sissippi, and report my whereabouts to the Adjutant General. As there was nothing for me to do in the shape ol military duty.—I spent a few weeks in hunting, fishing, and killing time generally at Uncle Sam's expense At this time, in view of the approaching Presidential election, the Republicans made a grand parade, marching some colored soldiers in front of a Pennsylvania regiment, in spite of their protests. At the same time, General Hooker, commanding the department, Gen. Logan and other military gentlemen were making speeches through the State in behalf of the Republican party. Following the example thus set me, I acted as Marshal in a Democratic procession, and also made a speech Twenty four hours after I received another despatch stating that I was "honorably mustered out by reason of expiration of term of service," though that had occurred seven months before, at the time of the discharge of the Pennsylvania Reserves.

But, fellow-citizens, I must enter a special protest against the doctrines of negro equality. On this question the soldier feels the most sensitive, and is the most earnest in repudiating it. Although Wendell Phillips and his Republican coadjutors maintain that in all the desperate deeds of the war "the *negro* bears the palm," we resent the insult, and boldly declare that a more cowardly crew were never drawn up in line of battle It is our boast that not a regiment of them ever belonged to the old Army of the Potomac. At the opening of the campaign of 1864, Burnside brought one division of them into the army under Gen. Ferrero, a French dancing master, who, during the Petersburg mine explosion, was safely hid in a bomb-proof. During that terrible contest in the Wilderness, when Hancock's gallant corps had advanced beyond its support, and was being outflanked on the left, this division, instead of advancing to the rescue, was withdrawn towards the Rapidan. Gen. Grant, when informed of it by an aid, said, "tell Gen Burnside if he cannot fight his corps, to turn it over to Gen. Hancock, who can." Again during that terrible fight at Spottsylvania, when our gallant men were falling by thousands, 16,000 having fallen on the 12th of May, these government pets were kept well to the rear, ready to run at the first signal. And so it was at was at the North Anna, Tolopotamy Cold Harbor. Baldy Smith's corps—the Eighteenth—by taking transports reached Petersburg the day before us. It was garrisoned by about 500 citizens and invalids, who held a line of works about six miles long. On arriving the batteries were placed in position, and the corps, consisting of two white and one colored division, about eighteen thousand men, charged. Of course the main line was taken with scarcely any loss, and this assault against almost empty works was heralded to the world as a victory gained by the negroes. They were careful not to advance into the city, though had they done so it would have saved the long and weasy siege which followed. You remember the Petersburg mine explosion, where Burnside determined to show the world how much braver the blacks were than the whites You all know the result—how they broke under the first fire and threw the white troops behind into confusion. And, soldiers, do you not remember how you were sacrificed this spring while the negroes were kept in reserve until the enemy were defeated, and then to them was given the honor of first entering and capturing Richmond.

Was negro equality part of the contract? Give your answer at the polls. But if they are to be our equals, if they are to be allowed the right of suffrage because they enlisted in the war, the same privilege should at least be granted white man. For instance, take the Irish brigade, or the Corcoran legion both attached to the Army of the Potomac and among the pravest of our troops; should not they also have the right of suffrage? Yet where is the Abolitionist who advocates their claim or speaks of these brave Irishmen in terms of respect? If fighting is to be the standard, surely those brave minors who entered the service should be given the elective franchise, and are as likely to know the principles of this government as these brutalized negroes.

But who are the advocates of this new crusade against the established principles of our government? Besides New England Abolitionists and disunionists, we have british emissaries, delegates from Exeter Hall, brought here to teach Americans the true principles of liberty—men who

"With golden bribe and treacherous smile,
Sow the vile seeds of rank pollution;
And with their reptile slime defile
The temple of our Constitution"

