The Montrose Democrat.

E. B. HAWLEY, EDITOR.

MONTROSE, PENN'A:

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1872.

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 Bedford 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.
3. WILLIAM BIGLER, Clearfield.
4. WILLIAM J. BAER, Somerset.
5. WILLIAM H. SMITH, Allegheny.
6. F. B. GOWEN, Philadelphia.
7. John H. 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. Houpt.	18. Wm. F. Logan.
7. Samuel A. Dyer.	19. R. B. Brown.
8. Jesse G. Hawley.	20. F. M. Robinson.
9. H. B. Swarr.	21. J. R. Molten.
10. B. Riley.	22. T. H. Stevensen.
11. John Kuncle.	23. John B. Bard
12. F. W. Gunster.	24. George W. Miller.

ANTI RING COUNTY TICKET.

For Congress,
J. B. McCOLLUM.
Subject to decision of Conference.
For delegate to Constitutional Convention
R. B. LITTLE.
Subject to decision of Conference.
For Assembly.
M. L. HAWLEY.
A. C. BLAKESLEY,
For Sheriff,
E. S. KENT,
For Register and Recorder,
WM. EMERY,
For County Commissioner.
C. C. MILLS.
For County Auditor.
C. M. GERE.
For Coroner,
W. L. RICHARDSON.

COUNTY ANTI RING TICKET.

We present to the electors of Susquehanna county, a ticket which is unanimously endorsed by the representatives of the Democrats and Liberal Republicans of this county, and also previously endorsed by the conference committee of the Temperence Convention, and one which commands the respect of every elector of Susquehanna county, for the moral character, temperate habits of its members, and their unquestioned ability, for the offices to which they are named. We are unable this week to give any extended history of them in detail, and we do not deem it necessary, for the most, if not all of them, are as well known to the people of this county as to us. We can say this however, without fear of successful contradiction, that a ticket of better men, every one of whom the office has sought, instead of their riding the county and conniving with "cliques" and "Rings" and bartering in delegates to secure them, never was presented for the suffrage of the people of this county, and through them the voters have an opportunity to punish the corrupt dealers in official patronage, and send them into a blessed state of obscurity. We will give our views in a more extended way at a future time, merely asking at this time an ingenuous investigation of the condition of our county affairs and the candidates presented.

☞A Radical paper in New York says: "There is only one argument to the Democrats; *we* fought the rebellion, you fought us." To which the New York *Express* gives this answer, which is quite as applicable in Pennsylvania:

"*You* fought the rebellion; and pray, who are you? The Democrats by tens of thousands fought the rebellion, while thousands of your kind and party were serving the government with shoddy knapsacks and shoes, shoddy hats and coats, and shoddy amunition. The history of the civil war is full of frauds and peculations of men made rich by plunder in the name of patriotism, and honored with place, in the name of union. The creatures who thus grew rich on the spoils of office, and prosperous on their cries of purity, are now for fighting the war all over again, and for hiding their own crimes and avarice by assailing their betters. One listens to these harangues only in the conviction that they are conceived in hate, spoken in selfishness, and intended mainly for personal gain."

☞Gold stands at 115.

Grand Mass Meeting
AT MONTROSE,

SATURDAY, 21st 1872.

COMMENCE AT 2 O'CLOCK, P. M.

HON. CHARLES R. BUCKALEW
AND
DANIEL KALBFUS,
Will Speak.

Rally! From every Township and Borough, to hear our honored standard Bearer.

Be lively, Boys! Be lively!

County Committee Meeting.

Pursuant to the call of the chairman, the Democratic county committee met in Montrose on Saturday last. Meeting was called to order by the chairman, E. B. Hawley, fourteen districts were represented by the members in person, and eight others by letters, stating their inability to be present, but pledging their full acquiescence in whatever action should be taken by the members present. The chairman stated that the first business for which he had called them together was, to supply the vacancy of Representative in the county ticket, caused by the resignation of Wm. M. Post, Esq., of Susquehanna, which had been respectfully tendered to the committee, as published in the last Montrose DEMOCRAT. Upon request the chairman read letters from the committee representing Susquehanna, Thomson, Ararat, Dundaff and others, strongly urging the nomination of M. L. Hawley, of New Milford, as emphatically their choice. The best of feeling prevailed among all, and a candid and dispassionate discussion of the duties, and circumstances of the hour took place. All were desirous of acting in such a manner as would be best calculated to redound to the success of the grand principles of reform which are rousing the people to action, and that which would be most certain to demand the support of all the true men of the county, in battling the "Rings" in the county, state, and nation, which are prostituting their patronage and power for their personal interest, without regard to the welfare of the masses. On motion to proceed to nomination, the following names were presented:

Cyrus Barlow, of New Milford, nominated J. H. Dusenbury, of Great Bend.

