



The Democrat.

HARVEY SICKLER, Editor.

TUNKHANNOCK, PA
Wednesday, Sept. 30, 1863.

S. W. Pettengill & Co., No. 37 PARK ROW
New York, & 6 STATE ST. BOSTON, are our Agents
for the N. B. Democrat, in those cities, and are authorized
to take Advertisements and Subscriptions
at our lowest rates.

DEMOCRATIC STATE NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR,
HON. G. W. WOODWARD,
OF PHILADELPHIA.

FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT
WALTER H. LOWRIE,
OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES.
GEORGE D. JACKSON,
OF SULLIVAN COUNTY.

JOHN C. ELLIS,
OF MONTEUR COUNTY.

COUNTY TICKET.
FOR SHERIFF,
AHIRA GAY,
OF MESHOPPEN.

FOR PROTHONOTARY,
H. L. FURGERSON,
OF FALLS.

FOR REGISTER AND RECORDER,
O. L. PARRISH,
OF MONROE.

FOR COMMISSIONER,
EDWIN STEPHENS,
OF NICHOLSON.

FOR CORONER,
DR. J. C. BECKER,
OF TUNKHANNOCK BORO.

FOR AUDITORS,
HENRY NEWCOMB,
OF CLINTON, 3 years.

E. D. FASSETT,
OF WINDHAM, 1 year.

Democratic State Central Committee.

The following is the State Central Committee as appointed by Hon. FINDLAY PATTERSON, of Washington county, who, as President of the late Democratic Convention, was authorized by a resolution of the body to announce the Committee. It consists of a Chairman, and Representatives of the several Senatorial Districts into which the State is divided:

- Hon. CHARLES F. BIDDLE, Chairman
- Theodore Cuyler, Philadelphia.
- Robert J. Hemphill, Philadelphia.
- John Fullerton, Jr., Philadelphia.
- Isaac Leech,
- John D. Evans, Chester county.
- Wm. H. Witte, Montgomery county.
- Wm. T. Rogers, Bucks county.
- Thos. Heckman, Northampton county.
- Hester Clymer, Berks county.
- William Randall, Schuylkill county.
- Asa Paeker, Carbon county.
- Michael Myert Sullivan county.
- Stephen S. Winchester, Luzerne county.
- Northinger F. Elliot, Tioga county.
- John H. Humes, Lycoming county.
- William Elliot, Northumberland county.
- Samuel Hepburn, Cumberland county.
- William M. Brislin, Lebanon county.
- George Sanderson, Lancaster co.
- James Patterson,
- John F. Spangler, York county.
- Henry Smith, Fulton county.
- J. Simpson Africa, Huntingdon county.
- William Bigler, Clearfield county.
- Thomas B. Sawright, Fayette county.
- W. T. H. Basley, Green county.
- Geo. W. Case, Allegheny county.
- James P. Barr,
- James Campbell, Butler county.
- David S. Morris, Lawrence county.
- Thos. W. Grayson, Crawford county.
- Kennedy L. Flood, Jefferson county.

The mob spirit again revived.

At various times, during the past two years we have been informed the abolitionists of this place, and elsewhere had declared their intention to mob and destroy our office.—We of course paid no attention to these silly vapors, well knowing, that the white lived, black-hearted sneaks dare not attempt to carry out their nefarious designs. Not having heard anything from them, for several weeks past, we concluded they had got ashamed of themselves and their idle threats. It seems we were mistaken. The project was revived a few evenings since, in one of the places, in town where these black birds "most do congregate." Several of them, among which was the little busted conscript, declared themselves ready to enter upon the infamous work of "mobbing and destroying our press."

We would once for all, just intimate to these chaps that this matter of mobbing Democratic printing offices, with impunity, is about played out; and that they had better not attempt it unless they want "certificates" that will not only exempt them "from this particular draft" but for all others likely to occur.

Freaks of the Draft.