They demand, as the price of their labor, that we give the right of suffrage to our ignorant negroes, while, according to John Bright's statement, out of 7,000,000 full-grown Englishmen, a thorough canvass wo'd show only 1,000,000 of voters—a disfranchisement of 6,000,000. We want no teaching or teachers from abroad. Now that we have conquered our enemy they make proffers of friendship, yet while the contest was doubtful they supplied him with arms, money and ships. These aristocrats who prate on equality refuse to associate with their own white operatives, and would make the negro the equal of the poor white man, while themselves despising the latter. Look at the Abolition States, where the negro has the right of suffrage, of holding office, and the like.—In order to force an unnatural equality they have passed laws imposing heavy penalties on railroads, theatrse, hotels, and the like, which make any discrimation as to color.—But observe the unfairness of these miscreants in endeavoring to fasten their doctrines upon the people of other States. They well know that the mass of the negro race would avoid their bleak shores. In Vermont, in 1860, there were only eighty colored voters, and in New Hempshire 160. But how is it in Pennsylvania? The entire colored population North in 1860, was 223.000, of which Pennsylvania had 57,000, over one fourth of the entire number. Of course, since the war this number has greatly increased, because, according to Kennedy, Superintendent of the Census Bureau, the increase is greater in Pennsylvania than any other free state.—Now let us compare our white and black population in localities where they enjoy equal advantages. The census shows that where out of 10,000 whites there would be one convict, out of the same number of blacks there would be nineteen. In Pennsylvania the blacks are but one-fiftieth of our population, yet one-third of our convicts are blacks. In this State we have an average of 1 white convict in every 4,243 whites and 1 black convict in 200 blacks. In Massachusetts, that land of piety and godliness, they have only 1 black in 128 persons, yet have 1 black convict in 9. Notwithstanding this terrible record, we have a party in our midst who would Africanize the whole South who would place the ballot in the hands of men far more ignorant and debased than the Northern negro. They would place their own race under the domination of an inferior one and against their consent. Let us glance again at the statistics. In 1860, the negroes had a majority in 258 counties—nearly one third—of the South, which number is now increased by the loss of the Southerners in battle and by exclusion in municipal affairs for having engaged in the rebellion. They have a small majority in Louisiana; of 33.000 in Mississippi, and of 121.000 in South Carolina. This would give them 6 United States Senators, about 15 Congressmen, and place the white race in many other localities completely under their control. Besides their political elevation, they would wreak vengeance upon their former masters, incited to it by fanatics of the North; and the terrible scenes of San Domingo would be re-enacted in our own midst. Look at the example in Mexico, in South America, where the doctrine of negro equality is in full blast—where they have negro soldiers to dominate over the whites and support tyranical rulers in their offices. Why, one of the leading Generals of Ecuador is a negro, yet married an accomplished white lady of Panama. What do figures show us there? In the State of Panama seven tenths of the children are illegitimate, and in one department, out of 1,100 people, there were to be found only 7 married couples.

To illustrate the subjeet further, let me read you a letter written by Senator Buckalew, in 1858' from Quito, South America. which I took the liberty of copying, while acting as his private secretary. At the time he was Minister resident in that country, had ample opportunities for observation, and wrote at a time when his mind could have had no bias, as he occupied an independent position from which he viewed this question:

CITY OF QUITO Dec. 26, 1858.

DEAR SIR:— * * * There is a very proper restriction upon the diplomatic representatives of the United States that they shall not publish letters relating to the political affairs of the countries in which they reside. But I may say to you that a sojourn in this quarter of the earth is instructive to one who comes to study the organization and action of government. And here, also, may be studied the relation between different races in the same community. The Indians of the great Andean chain from Mexico southward, and whose centres of power were the cities of Mexico, Quito and Cuzco, were very different from the savages of the North.—Their religion was better defined though idolatrous; they had great cities, extensive roads, cultivated fields, and drew their support from the earth rather than from fishing and the chase. One would suppose that there was a basis for high civilization, and that countries populated by such inhabitants would become first in rank in the new world upon the introduction of new elements from Europe.—And this conclusion would be strengthened by considering that no exhaustive wars were necessary to the submission of the natives, and that the Christianity of the conquerers was readily and generously accepted by them. Besides, the Andean Indian had and has a good physical developement, a docile temper, is not destitute of ingenuity, and can be trained to habits of industry. But the result has belied such reasonable expectation. Power has seated itself on the stormy coast of the Northern Atlantic, in the valley of the Mississippi, and along the streams which flow from the Stony mountains to the Pacific, while Mexico approaches social dissolution, and south of it all governments are unsteady, labor sluggish, population stationary, property insecure, speculation rampant and poverty general.—There is no established literature; and there are no roads! Even the Ince highway, extending from Quito hundreds of leagues southward into upper Peru, in fact as well as name the *Camino Real*—the royal road has become dilapidated, and is supplanted by mud paths. And to what cause or causes shall this result be attributed? It cannot be the Catholic form of religion which prevails, for France is Catnolic, and yet among the first of nations. Nor can it be the misgovernment of Spain The errors of Spanish colonial policy were much mitigated before independence and thirty or forty years have elapsed since. Nor can it be republican institutions, for we have them also. Nor can it be an inferiority of the Spanish race to others. Spain has produced heroes and poets. She was once dominant in Europe. and more recently she broke the power of Napoleon even when her own sovereign was treacherous to her cause and her honor.

