Continued from First Page.

boquet, Mrs. W. A. Rudman, 1 00. Collection of everlasting flowers, Mrs. W. Marriner, 1 00. Collection ornamental flowers, Mrs. J. Royce, 1 00. Best display of grapes, A. Rose, 1 00. Best display of Roses, Mrs. W. Marriner, 50. Best display of Dahlias, Mrs. J. A. Royce, 50. Best display Asters, Mrs. W. P. Scofield, 50. Best display Verbenas, Mrs. J. A. Royce, 50. Best display Tuberoses Mrs. W. Marriner, 50. Best display Zenias, Mrs. J. A. Royce, 50.—Best boquet, mixed sizes and colors, Mrs. W. P. Scofield, 50. Best boquet var. flowers, Mrs. J. A. Royce, 50. Best collection ornamental shells, Mrs. W. A. Rudman, 50. Best display framed oil paintings, George R. Cornwell, 1 00. Best display water-color paintings, J. A. Weld, 1 00. Best display crayon drawings, Mrs. Harriet Allen, 1 00. Best display penmanship, Miss Mabel Fritz, 1 00. Best display penmanship Rochester Business University, 1 00.—Best display hair work, Mrs. H. M. Olmsted, 1 00.—Best display wax work, Miss Nellie Walters, 1 00.—Best display bead work, Miss Cora Hylland, blind girl, 1 00. Best display worsted flowers, Hattie A. Masten, 1 00. Best hanging basket, Hattie A. Masten, 50. Best display photographs, J. A. Weld, 1 00; 2d best J. A. Weld, 50.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Best loaf wheat bread, hop rising, Mrs. A. W. Prentiss, 50. Best loaf white bread, milk rising, Mrs. Thomas Mamby, 50. Best sample raised biscuit, not less than five, Mrs. Thomas Mamby, 50; 2d best, Mrs. W. J. Rector, 25. Best sample fruit cake, Mrs. Thomas Mamby, 50. Best sample fried cakes, Mrs. W. Marriner, 50. Best 5 var. canned fruit, Mrs. M. H. Durham, 50. Greatest variety of pastry, Mrs. Thomas Mamby $2 00.

FRUITS.

Largest display of apples, having most var. rightly labelled, G. D. Baker, $2 00. Best 6 var. peaches, not less than three each, grown by exhibitor and rightly labelled, George Herman, 1 00. Best peck quinces, Dr. A. B. Sloan, 50. Best 3 watermelons, A. Rose, 50. Best 3 muskmelons, A. Rose, 50. Best ½ pk. Greening apples, M. H. Durham, 50. Best ½ pk. Wagner apples, M. H. Durham, 50. Best ½ pk. King, Homer Marriner, 50. Best ½ pk. Northern Spy, Dr. E. S. Smith, 50. Best ½ pk. Baldwin, G. D. Baker, 50. Best ½ pk. Roxbury Russett. A. H. Ansley, 50. Best ½ pk. Bellflower, A. H. Ansley, 50.—Best ½ pk. Spitzenburgh, M. P. Quick, 50. Best ½ pk. Swar, A. H. Ansley, 50. Best ½ pk. Fall Cooking, Henry Jillett, 50.

GRAPES.

Best and greatest variety of grapes grown in the open air by one exhibitor, thoroughly ripened and correctly labelled, A. Rose, $2 00; 2d best Henry Jillett, 1 00. Best 5 bunches Allen's Hybrid, A. Rose, 50. Best Catawbas, Henry Jillett, 50. Best Concord, A. Rose, 50. Best Diana, Henry Jillett, 50. Best Iona, Henry Jillett, 50. Best Israella, Henry Jillett, 50; Best Rogers' No 4, A. Rose, 50; Best Rogers' No 15, A Rose, 50; Best Rogers' No 19, A Rose, 50; Best Clinton, A Rose 50; Best Union Village. A Rose, 50; Best Isabella, A Rose, 50; Best Walter, A Rose 50; Best Ives' Seedling, A Rose, 50; Best Rogers' No 9, A Rose, Dis; Best Salem, A Rose, Dis; Best Surloin, A Rose, Dis; Rose's Seedling, Dis; Best Cayward, A Rose, Dis; Best Keuka, A Rose, Dis;—Best new variety produced from seed in this county, A Rose, 2 00

WINE;

Best Sweet Walter, A Rose, $1 00; Best Sour Delaware, A Rose, 1 00; Best Sweet Catawba, A Rose, 1 00. Sweet Delaware, A Rose, 1 00. Sweet Diana, A Rose, 1 00.

