

The North Branch Democrat.

HARVEY SICKLER, Proprietor.

"TO SPEAK HIS THOUGHTS IS EVERY FREEMAN'S RIGHT."—Thomas Jefferson.

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all calls in the line of his profession—may be found
at Beecher's Hotel, when not professionally absent.
Falls, Oct. 10, 1861.

DR. J. C. BECKER & Co.,
PHYSICIANS & SURGEONS.

Would respectfully announce to the citizens of Wy-
oming that they have located at Mehopany, where
they will promptly attend to all calls in the line of
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Respectfully offers his professional services to the
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found, when not professionally engaged, either at his
Drug Store, or at his residence on Putnam Street.

J. M. CAREY, M. D.—(Graduate of the E.
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Particular attention given to the treatment of
Chronic Diseases.
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WALL'S HOTEL,
LATE AMERICAN HOUSE,
TUNKHANNOCK, WYOMING CO., PA.

THIS establishment has recently been refitted and
furnished in the latest style. Every attention
will be given to the comfort and convenience of those
who patronize the House.
T. B. WALL, Owner and Proprietor.
Tunkhannock, September 11, 1861.

NORTH BRANCH HOTEL,
MESHOPPEN, WYOMING COUNTY, PA.
RILEY WARNER, Prop'r.

HAVING resumed the proprietorship of the above
Hotel, the undersigned will spare no effort to
render the house an agreeable place of sojourn for
all who may favor it with their custom.
RILEY WARNER.
September 11, 1861.

MAYNARD'S HOTEL,
TUNKHANNOCK,
WYOMING COUNTY, PENNA.
JOHN MAYNARD, Proprietor.

HAVING taken the Hotel, in the Borough of
Tunkhannock, recently occupied by Riley
Warner, the proprietor respectfully solicits a share of
public patronage. The House has been thoroughly
refitted, and the comforts and accommodations of a
first class Hotel, will be found by all who may favor
it with their custom. September 11, 1861.

M. GILMAN,
DENTIST.



M. GILMAN, has permanently located in Tunk-
hannock Borough, and respectfully tenders his
professional services to the citizens of this place and
surrounding country.
ALL WORK WARRANTED, TO GIVE SATIS-
FACTION.
Office over Tilton's Law Office, near the Post
Office.
Dec. 11, 1861.

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for sale at
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Meshoppen, Sept. 16, 1861.

THE CONSTITUTION —OF THE— UNITED STATES.

PREAMBLE.
We, the people of the United States, in or-
der to form a more perfect Union, establish
justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide
for the common defence, promote the general
welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to
ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and es-
tablish this Constitution for the United States
of America.

ART. I.—OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SEC. I.—1. All legislative powers herein
granted, shall be vested in a Congress of the
United States, which shall consist of a senate
and House of Representatives.

SEC. II.—1. The House of Representa-
tives shall be composed of members chosen every
second year, by the people of the several
States; and the electors in each State shall
have the qualifications requisite for electors
of the most numerous branch of the State
legislature.

2. No person shall be a representative who
shall not have attained to the age of twenty-
five years, and been seven years a citizen of
the United States, and who shall not, when
elected, be an inhabitant of that State in
which he shall be chosen.

3. Representatives and direct taxes shall
be apportioned among the several States
which may be included within this Union,
according to their respective numbers, which
shall be determined by adding to the whole
number of free persons, including those bound
to service for a term of years, and excluding
Indians not taxed, three fifths of all other
persons. The actual enumeration shall be
made within three years after the first meet-
ing of the Congress of the United States, and
within every subsequent term of ten years,
in such manner as they shall by law direct.

The number of representatives shall not ex-
ceed one for every thirty thousand, but each
State shall have at least one representative;
and until such enumeration shall be made,
the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled
to choose three; Massachusetts eight; Rhode
Island and Providence Plantations one—
Connecticut five; New York six; New Jer-
sey four; Pennsylvania eight; Delaware one;
Maryland six; Virginia ten; North Caroli-
na five; South Carolina five; and Georgia
three.

4. When vacancies happen in the represen-
tation of any State, the executive authori-
ty thereof shall issue writs of election to fill
such vacancies.

5. The House of Representatives shall
choose their speaker and other officers, and
shall have the sole power of impeachment.

SEC. III.—1. The Senate of the United
States shall be composed of two senators
from each State, chosen by the legislature
thereof, for six years, and each senator shall
have one vote.

