beyond all others, false, bloody and treasonable, was not sent out with the endorsement of all your managers, and is it not true that now, when men blush to own they believed its statements, that its author is honored by an official station? It is now freely confessed by you all that you have been deceived with respect to the South. Who deceived you? Who, by false teachings, instilled contempt and hate into the minds of our people? Who stained our land with blood? Who caused ruin and distress? All these things are within your own knowledge. Are their authors the leaders to rescue us from our calamities? They shrink back appalled from the mischief they have wrought and tell you it is an irrepressible contest.—That reason is as good for Jefferson Davis as for them. They attempt to drown reflection by new excitements and new appeals to our passions. Having already, in legislation gone far beyond the limits at which, by their resolutions they were pledged to stop, they now ask to adopt measures which they have heretofore denounced as unjust and unconstitutional. For this reason they cannot save the country.

As our national calamities thicken upon us an attempt is made by their authors to avoid their responsibilities by insisting that our failures are due to the fact that their measures are not carried out, although Government has gone far beyond its pledges. The demands of these men will never cease, simply because they hope to save themselves from condemnation by having unsatisfied demands. At the last session Congress not only abolished slavery in the District of Columbia, but, to quiet clamorous men, an act of Confiscation and Emancipation was passed, which, in the opinion of leading Republicans, was unconstitutional and unjust. By this act the rebels have no property—not even their own lives—and they own no slaves. But to the astonishment and disgust of those who believe in the policy of statutes and proclamations, these rebels still live and fight and hold their slaves. These measures seem to have reanimated them.—They have a careless and reckless way of appropriating their lives and property, which by act of Congress belong to us, in support of their cause.

But these fanatical men have learned that it is necessary to win a victory *before* they divide the spoil—and what do they now propose? As they cannot take the property of rebels beyond their reach they will take the property of loyal men in the Border States. The violent men of this party, as you know from experience, my conservative Republican friend, in the end have their way. They now demand that the President shall issue a Proclamation of immediate and universal emancipation!—Against whom is this to be directed? Not against those in rebellion, for they come within the scope of the act of Congress. It can only be applied to those who have been true to our Union and our flag. They are to be punished for their loyalty. When we consider their sufferings and their cruel wrongs at the hands of the secessionists, their reliance upon our faith, is not this proposal black with ingratitude?

The scheme for immediate emancipation and general arming of the slaves throughout the South is a proposal for the butchery of women and children, for scenes of lust and rapine, of arson and murder unparalleled in the history of the world. The horrors of the French Revolution would become tame in comparison. Its effects would not be confined to the walls of cities, but there would be a wide spread scene of horror over the vast expanse of great States involving alike the loyal and seditious. Such malignity and cowardice would invoke the interference of civilized Europe. History tells of the fires kindled in the name of religion, of attrocities committed under pretexts of order or liberty; but it is now urged that scenes bloodier than the world has yet seen shall be enacted in the name of philanthropy!

A proclamation of general and armed emancipation at this time, would be a cruel wrong to the African. It is now officially declared in Presidential addresses, which are fortified by Congressional action, that the negro cannot live in the enjoyment of the full privileges of life among the white race. It is now admitted, after our loss of infinite blood and treasure, that the great problem we have to settle is not the slavery, but the negro question. A terrible question not springing from statutes or usages, but growing out of the unchangeable distinction of race. It is discovered at this late day, in Republican Illinois, that it is right to drive him from its soil. It is discovered by a Republican Congress, after convulsing our country with declarations in favor of his equal rights, and asserting that he was merely the victim of unjust laws, that he should be sent away from our land. The issue is now changed. The South holds that the African is fit to live here as a slave. Our Republican Government denies that he is fit to live here at all.

The Republican party cannot save the country, because through the powerful press it teaches contempt for the Laws, Constitution, and constitutional authorities. They are not only destroying the Union, but they are shaking and weakening the whole structures of State as well as of the National Government, by denunciations of every law and of all authority that stand in the way of their passions or their purposes. They have not only carried discord into our churches and legislative halls, but into our armies. Every General who agrees with them upon the subject of slavery is upheld in every act of insubordination and sustained against the clearest proofs of incompetency, if not of corruption. On the other hand, every commander who differs from their views upon the single point of Slavery, is denounced, not only for incompetency, but constantly depreciated in every act. No man is allowed to be a Christian; no man is regarded as a statesman; no man is suffered unmolested to do his duty as a soldier, unless he supports measures which no one dared to urge eighteen months since.—They insist that martial law is superior to constitutional law, that that the wills of Generals in the field are above all restraints; but they demand for themselves the right to direct and control these Generals. They claim an influence higher than that they will allow to the laws of the land. Are these displays of insubordination and violence safe at this time?

