

FOR GOVERNOR, Gen. JOHN W. GEARY.

JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT, Hon. H. W. WILLIAMS.

COUNTY CLERK, J. M. WALLACE.

ASSISTANT COUNTY CLERK, J. M. WALLACE.

ASSISTANT COUNTY CLERK, J. M. WALLACE.

ASSISTANT COUNTY CLERK, J. M. WALLACE.

ASSISTANT COUNTY CLERK, J. M. WALLACE.

ASSISTANT COUNTY CLERK, J. M. WALLACE.

ASSISTANT COUNTY CLERK, J. M. WALLACE.

ASSISTANT COUNTY CLERK, J. M. WALLACE.

ASSISTANT COUNTY CLERK, J. M. WALLACE.

ASSISTANT COUNTY CLERK, J. M. WALLACE.

ASSISTANT COUNTY CLERK, J. M. WALLACE.

ASSISTANT COUNTY CLERK, J. M. WALLACE.

ASSISTANT COUNTY CLERK, J. M. WALLACE.

ASSISTANT COUNTY CLERK, J. M. WALLACE.

ASSISTANT COUNTY CLERK, J. M. WALLACE.

ASSISTANT COUNTY CLERK, J. M. WALLACE.

ASSISTANT COUNTY CLERK, J. M. WALLACE.

ASSISTANT COUNTY CLERK, J. M. WALLACE.

ASSISTANT COUNTY CLERK, J. M. WALLACE.

ASSISTANT COUNTY CLERK, J. M. WALLACE.

ASSISTANT COUNTY CLERK, J. M. WALLACE.

ASSISTANT COUNTY CLERK, J. M. WALLACE.

ASSISTANT COUNTY CLERK, J. M. WALLACE.

ASSISTANT COUNTY CLERK, J. M. WALLACE.

ASSISTANT COUNTY CLERK, J. M. WALLACE.

ASSISTANT COUNTY CLERK, J. M. WALLACE.

ASSISTANT COUNTY CLERK, J. M. WALLACE.

ASSISTANT COUNTY CLERK, J. M. WALLACE.

ASSISTANT COUNTY CLERK, J. M. WALLACE.

ASSISTANT COUNTY CLERK, J. M. WALLACE.

ASSISTANT COUNTY CLERK, J. M. WALLACE.

ASSISTANT COUNTY CLERK, J. M. WALLACE.

ASSISTANT COUNTY CLERK, J. M. WALLACE.

ASSISTANT COUNTY CLERK, J. M. WALLACE.

ASSISTANT COUNTY CLERK, J. M. WALLACE.

ASSISTANT COUNTY CLERK, J. M. WALLACE.

ASSISTANT COUNTY CLERK, J. M. WALLACE.

ASSISTANT COUNTY CLERK, J. M. WALLACE.

ASSISTANT COUNTY CLERK, J. M. WALLACE.

ASSISTANT COUNTY CLERK, J. M. WALLACE.

ASSISTANT COUNTY CLERK, J. M. WALLACE.

ASSISTANT COUNTY CLERK, J. M. WALLACE.

ASSISTANT COUNTY CLERK, J. M. WALLACE.

ASSISTANT COUNTY CLERK, J. M. WALLACE.

ASSISTANT COUNTY CLERK, J. M. WALLACE.

ASSISTANT COUNTY CLERK, J. M. WALLACE.

ASSISTANT COUNTY CLERK, J. M. WALLACE.

ASSISTANT COUNTY CLERK, J. M. WALLACE.

ASSISTANT COUNTY CLERK, J. M. WALLACE.

ASSISTANT COUNTY CLERK, J. M. WALLACE.

ASSISTANT COUNTY CLERK, J. M. WALLACE.

ASSISTANT COUNTY CLERK, J. M. WALLACE.

ASSISTANT COUNTY CLERK, J. M. WALLACE.

ASSISTANT COUNTY CLERK, J. M. WALLACE.