2. Immediately after they shall be assem-
bled in consequence of the first election, they
shall be divided, as equally as may be, into
three classes. The seats of the senators of
the first class shall be vacated at the expira-
tion of the second year, of the second class at
the expiration of the fourth, and of the third
class at the expiration of the sixth year, so
that one third may be chosen every second
year; and if vacancies happen, by resignation
or otherwise, during the recess of the legisla-
ture of any State, the executive thereof may
make temporary appointments until the next
meeting of the legislature, which shall then
fill such vacancies.

3. No person shall be a senator who shall
not have attained to the age of thirty years,
and been nine years a citizen of the United
States, and who shall not, when elected, be
an inhabitant of that State for which he shall
be chosen.

4. The Vice President of the United States
shall be President of the Senate, but shall
have no vote, unless they be equally divided.

5. The Senate shall choose their other offi-
cers, and also a President pro tempore, in
the absence of the Vice President, or when
he shall exercise the office of President of the
United States.

6. The Senate shall have the sole power to
try all impeachments. When sitting for that
purpose, they shall be on oath or affirmation.
When the President of the United States is
tried, the Chief Justice shall preside; and
no person shall be convicted without the con-
currence of two-thirds of the members present.

8. Judgment in case of impeachment shall
not extend further than to removal from of-
fice, and disqualification to hold and enjoy
any office of honor, trust or profit, under the
United States; but the party convicted shall
nevertheless, be liable and subject to indict-
ment, trial, judgment, and punishment ac-
cording to law.

SEC. IV.—1. The times, places and man-
ner of holding elections for senators and rep-
resentatives, shall be prescribed in each State
by the legislature thereof; but the Congress
may at any time, by law, make or alter such
regulations, except as to the place of choosing
senators.

2. The Congress shall assemble at least
once in every year, and such meeting shall be
on the first Monday in December, unless
they shall by law appoint a different day.

SEC. V.—1. Each House shall be the
judge of the elections, returns, and qualifica-
tions of its own members; and a majority of
each shall constitute a quorum to do busi-
ness; but a smaller number may adjourn
from day to day, and may be authorized to
compel the attendance of absent members, in
such manner and under such penalties as
each House may provide.

2. Each House may determine the rule of
its proceedings, punish its members for dis-
orderly behavior, and with the concurrence
of two-thirds expel a member.

3. Each House shall keep a journal of its
proceedings, and from time to time publish
the same, excepting such parts as may in
their judgment require secrecy; and the yeas
and nays of the members of either House, on
any question, shall, at the desire of one-fifth
of those present, be entered on the journal.

4. Neither House during the session of
Congress shall, without the consent of the
other, adjourn for more than three days, nor
to any other place than that in which the
two Houses shall be sitting.

SEC. VI.—1. The senators and representa-
tives shall receive a compensation for their
services, to be ascertained by law, and paid
out of the treasury of the United States.—
They shall in all cases except treason, felony,
and breach of the peace, be privileged from
arrest during their attendance at the session
of their respective Houses, and in going to
or returning from the same; and for any speech
or debate in either House, they shall not be
questioned in any other place.

2. No senator or representative shall dur-
ing the time for which he was elected, be ap-
pointed to any civil office under the authori-
ty of the United States, which shall have
been created, or the emoluments whereof
shall have been increased, during such time;
and no person holding any office under the
United States shall be a member of either
House during his continuance in office.

SEC. VII.—1. All bills for raising revenue
shall originate in the House of Representa-
tives; but the Senate may propose or concur
with amendments, as on other bills.

2. Every bill which shall have passed the
House of Representatives and the Senate,
shall before it become a law, be presented to
the President of the United States; if he ap-
prove he shall sign it; but if not, he shall re-
turn it, with his objections, to that House in
which it shall have originated, who shall enter
the objection at large on their journal, and
proceed to reconsider it. If after such
reconsideration, two-thirds of that House
shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent,
together with the objections, to the other
House, by which it shall likewise be recon-
sidered, and if approved by two thirds of
that House, it shall become a law. But in
all such cases the votes of both Houses shall
be determined by yeas and nays, and the
names of the persons voting for and against
the bill shall be entered on the journal of
each House respectively. If any bill shall
not be returned by the President within ten
days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have
been presented to him, the same shall be a
law in like manner as if he had signed it, un-
less the Congress by their adjournment pre-
vent its return, in which case it shall not be
a law.

