The Democrat.

HARVEY SICKLER, Editor.

TUNKHANNOCK, PA

Wednesday, Nov. 2, 1864.

FOR PRESIDENT,

GEN. GEO. B. McCLELLAN.

OF NEW JERSEY.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

HON GEO. H. PENDLETON

OF OHIO.

☞ The meeting held at this place yesterday, though not as largely attended as we wish it had been, was very gratifying to our friends.

The announcement that the Hon. Heister Clymer and George Northrop would address the meeting was justified by the following letter received by us from C. L. Ward chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 24, 1864.

MY DEAR SIR.

Your favor of the 17th has been received.

You may announce the Hon Heister Clymer and Hon. George Northrop for Nicholson and Tunkhannock,

I am, very respectfully &c.

C L WARD.

By some mistake in the arrangement of time and places for speaking, Mr. Clymer could not visit us and meet his other more pressing engagements.

Our oppressed and military ridden friends in Baltimore asked the Chairman of our Standing Committee to send them relief in the way of speakers who dare talk in the midst of the bristling bayonets of those who are attempting to carry that State for Lincoln by their terrors. The Hon. George Northrop was selected as the man for that duty Hence his absence.

We feel sure that every man who desires the success of our cause in that suffering sister State, will feel that George Northrop's absence under the circumstances is entirely excusable. If by his efforts that state shall be rescued from the grasp of its Tyrant, oppressors—even though he in its rescue may find a lodgment in one of its bastiles, *we know that he will not regret the result*; but with us, will exult over the triumph of Constitutional Union principles in that state, though in a felon's cell. Thus much for the absence of Northrop and Clymer.

Our apprent disappointment as to speakers, was turned into an agreeable surprise by the presence at the meeting of John H. Orvis of Centre County—a questionably one of the most able and talented country men of the state. His address was one of the most admirable and convincing that we have heard. We are certain that no man who is not wilfully blind, or ignorantly stubborn could resist conviction of the truth of his statements and the justness of his conclusions.

In the evening at a meeting of our McClellan club, we were favored by him, with the finest dissertations on the rise, progress, and History of our party, that it has ever been our fortune to listen to. No man who listened to the speaker on either occasion, felt anything akin to disappointment on account of the absence of the distinguished speakers advertised to be present.

In view of the disappointment to our Nicholson friends—in having no speakers, at all, Mr, Orvis has consented to remain and address them at that place on Saturday afternoon.

To the Rescue.

Freemen, you who are in favor of a restoration of the UNION of your Fathers, of the CONSTITUTION as the BOND of the UNION; of the establishment of PEACE LIBERTY, PRIVATE RIGHTS. TRIAL by JURY, of FREE SPEECH and a FREE PRESS. You, who are apposed to a dissolution of the Union, to violation of the Constitution and laws to an interminable war; and conscriptions—crushing taxation, ARRESTS without WARRANT and IMPRISONMENT without CRIME. To you, in the name of the Sainted Fathers of the Revolution. In the name of Justice, humanity, christianity, and of all you hold dear on earth; we make, this last appeal—DO YOUR DUTY on TUESDAY NEXT. Hurl from power the despots who have drenched our land in fraternal blood filled it with the wails of widows and orphans.

DRIVE to THEIR DENS the THIEVES and PLUNDERS who have made Democratic institutions a bylword and scoff among the nations of the earth.

FREEMEN VOTE FOR GEORGE B. McCLELLAN and hundreds of thousands of starving and helpless mothers and children will call down blessings from heaven upon you.

IMPORTANT TO THE PEOPLE—MORE TAXES—It is now settled that all farmers doing a business of over one thousand dollars a year, are to annually pay a license of ten dollars.—Teachers, clergymen, clerks and mechanics have to take out this license as well as farmers. This tax of ten dollars is what people have for voting for Lincoln four years ago.—If they vote for him again the tax will be one hundred dollars.

"Fair Dealing."

In last weeks issue of the *Republican* appears nearly three columns of attempted criticism of Mr Little's late speech at Bloomsburg, which was republished by us in a recent number of this paper.

Said article appears under the caption of "*Fair Dealing - how fair* will sufficiently appear to any reader who will compare certain paragraphs with certain other portions of that elaborate production. For example, Mr Little is represented as saying, "If find another government inaugurated in opposition to the government of the United States, a government *de facto* having power over my person and property, I am absolved from the bond;" whereupon the critic, having erected this cob house, proceeds to demolish the same, and succeeds admirably in the effort.