ASSISTANT COUNTY CLERK, J. M. WALLACE.

ASSISTANT COUNTY CLERK, J. M. WALLACE.

ASSISTANT COUNTY CLERK, J. M. WALLACE.

ASSISTANT COUNTY CLERK, J. M. WALLACE.

ASSISTANT COUNTY CLERK, J. M. WALLACE.

ASSISTANT COUNTY CLERK, J. M. WALLACE.

ASSISTANT COUNTY CLERK, J. M. WALLACE.

ASSISTANT COUNTY CLERK, J. M. WALLACE.

ASSISTANT COUNTY CLERK, J. M. WALLACE.

ASSISTANT COUNTY CLERK, J. M. WALLACE.

ASSISTANT COUNTY CLERK, J. M. WALLACE.

ASSISTANT COUNTY CLERK, J. M. WALLACE.

ASSISTANT COUNTY CLERK, J. M. WALLACE.

ASSISTANT COUNTY CLERK, J. M. WALLACE.

ASSISTANT COUNTY CLERK, J. M. WALLACE.

ASSISTANT COUNTY CLERK, J. M. WALLACE.

ASSISTANT COUNTY CLERK, J. M. WALLACE.

ASSISTANT COUNTY CLERK, J. M. WALLACE.

ASSISTANT COUNTY CLERK, J. M. WALLACE.

ASSISTANT COUNTY CLERK, J. M. WALLACE.

ASSISTANT COUNTY CLERK, J. M. WALLACE.

ASSISTANT COUNTY CLERK, J. M. WALLACE.

ASSISTANT COUNTY CLERK, J. M. WALLACE.

ASSISTANT COUNTY CLERK, J. M. WALLACE.

ASSISTANT COUNTY CLERK, J. M. WALLACE.

ASSISTANT COUNTY CLERK, J. M. WALLACE.

ASSISTANT COUNTY CLERK, J. M. WALLACE.

ASSISTANT COUNTY CLERK, J. M. WALLACE.

ASSISTANT COUNTY CLERK, J. M. WALLACE.

ASSISTANT COUNTY CLERK, J. M. WALLACE.

ASSISTANT COUNTY CLERK, J. M. WALLACE.

The Twitcheil Falsehood.

Perhaps the most daring lie ever perpetrated in politics, was that published some weeks since by the Bellocite Watchman, and copied by the Democratic papers throughout the State, charging Gov. Geary with having pardoned George S. Twitcheil.

It will be remembered by our readers that after the conviction and sentence of Twitcheil, and whilst awaiting execution, he committed suicide. This miserable slanders not only charged Governor Geary with having pardoned Twitcheil, but with having received a large amount of money for the pardon.

It alleged that for the purpose of concealment a dead body was brought into Twitcheil's cell, and Twitcheil allowed to escape, and that the story of his suicide, the inquest and all the proceedings were merely a fraud to account for Twitcheil's disappearance, without disclosing the fact that he was pardoned.

In order to give this story some sort of a letter was published purporting to come from Montana, in which the writer asserted that he knew Twitcheil well, saw him every day, saw the pardon issued by the Governor in his hands, and knew the fact that he had obtained it by paying to the Governor a large sum of money.

It is a matter of course that if this story were true, it would be a very serious charge against the Governor, and it is a matter of course that if it were true, it would be a very serious charge against the Governor.

It is a matter of course that if this story were true, it would be a very serious charge against the Governor, and it is a matter of course that if it were true, it would be a very serious charge against the Governor.

It is a matter of course that if this story were true, it would be a very serious charge against the Governor, and it is a matter of course that if it were true, it would be a very serious charge against the Governor.

It is a matter of course that if this story were true, it would be a very serious charge against the Governor, and it is a matter of course that if it were true, it would be a very serious charge against the Governor.

It is a matter of course that if this story were true, it would be a very serious charge against the Governor, and it is a matter of course that if it were true, it would be a very serious charge against the Governor.

