CURRENT NEWS.

AGAIN.—For the first time in more than ten years the Democrats of Vermont have elected one member of the State Senate.

Mr. D. W. Voorhees is to speak twice in Ohio next week.

Democratic Congressman Noell, of Missouri, is quite ill in St. Louis.

Bierstadt's "Domes of the Yo-Semite" is on exhibition in Boston.

Henry Coltart, of Pittsburgh, has challenged Hamill to row five miles for $2,000.

The proprietor of the White Sulphur Springs in Virginia, is said to have made $40,000 this season.

Commodore Vanderbelt is said to be the backer of Gen Charles P. Stone in his mining enterprise in Virginia.

Maj. Gen. Hancock will leave Washington in a few days for St. Louis, but will not go to New Orleans for some weeks.

Mrs. Ellis, the author of "The Women of England," (of how many of them ?) has in press a new novel entitled "Northern Roses."

The flags on the office and depot of the Erie Railway are half masted out of respect to the memory of Sir Fredrick Bruce, who was a director of the company.

Mr. William D. Kelley, know for his Mobility on occasion of riots, has made a speech in Indianapolis, and an Indianapolitan paper describes him as "a fussy little man with sandy whiskers."

Lotta carries around a big stick, an old stick, a Crab-tree stick. It is the paternal Crabtree who goes to guard her from admiring and unprincipled ardor.

The President has recognized Francois Beston as Consul of Switzerland for the States of California, Oregon, and Nevada, and Washington Territory, to reside at San Francisco.

A child was foundled, on Sunday night under the steps of Mr. John Jacob Astor, on Fifth avenue. The device failed, and the foundling was sent to Police Headquarters.

A Missourian went to see the reception of Sheridan, under the impression that it was the reception of McCoole, and concluded that "Aaron Jones wasn't much if he couldn't lick *him*."

Oakes Ames, the Massachusetts Congressman, has taken the contract to build nearly all the remaining portion of the Union Pacific Railroad, about 600 miles, through the Rocky Mountain region, for $47,000,000.

A CANDID RADICAL.—Hon John Hickman, who was last week nominated in Chester Co. for the Pennsylvania Legislature, made a speech in which he gave his opinion of Harrisburg in the following plain terms:

I would rather spend three months in the poor-house or prison of Chester County than in Harrisburg. No man can go there and come back with an unsullied reputation, and I am not sure that it is not my enemies rather than my friends that desire to send me there.

SCHURZ AND THE GERMANS.—Carl Schurz takes pains to deny that he advised the Wisconsin Germans to "bid farewell to the Republican party in State and local elections, while standing firm in national contests."—It makes very little difference whether Schurz ever gave this advice or not, for sensible Germans, not only in Wisconsin, but throughout the country, are abandoning the Radical party, and taking position under the standard of the Democracy

Drummer boy Hendershott ran away with a girl from Poughkeepsie, and a stage coach has ran away with her from him. Hendershott has brought suit for $10,000 damages. Perhaps he thinks he damaged her father to that extent when he took her away, and perhaps not. It makes a difference whose ox, so so to speak, is gored.

Gov. Helm of Kentucky died at his residence near Elizabethtown the 8th inst., and was burried on Tuesday, just one week from the day of his inauguration. His death having occurred during the first two years of his term, being in fact the shortest gubernatorial term that has occurred in the history of the States, the law call for another election to be held on the first Monday of August next. Meanwhile Lieut.-Gov. Stevens will be the acting Governor.

RADICAL ENEMIES.—"Local Difficulties" and "General Apathy" seem to be the two most terrible impediments in the way of Radical success. "Local Difficulties" sent that party to the wall in California; "General Apathy" caused a loss of thousands in Vermont; and in Maine both these cruel disturbers of Radical harmony nearly sent that organization into political bankruptcy.

