

A good deal in a name sometimes: Andrew H. Love is President of the American Peace Society.

Dr. Hall says that for the period of a month before marriage, and a month after death, men regard their wives as angels.

The telegraph made Senator Wade say, "Poor old clown," in speaking of the late Hon. Thomas Ewing. What he did say was, "Poor old Tom."

John G. Saxe says it is a common notion in Boston that, if a person is born in that city, it is unnecessary for that favored individual to be "burnt again."

That hardy youth, the Duke of Hamilton, is described as an elegant looking boy, with fresh peaches and cream sort of complexion, and red hair.

Another New England How has turned up—the Rev. W. S. Howe of Hoston, Me.—Orphan servant girl—adultery—arrest—expulsion from church, and so on.

Gen. Apathy, more even than Gen. Grant, terribly troubles the Radical party. The Boston Post thinks General Intelligence is also in the field about these days.

John Murray, reputed to be the father of America Universalism, landed on our shores in September, 1770. The Universalist Church proposes, therefore, a centenary celebration in 1870.

The Savannah, Georgia, News and Herald says: Private advices from Washington intimate that Benjamin F. Butler, who must have been born with a silver spoon in his mouth, will probably get the endorsement of Congress for Military Governor of the Territory of California, the State which recently seceded from New England.

It is rumored that Mr. Greeley is about to have his hair cut, in order to protect American industry.

An aborige objects to marrying Miss Tail the daughter of Spotted T., for fear he might get Caudal lectures.

It is said that Napoleon scratched out the name of Paul de Kock from the list of persons recommended for the Cross of the Legion of Honor.

A German in New Haven, Conn., shot and killed a saloon-keeper, on Friday last week and then shot himself. Cause—money and lager.

A young lad named Robyson died in Elmira on Saturday last, from disease caused by being hit on the head with a ball while playing the "national game."

A gentleman named John B. Haight lost his pocket-book, containing \$90 in bills, at Rochester, Sunday. About a week before, he lost one which contained \$105. What kind of company does Mr. Haight keep?

William Richardson, of Paulding county, Ohio, is one hundred and four years old. He is the survivor of five wives and is now living with the sixth. He is the father of twenty-five children by two of his wives—twenty-one are living.

Over one million barrels of oil have been shipped through Oil City since January 1.

While two men were fighting, in one of the streets of Philadelphia, on Friday last, a third stole a bundle, containing a suit of clothes, belonging to one of the combatants.

Some Indian relics have lately been discovered in the vicinity of Okeopota by parties who were excavating upon the Oil city and Pihole Branch Railway.

A young man named Stark, Kittanning, was recently struck dead by lightning. He had been cradling oats, and was returning home with the cradle on his shoulder, when the scythe attracted the lightning and conducted it to the body.

STATE FAIR.—The Penna. State Fair will be held at Pittsburg from September 24th to September 27th.

The existence of secret armed negro organizations has been discovered in Virginia, having branches throughout the State, and much alarm is felt by the whites.

The Bureau of Military Justice has bred more crime than it has punished, more perjury than Heaven will ever forgive or the country forget.

Mexican detectives are searching New York for a man named C. M. Medinech, who is said to have looted the Liberal Government of \$200,000 in gold at the time of the capture of Maximilian.

CRICK POMEROY and Petroleum V. Nasby (or B. C. Locke) were employed in the office of the Corning Journal in 1850, the former as Devil and the latter as Foreman. Brick has turned out one of the most quaint humorists of the day, while the latter has proved himself a consummate nonsensical jackass.

THE COST.—Thirty millions of dollars yearly, for the negro bureau, eighty millions for the military commanders and army, and twelve millions for the registers of negroes is about one sixth of the cost yearly of making negroes voters throughout the South. This amount comes directly out of the pockets of the tax-payers of the North, and every vote in favor of the candidates of the mongrel party, is a vote in favor of this robbery of white men, in order to secure the Supremacy of the negro throughout the South.

Patriots look at this fact: Tennessee seceded from the Union and now gives a Radical majority of 30,000! Kentucky remained true to the Union, sent 88,000 men into the Federal armies, and now polls 60,000 Democratic majority! What more is necessary to prove that Radicalism is really treason, and that the men now fighting President Johnson and Grant are "traitors at the other end of the line?" Ponder this fact.

