

The Soldiers' Vote.

In this column of our paper we have several full sets of Democratic Conservative Union tickets. We urgently request the fathers, mothers, sisters, brothers, and friends of every McClellan soldier in every Township, to see to it at once, that all such are assessed, and the ten cents tax paid for them, in time to secure their votes. The assessment should be made not later than Friday next. Perhaps if made on Saturday, Oct. 1st, it would be in time, but to avoid all doubt have it made at the earliest possible moment. The law on this subject published in the next column, should be carefully read and considered. Let the votes be cut out, enclosed in a letter and sent to the soldiers in the army. Those of them who desire the success of McClellan in November, will surely vote for the men who will sustain him, and his policy in the state and national legislature; and for the men, who are now laboring night and day to secure his election. The result of the election in October, will have a great influence on the Presidential election in November. No friend of the "Hero of Antietam" should fail to vote the Democratic ticket in October. All certainly should have an opportunity to do so. And if every man does his duty, success will crown our efforts.



The Democrat.

HARVEY SICKLER, Editor. TUNKHANNOCK, PA

Wednesday, Sept. 28 1864. Election October 11, 1864.

FOR PRESIDENT, GEN. GEO. B. McCLELLAN. OF NEW JERSEY.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT, HON. GEO. H. PENDLETON. OF OHIO.

FOR CONGRESS, VICTOR E. PIOLETTE, OF BRADFORD.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE, JOHN JACKSON, OF WYOMING, AND E. E. GUILD, OF SUSQUEHANNA.

FOR ASSOCIATE JUDGE, DR. JOHN V. SMITH, OF TUNKHANNOCK.

FOR COMMISSIONER, HIRAM BODLE, OF EATON.

FOR TREASURER, SAMUEL JENKINS, OF MESHOPPEN.

FOR AUDITOR, MARTIN SICKLER, OF OVERFIELD.

OUR PLATFORM: The Union—The Constitution—Peace—Public Liberty—Private Rights—Free Elections—A Free Press—Free Speech—Trial by Jury—The Right of Asylum—Justice to our Soldiers.

Resolved, That in the future, as in the past, we will adhere with unswerving fidelity to the Union under the Constitution as the only solid foundation of our strength, security, and happiness as a people, and as a frame work of government equally conducive to the welfare and prosperity of all the States, both Northern and Southern.

Resolved, That this Convention does explicitly declare, as the sense of the American people, that after four years of failure to restore the Union by the use of arms, during which, under the pretense of a military necessity or war, a higher power than the Constitution, the Constitution itself has been disregarded in every part, and public liberty and private rights alike trampled down, and the material prosperity of the country essentially impaired, justice, humanity, liberty, and the public welfare demand that immediate efforts be made for a cessation of hostilities with a view to an ultimate Convention of all the States, or other peaceable means, to the end that, at the earliest practicable moment, peace may be restored on the basis of the Federal Union of the States.

Resolved, That the direct interference of the military authority of the United States in the recent elections held in Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri and Delaware, was a shameful violation of the Constitution, and a repetition of such acts in the approaching election will be held as revolutionary and resisted with all the means and power under our control.

Resolved, That the aim and object of the Democratic party is to preserve the Federal Union and the rights of the States unimpaired; and they hereby declare that they consider the administrative usurpation of executive and dangerous powers not granted by the constitution, the subversion of the civil by military arrest, imprisonment, trial, and sentence of American citizens in States, where civil law exists in full force, the suppression of freedom of speech, and of the press, the denial of the right of assembly, the open and avowed disregard of State rights, the employment of annual test oaths, and the interference with and the denial of the right of the people to bear arms, as calculated to prevent a restoration of the Union and the perpetuation of a government deriving its just powers from the consent of the governed.

Resolved, That the shameful disregard of the Administration to its duty in respect to our fellow citizens who now and long have been prisoners of war in a suffering condition, deserves the severest reprobation on the score alike of public and common humanity.

Resolved, That the sympathy of the Democratic party is heartily and earnestly extended to the soldiers of our army who are and have been, in the field, under the flag of our country, and in the event of our attaining power, they will receive all the care, protection, regard and kindness that the brave soldiers of the Republic have so nobly earned.

