



# The Democrat

HARVEY SICKLER, Editor.

TUNKHANNOCK, PA.

Wednesday, Oct. 4, 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.

ADMINISTRATION CANDIDATE FOR SENATOR,  
DR. SILAS E. SHEPARD, of Bradford.

REPRESENTATIVES,  
MASON PARKER, of Wyoming and  
C. S. SHEPARD, of Susquehanna.

COMMISSIONER,  
LEWIS COOK, of Washington Tp.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY,  
HARVEY SICKLER, of Tunk. Borough.

AUDITOR,  
Wm. BENEDICT, of Eaton Tp.

### The Senatorship.

The fact that Dr. Stias E. Shepard and George Landon, of tonnage tax notoriety, are the only candidates now before the people for the office of Senator makes the proceedings of the Mass Convention which placed Dr. Shepard in nomination, highly important. They will be found in full on our first page. We hope no voter will neglect to give them a careful perusal. The resolutions disclose the whole ground of the opposition to the infamous Landon, who the radicals are determined to force upon the people of this district. The time for argument against such a man as Landon has passed. His base betrayal of the interests of the people when in the position he is now striving again to occupy, is known to all men. We have no arguments to waste on men who with this dark and damning record before them will endorse it. The meanness of party dictation, when he does so, must feel that he has done the meanest act of his life.

Opposed to this man who has so disgracefully betrayed the people—placed there by the honest outraged men of his party—is Dr. Stias E. Shepard, who, though a republican, earnestly supports the restoration policy of President Johnson, and therefore, upon this most pressing issue of negro suffrage that now divides the two great parties, occupies precisely the same position as that maintained by the democracy—a gentleman whose ability is unquestioned—a man who in every respect would reflect honor on the district he represents. Can any man worthy of the name of a Free American Citizen hesitate for a moment between them? We feel certain that no Democrat will do so.

### NEGRO SUFFRAGE PLATFORM For Wyoming County.

That the voters of Wyoming County may keep in mind the issue which the Black Republicans have pressed upon them, we again publish the platform presented for them by the organ of that party in this County.

In the issue of the Black Republican of August 24 the editor declares:

"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 her 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.'"

The following, from the same article, exhibits his hostility to the policy of the President, and shows how he and his fellow negro-worshippers intend to accomplish their purpose of negro equality.

"The President has defined his position upon this matter so clearly and decidedly that no one can mistake 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."

No white man in Wyoming County, will object to the editor's emigrating immediately.

WHAT GREELY SAYS.—Greely has said that the War was bungled and blundered.—He further says that if the Administration had taken heed of the peace negotiation business bravely and wisely, when Alexander H. Stephens first publicly solicited permission to visit Washington, he believes "it would have saved a quarter of a million precious lives, an awful amount of devastation and misery, and left our National Debt a full billion less than it is to-day."

Who opposed this? Not the men who are reviled as "Copperheads." Their crimes consisted in wanting to have done what Mr. Greeley says it is his opinion could have been done. It was through the malignants that this project was defeated, and the malignants are now doing their utmost to prevent the restoration of the Southern States to their rights as States in the Union. Have the people not had enough of wrangling, war and taxation? If they had enough of these things, it is about time they sent the malignants adrift generally.

### IMPORTANCE OF THE APPROACHING ELECTION.

To the Democrats of Wyoming County.

To all men who are in favor of the earliest possible restoration of the government to its normal condition, and of having a speedy end of military rule in every part of our afflicted country, we desire to address ourself now, as it is the last opportunity we shall have to do so before the approaching election. We have heard it suggested that you are likely to deem this election an unimportant one, and will not, therefore, turn out as liberally to the polls as you are accustomed to do at our general elections.

Now, we desire to suggest to any who may possibly entertain this delusion, that your interests were never more deeply involved in an election than they are in the approaching one.

You are to decide in favor of, or against a postponement, for an indefinite period, of the restoration of the government to its normal condition, involving the continuance of standing armies, with their usual accompaniments of military rule, army and shoddy contractors frauds upon the government, and all the multiplied abuses incident to a condition of war managed and conducted in the interests of a political party.

You are to decide in favor of, or against the continuance of this state of things until the people of the Southern States shall be driven in the extremity of their despair, to consent to negro suffrage, for the benefit, and in obedience to the arrogant demands of the Radical wing of the Republican party.

It is true that some of the organs of that party deny that this question is involved in the coming election. So did they deny in 1860, that the question of abolition was involved in that election, and under that false pretence succeeded in their purposes; and then declared that the result was a great abolition victory—that the American people in electing Mr. Lincoln had decided in favor of the abolition policy—conveniently forgetting, however, that Mr. Lincoln was elected upon a minority of the popular vote of about one million votes.

