

B. F. SCHWEIER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

Republican National Ticket, FOR PRESIDENT, GEN. JAS. A. GARFIELD, OF OHIO.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT, CHESTER A. ARTHUR, OF NEW YORK.

Republican Electors, Edwin W. Bliss, Charles R. Eberoy, Henry W. Oliver, Jr., Nathan C. Farney, John L. Lawson, Andrew Stout, Edwin H. Miller, Geo. B. Winstling, M. Hall Stanton, Geo. B. Winstling, James Dobson, Michael Schell, George DeB. Keim, Walter W. Ames, David F. Houston, John P. Teagarden, Morgan R. Wells, Nelson P. Reed, Henry S. Eckert, A. R. W. Painter, John M. Stehman, Thomas McKenna, Isaac S. Moyer, James T. Moffett, Edgar Finckler, Nelson P. Reed, John Mitchell, C. W. Gillilan, Conrad F. Shindel.

Republican State Ticket, SUPREME JUDGE, HENRY GREEN, OF NORTHAMPTON COUNTY, AUDITOR GENERAL, JOHN A. LEMON, OF BLAIR COUNTY.

Republican County Ticket, CONGRESS, Hon. HORATIO G. FISHER, OF HUNTINGTON COUNTY, STATE SENATE, CHARLES H. SMILEY, OF FERRY COUNTY, ASSEMBLY, WILLIAM C. POMEROY, OF PORT ROYAL, COUNTY SURVEYOR, WILLIAM H. GRONINGER, OF MILFORD.

FRANK HUGHES, Greenbacker, in this State, and Mr. Weaver, the Greenback candidate for the Presidency, had a fair-out about name. Hughes wants a fusion Greenback and Democratic electoral ticket. Weaver says no; the ticket must be straight-out Greenback.

What is the reason that every Democratic speaker and organ of character and position should not go to the South Carolina ball-box, and the Mississippi bull dozers and the Arkansas manipulators of returns, no more of that?

A NEW YORK exchange says: Sunday is the day when the most callers are to be seen at the Democratic National Committee rooms in New York, and when the greatest activity prevails there. Mr. Barnum, chairman of the committee, as a rule, holds a Sunday levee, when callers are convivial and generous. The committee regards its Sunday collections as the most profitable.

THE Huntington Globe says that some of Spear's friends are offering to give votes for Garfield in exchange for Republican votes for Spear. We trust that none of our Republican friends either there or here will be caught in any such trap, but Garfield will have many thanks to spare in this State, and Spear knows very well that Hancock will not be injured by his friends in making this trade.

THERE are at least two hundred thousand men in Pennsylvania directly dependent on Republican policy on the tariff for their bread and butter. Herefore many of these men voted Democratic tickets, but the course of the Democratic party on the subject of protection has been so infamously treacherous, betraying not only the interests of laboring men, but placing capital at the mercy of the tariff competition from abroad, that all business and laboring men are now forced into the necessity of fighting the free trade measures of the Democratic party to preserve their means of making a living, and prevent what they have earned in honest living from being swept away from them—Harrisburg Telegraph.

THE Kennebec Journal says this week of the Maine situation: "Outside of the question of the choice of Governor, the Republicans have a large majority in House and Senate, will elect the Executive Council and all the heads of departments, also the United States Senator which is to be chosen next winter. Of the Senators elected, twenty-two are Republicans and nine Fusionists. Of the Representatives, eighty-five are Republicans and sixty-five Fusionists. Two thirds at least of the county officers have carried over by the Republicans. They have carried every city in the State, and a large majority of the towns. They have carried three Congressional districts, and though not successful in electing their candidates in the other two, have made large gains in them on the popular vote.

"GOVERNOR CULLOM, of Illinois, has ordered the election of four additional judges for the Cook county Superior Court. The addition to the judiciary was rendered necessary by the large increase of population given to Cook county and Chicago by the last census. Superintendent Walker gives the official figures of the Cook county population as six hundred and seven thousand five hundred and thirty-eight, which includes the city of Chicago."

