The Democrat.

HARVEY SICKLER, Editor.

TUNKHANNOCK, PA.

Wednesday, Oct. 28, 1868.

FOR PRESIDENT,

HON. HORATIO SEYMOUR,

OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT

HON. FRANCIS P. BLAIR,

OF MISSOURI.

ELECTORS.

William V. McGrath,	George W. Cass,
C. Ernest Kamerly, M. D.	Jesse C. Amerman,
Chas. M. Leisenring,	W. Potter Withington,
Simon W. Arnold,	William R. Gorgas,
George R. Berrel,	William P. Schell,
Harry R. Coggshall,	Cyrus L. Pershing,
Reuben Stahler,	Amos C. Neyes,
R. Emmett Monaghan,	William A. Galbraith,
David L. Wenrich,	John R Packard,
Bernard J. M'Grann,	James C. Clarke,
William Shirk,	James H. Hopkins,
A. G. Brodhead, Jr.	Edward S. Golden,
John Blanding,	Samuel B. Wilson,

☞ THE TICKETS for the election on Tuesday next, are now printed and ready for distribution at this office.

Look at Your Tickets.

COMPARE THEM WITH THE NAMES OF THE DEMOCRATIC ELECTORS PRINTED AT THE HEAD of this column.

It is an old trick of the radicals to *sneak* in the names of some of their electors among them.

TAKE YOUR TICKETS FROM RELIABLE DEMOCRATS, only; and when you get them, VOTE THEM

Look Out for Them !

The Radicals who are working with the desperation of devils to destroy every remaining vestige of Constitutional liberty in America, are resorting to all the tricks and devises in the calendar, to accomplish their nefarious purposes.

Democrats beware of them.

DON'T TAKE VOTES FROM THEM!

DON'T LISTEN TO THEIR LYING, SYREN TONGUES!

DON'T BE DECEIVED BY THEIR TRICKS!

SCORN TO TAKE their BRIBES or their advice, in a matter of so much moment to you and your children!

DO NOT allow yourselves to BE DUPED into betting with them, on any terms.—You may lose your vote.

VOTE AS SOON AS YOU ARRIVE AT THE POLLS; and spend the remainder of the day in securing the votes of your doubting neighbors!

Make provisions for BRINGING OUT THE SICK AND THE LAME!

See to it that NO VOTE IS LOST through your negligence or inattention!

DO NOT TRUST to others to do what you can do yourself.

Remember that ONE VOTE changed out of every hundred republican voters at the last election, will give the State to SEYMOUR and BLAIR.

Remember too, that unless YOU DO YOUR WHOLE DUTY and aid in the triumph of Constitutional principles, that this may be your last opportunity for a free ballot.

A radical Congress has already established in our midst, a great central despotism, supported by negro soldiers, who oppress and prey upon the people in a time of profound peace.

VOTE THE DEMOCRATIC TICKET!

VOTE FOR A RETURN TO THE BETTER PRINCIPLES AND BETTER DAYS OF THE REPUBLIC!

VOTE FOR SEYMOUR AND BLAIR!

BRING UP THE RESERVES, to support the "Old Guard" in their victorious charge on TUESDAY NEXT

SOLDIERS: Look at the long list of Seymour and Blair generals given on the first page of this paper.

Are they all "copperheads?" Are they all "traitors?"

Have you not marched shoulder to shoulder with them, in putting down armed traitors?

Are you afraid to act with them now in rescuing the country from the rule of fanatics and negroes?

Did you fight to establish negro supremacy in ten States of the Union?

Or did you fight to preserve the integrity of the Union under the Constitution of your fathers? If so, vote with these brave Generals, to place both in the keeping of men who will preserve, protect and defend them.

☞ GET READY for the great contest on TUESDAY next.

RECONSTRUCTED.—The election returns from West Virginia, though not official are complete enough to show that the Democracy have carried that pet State of the radicals, by a handsome majority.

"LET US HAVE PEACE"—The great man who the Radicals are now endeavoring to foist into the chair, honored and adorned by a Washington, a Jefferson, a Madison and a Jackson, it seems, at one time, made use of this profound and statesman like expression, which—they have since been using as their entire stock in trade.