NEGRO AMBITION FOR OFFICE.—The New Orleans *Times*, referring to the approaching elections in Louisiana, says:

It is undeniable that a strong feeling of *caste*—of exclusiveness—is growing up in the breasts of the colored people, and that the tendency to ignore white men as counsellors and leaders—even though they be of the most Radical type politically—is constantly on the increase. Even at this early day, long before an election for new local governments can be held, there is scarcely a State or municipie office that can be named for which a negro candidate has not already been put forward, with strong and active supporters at his back. A colored man, now holding office by appointment of General Sheridan, boasted on a leading thoroughfare, in tones to be heard by passers, that he would be the next Sheriff elected, if it cost him fifty thousand dollars. He is confident of succeeding without any such liberal expenditure, another is quite as confident of being the next Mayor. The member of Congress from the First District is decided upon, and so on to the end of the list."

The Democrat.

HARVEY SICKLER, Editor.

TUNKHANNOCK, PA.

Wednesday, Sep. 25, 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.

Business Men and Advertisers will make a note of the fact that the DEMOCRAT has a Circulation much larger than any other Paper in the County.

FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT,

GEORGE SHARSWOOD,

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 Mehoopany.

ELECTION TUESDAY, OCT. 8th.

☞ Do not neglect to get assessed at least ten days before the election. After Saturday next will to be too late.

☞ The radical newspapers are parading before their readers the fact that the radical state Legislature repealed the State tax on real estate; and that without this, Geo. Geary is rapidly paying off the state debt. They neglect to tell the people that the State authorities demand and receive as large, if not a larger amount from the funds collected for county purposes than that realized from the old state tax. It makes but little difference by what name a tax is called. The laboring masses are sure to have it to pay. The State tax on real estate was pretended to be repealed in order to deceive and humbug the people.

Governor Geary is not paying the state debt with money earned by himself.

TAXATION.—A cotemporary puts a case as follows: "Money lender A. and farmer B. live side by side. A had ten thousand dollars. B. had one son and no money but B. gave his own son to the war. That son was his only dependence. He was crippled in the war for life! B. had no support left in consequence of the war.—But A. puts his 10,000 dollars into bonds, and receives annually 7-30 per cent. amounting to 730 dollars per year. A pays no tax, but B. is taxed 100 dollars for an inconsiderable farm! In this showering the blessings and burdens of government, like the dews of Heaven, equally upon all?

A soldier of the war of 1812, named Andrew Klotz of Lower Saucon township, Northampton county, committed suicide last week, rather than go to the poor house. The late Radical Legislature, which increased the salaries of its members and officers to $43,900, repealed the act granting $7,000 in annuities to soldiers of the war of 1812, and their widows, hence Andrew Klotz the old veteran, had no alternative but the poor-house or the grave. He chose the latter, and his patriotic blood will rest as an everlasting stain upon the heads of the Radical cormorants and corruptionists.

The Radical organs are having a happy time explaining how the Pacific black and tans were defeated in California. They have generally settled down upon the belief that it was for want of votes. Sage conclusion.

The New York Tribune endorses the amnesty proclamation in the following terms: We are in favor of it now, and would gladly have every peaceable, well disposed man in the South assured that no harm will befall him because of his share in the rebellion so long as he deports himself as a good citizen should." Will the small blockhead snarlers quit their fuss now about it?

RADICAL PRINCIPLES.—Calling every pesson in favor of law and order a rebel, voting niggers by military force, compelling white laborers to support lazy niggers, electing drunkards to the Legislature on their promise to pass prohibitory laws and electing a little repudiating Yankee to the Supreme Bench to enforce them.

AMNESTY PROCLAMATION.

By the President of the United States.