3. Every order, resolution, or vote to
which the concurrence of the Senate and
House of Representatives may be necessary
(except a question of adjournment), shall be
presented to the President of the United
States, and before the same shall take effect,
shall be approved by him or being disapprov-
ed by him, shall be repassed by two thirds
of the Senate and House of Representatives,
according to the rules and limitations pre-
scribed in the case of the bill.

SEC. VIII.—That Congress shall have
power—
1. To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts
and excises, to pay the debts and provide for
the common defence and general welfare of
the United States; but all duties, imposts,
and excises shall be uniform throughout the
United States;

2. To borrow money on the credit of the
United States;

3. To regulate commerce with foreign na-
tions, and among the several States, and with
the Indian tribes;

4. To establish a uniform rule of natural-
ization, and uniform laws on the subject of
bankruptcies, throughout the United States;

5. To coin money, regulate the value there-
of and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of
weights and measures;

6. To provide for the punishment of coun-
terfeiting the securities and current coin of the
United States;

7. To establish post offices and post roads;

8. To promote the progress of science and
useful art, by securing for limited times to
authors and inventors the exclusive right to
their respective writings and discoveries;

9. To constitute tribunals inferior to the
Supreme Court;

10. To define and punish piracies and felo-
nies committed on the high seas; and offenses
against the law of nations;

11. To declare war, grant letters of marque
and reprisal, and make rules concerning cap-
tures on land and water;

13. To provide and maintain a navy;
14. To make rules for the government and
regulation of the land and naval forces;

15. To provide for calling forth the militia
to execute the laws of the Union, suppress
insurrections, and repel invasions;

16. To provide for organizing, arming, and
disciplining the militia, and for governing
such part of them as may be employed in the
service of the United States, reserving to the
States respectively the appointment of the
officers and the authority of training the mil-
itia according to the discipline prescribed by
Congress;

17. To exercise exclusive legislation in all
cases whatsoever, over such district (not ex-
ceeding ten miles square,) as may, by cession
of particular States and the acceptance of Con-
gress, become the seat of government of the
United States, and to exercise like authority
over all places purchased, by the consent of
the legislature of the State in which the same
shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines,
arsenals, dock yards, and other needful build-
ings; and

18. To make all laws which shall be ne-
cessary and proper for carrying into execu-
tion the foregoing powers and all other pow-
ers vested by this Constitution in the Gov-
ernment of the United States, or any depart-
ment or officer thereof.

SEC. IX.—1. The migration or importation
of such persons as any of the States now ex-
isting shall think proper to admit, shall not
be prohibited by the Congress prior to the
year one thousand eight hundred and eight,
but a tax or duty may be imposed on such
importation, not exceeding ten dollars for
each person.

2. The privilege of the writ of habeas cor-
pus shall not be suspended unless when, in
case of rebellion or invasion, the public safety
may require it.

3. No bill of attainder, or ex post facto
law, shall be passed.

4. No capitation or other direct tax shall
be laid, unless in proportion to the census or
enumeration hereinbefore directed to be taken.

5. No tax or duty shall be laid on articles
exported from any State. No preference shall
be given by any regulation of commerce
or revenue to the ports of one State over
those of another; nor shall vessels bound to
or from one State be obliged to enter, clear,
or pay duties in another.

6. No money shall be drawn from the treas-
ury but in consequence of appropriations
made by law; and a regular statement and
account of the receipts and expenditures of
all public money shall be published from time
to time.

7. No title of nobility shall be granted by
the United States, and no person holding any
office of profit or trust under them, shall, with-
out the consent of Congress, accept of any
present, emolument, office, or title of and kind
whatever, from any king, prince or foreign
State.

SEC. X.—1. No State shall enter into any
treaty, alliance or confederation; grant letters
of marque and reprisal; coin money; emit
bills of credit; make any thing but gold and
silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pas-
sage any bill of attainder, ex post facto law,
or law impairing the obligation of contracts or
grant any title of nobility.

2. No State shall, without the consent of
Congress, lay any imposts or duties on im-
ports or exports, except what may be abso-
lutely necessary for executing its inspection
laws; and the net produce of all duties and
imposts laid by any State on imports or ex-
ports shall be for the use of the treasury
of the United States, and all such laws shall
be subject to the revision and control of Con-
gress. No State shall, without the consent
of Congress, lay any duty on tonnage, keep
troops or ships of war in time of peace, enter
into any agreement or compact with another
State, or with a foreign power or engage
in war unless actually invaded or in such im-
minent danger as will not admit of delay.