In view of the condition of the country and the relations of Grant and the Black Republican party to it, this great speech has about as much significence as his other and more frequent speeches, when he says, 'Let's take a nip," or, as Deacon Bedott's great speech.

Deacon Bedott, according to the widow's account of that great man, should have lived to occupy the chief seat in Grant's cabinet. On a certain occasion,—we give the narrative as nearly in the language of the disconsolate Priscilla, as we can. On a certain, never to be forgotten evening, as the Deacon and she were sitting alone—after a long interval of profound stillness—and when from the Deacon's thoughtful contenance she knew that some great truths were revolving in his mind, the Deacon said: Says he to me, says he "Silly"—says I to him, says I "what" Says he to me, Silly, says I to him, says I, "what."—Says he to me, Silly—*We're all poor critters.*"

"Let us have peace."

☞ DEMOCRATS! are you prepared to come out in all your strength on TUESDAY NEXT?

The Election in Bradford.

The *Bradford Argus* in commenting on the result of the late election in that County says:

The Democratic party achieved a glorious victory, and have every reason to be proud of the result

Col. Piollet, our candidate for Congress, has received 4019 votes! We print this as the best answer to the thousand and one slanders, uttered by the pack of hired emissaries sent out over this County, with money taken out of the National Treasury, by Mercur, in the way of increased salary over the sum fixed by law when he was first elected, and in the other ways taken to deplete the National Treasury.

Col. Piollet's canvass will always stand for a dignified, able an unanswerable argument against the unequal taxation imposed by the Radical Rump Congress, upon the laboring masses of the American people. And the truthful and fearless exposure of corrupt legislation (in which his opponent had voice and vote) by which millions upon millions of money were squandered, will endear him to his friends throughout the balance of his life.

We say to the people of Bradford County organize! Band together farmers, mechanics laboring men! AGITATE, and AGITATE, until these PARTIAL, UNJUST and OUTRAGEOUS TAX LAWS SHALL BE EXPUNGED FROM THE WRITTEN STATUES OF YOUR COUNTRY!

INSIST—nay, DEMAND, that taxation be equal. That the Bonded indebtedness of this Republic, held by the millionaires and nabobs of the country, shall pay its EQUAL SHARE OF TAXATION, with the laboring man, in whatever branch of industry he may engage, for the laudable purpose of earning a livelihood for himself, and those whom God of nature has made dependent upon him!

Yea, more! DENOUNCE CORRUPTION; and live to hate and contemm those engaged in the official positions of your Country, who have no higher purpose to serve, than individual gain at the expense of public morals.

Remember always—that a man who has not political integrity—is unfit to be trusted anywhere!

We will resume this subject oft and again, hereafter? We mean that the unscrupulous gang of demagogues in this County shall be ejected from office, to be hated by honest men in all the years of the future.

How?

It is said that the election of General Grant will let us have peace. How it is to be so may be gathered from the following authoritative exposition of the process proposed:

I. BY SCARING FOLKS.

"The people of the South want to feel "that there sits in the Presidential chair "at Washington a man that knows how to "drive."—*Beecher at Brooklyn Oct.* 9.

II. BY FIGHTING FOR IT.

"I tell you, sir, he will have peace.—"You know, sir, that, if necessary, he will "fight for peace."—*Ben Wade at Cincinnatti, Oct.* 10.

III. BY A WAR OF RACES.

"I tell you, my friends, when General "Grant is elected, the carpet-baggars, "scalawags and loyal negroes will be above "the rebels of the South."—*Senator Sherman at Cincinnati, Oct.* 10.

IV. BY THE BAYONET.

"Believing it to to be the province and "duty of every good government to afford "protection to the lives, liberty and property of her [sic] citizens, I would recommend the declaration of martial law in "Texas to secure these ends."—*Gen. Grant official letter, Jan.* 29, 1867.

Negro Outrages.

The daily papers are teeming with accounts of the most brutal and unprovoked outrages and wholesale murders committed by the negroes of the South, on the helpless men, women and children, of that region An attempt to publish half of these atrocities would more than fill our paper every week.

How long—in the name of Humanity—how long is this radical negro rule to continue?

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY is the only Constitutional party. It alone is battling for the right of the people, against the usurpations of the governing power.—We owe it to humanity and to the principles of free government throughout the world to talk and work and vote against centralization and despotism. Up guards and at them!