So now, they disguise the real issue involved in this contest. But should they succeed in their desperate efforts to carry the principal northern States, they will as certainly proclaim the result as a decision in favor of negro suffrage as they did the result in 1860 as a decision in favor of abolition. Is it asked, what then? Why, then, who can say that President Johnson will not yield to their pressure, just as President Lincoln yielded and finally acquiesced in their emphatic and oft repeated assertions that election was an abolition victory? Should he point them to their multiplied denials that his declared policy of restoration was involved in the contest, they would point him to the New England programme, issued months before the election, and to the public speech of Henry Winter Davis, of Charles Sumner, of Thad. Stevens, and others of the controlling spirits in that party, declaring in effect that negro suffrage is a republican necessity, that without it their party must go down forever, and therefore civil government must not be permitted in the Southern States, and their Representatives must be excluded from Congress until they shall be compelled to accept the policy thus dictated to them.

But shall the decision of Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, Ohio, and Indiana—adverse to the monstrous policy so persistently urged upon the President by the radical leaders, we may hope that he will be able to rally around him sufficient strength to enable him speedily to consummate his plan of restoration. That plan is the only one that can save the country from the indefinite continuance of evils that have already brought it to the verge of ruin. So far as the President is right we are bound to yield to him—cheerful support as if he had been elected by our votes.

The expenses of the government still exceed two millions of dollars per day. This terrible leak must be stopped, or the old ship must go down. You are to decide whether it shall be stopped at once, or continue indefinitely. The policy of the radicals, if they shall succeed in the elections, will continue it, at all hazards, until they can save their party with the help of the negro vote.

This is the real issue, and these the consequences that must abide it. Then let no man who has any regard for his own interests, and those of his country, stay away from the polls, under the delusion that the election is not an important one. Ruin or ruin is the purpose of the daring and desperate men who now see power slipping from their hands unless they shall be able to perpetuate their hold upon it through the instrumentality of the negro vote. If they fail in this, then come death, come ruin and desolation, come anything, rather than the restoration of the Country to its former condition of peace and prosperity under democratic rule. Be vigilant, active, brave, and we may yet hope that the mischievous element that strives so desperately for power will be rebuked, and that the ruin it has already inaugurated may be averted, and the country saved before it is too late.

(From the Philadelphia Age of Sep. 28, 1865.)

### AN IMPORTANT DOCUMENT.

#### The Right of Suffrage.

The instructions conveyed in the subjoined circular of the District Attorney of Columbia county, although addressed only to the officers of election and citizens of that county, are of general applicability. The subject discussed is of deep interest—and we commend the circular to the attention of all, everywhere, who have an interest in the elective franchise. The action of the District Attorney of Columbia county is worthy of all commendation, and of imitation by law officers throughout the Commonwealth:

To the Officers of Election and Citizens of Columbia County:

As District Attorney for this county, charged as such with the duty of prosecuting in its courts offenders against the laws of the Commonwealth, I think it timely and proper to call your attention to a question concerning the right of voting at the approaching election; to the end that the laws may be kept and the legal rights of election maintained.

The qualifications of an elector (beside naturalization in case of foreign birth) are few in number, and are plainly set forth in the Constitution of the State; and so long as that Constitution remains unchanged no power whatever can add to or subtract from them. They are recited in the general election laws, and these laws are thus made to present the only questions which arise as to the electoral qualifications of our people.

It has been alleged recently that non-reporting persons under the United States drafts, and others who left their districts to avoid being drafted, are not entitled to vote at State elections, and that boards of election should reject their votes. But election boards have no right to reject the votes of such persons, and no power to try or determine the question whether they are in fault or not under United States laws. The absurdity of stopping elections to try draft questions, is manifest at first blush; and there is no law conferring such power on election officers, or regulating its exercise. On the contrary, there is more express law, with penalties, to prevent any such departure from official duty by them.

By the 1031 section of the General Election Law of 1847, it is provided, that—  
"If any inspector or judge of an election shall knowingly reject the vote of any qualified citizen \* \* \* each of the persons so offending shall on conviction, be punished in the manner prescribed in the 107th section of this act, (i. e. by a fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$200.)"

By the 67th section of the same law, it is provided that—

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

And by the 19th section of the same law, an Inspector's oath is prescribed, which is in part as follows: " \* \* \* and that I will not receive any ticket or vote from any person other than such as I shall firmly believe to be according to the provisions of the Constitution and laws of this Commonwealth, entitled to vote at each election, without requiring such evidence of the right to vote as is directed by law; nor will I voluntarily delay or refuse to receive any vote from any person who I shall believe to be entitled to vote as aforesaid," &c.