No one of these alleged causes then produced the result before us. and we must look further for an adequate exblanation. Some of them may have contributed to the result, but they did not cause it. In my opinion, the main cause has been, the mixing of distinct races. The Spaniard has not had self-respect enough to keep himself uncontaminated from the native and the negro, and he has, therefore, inflicted upon his conquests or colonies in the New World, all the curses of hybridism. But he has been still more in fault. In all the new republics of the South his theory has been as false as his practice has been vicious. He has proclaimed political and social equality among all stocks and mixtures of human beings, in contempt of notorious facts and of past experience. This theory, and practices conformed to it, have produced monstreus evils, which centuries cannot undo In point of fact, in Spanish America, there is neither purity of blood nor organization of labor, without which no people can be energetic, virtuous and prosperous.

It is for us to take the instruction of this example and profit by it; to regret the appeals of false philanthropy, and to maintain those principles of political and social conduct which we have followed, heretofore, with signal advantage and success.

I am, &c. &c.

C. R. BUCKALEW.

Hon. John Cresswell, Jr.

Now, fellow-citizens, let us try no rash experiments with the people of the South. But let us not exasperate but conciliate.—let us not adopt such a course as will justify rebellion in their eyes, or that of their descendants. Furthermore, let us insist that no preference hereafter be shown to the negro, If he is as good as the white man let him take the same chances. How is it now? A Freedman's Bureau is erected especially for the care of negroes, and homes, farms, schoole and the like furnished them at our expense. Nay, New England in her love for them sends school teachers, money &c., while she sells the poor crippled soldier who happens to become a township charge to the lowest bidder. Why do these men adopt these negroes as their brethren? *They want their votes.* Horace Greeley says emancipation will add 800,000 votes to the Republican party, and H. Winter Davis, of Maryland, another high authority, says: "It is votes, numbers, not intelligence, we want." There can be no doubt that this party is pledged to negro equality. They have adopted it wherever they have had power. Their conventions endorse it. Leading men in their party and their principal papers openly proclaim it, and unless we at once crush that party they will fasten it not only upon the South but upon us. Chief Justice Chase quotes Tacitus, and preaches equality to these freedmen, while Covode, Sumner and the lesser lights make it an eternal text.

In view, then, fellow-citizens, of the pernicious tendencies of the doctrines of the only position, so subversive of government and of objects for which this war was begun, what is our duty? In the first place we must be true to the grand principle of liberty, must never forget what we are, what we have been, and what is before us. By our example in 1776 we revived liberty throughout the earth. It ascended the Andes, awakened France, and taught Italy and Greece the lessons of better days. It inspired Koscivsko, La Fayette, Emmet, Kossuth, and Bolivar. May their example not be lost upon us. But what, you ask, if our liberties be threatened? I point to history. When King John attempted to destroy British liberty, the grim barons on June 15, 1215, assembled at Runnymede and and extorted *Magna Charta*, and compelled their King to give them the Tower and City of London as security; and as often as their liberties were invaded would they re-enact their great charter—had it read twice a year to the people and fulminated excommunication against all such as disobeyed it. Sec. I said, "*Nulli vendemus, nulli negobinus aut emns, rectum vel justitian.*" "We will sell to no man, we will not deny or reply to any man, right of justice." Again, when the Stuarts so pressed prerogative as to claim the right of trying citizens by Courts of High Commission and the Star Chamber, our sturdy ancestors in their vengeance brought the head of Charles 1st to the block; and when they secured the *habeas corpus* under his successor, they made it a crime unpardonable by the king, to disobey it. Later still, our own fathers for abuses set out in that indictment—the Declaration of Independence—cast off their allegiance, and appealed to the God of battles. So long as we have the ballot, we ask for no other mode to redress our grievances, but if that be taken from us we will profit by the lessons of history.

