MARVEY SICKLER, Editor.

TUNKHANNOCK, PA

Tell 17 187 - 18 Tell 18 Tell

Wednesday, Oct. 26, 1864.

FOR PRESIDENT,

GEN. GEO. B. McCLELLAN. OF NEW JERSEY.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

HON GEO. H. PENDLETON

OUR PLATFORM: The Union-The Constitution-

Rights-Free Elections--- A Free Press---Free Speech---Trial by Jury --- The Right of Asylum----Justice to cur 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 ple, and as a frame work of government equally conducive to the welfare and prosperity of all the

Resolved, That this Convention does explictly declare, as the sense of the American people, that afexperiment of war, during which, nuder the rr-tense of a military necessity or war lower higher than the Constitution, the Constitution itself has been disregarded in every part, and public liberty and private right alike trodden down, and the maferial 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 Con vention of all the States, or other peaceble means to the end that, at the earliest practicable moment, peace may be restored on the basis of the Federal

nion of the States.

Reiolred, That the direct interference of the military authority of the United States in the recent elections held in Kentucky. Maryland, Missourin and Deleware, was a shameful violation of the Constitution, and a renetition of such acts in the approaching e ection will be held as revolutionary and resisted with all the means and power under

Resolved, That the aim and object of the Dem ecratic 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 extraordinary 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 asylum, the open and avoved disregard of rights, the employment of unusual test oaths, and 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.

That the shameful disregard of the Ad Resolved. That the shameful disregard of the Admini stration to its duty in respect to our fellow citi nens who now and long have been prisoners of wa in a suffering condition. doserves the severest rep relation on the score alike of public and common

party is heartily and earnestly extended to the sol-diery 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 earn-

To the Democracy of Pennsylvania.

ROOMS OF THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE, No. 612 CHESTNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA, OCTOBER 13, 1863. Returns from the election held on Tuesday of last week have come to hand, suffice to prove beyond question, that we have triumph ed in the State by a majority of Jabout two monthousand) home votes. The votes of the soldiers in the hospitals and in the army, may, or may not, reduce this aggregate.

sult! All honor to the noble and faithful ity, resume our commanding positions among He had been under tood. The issue is made men who have achieved such a victory, in the nations of the earth, spite of the frowns of power, the corruption remorseless fanaticism !

obtained, orly for one grand movement more the peace and prosperity of former times .

We canjure you, then, by all that freemen hold dear, to rally once more for a final struggle! Organize anew! Shake off the creeping apathy which comes too often after a successful contest; and let us hurl from power the insolent contemners of the people's rights. over throwing at the same time the band of public plunderers which follow in their train. Byroder of the Committee : 2

ptions, if C. I. WARD, Chairman. ROBERT J. HEMPHILL, Secretary. THEY INSTRUMENT IN

LINCOLN'S LAND TAX .- This year the farm ers and others have been called on by Lineofu's fax gatherers, for 3 per cent, and 5 per cent total 8 per cent, on their rett carnings and profits over \$600; in the year 1863 .-They will have the same tax, and perhaps shother additional 5 per cent, to pay for 1864 If Lincoln is re-elected. In 1865, the Penns sylvania farmers and real estate owners, (whether of large farms or small lots.) will find another Lincoln tax upon them, to the amount of ONE MILLION NINE HUN-DRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, much great or than the highest old fashioned State lax .--Re elect Lincoln, and the debt will rise highrand higher, and the taxes become heavier der.

Butter is twelve cents per pound in Canada.

Vote for McClellan.

ACCEPTANCE,

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowlof inv nomination by the Democratic Nation- by to others they know not of, Certainly at Convention, recently assembled at Unicago, the worst enemies a slave can have are they as their candidate at the next election for who disturb his quiet, and incite him to re-President of the United States.

It is unnecessary for me to say to you that this comes unsought.

