

HARVEY SICKLER, Editor.

TUNKHANNOCK, FA

Wednesday, Oct. 19, 1864.

FOR PRESIDENT,

GEN. GEO. B. McCLELLAN. OF NEW JERSEY.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

HON GEO. H. PENDLETON

OUR PLATFORM: The Unit n-The Constitution-

Rights-Free Elections--- A Free Press---Free Speech---Trial by Jury --- The Right of Asylum --Justice to cur seldiers.

Resolved. That in the future, as in the past, we will unere with unswerving filelity to the Union under the Constitution as the only solid foundation of our s-rength, security, and happiness as a peo ple, and as a frame work of government equally centurity to the welfare and prosperity of all the States, both No thern and Southern.

experiment of war, during which, under the re-tonse of a military necessity or war ower higher than the Constitution, the Constitution itself has been disregarded in every part, and public liberty and private right alike trodden down, and the material prosperity of the country essentially impaired justice humanity, liberty, and the public welfare demand that immediate efforts be made for a cessa-tion of hostilities with a view to an ultimate Convention of all the States, or other peaceble membs, to the end that, at the earliest practicable moment, peace may be restored on the basis of the Federal Union of the States

Reiolved, That the direct interference of the mil-itary authority of the United States in the recent elections held in Kentucky, Mar land, Missourin and Delewice was a shameful violation of the Constitution, and a receition of such acts in the speroaching e oction will be held as revolutionary and resisted with all the means and power under

Resolved, That the aim and object of the Dem ectatic party is to preserve the Federal Union and the rights of the States unimpaired; and they hereby declare that they consider the administrative usurpation of extraordinary and dangerous powers not granted by the Constitution, the subversion of the civil by military arrest, imprisonment, trial, and tence of American citizens in States, where civil law exists in ull force, the suppression of freedom of a speech and of the press, the denial of the right of asylum, the open and avoved disregard of State rig ts, the employment of unusual test onths, and the interference with and the denial of the right of the people to year 1903, as calculated to prevent a restoration of the Union and the perpetuation of a government deriving its just powers from the con-

ent of the coverned.

Resolved, That the shameful disregard of the Ad mini stration to its duty in respect to our fellow citt zens who now and long have been prisoners of wa in a suffering condition. doserves the severest rep robition on the score alike of public and comme

Resolved That the sympathy of the Democratic party is heartily and earnestly extended to the sol-dierwef our army who are and have been, in the field, under the flag of our country, and in the event of our attaining power they will receive all the care, protection, regard and kindness that the brave soldiers of the Republic have so nobly earn-

23 Our subscribers will pleage excuse any mistakes or omissions ther may find in gone to Towards to attend a meeting of "Old Abes," Conscripts. The foreman is away and we the devils have done our best,

the three years he has been in office to swell the public debt of the United States to about seven hundred million dothers more than the Can we afford such a President for four your

the place which fireworks usually occupy at has teen compelled to render an unwilling Democratic meetings, was a procession of support to that confederate government is follow cutzens, I see the time coming when genius aid spirit of rad celi-m.

ceive the army vote : William V. M'Grath, Philadelphia, to

Tr. Jones M'Clintook, Pittsburg, to But-

Divid Uncafher, Westmoreland, to Sheri-

the Republican Committee last year, presided tent to hold a seat there. time. So the work goes bravely on. The election our victory is sure.

The Fremont papers West refuse to

REMARKS OF R. R. LITTLE, ESQ. of WYOMING COUNTY

At Bloomsburg, Friday Evening, Sept. 30, '64.