It is a matter of course that if this story were true, it would be a very serious charge against the Governor, and it is a matter of course that if it were true, it would be a very serious charge against the Governor.

It is a matter of course that if this story were true, it would be a very serious charge against the Governor, and it is a matter of course that if it were true, it would be a very serious charge against the Governor.

It is a matter of course that if this story were true, it would be a very serious charge against the Governor, and it is a matter of course that if it were true, it would be a very serious charge against the Governor.

It is a matter of course that if this story were true, it would be a very serious charge against the Governor, and it is a matter of course that if it were true, it would be a very serious charge against the Governor.

It is a matter of course that if this story were true, it would be a very serious charge against the Governor, and it is a matter of course that if it were true, it would be a very serious charge against the Governor.

It is a matter of course that if this story were true, it would be a very serious charge against the Governor, and it is a matter of course that if it were true, it would be a very serious charge against the Governor.

It is a matter of course that if this story were true, it would be a very serious charge against the Governor, and it is a matter of course that if it were true, it would be a very serious charge against the Governor.

It is a matter of course that if this story were true, it would be a very serious charge against the Governor, and it is a matter of course that if it were true, it would be a very serious charge against the Governor.

It is a matter of course that if this story were true, it would be a very serious charge against the Governor, and it is a matter of course that if it were true, it would be a very serious charge against the Governor.

It is a matter of course that if this story were true, it would be a very serious charge against the Governor, and it is a matter of course that if it were true, it would be a very serious charge against the Governor.

It is a matter of course that if this story were true, it would be a very serious charge against the Governor, and it is a matter of course that if it were true, it would be a very serious charge against the Governor.

It is a matter of course that if this story were true, it would be a very serious charge against the Governor, and it is a matter of course that if it were true, it would be a very serious charge against the Governor.

Geary and our state debt.

While everybody is delighted with the financial outlook at Washington, let us look at home, and note how closely the economy of Geary recalls the economy of Grant. Hon. H. B. Bucher, Speaker, at a Republican meeting in Bellocite, Centre county, on the evening of the twenty-fifth, made the following point:

"He showed that for a period of thirty years—from 1820 to 1850—with the exception of three gubernatorial terms, the Democratic party held the executive power of the State, and with the exception of three or four years, perhaps, out of that period, the Democratic party held the control of the legislative branch of the State government.

During this period, he said, including the light debt contracted previously, under Democratic administration, the State was indebted with a total of \$4,000,000, and a State tax of three million on real estate, producing annually about \$1,800,000, was levied in 1854 to pay this debt.

This was purely Democratic policy. That party is fairly chargeable with the \$4,000,000 and the \$1,800,000 tax. And this is not all. They are responsible for the war of the rebellion, and being responsible for the war, they are responsible for its consequences, among which we may reckon \$5,000,000 of extraordinary expenses, which the State was obliged to pay.

They are responsible for the war of the rebellion, and being responsible for the war, they are responsible for its consequences, among which we may reckon \$5,000,000 of extraordinary expenses, which the State was obliged to pay.

They are responsible for the war of the rebellion, and being responsible for the war, they are responsible for its consequences, among which we may reckon \$5,000,000 of extraordinary expenses, which the State was obliged to pay.

They are responsible for the war of the rebellion, and being responsible for the war, they are responsible for its consequences, among which we may reckon \$5,000,000 of extraordinary expenses, which the State was obliged to pay.

They are responsible for the war of the rebellion, and being responsible for the war, they are responsible for its consequences, among which we may reckon \$5,000,000 of extraordinary expenses, which the State was obliged to pay.

They are responsible for the war of the rebellion, and being responsible for the war, they are responsible for its consequences, among which we may reckon \$5,000,000 of extraordinary expenses, which the State was obliged to pay.

They are responsible for the war of the rebellion, and being responsible for the war, they are responsible for its consequences, among which we may reckon \$5,000,000 of extraordinary expenses, which the State was obliged to pay.