The fickle Dame, Fortune, has cut some queer pranks in her distribution, of what the abolitionists, facetiously, terms the "prizes," in Lincoln's lottery. We record a few which have come to our notice. Strange as it may seem, a large majority of those drawn in this county are Democrats—the so-called "sympathizers with Jeff. Davis!" How, even blind Fate, could have been so stupid as to select any other than "Loyal" men to go and fight, passes our comprehension. Perhaps, however, it is arranged that "Loyal" men only, shall fight; while the "copper heads" are called upon to foot the bill. We shall see. The prayers of all the abolition war howling preachers have availed them not; for we find that two of these beauties are in the train of conscripts. They will now have a good opportunity to practice what they have preached. If they think, as we are informed they do, that nigger soldiers are better than white ones, we would suggest that they be put into a nigger Regiment, that they may suffer no loss of honors by an association with the "cowardly whites." We hope too, that Old Abe is already provided with enough old experienced chaplains, to e-t-e-a—confiscate, all the pitchers, plate and silver ware of the rebels, as fast as our army reaches it, so that these two, divinely anointed, blood thirsty fellows will find nothing to do but to steal niggers and fight.

A good strong pull was made upon Martin Sickler, who was drafted, as well, where he was,—in Falls—as where he wasn't—in Overfield. This was also the case with Charles Mahon, who had two "tickets," one in Overfield and one in Tunkhannock Township. As the former has lately taken a wife, it is suggested that he may duplicate himself and comply with the law by going himself, where he is, and having his "better-half" take his place, where he isn't. The case of Mahon who has no wife, is more difficult.—Both doubtless feel, that Fortune, not only smiled upon them, but actually snickered right out.

Michael Clinton whose parents reside in Meshoppen, but who has not, as we learn, for the past five years, been in that Township, more than twelve hours at a time, was drafted at that place. He, too, doubtless feels that he had the benefit of at least two chances in this "Lottery." Myron Calkins of Monroe, aged 44 years,—a married man, with a family, has been "smiled" upon, just as though he had been a young man. Quite a number of other old chaps have received this sweet "smile," and an invitation to take a trip to Troy. In the cases of the two Macs, and Ryan, of Nicholson, the good dame, has "smiled" upon three of Queen Victoria's subjects—men who have never renounced their allegiance to her Majesty, nor declared their intention to do so. This rather cool draft from the North has developed almost all the latent diseases and ailments, which flesh is heir to. A remarkable case has turned up, not a thousand miles from this place, of a big, little, old, young man, who, being one of the abolish, we supposed would follow the example of Billy Button, and get off on the ground that the "cause of potato would suffer." In his fright he seems to have forgotten this dodge of Billy's. Though he has labored undisturbedly for the past fifteen years, to induce some fair damsel to believe him a sound bottle of porter, and take him as such; yet in an unguarded moment, he has disclosed the fact, that during all this time, he has been badly busted.—The government, of course, will not take him for a soldier; and we hardly think, any white woman will take him for a husband.

Another Conscript Decision.

The Provost Marshal General has recently decided that a man drafted last fall, and furnished a substitute for nine months, is entitled to exemption from the recent draft under the Conscript act provided the substitute was in the service on the 3rd of March last. Better late than never. Common sense called for this rule at the commencement of the conscript draft, but there was not brains sufficient among the Abolition bunglers at Washington, to determine it at that time. It is announced, now, after hundreds of men in this district have been wronged out of \$300, each, as commutation, or for substitutes.—Will that money be refunded? Justice says it ought to be, and perhaps it will, but when?

The administration of the conscript act, by the managers at Washington, has been like the doings of the Lincoln dynasty, characterized by features that condemn "the powers that be" as wholly unfit to conduct the Government, and should induce the people to make change at the earliest day possible.—Jeffersonian.

MAJ. GEORGE W. WOODWARD.

Among the Washington news items in the New York News we notice the following:

"The camp of the Invalid Corps, at Meridian Hill, Washington, is under the command of Maj. George W. Woodward, the son of the Democratic candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania. The corps now comprises nine thousand men. Major Woodward is engaged in forming them into regiments."