P. H. Tiffany, of Brooklyn; nominated M. L. Hawley, of New Milford, whereupon nominations closed.

The roll of districts was then called by the chairman, with the following result: M. L. Hawley received 8 votes, and J. H. Dusenbury 3 votes. M. L. Hawley having the majority of the votes cast, was declared by the chairman as duly nominated. Upon motion of Cyrus Barlow of New Milford, the vote for M. L. Hawley, was declared unanimous.

Various other important matters were discussed and acted upon. The chairman endeavored to impress upon the minds of all present, the importance of thorough organization and canvass in every district as he firmly believed upon this would in a great measure depend the certainty of our success.

The committee representing the Liberal Republicans in this county, were invited to join us, who did so, and in stirring speeches ratified in full the action of the committee, and declared, as we were all of one mind, and striving for the same object, therefore we were no longer two parties, and as representatives of the Liberals of Susquehanna county, they would now strike hands with us as one body, name signifying nothing save the principles which it represented, and as "a rose would smell as sweet by any other name," hence let us be called Democrats, Liberals, Rebels or traitors it matters not, so long as we fight manfully side by side, for honesty and capability in office, "just laws and public virtue." All, as the legally constituted representatives of the Democrats and Liberals of Susquehanna county, pledged their hearty and undivided support of our ticket, and that 'Down with the Court House Ring" of Montrose, "Down with the Treasury Ring" of Harrisburg, "Down with the Military Ring" of Washington. Up with honesty and capability for office." "Just Laws and public virtue," and "Unity and Reconciliation with Amnesty, and Universal Suffrage," is our motto, and BY THIS SIGN WE WILL CONQUER.

On motion the meeting adjourned to assemble at call of the chairman.

Radical Key Note.

Mr. Wendell Phillips has made another speech, under the charge of Gen. Butler, which he closed in this joyous and lyric strains:

"The reason why I support the Republican party is that, to my utterle surprise, to my unutterable surprise, to my indescribable delight, to my relief, I have at last found a party that is willing to execute all the laws, that are given them. It is for that reason that I say 'Long live Ulysses Grant! May he continue to be President of the United States until every white man over 40 years of age who lives south of Mason and Dixon's line has been forever put into the ground."

Here you have the Grant Platform in a nut shell. Wendell Phillips leads the faction that ruled the action of the Radical party in all its tyranny and fanaticism, during the last twelve years, because it had the balance of power. Wendell Phillips is the man who of late has been denouncing American government from his aristocratic niche in London, and extolling theirs above it. He is a fit spout to pour out the determination of the administration "Ring," to make Grant a dictator for FORTY YEARS which is equivalent to life, as there might be a southern white man now forty years of age, who would live this long. Having got control of the money, by centralizing capital in the national Banks and other corporations, in four years more they will have complete control of the railways and telegraphs if Grant is re-elected, and with a military chieftain at the head of the army, what will hinder a forty years rule? Wendell Phillips speaks because he dares to, and they dare not, the full gist of the scheme of the political cormorants, who are now polluting the Temple of American Liberty. Do the people of Susquehanna county or any other desire forty years Tyranny? Then vote for Grant.

Albright and Scofield.

