HARVEY SICKLER, Editor.

TUNKHANNOCK, PA

Wednesdy. Sept, 12th 1866.

FOR GOVERNOR,

HEISTER CLYMER

FOR CONGRESS. HON. Wm. ELWELL, of Columbia.

(Subject to decision of Conference Convention.)

FOR SHERIF W. M. W. DEWITT. of Tunk. Boro.

E. J. KEENEY. of Braintrim,

FOR ASSOCIATE JUDGE, GORDON PIKE, of Northmoreland.

FOR REGISTER AND RECORDER, O. L. PARRISH, of Monroe. FOR TREASURER,

JEREMIAH OSTERHOUT, of Tunk. Twp,

FOR COMMISSIONER. G. W. SHERWOOD,

> FOR CORONER, A. H. BOLES, of Meshoppen.

FOR AUDITOR. JAMES R. ROBINSON,

of Forkston.

NATIONAL UNION

# MASS Meeting.

THE FRIENDS OF

JOHNSON AND CLYMER,

TUNKHANNOCK, TUESDAY, September 18, '66, at 12 o'clock, m.

# Hon. Heister Clymer

Democratic Candidate for Governor,

MONTGOMERY BLAIR, late a member of Lincoln's Cabinet,

# HON CHAS. W. CARRIGAN

Of Philadelphia, and other distinguished Speakers will address the Meeting.

of ALL who are in favor of SUP-PORTING the CONSTITUTION and RESTORING THE UNION.

The late hour at which we receiv ed the Election Proclamation, has unavoidably delayed the issuing of our paper for a few hours, this week.

# Representative.

Jakev Kennedy, a man who is known to be entirely unqualified for any position, even that of a township office, has by feeble imitations of Landon in preaching the negro-and him crucified, succeeded in foisting himself upon the people of this district, as a candidate for the Legislature. It is true he had a bare majority of the Delegates in Convention; but these were secured by degrading suplications, by persisthonest masses submit uncomplainingly, to R, swindles. such a degradation? Wil they support a Let them answer at the polls.

Look at Them.

We ask the honest white Republicans of this county, and District, to look at the character of their present and would be representatives in the National and State Legislatures, and then say, if they can, that negro equality is not a cardinal principle of that party. Congressman Mercur, voted for negro suffrage in the District of Columbia, in opposition to the almost unanimous voice of the white men of that District,-The Freedman's Bureau, Civil rights and all other bills and schemes of the radical disunionists, were voted for and still are heartily supported by him,

Landon of the State Senate, introduced, and had passed, a resolution approving the votes of Mercur and other radicals on this question of negro suffrage. He has preached negro equality for years, at almost every school house and cross road in this and the adjoining counties.

#### The Negro Equality Convention.

The disunion negro equality county Convention held at this place on Monday of last week was decidedly a rich affair .-Had we the time and space to devote to a critique on its proceedings we might fill columns with an account of its ridiculous and farcical features, but we have neither, and will therefore content ourselves and readears with a few brief sketches.

After several hours of anxious counting noses, canvassing, boring, lying and "influencing" delegates by the office seekers, the Convention of white folks, so-called, met and organized by electing a Head Centre, Worthy chief, King of the "League" or "Knight" of the inner circles, we couldn't divine which. His calling the "Lodge" to order, and sundry other strange remarks left the point in doubt. We were glad af terwards, to learn that the squire, who by the way is a very good kind-hearted man, had received his recent education as a presiding officer within the sacred precincts of a Templar's Lodge. The opinion was quite unanimous in the convention, that he was better qualified for measuring R. R. Wood, with an accurately measured pole, than presiding at disunion meetings.

The Secretaries of the meeting handled the goose quills very dexterously, but it was thought, would have managed them more naturally, if they had been sticking to the geese. The convention pitched into the Representative question, but were taken completely by surprise when some knowing chap among them suggested that there was a Congressman to nominate. "What, a Congressman too" was the ejaculation from the Worthy chief, down,-This representative question had been worked up so that it had made them forget that there was such a man as U. Mercur, or such an office as Congressman.