In the election of additional judges, as above stated, the Chicago, Illinois, district is foredoomed just what the Democracy will do with the Supreme Court of the United States if they get into power. They will enlarge it, on account of the increased population, and then will arise the question of framing such questions to be carried up to it as will result in declaring the banking laws and the laws under which the greenback was created, unconstitutional. Any Democratic Attorney General declared the reconstruction laws unconstitutional.

Lebanon swarms with tramps.

Grand Republican Rally at East Salem.

A grand Republican Rally took place at East Salem last Saturday night. It was the largest demonstration that has been held in that place. The grand feature of the occasion was the 60 torch-bearing horsemen that were in line. It was the desire of many that the meeting should be an out-door meeting, as no building in the place was of sufficient size to hold half the people present, but the speakers had a dread of the effect of the night air, and on that account the meeting was held in a large school house at the south end of town. Not half the people could get into the house. A large percentage of the audience in the building was composed of ladies. A delegation from McAlesterville was present, also a delegation from the vicinity of Brown's Mills. It was a source of regret that no building in the place was large enough to hold all the people. The best the boys could do outside was to walk, and parade, and shout at such times as best suited themselves, which sometimes did not chime in with the comfort of those who had sought the indoor building.

Jeremiah Loudenslager is President, and Mr. Shortz, Jr., is Secretary of the Garfield and Arthur Club, under whose auspices the meeting was held. The evening was spent in the most interesting manner, and their manner of dispatch of business indicates executive ability of no common order, as officers of a public meeting.

The meeting was addressed by Jeremiah Lyons and R. F. Schweier. Mr. Lyons was the first speaker. He was introduced by Mr. Shortz, Secretary of the meeting. In an able and convincing manner he discussed the issues of the day, and it is a source of regret that his speech was not sufficiently outlined on paper as to secure its publication, as a number of people who could not get seats in the building were anxious to hear it, and expect to see it in print. At the conclusion of Mr. Lyons' speech, R. F. Schweier was introduced by Secretary Shortz. A full outline of his speech may be found in the following report:

Schweier said: Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen—On the 23d day of last September the telegraph flashed a message throughout the land—a message that has given, as it were, a new inspiration to the Democratic party, because, by its promise they expect to win many votes, and to-night it furnishes one of the text points that bristle from a thousand Democratic political camp-fires from the Canada line to the Mexican border.

The message is in the form of a letter from the chief standard-bearer of the Democratic party, the Democratic candidate for the Presidency. With your presence, Mr. Chairman—[addressing Mr. Loudenslager, Chairman of the meeting]—I will read the letter, not because of any new doctrine that it promulgates, but because of its promise, and the declaration from Democratic speakers and Democratic journalists that Republican speakers and journalists will conceal the letter from people of their political faith. The Hancock letter is in regard to the payment of claims that originated through rebellion, and to declare that the letter will not be given to Republican readers and honors is a wrong declaration, and the force of the truth will fall on the men who make it, for the Republican party is pre-eminently an intelligent party and comes to conclusions as to the merits, or right and wrong of questions by reading what the opponent may say and write, and that Mr. Chairman, is my reason for reading the letter.—[Learned read.] Where General Hancock learned the art of state-craft, or learned state diplomacy of the letter-craft composition, King William's chief cabinet officer, Bismarck, could not excel it, and if Bismarck should die, the King of Germany could do no better than to get Hancock in his cabinet as chief diplomatist.

The letter is a promise, and a declaration—a promise that the Southern war claims shall not be paid, and a declaration that the time has come to pronounce against the payment of the claims of Northern men. It puts the rebel and the Union man on one and the same level, as to claims on government, and just to that degree sinks the cause of the North by putting it on a level with the cause of the South. There is one sentence in it that reads, "Nobody expects or wants such unequal action," which sentence is in direct contradiction of the lies of Congress, for it is well known to the world that money was just such unequal action, as is proven by the millions of dollars of claim bills that are on file awaiting a favorable time to pass them through Congress. How Hancock can put such a deliberate misstatement before the country is not understood.

But, Sir, when we come to consider the letter of promise of General Hancock in the light of history of prominent men of the Democratic party, in the light of former Democratic candidates for the Presidency, in the light of the promises made by James K. Polk and James Buchanan, it falls to pieces like ashes.