By referring back to the writer's first quotation from the speech, it will be seen that the speaker said nothing of the kind that absolution from the bond of allegiance was most distinctly made contingent upon failure of protection on part of the legitimate government, and *contemporaneous therewith*. And to questionably, such is the law. Otherwise the loyal citizen of an insurgent state must necessarily incur the pains and penalties of treason whether he shall adhere to the government *de facto*, or to the government *de jure*. But the *critics* theory holds such citizen to allegiance to the latter so long as it shall entertain a *desire* to protect him, even without the ability to do so The desire, without the ability would be of little value to citizens placed in such circumstances. But this question ceased to be a debatable one many years before the inauguration of the present rebellion.

Again; this sapient critic argues that the confiscation policy of the party in power does not affect the loyal people of the South. because "*intention, motive*, is what constitutes crime." It has been generally supposed that *overt acts* constitute the *evidence* of crime; and that the intention, or motive is determined by the act itself. Therefore it is substantially true that the penalty of confiscation reaches all "who have been directly or indirectly, voluntarily or involuntarily, engaged in the rebellion; and this, *practically* "without reference to the question of their loyalty."

In reference to the *extent* of the penalty of confiscation, it is proper for us to say that the speech referred to was copied into this paper from the Bloomsburg publication—that it together with other speeches made upon the same occasion, was published there (from the manuscript furnished by the reporter) after Mr. Little had left that town; affording him no opportunity even to correct the proof It is not, therefore *very* remarkable that the little word "all" crept into the published report. The anxious critic's intimation that the speech had been carefully revised by its author for the press untrue. It was not designed for publication, nor was he aware until afterwards that it had been reported.—But, so far as the *argument* is concerned, it is of but little moment, whether that word were omitted or otherwise. The argument illustrates the drift or tendency of the whole confiscation, disqualification and emancipation policy of the party in power—that it is to drive off and repel the men of the South, instead of affording them any reason whatever to return to their allegiance—to unite and strengthen them, instead of dividing and weakening them; and in showing this, it but proves what has been again and again affirmed by scores of the ablest and best men of the Republican party.

But we have already given more space to the criticism then its importance demands.

FREEMEN TO THE POLLS ON TUESDAY NEXT.

The Gubboat Lie.

The Abolitionists never tire in manufacturing malignant slanders against Gen. McClellan. As an answer to the falsehood, that he was on board a Gunboat during the battle of Malvern Hill, we reproduce what the two leading organs of the mal guants said at the time:

(From the New York Tribune, July 7, 1863)

"Gen. McClellan was NOT ON the gunboat during the engagements of Tuesday, but was on land directing the movements."

(From the N Y Times of July 18, 1863.)

"It is generally supposed that our gunboats turned the tide of battle on this eventful day; but those who took a prominent part in the action assured me that it was entirely owing to an important movement which Gen. McClellan DIRECTED IN PERSON. The opposing forces had been face to face for hours, firing upon each other with mutual destruction, when McClellan made a flank movement with a heavy battery, and ranging it upon a commanding height, commenced enfilading the enemy. The effect was terrific, the enemy was mowed down like grass. It is well that this should be understood, for it is only fair that McClellan shold get the full credit for results due to his own tact and bravery."

We admit that these two papers are poor authority; but no circumstance in favor of believing what they said at the time is, they had no inducement then to lie about it.

☞ CHAS W. DENNISON, the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Luzerne and Susquehanna district, has been elected by a majority of about 500, after counting the Army vote.

The Abolition nincompoops of this place who worked themselves up into such blissful exultation over the election of their candidate W. W. Ketchum "crowed before they were out of the woods." They have become so abandoned as to believe the stories (lies) told by their own friends.

☞ Vote for McClellan. ☜

Questions for Mathematicians.

The Bradford *Argus*, which paper has lately taken down the name of Lincoln, and hoisted that of McClellan, puts the following pointed questions to those who howl for a continuance of Old Abe and the war.

1 If an administration fails to put down a rebellion in four years, that it was confident, at the outset, of putting down in sixty days; how long after the expiration of said four years, will it take it to put down the rebellion, when the same administration dare not hazard an opinion o the time thus required?

2 If a President calls for 400 000 men to take a "*contest a short and decisive one*," and the contest lingers on four years; how much longer will the same contest continue, the President having already had 2 000 000 of men, and now calls for 500 000 more without daring to promise that the war shall ever end?

3. If a President demands four hundred millions of dollars as necessary to save a Union, promising that the Union is worth ten times that sum, and after having expended on him all that he claimed the Union to be worth at the outset; how much longer will you continue him in the employment? See President Lincoln's message of July 4th, 1862

4. If three years time is not sufficient to demolish a rebellion after its "*back is broken*;" how long will it take to *squelch* it after you have it by the *throat* and it is "*all dead but the tail*?"