They are responsible for the war of the rebellion, and being responsible for the war, they are responsible for its consequences, among which we may reckon \$5,000,000 of extraordinary expenses, which the State was obliged to pay.

They are responsible for the war of the rebellion, and being responsible for the war, they are responsible for its consequences, among which we may reckon \$5,000,000 of extraordinary expenses, which the State was obliged to pay.

They are responsible for the war of the rebellion, and being responsible for the war, they are responsible for its consequences, among which we may reckon \$5,000,000 of extraordinary expenses, which the State was obliged to pay.

They are responsible for the war of the rebellion, and being responsible for the war, they are responsible for its consequences, among which we may reckon \$5,000,000 of extraordinary expenses, which the State was obliged to pay.

They are responsible for the war of the rebellion, and being responsible for the war, they are responsible for its consequences, among which we may reckon \$5,000,000 of extraordinary expenses, which the State was obliged to pay.

They are responsible for the war of the rebellion, and being responsible for the war, they are responsible for its consequences, among which we may reckon \$5,000,000 of extraordinary expenses, which the State was obliged to pay.

They are responsible for the war of the rebellion, and being responsible for the war, they are responsible for its consequences, among which we may reckon \$5,000,000 of extraordinary expenses, which the State was obliged to pay.

They are responsible for the war of the rebellion, and being responsible for the war, they are responsible for its consequences, among which we may reckon \$5,000,000 of extraordinary expenses, which the State was obliged to pay.

They are responsible for the war of the rebellion, and being responsible for the war, they are responsible for its consequences, among which we may reckon \$5,000,000 of extraordinary expenses, which the State was obliged to pay.

They are responsible for the war of the rebellion, and being responsible for the war, they are responsible for its consequences, among which we may reckon \$5,000,000 of extraordinary expenses, which the State was obliged to pay.

They are responsible for the war of the rebellion, and being responsible for the war, they are responsible for its consequences, among which we may reckon \$5,000,000 of extraordinary expenses, which the State was obliged to pay.

The Democratic City Committee of Philadelphia have taken the liberty to withdraw the tickets nominated by the Convention in July for city officers, and have substituted another in its stead.

The first ticket was composed of roughs exclusively, and was so thoroughly disapproved that even the Age could not support it. The new ticket is said to be respectable. If it is entirely so, it will lose a large portion of the Democratic vote, and probably will not come as near an election as the first would have done.

But what a commentary this proceeding is upon the demoralization of the party! Had a committee two years ago undertaken to set aside a ticket regularly nominated, there would have been a fine row. But Democracy is more treacherous now than formerly.

Kn Klux ruffians and Regulators are busy in portions of South Carolina, Kentucky, Georgia and Tennessee, driving off the negroes, thereby saving their employers the wages that are due them for their last year's work.

Performances of this kind show the superiority of the white man to the negro, and also demonstrate that the Fifteenth Amendment should be defeated. They are also necessary to preserve the discipline of the Democratic party in the South.

The New York World has discovered that there are 10,181 persons in Rhode Island who cannot read and write, and proceeds to account for the Republican majority in the State from that fact. As a canvass of that part of the community would undoubtedly show that nine-tenths of the voters of this number were Democrats, it more fully accounts for the existence of a Democratic party in the State.

Some admirers of Andrew Johnson who was some time since unfortunately conspicuous as President of the United States, have recently presented him with a load of watermelons. What Mr. Johnson's habits have been during the last six months we are not advised, but there was a time when a gallon of Bourbon whisky would have been more to his taste. He would have got on at least one handsome load with such a present.

Some injudicious Radicals have twisted the Democracy with nominating a "blasted bondholder" for Governor. This is all wrong. Packer holds no obligations of the Government. Instead of joining to the Government in its bond issue, he preferred speculating in coal bonds and railroad stocks, which was more profitable. Then the exemption of the bonds from taxation was of no consequence to him—he has the sort of a conscience that saves him from taxation, no matter how he invests.