It appears, that the vote of a person qualified under the State Constitution and laws must be received if its rejection is an indictable offense, and that the Inspectors are expressly sworn not to reject such vote, nor even to voluntarily delay the voter in giving it.

There is also ample provision of law to protect the voter from annoyance, intimidation, or violence from any person whatever in the exercise of his right to vote. By section 110th of the Election Law above mentioned, it is provided, that—

"If any person \* \* \* shall use or practice any intimidation, threats, force or violence, with design to influence unduly or overawe any elector, or to prevent him from voting, or to restrain the freedom of choice, such person, on conviction, shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$500, and be imprisoned for any time not less than one nor more than twelve months."

By this section a severe punishment can be inflicted on any person who attempts to deter an elector from voting by threatening him with a prosecution or arrest, or using any other intimidation or any force with such object.

The pretense that Congress has prohibited non-reporting men from voting at State elections is not true in point of fact, and such prohibition could have no effect if it were enacted. Congress cannot determine who shall or shall not vote at a State election, simply because the question is wholly outside of its jurisdiction and beyond its powers. It has no power in connection with, or relating to State suffrage or citizenship, except the power conferred upon it by the State, to pass uniform laws of naturalization, for persons born abroad. Each State excludes exclusively and conclusively, by its own Constitution, the qualifications of suffrage at elections within its borders.

I have thus called the attention of election officers and citizens to this subject as introductory to the notice which I now give, that for any violations of the laws securing the full and complete exercise of the right of suffrage to the electors of this county, prosecutions will be promptly instituted and due punishment inflicted. Neither the rejection of legal votes nor intimidation of voters will be permitted to go unpunished. The laws are in force in Columbia county, and they shall be executed.

E. H. LITTLE,  
District Attorney of Columbia County  
Bloomsburg, Sept. 27, 1865.

NOTE.—Since the above has been in type, we find in the same paper of the 2d inst. a very thorough and able exposition of the law upon this important subject, by the Hon. C. R. BRUCE, our present U. S. Senator.—Senator Bruce fully sustains the position of District Attorney Little, by an argument which is conclusive and unanswerable.—Ed.

Let every Democrat go to work and do his duty until the election. Don't rest satisfied, but work! work! work!!!

THE WHITE MAN'S TICKET AHEAD.—Returns from the recent election in Connecticut—on the amendment allowing negroes to vote, show that the Black Republicans have been defeated on this issue by at least 5,000.

VOTERS! Remember when you come to cast your ballots on Tuesday next, that the Black Republican party is now, as it always has been a DISGRACIOUS PARTY. In favor of keeping the Southern States out of the UNION. Remember that it insists upon NEGRO EQUALITY as a condition precedent to the restoration of the Union.

Senatorial Conference.

The Democratic Senatorial Conference for this District met at Campdown, on Saturday, Sept 30th. The following Conferees presented credentials and were admitted to seats:—J. Dewitt and D. B. Bartlett for Bradford; A. J. Gerritson, and J. I. Deans Jr. for Susquehanna; O. L. Parrish and S. H. Jenkins for Wyoming. J. Dewitt was elected Chairman and A. J. Gerritson Secretary.

A J Gerritson moved that this Conference proceed to nominate a Democratic candidate for Senator.

O. L. Parrish offered the following amendment, which was adopted:

WHEREAS, The Republican party have placed in nomination for Senator, George Landon, who, when formerly holding that office, betrayed his constituents in a matter vital to their interests; and who denies that as a Representative he is bound to respect their instructions; and, whereas, Mr. Landon is hostile to the restoration policy of the President. And whereas, the People's Union branch of the Republican Party, anxious to again rebuke and defeat Mr. Landon, at the polls, have nominated DR. SILAS E. SHEPARD—an honest, upright citizen, who is in favor of an early restoration of the Union, under the policy of President Johnson.—

Resolved, That this Conference deem it inexpedient to present a third candidate for the suffrages of the people.

J. DEWITT,  
G. B. BARTLETT,  
A. J. GERRITSON,  
J. I. DEANS,  
O. L. PARRISH,  
S. H. JENKINS.

The Democratic Party of the County.

In the present contest the Democratic party presents a solid impenetrable front. It goes into the contest believing that "where is the armed who bath his quarrel just," cherishing its own time honored principles. Drawn from the Constitution of our fathers, its weapons are those of truth and justice. It endorses the "restoration" policy of the President, because it believes it to be the Constitutional method of restoring the Union. It denies the right of the Federal Government to exclude the citizens of the Southern States from the full rights of citizenship provided they comply with the provisions of the Constitution and the requirements of the President under the Constitution.