Resolved, That the New York Tribune quoted against Little Mac and the "Copper heads," a most loyal and patriotic extract, which it credited to Stephen A. Douglas. The extract turned out to be a part of Gen. McClellan's West Point Oration. Shoddy was badly sold.

The Abolition papers have been covering quite justly, on the election returns of Maine if they will take trouble to examine more closely, they will not be quite so jubilant. The returns show a Democratic gain in that State of near three thousand votes. The Abolition majority last year was over seventeen thousand; this year it is reduced to about fourteen thousand, notwithstanding about five thousand soldiers were sent there to swell the Abolition vote.

The Democratic tickets are now printed and ready for distribution at this office. Our friends at the different Townships can get them by calling on us.

Horace Greeley pretends to weep for the Union. Prentice thinks perhaps it is the Union that makes him cry.

\$300 for 17 Days Service.

The late extra session of the Legislature, lasted for 17 days. The abolition majority voted themselves the snug little sum of \$300 each for their services. Mr. Wells of Susquehanna, now the abolition candidate for re-election—in this and that county—of course did not oppose this nice little arrangement, but, as we are informed, voted for it. At least, he pocketed the \$300—about \$18 per day—for his 17 days' arduous labor. He now asks the tax-payers of this district to send him back again! We think this rather too expensive, for a man to sit in a richly cushioned chair for three or four hours a day. John Jackson and E. E. Guild would do the same amount of service for a far less sum. At least they would have voted with the Democratic members who tried to reduce the compensation to \$100.

The tax payers of the districts, who concur with us in this opinion, without respect to party, should vote for Jackson and Guild. When a man, like Representative Wells, gets so "he steals like an old member"—a new one should be put in his place. What say you tax-payers?

Are You Assessed?

It is but a short time until the election and perhaps you are not assessed. Do not wait a day longer, but go at once to your assessor and see that your name is on the list. Look also for the name of your neighbor, that you know will vote with you, if it is not there, have it placed on the books immediately. Let us lose no votes on account of negligence.

New Tax Items.

It is thought that the Abolition members of Congress will put the following items in the new tax bill:

- For speaking disrespectfully of Mr. Lincoln, two hundred dollars, and confiscation of property.
For thinking against Lincoln, one dollar.
For dressing disrespectfully of Lincoln, fifty dollars.
For taking the name of any Abolitionist in office-holder in vain, twenty-five dollars.
For speaking disrespectfully of private Republicans, ten cents each.
For voting a Copperhead ticket, twenty five cents.
Every Democratic office-holder taxed fifty cents a day (Sunday included).
Every man not drafted to be taxed ten dollars (Abolitionists excepted).
For every white male child, born alive, ten dollars.
For every white female child, born alive, ten cents.
For every negro male child, born alive, a premium of twenty dollars.
For every negro female child, born alive, a premium of ten dollars.
For not believing Lincoln is the Government, a tax of five hundred dollars.
For talking against the right of Republicanism, a tax of fifty dollars for each offense, and six months' imprisonment.
For dying, a tax of one dollar a head, save and except those Americans of African descent who have a right to die free.

We understand that the Lincolnites are trying a new scheme. There are many voters who have hitherto acted with them, not because they are fanatical, but because they have been overawed and terrified. These men have determined to vote for McClellan but the Abolition managers try a new dodge by persuading them to vote the Abolition ticket in October, even if they intend to vote for McClellan in November. We hope such voters will not be misled. A Democratic triumph in October is necessary to secure success in November. Every friend of McClellan should remember this. Vote the Democratic ticket in October; this will secure McClellan's success.

Over two millions four hundred thousand men have entered the army since the beginning of the war. The impending draft will swell the number to three millions. Yet, with all these brave and gallant men, Mr. Lincoln's fatal and miserable policy has failed to accomplish the pretended object for which the war was begun. How many more will it take to finish it upon the basis of "the abandonment of slavery," which the President says is now the only condition of peace?