The effect of lon and varied service in the army during war and peace, has been to strengthen and make indelible in my mind and heart the love and reverence for the Un on, Constitution, laws, and flag of our coun-

try, impressed upon me in early youth. These feelings have thus far guided the course of my lite, and must continue to do so authentic, and perfectly plain declaration o to its end.

over the region which once owned out flag is Union. It is in these words : incompatible with the peace, the power, and the happiness of the people.

The preservation of our Union was the sole avowed object for which the war was com menced. It should have been conducted for that object only, and in accordance with those Peace-Public Liberty-Private principles which I took occasion to declare which comes by, and with an authority that when in active service.

> Thus conducted, the work of reconciliation would have been easy, and we might have reaped the benefits of our many victories on land and sea.

> The Union was originally formed by the exercise of a spirit of conciliation and compromise. To restore and preserve it, the same spirit must prevail in our councils, and in the hearts of the people.

The reestablishment of the Union in all its integrity is, and must continue to be, the indispensible condition in any settlement,-So soon as it is clear, or even probable, that our present adversaries are ready for peace upon the basis of the Union, we should ex haust all the resources of statesmanship practised by civilized nations, and taught by the traditions of the Amer can people, consistent | relates, and were to ask them to infer from with the honor and interests of the country, to secure such peace, reestablish the Union. and guarantee for the future the constitutional rights of every State. The Union is the ration of the Union, I should provoke a very one condition of peace -we ask no more.

Let me add what, I doubt not was, altho' unexpressed, the sentiment of the Convention as it is of the reople they represent, that when any one State is willing to return to the Union, it should be received at once, presented to him in one proposition, by the with a full guarantee of all its constitutional | power that now controls the Southern armies

If a frank, earnest, and persistent effort to ob ain those objects should fail, the responsibility for ultertor consequences will fall upon those who remain in arm- against the Union. But the Union must be preserved at all haz

comtades of the army and navy, who have spreyed so many bloody battles, and tell them that their labors and the sacrifice of so many of our slam and wounded brethren had Union for which we have so often periled our

A vast majerity of our people, whether in the army and navy or at nome, would. as 1 would, hail with unbounded joy the permanent restoration of peace, on the basis of the Union under the Constitution, without the effusion of another drop of blood. But no peace can be ocrinament without Union,

As to the other subjects presented in the resolutions of the Convention, I need only concern in knowing his views, and dealing at say that I should seek, in the Constitution of the United States and the laws framed accordance therewith, the rule of my duty. and the limitations of executive power; endeavor to restote economy in public expenditure, reestablish the supremacy of law, and, We congratulate you on this glorious re- by the operation of a more vigor aus national-

The condition of our finances, the deprecia of money, and the influence of a blind and tion of the paper money, and the burdens thereby imposed on labor and capital, show Our victory, however, is but half complete. the necessity of a return to a sound financial We hold the vantago ground so gloriously system; while the rights of citizens, and the rights of States, and the binding authority of -to reclaim in November the threatened law over President, army. and people, are integrity of the Union has not made the con liberties of our country, and restore to it subjects of not less vital importance in war, than in peace.

> Believing that the views here expressed are those of the Convention and the people you tion any more than about Mr. Lincoln's .represent, I accept the nomination.

I realize the weight of the responsibility to be born, should the people ratify your

Conscious of my own weakness, I can only seek fervently the guidance of the Ruler of the universe, and, relying on His all powerful but you must abandon slavery before your aid, do my best to restore union and peace to proposition to return can be considered. a suffering people, and to establish and guard their liberties and rights,

I am, gentlemen. very respectfully,

your obedient servant.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN.

Hon, Heratio Seymour, andothers Committee.

History.

SPEECH OF HON. HENRY M. FULLER, AT THE UNION MEETING, PHILADELPHIA, DECEMBER 1859.

discloses a remarkable fact, that John Brown, government. You must govern the country man of intelligence, of strong will, great earnestness of purpose, after a years preparation, with a thousand pikes in possession, and heavier. It can't be otherwise under his with amunition at his command holding two policy of continued war and wholesale plun- days the Government arsenal, could only induce to negroes to join his standard, and they were the first to surrenger. There in Virginia, a State with 23,000 negro slaves within a circuit of fifreen miles, to whom lib eration and free for were promised, only two came forward to accept this boon. Does not far from being a rational conjecture.