The Court House was well filled on Thursday evening last, to hear the above named gentlemen speak in defense of Grant, Hartranft & Co. The audience was made up of persons of all political parties, age, sex, and color. We heard only the closing part of Gen. Albright's speech. We think we can say with truth that no new or startling facts or arguments were presented. He rung the usual changes of the Radical speakers and press upon the scenes of the war, which happened nearly eight years ago, none of which was new even to many of the children present. When he came down to the issue of "reconciliation," a vital point in this campaign, he didn't feel exactly at home on the Grant side, which is not to be wondered at. He started with a proposition to reconcile it with the Grant party, by saying or infering that Grant had saved the country, freed the slaves, paid the national debt, made peace with foreign nations, and the rest of the Indians, which stretches the faith of a large majority of the people of this country, but to cap the climax he said that the cruel traitor, Gen. Robert E. Lee, and his army, Johnson and his army, were parolled, and that Jeff. Davis, the wickedest sinner on earth, was set at liberty, equally with any of the loyal soldiers of the north, and undoubtedly would vote for Horace Greely. He profoundly asked what more of reconciliation do liberal Republicans want? and said that the REPUBLICAN PARTY HAD DONE ALL THIS. That Jeff Davis would probably vote for Horace Greeley, being disfranchised was a clincher. But when he assumed the fact that the Radical party set Jeff Davis free, we looked at our neighbor of the *Republican*, with his hand over his eyes, and we sincerely pitied him, for we thought where will be the thunder now in his battle cry, "Jeff Davis' Bail." It is released.

Mr. Scofield is a pleasant speaker, gentlemanly and courteous, but with his adroit manner with the doubtful "if" and, "I make no charges," etc., he drew a covering for the Radical corrupt "Ring," which was very thin. It was very much like covering a hetchel with tissue paper. It might make it appear all smooth and safe, but it would not do for the people to sit down upon it very heavily, as they might feel the points pricking through.

He bore down heavy on the financial policy of the country. He told the farmers how prosperous they were, what high prices they got for produce, etc., etc., and what a blessing the National Bank system, was and he didn't say, but left the audience to infer that Grant had done all this, therefore he and Hartranft ought to be elected. He forgot to say that Salmon P. Chase, (with the assistance of Sumner, Shurtz, Banks, Farnsworth, and a host of others,) was the father of this financial policy, all of whom happen to be in the ranks for Greeley. That would drive the hetchel through. Both speakers were courteous and undoubtedly did as well as they could with the "tools" they had.

Wm. J. Turrell, chairman of the meeting, whose back-bone has been stiffened up a little straighter on the Grant side, by the nomination as delegate to the Constitutional Convention, seemed to think it necessary for him to arise in his dignity and vouch for the veracity of these men, and seemed to impress the minds of the audience that a man must not have the audacity to come to Montrose under the modest name of "Professor," acquired as a faithful teacher in an academy, to address the people, unless he is endorsed, introduced and vouched for by Wm. J. Turrell, Esq. Great men might differ, even on that point. We think however it was somewhat necessary, for some one to vouch for Albright and Scofield. Albright took $500 for bounty jumping, Hon. Glenl Scofield with Congressman Kelly, both of Pennsylvania, held 2,000 shares each, in the "Credit Mobilier of America," as given in testimony in a suit against the Hon. Oakes Ames and others, directors, calling for a further assignment of stock in that most lucrative corporation or "Ring," whereby the Union Pacific Railroad was mainly constructed, and the United States bonds voted by Congress in aid thereof absorbed as profits.

Mr. Scofield wants to go to Congress again as it is lucrative business, and Wm. J. Turrell, Esq., perhaps, can afford to vouch for him, for he wants to go to the Constitutional Convention.

☞We call attention to the positive proof of Hartranft's infidelity to the state, and his complicity with the corrupt Treasury "Ring," which is published on our first page. It is his own letters and the affidavit of his accomplice Yerkes. We have in our office *fac simile* photographs of the original letters, which are now in the hands of alderman Dougherty, of Philadelphia, that we invite Republicans to call and see, which places it beyond refutation. Hundreds of Republicans in other places have seen them, who are acquainted with the hand writing, and they are convinced.

☞Crow for Two—Northern papers poke fun plentifully at the Democracy for having "eaten crow" in nominating Greeley. They forget that the time will come when the old Chanticleer in November will crow over a victory. "Crow for two!"

Frazier's Crow.