States to the Union? ["Never."] We find than that which our fathers made for us.

pass a sweeping act of confiscation. It is a at this day to most people, that the condition says to the people of the South "if you government is protection by the government | cipation proclamation and all other emancipaof the people. If the government fails to tion proclamations that I may think proper to protect me in my allegiance to it, it has no issue and all the laws of Congress in regard to right to demand that allegiance. If I find slavery, you may come back into the Union, another government inaugurated in opposi- and when one-tenth of your number in any a government de facto, which has power over clad" outh, they shall be clothed with the allegiance, and my lawful government fails to you may organize a State government." And project me in allegance to it, the latter has this is said to be for the purpose of aiding Peace-Public Liberty-Private no right to demand such allegiance; and for the people of the South in inaugurating rethe time being, for so long a time as my hgitimate government fails to protect me in my allegiance to it, I am absolved from the bond. That is an elementary principle. Apply it is the rebellion. We were told, and correctly told in the early days of this war, that there was an extensive Union sentiment at the South. We were told that in many sec tions of the South, large majorities of the population were still faithful to the Umon of Resolved. That this Convention does explicitly declare as the sense of the Ameri an people, that after for years of failure to restore the Union by the But there was a government immediately over them which had the power to compel their obedience to it. The government of the U. S., their legitisate government, had no power to protect them.

That was the situation of the Southern pe ple after the organization of the Confed erate G verament. The government of the United States had not the power to protect the Union people of the South in fidelity to the Union. They must do one of two thing-: they must either stand faithful to their legitimate government, or go over to this opposi tion government established in their own States; and according to the principle to which I adverted a moment since, had they not for the time being, in view of the faiture of the government of the United S ates to protect them, a right to render a forced, if you please, an involuntary allegiance to the Confederate government? At all gvens were placed in that position, and while they were so situated the government of the United States, forgetful of its obligation to protect the Union citiz ins of the South, enacts a sweeping statute of confiscation depriving them of all their property.

Is that the way to bring back the people of the seconded States to their fidelity to the Union? They may well reply to the gov ernment officials, " we were willing to be ta hiul to the government of the United States, but you failed to protect us in alleforced to render a reluctant allegiance to the Confederate government; and then you pass ed an act which deprives us of our property if we come back." In what position are the total reoble of the South placed? If they come back to the Union they come back us the way to create a loyal sentiment in the South ? Is that the way to induce the people of the South to come back to their fi leli-Mr. Lincoln has managed dur na ty to the Union? The federal government says to them "come back, but come back naked as you came into the world !"

Again, fellow-cit zons, a Republican Conwhole expenses of the government from the gress has engoted another statute, -a statute Declaration of Independence to Marc : 4, '61. which disqualifies every man of the South in the support of the confederate government. from holding any office or being represented At a Liucoln ratification meeting in in the federal government, Every man who Cincinati, recently, the banners bore such has been compelled to render an unwith a motions as " Hell and hemp for traitors," support to the confederate government, from "Dann the Democracy," &c. &c. The holding any ffice or being represented to great concluding piece of the evening, taking the federal government. Every man who forty young siduals, carrying a rail upon henceforth and forever disqualted from holdwhich was straidled a negro, typitying the ing any office of trust, honor or profit under government says to them " come back : but The following commissioners have if you do, you come back not only robbed of been appointed by G vernor Curtin to re- your property, but you came back as serfs, as vassals, as slaves, you have no right to be represented in the councils of the nation."

Aye, and there is another statute of disqualification. Even if the people of the South should to morrow give in their adhesion to 'he federal government and undertake to send members to represent them in the Col. Wellington H. Ent, Columbia, to II use of Representatives and Senate of the United States; where could they find a man in their midst who could go into either body More Changes FOR McClellan .- At a and take the required outh that he had never social of Democrats and Conseavatives, at any time been engaged directly or indiheld at Lowistown, M ffl a county a few days rectly in support of this rebellion? And if a wines. Abuer Thomas, Esq., the clairman of man cannot take that oath, he is not compe-

and a powerful speech was made by Col. W. I advert to these things, fellow-citizens If, Irwin, who for two years, has commanded with a view to call your attention to the drift the gallant 49th P V . in the Potomac Army of the whole policy of the Republican party Col. Irwin has always heretofore been a bit- with reference to the South, for they claim, ter opponent of the Democratic party, but you know, that their object is to restore the now be boldly avows his belief that Mr. Line Union, that they are the Union party; and coin and his party are not for the Umon, and yet every measure of theirs from the combke tens of thou-ands of other gallant a l- mencement of this administration has been to shers, no is for Lattle Mic. first, last, all the drive ff and repel the South from the Union. en the appetites of the blood thirsty aboli-Do you believe, then, that they want this honest, conservative Union men of ali parti s Union restored as it was ?-Oh no. Indeed York Tribune, for "a battle a day." are rallying to our standard, and with a fair they now acknowledge that they do not want the Union as it was. Nay more! believe and perhaps the followers too, to day admit says the freedom of the negro is the only and declare that they will not have the Union | condition of Peace.