The weight of annual taxation will test severely the loyalty of the people of the North. Repudiation of our financial obligations would cause disorder and endless moral evils. Pecuniary rights will never be held more sacred than personal rights. Repudiation of the Constitution involves repudiation of National debts, of its guarranties of rights of property, of person, and of conscience. The moment we show the world that we do not hold the Constitution to be a sacred compact, we not only destroy all sense of security, but we turn away from our shores the vast tide of foreign immigration. It comes here now because there are not other skies as bright and other lands as productive as ours. It seeks here security for freedom—for rights of conscience—for immunity from tyrannical interferences, and from meddling impertinence. The home and fireside rights heretofore enjoyed by the American people,—enjoyed under protection of a written Constitution, have made us great and prosperous. I entreat you again, touch them not with sacrilegious hands! We are threatened with the breaking up of our social system, with the overthrow of State and National Governments. If we begin a war upon the compromises of the Constitution we must go through with it. It contains many restraints upon our natural rights. It may be asked by what right do the six small New England States, with a population less than that of New York, have six times its power in the Senate, which has become the controling branch of government? By what natural right do these States with their small united populations and limited territories balance the power of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, Indiana and Michigan? The vast debt growing out of this war will give rise to new and angry discussions. It will be held almost exclusively in a few Atlantic States. Look upon the map of the Union and see how small is the territory in which it will be owned. We are to be divided into creditor and debtor States, and the last will have a vast preponderance of power and strength. Unfortunately there is no taxation upon this national debt and its share is thrown off upon other property. It is held where many of the government contracts have been executed, and where in some instances, gross frauds have been practised. It is held largely where the Constitution gives a disproportional share of political power. With all these elements of discord, is it wise to assail constitutional law, or bring authority into contempt? Is it safe to encourage the formation of irresponsible committees, made up of impertinent men, who thrust themselves into the conduct of public affairs and try to dictate to legal rulers? or will you tolerate the enrollment of armies which are not constituted or organized by proper authorities? Are such things just towards those who have placed their fortunes in the hands of the government at this crisis?

We implore you do not be deceived again with this Syren song of no danger. There is danger, great and eminent, of the destruction of all government, of safety for life and property, unless the duty of obedience to the law and respect for authorities, and the honest support of those in the public service both military and civil, are taught and enforced, by all means within our control.

With us there is no excuse for revolutionary action. Our system of government gives peaceful remedies for all evils in legislation.

WHAT THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY PROPOSE TO DO.

Mr. President:—It will be asked what do we propose to do. We mean, with all our powers of mind and person to support the Constitution and uphold the Union; to maintain the laws, to preserve the public faith. We insist upon obedience to laws and respect for Constitutional authority; we will defend the rights of citizens; we mean that rulers and subjects shall respect the laws; we will put down all revolutionary committees; we will resist all usurpations, organizations of armed men; we will spurn officious meddlers who are impudently pushing themselves into the councils of our Government. Politically opposed to those in authority, we demand they shall be treated with the respect due to their positions as the representatives of the dignity and honor of the American people. We do not try to save our country by abandoning its government. In these times of trial and danger we cling more closely to the great principles of civil and religious liberty and of personal right; we will man the defences and barriers which the Constitution throws around them; we will revive the courage and strengthen the arms of loyal men by showing them they have a living government about which to rally; we will proclaim amidst the confusion and uproar of civil war, with louder tones and firmer voices the great maxims and principles of civil liberty, order and obedience. What has perpetuated the greatness if that nation from which we derive so many of our maxims? Not its victories upon land nor its triumphs upon the seas, but its firm adherence to its traditional policy. The words of Coke, of Camden and Mansfield, have for long periods of time given strength and vitality and honor to its social system, while battles have lost their significance. When England was agitated by the throes of violence—when the person of the King was insulted; when Parliament was besieged by mobs maddened by bigotry; when the life of Lord Mansfield was sought by infuriated fanatics, and his house was burned by incendiary fires, then he uttered those words which checked at once unlawful power and lawless violence. He declared that every citizen was entitled to his rights according to the known procedures of the land. He showed to the world the calm and awful majesty of the law, unshaken amidst convulsions. Self-reliant in its strength and purity, it was driven to no acts which destroy the spirit of law. Violence was rebuked, the heart of the nation was reassured, a sense of security grew up, and the storm was stilled. Listen to his words:—

Miserable is the condition of individuals, dangerous is the condition of the State where there is no certain law, or what is the same thing, no certain administration of law by which individuals may be protected and the State made secure.