GENERAL MCCLELLAN'S LETTER OF this prove that the slaves as a mass are contented as they are? They want no change; least of all, such a change as John Brown MILLITARY DESPOTISM THROUGHOUT THE could give them. (Tremendous cheering.)--Wiser than John Brown, and wiser than those who aided and abetted him, they are edge the receipt of your 'etter informing me content rather to bear the ills they have than bellion and insurrection. We adopt the language of the great statesman of the West, of tends to carry Indiana at all hazards. So his I am happy to know that when the nomin- own country to that of every other country, Military subjugation holds-Military despotation wa- made, the record of my public life and the happiness of our own race to that of every other race '?

Lincoln's Terms of Settlement. Extract from Hon, G. T. Curtis' Speech, Sept. 30th. 1864

Mr. Lincolu is a candidate for re-election and we have under his own hand, since he became a candidate for re-election, a direct, the conditions on which he will consent to The existence of more than one government | receive the people of the South back into the

EXECUTIVE MANSION. WASHINGT N. July 18, 1864

To all to whom it may concern: Any proposition which embraces the restoration of peace, the integrity of the whole Union, and the adandonment of slacery, and can control the armies now at war against the United States. will be received and considered by ehe executive government of the United States, and will be met by liberal terms on other substantial and collatorial points, and the bearer or bearers thereof shall have save conduct both ways.

ABRAHAM LANCOTN.

I have no right to impute to Mr. Lincoln purposes which he has not expressed, or res ervacions which he has not made. I byas seen a great many ingenius explanations written by his political friends, to show how the President did not say that he would not receive and act upon other propositions which he did not mention. But I think if I were to read that paper to a jury of twelve intellt gent men, who knew the subject to which it it that Mr. Lincoln did not mean to make the abandonment of slavery one of three conditions on which he is willing to have a resto significant smile. As plainly as the English language can speak, he couples together "the restoration of peace," " the integrity of the whole Union," and "the abandonment of slavery," as the three things which must be A proposition, he says, enbracing these three things, will be mer by the executive govern ment of the United States-how? By liberal terms on those points? Not at all; they will be met by liberal terms on "other" sub stantial and collateral points," The lan guage is carefully framed to exclude the idea that there can be any more literality about the point of slavery, than about the restoration of peace and the integrity of the Umon. The one is as much a fixed purpose with Mr Lincoln as the two others. He knows that both sections of the country have so under stood him, and to this day he has never uttered a word to correct that impression .-We are bound to believe that he does not

Here, then, is a position which "goes : whole bar's length beyond the reservation to the Supreme Court of the question what has become of slavery in the progress of the war. Speaking in a paper addressed to every man on earth, who can read English and has any the same time with the restoration of peace and the preservation of the integrity of the Union, Mr. Lincoln makes a positive requirement of the abandonment of slavery as an essential feature of any proposition on which he will treat. He did not mean to " palter in a double sense." He meant te be understood. up between him and the Democratic party on this point. If he changes that issue he comes over to us, so far as this matter is concerned. For, my friends, let it be observed that the Democratic party, speaking through General McClellan, its candidate, while it demands the restoration of peace, and the dition of the abandonment of slavery essential either to peace or Union. There can be no mistake about General McClellan's posi-We ask, says General McClellan, nothing but the Union. We, says Mr. Lincoln, demand with the Union the abolition of slavery .-You of the South, says the one, can come in to the Union as you were before you left .-You can come into the Union, says the other,