Bond-holders gave greenbacks for bonds.—Why not pay them back to greenbacks.

The Democrat.



HARRY SICKLER, Editor.

TUNKHANNOCK, PA.

Wednesday, Sep. 18, 1867.

ADVERTISING AGENTS, EXCHANGES, and all others interested, will please note the CHANGE OF TITLE, of this paper, from THE NORTH BRANCH DEMOCRAT to WYOMING DEMOCRAT.

FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT, GEORGE SHARPSWOOD, OF PHILADELPHIA.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE, HIRAM WHITE, of Susquehanna.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER, Wm. B. OVERFIELD, of Tunkhannock Township.

FOR JURY COMMISSIONER, JAMES G. FASSETT, of Windham.

FOR CORONER, Dr. A. J. TRIPP, of Centremoreland.

FOR AUDITOR, Hon. HENRY LOVE, of Meboopany.

The "high-toned" editor of the Republican last week, says: "In youth traded our bible for a pack of cards."

To have invented and gotten off such a brilliant and witty thing, must have severely taxed the brain of that gentleman. No wonder he stops, to load up again. A few more such shining sparks from his meat-eoric brain, will leave him in the condition of an exploded fire-cracker.

What the Republican Party desires is justice—impartial and unequal to the black man—and that it will have.—Wyoming Republican.

Why this extreme solicitude for the blacks? What rights are denied them? Are they not free to go and come when and where they please? Are they not protected by radical laws in crowding themselves into our Ladies' cars—where white men are often excluded? Are they not fed and supported by the hard earned money of the white men? Are not the millions expended yearly through the "Bureau" sufficient to satisfy them and their white-faced brethren?

Something more, it seems is wanted.—Our radical editor says "they know how to vote on the side of intelligence, freedom and right."

Our State constitution give this right to "white men." Here is the rub with the tender hearted nigger, loving rads. The right to vote is "what they desire and will have" for their colored pets. Will the white men aid him in extending the rights of negroes?

Are not the white men of the country who support themselves and the niggers too-intelligent enough to make laws for themselves?

White folks let's try the experiment! When we fail, it will be time enough to call on these intelligent niggers for help.

Resolutions of Radical Co. Convention. "The following preamble and resolutions were offered by A. Hine and unanimously adopted.

WHEREAS, The Republican party is a party of patriotism, decency, morality, and opposed to vice and crime. Therefore Resolved, That it is the sense of this convention that it would be wise and judicious to extend the law prohibiting the sale of intoxicating drink throughout the State.

Resolved, That intemperance is a great evil, and that the sale of intoxicating drink should be prohibited by law, and that we are opposed to the repeal of any law now in existence upon that subject."

A party that is the "party of Patriotism, decency, morality &c" would not, among intelligent men, need to solemnly announce that there were such. A discriminating people, might, if there were any truth or justice in the claim, be able to discover the fact. Perhaps, however this is a recent discovery, which the modest radicals are proclaiming to the world. They should have published it, by some other mouth piece, than a man who is so notoriously vulgar and indecent in his every day talk as to be forbidden the store-rooms of party friends, in which to vent his low vulgarisms.

We have heard that the puritan progenitors of these "patriotic and decent" radicals once got together and with like unanimity resolved,

1st That the world, and everything therein belonged to the saints.

2d. That they were the saints.

No discreet man, indeed no person but the veriest fool, would stop to argue the question with such a logical set of self-styled saints and decent—cusses!

WET PLATFOM—DRY PLATFORM

The platform built by the late Radical Convention for this County, upon which to run their candidates, when viewed in connection with the candidates themselves, must, to those not acquainted with the circumstances, be an enigma. A strange piece of politico-prohibito-ram-jug-glery; by which those opposed to whiskey, are to go for the platform and the candidates, and those in favor of whiskey are to go for the candidates and the platform. It would be unjust in us to intimate that there is any trick, any guile in these "decent and moral" men. The explanation of this political paradox—this dry platform for wet candidates is this:

The rascally ram-sucking rads, had control of the convention against all comers—including snails. Hence on the first ballot they pitched the pot-bellied person, the very apostle of prohibition, overboard, and he, literally "went down into the water." Mace, another templar, was made to walk the plank, or figuratively speaking to take to water too. Ziba—good easy soul who loves to see his friends wet their whistles with the beverage of their choice was the man for them. Then came the Co. Commissioner, Daniel the 1st, who lives too near a drug-store to know that three scruples make one dram—and has no scruples when drams are to be had.—By a simple rule in addition, he turns them into drams and then—he turns the drams into—Daniel. Uncle Harry, like almost everybody else in his vicinity, drinks when he's dry, but isn't so severely affected with drouths as some other men. Dr. Rhoads keeps and sells some of the "pure critter"—just for medicinal and mechanical purposes, and is out, "medically," so often "late o' nights" that his "machinery" sometimes gets out of order. Of course he turns on a little more steam—No Templar there!—Then we come to Daniel A., who has come up to us from an age of honest whiskey distillers, and is too old to be afraid of poison now, but is "awful" 'frad of diseases. To keep the system right, he indulges in a "jersey treat" when it's too cold, to keep out the frost—when it's too warm to keep down the heat.

In the fall, when the air is "agerry"—in the spring, when the spring fever's around, and at all times to fortify the system against the ravages of small-pox, whooping cough, measles, diptheria, scarletina, mumps and other of the ills which humanity is heir to—all of which, Daniel don't want to "ketch."

Not a man on this platform, ever saw the inside of a Templar's Lodge-room.—All, have many times in their eventful lives, snuffed the inspiring aromas of the bar-room, and sipped from the cut-glass decanters. And now, strangely enough, they find themselves on the dryest platform ever gotten up by mortal man!

The way of it was this: The Templars, confident of success, spent their time in concocting strong resolutions in favor of a weak beverage. The ruminates meanwhile, were busy treating up voters for their delegates. The result was, as expressed by one of the defeated ones, "a triumph for the 'ram-guzzling Republicans.'" About the close of the indecent proceedings of this "decent party," and about the time Jakey was cooling his rage in the "raging canawl," the ruminates had got very thirsty; and before Dick, whose throat had got pretty husky too, could say amen! sine die, or in any way stop the flow of "decent" they were making 2-40 time towards the taverns and other dispensaries of gold poison. This heira left a hole in the breeches—seat of this very decent party. Hine came to the rescue; and with caudal appendage of the nethermost garment sticking out,

"And the wind a blowing," they proclaimed that they were "patriotic and decent," and resolved to put down king Alcohol.

Dick, dry as he was, courageously essayed to speak, but was hissed down by tongues, if possible more parched than his. The good old Elisha who had just got over his scare from maizis tried to talk down the resolutions. The hissing of the water-loving geese was more terrible to him, even than adder's tongues! He dried up, and the preamble and resolutions were passed by an overwhelming majority.

This explains the contradiction between candidates and platform.—A platform which most if not all of them spit on and repudiate; and which, if not stained with whiskey-slops before they are elected, will give them a better title to "decency morality and temperance" than they now seem to merit.

In an article opposing somebody's plan for paying off the Federal bonds with a new issue of greenbacks, the New York Tribune says, "Such an act would shame any swindler who ever uttered counterfeit money or passed off bogus checks," and that no one will countenance any of these devices for evading debts instead of paying them, who is not in heart and soul a villain." What, then, does it say to the act of the Radical officials of Pennsylvania who, a couple of years ago, repudiated the contract which the State had entered into to pay interest on the State loan in coin, and gave its creditors greenbacks? Are they swindlers and villains?

If it was constitutional and honest to the veriest fool, would stop to argue the question with such a logical set of self-styled saints and decent—cusses!

RADICAL THUNDER.

The Radical State Committee are circulating through the State, endeavoring to place in the hands of Democrats, a lying document, appealing to the pecuniary interest of the voter. We give it entire, and also annex some comments upon it. Read it and notice its falsehoods:

FACTS FOR GOVERNMENT BOND-HOLDERS. AND THE HOLDERS OF GREENBACKS. READ, REFLECT—AND HAND TO YOUR NEIGHBOR.

In 1861, eleven States seceded; and since then only twenty-three have been represented in Congress, until the admission of Tennessee in 1866.

All the United States Bonds—5-20's, 7-30's and 10-40's—all the greenbacks, and all the National Bonds, were created by this Congress of twenty-three States.