S. Leroy Tiffany, late editor of the Republican and "Babe of the woods" who is always conspicuous on great state occasions, ook an early opportunity to post himself on the judges stand and with another equally busy body poured a shower of advice into either ear of their almost bewildered

A proposition was made to vote by ballot, this was opposed by the Kennadians, one of whom got up and charged his fellow delegates with having been subjected to 'improper influence,s' while at the same time they-tie Kennadian party-had it all arranged to foist upon the convention two bogus delegates, by which they would secure the nomination of their negro worshipping preacher on the first ballot. During the voting the "monument stuck hog, with great drops of sweat oozing Let there be a general attendance from his thick greasy skin. As soon as the announcement of his nomination was made he jumped up and with face as radiant with smiles as a hollow pumpkin with a candle in it, he wheezed out that he would pay for the delegates "dinners, &c."-The '&c." was understood by the thirsty delegates present, to mean a little something that Good Templars don't take-in public. This had a most charming effect on the delegates. Their dry tongues and parched throats began to water in anticipation of a few drops of the "good craytur."-We noticed that they spoke up much louder after that, This was especially noticeable in the case of those who, when the vote was taken to make the nomination unani mous, voted with stentorian tones, NO! Until this moment, Jakey, doubtless judg-

ing from himselt, had thought that the surest way to get at the hearts of men, was ent importunities, by trickery an falsehoo a, through their stomachs; hence the offer of more bare-faced than ever before resorted dinner &c. After hearing these loud noes, to by any man in this county. All this he made a break for the Bank and securing was done under the cloak of religion; and a handful of \$1,00 greenbacks he spent with so much tact and secresy, that almost the rest of the day in going around everybody was surprised at the result. We the streets, presenting each of his delebelieve that upon a fair expression of Re- gates with a collar note. Ot course Jakey publican sentiment in this county, that he would not use "improper influences" to secould not, to-day, secure one fourth of the cure a nomination. Of course he felt very votes in that party for his nomination,- pay-triotic just then; and the delegates Yet, notwithstanding all this, unless Re- who took this money, must have felt "hardpublicans themselves repudiate him, Sus- up. It is reasonable to presume that a quehanna County with her stubborn adher- man who pays money to secure a nominaence to party, will probably cram him, ab- viou, at the hands of men elected to serve noxious as he is, down the throats of the the people, will if elected himself take monpeopl: for the next two years. Will the ey for the passage of Tonnage Tax and R.

Want of space forbids a further notice of party and a ticket, headed by such a man? the very interesting proceedings of this section, the year were 79, all radical Re- beroes. very interesting convention.

Congressman Mercur's Record,

A late number of the Danville Intelligencer gives us the proceedings of a radical disunion Mass Meeting at that place, at which Mr. Congressman Mercur was the only speaker of any prominence—he being made so by the fact that he asks to be sent to congress again from this district. Though the meeting was called a "grand Mass Meeting," and the notorious Jack Hamilton, Andy Curtin and other celebrities were announced, it turned out to be a most contemptible fizzle both as to hearers and speakers.

The Intelligencer makes the following comments on Mercur's speech; by which it seems that he concluded, in that county, to drop the nigger and mount the tariff as his hobby. In a speech at this place last court week, (held there, so as to insure an audiance) we are told that not a word was said about the tariff, but that the "barbarities of southerners" and the misfortunes of the "loyal" were his themes. He and Landon both unequivocally declared themselves in favor of giving the right of suffrage to the negro, and of keeping out the south until that right, as they called it, was accorded to him. Surely their votes in the Senate and in Congress show that such is their position. But read what the Intelligencer says:

Mr. Mercur took the stand and comnenced a speech, which, however lengthy, however lame in argument, was gentlemanv and decent in tone compared to that of he fledgling who had preceded him .-Mr. M's anxiety appeared to be to clear up his record in the Rump Congress. welt a long time on the subject of the tariff, a hobby that every opposition candidate in this district is sure to mount when they come this way. They imagine if they only talk tariff to the people, all is well, and accordingly Mr. Mercur gave the audiance a full surfeit of this subject. According to him, it was tariff, first, last and all time. But he neglected to tell his au ditors, notwithstanding all his efforts, and all his attempte to prove he belonged to the tariff party, that the Republican Radicals having over a two thirds vote in both Houses of Congress, slaughtered the tariff bill. He also dwelt long and pathetically over his action on the soldiers' bounty bill; contending that he had placed himself right on the record on that measure, except that when it came to the final vote. he voted against it, as did some thirty-five other radicals, and had it not been for the votes of Democratic members the bill wo'd have been defeated. His excuse was the Bounty bill was coupled with another to raise the salary of Congressmen, and his conscience would not allow him to vote for the latter An India-rubber conscience, ruly, he must have, considering that he was not too conscientious to draw the additional amount voted to his salary, out of the National Treasury. All his pleas and subterfuges and att mpts to paliate, that vote will not avail There stands the record. WHEN THE BILL WAS UP BEFORE CONGRESS GIVING NE-GRO SOLDIERS \$300 BOUNTY, MR. MERCUR VOTED FOR IT. WHEN THE BILL GIVING \$100 TO WHITE SOLDIERS WAS UP BEFORE THE SAME BODY. MR. MERCUR VO. TED AGAINST IT.

Mr. Mercur also took occasion to complain of the Democratic papers for chargng the Republican party and its leaders with being in favor of negro suffrage, and sought to defend his party in Congress by a transparent attempt at deception. He wanted his auditors, whenever they heard a Democrat charge the Radicals with being in favor of negro suffrage, to challenge the former to show any act passed by the late Congress compelling any State to adopt negro suffrage. Now Mr. Mercur must have known he was addressing at least some men of intelligence, persons who were able to read and judge correctly in reference to what they did read, and knowing this he should not have treated buil ler" sat ill at ease, wheezing like a them as being ignorant or credulous, Fur thermore he has been a Judge of an important Judicial District, and therefore should rise above the finesse an I arts of the pettifogger. He knows and every other man with a modicum of brain knows, that Congress has not the power to interfere with or regulate the elective franchise in the States. But in the District of Columbia, and in the Territories of the in favor of the President's policy : United States Congress has sole control in this matter. Fience, so far as Congress had the p ower, they used it to fasten ne gro suffrage on the people. The House of Representatives passed a bill forcing negro suffrage on the people of the District of Columbia, no withstanding the citizens of that district had protested against it by a vote 6000 to 38 votes in favor of it.-The following is the section of the bill conferring the right of su ffrage on negroes

in the District of Columbia. A Bill extending the right of suffrage in the District of Columbia BE IT ENACTED, &c. That from all laws and parts of laws prescribing the qualifications of electors for any office in the District of Columbia, the word 'white' be, and the same is hereby, stricken out, and that from and after the pazsage of this act no person shall be disqualified from voting at any elec-tion held in the said District on account of color. SEC. 2. That all acts of Congress and all laws of the State of Morvland in force in said District and all ordinances in the cities of Washington and Georgetown inconsistent with the provisions of th's

act are hereby repealed and annulled. On the final passage of this bill 116 votes were cast in its favor. All Radical Republicans, including the vote of Ulysses Mercur; against it 45 votes, all Demo- cannot just now call to mind. crats and Conservatives.

Again, on the bill to amend the organic acts of the territories of Nebraska, Colorado, Dakota, Montana, Washington, Idaho, Arizona, Utah and New Mexico, the ninth inent: section reads:

RESOLVED. That within the territories aforcsaid there shall be no denial of the elective franchise to citizens of the United States because of race or colo and all persons shall be equal before the law. all acts or parts of acts either of Congress or the legislative assemblies of the ter onsistent with the provisions of this act, are here by declared null and void.

On the message of this bill containing

publicans, including the vote of Ulysses Mercur; nays 43, all Democrats and Conservatives.

Thus it will be seen by the record that Ulysses Mercur voted for both of these bills, voted in favor of negro suffrage and negro equality, and all the pitiful evasions phia convention to wait upon the President and shifts he resorts to to shield himself and present him an official copy of the profrom opposing the feelings and interests ceedings. Some of them allege that the of his constituency, proves that he has not the frankness and manlicess befitting a Representative. His votes also prove that he is willing and anxious to strike at the very foundation of Republicanism, the right of the majority to rule, It also proves that when the time arrives when amendments to the Constitution of this State can be voted for, we will find him with his radical conspirators at work try- from his whole conduct. He entered the ing to fasten negro suffrage on the citizens of Pennsylvania.