Thus, too, we stand calmly up amids present dessasters. We have warned the public that every act of disobedience weakened their claims to protection. We have admonished our rulers that every violation of right destroyed sentiments of loyalty and duty, that obedience and protection were reciprocal obligations.—He who withholds his earnest and cheerful support to any legal demand of his Government invites oppression and usurpation on the part of those in authority. The public servant who oversteps his jurisdiction or tranples upon the rights, person, property or procedure of the governed, instigates resistance and revolt.

Under abuse and detraction we have faithfully acted upon these precepts. If our purposes were factious, the elements of disorder are everywhere within our reach. If we were as disobedient to this Government and as denunciatory of its officials as those who placed them in power, we could make them tremble in their seats of power. We have been obedient, loyal and patient. We shall continue to be so under all circumstances. But let no man mistake this devotion to our country and its Constitution for unworthy fear. We have no greater stake in good order than other men. Our arms are as strong, our endurance as great our fortitude as unwavering as that of our political opponents. But we seek the blessings of peace, of law, of order. We ask the public to mark our policy and our position. Opposed to the election of Mr. Lincoln, we have loyally sustained him. Differing from the Administration as to the course and the conduct of the war, we have cheerfully responded to every demand made upon us. To day we are putting forth our utmost efforts to reinforce our armies in the field. Without conditions or threats we are exerting our energies to strengthen the hands of government, and to replace it in the commanding position it held in the eyes of the world before recent disasters. We are pouring out our blood, our treasures, and our men, to rescue it from a position in which it can neither propose peace nor conduct successfully war.—And this support is freely and generously accorded. We wish to see our Union saved, our laws vindicated, and peace once more restored to our land. We do not claim more virtue or intelligence than we award to our opponents, but we now have the sad and bloody proof that we act upon sounder principles of government. Animated by the motto we have placed upon our banner—"The Union, the Constitution, and the Laws"—we go into the political contest confident of the support of a People who cannot be deaf or blind to the teachings of the last two years.

DEMOCRATIC CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION.

In pursuance of notice previously given, the conferees representing the several counties composing the 19th Congressional district, met at Ridgway on Tuesday Sept. 23d, for the purpose of nominating a candidate in place of Wm. Patton Esq., declined.

On motion, Hon. J. L. Gillis, was appointed President, and B. T. Hastings and D. W. Moore, Secretaries.

On motion, The several counties were called, when the following delegates presented their credential and took their seats.

Cameron.—E. B. Eldred, D. K. Jackman and G. R. Moore.

Clearfield.—Wm. Porter, D. W. Moore.

Elk.—J. L. Gillis, Geo. Weis and J. C. Chapin.

Erie.—B. F. Sloan, Benjamin Whitman.

Forest.—Not represented.

Jefferson.—K. L. Blood, B. T. Hastings and [illegible]

McKean.—Seth A. Backus, W. P. Wilcox and W. P. Medberry.

Warren.—Russelas Brown.

On motion, Each county was allowed three votes.

On motion, Mr. Brown of Warren,—prefacing the motion with some appropriate remarks nominated MILTON COURTRIGHT of Erie.

On motion of K. L. Blood, seconed by Messrs, Weis and Backus, the nomination of Mr. Courtright was made by acclamation, and ratified with three cheers.

On motion, the Convntion was ably addressed by Messrs. Brown of Warren, Backus of McKean.

On motion, the following resolutions was unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That we the members of this Convention, pledge ourselves to use all honorable means to secure the election of the gentleman this day nominated, and recommed him to the cordial support of every man in the district, who desires the restoration of the Union as it was, and the preservation of the Constitution as it is.

On motion, the proceedings of the Convention, declared to be published in all the Democratic papers in the district.

On motion adjourned sine die.

J. L. GILLIS, *President*,

A. T. HASTINGS, D. W. MOORE, } *Secretaries*.

Our Exchanges contain no news of interest. There has been no important movement of troops since our last.

M'Kean County Democrat.

Saturday, Sept. 27th, 1862.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

AUDITOR GENERAL,

ISAAC SLENKER,

OF UNION COUNTY.

SURVEYOR GENERAL,

JAMES P. BARR,

OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

FOR CONGRESS,

MILTON COURTRIGHT,

of Erie county.