GRAINS.

Best bushel white winter wheat, Wm Benedict, 1 00; Best Wicks, Lewis R Peck, 1 00; Best spring, Lewis R Peck, 1 00; Best bushel oats, Homer Marriner, 50; best bushel beans, Wm Culver, 1 00.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, SEWING MACHINES AND LITTLE GIRL'S WORK.

Best toned piano, George R Cornwell $3 00; 2d best, George R Cornwell, 2 00; best melodian, 1 00; best cabinet organ, 2 00; best playing, Miss Annie Rexford, 2 00; best sewing machine for family use, Charles Baker, 2 00; 2d best, Mrs W H Crane, 1 00.

LITTLE GIRL'S WORK, 13 YEARS OLD AND UNDER.

Best pin cushion, Eva Playsted, 50; best canvass tidy, Minnie Thayer, 1 00; for best patchwork cradle quilt, Gertie E Scofield, 1 00; 2d best Minnie Nichols, 50.

BOYS' PRODUCTIONS—FOR BOYS 16 YEARS OLD AND UNDER.

Best pop corn, Wm Mamby, 50; best specimen turning, Eugene Chapman, 2 00; best six varieties of beans, Willie Ansley, 50; best six specimens, viz, white wood easel, black walnut easel, 3 brackets, cover for glove box, L E Lapham, Jr, 1 50; best peppers, Truman Ward, Jr, 50.

DISCRETIONARY.

Best variety dried grapes, Lizzie L Peck, 25; best pair gray squirrels, David J Mc Rie, 25; best lamberquin, Theisen & Klube, 50; best lace barb, Mrs R J Gardner 50; best bunch millet, R J Hathaway, 25; best ½ peck Newton pipins, M P Quick, 25; best 2 kegs, Reuben Poyneer, 50; best four ships, John Peck, 1 00; best set table mats, Mrs Rench, 50; best chair cushion cover, Mrs Rench, 25; best jar pickles 25, and best bottle catsup, 25, Mrs Rench; best moss and shell wreath, Mrs Ed A Amsbury, 50; best machine embroidery, Mrs Ed A Amsbury, 50; best Jerusalem cherry tree, Mrs James Sisson, 25; best canvass tidy, Mrs R Goundry, 25; best 6 yards stair carpet, Mrs W P Scofield, 50; best carriage blankets, Mrs W P Scofield, 1 00; best worsted embroidery, Mrs John Underwood, 50; best home-made linen, Mrs D Chapin, 50; best hydraulic cement chimney, George Bruen, 1 00; best 5 balcony rocking chairs, Melzar Tnell, 50; best 3 citrons, Alfred Rose, 25; best embroidered piano cover, Mrs C E Hyatt, 1 00; best trotting harness, John V Masten, 1 00; best slipper case Miss Emma Sheridan, 50; best portable and platform scale, H J Howe & Co., 1 00; best pair cardinal birds, Mrs O Carpenter, 50; best patchwork quilt, Nettie Wortman, 50; best variety begonia plants, Mrs J A Royce, 50; Gifford's swinging cattle stanchion, Adam Clark, 1 00; best reaper, Marsh Harvester, Guy Shaw, 3 00; best seedling apples, G D Baker, 50; best saw gunmer, Peter Parshall, 1 00; best 3 scrap bags, Miss Helen M Ayres, 50; best seedling apples, M P Quick, 50; best pair lace work tidies, Mrs Ed A Amsbury, 50; best cloths and clothing, Gray & Dwelle, 1 00; best tritonia, Mrs W Marriner, 50; best meat and bread pans, A W Prentiss patent, 50; best pin cushion, Miss Helen Youngs, 50; best winter lettuce, A W Prentiss, 25; best century plant, Mrs J A Royce, 50; best white knit cotton spread, Sarah Cornwell, 1 00; best crochet work bag, J T Parker, 50; best hanging basket, Ida Plymston, 50; best specimen moulding, M B Miller & Co., 1 00; best Calla lily, Miss Frank Moshier, 50; best lady Washington geranium, Miss Frank Moshier, 50; best vase mats, Allie Embree, 50; best 4 gray squirrels, Joel B Robinson, 50; best corabi, Charles Hewson, 25; best sickle pairs, M H Durham, 25.

