



The Democrat,
HARVEY SICKLER, Editor.

TUNKHANNOCK, PA.
Wednesday, Sept 27, 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
C. S. GILBERT, of Susquehanna.

COMMISSIONER,
LEWIS COOK, of Washington Tp.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
HARVEY SICKLER, of Tunk. Borough.

AUDITOR,
Wm. BENEDICT, of Eaton Tp.

Smart Dodge.
Since the nomination of Dr. Shepard for Senator, by the anti Landon Republicans of Bradford, the Black Republicans, fearing that he will also be run by us, are industriously circulating the charge, among Democrats here, that "he is even more radical on the negro suffrage question than Landon."

We have the most satisfactory assurances, from the best democratic authority, that Dr. Shepard, fully and cordially endorses the President's restoration policy; and is content to leave the political status of the negro where it now is. On these—the only important political issue in this election—he stands where every democrat stands.

Charges of radicalism, from men that can vote for George Landon—a man who has preached the equality of the negro for a life time, come with very bad grace indeed! The man whose vote, in the language of a brother preacher, "robbed" the honest tax payers of the state of \$10,000,000 will have to resort to some other artifice to get their votes to sustain him in his iniquity and corruption.

A Word to Democrats.
One week from Tuesday next, the election for State, district, and county officers will be held. The time is short. Much work is to be done. By a proper effort, success can and will be secured. Let every man do his duty. Do not depend upon other's doing what you ought to do yourself. See that every man in your Township, who will vote against negro suffrage and negro equality, is assessed this week. See to it that all returned soldiers, whom the Republicans would degrade to the level of the negro, are in position to vote against the infamous doctrine, that "Color is no test and must be no test of the rights of citizenship." On this issue—the only one presented us by the opposition—white men must and will succeed. Let every man go to work earnestly and energetically. Get a pledge from your neighbors that they will attend the polls, and vote and work with you. Those who are unable to go themselves, must be carried there—every vote is important. Lawlessness, dishonesty, and corruption are running rampant in the land. The evil tendencies of the doctrine of Black Republicanism are but too apparent, and must be checked. A pampered, o'er fed, monied aristocracy is springing up, who already demand the fruits of your labor—your sweat and toil—in exorbitant taxes from which they are exempt. Let no man think the present election an unimportant one. It is important and worthy of your best and noblest efforts. Let no man be caught napping.

THE NEGRO SUFFRAGE PLATFORM
"Who according to Republican Principles are to enjoy the Elective Franchise?"

The Wyoming Republican of August 2d in discussing this question, under the above caption, says:

"THAT COLOR IS NO TEST, AND MUST BE NO TEST OF THE RIGHTS OF CITIZENSHIP. We are in favor of amending the Constitution of this State so far as to remove the disability now resting upon that prescribed class of citizens (the negroes) just as speedily as that Constitution will permit. The State which discriminates against a tax payer or a brave defender of his rights for the simple reason that he is not so white as a NEWLY IMPORTED MASTER OF THE SHILLALAH, need not expect to hear the 'heavenly commendation,' 'Righteousness exalteth a nation.'"

Speaking of President Johnson's position on this question, the Editor, in the same article, declares in favor of bringing about his pet idea of negro equality by colonizing the South with northern fanatics.

"The President has defined his position upon this matter so clearly and decidedly that we can make no mistake of it. If his plan of reconstruction is the correct one, in the estimation of Congress, then the States lately slave States, will exclude negro suffrage until a new order of things is brought about by the entrance into those States, of a NORTHERN ELEMENT WHICH CANNOT BE SHUT OUT."

Are you in favor of negro suffrage? Do you favor the abolition ticket and it will be that much towards securing it.

If you want to exempt the rich men money from taxation, vote the abolition ticket.

LONDON
and the Tonnage-Tax Swindle

The following article from the *Intelligencer*, a republican paper printed here, by the Rev. B. B. Emory—now a clerk in one of the Departments at Washington—shows how Landon's vote—by which the infamous "Sunbury & Erie R. R." and "Tonnage-tax swindle" bills, were passed—was looked upon, even by his warmest supporters, and apologists at the time of their passage. Coming from a brother in the church—one of its ministers, and a political friend; who can doubt the truth of his allegations, or the justness of his conclusions?