Is the promise of Hancock worth more than the promise of James K. Polk or the promise of James Buchanan? They were men of character. Is Hancock's character to be said of men that they fell away from their state-craft promises, under the influence of the now Southern brigades? They were not, it is true, surrounded by brigades, but by men who believe the same doctrines, ideas, or principles, as to government. Men with the same ideas of government will surround Hancock if he is elected President, and they will influence him just as their predecessors influenced Polk and Buchanan.

In 1844 the mining interests and the manufacturing interests of the North became alarmed under the free trade teachings of the Democratic party, just as many people now are alarmed under the teachings of the Democracy that the southern claims will have to be paid if a Democratic Congress and a Democratic President be elected. To quiet the alarm of the mining and manufacturing interests of the country, Mr. Polk and his friends inscribed upon their banners that Polk is as good a tariff man as Clay, and that the protective tariff laws of 1842 shall not be repealed if Polk be elected President. Under that promise of Polk the alarm of the mining and manufacturing interests of the country was quieted, and the State of Pennsylvania wheeled into line for Polk at the November election. Polk was scarcely seated as President and a Democratic Congress was sworn in, and they repealed the tariff laws that they had promised to respect. Sir, in the light of the promise of James K. Polk, how much is the promise of General Hancock worth?

But Polk was not the only Democratic President who did not fulfill his promises. The last President that the Democracy had was guilty of promulgating a state-craft promise to satisfy the people of the North on a question of greater importance than the tariff question. It was the question of freedom and slavery. The great North

was unweary in the Southern, under the influence of the Southern leaders who believed in slavery, and who to-day believe in the institution and long for its restoration, would be so governed and controlled as to use the power of his administration to make Kansas a slave State. The North believed that Buchanan would be so influenced, to break that belief and to hold the masses of the Democracy and the people of the North to vote for the Democratic candidate for the Presidency, Mr. Buchanan and his friends promised that his administration, in case of his election, should exert its influence to have Kansas admitted as a free State. The promise was everywhere proclaimed in the North. They said, "Vote for Buchanan, Breckinridge, and free Kansas." The promise of Buchanan and his friends influenced a sufficient number of voters to cast their ballots for Buchanan, and he became President in 1860.

The promise of a free Kansas, how was that kept? Mr. Buchanan appointed John W. Geary, of Pennsylvania, Governor of Kansas. Geary went there, believing that Buchanan would keep his promise, but soon he felt that the influence of the administration was in favor of the men who wanted Kansas to be admitted as a slave State. Geary had been one of the strictest Northern Democrats, but he could not stand the deception; he could not endure to be used as a tool to further the interests of slavery, when he, too, had promised to all to whom he spoke in the campaign that Buchanan was pledged to free Kansas. He addressed Mr. Buchanan and reminded the administration of the promises that had been made, but the answer that he received was insurrection that urged him to a closer attention to the interests of the men who were striving to make Kansas a slave State. He informed the administration that if its pledges and promises could not be carried out, he would be compelled to resign. Mr. Buchanan said, "Well, Mr. Geary, you may resign. The next Governor was Robert J. Walker, a veteran Democrat, a man of great ability. His family protested against his acceptance of the appointment. His sister, Mrs. Cook, pleaded with him not to go to Kansas as its Governor. He disregarded all protests, and the result was the same as with Mr. Geary. He did not hold the administration to its promises, but he, for his honest efforts, told that his resignation would be accepted, and he resigned. James Buchanan went out of office without Kansas having been made a free State.

In the light of the historic past, in the light of the promises of Polk and Buchanan, how should the promise of General Hancock be accepted? Men of the same faith that surrounded Polk and Buchanan will surround Hancock if he be elected, and they will shape his every policy.

The men who lead the Democratic party seem to be gifted with a craft, or way of deception that manifests itself painfully often. The brigades employed in the heat of battle a brigadier or regimental commander would put on a uniform of the Union soldier, put the Union flag at the head of his column, and thus disguised march up to the Union line and deliver a free before his true character could be revealed. More than one disaster to the Union arms was brought about by that manner of deception.