SPECIAL DISCRETIONARY.

Best bracket work, Miss Nellie Walters, 1 00; best 2 sow pigs, (Suffolk) Wm Buxton 1 00; best pair Poland China pigs, John Weed, 1 00; best sugar cane, J A Royce, 25; best fancy quilt, Annie Ellerington, 50; best sky light, Mrs S C Cleveland, 1 00; best collection stuffed birds, James Flahive, 1 00; best warden case for house plants, Mrs J A Royce, 1 00.

JAS. D. MORGAN, Sec'y.

Penn Yan, Oct. 9, 1874.

Gerrit Smith on the Democratic Party.

Frequently do I hear and read that, inasmuch as each of the two great parties has nominated a worthy man for Governor, the people have now nothing to fear from the election of a Governor.—That General Dix is worthy of the office does not need to be argued. Nor should it be doubted that Mr. Tilden, whose discernment and bravery were so efficient in ferreting out those stupendous and matchless frauds in the city of New York, has in himself the qualifications for Governor. Too much praise in this important work cannot be awarded to him, nor to that eminently intellectual and just man, Charles O'Conor, nor to The New York Times.

I admitted that Mr. Tilden has in himself the qualifications for this high office. But, so far from his having them in his party also, he has there only absolute and fatal disqualifications for it. Were he the Republican candidate, his party qualifications would be as ample as his personal.—But he is the Democratic candidate, and hence, however great or even unequalled might be his personal merits, he is on the side that has no right to win. Every vote for Mr. Tilden is a vote for the restoration of the Democratic Party to power; and no one who dreads as he should do such restoration can consistently cast such a vote. Mr. Greeley was a great and good man, but because his election would have gone far to reinstate the Democratic Party, so those who dreaded such reinstatement could not vote for him.

It is a shallow conclusion that we must invariably vote for the best man among the candidates. The best man is the worst man to vote for if he is bound up in the worst party.

For many years I went over the country arguing that, as slavery could not much longer withstand the progress of civilization, it must necessarily, unless speedily disposed of by political action, go out in blood. Nor did I fail to predict this in Congress. But that my limbs and voice are enfeebled by age, I would now go over the country again—and this time with a message not less important, but far more important, than any former one. I would say to my hearers that either the nation or the Democratic party must soon break up; and would say this because the nation cannot much longer hold out under the war which this party continues to make upon its peace and safety and upon all its highest and holiest interests.

The Democratic party, organized by our fathers, was a good one. It went at least in theory, and with the honest purpose of a speedy corresponding practice, for the equal rights of all men. It maintained its honor and its usefulness, until in an evil hour it was tempted to increase its votes and power by taking slavery under its wing. And now, for more than half a century, this slavery-transformed party has not ceased to pour out upon the country it has cursed its demoralizing and destructive influences. In fastening slavery upon us, it quite naturally, and even necessarily, dragged down our whole national character into correspondence with this ruling abomination. Every valuable interest was damaged by it. Every virtue was diluted by it. Especially did temperance suffer from it. Dram-shops and Democrats sprang up together everywhere; and Mike Walsh's famous boast that dram-shops are the nurseries, schools and recruiting stations of the Democracy was verified everywhere. It was the grave imperiling of slavery and then its abolition that caused the Democratic party to languish for these dozen years. Take away from it its far more vital support of the dram-shop, and it would be left dead—stone dead. Surely, not one step should be taken toward reviving such a party. Surely, the good men who are so unfortunate as to be in it (no good men can be of it) should hasten to break it up by withdrawing from it.

For thirty years before the rebellion the abolitionists were working for the overthrow of slavery. They could make but little headway, however, against the Democratic party. In the eyes of this party these self-sacrificing philanthropists and patriots were fit only to be mobbed and murdered.—Certainly, there should not be one finger to help to lift up this party from prostration to power.