Major Woodward, although he has distinguished himself in several battles with the rebels, is nevertheless, like his distinguished father, considered a "Copperhead" by the Abolitionists.

The New York Post a Republican Journal, in descending upon the probable effect or war upon slavery, says: "If Slavery is to be continued in this country we want the Irish and Catholics to take the place of the negroes, and let the more intelligent and more virtuous blacks be liberated."

For the Democrat.

To J. De Witt Esq.
DEAR SIR:—My attention has been called to an article over your signature, in the Democrat of the 15th inst. I am glad that you have relieved me of the solitude of desiring to know who wrote the pretended "review" of my sermon, by acknowledging yourself its ostensible author. I do not design in the present letter to discuss the question of slavery, lest I should anticipate what I may hereafter wish to say on that subject; but there are some things in your articles which I deem to be personal, and which in justice to myself call for a brief reply. It is not for me to judge of the motives by which you were prompted in writing them. Did you write the first for the purpose of creating a prejudice against me in the mind of some of the people whom I endeavor to serve as a minister; or was it to exhibit your "legal and logical acumen"? Did you write the second to darken counsel, or to make the worse appear the better argument? or to show what a nice distinction there is between twoclede and twocledeum? I consider your onslaught on me as uncalled for, and ungentlemanly. If you did not agree with the statements made in my sermon why did you not seek a private interview with me, that we might compare notes, interchange views on the points at issue. I am not so ignorant as to suppose that I am infallible, neither am I so obtuse as to be invulnerable to argument. But instead of this you come out with a three columned article in the Democrat, under a flaming, false, and slanderous caption, name: "BROWN-COMBE'S ABOLITION SERMON." Now I deny that my sermon was an abolition sermon. I never preached abolitionism; I am not an abolitionist; I never have been. When you say that my sermon was an abolition sermon, you either manifest great ignorance, carelessness, or a disregard for the truth. An abolitionist—if he rightly understand the extirpation of slavery whether it be right or wrong, legal or illegal, constitutional or unconstitutional I do not subscribe to this doctrine, I do not advocate it. I am well aware, that it is very convenient for persons of a certain political stripe, to denounce all as abolitionists who do not pronounce their shibboleth. But while I am not an abolitionist, I most sincerely believe and contend, that the system of human chattelhood in our country, is infamous and unchristian;—that it is a disgrace to us as a nation, and I humbly trust that the day is not far distant when this evil will be legally and righteously removed from our land.

That slavery is a sin is the doctrine of the church of which I have the honor of being a member. In her Discipline the following question is asked, and answered: "What shall be done for the extirpation of the evil of slavery?" "We declare that we are as much ever convinced of the great evil of Slavery. We believe that the buying, selling, or holding of human beings to be used as chattels, is contrary to the laws of God and nature, and inconsistent with the Golden Rule and with that Rule in our Discipline which requires all who desire to continue among us to 'do no harm' and to 'avoid evil of every kind.' We therefore affectionately admonish all our Preachers and People to keep themselves free from this great evil, and to seek its extirpation by all lawful and christian means."

To the above doctrine I most heartily subscribe. And I ask: are we as ministers to be accused, dogged, and stigmatized, because we preach the doctrines which we most sincerely believe? Are we to be gagged and denounced by truckling politicians, and aspirants for office, because we come in contact with doctrines which they advocate for party and selfish purposes? Some of the worst of tyrants are those who clamor the most for freedom of speech. I have learned that freedom of speech with impunity of this class means nothing more than freedom to say what they profess to believe.

But it was only because the Editor of the Republican, who did not hear it (the sermon) and who did not pretend to give any of the pretended arguments, while he pronounced on hearsay evidence a "clear refutation" of the Bishop's letter that it was deemed worthy of notice? "Mirabile dictu!" And hence, I must be dragged before the public in a lengthy, one sided, and disingenuous article, because forthwith the Editor of the Republican assumed the responsibility of not giving my sermon in his paper. Are you really sincere in making the above statement? I can hardly believe it, and especially when you add, "that perhaps the inforcement of the Republican hardly rendered it worthy of attention." Why then did you notice it? Was it your "vanity" which prompted you to this work of supererogation? Why did you not publish the sermon as well as the so-called review, that those of your readers who did not hear it, might have the opportunity of judging for themselves? You certainly are very modest in assuming that you are more competent to judge of argument than those persons who heard the sermon and furnished the Editor of the Republican with his information.