as it was. What! not have the Union as it was! not have the glorious Union that our fathers made for us! Fellow-citizens, that Union is good enough for me; it is good enough for you; it is good enough for them. FELLOW CITIZENS: When can the war Under that Union, the country waxed great policy of Mr. Lincoln restore the seconded and prosperous. We need no better Union

in the first place, on the statute book an act | But in addition to the measures to which I of confiscation, the effect of which is to de have called your attention there is the uniprive the people of the Southern States, with | universal emancipation proclamation. I canout reference to the question of their loyalty not call it a law, though it is one of Mr. Linto the Union, of their property. Every man colu's statutes. Its effect, I need not occupy in the south who has been directly or indi- your time in discussing. It is in the nature recely, voluntarily or involuntarily, at any of a confiscation statute, and in addition to time engaged in the rehellion, is by force of that feature it pledges the whole power of this statute of confiscation, robbed entirely the army and navy of the United States, not for the restoration of the Union, but for the A word now as to the right of Congress to putting down of this institution of the South.

Besides this, there is also Mr. Lincoln's familiar principle to lawyers, and doubtless celebrated Amnesty proclamation in which he of allegiance on the part of the people to the shoose to take an oath to support my emantion to the government of the United States, State shall have taken this so called ".tonmy person and property, which demands my power to govern the other nine tenths; then publican governments in their several States! We have been taught in time past that a republican government was one in which the people ruled them-elves, not one in which a certain favored class, composed of ore touth. one fifth, one fourth, or any fractional part should be set over the heads of the people, but in which the people were their own rulers, their own governors.

> Now, feilow citizens, as men of common sense, for I wish to talk to you as such, can of this peculiar was policy of the present administration, expect the people of the South to submit ? If they come back, they must not only come back robbed of their property utterly naked, but di-qualified as citizens, rendered incapable of holding any office or of being represent d in the councils of the na ion mere seris, with the possibility at least in addition to all this of having a favored fraction of unprincipled scoundrels who are willing to take any oath, no marter what, set up over their heads as their rulers. Is that e kind of po try which will ever succeed in bringing back the seceled States to the Union ? Can it succeed ? Every man of common sense who is not a utterly blinded and maddened by partizan prejudice as to be un able to see the truth, mu-t admit that it is Then, fellow citizens, how long must we of

believe that the people of the north are pre-

electors from General Banks' government in rest of the bogus States. Just look at that ury bureau; but since the disbursements are hars a large section as compared with the the city : and that is all of Louisiana we have got. Is that small, trifling section of Louis-Presidential electors to take part in the seection of a President for you and for me and avo at Chicago, on an occasion of a little reign of terror they happened to have there, was Senator Trumbull said, "the same chalice that we Republicans are presenting to the lips of the Democrats to day, they may passent to morrow." That was the language of the Republican Senator Trambull, who stool trem bling in his boits when he made the rem ark. In times like these, revolutions in public opinion are sometimes frequent and violent .-There is a limit somewhere to the people's we may be permitted to present the same chalice to their lips that they have been holding to ours for three years past. But I trust we shall not do it in the same way -not by the employment of the gag-not by striking down the H. ibeasC rpus ; not by the terrors without crime, and political and social proscription for opinion's sake -not by sur roundformers; not by stationing bodies of armed difference out of his own pocket, and Messrs. men in peaceful communities, and holding be. Haugh wout & C . got their money. fore the frightened imagination of the people ghas:ly pictures of dark Bastiles; not by setfor their malignant evil to us thus teaching Lincoln himself. them a lesson that will be useful to them when the country shall again be prosperous

ONE THOUSAND EACH .- The Richmond out that the losses on both sides, since the following abilition sentimens: war commenced come up to the ghastly aver four hours ! Surely this ought to appease ev- hell." tionists, who used to clamor, with the New Abe Lincoln,

Gen. McClehan says the Union is that all the leaders of the Republican party, the only condition of Peace. Mr. Lincoln

WYDMINGCOUNTY ELECTION RETURNS 101 1864.