The rebellion would never have broken out but for the encouragement this party gave it. It promised the rebels 50,000 armed allies from the city of New York alone. It promised through ex-President Pierce in his letter to Jefferson Davis, that "the fighting will not be along Mason and Dixon's line merely. It will be within our own borders, in our streets, between the two classes of citizens"—meaning the Abolitionists and their pro-slavery or Democratic neighbors. It opposed with fire and slaughter, as in the instance of the riot in New York in 1863, the drafting of men to fill up our decimated armies. During the whole of the rebellion the sympathies of this treasonable party were ever with the South and Slavery. It never rejoiced in our victories, but always in our defeat. The National Democratic Convention held in Charleston in 1860 was openly and shamelessly for slavery. No speaker in it was so vociferously welcomed as W. B. Gaulden, of Georgia, whose much applauded boast was that he represented "the African slave-trade interest." The National Convention of this party in 1864 sunk down to the very depths of treason by resolving and publishing, in the midst of the rebellion, to our enemy and the world, that our resistance to it had proved a "failure," and should be given up, and peace sought for in its stead. It was then and there that this party undertook to oust our beloved Lincoln by nominating Gen. McClellan. I admit that this gentleman, whose record is by no means wholly blameworthy, honestly aimed to preserve the Union—but too evidently he would preserve slavery along with it. An instance of this is to be found in the proclamation with which he entered Virginia. In that he threatened to put down servile insurrections "with an iron hand." He aimed rather to comfort than to conquer her. He studied the security of her homes, rather than suffer them to be desolated. Gen. McClellan was less a Northern commander than a mediator between the North and the South. Here and there were thorough "War Democrats," and they were worthy of all honor for standing out from the mass of their party. But Gen. McClellan was not one of them. Had he been he would not have been nominated for the Presidency. The Convention, which "yelled assent" to the words of Judge Miller, of Ohio, would not have nominated a thorough "War Democrat." Said the Judge: "There is no real difference between a War Democrat and an Abolitionist.—They are links of the same sausage, made out of the same dog."

We pass on to the National Democratic Convention of the year 1868.—Gen. Blair, having been much spoken of as one of its probable candidates, wrote a letter to Col. Brodhead four days before the Convention was held. In that letter he goes for revolutionizing the politics of the country by force of arms, and he closes his bloody letter by saying: "I wish to stand before the Convention upon this issue." His letter won the hearts of the Convention, and it promptly put him in nomination for Vice President.

In the light of these illustrations (only few of many) of the bad conduct and worse characters of the Democratic party, how can we with a good conscience help to call it into power again?

Just here, let me say that our success in overcoming the rebellion, with the whole South and the Democratic half of the North against us, may well be "marvelous in our eyes." Well, too, may we say: "If it had not been the Lord was on our side, when men rose up against us, then they had swallowed us up quick, when their wrath was kindled against us." By the way, the rebellion is wrongly called the "Slaveholders' rebellion." It was more comprehensive than that.—It was the rebellion of the Democratic party, and should be called the "Democratic Rebellion."

Scarcely was the war over before Southern-cut-throats proceeded, in the spirit and expected protection of the Democratic party, to organize their Kuklux Klans. They whipped and shot and hung both black and white Republicans in nearly all the former slave States. They were as ready to shoot white men as black men, if only they were Republicans. Poor Louisiana has suffered more from these Kuklux devils than has any other State. Her victims in 1866 numbered 2,000. It was in this year that the Democratic mob in New Orleans murdered the noble Dosty and a hundred others, simply because they presumed to hold a Republican Convention. By the way Dosty once resided in our county of Madison. In 1868 also, some 2,000 more in Louisiana were killed or wounded by these Kuklux devils.

I said that the war was over. In point of fact it was not over; nor is yet over; nor will it ever be over, until the Democratic party is dead. Its savage and wicked spirit is too chronic to admit of change. It is as unchangeable as the skin of the Ethiopian or the spots of the leopard. Only at the death of this party will the evil spirit that has dwelt in it and inspired it for half a century go out of it.

In 1873 a hundred colored men were murdered at one time in Grant Parish in Louisiana; and now, within the last few weeks, the work of murder has been renewed in several parts of this ill-starred State. In New Orleans alone not less than a hundred were killed outright or very seriously wounded.

This recent outbreak of Democratic devilism in several Southern States is owing in part to the encouragement which the Democrats have received from the last elections in Connecticut and New Hampshire. It is owing, however, in greater part to the hope in these States that, by flattering Gen. Grant with the prospect of a third term, they would thereby purchase his forbearance and his permission to continue their slaughter of black and white Republicans. When I saw their disappointment, and that the vigilant and faithful Government had scarcely let five days pass ere placing a sufficient number of United States troops in New Orleans, and monitors to rake, when necessary, some of her principal streets, I felt that, in Bible language, our great soldier had come to the Presidency, "for such a time as this." Moreover, and again in Bible language, I was ready to exclaim: "O, King, live forever!" I readily admit that in all but very extraordinary times two terms of the Presidency are enough for any, even the best, man; but when there is a war to be put down, and especially such a treasonable and infernal one as this, which the Democratic party continues to wage, if we are so fortunate as to have a dread warrior at our head, it is wise to keep him there.