Fellow citizens, in conclusion, let me appeal to you to support the Democratic party—the only national one now in existence. It had its origin with the government, and will only die when that government is no more. Our country is still on the verge of ruin through fanatical doctrines, and let it be our mission to preserve and transmit to our posterity the labors of our ancestors, We are but in our youth. The Roman Empire lived 500 before its decline. Babylon existed 1.600 years. Athens enjoyed its liberties twelve times as long as we have, and England has existed over six centuries since *Magna Charta.* Soldiers, let us renew the oaths taken three years ago, and swear to support only the Constitution and the laws, oppose anything to the contrary. We fought for the Union because we believed that "What God had joined together no man should put asunder," and we have now entered upon another contest, not with open foes with arms in their hands' but the no less dangerous but unseen ones who are insiduously endeavoring to sap the foundations of our liberties. The war has opened. We have planted our artillery. Our colors are spread to the breeze, and we will neither ask nor give quarter. Our password is

"Our cause is truth;
Pure as the virgin stripes which wave
O'er freedom's everlasting youth,
And spotless as the soldier's grave.
Then let our only motto be,
Our country, cause, and liberty—
Our nation and our nation's laws,
The rights of white men, freedom's cause."

PRIVILEGED CLASSES—The privileged classes of this country may by classed as follows:

Class A—Abolitionists.
Class B—Bondholders.
Class C—Contractors.
Class D—Dead men.
Class E—Exempts.
Class F—Fanatics.
Class G—Good for-nothing Generals.
Class H—Hangmen.
Class I—Idiots.
Class J—Judge Advocate.
Class K—Know-Nothings.
Class L—Lunatics.
Class M—Members of Congress.
Class N—Niggers and National Guards

☞ ARE YOU ASSESSED?—The election is coming on, and every voter should see to it that he is assessed in time. To entitle any one to vote he must be a citizen, and have paid a state or county tax within two years, which tax must be assessed at least ten days before the election.—This should be attended to at once. Every vote counts, and perhaps every vote will be needed. See that the returned soldiers are also assessed, and every man is at the polls. Get every man ASSESSED.

A Republican exchange says Simeon Draper, late collector at New York, realized one hundred thousand dollars in less than one year from the profits of the office. No wondir the cry of "copperhead" has been so loud from all the Government office holders.

WHITE MEN SHALL RULE AMERCA.—Let this be the rallying cry of the Democratic party. It is bound to win.—Soldiers will stand by that Flag—the people everywhere will sustain it.

☞ The North Branch Association of Universalists, will hold its next annual meeting at Sylvania, on Wednesday and Thursday, October 11th and 12th.

The Democrat,

HARVEY SICKLER, Editor.

TUNKHANNOCK, PA

Wednesday, Sept 20, 1865.

ELECTION, TUESDAY, Oct 10th.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

AUDITOR GENERAL,
COLONEL W. W. H. DAVIS, of Bucks.

SURVEYOR GENERAL,
LT. COL. JOHN P LINTON, of Cambria.

REPRESENTATIVES,
MASON PARKER, of Wyoming. and
J. S. GILBERT, of Susquehanna.

COMMISSIONER,
LEWIS COOK, of Washington Tp.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
HARVEY SICKLER, of Tunk. Borough.

AUDITOR,
Wm. BENEDICT. of Eaton Tp.

☞ We this week present our readers with the admirable speech of CAPT. C. B BROCKWAY made at the great "Knob Mountain Meeting" in Columbia County, a few days since.

Our Representative Candidates.

The Democratic Representative Conference for this district, met at Montrose, on Monday last, and placed in nomination Mr. MASON PARKER, of Wyoming, and J. S. GILBERT, of Susquehanna, as Candidates for Representatives. No official account of the proceedings has reached us.

Mr. Gilbert is a stranger to us, but is highly spoken of by our friends in Susquehanna. With Mr. Parker we are personally acquainted, and can assure our friends that he is a man well worthy of their suffrages.

Having served two terms of enlistment in the late war, the soldiers can now, by voting for him, manifest their appreciation of a companion in arms.

His record as a Democrat, a citizen, and a soldier, is without stain or blemish. No man who knows him will question his capacity and fitness for the position. Want of space forbids a more extended notice.

TONNAGE TAX LANDON.

The Honest Repubs. Can't Swallow so Bitter a Pill.