It seeks to heal the wounds of our unhappy civil strife. It would assuage the bitterness which exists between the two sections. It rejoices in the fact that from Maine to Florida, and from ocean to ocean, the whole land rests in peace. The dove has come back from her flight over the wide range of carnage and destruction, bearing in her mouth the olive branch. The Democratic party seeks to introduce a new era of harmony and good will.

It denounces the greedy spirit which would enrich a few office holders at the expense and to the infinite distress of the great body of the Southern people.

It holds that sufficient blood has already been shed, and that the mantle of a general amnesty had better be thrown over all political offenders.

It denies the equality of the black man with the white, and brands as an atrocious lie, the statements that in our late bloody struggle "the negro has borne the palm." It accepts the issue made by the radicals and says unhesitatingly that Pennsylvania's white soldiers and white citizens ought never to be degraded by the admission of the negro to the rights of citizenship.

These are your principles, Democrats.—Rally round the good old Democratic banner as in days of yore. Turn the confusion of your opponents into an overwhelming defeat. Firm, strong, united, make one brilliant charge upon the enemy, and you will rout them "horse, foot and dragons."

Voter, if on the day of the October election, any man asks you why you support Wm. H. Davis for Auditor General, tell him because Davis is an unfaltering supporter of the pure and tried principles which have led the great Democratic party since the formation of our Government; and tell them too, because in the day of his country's peril Davis marched forth to battle for her existence and fought manfully too, as his record on the war bulletins, and his good right hand mutilated by the bullets of the enemy, attest. Tell them too, because, amid all the temptations placed before him, he chose to maintain his political integrity, and the eagle insignia of his Colony, rather than barter the former for the Stars of a Brigadier, or of a Major General by Brevet.

And, voter, if any one should ask you why you vote for John P. Linton, for Surveyor General, tell them because he went to the war a Democrat and returned a Democrat.—Tell them, too, because his many wounds received upon the battle field attest that he faithfully performed his duty while in the war. Tell them too that he was the faithful fighting Lt. Col. of the 54th P. V's, in the field, while Col. Campbell, his superior officer in the regiment, and his political opponent now, was taking his ease in comfortable headquarters, in a place of safety.

Importance of a Full Vote.

We would especially impress upon the mind of every Democrat in the state the acknowledged and admitted fact, that all that is needed to insure a glorious triumph for the Democrats at the coming election is the polling of our full vote. Let this be done and our majority will be sufficiently large to crush out of existence in this State that mongrel political organization which derives all its vitality from its close connection with fanatics and radicals of New England.

There are some eighteen hundred election districts in this State, or very nearly that many. The absence of three Democratic voters in each of those would be a loss of five thousand four hundred votes. Think of that. Let every Democrat who reads this think of it, and then let him resolve to see to it that every vote is polled. Get out the vote and we cannot be beaten.

Plainly and Fairly Stated.

The New York Tribune of Sept. 26th says, editorially:

"The Chairman of the Democratic State Committee of Pennsylvania publishes an address, in which he says that in that State the real issue is negro equality and negro suffrage. \* \* \*"

Negro suffrage is a matter belonging to the laws, and to be decided by the people. It is pertinent for the people of Pennsylvania to pass upon it, and we had hoped, when we read the circular of the Democratic Chairman, that he had stated the issue plainly. The Republican Chairman, Mr. Cassina (a convert from Democracy of about two years' standing, and mentioned as a Democratic candidate for Senator at the time Mr. Buckalew was chosen), denies this allegation, and says that negro suffrage is not "and could not possibly be an issue in the October contest."

WE ARE SORRY TO SEE MR. CASSINA SHIKE A POINT SO FRANKLY AND JUSTLY BLESSED UPON HIM IF NEGRO SUFFRAGE IS NOT AN ISSUE IN PENNSYLVANIA, WE SHOULD LIKE TO KNOW WHAT IS.

The same paper, in another editorial, says:

The Philadelphia Copperheads are much afraid that Mr. McMichael is elected Mayor he will make the negroes policeman. It seems Mr. McMichael very frankly said, in a recent speech, that he would distribute his patronage without regard to nationality, race or color; but it was certain no Copperhead need apply. If Mr. McMichael should be elected, and we trust he may, and finds a good, capable colored man for policeman, let him appoint him.—Ange.

### Local and Personal.

Remember the election on Tuesday next.—Let no Democrat fail to attend.

Tickets for the approaching election are now printed and ready for distribution at this office.