OFFICIAL.

TOWNSHIPS.																			
OFFICERS.	Braintrim.	Chinton	Eaton.	Exeter	Falls.	Forkston	Lemon.	Mehoopany.	Meshoppen,	Monroe.	Nicholson.	Northmoreland,	North Branch	Overmeld.	Tunk · Boro'.	Tunk. Tp.	Washington,	Windham.	TOTAL.
Congress. Victor E. Piollet, Ulysses Murcur. Representatives.	29 55	30 100	54 113	22 15	121	42	35 41	5 ₆ 122	108 53	59 72	156	97 44	43 25	57. 14	70 52	140 53	72 74	58. 61	1249 1043
John Jackson. E. E. Guild. P. M. Osterhout, Geo H. Wells	26 25 56 56	31 31 98 47	55	22 22 16 16	121 .21 30 30	42 41 45 44	34 34 40 41	56 56 142 122	110 109 47 48	62. 56. 70. 72	156 156 75 74	97 97 53 54	44 44 24 24	58 58 12 12	73 76 51 49	142 141 53 57	75 73 72 67	58 58 61 61	1267 1247 1029 1032
Associate Judgs. John V. Smith. Henry Roberts. Commissioners.	25 56	30 100		22 16	120	42	35 41	57 121	112 49	58 73	156	97 53	43 25	57 14	77	148 49	79 68	57 63	1268
Hiram Bodle, William Ro binson. TREASURER.	26 55	30 100	77 91	22 16	123	39 47	35 41	57 12	112 48	58 72	157	99 52	43 25	58 12	72	140 53	73 74	5 9 62	1279 1023
Samuel Jenkins, Abram Hoadley. AUDITOR,	27 54	30 100		22 16	121 29	42	35 41	53 123	107 52	57 71	156	97 54	44 24	57.	65	135	73. 72	58 62	1 2 31 10 59
Martin Sickler. W. D. Barnes.	26 55	30 100		22 15	120 25	42	35. 41.	53	111 43	58. 73	154 75	98 52	45	57	70 53	139	72 72	58 60	1243 1029

The Democrats in Roman, and the Republicans in Italic. Note. - W. B. Barnes received one votein Mehoopiny.

The Extr ordinary Appropriations for Fursishing the White House.

From the New York World] The extraordinary appropriations made by the present and the preceding Congress for furnishing the executive mansion have attract simply impossible to bring them back by any ed much public attention, in connection with the small results seemingly accomplished by these large disbursements. This fund, for the north submit to a war policy of this sort? refitting the President's house, is disbursed Where and what is the end to be ? Do you more than any other appropriation under the eve of the executive, and he is always held pared to accept a President chosen by begus responsible for the honesty of the expendiand townships within the county of Wyoming, are as ture. The bills and accounts, to be sure, go Louisiana? I name that as a sample of the through the routine of auditing by the treas-

government for a moment. What is it ? - so directly and peculiarly made by the Presi One year ago we had possession of a large | dent, or one of his domestic family, the work section of the state of Louisiana, along the of the auditors has been one of mere form -Mississippi from New Orleans up-not per Well, it so happened, in the early part of Mr. Lincoln's adminis ration, that a bill was prethat State was in the possession and under E. V. Haughwont & Co., of this city, for a the control of the Federal arms. To day we china dinner service, furnished by order o have possession of the city of New Orleans Mrs. Lincoln for the executive mansion. The and of a few parishes adjoining and along the amount of the bill as tendered was some twenty three bundred dollars. There was delay in payment. Messrs. Haughwout & Co. sent one of their princ pal men to the White and to furnish a State Government, to choose House to push the bill through and get the money. There were still defficulties in the way, the nature of which for a long time could for the people of the United States? Will the not be ascertained. At last it was found that people submit to it ? Fellow citizen , a year so ne clerk, who had to pass apon the bill, delayed it because of the very unheard of price the god for an American service of china. At length a d-aler from Philadelphia was sent for to examine the china and estimate its va lue and the appraiser returned "eight hundred dollars" as its full value, instead of twentythree hundred. The case, at last, came again before the President, and the representance of Mesers. Haughwout & Co. was called in and confronted with the Philadelphia valuation. He promptly answered, in substance : "Why, Mr. President, my firm never pretended that the china was really worth more than eight hundred dollars. We had reason to suppose you knew that. The difference between the price of the china and the a nount of the bill is for articles ordered for your private family use, but invoiced as china for the White House." "Honest" Abe was cornered of arrest without warrant, imprisonment and caught. Like another very unfortunate man, dishonest in another scandalous transaction in which he was caught, he had "not a ing them with bise spies and malignant in- word to say." Mr. Lincoln ot last paid the