WHEREAS, In the month of July, Anno Domini, 1861, the two Houses of Congress with extraordinary unanimity, solemnly declared that the war then existing was not waged on the part of the government in any spirit of oppression, nor for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, nor purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of the States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired, and that as soon as these objects should be accomplished the war ought to cease; and

WHEREAS, The President of the United States on the 8th day of December, Anno Domini 1863, and on the 28th day of March, Anno Domini 1864, did with the objects of suppressing the then existing rebellion, of inducing all persons to return to their loyalty, and of restoring the authorisy of the United States, issue proclamations offering amnesty and pardons to all persons who had directly or indirectly participated in the then existing rebellion except as in those proclamations was specified and reserved; and

WHEREAS, The President of the United States did, on the 29th day of May Anno Domini 1865, issue a further proclamation with the same objects before mentioned, and to the end that the authority of the government of the United States might be restored, and that peace, order and freedom might be established, and the President did, by the said last mentioned proclamation, proclaim and declare that he thereby granted to all persons who had directly or indirectly participated in the then existing rebellion, except as therein excepted, amnesty and pardon, with restoration of all the rights of property except as to slaves, and except in certain cases where legal proceedings had been instituted, but upon condition that such persons should take and subscribe an oath therein prescribed, which oath should be registered for permanent preservation: and

WHEREAS, In and by the said last mentioned proclamation, of the 20th day of May, A. D. 1865, fourteen extensive classes of persons therein specially described were altogether excepted and excluded from the benefits thereof: and

WHEREAS, The President of the United States did, on the 2d day of April, Anno Domini 1866, issue a proclamation declaring that the insurrection was at an end, and was thenceforth to be so regarded: and

WHEREAS, There now exists no organized armed resistance of misguided citizens, or others, to the authority of the United States in the states of Georgia, South Carolina, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkanras, Mississippi, Florida and Texas, and the laws can be sustained and enforced therein by the proper civil authority, State or Federal, and the people of said states are well and loyally disposed, and have conformed, or if permitted to do so will conform, to the condition of affairs growing out of the amendment to the Constitution of the United States prohibiting slavery within the limits and jurisdiction of the United States; and

WHEREAS, There no longer exists any reasonable ground to apprehend within the States which were involved in the late rebellion any renewal thereof, or *any unlawful resistance* by the people of said States to the Constitution and laws of the United States; and

WHEREAS, Large standing armies, military occupation, martial law, military tribunals, and the suspension of the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus, and the right of trial by jury, are in time of peace, dangerous to public liberty, incompatible with the individual rights of the citizen, contrary to the genius and spirit of our free institutions, and exhaustive of the national resources, and ought not, therefore, to be sanctioned or allowed except such cases of actual necessity, for repelling invasion, or suppressing insurrection or rebellion; and

WHEREAS, A retaliatory or vindictive policy, attended by unnecessary qualifications, pains, penalties, confiscations and disfranchisements, now, as always, could only tend to hinder reconciliation among the people, and national restoration, while it must seriously embarrass, obstruct, and repress popular energies and national industry and enterprise; and

WHEREAS, For these reasons, it is now deemed essential to the public welfare, and to the more perfect restoration of constitutional law and order, that the said last mentioned proclamation, so as aforesaid issued on the 29th day of May, Anno Domini 1865, should be modified, and that the full and beneficent pardon conceded thereby should be opened and further extended to a large number of persons who, by its aforesaid exceptions, have been hitherto excluded from Executive clemency.

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do hereby proclaim and declare that the full pardon described in the said proclamation of the 29th day of May, Anno Domini, 1865, shall henceforth be opened and extended to all persons who directly or indirectly participated in the late rebellion, with the restoration of all privileges immunities and rights of property, except as to property with regard to slaves, and except in cases of legal proceedings under the laws of the United States; but upon this condition, nevertheless, that every person who shall seek to avail himself of this proclamation shall take and subscribe the following oath, and shall cause the same to be registered for permanent preservation, in the same manner and with the same effect as with the oath prescribed in the said proclamation of the 29th day of May, 1865, namely;

I do solemnly swear (or affirm) in the presence of Almighty God, that I will henceforth faithfully support, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States, and the Union of the States thereunder; and that I will in like manner abide by and faithfully support all laws and proclamations which have been made during the late rebellion with reference to the emancipation of slaves. So help me God.