Three of the Philadelphia Democratic papers denounce the new city ticket in most bitter terms. What a nice little time they are having there! The ticket nominated by the convention was so bad that even the Age wouldn't support it, and the new one gets no encouragement whatever. Go on, gentlemen. You will all fare better when Philadelphia is again in Republican hands, and you are doing your best to bring about that desirable result.

Hon. Sumner Cox, who has been for some time exploring Africa and writing letters to the New York World, returned to New York last week. He will doubtless be able now to furnish the Democracy with some new and startling arguments against the Fifteenth Amendment, and negro equality generally.

Gen. Rosecrans, to whom the Democracy of Ohio gave their first nomination, wrote a letter to the Ohio Legislature in 1863, in which he said: "I am amazed that any one could think of 'peace on any terms.' He who entertains the sentiment is only to be a slave; he who utters it at this time is a traitor to his country, who deserves the same and contempt of all honorable men."

This is not very complimentary to Mr. Packer and Mr. Pundleton, but it is undoubtedly true.

How it is done.

Ass Packer, the Democratic candidate for Governor is reported to be worth \$2,000,000. Did he make this property out of his own hands? Judge Packer is a coal operator, and these gentlemen have a long way of raising the wind, as the making of money is factually called, as well as other business men. One of these modes is as follows: A large stock of coal is accumulated, and the "bosses" by means best known to themselves contrive to create a difficulty between their employees and themselves, which results in what is known as a "strike."

The "strike" creates a scarcity of supply, and this advances the price. Suppose an operator has 500,000 tons on hand, and by getting up a "strike" he has recently been done by Ass Packer and Company, and coal advances two dollars per ton, as it has, how much money does he make by this operation? Why only a million of dollars! And can he be afforded to spend money liberally, when he makes it in this way? He has said he has paid \$100,000 for the nomination. Can he not afford to give the other \$900,000 he made by a "strike" to carry on the campaign? What matters it to him if the money comes out of the laboring poor? He is not Judge Packer's "friend" of the poor man? Have they not an evidence of his friendship when he puts up the price of \$2 per ton? Why should he not be worth \$20,000,000 or even \$200,000,000 when he can make a million by a "strike" at his hand? Not only did Judge Packer raise the price of the coal, but he increased the rates of toll, both on his railroad, the Lehigh valley, and on his canal. We are not informed that he advanced the wages of his laborers. We presume he did not. He would not do so, for he was not an electing purpose, and he can raise it by putting up the price of coal and increasing the tolls on the railroad and canal. Workingmen will do well to look at the manner in which Judge Packer is carrying on the campaign.

Packer refused to contribute any more money to the Philadelphia politicians, until the roughs and thieves who were nominated for officers there withdrew, and others were placed on the ticket who might have some show of success.

The roughs, however, would not withdraw until they were paid the expenses they had incurred in getting the nomination. This had to be done, although doubtless it cost the avicious old coal dealer many a groan over the disbursement. But let him take courage. His political life is nearly spent. A few more days, and for him, the wicked will cease troubling and the weary be at rest.

A young American lady, some two years since, married a penniless young French gentleman, by his name and aristocratic connections. Her papa was so much pleased with the match that he promised the bridegroom a marriage portion of \$10,000 a year. After a while the wife died, and her father, concluding that his son-in-law might get along himself, refused to make any further payments. The young gentleman sued for the yearly stipend, and recovered on the ground that as "the son-in-law was without means of existence, it is therefore proper that his father-in-law should take care of him for the balance of his life." French law is a pretty good thing for son-in-law, we should imagine.

The following synopsis or digest of the act approved April 17, 1859, entitled "An Act further supplemental to the act relative to the elections of this Commonwealth," commonly called the "Registry Law," has been carefully prepared by the committee on the subject of the act, and is hereby published for the use of the public.