We may be in error, by a very tew dillars one way or the other, as to the amounts in ing up over their heads an arbitrary and ir- question; but if any royal Republican, who responsible despotism. No! No! I see the believes in the honesty of "Old Abe," doubts time at hand when we may heap coals of fire the general correciness of our statement, we upon their heads by returning good to them refer him to Secretary Fessenden or to Mr.

> Another ballet girl has been burnt to death in London.

Win. Lloyd Garrison, now a loud crrespondent of the London Times figures mouthed Lincoln man, is the author of the

"The Constitution of the United States is age of one thousand lives in every twenty- a league with death and a covenant with

When is beer not beer ? Aus-

Wher it is a little tart. Vote for Geo. B. McClellan 37

Election Proclamation.

DURSUANT to an act of the General Assembly o the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, has resided in the State at least one year before his entitled "An Act relating to elections in this Compensation, and make such proof of his residence in Eonwealth, approved the second day of July, annot the district as is required by this act, and hat he Pomini one thous and eight hundred and thir y-nine Ahra Gay, 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 the SECOND TUESDAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT, anno Demini, one thousand eight hundred and sixtanded to the county aforesaid, that an election will be held in the said! county of Wyoming, on serted in the alphabetical list by the inspectors, and a note made opposite thereto by writing the some of the person so admitted to vote shall be inspectors, and a note made opposite thereto by writing the some of the person so admitted to vote by reating the Eighth day of Novembers. anno Demini, one thousand eight hundred and six-ty-four, (being the Eighth day of November,) I ALSO REREBY MAKE KNOWN AND GIVE NOTICE, that the place of holding the aforesaid General Election, in the several wards, boroughs, district-

Eaton, at the house of Peter Strob, in Eaton town- cations, and if he claims to have resiled

occupied by A. P. Burgess, in Forkston township. for more than ten Falls, at the house of Levi Townsend in Falls ing said election,

mon township.

Monroe, at thehouse of John Phoenix, in Monroe therein.

Meshoppen temship

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

the 13th section of the aforesaid act 1 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 under the legislative, judiciary or executive de-partment of this State or the United States, or of second highest number of votes for any city or incorporated district and also that every any city or incorporated district and also that every not attend on the day of election, then the person member of Congress and the State Legislature, and who shall have received the next highest number of of the select and common council of any city, com-missioner of any incorporated district, is by law inmissioner of any incorporated district, is by law inas inspecter in his place. And in case the pe
capable of holding or exercising at the same time who shall knye receed highest number of votes the office or appointment of judge, inspector or clerk of any election of this Commonwealth, and that no inspector or judge, or other officer of any such election, shall be eligible to any office then to be vot-

sembly, entitled "An Act relating to executions, and for other purposes," approved April 16, 1840, it is enacted that the aforesaid 13th section "shall . not be so construed as to prevent any militia officer vacancy a) borough officer from serving as judge, inspector r It shall be the duty of the several assessors. or clerk at any general or special election in this

Commonwealth titled that "every general and special election giving information to the inspectors and udges' shall be opened between the hours of eight and ten when called on in relation to the right of any perin the forenoon and shall continue without Inter-son assessed by them to vote at such elections, ruption or adjournment until seven o'checa in the such other matters in relation to the assessmen

The general, special, city, incorporated district from time to time require.