Now let us inquire calmly, which of these courses of action is likely to give peace to this country-present and leasting peace.For the attainment of Mr. Lincoln's object. it is but rational to suppose that absolute and complete subjugation of the white race is es sential. It is not within the limits of probability that the people of the Southern States will consent to abolish slavery at our diciation, until the white race there is so reduced that its consent will be practically unimpor tant, and will therefore cease to be necessary. The consequence will be that you will have on your hands, for government, a country as large as Europe, in which the whites will be unwilling, if they are able, and unable if they The history of this attempted insurrection are willing, to co-operate in carrying on civil by the sword until you can introduce a new white population, and even then you must to which race is to be the predominant one. ne my views on the same subject, but from a The result mest be substantally a state of sense of the propriaties of my position as a portions of our c untry to a condition resem slavery has been improvidently and summar- do so to all requests but for the disrespect it ily abolished. That we could make such a would imply for their authors and the contracountry pay the cost of governing it no rational being can suppose : and that we our

TERRORISM IN INDIANA.

STATE-McCLELLAN MEETINGS BROKEN UP AND MCCLELLAN MEN ARRESTED -UNION MEN DRAGGED FROM THEIR BEDS AT MIDNIGHT

> BY SOLDIERS. INDIANAPOLIS, October 3d.

Indiana is conceded to be the battle ground of the presidential election, Mr. Lincoln in-This city is full of armed men. Every man who tails in this, fails in impen-swarmed at the corners of all the principle As to my choice for President, I am for

streets. They hold possession of the depot. George B. McClellan ; how, indeed, could I them are desired and expected.

there is for a fair votefacts will tell. In this all, and granting favors to none; so am I .city, the capital of the state, where the gov. Like Jefferson and Douglas too, he believes ernor lives, where the Lincoln men have a in the sovereignity of the people and answer wigwam built for their express accommodation, ing himself to their authority, he would have and where they hold nightly meeting, but one all public functionaries as the servants of the I emocratic meeting has been held since Me- people to do the same; so would I Thus Clelan was nominated, and that was broken agreeing with him in principle, in policy and up by drunken soldiers, and, rather than has in party associations, for me to oppose bun ten civil war, the Union men have yielded to would, in my judgment, be inconsistent and military force, hold no meetings and can hold in excusable. His distinguished and esteemed none. It is believed here that it is designed rival will hardly expect it. This brief dec to so exasperate the people as to produce an paration seems to be incapable of being misoutbreak and justify martial law to control apprehended or misrepresented, yet in order the election by bayonets.

desparation. The draft is going on, and the compromise the unity and dignity of the conscripts, instead of being alllowed ten days, country for the sake of peace. With the as is usual in other states, are hurried away at oliqe branch in one hand and the sword in once. A meeting was held in one of the towns to petition Gov. Morton to allow the hon hip and thigh until it succombs to the drafted men the usual ten days. That night | Constitution and laws; hence I absolutely a train of cars filled with soldiers was sent and unqualifiedly dissent from all who would out from the capital. In the middle of the night they surrounded the house and arrest- less of their party names and profe-sions .ed the chairman of the meeting, a young man These men, from an antagonism of sentiment by the name of wolf, and burned him off io a military prison. At the depot near Terre McClenan, and from antagonism of sentiment Haute, I saw a crowd of men I should think on the same point, I oppose them. We are numbering two hundred, filled the depot - as wide apart as the polls. His nomination, I Earnest, anxious, resolute looking men as am happy to believe, will put an end to their have gathered together since the news of the influence, and in other respects open a new battle of Lexington in 1176 vibrated on the and inspiring future to the Democratic party.

air. Their story was a short one. A neighbor of theirs, Mr. Humphreys, for the crime of being a McClellan man, had been seized at midnight by a military force, sent from the capital, dragged from his bed, not allowed to communicate with family or friends, laughed at when he demanded for what he was arrested, and hurried away to confinement. The alarm spread from house to house; and from place to place; men gathered in clusters, Ciellan. some tiding fifty miles between midnight and morning, in hopes to intercept the train at another station. They were an hour too late Other prominent in n had been arrested in the same manner, with the intention to strike terror on all sides Mr. Bingham, one of the Ridgley, Col. Wm. M'Murty and others. state committee, and editor of the Sentinel, was arrested in the same way.