The South wanted Grant because she took it into her head that he would tolerate her high crimes against humanity. She now needs him to stop and punish these high crimes. In respect to these crimes the Democratic press is either silent or apologetic.—The South excuses them on the ground, both that Republicans have not got into office by fair means, and that Republicans, especially if colored men, are not eligible to office. Frauds, whether practiced by Democrats or Republicans, are not to be defended, but the shedding of blood is surely not the remedy for them.

It is true that slavery was once the great curse of the country, but for the last fifty years the Democratic party has been its far greater curse. In all this time slavery has been as much less to be dreaded than the Democratic party as is the sword less to be dreaded than the hand that wields it. Easily would the advancing civilization of Christendom have disposed of slavery had not this bad party clung to it as its chief means of perpetuating itself. Slavery and rum were its life, and to this day its life is very largely in its hope that slavery will reappear, or that some scarcely less advantageous modification of it will take its place.

My old temperance friends complain that I do not advocate a temperance ticket. Whenever there is danger of the Democratic party coming again into power, as there was in 1872, when it cunningly nominated Greeley to catch reformers with, and as there is now, when, with hands dipped afresh in the blood of Southern Republicans, it is moving earth and hell to regain its lost ascendancy, my first duty—nay, my only political duty—is to oppose the Democratic party. This abominable party is the murderer of the colored race, which my guilty country has so deeply wronged; and I would let all men become drunkards ere I would, directly or indirectly, join this murderer.

Although the Republican party is, as compared with the Democratic party "Hyperion to a Satyr," there is nevertheless, somewhat in it to regret and be ashamed of. If this good party shall ever fall into a minority it will be because of its cowardice, and especially its cowardice in not passing the Civil Rights bill. Had it with the bold face of conscious rectitude, promptly passed this bill, which lacked only so few votes, though every Democratic vote was against it, these recent murders at the South would not have been entered upon. This wavering in the fidelity of Republicans to their righteous principles has its worst effect in encouraging the Democratic party to fresh expressions of its wickedness. Can our poor colored brethren, forgive this wavering, this cruel injustice, this stinging ingratitude? I trust they can, and will be persuaded that, after one more triumphant election, this good, but not yet good enough, party, having then enough courage to subdue its faint-heartedness and enough integrity to overcome its truckling, will hasten to accord equal rights to the colored man.

Let me here repeat what I have so often said, that the excuse offered by some Republicans for the failure of this bill—the excuse that it would be contrary to law or congress to pass it—is as disgraceful as empty. Fudge for such a law, if there is such a law! They say that it must be left to the several States to provide for the maintenance of the colored man's manhood. How contemptible is this skulking of a great nation behind one of its States! It was the nation that was responsible for the long and weary years of the colored man's enslavement. It was to save the nation that he so forgivingly and magnanimously entered into the nation's army. It is the nation, therefore, that is bound to see that within all its limits he is treated as a man.

Against inborn human rights "there is no law." No law-book can make or unmake them. The law, written so legibly upon man's sublime being, is the only law by which to ascertain these rights; and both judges and legislators are guilty of blasphemous and imprudent atheism when they would supersede this divine law by human enactments. The question whether a colored child may enter the common schools or whether a colored man or woman may enter the car or hotel on self-respecting terms, is to be answered not by quotations from constitutions or statutes, but by him who "is no respecter of persons," and who "hath made of one blood all nations of men."

I close with saying that there are crimes too great to be forgiven. One of them is the crime of the political party that deliberately upholds slavery, and another is the crime of the political party that turns against its country in time of war. Of both these atrocious crimes has the Democratic party been emphatically and persistently guilty. Hence, though it may ever so humbly seek our forgivness, we have a two-fold reason for withholding it.

I have not mentioned by name the negro-murdering "White Leaguers."—Like the Kuklux outlaws, they are simply Democrats. Both are fired with the spirits and aims of the Democracy, and "it is set on fire of hell."

GERRIT SMITH.

PETERBORO, Oct. 1, 1874.

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G. CRAMER & SON.

Penn Yan, Oct. 2, '74.

GROCERIES!