And t waship elections shart be held and conducted

Pursuant to the provision evening, when the polls shall be closed' by the inspectors and judges elected as aforesald, section of he act first aforesaid, the judges of the and by clerks appointed as here mafter provided.

aforesaid districts shall, respectively take charge of tion, as alore said, but a white freeman of the age of twenty-one years or more, who shall have reided in the State at least one year, and in the election district where he offers to vote, at least ten days immediately preceeding such 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 State 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 afer reciding in this State six months: That the white freemen citizent of the United States, perform the duties required of said judges unable to between the ages of 21 and 22 years, and have re shall be entitled to rote, although they shall not

"No erson shall be admitted to vote whose name s not contained in the list of taxable inhabitant furnished by the commissioners, unless : First, he preduces a receipt for the payment within two ye tate or county tax, assessed agreeably to th constitution, and give satisfactory evidence on his own oath or affirmation, or the oath or affirmation of another, that he has paid such a tax, or on fall-

payment thereof, or, Second, if he claim a vote by being an elector between the ages of 21 and 22 years, he shall depose an oath of affirmation that he has resided in the State at least one year before his son of having paid tax, or the word "age" it 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 f voters kept by them, "In all cases where the name of the person claim-

nd townships within the county of Wyoming, are as ollows, to wit:

Braintrim, at the house eccupied by T. D Spring, are laser with an eases where the name of the person clauming to vote is not found on the list furnished by the commissioners and assessors, 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 sum person on onth as to his qualification. Extension, at the house of Peter Stron, in Exeter State for one year or more, his outh will be suffi-Exeter, at the house of Solomen Brown, in Exeter cient proof thereof, but shall make proof by at wiship. I loast one competent witness, who shall be a quali-Forkston, at the house of Hiram Hitchcock, now fiel electer that he has resided within the district his bor a fi-te residence in pursuance of his lawful Lemon, at the school house near H. G. Ely, in calling is within the district, and that he did not remove into said district for the purpose of voting

township.

Mehoe any, at the house of Peter Bender, in Meshall make due proof, as is required, of his residence and payment of taxes as aforesaid, shall be decreaded a payment of taxes as aforesaid, shall be dence and payment of taxes as aforesaid, shall be Meshoppen, at the house of Daniel Hankinson, in admitted to vote in the township, ward or district in "If any person shall prevent, or attempt to pre-

winship.

Nicholson, at the house of E.N. Bacon, in Nichlson Township.

North Branch, at the school house near the store

John Pfonts in North Branch Township.

Vent any energy 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 esecution of his duty, or shall block up the window or avenue to any North Branch, at the school house near the sold of John Plonts in North Branch Township.

Overfield, at the old school house near Lawrence Ager's in Overfield township.

Tunkhannoek Borough: at the Court House in the court House House in the court House in the Tunkhannock.

Tunkhannock Township, at the Court House, in overawe any elector, or to prevent him from voting. unkhannock.

Or to restrain the freedom of choice, such a reWindham, at the house of David Fisk, in Windexceeling five hundred dollars, and imprisoned for Washington, at the Baptist church on Russell Hill any time not less than one month or more than twelve menths, 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 the city, ward or district. of this State, or any city or ince porated district, to pay a fine of not less than one hundred dollars or whether commissioned officer or otherwise, a subor-more than one thousand dollars, and be imprisonmere than one thousand dollars, and be d nate officer or agents, who is or shall be employed ed not less than six months or more than two years.

"In case the person who shall have received the

for inspecor shall not attend, the person elected judge shall appoint an inspector in his 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

clerk at any general or special election in this monwealth.

Also, that in the 61st section of said act, it is envoters as the said inspectors, or either of them shall

Pursuant to the provisions contained in the 76th No person shall be permitted to vote at any elecrespective 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 of FAIDAY, the 11th day of NOVEMBER proz., the and there to do and perform the duties required by them by law of said judges. Also that where a j dge by sickness or unavoid

able accident is unable to atten . such meeting of judges, then the certificate or return aforesaid shall be taken charge of by one of the inspectors or clef of the election of said district. who shall do an

Given under my hand in my office at Tunkha ock the 21st day of September. A. D. 1864. AHIRA GAY, Sheriff.

TEO. S. TUTTON, ATTORNEY AT LAW, rue to prosuce a receipt, shall make cath of the