The following persons and no others are excluded from the benefits of this proclamation, and of the said proclmation, of the 29th day of May, A. D. 1865, namely;

First—The chief or pretended chief Executive officers, including the President Vice President, and all heads of departments of the pretended Confederate or Rebel Government, and all who were agents thereof in foreign States or countries, and all who held or pretended to hold, in the service of the said pretended Confederate Government, a military rank or title above the grade of Brigadier General, or naval rank or title above that of Captain, and all who were or pretended to be Governors of States while maintaining, abetting or submitting to and acquiescing in the rebellion.

Second—All persons who in any way treated otherwise as lawful prisoners of war, persons who in any capacity were employed or engaged in the military or naval service of the United States.

Third—All persons, at the time they may seek to obtain the benefits of this proclamation, are actually in civil, military or naval confinement or custody, or legally held to bail either before or after conviction, and all persons engaged directly or indirectly in the assassination of the late President of the United States, or in any plot or conspiracy in any manner herewith connected.

In testimony whereof I have signed these presents with my hand, and have caused the seal of the United States to be thereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Done at the City of Washington the seventh day of September, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President. Wm. H. Seward, Secretary of State.

A REPUBLICAN VIEW OF THE SITUATION.—The Pittsburg *Republic* declared that it would have gladly supported Judge Williams, but

"No word or act of ours, however could be given in support of the dogma announced in the Williomsport platform—that the Supreme Bench should be debased to harmonize with the clamor of a political majority. There are yet other reasons of equal weight which lead us to labor for the election of the candidate of Democracy in preference to his worthy opponent.—The election of Judge Williams will be claimed by the opposition as an endorsement of all the heresies of the Radicals, including negro suffrage at the North by enactment of Congress, continued and more oppressive military despotism at the South, which must also eventually extend to the Northern States, and of all the contemplated wrongs which the wicked and corrupt Radical leaders have foreshadowed or can invest. We thus define our own position in regard to the canvass for the office of Judge of the Supreme Court of this State."

OF COURSE.—Old Ben Wade made a speech at Marietta, Ohio, on the 29th, in support of the Radical course. He said negro suffrage is the logical result of Republican principles. Of course; and so is negro equality and miscegenation—a mixture of the races. The Democrats used to charge this fact upon the old Abolition party, years ago, and they always denied it. They said they only meant free races. They now admit that equality is the legitimote result of their action, and when they demand miscegenation they will claim for that the same prestige legitimacy as a sequence of Radicalism. And the claim will be true.

EQUALITY BEFORE THE LAW!"—Two negroes have announced themselves as candidates for Congress in the First and Fourth districts of Georgia. They claim that the right to vote carries with it the right to hold office, and that as the blacks are in majority, white men are not entitled to represent them. The Rads will get enough of negro equality presently.

Reconstruction at the North--Democratic Gains.

While reconstruction, under Radical manipulation, lags in the South, the great party of constitutional freedom is marching on to inevitable triumph in the North. Let us count up the Democratic gains in round numbers since last spring:

In Connecticut	3,000
In Kentucky	20,000
In New Hampshire	5,000
In Rhode Island	2,000
In Vermont	5,000
In California	26,000
In Main	14,000
In Montana	1,000
Total	76,000

Here is a total Democratic gain in seven small States and one Territory of nearly eighty thousand votes—nearly one quarter of the entire popular majority for Lincoln in 1864 in the loyal States alone! As an offset, the Radicals are entitled to a credit of 80,000 white voters disfranchised in Tennessee!—*New York World.*

Will any Radical paper tell us why the Republicans of Philadelphia, in the midst of the late war, refused to make a nomination against Judge Sharswood when he was the candidate of the Democratic party for Judge of the District Court of Philadelphia? If Sharswood was a *nullifier, secessionist, traitor, &c.* why did the Republicans of his own city endorse him at the most critical point in the late war?—*Gettysburg Compiler.*

PAYING DEARLY FOR THE WHISTLE.—It should not be forgotten by tax-payers, that it costs from $35,000,000 a year to support the army in the South—where not a soldier is needed for any honest purpose. This is a high price to pay for the whistle · it is a heavy tax upon the business and industry of the Country. But the high-priced whistle plays African tunes and that is now the fashionable music.