You charge me with exhibiting myself rather than my subject—this is very charitable—and preaching myself rather than Christ. You are undoubtedly very competent to judge, as to what constitutes, preaching Christ.

You complain of my want of magnanimity in challenging you to a discussion of a question which from my position I am supposed to be conversant with, and also for so framing the question as to place the party challenged in the affirmative. You presume in the above that I knew who wrote the "review," and that I was cognizant of your inconsistency according to your own confession—to discuss the question proposed. In this you are mistaken. This plea for sympathy may be very "magnanimous," but it comes with ill grace from one who has at least indirectly thrown down the gauntlet. It will not, my dear sir, serve your purpose or relieve you from your dilemma. Was it not my prerogative to frame the question as I pleased? Let us analyze, and see what just cause you have for complaint. Did you not attack me in your attempt at defending the Bishop's positions, and does not the Bishop affirm that "the slavery of the negro race, as maintained in the Southern States is fully authorized both in the Old and the New Testament"? I framed my question in harmony with this assumption. This you concede when you say "Does the question proposed by the Elder differ in any way from the one discussed by the Bishop?" Most certainly not; and for this reason, I insist upon it, you have no ground for complaint. Do you believe the Bishop's doctrine or do you not? If you do, why not be honorable enough to declare it? If you do not, then have the honesty to confess it. Why do you desire to change the question? Why not accept it and thus continue to share in the Bishop's glory? Why this pettifoggery? Why a sile the lawyer and for once, follow the maxims of conscience. The subterfuge to which you resort, by requesting a change in the form of the question, is an exhibition of your want of confidence in the Bishop's arguments and in the pro-slavery creed which you profess to believe. This is not marvellous, your better judgment undoubtedly teaches you, that slavery is a great evil and should be abolished. Throw off the restraints of the politician, espouse the cause of human liberty, speak a favorable word for the oppressed, and not place yourself in antagonism to mercy, truth, and righteousness. But you ask why I do not reply to the Bishop's argument? This I did briefly in my sermon. I am now waiting for you—who with so much magnanimity volunteered to aid the Bishop—to resume the subject, and thus furnish me an opportunity of

bringing forward those passages of scripture which you charge me with not producing. I wish to add that a reply to the Bishop's pro-slavery, political tract, or sermon, has been published in the Philadelphia Inquirer of the 2nd inst.

I am astonished at your audacity in supposing that I would stultify myself by consenting to accept your proposition, to discuss a question which would require me to prove a negative. You are wonderfully "magnanimous" in asking me to prove that American Slavery is not consistent with the Bible. It will be sufficient for me to show that it is not consistent or "inconsistent" with the Bible, when you shall have proved that it is. Do you accept of my invitation, or do you refuse? It is for you to elect.

I am thankful that you concede at least by implication, that Slavery is a Bible question, and comes within the sphere of ministerial duty. Let this concession be forever a protest against the hue and cry uttered by you and your sympathizers, that the question of slavery is purely political and therefore should not be introduced into the pulpit. If it be purely political why do Bishop Hopkins and his pro-slavery brethren attempt to prove that it is right, from the Bible.

Your statement as to the propriety of discussing the question of slavery—and the arguments with which you attempt to defend this statement surprise me. "Improper" to discuss the question of slavery! I suppose it was not "improper" for a few pro-slavery politicians to request "the right to publish" a pro-slavery pamphlet, written by a pro-slavery Bishop, and entitled "Bible View of Slavery"? You undoubtedly deem it very proper, and the same of patriotism to circulate this same pro-slavery pamphlet as a political tract? It is supremely right according to a certain class of political philosophers to advocate that slavery is a Bible institution, but supremely wrong to show that it is not. These gentlemen are certainly very liberal in conceding to ministers the liberty of preaching what they—the politicians—deem to be right. But woe to the minister who steps beyond the boundary thus fixed—denunciations, threatenings, and persecutions await him.