LEGISLATIVE.—The Sunbury and Erie Rail Road bill, and the bill commuting the tonnage tax, have passed both Houses of our Legislature, thus TAKING \$10,000,000 FROM OUR STATE TREASURY AT ONE GRASP. We admit, that the passage of these bills was only a question of time, for there has not been in Legislature during the past thirty years, probably not since the adoption of the Constitution, which could not have been bought, body and breeches, Governor and all, with a quarter of that sum. But while admitting that, we say to these Representatives and Senators who supported those measures, you must look your constituents full in the face upon the questions involved in them. The irresistible and legitimate conclusion is, THAT EVERY ONE OF YOU WHOSE CONSTITUENTS ARE NOT CONTIGUOUS TO THE RAIL ROAD NAMED IN THESE BILLS, HAVE SOLD YOUR INTEGRITY AND THE INTEREST OF THE COMMON WEALTH FOR MONEY ON RAIL ROAD BONDS. The people are ready and willing to be convinced that such a conclusion is unjust, but unless they are so convinced, you may congratulate yourselves upon being permitted, in future, to ENJOY YOUR "THIRTY PIECES OF SILVER" AT HOME in the bosom of your families, with the gratifying reflection, that you "WISHED WELL FOR YOUR COUNTRY," but ACTED BETTER FOR YOURSELVES.—*Wyoming Intelligencer*, March 6th, 1861.

Voters of Wyoming County! One week from Tuesday next, you will be called upon to vote for, or against George Landon—whose vote, in the Senate, carried both these measures through, and robbed you of millions of dollars in taxes!

Republicanism vs. the President.
The Republican party is coming into open hostility against President Johnson. Their Pennsylvania State platform—framed to suit Thad. Stevens, Grow, &c., says:

"That the people of the Southern States cannot be safely entrusted with the political rights which they have rejected."

But Andrew Johnson writes to the governor of Mississippi that,

"The people must be trusted with their own government; and, if trusted, my opinion is that they will act in good faith, and restore their former constitutional relations with all the States composing the Union."

Man cannot serve God and Mammon; and Republicans who wish to sustain the President cannot vote for the tickets, nominated by the ring-leaders, who oppose the President's restoration policy.

MINNESOTA ABOLITION CONVENTION,
Andy Johnson Read out of the Party!

ST. PAUL, September 6.—The Republican State Convention after nominating George W. R. Marshall for Governor and Hon. T. Armstrong for Lieut. Governor passed resolutions affirming that neither man's color, race, nor birth, takes away his political rights. A resolution approving of President Johnson's military and civil course WAS VOTED DOWN.

Hartman and Mrs. Serratt.
Gen. Sherman said, in a recent speech at St. Louis, that the true soldier was no hangman. Sherman can't have a very high opinion of Hartman, who had charge of the hanging of Mrs. Serratt. What makes the matter so much worse for Hartman, is the fact that he sent a letter to President Johnson, avowing his belief in the innocence of Mrs. Serratt, and yet, afterward, acted as her executioner. A true soldier would have resigned rather than he would have done an act of such bloody inconsistency.

Soldiers!
Remember the one handed veteran, Col. W. W. H. DAVIS, who heads the Democratic State Ticket. That handless right arm, which struck so vigorously for the flag under which you fought, appeals to you now! Remember Col. Linton, covered with scars received in the service of his country.—Those were neither holiday soldiers, nor hangmen; they are true and tried defenders of the stars and stripes. Fall into line, boys, and give them a hearty support.

Those who believe that this country should be Africanized—that the negro should vote and in all things be the EQUAL OF THE WHITE MAN—will find the Abolition ticket just what they want.

But those who believe that this Government was made by white men, for white men and their posterity forever, will vote the Democratic ticket from top to bottom.

Attempt to ignore as the Abolition papers and leaders may, this is the issue of the times—and next October's election will go far towards deciding it.

In Pennsylvania the blacks are but one-fiftieth of our population, yet one third of our convicts are blacks. In the State we have an average of one white convict in every 4,243 whites, and one black convict in every 200 blacks. In Massachusetts, that land of plenty and goodness, they have only 1 black in 128 persons, yet have 1 black convict in 9.