The following extract from the Western Maryland Democrat, published at Westminster, Md., "GEN. McCLELLAN is by no means satisfactory to us, but if we can only save one delicate female from the brutal grasp of one of Lincoln's negro soldiers, had we not well vote for him? If we can only save the home of one infant, perhaps yet unborn, from the hands of Lincoln's incendiaries, had we not well vote for him? If we can only save the life of some one pining and dying in a government battle, had we not well vote for him? If we can only save the life of some one half naked and starving in a filthy prisoner's camp had we not well vote for him?"

Mr. Lincoln hasn't exhibited any of his antics lately. But we shall stir him up with a long poll in November.—Prentice.

The Richmond Examiner says that the crop at the South are unusually good; and that "the Yankees may as well dismiss their pleasing visions of Southern exhaustion."

For McClellan.—General Robert Anderson, of Fort Sumpter celebrity, is a warm and enthusiastic friend of General McClellan for the Presidency.—Cin Eng.

General Sheridan has quite cleared the Shenandoah valley of rebels.

The price of gold has rapidly declined within the past week. It is now quoted at less than two dollars.

THE ARMY VOTE.

We publish part of a circular addressed to us as chairman of the Democratic Standing Committee for Wyoming County. We hope our friends will read it and give immediate attention to its recommendations. If we would secure our part of the army vote, every father, mother, sister and brother of friend of soldiers in the army, who will vote our ticket, should immediately forward the tickets by letter together with certificate of assessment and tax receipt.

Tickets should be sent to soldiers both in the State and National service, and to all hospitals, in short, to all persons in the military service absent from their homes.

We call your special attention to the following sections of the late act of Assembly:

Section 40. It shall be the duty of every assessor within this Commonwealth, annually, to assess and return, in the manner now required by law, a county tax of ten cents upon each and every non-commissioned officer and private, and the usual taxes upon every commissioned officer, known by them to be in the military service of the United States or of this State in the army, and when any omission shall occur the omitted name shall be added by such assessors to the assessments and list of voters, on the application of any citizen of the electoral district or precinct wherein such soldier might, or would have a right to vote, if not in such service as aforesaid; and such non-commissioned officers and privates shall be exempt from all other personal taxes during their continuance in such service; and said assessors shall in each and every case of such assessed soldiers or officers, without fee or reward therefor, give a certificate of such regular or additional assessment to any citizen of the electoral district or precinct who may at any time demand the same; and upon the presentation thereof to the tax collector of said district, or the treasurer of the said county, it shall be the duty of such officer to receive said assessed tax of and from any person offering to pay the same for the soldier or officer therein named, and to endorse upon such certificate a receipt therefor; and it shall also be the duty of said collector or county treasurer to receive said assessed tax from any person who may offer to pay the same for any of said officers or soldiers without requiring a certificate of assessments when the name of such person shall have been duly entered upon the assessments books and tax duplicates, and give a receipt therefor to such person, specially stating therein the name of the soldier or officer whose tax is thus paid, the year for which the same was assessed, and the date of the payment thereof; which said certificate and receipt or receipts only, shall be prima facie evidence to any election or board provided for by this act, before which the same may be offered, of the due assessment of the said tax against and the payment thereof, by the soldier or officer therein named offering the same as aforesaid; but said election board shall not be thereby precluded from requiring other proof of the right to vote, as specified by this act or the general election laws of this Commonwealth; and if any of said assessors, collectors or treasurers shall neglect or refuse to comply with the provisions of this section, or to perform any of the duties therein enjoined upon them, or either of them, he or they so offending shall be considered and adjudged guilty of a misdemeanor in office, and shall on conviction, be fined in any sum not less than twenty or more than two hundred dollars; provided, that the additional assessments required to be made by the above section in the city of Philadelphia shall be made on application of any citizen of the electoral district or precinct wherein such assessment is required by such citizen to be made.

If any assessor refuses to perform his duty apply to him the penalties herein pointed out.

There is a class of soldiers who are away from their companies and regiments on detached service, in hospitals, in the Veteran Reserve corps, &c., and the election law provides that wherever there is a less number than ten soldiers at any one place they may send a proxy to him the penalties herein pointed out.