Deficiencies.

The Radicals in Congress ingeniously hide much of their corruption and extravagance under the title of deficiencies.—At the beginning of each fiscal year, appropriations are made to the different departments. At all times these fall far below the actual need of those running the various branches of the government.—That fact is made known when the amount specified is exhausted, and then comes extra appropriations and consequent deficiencies. At the present time, the deficiencies are of a character well calculated to startle the prudent business people of the country. Look at some of the items as they have been reported from the heads of the various departments: Deficiency in expenses for reconstruction, $657,000; second law for same object, $278,000; a further deficiency in the Third District, and $87,000 for negroes in the District of Columbia. In the War Department we have a deficiency of $1,900,000, and in the Post-master General's Office and the Quartermaster General's Office and the Postoffice Department there are deficiency bills, and the Treasury Department, the Collector of Customs, and the Construction branch of the Treasury there are two deficiencies In the Interior Department there is a deficiency; and in the government of Territories, and in the Legislative Department a deficiency of $600,000 in the Senate, and $115,000 in the House. Then a second legislative deficiency in the Pension Office, two deficiencies in Public Buildings and Grounds and lastly on the miscellaneous bill. The business of this year is thus summed up.—That of the next will be equally disastrous unless expenses are curtailed and a rigid system of economy introduced into all branches of the government. If idle negroes are to be fed, clothed and housed; if the army is to remain on a war footing in time of peace, and the revenues of the nation be depleted by a swarm of useless officials, how is it possible for the leaks to the ship to be plugged? She must sink still deeper in the water and the passengers suffer more acutely as a necessary consequence. Many of the national taxes abolished by the last Congress as an electioneering dodge must be reinstated, unless expenses are reduced.—The latter movement is not probable, and hence deficiencies, accumulated debt and burdensome taxation will be the continued programme of our national performance. Is there not virtue enough in the business men of this nation to alter the course of the Radical leaders? Are they so wedded to party that the welfare of the country is a secondary consideration?—*Phila Age.*

The Result.

The smoke of the recent contest has cleared away sufficiently for us to examine our losses and gains, and to consider what we must do in the future. In Indiana the Republicans carried the election by 1,000 majority a loss of 14,000 on the last general election. We have also elected Voorhees to Congress, which is a gain of 1 in the delegation in that State. In Ohio, in 1864, the Republican majority was 60,000, and although the vote has been much increased we have reduced their majority to 18,000, and made a gain of 3 Congressmen. One of the defeated candidates is Ashley, the "great impeacher."

In Pennsylvania, out of an increased vote over 1866 of about 50,000 we have not only received half of them, but have cut Geary's majority down to one half, making a substantial gain of 9,000. We have gained at least 3 Congressmen besides carrying the City of Philadelphia.—This, so far as the future is concerned, is more important than the success of the State ticket, as it places all the patronage of the City in our hands. Its 1200 policemen can no longer be used against us as they have been in the past.

In order to secure success our opponents disfranchised over 6,000 naturalized citizens, besides colonizing heavily from other States Money was lavishly expended, and every man who had a price was bought.

This cannot be repeated in November. Each State then votes at the same time, and cannot send recruits to this State.—Our naturalized citizens will then get their rights. Money will not be so lavishly expended.

We then say to our friends, be up and doing. We have made serious breaches in the enemy's lines, and let us make one more charge and victory is ours. Our army is stronger than ever, and our opponents are weaker. They have bought all whom money can touch, and our forces are composed of true and tried men, *who will not desert in the face of the enemy*, and who would rather suffer defeat in struggling for Right, than be triumphant in supporting wrong.

Only 5,000 votes out of 650,000 are necessary to insure victory. Philadelphia can give us over half that number, and Columbia county can do 100 better than she did. *We are now the banner county*, and let us not lose that proud position by indolence and inactivity. "Up guards and at them."—*Columbian.*

☞ The Radicals have failed to make the laboring men believe that they do not pay any taxes, and that greenbacks are good enough for them, while the bondholder gets gold, have now turned their attention to farmers, and complain that the Democratic platform proposes to tax all property equally, and by this means their farms will be taxed more heavily than now. The *Republican* is silly enough to adopt this argument We say openly that *all property should be taxed according to its value*, so long as taxes are necessary. As it is, laboring men who own no property are taxed most heavily for the necessaries of life. They pay in addition, State and county taxes, which the bond-holder does not. The farmer is taxed on his farm for State, County and Township purposes, while the bond-holder, though worth millions, pays not one cent for these purposes. There are $2,200,000,000 in bonds, or one-sixth of the taxable property of the nation and they should be taxed the same as farms, houses, lots, coffee, tea, &c.