A military train is kept on hand for these arrests. They are made usually in the

It is estimated that a thousand spies, or detectives, as they are called, in the pay of the government, are abroad in the state .- and confined in a military prison. They are spies on every man's utterance ;they foment controversies, induce men to

civil war would have been inaugurated in ten duty of every citizen of Indiana.

McCLELLAN.

Noble Letter from Major General M'Clermand.

We beg to commend the following noble sponse to a letter signed by a number of prominent citizens of Springfield, Illinois:

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 4. Gentlemen: Your communication, dated the 30 h September, inviting me to address the public in a speech on the state of the country and the impending Presidential election is received.

I answer, I have to say that I have received numerous communications of like characconstantly interfere to settle the question as | ter, as well as many private letters, sol citmilitary officer, have hitherto ferborne to rebling that of other countries in which Arrican spond to any of them, and would continue to dictory statements that have been put forth definitely ascertained. selves can pay the taxes requisite is just as by opposition pastisan newspapers, as to my choice for President. It is, I repeat, only

under these circumstances that I undertake now, and in this instance, to depart from the rule I had prescribed for myself, and venture to offer you and all concerned the following hearty but sincere declaration. As to the condition of the country it is obvious civil war is on us tearing the vitals of the nation, reddening our land with our test blood, con suming the substance of the people, and entailing on us and our posterity an onerous public debt, and imperitively requires us to put forth unitedly and determinedly, our ut-Henry Clay-"We prefer the liberty of our friends say, and so appearances indicate. - most efforts to bring it to a speedy close, by crushing the rebellion.

Armed men stand on the platform as you en be otherwise? He is a life long Democrat :ter the care at either door. You buy your so am I. He is a War Domocrat, and would tickets watched by soldiers, with bayonets continue the use of force, as long as necessary fixed. They guard the entrance to the pas- to put dow the rebellion; so would I. Like senger rooms. Thousands of them have Jackson, he would preserve the Union at all been sent home from the army. More of hazards, even if blood should flow, treasure be expended, and slavery swept away : so If a fair vote is allowed the state is Demo- would I. Like Jackson, he is in favor of a cratic by fifteen thousand. How much chance plain Government, void of pomp, protecting to avoid such a result. I will add in negative The people here are hushed to the verge of terms that I am opposed to any policy that the other, let us continue to smite the rebelcourt peace on the basis of disunton, regardon this point, opposed the nomination of Gen Under his leadership I doubt not that purty will again become uself. Emancipated from the shackles a timed and unpurlosophical conservative, it will again bound the intrepid champion of free inquiry, fearless innovation and unsparing reform; and rushing on, torch in hand, will, as it ought to, lead the march of events. For these reasons, and on this faith, I repert that I am in layor of Gen. Mc

I an, gentlemen, with great respect, your

JOHN A. M'CLERNAND. To Messrs, Col. D. Wickersham, Capt John Roberts, James W. Shebam, N II

The Editor of the Indianapolis "Daily Sentinel' Arrested.

[From the Indihnapolis (Ind), Daily Sentinel, Octo-

bea, 6] To the people of Indiana:

To-day I was arrested by order of Maj Gen. Hovey, the military governor of Indiana