We might go on and criticise his attempt to defend the Radical party in their efforts to break up the Union by keeping out eleven States, but his arguments were so weak it is not worth the trouble. Judge M. is not a fluent speaker, neither is he argumentative nor gifted with that eloquence which makes the worse appear the better cause. He is what might be termed a ARMY OF THE UNION, -- Phil t, News. dull prosy speaker.

#### The Douglas Monument Ceremonies,

CHICAGO, Sept. 6 .- The ceremonies the laying of the corner stone of the Douglas monument have been concluded with great success. They were participated in by the President and party, and the corner stone laid by the Free and Accepted Masons of Illinois.

The monument, which already reaches an altitude of sixteen feet, was canopied with a huge American flag.

Douglas' grave is directly to the east of the monument. It was most beautifully decorated. A frame work, consisting of four arches, one on either side of the inclosure around the grave and reaching upwards about thirty-five feet, was erected; and each arch was most tastefully draped with black cloth, beneath which, lying in graceful folds, were large American flags.

The summits of these arches were ornamented with evergreens and wreath of flowers, and at each corner was placed a large vase, containing a huge boquet. One vase surmounted the southern arch, facing the entrance to the grounds, and the uprights or pillars supporting the arches were handsomely entwined with black and tricolored bunting. The railing around the grave was covered with American flags, tastefully arranged, and dotted at intervals with wreaths and flowers. Vases were placed at each corner of the railing, filled with choice flowers. To the South of Douglas' grave was placed a model of the monument to his memory, and to the north a fine bust of the great statesman was placed on a pedestal. A gold star was suspended directly ling at each other often during the war, thro over the grave, upon which was inscribed the words "c'est un example." The grave presented a remarkable beautiful appear- who have stayed at their homes in safety

The President, General Grant, Admiral Farragut, General Meade, Members of the Cabinet, Senator Doolittle, the Committee of Arrangements and others, entered the grounds, and marched uncovered past the Knights Templars to their proper places on

Noces, proceeded to deposit the articles in the cavity set apart for the corner stone. After this ceremony the Chicago Light Guard band played a solemn dirge.

The Grand Masters then directed the Grand Senior Warden to apply his level to the stone and see if it was level, Grand Warden did so, and reported the stone level. The ceremony of pouring oil and strewing corn was then proceeded with by the Grand Master, after which he stated that the Masonic rites would conclude with

An impressive prayer was then deliverered by the chaplain of the day.

Major Rice then introduced the orator of the day, Major General John A. Dix .-After the delivery of the oration, President Johnson delivered an appropriate speech. Speeches were also made by Secretary Seward and Gen. Grant, when the immense assemblage se parated.

# How the Generals Stand.

The tollowing list of true, tried and gallant soldiers have all expressed themselves General U. S. Grant.

Lt. Gen. W. T. Sherman. Gen. W. S. Hancock, Gen, Geo, B. McClellan, Gen. John A. Dix, Gen. Robt. Patterson. Gen. G. A. Custar, Gen. L. H. Rosseau Gen. Wm. Mc Candless. Gen. Peter Lyle, Gen. A. D. McCook,

Gen. George Crook, Gen. J. Mc lernand. Gen. D. N. Couch, Gen. W. B. Franklin, Gen. G. K. Warren, Gen. Phil Sherridan, Gen. T. L Crittenden, Gen, O. B. Wilcox. Gen. J. C. McKibbin, Gen, Frank Blair, Gen. Durbin Ward.

Gen. Hugh Ewing, Gen. Wellington Ent. and a hundred others, whose names we

NOW LOOK ON THIS PICTURE: Among the few who support the Rump Congress, the following are the most prom-

Gen. Joshna T. Owens, Gen. Wm, B. Thomas. Gen. C. H. T. Collis. Gen. John Pope, Gen. Fisher, Gen. Ben. Butler, Gen J. W. Geary, Gen, Carl Shurtz,

General Grant.

The "Red Republicans" are intensely annoyed by the position of Gen. Grant, and are industriously endeavoring to explain away his presence at the reception of the committee appointed by the Philadelgeneral was there by accident, and others that he has sent for an official business,-Neither of these statements is true, altho' it is not doubted that the general was invited to attend.