ART. II.—OF THE EXECUTIVE.

SEC. I.—1. The executive power shall be
vested in a President of the United States of
America. He shall hold his office during the
term of four years, and, together with the
Vice President, chosen for the same term, be
elected as follows:—
2. Each State shall appoint, in such a man-
ner as the legislature thereof may direct, a
number of electors, equal to the whole num-
ber of Senators and Representatives to which
the State may be entitled in Congress; but
no Senator or Representative, or person hold-
ing any office of trust or profit under the
United States, shall be appointed an elector

3. The electors shall meet in their respec-
tive States, and vote by ballot for two per-
sons, of whom one at least shall not be an in-
habitant of the same State with themselves.
And they shall make a list of all the persons
voted for, and of the number of votes for each;
which list they shall sign and certify, and
transmit sealed to the seat of the Government
of the United States, directed to the President
of the Senate. The President of the Senate
shall, in the presence of the Senate and House
of Representatives, open all the certificates;
and the votes shall then be counted. The
person having the greatest number of votes
shall be the President, if such number be a
majority of the whole number of electors ap-
pointed; and if there be more than one who

have such a majority, and have an equal
number of votes, then the House of Represen-
tatives shall immediately choose by ballot
one of them for President; and if no person
have a majority, then, from the five highest
on the list, the said house shall in like man-
ner choose the President. But in choosing
the President, the votes shall be taken by
States; The representation from each State
having one vote; a quorum for this purpose
shall consist of a member or members from
two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all
the States shall be necessary to a choice. In
every case, after the choice of the President,
the person having the greatest number of
votes of the electors shall be Vice President,
But if there should remain two or more who
have equal votes, the Senate shall choose from
them by ballot the Vice President.

4. The Congress may determine the time
of choosing the electors and the day on which
they shall give their votes, which day shall
be the same throughout the United States.

5. No person except a natural born citi-
zen, or a citizen of the United States at the
time of the adoption of this Constitution, shall
be eligible to the office of President; neither
shall any person be eligible to that office who
shall not have attained to the age of thirty-
five years, and been fourteen years a resident
within the United States.

6. In case of the removal of the President
from office, or of his death, resignation, or
inability to discharge the powers and duties
of the said office, the same shall devolve on
the Vice President; and the Congress may
by law provide for the case of removal, death
resignation, or inability, both of the President
and Vice President, declaring what officer
shall then act as President; and such officer
shall act accordingly, until the disability be
removed or a President shall be elected.

7. The President shall, at stated times,
receive for his services a compensation, which
shall neither be increased nor diminished
during the period for which he shall have
been elected, and he shall not receive within
that period any other emolument from the
United States, or any of them.

8. Before he enter on the execution of his
office, he shall take the following oath or
affirmation:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I
will faithfully execute the office of President
of the United States, and will, to the best of
my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the
Constitution of the United States."

SEC. II.—1. The President shall be com-
mander-in-chief of the army and navy of the
United States and of the militia of the several
States, when called into the actual service of
the United States; he may require the opinion
in writing of the principal officer in each of
the executive departments, upon any subject
relating to the duties of their respective
offices; and he shall have the power to grant
reprieves and pardons for offenses against the
United States, except in cases of impeach-
ment.

2. He shall have power, by and with the
advice and consent of the Senate, to make
treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators
present concur; and he shall nominate, and
by and with the advice and consent of the
Senate, shall appoint ambassadors, other
public ministers and consuls, judges of the
Supreme Court, and all other officers of the
United States, whose appointments are not
herein otherwise provided for, and which
shall be established by law. But the Con-
gress may by law vest the appointment of
such inferior officers as they think proper in
the President alone, in the courts of law, or
in the heads of departments.

3. The President shall have power to fill
up all vacancies that may happen during the
recess of the Senate, by granting commissions,
which shall expire at the end of their next
session.

SEC. III.—1. He shall, from time to time
give to Congress information of the state of
the Union; and recommend to their consid-
eration such measures as he shall judge nec-
essary and expedient; he may on extraordi-
nary occasions convene both Houses, or
either of them; and in case of disagreement
between them, with respect to the time of
adjournment, he may adjourn them to such
time as he shall think proper; he shall re-
ceive ambassadors and other public ministers;
he shall take care that the laws be faithfully
executed; and shall commission all the
officers of the United States.