The *honest* Republicans (and we are glad to find there are so many such) of Bradford County, met in Mass Convention at Towanda on the 11th inst., and solemnly resolved not to support the infamous George Landon whose nomination by the radical negro suffrage party, has produced intense disgust and indignation. Hon. H. W. Tracy presided. Judge Long, Judge Parsons, Col. Elhanan Smith, Capt. S H. Newman, Capt. J. W. Reeves, S. N Blood, B L. Rockwell, A. Newell, A B Templeton, M. H. Case, J. B. Thompson, and other prominent Republicans, made speeches and took part in the meeting. Resolutions strongly denunciatory of Landon were passed. Doctor SILAS E. SHEPARD of Troy, was recommended as a candidate for Senator. Two brass bands were present on the occasion and the gleatest enthusiasm prevailed. We have not space for a full account of the proceedings and the resolutions.

The Question at Issue.

Shall the negro be given the political, and—what would inevitably follow—the social privileges of the white man? Shall vote at the polls, sit in the jury box and the halls of legislation? In short, shall he make and administer laws, choose rulers for, and rule the white man?

These are questions that now come home to every voter. After thirty years of ceaseless agitation on the one side, culminating in secession on the other, and a civil war a parallel on both, the fanatics who inaugurated and fostered abolitionism have accomplished their purpose. Abolition is now a dead issue. Slavery is abolished. The people of the north and the south, everywhere, acknowledge the fact, act upon, and acquiesce in it. Whether the negro, or the white man, or both have been benefitted or injured by the change, is not now our purpose to discuss; time—experience, will demonstrate its wisdom or folly. Having accomplished their purposes—though at a fearful cost of blood and treasure—these revolutionists, these fanatics now take the next step in their programme. *They demand that the negro shall vote!* Not content that the state shall prescribe the qualifications of its electors; they insist that congress and the President shall interfere in his behalf. Real christian sympathy for the negro they do not possess; but hope by his votes to perpetuate and keep in power the most corrupt and unprincipled set of men that ever disgraced a government. Their schemes are more or less openly avowed as they find themselves strong or weak, in a State, District or County.

In Iowa, Massachusetts, and other states, their platforms, their presses and their orators, boldly avow the purpose of the party to be the enfranchisement of the negro. In this and some other States the issue is more or less concealed or evaded This same system of political trimming is practiced by them in different counties of the same state. In Berks, Northampton, and other strongly democratic counties, they deny that they are in favor of negro suffrage. In Bradford, Susquehanna, Allegheny, and elsewhere, their papers and speakers openly avow this to be the real issue. They dare not submit the question to a direct vote of the people; but seek by Congressional and executive authority, to accomplish their despicable purposes, and usurp these cherished prerogatives of the white man. If they ever succeed in their fell purposes, it takes no prophet to foretell that the terrible scenes of a St. Domingo, will be reenacted in our country. A war of races such as the world never beheld would follow. Heaven avert the calamity!

"But," some objector says, "we do not propose to give negroes the right to vote in any but the southern states, unless the people shall vote for it and change their constitutions." We answer: If Congress or the President, or both, under the whip of radicalism, assume and exercise the power to declare who shall or shall not vote in South Carolina or Virginia, they may assume and exercise the same power, if it suits their purposes, as to Ohio or Pennsylvania. Indeed, to be consistent, if they give the negro the right to vote in one state, they must give him the same right in another. We most emphatically deny that this power to declare who shall or shall not vote in any state—exists either in the President or Congress. To the States, respectively, and to the States alone, belong the question of the qualifications of its electors; and we are glad to know that President Johnson takes the same common sense view of this question, that has thus far resisted the clamors of these fanatics, and chooses rather their opposition in his efforts to restore the union, than to violate his official oath to support the Constitution and Laws.

But to bring this question a little nearer home, let us see how we are affected by it and how we should act.

In this District, the political priest George Landon is the candidate for State Senator, of this class of revolutionists and radicals. It would be an insult to observation and intelligence of any man who has been a resident of this district for any length of time, to adduce proof that Landon is in favor, tooth and nail, of negro suffrage and negro equality. There is not an intelligent child of ten years age who does not know it. He has declared it scores, aye, hundreds of times, in the pulpit and out of it,; on the stump and off the stump, till there is hardly a meeting house, school house or cross roads in the three Counties where he has not at funerals and political meetings boldly, unreservedly and unblushingly declared in favor of it. It has been the constant theme of his life. It has been his religion.