President Johnson calls this an "assumed Congress"—therefore not legal. His supporters and the Democrats call it a "rump Congress," and a "usurping Congress," and hence, not a lawful Congress; and the great effort has been to elect Congressmen in the North, and admit enough from the rebel States to enforce this "Policy."

If a Congress, representing but twenty-three States, be not a lawful Congress, then every United States Bond, and all our greenbacks, and National Bank notes are worth nothing; because an unlawful Congress could not make lawful Bonds or lawful money.

The mad effort, so recently made by the rebels and their sympathizers, to destroy this Government by force of arms failed. Thus far, the attempt to do the same thing through Congress, has also failed, because of the action of the loyal voters at the ballot-box; and the last effort at destruction is now being made THROUGH THE COURTS.

Witness the recent attempt by Democratic lawyers to induce the Supreme Court of the United States to issue an injunction, nullifying the Reconstruction Laws of Congress in Mississippi, Georgia, and other rebel States. Read also the opinion of GEORGE SHARPSWOOD, the Democratic nominee for Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, in which he gravely denies the constitutional power of Congress to make paper money a legal tender. (Boric us. Trott, Legal Intelligencer of March 18th 1864, page 92.) Judges WOODWARD and TOMPKSON of the same Court, announced from the bench the same alarming Doctrine in 1865. (See Merine vi. Sailor, et al., Legal Intelligencer of June 16 & 30—1865 pages 188 & 205.)

And this, too, in the face of the fact, that the Superior Courts of every loyal State in which the question has been raised, have sustained the power of Congress. It requires, therefore, but little knowledge of either arithmetic or law, to estimate the imminent danger of putting any more men of Judge SHARPSWOOD'S opinions on the Supreme Bench of the State!

If you believe the present Congress to be unlawful, or desire our National currency and Government Bonds to be declared unlawful, vote for GEORGE SHARPSWOOD.

If you believe the present Congress to be lawful, or desire their action on Currency and Bonds to stand good, vote to sustain them,—for the party that created the Greenbacks and the Bonds.

LOOK AT THE OTHER SIDE. When secession came, Democrats sustained the Government, shed their blood, invested their money in 5-20's, 7-30's, and 10-40's sent their members to Congress, and obeyed the laws that a Congress of twenty-three States enacted. That was their Government and they loved it, they defended it, and many of them, died for it.

During the war, eleven States were not represented in Congress, and they refused to be. That was a lawful Congress, all obeyed it and all of its laws are binding under the Constitution.

When the war was over the South submitted, then the Radicals kept them out to give the negro power. They "acted outside of the Constitution," as Thaddeus Stevens says.

If it be true, that the Democrats are trying to destroy this Government, how strange it is that they should hold its bonds and notes, and fight and die for it. Their object is to preserve it, to bring it within the Constitution, to govern according to law, to economize its resources, and to pay its debts.

Are your Bonds and greenbacks safer inside the Constitution or outside of it. If we have no Constitution, as Stevens says, what security have you for your debt.—The Constitution is the title deed to the property that your debt is a lien upon.

In the case of Borie against Trott, Judge Sharpswood decided that a man who agreed to pay a debt in gold should pay it in gold. Was not this right? He did not decide the question of the power of Congress.

You hold a 5-20 or a 10-40 bond, the interest is payable in gold. The Government agreed to pay you in gold. The Radicals and their Judges say the Government may pay you in paper. Judge Sharpswood holds that a contract to pay in gold should be enforced, which best suits you? Which is the more honest?

Do you see where this Radical doctrine leads you? They already say that the principal of the Bonds may be paid in paper. If Judge Williams decides that your interest is payable in paper, is your contract with the Government carried out? Will he not so decide?

They will not pay in paper if their extravagance makes it necessary. The interest on our State Bonds was payable in gold, the law made it so. (See Act of 1840.) In 1864, when gold was 166 the Radicals in the Legislature passed a law making it payable in paper, on the ground that they could save money. (See Legislative Rec. '64.) Are you any more secure than the Bond-holders of the State?

The expenses of the Government are more than its income. The Radicals are expending two hundred and twenty-five millions of your money for this year.—The Democrats spent sixty-two millions the last year they were in power, for the same purposes. Can you sustain this extravagance? Does not the security of your debt consist in prudent management, economy in public business, and in nourishing and developing our resources? Are the Radicals pursuing this course?