We confidently appeal to both laborers and farmers on this plank.—*Columbian.*

Radical Rascality--Cooked-up "Naturalization Frauds."

After all the Radical hue and cry about fraudulent naturalization papers in Philadelphia, the following plain facts transpire, and put the whole matter on the ground where it belongs They show moreover that precisely the same kind of infamous game was played in Philadelphia that is now attempted in New York by Marshal Murray and his crew,

"It seems that the Radicals became alarmed at the large number of naturalizations, and devised a scheme to throw suspicion upon the validity of the papers issued. Accordingly, a dozen blank certificates were stolen or otherwise secured; they were stamped, either when stolen or prepared, by an electrotype copy of the genuine stamp; the name of the phothonotary was forged on them, and these papers were stuffed into the pockets of a drunken man named Devine, who was thereupon arrested, and the secreted papers were searched for, and of course found upon his person. Over these papers the Radicals at once raised the shout of fraud. But strange to say, this man Devine, upon whose person the forged papers were found, was released from custody, and an effort was made by the Radical conspirators to get him out of the city and beyond the reach of judicial investigation. Devine refused to go; he came to court; the Judge cancelled the twelve forged certificates and discharged the man; and the affair was clearly shown to be a piece of unparalleled Radical rascality.

Fortunately, Judge Sharswood's decision in the Supreme Court has put this matter in the plainest possible light, and made it the part of the history of the Pennsylvania campaign. And Judge Sharswood is a man too high in the esteem even of honest Republicans not to be believed in every word he utters, and trusted in every decision he makes. He entirely exonerates the phothonotary from all blame attaching to presumed carelessness in case the papers were stolen from his office; the evidence shows that the seal was a fictitious one; the forgery of the phothonotary's name to the papers is unquestionable; the high character of the phothonotary for strict attention to the duties of his office forbids the supposition that neglect on his part permitted the blank forms, subsequently filled up and signed by the forgers, to escape from his office. With regard to the man Devine, he told a straightforward story; he was arrested when drunk; he was discharged from arrest the same night and neither he nor the Court can discover who was his bail; no subpœna was taken out against him, nor any charge preferred against him; he came into court two days afterwards of his own accord, and Judge Sharswood being so informed directed his name to be called, and thereupon examined him. The Judge says in his charge "I think it somewhat remarkable that this "man, upon whose person these blank cer"tificates were found, had thus the most "ample opportunity, if he were guilty, to "fly from justice or avoid appearing as a "witness in this case." But he did appear; he answered every question fully; Judge Sharswood says he believes his testimony; he believes that the man "did not know the papers were in his possession, or at all events what they were," and that they were not given to him to be used by voters; he was in possession of the papers without guilt on his part, and the Judge ordered his discharge.

But the Radical forgers and pocket-stuffers who tried to get this man out of the way nevertheless succeeded so far in their game as to induce a partisan judge to issue instructions to the inspectors to refuse all certificates of naturalization issued from the Supreme Court within a month! This was done, and thousands of legal voters were thus disfranchised. Yet even with this scoundrelism the forgers failed to carry the city, though unquestionably they owe their small majority in the State to this and to other rascalities of the kind. Judge Sharswood's decision has exposed this villany. If the Radicals, by resorting to frauds of this kind, barely carried the State in October, they are by no means certain of succeeding in November.

Democrats of Pennsylvania! be on the alert; you are not dealing merely with political opponents, but with cheats and forgers.

Democrats of New York! look out for the swindles of Radical forgers and cheats in your own wards.—*World.*

Governor Seymour's Speech at Buffalo--He Reviews the situation.

