.

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. Dallard 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 Newetson 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 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 late of J. 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 late occupied by David Wilsons in said Borough.

The Election for the district composed of the township of Great Bend will be held at the house late occupied by E. Barnum, dec.

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 Herrick Center School House, 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 Stalford School house 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 Borough of New Milford will be held at the house late of John Eagner 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 late of Thomas Stanton 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 town ship of Springville will be held at the house late of Spencer Rice's in said township.

The election for the district composed of the township of Silver Lake will be held at the house late of R. McGerigles 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 Thompson 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 said act of July 2, 1839, directed, "That every person except Justices of the Peace, who shall hold any office or 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 departments 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 then to be voted for."

By the act of Assembly of July 2, 1839, it is also made the duty of every Mayor, Sheriff, Alderman, Justice of the Peace, 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 a way as to prevent voters from approaching the same; and it shall be the duty of every respective Constable of each 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 16th section, "shall not be construed so as 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 11th day of Oct. 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.

By an Act of Assembly approved the 11th day of April, 1859, 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 7 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 the 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 labled, "state," one ticket 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 be labeled, "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 condition 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 the 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 sub divisions, 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 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 covered by an action on the case, with full costs and such an 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."

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 States to the contrary notwithstanding.*

And whereas, The Legislature of this Commonwealth, on the 6th day of April, A. D., 1872, 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 freemen shall be entitled to vote or to 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 twenty-seven 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 Congressional district, composed of the counties of Susquehanna and Luzerne, will meet at the Court House in the city of Wilkesbarre, on Tuesday, October, 15, 1872.

The return judges for the representative district, composed of the counties of Susquehanna and Wyoming will meet at the Court House in Tunkhannock on Tuesday, October 15th, 1872.

Given under my hand at my office, in the Borough of Montrose, the 31st day of August, Anno Domini 1872, and in the year of the Commonwealth the ninety fifth.

W. T. MOXLEY, Sheriff.

New Advertisements.

Administrator's Sale of Real Estate.

By virtue of an order of the Orphan Court of Susquehanna County, the undersigned, administrator of the estate of Isaac P. Farnham deceased, will sell on Thursday, the 26th day of October, A. D. 1872, at one o'clock, p. m., the following described Real Estate, to wit:

All that certain lot of land situate in the township of Lenox, County of Susquehanna and State of Pennsylvania, described as follows, to wit: Bounded on the north by a public highway, on the east by lands of Andrew Hartshorn, on the south by lands of ——— Foley, and on the west by lands of the estate of John Bratts deceased, containing about four acres of land, be the same more or less, with the appurtenances.

Sale to take place on the premises. Terms made known on day of sale. Solomon Decker, Adm'r.

Lenox, Pa., Sept. 11, 1872.—w4.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned, an auditor appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Susquehanna County, to distribute the funds in the hands of the Sheriff, arising from the Sheriff's sale of the real estate of Jacob Decker, hereby gives notice that he will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office in Montrose, on Friday, 22nd day of Oct., 1872, at one o'clock, p. m., when and where all persons interested in said fund will present their claims or be forever debarred from coming in on said fund.

A. H. McCracken, Auditor.

Montrose, September 11th, 1872.—w3

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

On and after June 10, 1872 trains on the Lehigh Valley Railroad will run as follows:

SOUTH. No. 33.	No. 31.	No. 7.		NORTH. No. 14.	No. 2.	No. 4.
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
2 45	1 00	9 10	Elmira	12 45	6 13	9 45
3 20	1 30	9 45	Waverly	12 00	5 35	9 00
3 35	1 37	10 00	Athens	11 45	5 25	8 50
4 20	2 05	10 40	Towanda	11 05	4 57	8 10
5 22		11 20	Wyalusing	10 03		7 16
5 45	3 05	11 50	Laceyville	9 42	4 05	6 55
6 14		12 12	Meshoppen	9 20		6 27
6 25		12 2	Mehoopany	9 13		6 22
6 35	3 30	12 45	Tunkhannock	8 43	3 10	5 50
8 01	4 42	1 59	Pittston	7 27	2 22	4 29
8 25	5 00	2 15	Wilkes-Barre	7 09	2 15	4 10
...	5 20	4 55	Mauch