Upon what accusation I snow not. fully and earnestly, in a public and private speak against the government, and charge life, I have endeavored, according to the conthem with treason, and become witnesses in victions of my judgment and conscience, to the case I was in the town of Hartford the preserve peace and maintain law and order, I orher day. The Democrats had erected a am guilty of no crime, unless it be criminal to splendid McClellan pole of hickory. A train differ with the principles and policy of the filled with Morton's soldiers stopped while I party in power. I should have been faithless was at the depot. The McClellan pole was to my own convictions of duty, and to the in full sight, bearing aloft the stars and trust reposed in me by the great party which stripes. A portion of the soldiers got out of as the editor of its organ, I have represented, the car, cut the pole down with an axe, tore if I had not ooposed doctrines and measures, up the flag, end trampled it in the mire, and persistently and zealously, which I conscienthen proceeded on their journey to arrest tionsly believed and behave must result, if somebody. The flag was rescued, cut up in- carried out, in the overthrow of popular rights to bits and distributed among the friends of and free gevernments. While occupying the position of Editor of the Sentinel I have coun An immense mass-meeting was held at seled obedience to law. This is the duty of Vincennes. Vallandigham was invited to be the citizen, but it is no less a duty to labor present, and accepted the invitation. It was for the repeal or modification of laws aboutopenly declared that if he came he would be ious, or which he belives to be detrimental to arrested. I heard an officer say that he the public welfare. This I have done, and I would shoot him with his own hand if he should have been untrue to the obligations I arose to speek. The result was that more owe to my country, to my self, and to those than ten thousant people were present .- who come after me, if I had done otherwise. Vallandigham was not there. Had he been The duty which citizenship and the alienable present, and a hair of his head been touched rights of men impose upon me is equally the which he shall reside.

I am cast down, but not destroyed - a victim of arbitrary power. I am a military pris ANOTHER HERO AND SOLDIER FOR oner. From a cell I urge every true man of Indiana, as he values constitutional liberty, the freedom of thought, of conscience, of speech, and the press, and all the blessings of constitutional government, to return, in the rapidly approaching elections, a conservative party to power, as the only hope of restating letter from Gen. M'Clernand, written in re- and maintai, ing our free institutions-the Constitution and the Union. If such is not the verdict of the people at the ballot box next Tuesday, farewell to civil and religious liberty. J. J. BINGHAM. 1 Prison, Oct. 5.

DEO. RATIC MEETINGS.

Arrangements are being made to hold Dem ocratic Meetings in this County at the places and times mentioned as follows:

" FALLS-Saturday, October 29, 1 o'click, P. M. " Nicholson-Tuesday, November 1st, I

o'cock, P. M. " TUNKHANNOCK - Wednesday, November 2d, I o'clock P. M.

CENTREMORELAND-Thursday, Novem ber 3d, 1 o'clock, (in the Evening.) The speakers will be autounced as soon as

HARVEY SICKLER. Ch'm Stand'g Cem

Election Proclamation.

DURSUANT to an act of the General Assem-DURSUANT 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 Ahira Gay, Sheriff of the county of Wyoming Pennsylvania, do hereby make known and give notice to the electors of the county aforesaid, that an election will be held in the said; county of Wyoming, on the SECOND THESDAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT the SECOND TUESDAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT the SECOND TUESDAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT, anno Demini, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, being the Eighth day of November,)

FALSO 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 eccupied by T. D Spring.

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

Eaton, at the house of Peter Stroh, in Eaton town-Exeter, at the house of Solomen Brown, in Exeter

waship.
Forkston, at the hause of Hiram Hitchcock, now cupied by A P. Burgess, in Forkston township.
Falls, at the house of Levi Townsend in Falls

wnship.
Lemon, at the school house near H. G. Ely, in emon township.

Monroe, at thehouse of John Phoenix, in Monroe Mehoopany, at the house of Peter Bender, in Me-

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

Meshoppen township Northmoreland, at the house of Winters & How rd at Centremoreland Corners in Northmoreland

Nicholson, at the house of E.N. Bacon, in Nichson Township. North Branch, at the school house near the store John Pfonts in North Branch Township. Overfield, at the old school house near Lawrence

Ager's in Overfield township.
Tunkhannoek Borough; at the Court House in Tunkhannock. Township, at the Court House, in

Windham, at the house of David Fisk, in Wind-Washington, at the Baptist church on Russell Hill

Washington township,
I also make known and give notice, as in and by
1 also make known and give notice, as in and by
1 also make those of the aforesaid act 1 am directed
that every person, excepting justices of the peace, ho shall hold any office or appointment of profit or a st under the government of the United States, or of this State, or any city or ince porated district, whether commissioned officer or otherwise, a subord nate officer or agents, who isor shall be employed partment of this State or the United States, or of any city or incorporated district and also that every member of Congress and the State Legislature, and the select and common council of any city, com-sissioner of any incorporated district, is by law ine office or appointment of judge, inspector or elerk any election of this Commonwealth, and that no spector or judge, or other officer of any such elec-