The Republican Convention of Sullivan County, Pa., resolved that the work of their party "is not done until equal political privileges are extended to all men." This is an open declaration of the principles upon which that party are working—negro suffrage and negro equality.

Our State Candidates.

The committee appointed to inform Messrs. Davis and Linton of their nomination respectively, for the offices of Auditor General and Surveyor General, have performed the duty assigned to them. It will be seen that the candidates stand squarely upon the platform of the Democratic State Convention.

Letter of Col. W. W. H. Davis.
DOYLESTOWN, PENNSYLVANIA,
August 20th, 1865.

Messrs. Jacob Zeigler, William Bennett, Henry S. Mott, Wm. V. McGrath and Robert L. Johnson, Committee:

GENTLEMEN.—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 25th inst., announcing my nomination as Democratic candidate for Auditor General of the State. Although the position was not sought for by me, I accept the nomination, and tender my thanks for the compliment thus paid me. A decent respect for the opinion of the people of Pennsylvania, whose suffrage is solicited, seems to require a frank detachment of my views.

I was opposed to secession, even when simply a political dogma, advocated at the hustings and the forum; which is proved by my subsequent conduct when it had grown into armed insurrection.

I am opposed to negro suffrage as every white man should be. Nature has erected a barrier against the two races enjoying equal political rights in the same community where they approximate in numbers as in the Southern States. San Domingo is a good case in point to prove the incompatibility of the two races exercising equal political privileges in harmony. There has been almost perpetual warfare between the negroes and molattoes since the island has been in their possession; which has been only a struggle for the ruling influence between the pure African and the mixed blood. If this people, of the same race, but of different caste, cannot govern a small island in peace, what are we to suppose would be the condition of things when the negro comes into competition with the pure Caucasian in the struggle for empire in the South? The founders of our government intended that the white should be the governing race in the country, and it will be a calamitous day for both people when the black man is given the political franchise, and entitled to hold office. I am opposed to any change in the State Constitution in this respect; and deny to Congress all right whatever to fix the qualification for suffrage in any State.

I am in favor of President Johnson's policy of restoring the States, lately in rebellion, to their constitutional obligations. I cannot admit that their ordinances of secession took any of them out of the Union. For a time an armed force interrupted their constitutional functions, but did not destroy their identity as States. Hence the States, in their political signification, not having been destroyed, they need no reconstruction but simply to be restored to their reciprocal rights and duties; when the Union will be made whole as before. Whenever they shall send representatives to Congress who are qualified by the Constitution, and the laws of the respective States, there is no rightful power in that body to re-fer to their admission. I appreciate the peculiar and trying situation of the President, and think he should be treated with forbearance by all parties. His plan of restoration gives evidence that he does not intend to ignore the rights of the States, and be led captive by the radical doctrine of consolidation.

The Convention did well to demand an immediate and complete restoration of all civil rights in the loyal States. If there was an excuse for withholding them in the days of actual rebellion, there certainly can be none now. You say to the President firmly, but kindly, restore to us the *habeas corpus*, and trial by jury, as fully as they were enjoyed before the rebellion, and abolish military courts except for trial of persons in the military service of the United States.—These things are granted to the people by the Constitution, and withholding them violates in spirit and in fact. When we ask that they be restored, we only demand what belongs to us.

I am in favor of the most rigid system of economy in the administration of public affairs. In view of the heavy taxation there should be retrenchment in every possible way. All officers civil and military, whose services a state of peace does not absolutely require, should be dispensed with; and our system of taxation should be so amended and equalized, that every man will be obliged to bear his share of the public burden according to his ability.

I am pleased that the Convention took action on the subject of equalizing the bounties of soldiers. There is every reason why the patriotic men who enlisted in 1861 should be placed on an equality with those who enlisted at a later period. Should I be elected, whatever influence I may possess, official or otherwise, will be exercised in obtaining justice for the early defenders of the government. Whatever honor others may have acquired in the contest just closed, the private soldier who bore the heat and burden of the day, will always remain the true hero of the war and he is entitled at all times, to our consideration and gratitude. My past history is sufficient guarantee that I shall not overlook his claims. I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

W. W. H. Davis.

Letter of Col. John P. Linton.
GENTLEMEN.—Yr. favor of the 25th inst., officially informing me of my nomination for Surveyor General "by the Democratic State Convention, which assembled at Harrisburg on the 24th inst.," have just been received.