FOR SENATE,

SETH A. BACKUS.

of McKean county.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES

DR. C. R. EARLEY, of Elk county,

DR. T. J. BOYER, of Clearfield Co.

COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

TREASURER

DR. W. Y. McCOY.

COMMISSIONER.

ANDREW RILEY.

AUDITOR,

M. E. SUNDERLAN.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY

SAMUEL C. HYDE.

CORONER.

PHILO ACKLY.

THE NATIONAL PLATFORM!

PURPOSES OF THE WAR!

CONGRESS, BY A VOTE NEARLY UNANIMOUS PASSED THE FOLLOWING RESOLUTION, WHICH EXPRESSES THE VOICE OF THE NATION AND IS THE TRUE STANDARD OF LOYALTY:

"That the present deplorable civil war has been forced upon the country by the Disunionists of the Southern States, now in arms against the Constitutional Government, and in arms around the Capital; That in this National emergency Congress, banishing all feelings of mere passion or resentment, will recollect only its duty to the whole country; That this war is not waged, on their part, in any spirit of oppression or for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, or purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of those States, but to defend and maintain the *supremacy* of the Constitution and to preserve the Union, with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired, and that as soon as these objects are accomplished the war ought to cease."

NEGRO EQUALITY.—"The liberty of the descendants of Africa in the United States is incompatible with the liberty and safety of the European descendant. Their slavery forms an exception, resulting from stern and inflexible necessity, to the general liberty in the United States. We did not originate nor are we responsible for this necessity. Their liberty, if it were possible, could only be established by violating the incontestible powers of the States and of subverting the Union. And beneath the ruins of the Union would be buried, sooner or later, the liberties of both races."—*Henry Clay.*

Prophecy Fulfilled.

"IF THESE INFERNAL FANATICS AND ABOLITIONISTS EVER GET POWER IN THEIR HANDS," said the great Webster, on a memorable occasion, "THEY WILL OVERRIDE THE CONSTITUTION, SET THE SUPREME COURT AT DEFIANCE, CHANGE AND MAKE LAWS TO SUIT THEMSELVES, LAY VIOLENT HANDS ON THOSE WHO DIFFER WITH THEM IN THEIR OPINION, OR DARE QUESTION THEIR INFALLIBILITY, AND FINALLY BANKRUPT THE COUNTRY AND DELUGE IT WITH BLOOD."

MCKEAN COUNTY MILITIA.—Below will be found interesting tables showing the number enrolled and men liable to military duty, &c., in each Townsip, also the number liable to draft under the late call.

As there is nearly twenty days in which volunteers will be received, we trust each township will furnish her quota and thus render the draft unnecessary in this county.

	Enlisted, Pa. Reg't's	Enlisted, N. Y. Reg'ts.	Subject,	Enrolled,	Quota,	Draft.
Annin,	28	2	22	52	29	0
Bradford,	110	12	100	222	124	4
Ceres,	69	9	30	108	60	
Corydon,	3		14	17	9	6
Eldred,	46	5	36	87	48	0
Hamilton,	6		7	13	7	1
Hamlin,	13	2	12	27	15	1
Keating,	76	3	64	143	79	2
Liberty,	49	1	51	101	56	7
Lafayette,	11	1	8	23	13	0
Norwich,	19		10	29	16	0
Otto,	32	9	22	63	35	0
Sergeant,	6	1	14	21	12	5
Smethport,	28		12	40	22	0
Wetmore,	3		4	7	4	1
Total,	502	45	406	953	529	27

Whole No. Enrolled,		955
Of these there were Sch'l Direct'rs	70	
Minors,	176	
Aliens who voted,	25	
Over age,	35	
Postmasters and stage drivers	30	
Discharged soldiers	16	
Preachers	10	
Took the Quaker Oath	2	
Total,		364
Leaving,		591
Rejected by Surgeon, on examination,		185
Subject to draft,		406

THE DRAFT, in Pennsylvania, has again been postponed, now to Thursday, October 16th.—In those counties where the draft was actually made on the 25th Sept., it will be valid in all respects, but the men will be permitted to resume their respective vocations, until the 16th of October, when they will be called into service.

We understand the draft was made in Potter and Elk counties. In McKean county the order of postponement was received before drafting commeaced.

PUBLIC MEETING.—Messrs. BOYER and EARLEY will be in Smethport on Tuesday, the 30th instant, and will address the citizens at the Court House in the evening. Let there be a good attendance.