You remark that "the institution of slavery is older than our government, recognized by it." "It is therefore to be regarded as consistent with the Bible, until proved otherwise." Let us test this argument. Was not the slave trade, older than our government, and was it not recognized by it, but was it consistent with the Bible? Runselling and gambling are older than our government, the former is legalized in most, if not all, of the States, and the latter in some of them; are they therefore to be recognized as consistent with the Bible until proved otherwise? You appear to take it for granted that no law can exist in this country which is proved to be inconsistent with the Bible. Is this a fact? Slavery has been shown a thousand times to be inconsistent with the Bible. The verdict of nearly the whole civilized world is against it; and the different branches of the Christian Church protest against the righteousness of American slavery.—Public sentiment on this as well as on other subjects is progressing. The clamor and opposition raised for partisan purposes cannot arrest it. "Sun stand still" is not the watch-word of the christian and the philanthropist.

I have only to add in conclusion, that I have neither time nor disposition to devote to any more of your wanderings. If you do not consent to discuss the question proposed, I shall on my part dismiss the subject unless duty should demand explanation in self defence.

Yours Respectfully,
H. BROWN-COMBE
Tunkhannock, Sept 24th, 1863.

Questions for Answer.

What Democrat has labored to effect an original act of revolution, by destroying a sovereign State?

What Democrat has argued in favor of a dissolution of the Union?

What Democrat has thanked God for this war?

What Democrat has apologized for a violation of the Constitution?

What Democrat has tried to shield violators of the Constitution from deserved punishment?

What Democrat has said the Constitution is a government with hell?

What Abolitionist has not approved of all these things, and in his heart answered these questions in the affirmative, as his own conviction of policy.

TROOPS AT ELECTIONS.—By the 95th section of the Act of Assembly of the State of Pennsylvania of 21 July, 1839, it is enacted that—

"NO BODY OF TROOPS IN THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES, OR OF THIS COMMONWEALTH, SHALL BE PRESENT, EITHER ARMED OR UNARMED, AT ANY PLACE OF ELECTION WITHIN THIS COMMONWEALTH, DURING THE TIME OF SUCH ELECTION."

He Repents

David A. Frey, editor of the York Pennsylvania, a republican journal, says: "WE ACKNOWLEDGE IN SHAME THAT WE VOTED FOR GOVERNOR CURTISS. GOD SPARE US FROM EVER AGAIN VOTING FOR SUCH A MAN."

"We will arrest the irrepressible conflict; we are not ready to give up constitutional liberty for licentious liberty; we will not sacrifice all the memories of the past and all the hopes of the future for negro freedom."—GEORGE W. WOODWARD.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

SEE TO IT, DEMOCRATS; that you are assessed.

The injury done to the aqueduct at this place, by the late frost, is now repaired, and the water let into the canal again.

DEMOCRATS SHOULD REMEMBER that Sheriff Stephens's proclamation published in the Republican, (and to-day copied by us, as a matter that may be of some interest to Democrats,) says: there will be an election on Tuesday the 13th of October.

AID TO THE SOLDIERS.—A box containing the following contributions made by the Soldiers Aid Society, of Meshoppen, was lately sent to the proper officers for distribution:

- 25 lbs. dried apples, 15 q's. berries, 3 1/2 peaches, 1 1/2 pears, 3 pns. of pill-was, 3 do. pillow cases, 3 do. moccasins, 2 do. socks, 2 dressing gowns, 8 towels, 8 handkerchiefs, 2 sheets, 7 shirts, 7 pair drawers, 34 yds. bandages, 1 1/2 lbs. lint, 4 papers corn-starch.
- Mrs. SILAS VERNON, Pres.