Not only was this nomination unsought and unexpected on my part, but if I had been consulted beforehand I would have urged my friends not to introduce my name before the Convention. Any hesitation, however, in

now accepting might be construed into a want of appreciation of the distinguished honor conferred by the Convention, or a want of faith in the principles promulgated by it.

I certainly feel neither. The importance of the position would have been my chief reason for not soliciting it, and the resolutions adopted are but a practical application to existing exigencies of those cardinal principles of Democracy which I have always conscientiously maintained.

Accepting, therefore, this nomination and its responsibilities, I remain,
Yours truly,
Jno. P. Linton.

To J. Zeigler, Wm. Bennett, Henry S. Mott, Wm. V. McGrath and R. L. Johnson, Committee.

Negro Suffrage.
The REPUBLICAN PARTY in the following States have passed resolutions in favor of allowing negroes to vote: MASSACHUSETTS, MINNESOTA, RHODE ISLAND, IOWA.

The Republicans of Pennsylvania, through their County Convention, have declared in favor of "Universal Suffrage" in the following named counties—

CRAWFORD, NORTHAMPTON, SUSQUEHANNA, UNION.

The following named Republican newspapers have declared in favor of "Universal Suffrage"—advocating either a change of the State or Federal Constitution—

1 Press, Philadelphia City.
2 Gazette, Pittsburg, Allegheny county.
3 Commercial, " " "
4 Dispatch, " " "
5 Telegraph, Harrisburg, Dauphin Co.
6 Examiner, Lancaster, Lancaster Co.
7 Record, Reading, Berks county.
8 Democrat, Kittanning, Armstrong Co.
9 Alleghenian, Ebensburg, Cambria Co.
10 Reporter, Towanda, Bradford County.
11 Dispatch, Mercer, Mercer County.
12 Gazette, Sunbury, North'd County.
13 American, Danville, Montgom. County.
14 Herald, Norristown, Montgomery Co.
15 Herald & Whig, Somerset, Somerset Co.
16 Western Advocate, Greene County.
17 Tribune, Johnstown, Cambria County.
18 Reporter & Tribune, Washington Co.
19 Miner's Journal, Pottsville, Schuylkill County.
20 Village Record, West Chester, Chester County.
21 American Republican, Chester County.
So says the Harrisburg Patriot & Union. To this list should be added:

22 Republican, Susquehanna County.
23 Republican, Wyoming County.

Will you Endorse Stanton?
It can not be denied that Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War is justly chargeable with the long detention of our prisoners in the Southern stockades, he having refused persistently to exchange them, on the ground that the rebels would not exchange whites for negroes. Thus on account of Stanton's whim in regard to the status of the negro, thousands of the unfortunate braves who fell into the hands of the rebels, perished in the prisons of the South. This is substantiated by Mr. J. H. Browne, the correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune, who was, himself, a prisoner at Andersonville, and who has always been an ardent "Republican." In a letter dated Aug. 8, 1865, Mr. Browne uses the following emphatic language; "That they (the Union prisoners at the South) were not saved, is due alone to Edwin M. Stanton's peculiar policy and dogged obstinacy; and, as I have remarked before, HE IS UNQUESTIONABLY THE DIGGER OF THE UNNAMED GRAVES THAT CROWD THE VICINITY OF EVERY SOUTHERN PRISON WITH HISTORIC AND NEVER TO BE FORGOTTEN HORRORS." This monster, who held in so light esteem the lives of the men who were fighting to save his very neck, has been endorsed in the most unequivocal manner by the late Abolition State Convention. The resolution of approval of his official conduct is as follows:

RESOLVED, That we recognize in Edwin M. Stanton, the present honest and able head of the Department of War, a public servant who has deserved well of his country and has borne himself so clear in his great office as to merit the earnest gratitude of all loyal men; and we tender to him and to his distinguished colleagues in the Cabinet, our thanks for their valuable services in the use of liberty and law.

All his despotic acts, his violations of law, his open defiance of the Constitution, his arbitrary arrests, his shameful violation of the liberty of the people, and his outrageous effort to override the ballot-box by force, are all endorsed by the late abolition Convention.—Shame! Shame!