SEYMOUR'S SPEECH.—We publish this speech to the exclusion of other matter. It is an able and truthful exposition, devoid of partisan bias. Our readers will not regret the space occupied.

EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION.—In another column will be found the President's proclamation. The President has at length yielded to the "pressure" of the radicals, and without other excuse adopts a policy which he has before stigmatized as unconstitutional as well as impolitic. We have the line between eadicalism and ronservatism clearly drawn; no man need err.

The editor of the *Miner* ridicules the Anniversary Meeting on the 17th instant, claiming the large attendance on that day was for the purpose of exemptions. What must be the feelings of the man who would thus libel the people of McKean County. Although leading Republicans discountenanced the meeting, there was a large attendance, without including the editor, and *his* associates, who had more important business on hand—supplicating the Commissioner for an exemption from draft. Could our friend have spared the time and peeped in, he would have found the Court room filled with an earnest determined mass of people.

PROCLAMATION.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.

By the President of the United States of America:

A PROCLAMATION.

I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States of America, and Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy thereof, do hereby proclaim and declare that hereafter, as heretofore, the war will be prosecuted for the object of practically restoring the Constitutional relation between the United States and the people thereof in which States that relation is, or may be, suspended or disturbed; that it is my purpose, upon the next meeting of Congress, to again recommend the adoption of a practical measure, tendering pecuniary aid to the free acceptance or rejection of all the slave States, socalled, the people whereof may not then be in rebellion against the United States, and which States may then have voluntarily adopted, or thereafter may voluntarily adopt, the immediate or gradual extinguishment of slavery within their respective limits; and that the efforts to colonize persons of African descent, with their consent, upon this continent or elsewhere, with the previously obtained consent of the Governments existing there, will be continued; that on the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, all persons held as slaves within any State, or any designated part of a State, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States shall be then, thenceforward, and forever free, and the Executive Government of the United States, including the military and naval authority thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons, and will by no act or acts repress such persons, or any of them, in any efforts they may make for their actual freedom;—that the Executive will on the first day of January aforesaid, by proclamation, designate the States and parts of States, if any, in which the people thereof respectively shall then be in rebellion against the United States, and the fact that any State, or the people thereof, shall on that day be in good faith represented in the Congress of the United States, by members chosen thereto at elections wherein a majority of the qualified voters of such State shall have participated, shall in the absence of strong coun tervailing testimony, be deemed conclusive evidence that such State and the people thereof heve not been in rebellion against the United States.

That attention is hereby called to an act of Congress, entitled "An Act to make an additional article of war," approved March 13th, 1862, and which Act is in the words and figure following:—

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:—That hereafter the following shall be promulgated as an additional article of war for the government of the Army of the United States, and shall be observed as such.

ARTICLE—All officers or persons in the military or naval service of the United States are prohibited from employing any of the forces under their respective commands for the purpose of returning fugitives from service or labor, who may have escaped from any persons to whom such service or labor is claimed to be due, and any officer who shall be found guilty by a Court Martial of violation this article, shall be dismissed from the service.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

Also to the ninth and tenth sections of an act entitled "An Act to suppress insurrection; to punish treason and rebellion, to seize and confiscate property of rebels, and for other purposes," approved July 17, 1862, and which sections are in the words and figure following:—

SEC. 9. And be it further enacted, That all slaves of persons who shall hereafter be engaged in rebellion against the Government of the United States, or who shall in any way give aid or comfort thereto, escaping from such persons and taking refuge within the lines of the army; and all slaves captured from such persons or deserted by them and coming under the control of the Government of the United States, and all slaves of such persons found on or being within any place occupied by rebel forces and afterwards occupied by the forces of the United States, shall be deemed captures of war, and shall be forever free of their servitude and not again held as slaves.

SEC. 10. And be it further enacted that no slaves escaping into any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, from any of the States, shall be delivered up, or in any way impeded of his liberty except for crime or some offence against the laws, unless the person claiming said fugitive shall first make oath that the person to whom the labor or service of such fugitive is alleged to be due, is his lawful owner, and has not been in arms against the United States in the present rebellion, nor in any way gave aid and comfort thereto, and no person engaged in the military or naval service of the United States shall under any pretence whatever assume to decide on the validity of the claim of any person to the service or labor of any other person, or surrender up any such persons to the claimant on pain of being dismissed from the service.

And I do hereby enjoin upon and order all persons engaged in the military and naval service of the United States, to observe, obey and enforce within their respective spheres of service the act and sections above recited.