CHARLES HUNTER

Has again filled his Store with a new Stock of

T

Bought before the recent advance, which he is offering at Bottom Prices!

Everybody is invited to call and to BUY. His Teas are genuine,

DIRECT FROM CHINA and JAPAN

in original packages, and warranted to give perfect satisfaction.

Family Flour a Specialty!

He has also added to his stock

LAMP CHIMNEYS OF THE BEST QUALITY.

Give him a call before purchasing elsewhere. Goods shown, with pleasure, by

SAM, JIMMEY, ALF,

And DELIVERED to all parts of the village by the two BILLYS, free of charge.

PRODUCE WANTED at ALL TIMES

GREENBACKS

Exchanged for Butter, Lard, Beans, Potatoes, Eggs, and Dead Poultry!

Don't forget to call.
409y1
CHA'S HUNTER,
No. 10 Main Street, Penn Yan.

Legal Notices.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—Pursuant to an order of Andrew Oliver, Surrogate of Yates County, all persons having claims against the estate of Moses B. Headley, late of Starkey, in said county, deceased, are required to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to Montgomery McLoud, one of the undersigned, executors of, &c., of said deceased, at his place of residence, in Starkey, on or before the 15th day of October next.—Dated, Starkey, April 2d, 1874.

ANN HEADLEY,
MONTGOMERY McLOUD,
418m6 Executors.

IN THE MATTER OF THE SEIZURE OF THE YACHT "LENA STEWART," &c.—Notice is hereby given that on the 12th day of October, 1874, a Warrant of Attachment was issued by Hon. Andrew Oliver, Yates County Judge, directed to the Sheriff of Yates county, commanding him to attach and safely keep the vessel or yacht "Lena Stewart," her tackle, furniture, apparel, &c., to satisfy the claim specified therein; and that the amount of the claim specified therein is 34 60-100 dollars, with interest from September 1st, 1874; and that the said vessel or yacht, her tackle, apparel and furniture, &c., will be sold for the payment of the claims against her, unless the master, owner, consignee thereof, or some person interested therein, appear and discharge such warrant according to law, within thirty days from the first publication of this notice.—Penn Yan, N. Y, October 12, 1874.

BROWN & WOOD,
445w4 Attorneys for Applicant.

SUPREME COURT.—Anthony C. Harpending *vs.* Josephine E. Joy, Dennis R. Stewart, George S. Stewart, Susan R. Joy and Milton Stewart.

In pursuance of a judgment and decree of the Supreme Court of the State of New York rendered in this action at Special Term in the city of Rochester, Monroe county, Hon. Charles C. Dwight presiding, on the 31st day of August, 1874, the undersigned, sheriff of Yates county, will sell at the Benham House, in the village of Penn Yan, Yates county, New York, on the 7th day of November, 1874, at two o'clock in the afternoon of that day, the real estate and mortgaged premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All that tract or parcel of land situate in the town of Milo, county of Yates, and State of New York, being a part of lot number thirty-two, in township number seven, in the first range, bounded and described as follows, viz: Beginning in the center of the road leading from the village of Penn Yan northwardly by Ketchum's farm in the town of Benton, where it is intersected by the south side of the road leading eastward from the head or north end of said village; thence along the center of the first-mentioned road south two degrees west eighty-one rods and three links to the center of Clinton street; thence westward along the middle of the same street fourteen rods and eleven links; thence north two degrees east eighty-seven rods and five links to the south side of the road leading eastward from the head of said village; thence along said road south eighty-five degrees and three-quarters east thirteen rods four and a-half links to the place of beginning,—containing six acres, three roods and twenty-seven perches of land, be the same more or less.—Dated Sept. 14th, 1874.

THEODORE BOGART, Sheriff.
HANFORD STRUBLE, Plff's Att'y. 441w7

Sheriff's Proclamation.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, to the Sheriff of the County of Yates, Greeting:

[L. S.] Whereas, a Court of Oyer and Terminer and jail delivery is to be held in and for the County of Yates, at the Court House, in the village of Penn Yan, on the fourth Monday (23d) of November, 1874.

We command you, in pursuance of the provisions of the Revised Statutes in that case made and provided:

1st. That you summon the several persons who shall have been drawn in said County of Yates pursuant to law to serve as grand jurors and petit jurors at the said Court, to appear thereat.

2d. That you bring before the said court all prisoners then being in the jail of said county, together with all process and proceedings any way concerning them, in your hands as such Sheriff.