What a wonderful fatherly care the editor of the *Republican* is taking of the "proud old Democratic party" of this county. It is true he has always called them everything but honest, decent men heretofore, but he is terribly frightened now for fear they are going to be sold out so as to elect Grant. We are forcibly reminded of the fable of the Fox and Crow, where a crow sitting on a high tree, is said to have secured a fine piece of meat which the fox wanted. The fox said to the crow, people have been slandering you, by saying you cannot sing. Now I know you are one of the sweetest of singers, and I would like very much to hear you. Whereupon the foolish crow, holding the meat in her bill, flattered by the hypocrisy of the fox, opened her mouth to sing, when the meat dropped to the ground and the fox seized it and ran off, not waiting to hear the song.

Now we would say for the information of Mr. Frazier, that the Democracy of this county are not *crows*. You can't fool them out of the pure *meat* that way. It is a little too thin for this climate.

O'Conner.

Mr. O'Conner has disappointed those who wanted to make a tool of him, but has not advanced his own reputation for practical sagacity by his course in the matter. It is easy, especially for an orator, to fire off vague, wordy complaints about an existing state of things; but with those who really suffer from it, the question is how to mend it. Merely to string together denunciations of all that has been done, and have them represented by a candidate who would be beaten by an immense majority, would be no remedy at all. A great number of Democrats who disapprove of the mode in which many things have been done, nevertheless know that they have been done and cannot be undone by any reactionary policy.

The Democratic party has long since reached that conclusion. The future administration of our government is now of vastly greater importance to the citizens than verbal discusions about the past. To bring honest and conservative men into power is the first step for any amelioration of the condition of things that Mr. O'Conor denounces, while he irrationally proposes to keep in power the party that produced it. The union of the Democracy with the Liberal Republicans promises an immediate beneficial result to the country, which must not be lost because some would like something better, and if they cannot get it, prefer total defeat and overthrow. The Louisville movement was unwise in those who were sincere, and it was a dirty piece of trickery in those who were engineering it in the Radical interest. These have done, however, some good in exhibiting it in its true light to the Democracy.

Mr. Greeley's peace Propositions.

For reasons which are doubtless satisfactory to themselves, the clever gentlemen who have undertaken to write down Mr. Greeley seems to prefer attacking his past record and utterances to showing up the weakness and wickedness of his present position. One of the points which they urge against him with the greatest persistency is, that during the war he preached the idea of securing peace, based upon the full restoration of the national authority and universal emancipation, by a payment out of the public treasury for the slaves. This seems to be regarded in some quarters as a crime of such enormity that its perpetrators is morally disqualified to be a candidate for office in the country which General Grant saved. Yet there are some things to be said in extenuation. If the people of the two sections had fallen in with Mr. Greeley's idea and acted upon it, we should have saved a great many millions it money, a great many more millions in property destroyed in subsequent military operations, and some hundred thousand of lives. These were certainly worth saving, and most people will agree that it was neither unstatesmanlike nor unpatriotic in Mr. Greeley to desire and endeavor to save them. But whatever criminality or odium may attach to the suggestion of payment for slaves, the clever gentlemen have got the wrong man in hand. This suggestion is not original with Mr. Greeley. The real culprit is one Abraham Lincoln, who, in his message of March 6, 1862, urged congress to pass a joint resolution on the subject, and furnished the following model:

Resolved, That the United States ought to co-operate with any state which may adopt gradual abolishment of slavery, giving to such state pecuniary aid, to be used by such state, at its discretion, to compensate for the inconveniences, public and private produced by such a change of system.

CLAP-TRAP AND CANT.—Invalid reader, if you are unwise enough to put yourself outside of any of the *much-tonics* guaranteed to contain "no diffused stimulant," you will inevitably come to grief. Ask your physician if any liquid preparation, destitute of stimulating properties, is worthy of the name of a tonic. He will tell you no. Shun all such nauseous catchpennies. PLANTATION BITTERS, the most wholesome invigorant in the world owes the rapidity with which it relieves the disordered stomach and the shattered nerves to the diffuse agent which conveys its medicinal ingredients to the seat of the complaint. That agent is the spirit of the sugar cane, the most nutritious and agreeable of all the varieties of alcohol. The medicinal ingredients of the Bitters, valuable as they are, would be comparatively useless without this distributive basis. They would ferment and sour. Beware, as you hope for health, of the horrible compounds of refuse drugs in a state of fermentation which humbugs are endeavoring to foist upon the public as medicines.

MAINE.