THE UNION AS IT IS.—A disunion, enormous taxes, famine prices, thieves in office, white laborers at work, niggers in idleness, country restored (in a horn) and loyalty in colors. Glorious change!

RATES OF POSTAGE.—Letters, prepaid by stamps, 3 cts. each ½ oz. or fraction thereof, to all parts of the country, including California. If the stamp is omitted, the letter is forwarded to the dead letter office, and returned to the writer. Drop or local letters and papers delivered in cities free of charge. Circulars, unsealed, 2 cts. for every three circulars to one address.

Newspapers to any part of the United States, to regular subscribers, payable quarterly in advance, weekly not over 4 oz 5 cts. a quarter, and 2 cts. for each additional 4 oz., and additional 5 cts. for each additional 4.oz., or fraction thereof, prepaid.

Other miscellaneous packages not over 4 oz., 2 cts., and 2 cts. for each additional 4 oz; prepaid. These unbound miscellaneous packages include single transient papers, proofs; manuscripts for books, cards, samples, cuttings, roots and all similar articles allowed in the mails.

THE FATE OF CRINOLINE.—Crinoline is growing "small by degrees and beautifully less." Some ladies dispense with it altogether indoors, but this is just as bad as the other extreme. In Paris it is still almost universally worn, but is quite unobtrusive and almost imperceptible. There are none of the violent fluctuations from nothing to the old-fashioned rotudity, which are still to be seen among us. Very small hoops and underskirts, gored, are a necessity with gored dresses, and ladies who would avoid the imputation of ignorance and bad taste must remember this.—A new skirt, all wool, made without plaits so as to fit perfectly over a small hoop, is among the fall novelties. It is called the "Boulevard," and will naturaily supercede the Balmoral, as it is light, durable; handsome, and especially adapted to the requirements of the present style of dress.—It is made in different styles; some plain, some trimmed with several rows of alpacca braid, and others with a box plaiting, bound on either edge with braid.

The Issue.

We clip the following from the New York *Herald* of the 22d ult., a paper that has no love for the Democratic party, but which can state a point in a plain way.—Let the people read what the *Herald* says

So far as the State election of next fall is concerned there will be no question of candidates raised on either side. It is immaterial what individuals may be in the field for this or that office. The great issue to be decided will be one of principle alone—whether we are to have a restored Union under a broad policy of general amnesty and universal suffrage, reconstructing the Southern States by giving all men, black and white, the right to vote, or whether, after squandering three or four thousand millions of dollars to get rid of the rule of negro owners and negro drivers of the South, we are to give up the government of the country for a quarter of a century to a coalition of Puritans and niggers.

It is to settle both these issues, national and local, that the War Democracy of New York are about to move and to perfect their organization; and as they materially contributed to put down the slave owners' rebellion, there is no doubt they will do good service in securing a thorough change in our municipal affairs and in rescuing the government of the nation from the control of New England Puritans and Southern negroes.

NEGRO CONVENTION AT READING.—We find the following account of a negro convention in Reading, in the New York papers. Forney's *Press*—the special organ of the negroes in this State had the report of the affair: Reading, Pa, Aug. 14.—The Pennsylvania Negro Equal Rights League held two harmonious and enthusiastic session here to-day. There was a very full attendance and several speeches were delivered—one by the President, Wm. Nesbit; another by the Chaplain, John R. Nelson—expressing joy at the progress made by the league in its educational efforts, and promising the day was not distant when negroes would vote in Pennsylvania. Capt. E. H. Ranch, a white soldier of Dick Couter's Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, spoke at length; Pennsylvania was no longer a slave-hunting ground, thanks to Thadeus Stevens.—(The mention of Mr. Stevens, name drew forth unbounded applause) He promised that soon the right of franchise must be vested in the negro. In the afternoon, a series of resolutions were passed, thanking the Legislature for the bill granting negroes tha right to ride in public conveyances; thanking Congress for its protection; congratulating the country on the Republican victory in Tennesee; counseling the negroes of the South to stand by the Republicans who are the only hope here and there, and appointing a committee to visit Congress and press the extension of the franchise bill to every State in the Union.