3d. That you make proclamation in the manner prescribed by law, notifying all persons bound to appear at the said Court, by recognizance or otherwise, to appear thereat, and requiring all Justices of the peace, Coroners, and other officers who have taken any recognizance for the appearance of any person at such Court, or who shall have taken any inquisition, or the examination of any prisoner or witness to return such recognizances, inquisitions and examinations, to the said Court at the opening thereof, on the first day of its sitting.

Witness, Hon. Charles C. Dwight, one of our Supreme Court Justices, at the Court House in the village of Penn Yan, this twelfth day of October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four.

JOSEPH F. CROSBY, Clerk.

HANFORD STRUBLE,
District Attorney.

PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, a Court of Oyer and Terminer is appointed to be held at the Court House in the village of Penn Yan, in and for the County of Yates, on the fourth Monday (23d) of November, 1874, proclamation is therefore hereby made in conformity to a precept to me delivered by the District Attorney of Yates County on the 12th day of October, 1874, to all persons bound to appear at the said Oyer and Terminer, by recognizance or otherwise, to appear thereat, and all Justices of the Peace, Coroners and other officers who have taken any recognizance for the appearance of any person at such Court, or who have taken any inquisition or the examination of any prisoner or witness, are required to return such recognizance, inquisition and examination to the said Court at the opening thereof, on the first day of its sitting.

Given under my hand at the Sheriff's office in the village of Penn Yan, this 12th day of October, 1874.

THEODORE BOGART,
445w6 Sheriff of Yates County.

ELECTION NOTICE.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
PENN YAN, N. Y., August 1, 1874.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN in pursuance of a notice from Diedrich Willers, Jr., Secretary of the State of New York, a copy of which is hereunto annexed, that a General Election will be held in the county of Yates on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday in November next, at which election the following officers are to be chosen:

A Governor, in the place of John A. Dix.

A Lieutenant-Governor, in the place of John C. Robinson.

A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Alexander Barkley.

An Inspector of State Prisons, in the place of Thomas Kirkpatrick.

An Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals (for a full term), in the place of Alexander S. Johnson, appointed by the Governor, in the place of Rufus W. Peckham, deceased; all of whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

A Representative in the Forty-fourth Congress of the United States, for the twenty-seventh Congressional District, composed of the counties of Yates, Livingston and Ontario.

COUNTY OFFICERS

ALSO TO BE ELECTED FOR SAID COUNTY:

A Member of Assembly.

A District Attorney, in the place of Hanford Struble.

Two Justices of Sessions, in the places of Joel M. Clark and Henry Lowis; all whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

THEODORE BOGART,
Sheriff of Yates County.

STATE OF NEW YORK,
Office of the Secretary of State.
Albany, August 1st, 1874.

To the Sheriff of the County of Yates:

SIR—Notice is hereby given, that at the General Election to be held in this State, on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday in November next (November third), the following officers are to be elected, to-wit:

A Governor, in the place of John A. Dix.

A Lieutenant-Governor, in the place of John C. Robinson.

A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Alexander Barkley.

An inspector of State Prison, in the place of Thomas Kirkpatrick.

An associate Judge of the Court of Appeals (for a full term) in the place of Alexander S. Johnson, appointed by the Governor, in the place of Rufus W. Peckham deceased; all whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

A Representative in the Forty-fourth Congress of the United States, for the Twenty-seventh Congressional District, composed of the counties of Yates, Livingston and Ontario.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

ALSO TO BE ELECTED FOR SAID COUNTY:

A Member of Assembly.

A District Attorney in the place of Hanford Struble.

Two Justices of Sessions in the place of Joel M. Clark and Henry Lewis; all whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

The attention of Electors, and of town and city Election Boards, Inspectors and canvassers of election, is respectfully directed to chapter 330, Laws of 1874, entitled "An act to provide for submitting amendments to the Constitution to the Electors of the State," passed May 6, 1874, which act provides for submitting at the said general election, on the third day of November next, proposed amendments to article two, three, four, seven, eight, ten and twelve, of the Constitution of the State of New York, and adding thereto two additional articles to be known as articles fifteen and sixteen, and prescribes the form of ballot for voting thereon, which proposed amendments of the Constitution, with said act prescribing form of ballot and manner of submission, are published as provided in said act, in the newspapers designated by the Board of Supervisors of Yates county to publish the session laws of the year