Having a knowledge of the broken promises and methods of deception of Hancock's leading friends, we may know that it is not to the interests of the free North to elect him President. If we help to elect him, and disaster comes to the free cause, or cause of free men, there will be no strong Republican loyal party entrenched in the government, with all the machinery and power that such a position gives, to resist the encroachments of the men of the Lost Cause. They will keep themselves within the forms of law, and we will be compelled to accept what they give us, or rebel, and that will be to put us in the place of the men of the South as rebels in 1861.

There is no double meaning in their platform; it is bold. Mr. Lyons has spoken as to how plain it is in the third resolution on the question of tariff. That resolution is for free trade, or a revenue tariff only, which amounts to the same thing. On the question of tariff they are so strong as to feel themselves able to declare for free trade openly.

On the questions that overshadow even the great question of the tariff, they are as pronounced in the Cincinnati platform as they can be. In the platform they declare themselves as pledged anew to "the Constitutional doctrines and traditions of the Democratic party."

Sir, what are the "Constitutional doctrines and traditions of the Democratic party?" They comprehend everything that was lost by the Lost Cause in Rebellion.

Hancock says, yes, I accept the Cincinnati platform in its full meaning, and singularly enough, how all his public utterances and acts coincide with the platform, and the faith that it expresses allegiance to. In his letter to General Sherman during the Hayes and Tilden excitement, he says: Thomas Jefferson is my own ideal of a statesman. He inaugurated himself. Was that a hint? Gentlemen, you can interpret that language perhaps as well as any one. Sir, he resurrects Jefferson, and when he does so he resurrects the first historical or traditional character of the Democracy. Jefferson was the father of the doctrine of State Rights; the same doctrine that Calhoun made his reputation on, and the same doctrine under which South Carolina attempted nullification in 1822. The same doctrine of secession that took the Southern States out of the Union in 1861, and Order No. 40, that Hancock issued while in command at New Orleans, was the same doctrine as applied by Andy Johnson in his efforts to nullify the reconstruction measures or laws as passed by Congress. Hancock, by his avowed doctrine, has proven how near he stands to the Democracy and how fit he will be as President for the brigades. He can well say, "Yes, I accept the Cincinnati platform, and I pledge myself to the Constitutional doctrines and traditions of the Democratic party."

But let us not mistake; the Constitutional doctrines and traditions of the Democratic party cover all that was lost by State Rights. It covers or includes Slavery, State Rights, Writ of Habeas Corpus, and a Congressional power null in 1776, when America was wrested from King's rule, and Great Britain has never had a Republican form of government since. General Monk helped the Royalists into power. Shall history repeat itself here, and begin its work in this campaign by the election of Hancock, to bring the rebels into power to restore the old order of affairs?

Am S. Farbum—a farmer at Tolland, Mass., came home unexpectedly on Wednesday evening last and quarreled with his wife because his supper was not ready, after which he went into his orchard and hanged himself to an apple tree.

General Grant's Speech.

On the 28th day of September General Grant delivered a brilliant speech at Warren, Ohio. He was elected President of the meeting, and, as the presiding officer, delivered a speech. He said: "In view of the known character and ability of the speaker who is to address you to-day and his long public career and association with the leading statesmen of this country for the past twenty years, it would not be becoming in me to delay you with many remarks of my own. But it may be proper for me to recount to you on the first occasion of my presiding at a political meeting for the party faith that is in me I am a Republican, as the two great parties are now divided, because the Republican party is a national party seeking the greatest good for the greatest number of citizens. There is not a precinct in this vast nation where a Democrat cannot cast his ballot and have it counted as cast, no matter what the prominence of the opposition party. He can proclaim his political opinions even if he is only one among a thousand, without fear and without proscription on account of his opinions. There are fourteen States and localities in some other States where the Republicans have not this privilege. This is the reason why I am a Republican; but I am a Republican for many other reasons. I believe in the preservation of the public credit and the payment of debts of government, State, county and municipal, so far as it can control. The Democratic party does not promise this. If it does it has broken its promise to the extent of hundreds of millions, as many Northern Democrats can testify to their sorrow. I am a Republican as between existing parties because it fosters the protection of the field and farm for several millions of our people, and the general education of the poor as well as the rich. The Democratic party discourages all these when in absolute power. The Republican party is a party of progress and of liberty towards its opponents. It encourages the poor to strive to better their condition, the ignorant to educate their children to enable them to compete successfully with their more fortunate associates, and in the exercise of equality before the law of every citizen no matter what his race, nationality or previous condition. It tolerates no privileged class. Every one has the opportunity to make himself all he is capable of. Ladies and gentlemen, do you believe that this can be truthfully said in the greater part of the fourteen States of this Union to-day which the Democratic party controls absolutely. The Republican party is a party of principle. It is a party that stands wherever it has gained a foothold. The Democratic party is united on but one thing, and that is getting control of the government in all its branches."