Section 1. The duties of assessors. Section 2. The duties of election officers. Section 3. The duties of the board of election officers.

Section 4. The duties of the board of election officers. Section 5. The duties of the board of election officers.

Section 6. The duties of the board of election officers. Section 7. The duties of the board of election officers.

Section 8. The duties of the board of election officers. Section 9. The duties of the board of election officers.

Section 10. The duties of the board of election officers. Section 11. The duties of the board of election officers.

Section 12. The duties of the board of election officers. Section 13. The duties of the board of election officers.

Section 14. The duties of the board of election officers. Section 15. The duties of the board of election officers.

Section 16. The duties of the board of election officers. Section 17. The duties of the board of election officers.

Section 18. The duties of the board of election officers. Section 19. The duties of the board of election officers.

Section 20. The duties of the board of election officers. Section 21. The duties of the board of election officers.

Section 22. The duties of the board of election officers. Section 23. The duties of the board of election officers.

Section 24. The duties of the board of election officers. Section 25. The duties of the board of election officers.

Section 26. The duties of the board of election officers. Section 27. The duties of the board of election officers.

Section 28. The duties of the board of election officers. Section 29. The duties of the board of election officers.

Section 30. The duties of the board of election officers. Section 31. The duties of the board of election officers.

Section 32. The duties of the board of election officers. Section 33. The duties of the board of election officers.

Section 34. The duties of the board of election officers. Section 35. The duties of the board of election officers.

Section 36. The duties of the board of election officers. Section 37. The duties of the board of election officers.

board of the person registered, and the name of the person with whom he boards, and in all cases he will upon the occupation of the person for whom he is working.

He will also write opposite the name of each person registered the word "voter."

9. No assessor shall register any person claiming to vote, by reason of his being naturalized, until such person exhibits to him his certificate of naturalization, unless such person shall have been a voter in such district for five consecutive years next preceding such registration.

10. The name of every person registered by such naturalization shall be marked with the letter "N." But if the person has only declared his intention to become a citizen, intending to be naturalized before the next election, his name shall be marked "D."

11. When the person registered claims to vote because of his being between the ages of 21 and 23, the assessor, at the time of registering him, should write opposite his name the word "age."

12. If the person registered has moved into the district to reside, since the last general election, the assessor shall place the letter "R." opposite his name.

13. Upon the completion of the list of registration and assessment by the assessor, it is made his duty, forthwith to return the same to the commissioners of the county, who shall cause duplicate copies of the said list, with the observations and explanations, to be made out as soon as practicable, which duplicate copies they are to place in the hands of the assessor, whose duty it is to put one copy thereof on the door of, or on the house where the election of the district is to be held, and to retain the other in his possession for the inspection of any voter in the district who may desire to see the same.

14. If the assessor further made the duty of each assessor, from time to time, and on the personal application of any one claiming the right to vote, the name of such claimant, marking against the name of the person claiming a right to vote, and immediately to assess such person with a tax, noting, as in all other cases, his occupation, residence, whether a boarder or housekeeper; if a boarder, with whom he boards, and whether on a casual or designing to be naturalized.

15. Any person so claiming to be assessed and registered, who has been, or claims to have been, naturalized, shall, at the time he applies to be assessed, exhibit to the assessor his certificate of naturalization; and if he claims that he designs to be naturalized before the next election, he shall exhibit the certificate of his declaration of intention.

16. No assessment or registration of any names shall be made within ten days before any election, by any assessor, under a penalty of fine not exceeding \$100, or imprisonment not exceeding three months, or both such fine or imprisonment.

17. After the assessments have been completed, on the tenth day before the second Tuesday in October, in each year, the assessor shall, before such presidential election, the assessor shall, on the Monday immediately following, make a return to the county commissioners of the names of all persons assessed by him since his previous assessment.

18. In most every district names will be found on this list of transcript of persons who are not legal voters.