Does any sane man doubt that as a senator he would vote instructions to our congressmen to take the radical position assumed by himself and other leaders of the *black* republican party? Would not he claim that in so doing he expressed the will of the people of his district? In view of his oft repeated declarations of opinion on this subject, would he not, if elected have the *right* to assume that the people in his district endorsed them; and were in favor of NEGRO SUFFRAGE, NEGRO JURORS AND NEGRO LAW MAKERS?

The question, then, for every voter to decide at the next election, (laying aside all tonnage tax issues.) is, whether or not he is in favor of these doctrines. If he is, he will cast his ballot for GEORGE LANDON, THEIR ADVOCATE AND CHAMPION. If he is against them, he will VOTE NOT ONLY AGAINST LANDON, BUT THE PARTY THAT SUPPORT HIM.

Local and Personal.

New Advertisements.—We call attention to the following new advertisements in our paper to-day

NEW JEWELRY AND WATCH SHOP, by A. A. Stoddard, opposite Wall's Hotel,

ADMINISTRATORS of Wm. H. Baker Dec'd, advertise notice of Letters of Administration

COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE TAX, gives notice of time he will receive our greenbacks.

ELECTION PROCLAMATION, by Ahira Gay.

TOWN TALK.

"If there's a hole in a' your coats
I rede ye tent it:
A chiels amang you taking notes,
And, faith, he'll prent it."

☞ Sporting, such as foot-racing, wrestling, cock-fighting, and quoit-pitching, has been the principal feature of the past week. Thursday morning a foot-race of one mile came off between Henry Wall and Earl Sickler. At the start Wall took the lead, and soon opened out a distance of eight or ten yards, running lightly, and apparently with ease, while his antagonist, by the time he reached the quarter mile mark, evidently had "bellows to mend." He labored on, however, until the half mile was passed, when he gave out, and Wall walked over the remainder of the course, and pocketed the stakes. Earl had evidently "mistaken his forte," as A. Ward, Esq says, and however good his mind may be, when it comes to "blowing his own horn," it isn't worth shucks on a foot race.

There was also a quoit-match and a wrestle, in both of which Wall was engaged, and managed to loose all he had made on the foot-race, and considerable more. Saturday night, a number of young men, having a little more steam on than was necessary, worked it off by running foot-races through the streets, keeping it up until the dull gray of the Sabbath morning began to appear.

☞ Town Talk was forcibly reminded, the other day, of that remark of Uncle Toby's, when after catching a fly that had been annoying him for some time, he, with the utmost care, opened the window and put it out, saying: "Go, poor devil, the world is wide enough for you and me." Looking out of our window, we observed a time honored old friend driving something before him with his cane. Our curiosity became somewhat excited to see what was the object of so much care and solicitude, and we stepped to the door. Wriggling along through the sand, its unwilling motions directed and impelled by our friend's cane, was a small specimen of the deluder of woman-kind—a snake A final toss with the cane, and "Get out of this, you devil, or the boys will be after you;" and his snakeship passed beneath a fence and disappeared in the long grass. Some ill-natured people observing the circumstance, would probably have said that it was the name, it being a *garter*-snake, secured it the sympathy of our old friend; while our republican friends would have undoubtedly attributed it to a feeling of relationship—but we believe it was the great warm heart that makes him the genial, health-restoring visitant of the sick room and the social, companionable gentleman wherever met, that caused him to be thus tender of one of the lowliest and most despised of God's creatures.—"Go, poor devil, the world is wide enough for you and me."

GENERAL.

ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS in and by an Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act regulating the General Election within this Commonwealth, passed the 42d day of July, 1838," it is made the duty of the Sheriff of every county to give public notice of such election to be holden, and to make known in such notice what officers are to be elected—Therefore I AHIRA GAY, Sheriff of the County of Wyoming, in said Commonwealth, do make known by this advertisement, to the Electors of the County of Wyoming that a

GENERAL ELECTION.

will be held in the County of Wyoming on the **Second Tuesday of October next,** (it being the 10th day of said month) at which time, State, District and County Officers as follows, are to be elected, to wit;

One person for AUDITOR GENERAL of the State of Pennsylvania.

One person for Surveyor General of the State of Pennsylvia.

One person for SENATOR of Pennsylvania to represent the Counties of Bradford Susquehanna and Wyoming.