The editor of the News was present as a member of the committee, and knows the fact that General Granttook part in the proceedings from choice. This was manifest east room after the committee, and after the President had taken his position, and was careful to make his way through the crowd and take his place by the side of the President, grasping his hand cordially as he did so. It is idle for the revolutionists to count on Grant as being with them. He has never voted with them, and never will, and when the impending struggle comes he will be found as ever at the head of the

Every Geary organ teems with falsehoods about the insecurity at the South for the lives and property of Northerners and Union men (negroes.) This they call making political capital for the Rump faction and its candidate Geary. Their lies are made out of the whole cloth. The military commanders of every department report most favorably of affairs in every State, and declare that Northerners are as safe in any part of the South as in the North; and negroes everywhere, except when they get up a negro suffrage riot, as at New Orleans. and when they commit crimes, are as safe and as well treated as it is possible. The Southern people accept the situation and are intent only on repairing the damages of the war.

THE negro delegates were all permitted to participate in the inauguration of the League's "Southern Loyalist Convention," which met yesterday on the street, in front of the League House, and in National Hall. Frederick Douglass was greeted with repeated cheers by his Radical brethren, which compliment he gracefully acknowledged by removing his hat bowing gently.

THE SENTIMENTS OF BRAVE MEN .-"Perley," in his dispatch from Philadelphia o the Boston Journal, speaking of the visit paid to delegates for South Carolina to the Massachusetts delegation, says:

Then Gen. Custur came in, and was introduced to Ger. McGowan of the Confederate army. After cordially shaking hands Custur said; "General, we have been look field glasses amid the smoke of battle we can now shake hands, these civillians surely should.

DURANT, a New Orleans fellow, who has been imported into Philadelphia to help put Geary stock up to average in the market, declared at a speech in the League House, on the 31st, that "until the negroes are allowed to vote THERE CAN BE NO After a fervent prayer the Right Wor- PEACE IN THE COUNTRY,"-If a few such shipful and Grand Treasurer, Mr. M. J. fellows as Durant would be awarded their district, for which such officer shall have been electjust deserts at a rope's end, there would be peace enough in the country .-- Age.

> The Head Scenter of the Republican party of the United States is Sambo.

# Local and Personal.

A Festival will be given by the Good Templars of this place, at their Hall on Friday the 21st inst The proceeds of which are to be appropriated to fitting up and furnishing their Hall. Music, Ice-Cream and other refreshments are talked of, as prom inent on the programme. Particulars next week.

A Funny Book has just come to us, called "Poetical Acorns from the Great Oak Hall." It is one of the joliest litt e books we ever saw-full of fun, side-splitting pictures and capital jokes. It is a good thing to have about the house--or, as it is made to nicely fit in the pocket, it is just what is often wanted to make a merry evening. It is given away gratuitously by Wanamaker & Brown, the popular Cothiers, Oak Hall, S. E cor. 6th a d Market sts. Philadelphia, and anybody can get it by enclosing their address and a two-cent stamp for the postages

Scorbutic diseases are the parent stock from which arises a large portion of the fatal maladies that afflict mankind. They are as it were a species of potato rot in the human constitution, which undermines and corrupts all the sources of its vitality and hastens its decay. They are the germ from which spring, Consumption, Rheumatism, Heart disease, Liver Complaints, and Eruptive Diseases which will be recognized as among those most fatal and destructive to the races of men. So dreadful are its consequences to human life, that it is hardly possible to over estimate the importance of an actual, reliable remedy, that can sweep out this Scrofulous contamnation. We know then we shall proclaim welcome news to our readers of one from such a quarter as will leave little doubt of its efficiencyand still more welcome, when we tell them it surely does accomplish the end desired. We mean AYER's SARSAPARILLA and it is certainly worth the attention of those who are afflicted with Scrofula or Scrofulous complaints. - Register, N. Y.