South Carolina Repeals the Ordinance of Secession.
Boston, Sept. 18.—The *Advertiser* has received the following special despatch:

COLUMBIA, S. C., Sept. 15.—The Convention has passed an ordinance repealing the ordinance of secession without debate.—There was no applause. Three delegates voted nay.

The Republicans abused Democrats because they would not endorse Lincoln's Administration. They are now more rabid than ever because Democratic State Conventions endorse President Johnson's restoration policy.

The Anti-Slavery Standard, more honest and more clear sighted than its radical colleagues of the press, throws up the sponge. It despairs of frightening President Johnson in to submission and loudly calls for his impeachment.

All the organizations of negro troops in North Carolina are to be mustered out of service.

R. M. T. Hunter has been released from Fort Polk's parole.

Local and Personal.

The Canal, we are informed will be in condition for boating to Pittston within the next week which, if no breaks or other accidents occur, will give us about one month's boating this season.

Blanks.—Deeds, Summons, Executions, Subpoenas, Constable's sales, Judgment notes, Marriage Certificates—for Justices and Ministers—for sale at the office of the Democrat.

Political Meeting, Dr. SILAS E. SHEPARD, the Administration Candidate for Senator, in opposition to Geo. Landon, will speak on the political issues in the approaching canvass at Tunkhannock, on this, (Wednesday) Evening, at 7 P. M. At Factoryville, Thursday Sept. 28th at 2 o'clock P. M.—Other good Speakers will be in attendance. Let every Taxpayer turn out and listen to a truthful exposition of the points at issue.

The Young Men's Reading Room has become an established fact, notwithstanding the many predictions to the contrary, by some close-fisted, small-souled people, who, although willing to admit that it would be an excellent thing for the place, and one that had been long needed, could not find it in their hearts to contribute any of their badly pinched shillings towards its support. At a meeting for permanent organization, last week, Mr. A. H. Mulford was chosen President, O. L. Parrish Secretary and N. H. Conklin Treasurer.

A MEMBER,
Horse Thieves Captured.—Two young men who represented themselves as just discharged from the army, stole a pair of horses from the stable of Robert Myers a few nights since. They were traced as far as Sterlingville, where all clue to the course they had taken, was lost. S. H. Jenkins our treasurer, went to Binghamton a day or two after, and found that the thieves had passed through that place but a few hours before. Procuring an assistant with a pair of fast horses he gave chase. After several hours drive they came up to the thieves who, suspecting they were pursued, leaped from their stolen horses and ran across a field for the woods. One was immediately taken. The other, being faster of foot was about scaling the last fence and entering the woods when "Sam," (who by the way, seems not very well adapted to a long race) nabbed him and said surrendered, "unconditionally." They were brought here, lodged in jail, and the horses returned to their owner pretty well jaded and worn down by their journey. The thieves gave their names as Charles and William Thompson—say that they are brothers, and they were robbed in Baltimore since their discharge from the army. They look rather green, and hardly come up to our ideal of professional horse thieves. It is to be hoped that this is their first offense, and that its results will warn them not to repeat it.

TOWN TALK.
"If there's a hole in 'r your coats I r'de ye tent it; A chiel among you t'king notes, 'An' faith, he'll prent it!"

It affords Town Talk much gratification in having nothing of a riotous and disagreeable nature to record during the past week. In fact, within the time of our sojourn among the good people of this town, there has not been a week as free from rowdiness as the one just past. Another thing that adds to our gratification is, that we understand that quite a number of our young men who have hitherto been fervent devotees of the god Bacchus, have concluded to eschew the flowing bowl altogether. This is well. We feel like patting every individual one of them upon the back, and exclaiming "hunky boy." If they only have the necessary stick-to-it, in this case, there is not one of them but who possesses the qualifications to make good citizens and valuable members of society. There is a good many worshippers of the god still left, however, who occasionally offer sacrifices of broken carriages, barked heads, skinned noses and swelled hands.