Sec 31. When any of the electors mentioned in the first section of this act, less than ten in number, shall be members of companies of another State or Territory, or for any sufficient and legal cause shall be separated from their proper company, or shall be in any hospital, navy yard, vessel, or on recruiting, protest, or other duty, whether within or without this State, under such circumstances as shall render probable that he or they will be unable to rejoin their proper company, or to be present at his or their proper place of election, on or before the day of elections therein mentioned, said elector or electors shall have a right to vote in the following manner:

Sec 32. The voter aforesaid is hereby authorized, before the day of election, to deposit his ballot, or ballots properly folded, as required by the general election law of this State or otherwise, as the voter may choose, in a sealed envelope, together with a written or printed, or partly written or partly printed statement, containing the name of the voter, the county, township, borough or ward of which he is a resident, and a written or printed authority to some qualified voter in the election district of which said voter is a resident, to cast the ballot contained in said envelope for him on the day of said election. Said statement and authority to be signed by the said voter, and attested by the commanding or some commissioned officer of the company of which he is a member, in the case of an officer, if any of such officers are conveniently accessible, and if otherwise, then by some other witness; and there shall also accompany said ballots an affidavit of said voter, taken before some one of the officers aforesaid, and in the absence of such officers, before some other person duly authorized to administer oaths, by any law of this State, that he is a qualified voter in the election district in which he proposes to vote, that he is in the actual military service of the United States, or of this State, describing the organization to which he belongs, that he has not sent his ballots to any other person or persons than the one in such authority mentioned, that he will not offer to vote at any poll which may be opened on such election day at any place whatsoever, and that he is not a deserter, and has not been dishonorably dismissed from the service, and that he is not so situated at the date of the State of.

Said sealed envelope, containing the ballots, statement, a thority and affidavit as aforesaid, to be sent to the proper persons, by mail or otherwise, having written or printed on the outside across the sealed part thereof, the words "Soldier's ballot for \_\_\_\_\_ township, (borough or ward) in the county of \_\_\_\_\_."

Sec 34. The elector to whom such ballot shall be sent shall, on the day of election and while the polls of the proper district are open, deliver the envelope so received, unopened, to their proper officer, who shall open the same in the presence of the election board, and deposit the ballots therein contained, together with the envelope and accompanying

papers, as other ballots are deposited, and said board shall count and canvass the same in the same manner as their votes cast at said election and the person delivering the same may, on the demand of any elector, be compelled to testify, on oath, that the envelope delivered by him is in the same state as when received by him, and that the same has not been opened or the contents thereof changed or altered in any way by him.

You will see from these sections of the law that in order to enable any soldier absent in the army, on detached service, or in the hospitals, to vote, he must be immediately assessed at home, and the nominal tax of ten cents paid for him. The assessor must give a certificate of assessment, and the tax collector a receipt, which certificate and receipt must be immediately forwarded to the soldier, to be shown by him at the polls by which he offers to vote. In the case of those who are entitled to vote by proxy, you must immediately send them blank statements and affidavits, (which you will receive in a day or two), which must be filled and sworn to as provided by the law, enclosed with the ballot and sent to the person who presents the ballot at home, so as to be by him received before the second Tuesday of October.

In cases where a soldier votes by proxy, the certificate and receipt, if sent to him, must be either returned or a duplicate obtained, as a vote by proxy will be subject to challenge, the same as though the original was present. In cases of naturalized citizens the naturalization papers, or a certified copy of the same, must be where the vote is presented, whether in the army or by proxy at home.

NOTE. The blank statements and affidavits spoken of have not yet been received by us. Let there be no delay however in forwarding the tickets. Ed. Dem.

Col. V. E. Piolet.