BUFFALO, Oct. 22.—Governor Seymour spoke here to-nigh. The conclusion of his remarks was as follows; "If the Democratic party succeed at this election, it could of itself not make or amend laws—it would only be able to hold the violent leaders of the Republican party in check. It could do no revolutionary acts so far as actual power is concerned. A Democratic President will stand in the same position held by Andrew Johnson. His vigorous nature, his bold resolute defence of constitutional rights, his able assertions of the true principles of government, have not saved him even from the violence of those opposed to him, much less has he been able to inaugurate any invasive measures or any acts calculated to disturb public peace Our hope is in this election to put into the Executive offices those who could stay the tide of corruption, those who could save from further injuries the system of constitutional government, those who could protect our people from legislative wrongs. We feel, too, that our success would be a rebuke by the people of measures which have been condemned as strongly by many leading Republicans and Republican presses as by ourselves. If the candidates of our ticket should prove capable of being honest and true to their trusts at another election. The people of the United States could go farther and make a Democratic House of Representatives in due time, the character of the Senate could be changed, and I believe the day is at hand when the judgment and votes of the American people will restore again the power of that time honored party, under whose influence our country was made great and prosperous. None of those changes could be made violently; none could endanger the public peace, but they would all tend, in the end, to promote the welfare and prosperity of the United States."

The Surratt Case.

Perhaps the darkest crime against the moral sense of the people and the constitution of the country which the Radical party in power has committed since the beginning of its reign, was the conviction upon false evidence and the hanging of Mrs Surratt. The judicial, nay, the criminal murder of that woman by a military court, put a blot, ineradicable and shameful, on a page of our nation's annals which ought to have been illuminated by the record of a noble Justice, done to one of the most slandered and unfortunate of human creatures by a great hearted government, in a passionate time. What manner of example was this for a government to set which existed to represent the magnanimity as to guide the fortunes of the nation? What kind of a Party was that which hounded on the government it and an assassin had created; to allow the Constitution to be overridden by martial law, the judicial ermine to be superseded by shoulder-straps, and a Woman—symbols among Christians of something sacred and reserved for mercy and from hangman—to be strung up at the end of a rope in satisfaction of a vengeful popular lust That this base, brutal thing was done before the blood shot eyes of a whole excited people, their children and children's children will read, and know that Mrs. Surratt was as innocent of the crime of which she was accused as an infant in the womb. Evidence is piling up to prove her innocence, and to show by what art she was "convicted." A correspondent furnishes us with some statements which throw additional light upon this matter to-day. The truth at last will be found to be what *The World* asserted at the time—that the military commission which pretended to try Mrs. Surratt, and condemned her to death which was an insult from the republic's high places to every woman in it, was bent from the first upon murdering her, willy-nilly, guilty or not guilty, because she, in the langage of that most crazy headed of Judge-Advocates Bingham, was a "d——d rebel!"—*World.*

Letter of President Johnson on the Political Situation--He approves of Governor Seymor's Course and Counsels Earnest Action.

BUFFALO, October 23.—The following dispatch from President Johnson was received by Governor Seymour this morning:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, October 23.

Hon. Horatio Seymour:

I see it announced in the papers this morning that you will enter the Presidential canvass in person. I trust this may be so, as the present position of public affairs justifies and demands it. It is hoped and believed by your friends that all enemies of constitutional government, whether secret or avowed, will not be spared, and that their arbitrary and unjust usurpations together with their wasteful, profligate and corrupt uses of the people's treasury will be signally exposed and rebuked. The mass of the people should be aroused and warned against the encroachments of despotic power now ready to enter the very gates of the citadel of Liberty. I trust you may speak with an inspired tongue and that your voic may penetrate every just and patriotic heart throughout the land. Let living principles, and a violated Constitution, be proclaimed and restored, so that peace, prosperity and fraternal feeling may return to a divided and oppressed nation.

(Signed) ANDREW JOHNSON.

NEGROES VOTING IN OHIO.—By the returns from Ohio we learn that the Radicals although beaten last year on the question of the Constitutional Amendments, which if carried would allow negroes to vote, repudiated the action of the people and in the Western Reserve, a locality settled by New England Yankees, they allowed negroes to the number of eight thousand to vote. There it seems that the Radicals are determined to allow negroes to vote whether the mass of white people desire it or not.

What Grant's Election Means.