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 21 day of July, 1838," it is made the duty of the Sheriff of every county to give public notice of such Election to be held, and to make known in such notice what officers are to be elected.—Therefore I, LEVY H. STEPHENS, Sheriff of the County of Wyoming, 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 Second Tuesday of October next, (it being the 9th day of said month) at which time, State, District and County Officers, as follows, are to be elected, to wit:

- One person for Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.
- 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, Sullivan, Columbia, and Monroe.
- One person for High Sheriff of the County of Wyoming.
- One person for Prothonotary and Clerk of the Court of Wyoming.
- One person for Register and Recorder of the county of Wyoming.
- One person for County Commissioner of the County of Wyoming.
- One person for County Auditor of the County of Wyoming, for full term.
- One person for County Auditor for one year.
- One person for Coroner of the County of Wyoming.

I also hereby make known and give notice that the place of holding the General Election in the several townships within the county of Wyoming, are as follows, to wit:

- Braintown 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 of Solomon Brown, in Exeter township.
- Forkston, at the house of Hiram Hitchcock, in Forkston township.
- Falls, at the house now occupied by Edw. Bremer, in Falls township.
- Lemon, at the school-house, near H. G. Ely, in Lemon township.
- Mirow, at the house of John Phelan, in Mirow township.
- Meshoppen, at the house of Peter Baerler, 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 of John Potts, at the North Branch township.
- Overfield, at the old school-house near Lawrence Agers, in Overfield township.
- Tunkhannock Borough, at the Court House, in the Borough of Tunkhannock.
- Tunkhannock Township, at the Court House, in the Borough 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 21 of July, A. D. 1839.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the Inspectors and Judges chosen as aforesaid 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 of 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 person on oath as to his qualification on and if he claims to have resided in the State for one year or more, his oath shall be sufficient proof; but he shall make proof by at least one competent witness who shall be a qualified elector, and has resided within the district for more than ten days immediately preceding 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 of any election 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 invite any person or persons to make such a bet 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 other 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 nor 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 and pay any sum not exceeding one hundred dollars for every such offence, and be imprisoned for any term not exceeding three months.

That every 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 judicial department of this State or of the United States, or of any city or incorporated district and also that every member of Congress and of the State Legislature, and of the select or common council of any city, or commissioners of any incorporated district 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 a white freeman of the age of 21 years or more, who shall have resided in this State at least one year, and in the election district where he offers to vote, at least ten days immediately preceding such election, and within two years have paid a State or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least ten days before election. But a citizen of the United States, who has previously been a qualified voter of this State, and removed therefrom as a returned voter, 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 freemen 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 whose 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 a 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 ages of 21 and 22 years, he shall deposit on oath or an affirmation that he has resided in the State at least one year next before his application and make such proof of residence in his district as required by this Act, and that he does verily believe from the account given him that he is of the age 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 in either case the reason of such vote shall be called out to the clerk, who shall mark it in the list of voters kept by them.

If any person shall attempt to prevent any officer of an election, or use or threaten any violence to any such officer, or shall interfere with him in the execution of his duty or shall block up or attempt to block the window or avenue or any window where the same may be held, or shall riotously disturb the peace at 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 or persons 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 offence 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 six months nor more than two years.

Agreeable 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 75th section of the Act, the Judges of the aforesaid districts respectively 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 16th day of October next, then and there to be 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 certificate or 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, or of the House of Representatives of the United States or of this Commonwealth, or of President Judge, the Judges of the election in each county having met as aforesaid, the Clerks shall make out a fair 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 the 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 14th day of September, A. D. 1863.

(GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH)
LEVI H. STEPHENS, Sheriff.

PAYING UP AN OLD SCORE.—As one of the drafted men came out of the Provost Marshal's office day before yesterday, just three hundred dollars shorter than when he went in, he cast his glance around upon the lugubrious faces of the throng of expectants standing in the hall, whose hour had not yet come, and soothing his kindred spirits thus: "Boys, three years ago I was a gay 'Vide Avake' and wore a glazed cape at my own expense—but the coal oil was said to be free. They are now settling that coal oil account; I've paid mine, and here's the receipt in full." Saying which he flourished his commutation receipt, and left.—Patriot & Union.