If you wish your bond and its interest paid in paper and your contract with the Government violated, vote for HENRY W. WILLIAMS.

If you want contracts between man and man, and between the Government and yourself carried out, vote for GEORGE SHARPSWOOD.

ADDRESS OF State Central Committee.

To the People of Pennsylvania: The Radicals attempt to evade the practical issues of the canvass and to delude you into the support of their candidates.

They alone are accountable for the prostration of your business interests.—They have deliberately sacrificed them in order to place in the hands of Southern Negroes, the balance of power in the Republic, and thus preserve their own rule.—More than two years have passed since peace was restored, and we still look in vain for increased products from the South to aid us in paying the interest on our debt, and for her prosperous customers to buy our woolen, iron and other manufactures.

Instead of receiving aid to pay our debt, we are taxed to maintain a freedman's bureau and a standing army in the South. Instead of prosperous customers to increase our trade, every business interest languishes.

Radical mismanagement, a negro policy, and Radical extravagance, weigh down our energies and fetter our resources. The whole expense of the War Department in 1860 was sixteen and a half millions, whilst in 1867, it is estimated by the Treasury at forty-seven millions, both being periods of peace. To give the Negro the power to rule us, therefore, costs the nation annually thirty millions. Of this amount, Pennsylvania's share is at least one-tenth, and our industry must annually pay three millions of dollars to support a policy that closes your woolen mills and stops your factories.

In your State affairs, mismanagement, corruption and extravagance are the rule. In 1860, under Democratic power the whole amount of money appropriated, and expended, independent of funded debt and military expense, as shown by the Treasury was nine hundred and ninety-eight thousand dollars. In 1864, excluding the same items, the Radicals appropriated and expended one million three hundred and seventy-nine thousand dollars. In 1865, excluding the same items, the Radicals appropriated and expended one million five hundred and nineteen thousand dollars, and in 1866, excluding the same items, they appropriated and expended two millions and eleven thousand dollars. The reports of the Auditor General show these facts, and prove that IN SIX YEARS OF RADICAL RULE, YOUR CASH EXPENSES HAVE MORE THAN DOUBLED.

The men who have thus wasted your substance, prate of their loyalty and their sacrifices, and would maintain their hold upon the public treasury by fixing your attention upon other issues.—You are oppressed by taxation through internal revenue and other machinery, as no other people ever were. It takes from you, your legitimate profits and gives you no customers. It compels you to stop manufacturing and to discharge your workmen.—Your goods remain unsold and your operatives suffer. Can you expect relief from this grinding taxation, so long as these enormous expenditures continue. Relief can only come through economy in public affairs, a reduction in your expenses, and the discharge of corrupt and extravagant officials.

It is their purpose to violate the great principle, "that each State has the right to determine the qualifications of its own electors," and give the negroes of Pennsylvania the balance of power between the two great political parties. Negro suffrage is to be forced upon you by Congressional enactment, and your "Supreme Court is to be placed in harmony" with that law, by electing Judge Williams, who is relied upon to decide that the negro is entitled to a right which you and your organic laws deny him. In the Senate of the United States, in July last, the recognized leader of the Radicals of this State, voted to proceed to consider a bill that was introduced by Wilson of Massachusetts, to effect this infamous purpose.

DEMOCRATS OF PENNSYLVANIA! Let the result in California arouse you to renewed exertion. Work is to be done, and you must do it. Committees may plan and order, but the result depends upon yourself. Individual effort is the road to victory. See your neighbors, encourage him, bring him to the polls. Perfect your organizations. Block your wards and townships. Subdivide the labor and perform it with energy.

Press home upon your adversaries the real issues of the canvass. Demand of them that they shall answer: Are you for or against the Radical policy that destroys our business and closes our work shops, mills and factories, to give the negro the balance of power? Are you for or against continued corruption, mismanagement and extravagance?

Are you for or against conceding to Congress, the right to allow the negro the power to rule Pennsylvania. By order of the Democratic State Committee. W. A. WALLACE, Chairman.