As to the Solid South, the illiberality of that section has made it so. They build up an earnest opposition in the South, and then here in the North are allowed to advocate whatever they please and divide the people. If they were as liberal as the people of the North, and did allow the free discussion of questions at issue, the South would not hold; the people would be divided into two parties as here. Previous to 1860 there were 16 States into which a Northern man did not dare go and advocate freedom before the law, and it is not much better now in a number of the Southern States, and yet they dare to talk to us about Sectionalism. They have been the sectional men, and they have had the impudence to turn the case around and to charge sectionalism on the people of the North, when the truth is that they have been ever free to come among us and discuss whatever they pleased. The charge of sectionalism on the people of the North is one of the most audacious charges ever made against any one, and it is hardly ever equaled. Statesman equal it. Milton, in his Paradise Lost, tells how Satan was winging his way through space searching for the earth, the place that deity had put Adam and Eve. Satan desired to find them and corrupt them, but he had so far failed to reach them. By and by he espied one of God's great angels, and he conceived the audacious plan of going to the angel and finding out all about the place or locality in space of the Earth. But it would not do for him to appear in his true character, so he instantly transformed himself into an angel of light, and winged his way to the mighty one, and, conversing with him, learned where he was, and by and by, by Adam and Eve in the garden, and hence the fall. The audacity of Satan is equaled by the charge of Sectionalism.

But, Sir, let us be careful that we are not led to turn and send the Government on a backward course. History repeats itself, and we may become the victims of its unrelenting repetition. There is a chapter of English history that applies to our own country. In 1642 a war broke out in Great Britain, Ireland and Scotland, and the Presbyterians, Puritans and other people on one side, and the Throne on the other side. It was but a side-swipe of the war that had been raging for 26 years in Continental Europe. In England the popular party, the party of the people, prevailed. They dethroned the King, and set up a Republic. The Republic was successfully conducted for a number of years, but by and by the old Royal party secured the services of one of the ablest generals of the people, a man who had fought valiantly for the people. His name was General Monk. He led the Royal party, and in two years after he had espoused the cause a King was again enthroned, and the Royal power was more rightly enforced than ever. He did not even neglect the woods of America, for he sent over to the colonies and compelled them to accept men for officers that he appointed instead of electing officers as they had been used to doing, and the colonies did not resist of the King's appointing power until 1776, when America was wrested from King's rule, and Great Britain has never had a Republican form of government since. General Monk helped the Royalists into power. Shall history repeat itself here, and begin its work in this campaign by the election of Hancock, to bring the rebels into power to restore the old order of affairs?

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Legal Notices.

WHEREAS, by an act of General Assembly, entitled "An Act relating to Elections of this Commonwealth," passed on the 21st day of July, 1859, and its supplements, it is the duty of the Sheriff of every county within this Commonwealth to give public notice and to enumerate the Officers to be Elected, and to designate the Places at which the Election is to be held; and

Give notice that certain persons holding office of public trust, or exercising any office of holding or exercising, at the same time, the office or appointment of Judge of election, Inspector, or Clerk of any Election of this Commonwealth, or any one of them, shall be held to be ineligible to be elected to any office of public trust, or exercising any office of holding or exercising, at the same time, the office or appointment of Judge of election, Inspector, or Clerk of any Election of this Commonwealth, or any one of them, shall be held to be ineligible to be elected to any office of public trust, or exercising any office of holding or exercising, at the same time, the office or appointment of Judge of election, Inspector, or Clerk of any Election of this Commonwealth, or any one of them, shall be held to be ineligible to be elected to any office of public trust, or exercising any office of holding or exercising, at the same time, the office or appointment of Judge of election, 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