☞ The Harrisburg *Telegraph*, the central organ of the Republican party in Pennsylvania, comes out squarely in favor of negro suffrage in this and all the Northern Statee, but it has not the honesty of manliness to advocate its submission to a vote of the people of the States to be affected thereby. It evidently fears the people, for it says "it is a question which, if debated, State by State, must arouse the old and buried prejudices of the vulgar and ignorant." Hence, to get around the prejudices of the people, whom it designates as "vulgar and ignorant," it calls upon Congress to do by usurpation that which it fears the people of Pennsylvania and other Northern States would *not* do, if left *free* to act for themselves in the matter.—*Ex.*

EVERY WORD TRUE.—The New York *Herald* says a conviction is now working the minds of the people that the immense war debt was incurred, not to save the Radical party and get the negro's vote for that party. There are now six hundred thousand men slaughtered, and three thousand millions of debt created simply to build up a fanatical party, to make bad laws and steal the public money.

GENERAL ELECTION PROCLAMATION!

WHEREAS, in and by an Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act regulating the General Elections within this Commonwealth. passed the 2d day of July, 1838," It is made the duty of the Sheriff of every county to give public notice of such Election to be holden, and to make known in such notice what officers are to be elected—Therefore I M. W. DEWITT, 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

2d Tuesday of October next.

(it being the 8th 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 Susquehann.

One person for County Commissioner of the County of Wyoming.

Two persons for Jury Commmissioners 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 places of holding the General Election in the several townships within the County of Wyoming, are as follows, to wit:

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

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

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

Exeter, at the house late 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 red school-house in Monroe township.

Mehoopany, at the house of Peter Bender, in Mehoopany township

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

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

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

North Branch, at the school-house near the store late of John Pfouts, in North Branch township.

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

Tunk. Boro. at the Court House, in the Boro. of Tunkhannock.

Tunk. Twp., at the Court House, in the Boro. of Tunkhannock.

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

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

In pursuance of an Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act relating to the Elections of this Commonwealth," passed the 2d of July, A. D. 1839.

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, 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 a qualified voter of such district.

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

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

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

"If any person or persons shall make any bet or wager upon the result 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 knowing the want of such qualification shall aid or procure such person or persons offending shall on conviction be fined not exceeding two hundred dollars and be imprisoned for a term not exceeding three months.

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

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

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

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

"No person shall be permitted to vote if his name is not contained in the list of taxable inhabitants furnished by the Commissioners as aforesaid unless first he produces a receipt for the payment within 2 years of State or County tax assessed agreeably to the Constitution and give satisfactory evidence, either on his oath or affirmation of another that he has paid such tax or on 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 age of 21 and 22 years, he shall depose on oath or affirmation that he has resided in the 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 a note made opposite thereto by writing the word "tax," if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of having paid a tax, of the word "age" if he shall be permitted to vote on account of his age, and neither case the reason of such vote shall be called out to the clerks, 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 holden, or shall riotously disturb the peace of such election or shall use or practice any intimidation, threats, 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 if 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 township, where the offence 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 countias of this Commonwealth, at all general, township, borough and special elections, are hereby, hereafter, authorized and 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 judges of courts voted for, and to be labelled, "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 county officers voted for, including office of senator, member, and members of assembly, if voted for, and member of congress if voted for, and be labelled, "county;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all township officers voted for, and be labelled, "township;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all borough officers voted for, and 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 respectfully shall take charge of the certificate 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 third day after the day of election, being the 11th day of October next then and there to do and perform the duties required by law of said Judges. Also, that where a Judge by sickness or unavoidable accident is unable to attend said meeting of Judges then the certificates on return aforesaid shall be taken charge of by one of the inspectors or clerks of election of said district who shall do and perform the duties required of said Judge unable to attend.