Patriots look at this fact: Tennessee seceded from the Union and now gives a Radical majority of 30,000! Kentucky remained true to the Union, sent 88,000 men into the Federal armies, and now polls 60,000 Democratic majority! What more is necessary to prove that Radicalism is really treason, and that the men now fighting President Johnson and Grant are "traitors at the other end of the line?" Ponder this fact.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.—Some fellow writing to the New York Times, says that after having a conversation with Gen. Grant he thinks that Gen. is loyal. Just think of the impertinence of a man doubting the loyalty of Grant, the general in chief. It is because Grant is the Secretary of war to President Johnson, that Radicals doubt his loyalty and would destroy him. According to the Radicals nobody is loyal except themselves.—Ez.

GENERAL ELECTION PROCLAMATION!

WHEREAS, in and by an Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act constituting the General Election in this Commonwealth, passed the 24th day of July, 1858," 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 in such manner as he is directed—Therefore, I M. W. DAWITT, 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 24 Tuesday of October next.

(It being the 5th day of said month,) at which time State, District and County Officers as follows are to be elected, to wit: One person for Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. Two persons to fill the offices of Members of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania to represent the counties of Wyoming and Susquehanna. One person for County Commissioner of the County of Wyoming. Two persons for Jury Commissioners for the County of Wyoming. One person for County Auditor for the County of Wyoming. One person for Coroner of the County of Wyoming.

I also hereby make known and give notice that the place of holding the General Election in the several townships in the County of Wyoming, are as follows, to wit: Braintrim District, at the house occupied by T. D. Spring in Laceyville. Election at the new school house in the village of Easton, at the house of Peter Stroh, in Easton township. Election at the house late of Solomon Brown, in Lehigh township. Election at the house of Hiram Hiltchcock, in Forkton township. Election at the house of Levi Townsend, in Falls township. Election at the school-house, near H. G. Ely, in Lemon township. Election at the red school-house in Monroe township. Election at the house of Peter Bender, in Meboopany township. Election at the house of Daniel Hinkson, in Meboopany township. Election at the house of Winters & Howard at Centremoreland Corners, in Northmoreland township. Election at the house occupied by E. N. Bacon in Northmoreland township. Election at the school-house near the store late of John Plouts, in North Branch township. Election at the old school-house near Lawrence Agency, in Overhill township. Election at the Court House, in the Borough of Tunkhannock. Election at the house of David Fisk, in Windham township. Election at the Baptist Church on Russell Hill in Washington township. Election at the house of the late of J. D. 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.—That the inspectors and judges of the several election districts in said county shall meet at the respective places appointed for holding the election in the districts to which they respectively belong, on the 23rd day of October, at 10 o'clock on the morning of the Tuesday in October, in each and every year, and each of said inspectors shall appoint one clerk who shall be a qualified voter of such district. In case the person who has received the second highest number of votes for inspectors shall not attend on the day of Election, he, the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for inspectors shall appoint an Inspector in his place. And in case the person who shall have received the highest number of votes for inspectors shall not attend, the person who received the second highest number of votes shall appoint a Judge in his place, and said Judge and Inspector shall meet at the place of holding the election, on the day appointed for the opening of the election, the qualified voters of the township, ward or district, for which such officer shall have been elected, shall be present at the place of election, and shall elect one of their number to fill such vacancy.

In all cases where the names of a person claiming to be a voter is not to be found on the list furnished by the Commissioners and assessors, or his right to vote is in question, or if he is not qualified by any qualified citizen it shall be the duty of the inspectors to examine such persons on oath, as to his qualifications and if he is not qualified, he shall be rejected. If any person shall be rejected, he shall be sufficient proof thereof; but he shall make proof by at least one competent witness who shall be a qualified voter of such district, and who shall be sworn to before the inspectors, and shall also himself swear that his bona fide residence, in pursuance of his lawful calling is within the district and that he is not a voter in any other 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 in this Commonwealth, or shall offer to make any such bet or wager, either by verbal proclamation thereof, or by any written or printed advertisement challenge or wager, upon conviction thereof he or they shall forfeit and pay three times the amount so bet or offered to bet. If any person not by law qualified shall fraudulently vote at any election within this Commonwealth, or being otherwise qualified shall vote out of his proper district, or if any person shall be so qualified as aforesaid, and shall 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 be permitted to vote at any election as aforesaid, other than while free men at 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. In case of the United States, who has previously been a qualified voter of this State, and removed therefrom and returned, and who shall have resided in the election district, and paid taxes as aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote after residing in this State six months, provided that the white freeman citizens of the United States between the ages of 21 and 22 years and having resided in this State one year, and in the election district 10 days as aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote although they shall not have paid taxes.