5. If a party asks to be continued in power promising that there shall be no more drafts, and the party is so continued, and we have two drafts within the next year: how many drafts may we expect during the next four years if the same party be continued in power, when now they are ashamed to repeat such promises?

6. If the history of an administration for four years, has been that of promises broken; how much confidence will you place in its promises for the future, made upon the condition that you give it a new lease of power?

ANSWERS EXPECTED AT THE BALLOT BOX.

FARMERS AND MECHANICS REMEMBER, that no work that you can do on Tuesday next, will pay you half as well as laboring for the election of George B. McClellan.

The three Platforms—Which do you Choose?

LINCOLN'S PLATFORM—"NO PEACE WITHOUT ABOLITION!"

JEFF DAVIS' PLATFORM—"NO PEACE WITHOUT SEPARATION!"

McCLELLAN'S PLATFORM—"THE UNION MUST BE PRESERVED AT ALL HAZARDS." "THE UNION IS THE ONE CONDITION OF PEACE—WE ASK NO MORE!"

Here are the three platforms of, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, JEFF DAVIS, and GEORGE B. McCLELLAN.

All who agree with LINCOLN that there shall be no peace and no restoration of the Union "Without abolition," should vote for Lincoln;

All who agree with DAVIS that there shall be "no peace without separation," should go South and join the Southern army;

All who agree with McCLELLAN that "The Union must be preserved at all hazards," and that the restoration of the Union shall be "the one condition of peace," should vote for GEORGE B McCLELLAN.

ATTEND THE ELECTION—See to it that no man who will vote the Democratic Ticket, neglects to do so, give the whole day to the service of your country!

AN INFAMOUS OUTRAGE.

Abolitionists Burn up the American Flag

The Washington *Constitutional Union*, on Saturday contains the following account of the burning of an American flag in that city, on Friday night last, by the Abolitionists:

"The partisans of Abraham Lincoln had a procession last night, which was attended with scenes of infamous outrage, that reflect eternal disgrace on that party

Without any provocation which might excite any bad feeling, the procession, in passing the Democratic headquarters, wilfully, maliciously and meanly, burnt the American flag extended from the building bearing the names of McClellan and Pendleton.

For a party who have professed such extraordinary devotion to our glorious old flag, this outrage is not only a base and *rebellious* act, but one so inconsistent as to be ridiculous, were it not so fully outrageous.

The famous dispatch of Gen. Dix, "If any man hauls down the American flag, shoot him on the spot," has been lauded to the skies by the Republican party for the patriotic sentiment it contains; what should be the punishment of those individuals who, in an administration procession, deliberately *burn* the American flag."

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN—All who wish to continue to pay 30 cents a pound for the sugar they used to buy for 7, will vote for Lincoln. All who desire to pay $15 a ton for the coal they used to buy for $6, will vote for Lincoln. All who like the fun of paying $12 a barrel for flour that they used to buy for $5 50, will vote for Lincoln. All who enjoy the double and trupple rates for butter, pork, meat, cheese, and every necessary of life, every piece of shirting, every pair of boots and shoes, and in fact everything they buy, will vote for Lincoln.

GO TO THE POLLS EARLY—stay there until they are closed—see that no fraudulent votes are cast by the enemies of Free Republican Institutions.

Probability of a Heavy Draft After Election.

NEW STYLE OF CONSCRIPTION.

SUBSTITUTES AND FIFTY DAYS NOTICE TO BE ABOLISHED.

FAILURE OF THE LAST DRAFT.

WASHINGTON, October 24.