The largest vote ever polled in Maine, at the Governor's election was in 1868, prior to the Presidential election. The vote then stood

Republican	75,834
Democrat	55,431
Republican Majority	20,403

The present vote must be estimated upon that majority, which will demonstrate the gains.

The vote for Grant in November, 1868 was 70,846, and for Seymour only 43,497 giving Grant a majority of 26,989. The highest majority now claimed for Governor is 16,000 which with a heavier vote polled than that for Grant in 1868, gives a loss of between 4,000 and 5,000, as compared with the governor election in that year, and of nearly 11,000 as compared with the Presidential. In 1868 Grant had to fight Johnson's administration with all the power of his patronage against him, while now he has the reins all in his own hands, with the power of Treasury and the aid of patronage. Now if with all this he loses nearly 5,000 in the State election and 11,000 with the largest vote ever polled, as compared with his majority in November 1868, where is the victory? Echo answers where. The percentage of loss on such victories in the very Thermopylae of Radical strength will overwhelmingly sweep the country for Greeley in November next.—Maine must be rather a cold state for red hot Radicalism this year.

Gen. Farnsworth on Political Records.

This gentleman who has heretofore been considered a shining light of the Republican party, can't stand Grant's personal government and has lately repudiated it. He is now advocating the election of Greeley. In a speech he lately made at St. Charles, Ill., he poured some hot shot into the ranks of the Grantites, stripping some of the Jack-daws that flourish therein of their borrowed feathers by appealing to the record. He went back to the session of Congress of 1861, and proved that some of these charlatans who are now undying in their love of the negro, were willing then to support an amendment to the Constitution which would put it out of the power of the people to abolish slavery. Gen. Farnsworth says:

"They proposed to amend the constitution by forever putting it out of the power of the people to amend so as to abolish slavery thus fastening the chains upon the blacks forever, by a provision of the constitution. What was the vote upon it in the house of representatives? I will read the names of the men who voted for it and against it. Of those who voted for it, the first name I notice of much prominence is that of Schuyler Colfax. [Laughter.]

Well, he is a pretty good republican is he not? Yet he was willing to fasten the chains of slavery forever upon the slaves, in order to avoid war. Who else? John A. Logan. A good republican, and Grant man sometimes. M'Pherson, of Pennsylvania, the man who gets up political manuals for the republican party, and now clerk of the house of representatives and a Grant man. And then, too, there were Morrill, of Vermont, a good Grant man; and Dan Sickles, and Maynard, of Tennessee, and Windom—all Grant men. They all voted for that, with a good many others. Who voted in the negative? I will read a few names. There is Ashley, of Ohio, a Greeley man to-day. [Applause.] There is Blair, of Missouri—Frank Blair even voted against it—another Greeley man. And not to speak of him as a man of any prominence, perhaps you may be interested a little in knowing about the vote of Farnsworth, of Illinois. [Applause.] He voted against it. And, then, Fenton, now a Greeley man—voted against it. Then there was Sedgwick, of New York—another Greeley man, and Tappan, of New Hampshire, who was on the committee, and made a minority report, he voted against it, and he recently came out for Gresley. Both Hickman and Grow, of Pennsylvania, voted against it, and they are both Greeley men to-day. So much for the record in the house of representatives. How was it in the senate? Among the members of the senate who voted for it, were Anthony, of Rhode Island, and Harlan, of Iowa—good Grant men. There are not many senators now who were in the senate at that time. Then of those who voted against it, were Bingham, of Michigan, who is now dead; Doolittle, of Wisconsin; Sumner, of Massachusetts [cheers] and Trumbull, of Ill., [cheers.] That is the record made in those days, and now you denounce Greeley because he was willing, in 1864, to pay $400,000,000 for the emancipated slaves and stop the war. Would to God he could have saved $1,000,000,000 and 100,000 precious lives. [Cheers.]

Naturalization Laws.

As a guide to our foreign born citizens we publish the following synopsis of the naturalization laws:

Aliens who arrived in the United States before they were eighteen years of age, and who have continued to reside here, are not required to take out any "first papers" or certificate of declaration, but may receive their "full papers" after having resided five years in the United States and become twenty-one years of age.

Soldiers who have enlisted in the regular or volunteer army of the United States and been honorably discharged, do not require any certificate of declaration.