And the Executive will in due time recommend that all citizens of the United States who shall have remained loyal thereto throughout the rebellion shall (upon the restoration of the constitutional relation between the United States, and their respective States, the people if the relation shall have been suspended of disturbed) be compensated for all losses by acts of the United States, including the loss of slaves.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this twenty ceconed day of September, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two and of the Independence of the United States the Eighty-seventh.

By the President,

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

PROCLAMATION.

By the President of the United States of America.

Whereas—It has become necessary to call into service not only volunteers, but also portions of the militia of the States by draft, in order to suppress the insurrection existing in the United States, and disloyal persons are not adequately restrained by the ordinary processes of law from hindering this measure, and from giving aid and comfort in various ways to the insurrection;

Now, therefore, be it ordered,

First—That during the existing insurrection, and as a necessary measure for suppressing the same, all rebels and insurgents, their aiders and abettors within the United States, and all persons discouraging volunteers enlistments, resisting militia drafts, or guilty of any disloyal practice affording aid and comfort to the rebels against the authority of the United States, shal be subject to martial law and liable to trial and punishment by Court-Martial or Military Commission.

Second—That the writ of *habeas corpus* is suspended in respect to all persons arrested, or who are now, or hereafter during the rebellion shall be imprisoned in any fort, camp, arsenal, military prisons, or other place of confinement, by any military authority, or by the sentence of any Court Martial or Military Commission.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

[L. S.] Done at City of Washington, this twenty fourth day of September, in year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-two, and of the Independence of the United States the 87th.

(Signed) ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

Election Proclamation.

WHEREAS, in and by the 13th section of the Act of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, passed July 34, 1839, entitled "An Act relating to the elections of the Commonwealth," it is enjoined on the Sheriff of every County to give notice of such election to be held and enumerated in such notice what officers are to be elected. In pursuance thereof, I, JAMES E. BLAIR, High Sheriff of the county of McKean, do therefore make known and give this public notice to the electors of said county of McKean, that a general election will be held in the said county, on the Second Tuesday of October next, being the 11th day of October, 1862, for the election of the following officers, to wit:

One person for Auditor-General, for the State of Pennsylvania.

One person for Surveyor-General for the State of Pennsylvania.

One person for member of Congress, for the XIX Congressional District, comprising the counties of Erie, Warren, McKean, Forest, Elk, Cameron, Jefferson and Clearfield.

One person for State Senator for the XI District, comprising the counties of Tioga, Potter, McKean, and Warren.

Two persons to represent the counties of McKean, Elk Jefferson, and Clearfield, in the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania.

One person for County Treasurer.

One person for County Commissioner.

Two persons for County Auditors.

One person for District Attorney.

One person for Coroner.

All the qualified Electors of said county of McKean, shall hold their Elections in the several districts as follows:

The township of Annin, at the river school house.

In the Borough of Smethport, at the Court House in Smethport.

The township of Bradford, at the school house in Littleton.

The township of Ceres, at the house of E. J. Barber.

The township of Corydon, at the school house near J. Parmeters.

The township of Eldred, at the Eldred Hotel

The township of Hamlin, at the Aldrich school house.

The township of Hamilton, at the school house near Isaiah Morrisons.

The township of Keating, at the Court House in Smethport

The township of Liberty, at the school house in Port Allegany.

The township of Lafayette, at the school house near Luther Davis.

The township of Norwich, at the house of C. R. Burdick.

The township of Otto, at the school house in Prentisvale.

The township of Sergeant, at the house of Joseph Lucas.

The township of Wetmore, at the house of Wm. Toby.

And I also give notice that every person excepting the Justices of the Peace who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the Government of the United States or of the State, or of any city or incorporated district whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, subordinate officer or agent, who is or shall be employed under the Legislative, Executive, or Judiciary department of this State, or of the United States, or of any 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 Commissioner of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of exercising at the same time the office of Judge, Inspector or Clerk of an election in 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.

And, in and by the 4th section of an Act approved the 16th day of April, 1840, it is enacted that the 18th section of an Act passed July 3d, 1839, entitled, "An Act relating to the election of this Commonwealth," shall not be construed to prevent any military or borough officer from serving as Judge, Inspector or Clerk at any general or special election of this Commonwealth.

And the Return Judges of the respective districts aforesaid are required to meet at Smethport, the county seat of said county, on Friday after the second Tuesday of October next, then and there to discharge the duties required by law.

L.S. Given under my hand and seal at Smethport, the 15th day of September, A. D. 1862, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-sixth.

JAMES E. BLAIR,

Sheriff