Wendell Phillips, the great Radical leader says that "*Grant's election melts the millions into one invisible whole*, calling us to stamp on it what legend we will." In other words, Grant's election makes negro equality universal throughout the United States, abolishes all distinctions on account of color, opens to whites and blacks alike, without discrimination, the common schools, hotels, restaurants, places of amusement, and establishes the negroes as a part of the law-making and governing elements of the country.

☞ The Radicals of Alabama have have passed a bill making it a misdemeanor, punishable by fine and imprisonment, for any person to challenge a voter at the polls. This is the Radical idea of impartial suffrage. First, they put upon the registry lists such persons as are politically right, without reference to their qualifications, and then, if a person challenges a voter he is thrown into prison. How would the freemen of Pennsylvania like the Alabama system transplanted on their soil?

A Prize Banner from the State to Cost $500.

I am directed by the Democratic State Committee of Pennsylvania, to offer to the county, giving in November, the largest per centage of increase over its Democratic vote in October, a banner, with appropriate devices, costing $500.

[Signed] WILLIAM A. WALLACE,
Chairman.

DANIEL W. VOORHEES of Indiana is elected to Congress by a close vote. It will be remembered that he was deprived of his seat in the 39th Congress by an iniquitious decision of the House of Representatives. That wrong is now corrected by the people.

☞ The negroes who are fed by the Radical Freedmen's Bureau at the expense of the white industry of the North, are denominated, in the locality where they exist, "the colored babies of liberty." Odorous babes, these.

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION RETURNS.

The Vote of 1868--OFFICIAL.

COUNTIES	BOYLE, DEM.	HARTRANFT, REP.
Adams	3174	2852
Allegheny	14023	23880
Armstrong	3459	3987
Beaver	2673	3540
Bedford	3019	2625
Berks	13921	7413
Blair	3183	3841
Bradford	3863	7612
Bucks	7838	6981
Butler	3292	3723
Cambria	3587	2849
Cameron	441	537
Carbon	2772	2129
Centre	3765	3378
Chester	6658	8850
Clarion	2956	1908
Clearfield	3037	1895
Clinton	2765	1992
Columbia	4058	2677
Crawford	5390	7026
Cumberland	4433	3801
Dauphin	4538	6196
Delaware	2764	4016
Elk	1054	508
Erie	4531	7702
Fayette	4773	3745
Forrest		4
Franklin	4278	4321
Fulton	1113	582
Greene	3374	1722
Huntingdon	2498	3473
Indiana	2301	4842
Jefferson	2994	2076
Juniata	1863	1467
Lancaster	8570	15313
Lawrence	1716	3691
Lebanon	2858	4267
Lehigh	6305	4733
Luzerne	13420	9992
Lycoming	5031	4680
M'Kean	809	983
Mercer	4177	4703
Mifflin	1828	1858
Monroe	2789	735
Montgomery	8965	7948
Montour	1683	1194
Northampton	7701	4452
Northumbland	4145	3694
Perry	2525	2570
Philadelphia	60808	60635
Pike	1259	338
Potter	811	1694
Schuylkill	9538	8192
Snyder	1343	1865
Somerset	1809	3195
Sullivan	845	461
Susquehanna	3377	4682
Tioga	2651	5410
Union	1340	2054
Venango	3764	4431
Warren	1882	2990
Washington	4948	4946
Wayne	3397	2598
Westmoreland	6569	5335
Wyoming	1765	1549
York	9006	6653
Totals	321391	331068
		321391
Majority		9677

The vote on Surveyor General was as follows:

Campbell	330786
Rice	321607
Majority for Campbell	9179

IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States, for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

Isaac N. Lacey, a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 24, 1867, having applied for a discharge from all his debts, and other claims provable under said Act, by order of the Court, Notice is hereby given, to all persons who have proved their debts, and other persons interested, to appear on the 13th day of November, 1868, at 9 o'clock, A. M, before E Overton Jr Esq., Register at his office in Towanda, Pa, to show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt And further, notice is hereby given, that the second and third meetings of the said bankrupt, required by the 27th and 28th Sections of said Act, will be held before the said Register, at the same time and place

S. C. McCANDLESS, Clerk

v8n13-2w.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States, for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

Hussun Billings, a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 24, 1867, having applied for a discharge from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, by order of the Court, Notice is hereby given, to all persons who have proved their debts, and other persons interested, to appear on the 13th day of November, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M. before E. Overton Jr Esq., Register at his office in Towanda, Pa., to show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said Bankrupt. And further, notice is hereby given, that the second and third meetings of creditors of the said Bankrupt, required by the 27th and 28th Sections of said Act, will be held before the said Register, at the same time and place.