All other persons must procure a certificate of declaration at least two years prior to getting their full papers or certificate of naturalization, and no length of time or residence will obviate the necessity of procuring the first papers.

First papers may be obtained at any time by an alien of the age of twenty-one years or upwards, and no testimony other than that of the applicant is required.

To obtain full papers the applicant must have resided at least two years in the United States after receiving his first papers and the whole term of his residence in the United States must have been not less than five years, and one in the state where the final application is made.

Upon making application for full papers the applicant must bring into court his first papers and have with him a witness who has been acquainted with him five years, who can testify to his good character and that he is attached to the principles of the constitution of the United States and well disposed to the good order and happiness of the same.

If first papers have been lost copies may be obtained by writing to the clerk of the court from which they were issued.

When a father receives his foil papers his children who are under the age of twenty-one years and whose residence is then in the United States are considered citizens.

New Advertisements.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE. Letters testamentary to the estate of James Ransom, deceased, late of Lenox, Susquehanna county, Pa., have been granted to the subscribers, all person indebted to the said estate, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the estate of the said decedant, to make known the same without delay.
ELNATHAN RANSOM, Executor.
Lenoxville, Sept. 18th, 1872.—w6*

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE, Letters testamentary to the estate of Natnan Aldrich, late of Brooklyn twp. Susquehanna county, Pa., have been granted to the subscriber, all persons indebted to the said estate, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the estate of the said decedant, to make known the same without delay.
ELLIOT ALDRICH, Executor.
Brooklyn, Sept. 18th, 1872.—w6

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—In the estate of Daniel M. Tiffany, deceased, letters of Administration in the said estate, have been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate, are hereby notified to make immediate payment to the Administrator; and those having claims against the same, are requested to present them at the office of J. B. & A. H. McCollum.
JULIA M. TIFFANY, Adm'r.
Bridgewater, Sept. 13th, 1872.—w6*

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned, having been appointed by the Court, of Common Pleas of Susquehanna County, an Auditor to distribute the funds in hands of the Sheriff arising from the sale of the Real Estate of H. C. Hubbard, will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office in Montrose, on Tuesday, Oct. 15, 1872, at 1 o'clock, p. m. All persons interested will appear and prove their claims, or be forever debarred from coming in on said fund.
B. L. BALDWIN, Auditor.
Montrose, Sept. 13, 1872—w4.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned having been appointed by the Court of Common Pleas, of Susquehanna county, an Auditor to distribute the funds in hands of the Sheriff, arising from the sale of the Real Estate of H. C. Hubbard, will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office in Montrose, on Tuesday, Oct. 15, 1872, at 1 o'clock, p. m. All persons interested will appear and prove their claims, or be forever debarred from coming in on said fund.
JAMES S. CARMALT, Auditor.
Montrose, Sept. 13, 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 Sherid'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, 23rd 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. McCOLLUM, Auditor.
Montrose, september 11th, 1872.—w4

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 8th Day of October, 1872,

(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 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 Amendment 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 H. ELLIOTT,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JAMES S. RUTAN,
Speaker of the Senate.

AFFIRMED—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 26th, 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, to-wit: 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 fourteen 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 said 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-thirt 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 "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 vote 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 members of the same; and the proceeding 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 the chairman of the committee of the Senate.

The Election for the district composed of the township of Apolacon will be held at the house of Josep 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. Ballard 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 Howetson 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 h ld 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 Thomas in said Borough.

The Election for the district composed of the town ship 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 Stafford School house in said township.

The Election for the district composed of the township of Lathrop will be held at the Hilladale 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 Rose 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 Fanrot 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 Munson in said township.

The election for the district composed of the township of Rush will hold 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 Hicox in said township.

The election for the district composed of the township of Silver Lake will be held at the house late of L. Mekeriglas 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 12th section of said act of July 2, 1839, directed, "That every person except justices of the Peace, who shall hold a office or appointment of profit or trust under the United States, or of the State, or of any city or incorporated district, whether commissioned officer, or agent, who is or shall be, employed under the Legislative, Judiciary, 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 then to be 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, Constable, of every city, county, township or district within the 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 such ward, district or township within the commonwealth, to be present in person or by Deputy, at the place of holding elections, in each 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 12th section, "shall not be constructed 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 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 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, boroughand 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 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