No person shall be permitted to vote if his name is not contained in the list of taxable inhabitants furnished by the Commissioners as aforesaid unless he has paid such tax or failure to produce a receipt shall make oath to the payment thereof; or second, if he claims a right to vote, by being an elector between the ages of 21 and 22 years, he shall deposit on oath or affirmation that he has resided in this State at least one year before his application and make proof of residence in his district as is required by this Act, and that he does verily believe from the account given him that he is of the aforesaid age and give such other evidence as is required by this Act, whereupon the name of the person so admitted to vote shall be inserted in the alphabetical list by the inspectors, and no name shall be admitted to vote by reason of having paid a tax, or "ward tag," if he shall be permitted to vote on account of his age, and neither shall the reason of such vote shall be called out to the clerk, who shall name it in the list of voters kept by them.

If any person shall prevent or attempt to prevent any officer of an election, or use or threaten any violence to any such officer, or shall interfere with him in the execution of his duty or shall block up or attempt to block the window or avenue or any window where the same may be held, or shall riotously disturb the peace of such election or shall use or threaten any violence, threat, force or violence, with design to influence unduly or overawe any elector to prevent him from voting or to restrain the freedom of choice, such person on conviction shall be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars and be imprisoned for any time not less than one nor more than twelve months; and it shall be shown to the Court where the trial of such offense shall be had that the person so offending was not a resident of the city, ward, district, or town, where the offense was committed, and not entitled to a vote therein, then on conviction he shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than one hundred dollars, and be imprisoned not less than six months or more than two years.

AN ACT Regulating the mode of voting at all elections, in the several counties of this Commonwealth. SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the qualified voters of the several counties of this Commonwealth, at all general, township, borough and special elections, shall hereby, hereafter, authorized and required to vote by tickets, printed or written, or partly printed and partly written, severally classified as follows: One ticket shall embrace the names of all voters of the city, ward, district, or town, outside, "judiciary;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all state officers voted for, and to be labelled, "state;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all members of congress voted for, and to be labelled, "congress;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all judges of courts voted for, and to be labelled, "judiciary;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all borough officers voted for, and to be labelled, "borough;" and each class shall be deposited in separate ballot-boxes.

Agreeably to the provisions of the sixty-first section of said Act, every general and special election shall be opened between the hours of eight and ten in the forenoon and shall continue without interruption or adjournment until seven o'clock in the evening, when the polls shall be closed. Pursuant to the provisions contained in the 76th section of the Act, the Judges of the aforesaid districts respectively shall take charge of the certificates or return of the election of their respective districts, and produce them at a meeting of one Judge from each district, at the Court House in the borough of Tunkhannock, on the 11th day of October next, and there to do and perform the duties required by law of said Judges. Also, that where a Judge by sickness or other vote accident is unable to attend said meeting of Judges then the certificate on return aforesaid shall be taken charge of by one of the inspectors or clerks of election of said district, and shall be taken charge of by the said Judge as soon as he is able to attend said meeting of Judges.

Also, that when two or more counties shall compose a District, and the choice of a member or members of the Senate or of the House of Representatives of the United States of this Commonwealth, or President Judge of the Judges of the Districts, shall be made on the said day after the day of election, being the 11th day of October next, and there to do and perform the duties required by law of said Judges. Also, that where a Judge by sickness or other vote accident is unable to attend said meeting of Judges then the certificate on return aforesaid shall be taken charge of by one of the inspectors or clerks of election of said district, and shall be taken charge of by the said Judge as soon as he is able to attend said meeting of Judges.

Given under my hand and my office in the Borough of Tunkhannock, this 18th day of September, A. D. 1867. (GOD SAVE THE DEMOCRATS!) M. W. DAWITT, Sheriff.

and give such other evidence as is required by this Act, whereupon the name of the person so admitted to vote shall be inserted in the alphabetical list by the inspectors, and no name shall be admitted to vote by reason of having paid a tax, or "ward tag," if he shall be permitted to vote on account of his age, and neither shall the reason of such vote shall be called out to the clerk, who shall name it in the list of voters kept by them.

If any person shall prevent or attempt to prevent any officer of an election, or use or threaten any violence to any such officer, or shall interfere with him in the execution of his duty or shall block up or