S. C. McCANDLESS, Clerk.

v8n13-2w.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States, for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

Riley Sickler, a Bankrupt under the Act of Congress of March 24, 1867, having applied for a discharge from all his debts, and other claims provable under said Act, by order of the Court, Notice is hereby given, to all persons who have proved their debts, and other persons interested, to appear on the 13th day of November, 1868 at 10 o'clock A. M. before E Overton Jr. Esq Register at his office in Towanda, Pa. to show cause, if any they have, why a discharge shall not be granted to the said Bankrupt. And further, Notice is hereby given, that the second and third meeting of Creditors of the said Bankrupt, required by the 27th and 28th Sections of said Act, will be held before the said Register, at the same time and place.

S. C. McCANDLESS, Clerk.

v8n13-2w.

GENERAL ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

PURSUANT to an Act of General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act relating to elections in this Commonwealth," approved the second day of July, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine, I M. W. DEWITT, Sheriff of the County of Wyoming, Pennsylvania, do hereby make known and give notice to the electors of the county aforesaid, that an election will be held in the said County of Wyoming, on TUESDAY, the THIRD DAY OF NOVEMBER, NEXT, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at which time, persons will be voted for to fill the offices of Electors for the State of Pennsylvania to choose a President and Vice President of the United States.

I ALSO HEREBY MAKE KNOWN AND GIVE NOTICE that the places of holding the aforesaid General Election, in the several wards, boroughs, districts and townships within the county of Wyoming, are as follows, to wit:

Braintrim District, at the house lately occupied by T. D. Spring in Laceyville.

Clinton, at the new school house in the village of Factoryville.

Eaton, at the house of Peter Stroh in Eaton township.

Exeter, at the house late of Solomon Brown, in Exeter township.

Forkston, at the house of Hiram Hitchcock, in Forkston township.

Falls, at the house of Levi Townsend, in Falls township.

Lemon, at the school-house, near H. G. Ely, in Lemon township.

Monroe, at the red school-house in Monroe township

Mehoopany, at the house of Peter Bender, in Mehoopany township.

Meshoppen, at the house of Daniel Hankinson, in Meshoppen township.

Northmoreland, at the house of Winters & Howard, at Centremoreland Corners, in Northmoreland township.

Nicholson at the house occupied by P. S. Bacon in Nicholson township.

North Branch, at the school-house near the store late of John Prouts, in North Branch township.

Overfield, at the old school-house near Lawrence Agers, in Overfield township.

Tunk. Borough, at the Court House in the Borough of Tunkhannock.

Tunkhannock Township, at the Court House in the borough of Tunkhannock.

Windham, at the house of David Fink, in Windham township.

Washington, at the Baptist Church on Russell Hill in Washington township.

In pursuance of an Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act relating to the Elections of this Commonwealth" passed the 2d day of July, A. D. 1839.

I do hereby make known and give notice, as to and by the 15th section of the aforesaid act, I am directed "that every person, excepting justices of the peace, who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the government of the United States or of this State, or any city or incorporated district, whether commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent, who is or shall be employed under the legislative, judiciary or executive department of this State, or the United States, or of any city or incorporated district, and also that every member of Congress and the State Legislature, and of the select and common council of any city, commissioner 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 such election shall be eligible to any office then to be voted for."

Also, that in the fourth section of the Act of Assembly, entitled "An Act relating to executions, and for other purposes" approved April 16th, 1849, it is enacted that the aforesaid 15th section "shall not be so construed as to prevent any militia officer or boro. officer from serving as judge, inspector or clerk at any general or special election in this Commonwealth."

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

The general, special, city, incorporated district and township elections, and all elections for electors of President and Vice-President of the United States shall be held and conducted by the inspectors and judges elected as aforesaid and clerks appointed as hereinafter provided.