Also, that in the 31st section of said Act, it is enacted, that when two or more counties shall compose a District for the choice of a member or members of the senate of this Commonwealth of the House of Representatives of the United States of this Commonwealth, or President Judge, the Judges of the election in each county having met a aforesaid, the Clerk shall make out a correct statement of all the votes which shall have been given at such election, within the county for every person voted for, as such member or members, or President Judge, which shall be signed by said Judges and attested by the clerks; and one of the said Judges shall take charge of said certificate and shall produce the same at a meeting of one Judge from each county in such districts as is or may be appointed by law for this purpose, which meeting shall be held the seventh day after the election."

Given under my hand at my office in the Borough of Tunkhannock, the 12th day of Sept. A. D. 1867.

(GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.)

M. W. DEWITT, Sheriff.

FIRE, LIFE, & ACCIDENTAL

GENERAL INSURANCE AGENCY!

MONTROSE, PA.

CAPITAL REPRESENTED OVER

$30,000,000!

Home Ins., Co., N Y., Capital and Surplus.	$3,700,000
Ins. Co. of N. America, Phila. " "	1,800,000
International Ins. Co., N. Y. " "	1,500,000
Lycoming Co. Mutual, Muncy, Pa, "	3,000,000
Farmers' Mutual, York, "	560,000
Ins. Co.. State of Pa., Phila., Pa. "	700,000
Hartford Eire Ins. Co, Hartford Ct. "	1,800,000
Putnam " " " " "	600,000
Travelers' Ins. Co., of Hartford Ct. insuring against all kinds of accidents.	500,000

CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, Ct., paying 60 per cent. dividends to the insured. Capital $10,000,000

Notes received in payment of one-half the premium, on which six per cent. interest only is to be paid, and only four notes required. The notes are never to be paid under any circumstances—Policy will be paid in full and notes given up.

Assets over $3,000,000

AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., of Philadelphia, Pa., Capital, $1,000,000

C. H. SMITH, Solicitor, Montrose, Pa.

HARTFORD LIVE STOCK INS. CO., Capital $5000,000

Insurance on all kinds of Live Stock against Theft and Deat from any cause.

All Business entrusted to our care will be attended to on fair termes, and all Losses promptly adjusted.

BILLINGS STROUD, CHAS. L. BROWN. } STOUD & BROWN. Agents,

M. C SUTTON, Esq., Friendsville, Pa, Solicitor

Office first door east of "Brick Block," montrose, Pa.

v7-n3-tf.

Insurance Agency.

DANIEL WRIGHT & NEPHEW,

At Tunkhannock, Pa,

Are Agents for the following, and all other responsible Insurance Companies:

N. America, Philadelphia,	Assets,	$1,763 267:
Enterprise, "	"	372,304.
Manhattan, New York,	"	1 052,128.
N. American, "	"	755,057.
Lorillard, "	"	1,436.540.
Corn Exchange, "	"	501,095.
Farmers' Ins. Co., York,	"	525 080.
Lycoming, Muncy,	"	2,800,000
Home, New York.	"	3,645,388·
Hartford, Hartford,	"	1,788,153.
Phœnix, "	"	1,103.467
Travelers. "	"	741,337·
Hartford Live Stock,	"	178,929.
Home, New Haven,	"	1.438,491
Cumberland Valley,	"	506,000.
N. England Mutual,	"	5,000,000.

Property of all kinds will be insured at the most reasonable rates, in any of the above companies.

Losses to insurers by Fire, accident or theft, promptly adjusted and paid.

DANIEL WRIGHT & NEPHEW,

Tunk., Pa. Sept. 16, 1867,-v7n7-tf.

NOTICE IN BANKRUPTCY,

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE; That on the 31st day of August. A. D, 1867, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the Estate of William Cortright of Meshoppen, in the County of Wyoming and State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt on his own petition: that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such Bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by Law · that a meeting of the Creditors of the said Bankrupt, to prove their debts, to choose one or more Assignees of his Estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register in the Court House at Towanda, Pa., before Edward Overton, Jr. Register, on the 24th day of October, A. D. 1867, at 9 o'clock, A. M.

THOMAS A. ROWLEY, U. S. Mar.

v7n7-4times.