Tannery Burned.—The extensive Tannery of Pratt Bros. at Nicholson, in this County, was entirely destroyed by fire, one night last week.—We have heard no estimate of the amount of loss, nor whether any part was covered by insurance.

The Canal between this place and Pittston is being rapidly filled with water. We shall soon expect to hear that "Mellow toot of the Boatman's horn." Let 'er toot!

### TOWN TALK.

"If there's a hole in ' your coats  
I redo 'em; but it  
A chiefs among you taking notes,  
And, faith, he'll prent it."

All is quiet along the banks of the beautiful Susquehanna, or "say the least of it," so much of them as are included within the limits of the borough of Tunkhanok. Strange as it may seem, not a single "passage at arms" worth reporting, has come off. Of course we mean those of a beligerent kind. We could a "tale unfold" of one of a different kind. But we wont. During the entire week we have not seen a single drunken person in the street. This is something remarkable.—Not even in the "recollection of the oldest inhabitant" is there another such instance known.—Surely the millennium is coming; or the borough authorities are going to repair the streets; or some other equally in probable event is about to occur.—Town Talk's occupation is nearly gone. If our humble ministrations have been the cause of this unusual good order, as the editor intimated last week, we are abundantly thankful. And when we are "called upon to go," we will shake off our dull mortality with a consciousness of having some few good deeds scattered among the multiplicity of our bad ones. Yes, verily!

Daniel Wright is a length ahead of any merchant in town. Daniel Wright has erected a lamp in front of his store that illumines the whole side of the square. Daniel Wright is a public benefactor. He is bound that his light shall shine before men, and women, too, so that they can see the way to his store, and of course after once inside, it will be almost impossible to come away without buying something; particularly for the ladies.—For when the rare creatures one get an array of "delightful dress patterns, and such loves of faces," spread out before them, it is perfectly agonizing for them to come away without making husbands' or wives' purse strings suffer more or less. Of course the idea is to attract the "moth and butterflies of fashion," but the cheap and liberal way of disposing of his goods that he has adopted, removes all possibility of their singing their wines.

A donation for the benefit of a soldier's widow, came off at the Methodist church on Friday night last, which we understand was attended with considerable success; realizing a sufficient amount to, at least, keep lean-fingered starvation from the door during the long winter months that are approaching. In a town we wont of, the young people have adopted a system of weekly meetings, some what resembling the "socials" that were in vogue here some years ago, the proceeds of which are devoted to the use of such poor and indigent persons as are in the neighborhood. We would recommend a somewhat similar system to the young folks of this town. They could not only have a social, pleasant time of it, but be doing a little good in the world, which are disposed to think a large majority of them are not doing at the present time.

Tramp, tramp, tramp, the boys were marching all over town on Friday night, and the soft music of their string band as it came floating down the midnight air, was irresistibly charming. As we awoke from our peaceful slumbers, it seemed, at first, as if we must have laid aside our earthly nature, and were being wafted over earth's walls, and ushered into the gates of paradise by the songs and lute of angels. But this was too improbable an occurrence; and then those lines from Latin Rookh,

"Two angels' lutes, attuned so near,  
Hell's confines, that th' damned might hear,  
obtruded themselves into our minds, an unwelcome guest. An fife struck us. Angels don't play the "Flag of the Free," at least we never heard them do so; and we slipped from our innocent couch, and listened for half an hour. By which time we were thoroughly convinced of our mortality, for we were most frozen, and have had a cold in our head every since.

By the way, it would not be a bad idea to organize a military company in this town. There is a sufficient number of young men here, and of the right material, to make a crack company; and we should suppose that every soldier who has served with honor, would have imbibed a love for the "pomp and paucity of glorious war."

WAN FED.  
100 BUSHELS CHESTNUTS,

For which the highest market price will be paid, in cash.  
Tunkhanok, Pa. F. M. BUCK.

### 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 24th 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 make known to such election what officers are to be elected.—Therefore I AMBERG, 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 AUDITOR for the County of Wyoming.

I do 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:

Braunton District, at the house occupied by T. D. Sprang, in Nicholson township.  
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.  
Mehopany, at the house of Peter Bender, in Mehopany Township.  
Mespopotamian, at the house of Daniel Hankinson, in Mespopotamian 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 Plouts, in North Branch township.  
Overfield, at the old school-house near Lawrence Agers, in Overfield township.  
Tunkhanok Borough, at the Court House, in the Borough of Tunkhanok.  
Tunkhanok Township, at the Court House, in the Borough of Tunkhanok.  
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. 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 each of the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for an inspector shall act as clerk of the election; 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 exist after the election, such 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 exist after the election, such 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 exist after the election, such 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 exist after the election, such Judge shall appoint an Inspector in his place; 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