By reference to the proceedings of the Conference held at Bloomsburg recently, to nominate a candidate for Congress to represent the 13th Congressional District, to be found in another column, it will be seen that Col. VICTOR E. PIOLETTE, of Bradford County has been chosen. In accordance therewith we have placed his name at our mast head, and are determined to support him. The Colonel is well known to a large portion of our readers, and to them a comment upon his worth and talents is unnecessary, but to many in the District who are not acquainted with him or his history, we would say that he is a fearless and unflinching Democrat, eloquent in speech and commanding in appearance, and as a representative of the people in Congress, would be the "right man in the right place." Being acquainted with the history of our country from its foundation, he unites the quality of being posted to that of a sound thinking and profound logician. In these trying times, we want men to fill responsible positions who are made of the "right stuff," and we urge upon the Democracy to take this important fact into consideration. The Abolition party have placed on their ticket the name of Hon. U. M. Baker, whom we all know to be a wily and powerful opponent, and hence all should see the necessity of being on the alert and doing all in their power to give our party prestige in the impending conflict. The great principles of Democracy must be upheld and sustained.—To do this, all must vote for Col. V. E. PIOLETTE for Congress.—The Star.

Col. V. E. Piolet.

Our candidate for Congress is so well known to the people of this District as to make it unnecessary for us to introduce him by any extended notice. His large experience in public affairs pointed him out as the very man for the times;—as Superintendent of public works, Paymaster in the army in the war with Mexico, and as a member of the State Legislature, he has proved himself to be an honest as well as capable public servant.

The corrupt schemes of ambitious or venal men have always when known by him, been exposed and denounced in bold and fearless terms—schemes to rob the public Treasury, such as the act to repeal the tonnage tax and all similar legislation been so freely attacked and so fully ventilated by him as to make him an object of hate to all that class of men who are held together by the cohesive power of public plunder.

He is a farmer and large tax payer, having a deep interest in common with his fellow citizens in reducing the public expenditures to the lowest possible point. For years he has urged the great disparity between the salaries of officers and the pay awarded to mechanics and other laborers, as a reason for a reduction of the former. In short he is a Democrat who sympathizes with the people in their wants and wishes, who above all desires a restoration of peace and the integrity of the Union, and who would lend every energy to the accomplishment of these desirable ends, in the shortest possible time.

We bespeak for him, the votes of all who are willing to have peace upon the basis of the Constitution and the Union. We do not expect that those who have set up the negro as their God will give him their support.—Every other Elector we hope will.—Columbia Democrat.

The wife of Hon. George H. Pendleton is a daughter of Mr. Key, the author of the "Star Spangled Banner," and a near relative of General Robert E. Lee, as has been erroneously stated in some of the newspapers.

Election Proclamation.

PURSUANT to an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act relating to elections in this Commonwealth, approved the second day of July, anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine, Abira Gay, Sheriff of the county of Wyoming, Pennsylvania, do hereby make known and give notice to the electors of the county of Wyoming, that an election will be held in the county of Wyoming, on the SECOND TUESDAY OF OCTOBER, anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, (being the Eleventh day of October), at which time the State, District and County officers, as follows are to be elected, to-wit:

- One person to represent the 13th Congressional District in the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States.
Two persons to represent the counties of Susquehanna and Wyoming in the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania.
One person for the office of Associate Judge of Wyoming County.
One person for the office of Commissioner for the county of Wyoming.
One person for the office of Treasurer for the county of Wyoming.
One person for the office of Auditor for the county of Wyoming.

I ALSO HEREBY MAKE KNOWN AND GIVE NOTICE, that the place of holding the aforesaid General Election, in the several wards, boroughs, district and townships within the county of Wyoming, are as follows, to-wit:

- Braintrim, 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, now occupied by A. Burgess, in Forkston Township.
Falls, at the house of Levi Townsend in Falls township.
Lemon, at the school house near H. G. Key, in Lemon township.
Monroe, at the house of John Phoenix, in Monroe township.
Mehoppen, at the house of Peter Benier, in Mehoppen township.
Meshoppen, at the house of Daniel Hankinson, in Meshoppen township.
Northumberland, at the house of Winters A. Howard, at Centre and Corners in Northumberland township.
Nicholson, at the house of E. N. Bacon, in Nicholson township.
North Branch, at the school house near the store of John Plumb in North Branch Township.
Overfield, at the old school house near Lawrence Ager's in Overfield township.
Tunkhannock Borough, at the Court House in Tunkhannock.
Tunkhannock Township, at the Court House, in Tunkhannock.
Windham, at the house of David Fisk, in Windham township.
Washington, at the Baptist church on Russell Hill in Washington township.