We prepared last week, a report of a very interesting and amusing lawsuit, which came off before Esquire Dewitt, but the editor rejected it, alleging that its publication would bring a perfect swarm of enraged men and women about his ears. That already Town Talk's "ears" had placed him in serious jeopardy, and visions of black eyes and bloody noses were constantly floating through his imagination. Although he had disclaimed all responsibility in the matter, threats had been made by a number of young men, who considered themselves aggrieved by some Town Talk's gossip, to make an application of sole-leather to a part of his person that it would be somewhat delicate to mention. He therefore respectfully requested Town Talk to "draw it mild." We thought we had been doing so. We have noticed a number of incidents that have occurred, with the utmost delicacy, as we supposed, not wishing to wound the feelings of any person; while at the same time they were deserving of the highest censure. Now, it would grieve us sorely to see the classical countenance of the editor disfigured by a bruised eye, and we therefore, with the great magnanimity that is characteristic of our disposition, take the whole responsibility upon ourselves, and behind the entrenchments of our inoer, are waiting with beaming meekness and resignation for the kicks and cuffs which these pugacious gentlemen are disposed to visit upon us.

The evening breeze waded a curl,
Of Carrie's glossy, raven hair,
It lingered o'er the shoulder white,
Then lodged upon the bosom fair.

Oh, happy ringle! I w'ndon winds!
That thus can stray mid virgin treasures
If happiness like yours were mine,
I'd envy not the gods their pleasures.

NOTE.—We duly appreciate "Town Talk's" consideration and charity, for any endangered portion of our "corporation," and hope that his or her—whichever it may be—kindly assumption of "the responsibility," will at least save us from a "setting up" in the foot and shoe business until after the election. Such an addition to our already overtaxed body, might interfere materially with our running. We're a candidate, and don't want to be p'led hors de combat before the final struggle.—When that comes, we expect to take what comes with it. While expressing our gratitude for the exhibition of such a superabundance of "the milk of human kindness," we think "Town Talk's" "bursum" contains something even more worthy of commendation than this. We allude to "Town Talk's" modesty, in taking no credit for the "great moral reformation" effected in so short a time in our midst. Under the fostering care of hosts of Temperance Lecturers, Ministers of the Gospel, Ministers of Justice, High Constables, Low Constables, Tavern keepers, and other moral reformers generally, the morals of the town have grown frightfully less, year by year. "Town Talk," by a few adroit quivers of the p'ngent pen, pierces the heart of the wicked and shameless sinner, fills it with remorse for past offences, and high and noble resolves for the future, wraps the penitent in the cloak of charity and sends him on his way rejoicing. In short, "Town Talk" has set the town all right in "the twinkling of a lamb's tail." And for all this, takes no credit to him or herself! What modesty! What humility! Nothing, but this innate modesty, will prevent Town Talk from being the next President, or what would be still be the President's "better half." B.

AMES—FASSETT.—Married on Sunday, Sept. 17th 1865, by Austin P. Burgess, Esq. at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. James Irwin Ames, to Mrs. D. Fassett, both of Parkersburg.

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 24 day of July, 1853; It is made the duty of the Sheriff of every county to give public notice of such election to be held, and to be made known in such manner what officers are to be elected.—Therefore I AMIRA 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 Pennsylvania.
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 ADVISOR 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:

Braintree District, at the house occupied by T. D. Sprig, 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 King's late John Ploutz, in Monroe township.
Mehopony, at the house of Peter Bender, in Mehopony Township.
Meshoppen, at the house of Daniel Hankinson, in Meshoppen township.
Northumberland, at the house of Winters & Howard at Centremerland Corners, in Northumberland 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 King's late John Ploutz, 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 Flak, 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. 1859.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
That the Inspectors and Judges chosen as aforesaid shall meet at the respective 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 Inspectors 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 preceding 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 Inspectors 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 of 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 name of a person claiming to vote is not to be found on the list, furnished by the County Inspectors 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 examine 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 not exceeding one hundred days of residence within the district for which he claims to vote, 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 instrument, 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 procure to be placed on the list of voters in this Commonwealth, or being otherwise qualified shall vote 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 vote 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 others 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 ten days, nor more than two 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 using tickets or influencing citizens qualified to vote, he shall on conviction be fined in 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 or 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 Justice of the Peace or Clerk of any court 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 preceding 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 this State, 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

Married.

AMES—FASSETT.—Married on Sunday, Sept. 17th 1865, by Austin P. Burgess, Esq. at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. James Irwin Ames, to Mrs. D. Fassett, both of Parkersburg.