No person shall be permitted to vote at any election, as aforesaid, but a white freeman of the age of twenty-one years or more, who shall have resided in the State at least one year, and in the election district where he offers to vote, at least ten days immediately preceding the election, and within two years paid a State or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least ten days before the election. But a citizen of the United States who has previously been a qualified voter of this State, and removed therefrom and returned, and who shall have resided in the election district and paid taxes as aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote after residing in this State six months: *Provided*, That the white freemen citizens of the United States, between the ages of 21 and 22 years, and have resided in the election district ten days, as aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote, although they shall not have paid taxes.

AND I FURTHER GIVE NOTICE of an act of Assembly, of this Commonwealth, passed and approved the sixth day of April, 1865, being a supplement to an act entitled "An act regulating the mode of voting at all elections in the several counties of this Commonwealth," approved the thirtieth day of March, 1866, so far as relates to the counties of Luzerne and Wyoming.

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 provisions of an act of Assembly approved the thirtieth day of March, 1866, entitled, "An act regulating the mode of voting, etcetera," be, and the same are hereby repealed as to Luzerne and Wyoming, the mode of voting shall be the same as required by laws in force immediately before the passage of said act of Assembly.

SEC. 2. That the Sheriffs of Luzerne and Wyoming counties shall, in their proclamations for the General Elections of the year 1868, give notice of the repeal of the said act of Assembly relating to the mode of voting.

ELISHA W. DAVIS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JAMES L. GRAHAM,
Speaker of the Senate.

Approved the sixth day of April, A. D., eighteen hundred and sixty-eight. JOHN W. GEARY.

"No person shall be admitted to vote whose name is not contained in the list of taxable inhabitants furnished by the Commissioners, unless: First, he produces a receipt for the payment within two years of a State or county tax, assessed agreeably to the constitution, and give satisfactory evidence, either on his own oath or affirmation, or the oath or affirmation of another, that he has paid such a tax, or on failure to produce a receipt, shall make oath of the payment thereof, or, Second, if he claims a vote by being an elector between the ages of 21 and 22 years, he shall depose on oath or affirmation that he has resided in the State at least one year before his application, and make such proof of his residence in the district as is required by this act, and that he does verily believe from the accounts given him that he is of the age aforesaid, and give such other evidence as is required by this act, whereupon the name of the person so admitted to vote shall be inserted in the alphabetical list by the inspectors, and a note made opposite thereto by writing the word "tax," if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of having paid tax, or the word "age," if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of such age, and shall be called out to the clerks, who shall make the like notes in the list of voters kept by them.

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

"Every person qualified as aforesaid, and who shall make this proof, as is required shall be admitted to vote in the township, ward or district in which he shall reside.

"If any person shall prevent, or attempt to prevent any officer of any election under this act from holding such election, or use or threaten any violence to any such officer, or shall interrupt or improperly interfere with him in the execution of his duty, or of shall block up the window or avenue to any window where the same may be holding, or shall riotously disturb the peace at such election, or shall use or practice intimidating threats, force or violence, with a design to influence unduly or overawe any elector, or to prevent him from voting, or to restrain the freedom of choice, such a person on conviction shall be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, and imprisoned for any time not less than one month or more than twelve months, and if it shall be shown to the court where the trial of such offence shall be had, that the person so offending was not a resident of the city, ward or district, or township where the said offence was committed, and not entitled to vote therein, then, on conviction, he shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than one hundred dollars or more than one thousand dollars, and be imprisoned not less than six months or more than two years.

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

"It shall be the duty of the several assessors respectively, to attend at the place of holding every general, special or township election during the time said election is kept open, for the purpose of giving information to the inspectors and judges when called on in relation to the right of any person assessed by them to vote at such elections, or such other matters in relation to the assessment of voters as the said inspectors, or either of them, shall, from time to time, require"

Pursuant to the provisions contained in the 76th section of the act first aforesaid, the judges of the aforesaid districts shall respectively take charge of the certificate or return of the election of their respective districts, and produce them at the meeting of one judge from each district, at the borough of Tunkhannock, on the third day after the day of the election, being for the present year on FRIDAY, the 16th day of OCTOBER next, then and 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 such 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 judges unable to attend.

Given under my hand, in my office at Tunkhannock, the 15th day of October 1868

M. W. DEWITT, Sheriff.

Sheriffs Office, Tunkhannock, Sept. 15, 1868.