SEC. IV.—1. The President, Vice Presi-
dent, and all civil officers of the United States
shall be removed from office on impeachment
for and conviction of treason, bribery, or other
high crimes and misdemeanors.

ART. III.—OF THE JUDICIARY.

SEC. I.—1. The judicial power of the United
States shall be vested in one Supreme
Court, and in such inferior courts as congress
may, from time to time, order and establish.
The judges both of the Supreme and inferior
courts shall hold their offices during good
behavior; and shall at stated times, receive
for their services a compensation, which shall
not be diminished during their continuance
in office.

SEC. II.—1. The judicial power shall extend
to all cases in law and equity arising under
this Constitution, the laws of the United
States, and treaties made, or which shall be
made under their authority; to all cases
affecting ambassadors, other public ministers,

and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and
maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to
which the United States shall be a party; to
controversies between two or more States;
between a State and citizens of another State;
between citizens of different States; between
citizens of the same State claiming lands
under grants of different States; and between
a State, or the citizens thereof, and foreign
States, citizens, or subjects.

2. In all cases affecting ambassadors, other
public ministers, and consuls, and those in
which a State shall be a party, the Supreme
Court shall have original jurisdiction. In
all the other cases before mentioned, the Su-
preme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction,
both as to law and fact, with such exceptions
and under such regulations as Congress shall
make.

3. The trial of all crimes, except in cases
of impeachment, shall be by jury, and such
trial shall be held in the State where the
said crimes shall have been committed; but
when not committed within any State, the
trial shall be at such place or places as Con-
gress may by law have directed.

SEC. III.—1. Treason against the United
States shall consist only in levying war
against them, or in adhering to their enemies
giving them aid and comfort. No person
shall be convicted of treason, unless on the
testimony of two witnesses to the same overt
act, or confession in open court.

2. Congress shall have power to declare
the punishment of treason; but no attainder
of treason shall work corruption of blood or
forfeiture, except during the life of the per-
son attained.

ART. IV. MISCELLANEOUS.

SEC. I.—1. Full faith and credit shall be
given in each State to the public acts, records,
and judicial proceedings of every other State.
And Congress may, by general laws, pre-
scribe the manner in which such acts, rec-
ords, and proceedings shall be proved, and
the effect thereof.

SEC. 2.—1. The citizens of each State shall
be entitled to all the privileges and immuni-
ties of citizens in the several States.

2. A person charged in any State with
treason, felony, or other crime, who shall
flee from justice and be found in another
State, shall, on demand of the executive
authority of the State from which he fled, be
delivered up, to be removed to the State
having jurisdiction of the crime.

2. No person held to service or labor in
one State under the laws thereof, escap-
ing into another, shall in consequence of any
law or regulation therein, be discharged from
such service or labor; but shall be delivered
up on claim of the party to whom such ser-
vice or labor may be due.

SEC. III.—1. New States may be admitted
by Congress into this union; but no new
State shall be formed or erected within the
jurisdiction of any other State, nor any State
be formed by the junction of two or more
States or parts of States, without the consent
of the legislatures of the States concerned,
as well as of Congress.

2. Congress shall have power to dispose of,
and make all needful rules and regulations
respecting the territory, or other property
belonging to the United States; and nothing
in this Constitution shall be so construed as
to prejudice any claims of the United States
or of any particular State.

SEC. IV.—1. The United States shall
guarantee to every State in this Union a re-
publican form of government, and shall pro-
tect each of them against invasion; and, on
application of the Legislature, or of the executive
(when the Legislature cannot be con-
vened,) against domestic violence.

ART. V.—OF AMENDMENTS.

1. Congress, whenever two thirds of both
Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose
amendments to this Constitution; or the
application of the Legislatures of two thirds
of the several States, shall call a convention
for proposing amendments, which, in either
case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes
as part of this Constitution, when ratified by
the Legislatures of three-fourths of the
several States, or by conventions in three-
fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode
of ratification may be proposed by Congress;
provided, that no amendment which may be
made prior to the year one thousand eight
hundred and eight, shall in any manner affect
the first and fourth clauses in the ninth
section of the first article; and that no State,
without its consent, shall be deprived of its
equal suffrage in the Senate.