, shall be eligible to any office then to be vot-Also, that in the fourth section of the Act of Ascombly, entitled "An Act relating to executions and for other purposes," approved April 16, 1840 t is enacted that the aforesaid 13th section "shall of be so construed as to prevent any militia officer borough officer from serving as judge, inspector elerk at any general or special election in this

amonwealth.
Iso, that in the 61st section of said act, it is enitled that "eveny general and special election shall be oppined between the hours of eight and ten in the foreneen and shall continue without Interruption or adjournment until seven o'clock in the wening, when the poils shall be closed".

The general, special, city, incorporated district in t waship elections shall be held and conducted by the inspectors and judges elected as aforesald,

the inspectors and judges elected as aforesa No person shall be permitted to vote at any electwenty-one years or more, who shall have re d in the State at least one year, and in the elecion district where be offers to vote, at least ten days immediately preceeding such election, and within two years paid a State or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least ten days before election But a citizen of the United State o has previously been a qualified v ter of this State, and removed therefrom and returned, and who shall have resided in the election district and bould taxes as aforesaid, shall be entitled to yote afrreliding in this State six months: PROVIDED, That the white freemen citizent of the United States

between the ages of 21 and 22 years, and 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 s not contained in the list of taxable inhabitants furnished by the commissioners, unless: First, he preduces 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 of another, that he has paid such a tax, or on fail-rue to proquee 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 one year before his application, and make such proof of his residence in the district as is required by this act, and bat 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 in-serted in the alphabetical list by the inspectors, and a note made opposite thereto by writing the word "tax" if he shall be admitted to vete by reason of having paid tax, or the word "age" it he shall be admitted to vote by reason of such age, and shall be called out; to the clerks, who shall make he like notes in the list of voters kept by them.

"In all cases where the name of the person claiming to vote is not found on the list furnished by the amissioners and assessors, or his right to, vote, whether found thereon or not is objected to by any qualified citizen, it shall be the duty of the inspecors to examine such person on oath as to his qualifi-ations, and if he claims to have resided within the tate for one year or more, his oath will be suffi cient proof thereof, but shall make proof by at least one competent witness, who shall be a qualified elector that he has resided within the district more than ten days next immediately preceed og said electi n, and shall also himself swear that s bona fide residence in pursuance of his lawful lling is within the district, and that he did not remove into said district for the purpose of voting

"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

"If any person shall prevent, or attempt to pre-

vent any officer of any election under this act from holding such election, or use or threaten any vio-lence to any such officer, or shall interrupt or imroperly interfere with him in the execution of his daty, or shall block up the wirdow or avenue to any window or avenue where the same may be holding, or shall riotiously 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 per-son on conviction shall be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dallars, and imprisoned for any time not less than one month or more twelve menths, and if it shall be shown to the that the person so offending was not a resident of the city, ward or district, or township where the the city, ward or district, where the said offence was committed, and not entitled to vot therein, then, on conviction, he shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than one hun red dollars of more t an one thousand dollars, and be imprisoned not less than six months or more than two years

"In case the person who shall have received the second begiest 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 actes for judge at the next spring election, shall as inspecter in his place And in ease the person who shall have receed highest number of rotes

for inspecor shall not attend, the person elected judge shall appoint an inspector in his place, or the any vacancy shall continue in the board for the space of one hour after the time fixed by law is the opening of the election, the qualified voters of the township, ward or district for which said office. shall have been elected, present at the place of election, shall select one of their number to fill such

It shall be the duty of the several assersor, respectively, to attend at the place of holding every respectively, to attend at the place of holding the general, special or township election during the time said election is kept open, for the purpose giving reformation to the inspectors and judget