It is understood here that the report of the Secretary of War to Congress will embrace the substance of a very important communication upon the subject of the conscription act, which has been addressed to Mr Stanton by Provost Marshal Fry. It is stated that this document claims that the present Conscription law is not only a failure in producing the right kind of men, but is a monstrous expense not only to the government but to individuals, cities, counties and townships. General Fry urges that the law shou'd be amended, not allowing substitutes, and compelling the personal service of every man, no matter what his situation as soon as he is drafted. It is found that the last call for five hundred thousand men has probably not added to our armies more than one hundred thousand. The class recruited are, in a great degree, jail-birds, foreigners, and vagabonds, who desert whenever they can, and a very large number have found their way into the rebel ranks. It is supposed that the cost to individuals and localities of the late draft will amount to not less than one hundred and fifty millions of dollars, while the men recruited at this enormous cost are worth little or nothing to our army. It is understood that the Secretary of War will recommend to Congress the abolition of the right to procure substitutes, and the fifty-day notice, so that hereafter the men drawn will be promply put into the ranks. Three hundred thousand more men will be needed for the prosecution of the campaign, if it is deemed advisable to keep up our armies to their present standard, for the reason that at least one hundred and fifty thousand veteran troops will leave the service before next May. It is found that as our army is pushed into the southern territory a greater number of men are needed to cover the enormous extent of our lines. Hence it is almost certain should Mr. Lincoln be re-elected, and there be no prospect of peace, as there will be none in the event of his re-election, a peremptory draft for three hundred thousand men will be made as early as the first of January. Congress will be willing to adopt the recommendations of the Secretary of War, as there will be no important election for two years. It will be remembered that the Military Committee of both the Senate and House strongly urged the striking out of the substitute clause in the last Congress. It was also the earnest wish of the War Department and the Provost Marshal General. The pending election, however, compelled the Republican Congressmen to insert the provisions allowing fifty days recruiting before the enforcement of the draft, and permitting the use of substitutes.

BRING OUT YOUR TEAMS, carry all the sick and crippled McClellan voters to the polls.

☞ The Democratic majority in Pennsylvania on Tuesday, the 11th of October, on the Congressional vote, is 1 958 and the average Democratic majority cast on the county tickets, including the Congressional vote, is 9.853! This magnificent victory, achieved in the face of the most unscrupulous and determined opposition ever before arrayed against them, has covered the Democracy of Pennsylvania with glory. The Abolitionists never dreamed of such a crushing defeat. The Democrats scarcely permitted themselves to hope for such a heart cheering result. But THE PEOPLE, outraged and insulted by Mr. Lincoln's destructive negro policy, rose in their strength, and won this great triumph of truth and justice over fraud and despotism—Be of good cheer, freemen! On Tuesday next, the Old Keystone will give 30,000 majority for McCLELLAN, PENDLETON, and UNION!—*Age.*

A hint to Voters.

Whenever any person attempts to hire or compel you to vote in a manner contrary from what you believe to be right, see that he is prosecuted under the 51st section of the Act of Assembly of 31st March, 1860, relating to elections;

"Any person who shall directly or indirectly give, or offer to give any such gift or reward to any such elector, with intent to induce him to vote for any particular candidate or candidates at such election or shall directly or indirectly procure or agree to give any such gift or reward to such elector, with the intent aforesaid, or shall, with the intent to influence or intimidate such elector to give his vote for any particular candidate or candidates at such election, give, offer, or promise to give such elector, any office, place, appointment or employment, or threaten any such elector with dismissal or discharge from any office, place, appointment or employment public or private, then held by him, in case of his refusal to vote for any particular candidate or candidates at such election, the person so offending shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction, be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, and undergo an imprisonment not exceeding two years."

DECISION RELATIVE TO THE DRAFT—The commercial's Washington special says:—Provost Marshal General Fry has adopted the regulation that in case drafted men desert prior to muster into the service, the quota of their respective districts will not be credited, and a supplemental draft, will be made where deficiencies exist from that cause.

WYOMING COUNTY ELECTION RETURNS—OFFICIAL.

The following is the aggregate official vote in this county at the late general election.

CONGRESS.

VICTOR E. PIOLLET—Home vote	1240
" " Army vote	21
Total	1270
Ulysses Mercur—Home vote	1043
" " Army vote	119
Total	1162

REPRESENTATIVES

JOHN JACKSON—Home vote	1267
" " Army vote	12
Total	1279
E. E. GUILD—Home vote	1 47
" " Army Vote	12
Total	1159
P M. Osterhout—Home vote	1029
" " Army vote	108
Total	1137
Geo. H Wells—Home vote	1032
" " Army vote	99
Total	1131

ASSOCIATE JUDGE.

JOHN V. SMITH—Home vote	1268
" " Army vote	16
Total	1284
Henry Roberts—Home Vote	1036
" " Army vote	92
Total	1128

COMMISSIONER.

HIRAM BODLE—Home vote	1276
" " Army vote	17
Total	1263
William Robinson—Home vote	1023
" " Army vote	92
Total	1115

TREASURER.

SAMUEL JENKINS—Home Vote	1231
" " Army vote	11
Total	1242
Abram Headly—Home vote	1059
" " Army vote	97
Total	1126

AUDITOR.

MARTIN SICKLER—Home vote	1243
" " Army vote	19
Total	1262
W. D. Barnes—Home vote	1029
" " Army vote	81
Total	1110

☞ The DEMOCRATS in small caps, the Republicans in lower case.