Two persons for REPRESENTATIVES of Pennsylvania, to represent the Counties of Susquehanna and Wyoming.

One person for COMMISSIONERS for the County of Wyoming.

One person for DISTRICT ATTORNEY for the County of Wyoming.

One person for AUDITOR for the County of Wyoming.

I also hereby make known and give notice that the place of holding the General Election in the several townships within the county of Wyoming, are as follows, to wit:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Monroe, at the school house near the late residence of John Phenix, in Monroe township,

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

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

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

Nicholson, at the house lately occupied by E. N. Bacon, in Nicholson township.

North Branch, at the school house near the store of Patrick Kingsley's late John Pfouts, in North Branch township

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

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

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

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

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

In pursuance of an Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act relating to the Elections of this Commonwealth," passed the 24th of July, A. D. 1839.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

"That the Inspectors and Judges chosen as aforesaid shall meet at the inspective places appointed for holding the election in the districts to which, they respectively belong, before nine o'clock on the morning of the second Tuesday in October, in each and every year, and each of said Inspector shall appoint one clerk who shall be qualified voter of such district.

"In case the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for Inspector shall not attend on the day of election he, the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for Judge at the preceeding election shall act as Inspector in his place And in case the person who shall have received the highest number of votes for Inspector shall not attend, the person elected Judge shall appoint an Inspector in his place; and in case the person elected Judge shall not attend, then the Inspector who received the highest number of votes shall appoint a Judge in his place, and if any vacancy shall continue in the Board for the space of one hour after the time fixed for the opening the election of the unqualified voters of the township, ward or district, for which such office shall have been elected, present at the place of election, shall elect one of their number to fill such vacancy.

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

Every person qualified as aforesaid, and who shall make due proof, if required, of his residence and payment of taxes as aforesaid, shall be admitted to vote in the township, ward or district in which he shall reside.

"If any person or persons shall make any bet or wager upon the result of any election in this Commonwealth, or shall offer to make any such bet or wager either by verbal proclamation thereof, or by any written or printed advertisement, challenge or invite any person or persons to make such a bet or wager, upon conviction thereof he or they shall forfeit and pay three times the amount so bet or offered to bet.

"If any person not by law qualified shall fraudulently vote at any election within this Commonwealth, or being otherwise qualified shall vote out of his proper, district, or if any person knowing the want of qualification shall aid or procure such person or persons offending shall on conviction be fined not exceeding two hundred dollars and be imprisoned for a term not exceeding three months.

"If any person shall vote at more than one election district, or otherwise fraudulently more than once on the same day or shall fraudulently fold and deliver to the Inspectors two tickets together, with the intention to illegally vote, or shall vote the same or if any person shall advise or procure other so to do, he or they so offending shall on conviction, be fined in any sum not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars, and be imprisoned for any term not less than three nor more than twelve months.

"If any person not qualified to vote in this Commonwealth agreeable to law (excepting the sons of qualified citizens,) shall appear at any place of election for the purpose of issuing tickets or influencing citizens qualiged to vote, he shall on conviction forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding one hundred dollars for every such offence, and be imprisoned for any term not exceeding three months.

"That every person except justices of the peace who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the government of the United States, or of this State, or of any city or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise—a subordinate officer or agent—who is or who shall be employed under the legislative, executive of judiciary department of this State or of the United States or of any city or incorporated district and also that every member of Congress and of the State Legislature, and of the select or common council of any city, or commissioners of any incorporated district is by law incapable of holding or exercising, at the same time, the office of appointment of Judge, Inspector or, Clerk of any election within this Commonwealth and that no Inspector, Judge or other officer of any such election, shall be eligible to any office to be then voted for.

"No person shall be permitted to vote at any election as aforesaid, other than a white freeman of the age of 21 years or more, who shall have resided in this 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 have paid a State or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least ten days before election. But a citizen of the United States, who has previously been a qualified voter of this State, and removed therefrom and returned, and who shall have resided in the election district, and paid taxes aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote after residing in this State six months, provided, that the white freeman citizens of the United States, between the ages of 21 and 22 years and having resided in this State one year, and in the election district 10 days as aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote although they shall not have paid taxes.

"No person shall be permitted to vote whose name is not contained in the list of taxable inhabitants furnished by the Commissioners as aforesaid unless