I also make known and give notice, as in and by the 13th section of the aforesaid act, I am directed "that every person, excepting 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 any city or incorporated district, whether commissioned officer or otherwise, a salaried officer or agent, who is or shall be employed under the legislative, judiciary or executive department of this State or of the United States, or of any city or incorporated district and also that every member of Congress and the State Legislature, and of the select and common councils of any city, commissioner of any incorporated district, or any officer of holding or exercising at the same time the office or appointment of judge, inspector or clerk of any election of this Commonwealth, and that no inspector or judge, or other officer of any such election, shall be eligible to any office then to be voted for."

Also, that in the fourth section of the Act of Assembly, entitled "An Act relating to elections, and for other purposes," approved April 15, 1840, it is enacted that the aforesaid 13th section shall not be so construed as to prevent any militia officer or borough officer from serving as judge, inspector or clerk at any general or special election in this Commonwealth.

Also, that in the first section of said act, it is entitled that "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."

The general, special, city, incorporated district and township elections shall be held and conducted by the inspectors and judges elected as aforesaid, and by clerks appointed as hereinafter provided. No person shall be permitted to act as an election officer, as aforesaid, but a white freeman of the age of twenty-one years or more, who shall have resided in the State at least one year, and in the election district where he offers to vote, at least ten days immediately preceding the day of election, and within two years paid a State or county tax, and shall have been assessed at least ten days before the election. But a citizen of the United States who has previously been a qualified voter of this State, and removed and returned to this State, and who shall have resided in the election district, and paid taxes as aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote after residing in this State six months; provided, that the white freeman citizen of the United States before the age of 21 and 22 years, and who have resided in the election district ten days as aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote, although they shall not have paid taxes.

No person shall be admitted to vote whose name is not contained in the assessable qualifications furnished by the commissioners, under Part B, previous to a receipt for the payment within two years of a State or county tax, assessed agreeably to the constitution, and give satisfactory evidence on his own oath or affirmation, or the oath or affirmation of another, that he has paid such tax, or on failure to produce a receipt, shall make oath of the payment thereof, or, second, if he claim a vote by being an elector between the ages of 21 and 22 years, he shall depose an oath of affirmation that he has resided in the State at least ten days, and his application, and make such proof of his residence in the district as is required by this act, and that he does verily believe from the accounts given him that he is of the age aforesaid, 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 tax, or the word "age" if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of age, and shall be called out to the clerk, who shall make the like notes in the list of voters kept by him.

In all cases where the name of the person claiming to vote is not found on the list furnished by the commissioners, or where the name of the person is not found on the list, whether found thereon or not, is objected to by any qualified elector, it shall be the duty of the inspectors to examine such person on oath as to his qualifications, and if he claims to have resided within the State for one year or more, he shall make proof by a competent witness, who shall be a qualified elector that he has resided within the district for more than ten days next immediately preceding the day of election, or in the case of a person who has been a resident in pursuance of his law, and who has resided in the district, and that he did not remove into said district for the purpose of voting therein.

Every person qualified as aforesaid, and who shall make due proof, as is 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 shall prevent, or attempt to prevent any officer of an election under this act from holding such election, or use or threaten any violence to any such officer, or shall interrupt or improperly interfere with him in the execution of his duty, or shall block up the window or avenue to any window or avenue where the same may be holding, or shall riotously disturb the peace of such election, or shall use or practice intimidating threats, force or violence, with a design to influence unduly or overawe any elector, or to prevent him from voting, or to restrain the freedom of choice, such a person on conviction shall be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, and imprisoned for any time not less than one month or 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 or district, or township where the said offense was committed, he shall be sentenced therein, then, on conviction, he shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than one hundred dollars or more than one thousand dollars, and be imprisoned not less than six months or more than two years.

In case the person who shall be appointed as a second highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend on the day of election, then the person who shall have received the next highest number of votes for judge at the next spring election, shall or shall riotously disturb the peace of such election as inspector in his place. And in case the person who shall have received the highest number of votes