The Platform,

The assailants of Gen. McClellan met and discomfitted by weapons they have themselves furnished, now fall back upon the Chicago platform. Say they, "we like McClellan well enough, but the platform! we can't abide the platform!"

Republican friend, did you ever read the platform? What is there about it you do not like! "Oh!" say you, "it is a peace platform." Well, do you object to peace? Do you really desire a continuance of the war?—"No," you say, "but we don't want a disunion peace." Well read over the platform in the spirit of candor, and then tell us if you find anything in it favorable to any peace except a peace *with the restored Union*. The Chicago convention declared itself in favor of the earliest practicable peace consistent with the honor of the Government and the integrity of the Union; and to obtain such a peace they were in favor of the experiment of negotiation Republican friend, do you object to such a peace? Do you object to *negotiation*? Can we have peace on any terms without negotiation? What says Lincoln himself? "When after much loss on both sides, and no gain on either, you cease fighting, the identical questions as to terms of intercourse are again up on you." And how are those terms to be settled? Mr, Lincoln says, not by fighting. In the history of the world terms of intercourse between a people were never so settled. In the nature of things, they can only be settled by negotiation.

How long will you fight before you begin to negotiate? You say, "until the rebels submit. How will you know when they will submit, except through negotiation? And how do you know that the people of the south are not now ready to submit to the Constitution and laws of the United States, without further fighting?

That our construction of the platform is a fair one, is apparent from the resolutions of the Convention, and that there be no cavil on the subject, Gen. McClellan in his letter of acceptance has put the same construction upon it. in terms that can neither be misunderstood, or misrepresented.—*Union and Constitution.*

OUR SOLDIERS IN PRISON.—Some of the more independent Republican papers are beginning to speak out against the great wrong committed by President Lincoln in keeping 50 000 soldiers in Southern prisons when they might be exchanged. The Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* protest against it in the following vigorous language:

"We might rescue our white soldiers now in rebel hands by the proposed exchange and yet hold a large balance as hostages for the colored soldiers while their status is in controversy If, under these circumstances the leaving of thirty-five thousand white men to suffer and die at the rate of one hundred per day, is not practically in the eyes of both God and man, murder, *murder*. MURDER, MURDER what is it?"

This is from a Republican paper. How can any friend of the soldier support an administration and a candidate thus denounced by its own party papers for inhumanity to soldiers?"

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 Ahira Guy, Sheriff of the county of Wyoming in 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 TUESDAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT, anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, (being the Eighth day of November.)

I ALSO HEREBY MAKE KNOWN AND GIVE NOTICE, that the place of holding the aforesaid General Election, in the several wards, boroughs, districts 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 P. Burgess, in Forkston township.

Falls, at the house of Levi Townsend in Falls township.

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

Monroe, at the house of John Phoenix, in Monroe township

Mehoopany, at the house of Peter Bender, in Mehoopany township.

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

Northmoreland, at the house of Winters & Howard, at Centremoreland Corners in Northmoreland township.

Nicholson, at the house of E.N. Bacon, in Nicholson Township.

North Branch, at the school house near the store of John Pfonts 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 subordinate officer or agents, who is or shall be employed under the legislative, judiciary or executive department 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 of the select and common council of any city, commissioner of any incorporated district, is by law incapable 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 Executions, and for other purposes," approved April 16, 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 61st 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 vote at any election, 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 such election, and within two years paid a State or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least ten days before the election But a citizen of the United State who has previously been a qualified voter of this State, and removed therefrom and returned, 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 freemen citizens 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 is not contained in the list of taxable inhabitants furnished by the commissioners, unless: First he produces 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 a 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 declare on 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 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 such age, and shall be called out to the clerks, who shall make the 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 commissioners 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 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, his oath will be sufficient 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 for more than ten days next immediately preceding said 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 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 any election under this act from holding such election, or use or threaten any violence to any such officer, or shall intercept 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 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 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 offence shall be had, that the person so offending was not a resident of the city, ward or district, or township where the said offence was committed, and not entitled to vote 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 have received the 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 act as inspector in his place And in case the person who shall have received highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend, the person elected judge shall appoint an inspector in his place, or if any vacancy shall continue in the board for the space of one hour after the time fixed by law for the opening of the election, the qualified voters of the township, ward or district for which said officer shall have been elected present at the place of election, shall select one of their number to fill such vacancy

It shall be the duty of the several assessors, especially, to attend at the place of holding every general, special or township election during the time said election is kept open, for the purpose of giving information to the inspectors and judges