# Married.

FER 3USON-HETTESHEIMER-In Tunkbannock, by Rev. C. R. Lane, at his residence the 5th inst. Wm. U. Ferguson of Lake, Luzerne Co. Pa, and Sorenda M daughter of Mr, Wm. Hettesheimer of Monroe, Wyoming Co Pa. JENKINS-STEVENS-At the same place, by the

same, the 8th inst, Z was Jenkins of Tunkhannock Township and Climena, daughter of Mr. Damon

STEVENS-BROWN-Also, at the same place, by the same, the 10th inst, Charles F, Stevens, of Terrytown, Bradford Co. Pa. and Eliza E, daughter of Mr Mason Brown, of Browntown, Pa.

HARDING-ARMSTRONG-At the parsonage in Northmoreland, by the Rev. Oliver Lewis on Wednesday the 5th inst, Mr. H. M. Harding to Miss Ann Armstrong, both of Eaton, Wyoming Co. Pa.

Accompanying the above notice was a greenback for the printer, for which he feels prefoundly gratetogether with a lot more such patriots and ful; and wishes the happy couple a life of unalloyed GENERAL

WHEREAS, in and by an Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act regularing the General Elections within this Commonwealth, passed the 24 day of July, 1838," it is made the duty of the Sheriff of every county to give public notice of such Election to be holden, and to make known in such netice what officers are to be elected --Therefore I AHIRA GAY, Sheriff of the County of Wyoming, in said Commonwealth, do make known by this advertisement, to the Electors of the County of Wyoming that a

GENERAL ELECTION.

will be held in the County of Wyoming on the Second Tuesday of October next. (it being the 9th day of said month), at which time State, District and County Officers as follows are to

One person for Governor of the Commonwealth of One person for Congressman for the 13th Ceragressional District.

Two persons to fill the offices of Members of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, to repre-sent the counties of Wyoming and Susquehanna, One person for High Sheriff of the County of Wyo-

ming.
One person for Associate Judge of the County of Wyoming.
One person for Prothonotary and Clerk of the

One person for Register and Recorder of the Co.

One person for County Commissioner of the County of Wyoming.
One person for County Auditor for the County of

Wyoming.
One person for Coroner of the County of Wyoming. I also hereby make known and give rotice that the place of holding the General Election in the sev-eral townships within the County of Wyoming, are

Braintrim District, at the house occupied by T. D. Spring in Laceyville. Clinton, at the new school house in the village of

Factory vills.
Eaton, at the house of Peter Stroh, in Eaton town-Exete towhship.

Forkston, at the house of Hiram Hitchcock, in

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

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

Lemon township.

Monroe, at the red school-house in Monroe town-

ship.
Mehoopany, at the house of Peter Bender, in Mehoopany Township
Meshoppen, at the house of Daniel Hankinson, in
Meshoppen township.
Northmoreland, at the house Winters & Howard

at Centremoreland Corners, in Northmorelan ship.
Nicholson, at the house occupied by E. N. Bacon in Nicholson township.

North Branch, at the school-house near the store

late of John Pfouts, in North Branch township.

Overfield, at the old school house near Lawrence Agers, in Overfield township. Tunk. Boro. at the Court House, in the Boro. of

Tunkhannock Township, at the Court House, in the oro of Tunkhannock.
Windham, at the house of David Fisk in Windham

township.
Washington, at the Baptist Church on Russell Hill in Washington township,
In pursuance of an Act of the General Assembly
of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An

Act relating to the Elections of this Commonwealth, passed the 2d of July, A. D. 1839. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

"That the Inspectors and Juages chosen as afore-said shall meet at the respective places appointed for holding the election in the districts to which, they ing of the second Tuesday in October, in each and every year, and each of said Inspectors shall appoint one clerk who shall be a qualified voter of suc dis-

"In case the person who shall have received the "In case the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for Inspectors shall not attend on the day of Election he, the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for Judge at the preceding election shall act as Inspector in his place. And in case the person who shall have received the highest number of votes for Inspector shall not attend, the person elected Judge shall not attend, then in case the person elected Judge shall not attend, then the Inspector who received the highest number of the Inspector who received the highest number of votes shall appoint a Judge in his place, and if any vacancy shall continue in the Board for the space of one hour after the time fixed for the opening the elec-tion of the qualified voters of the township, ward or

their number to fill such vacancy. "In all cases where the names of a persen claimng to vote is not to be found on the list furnished by the Commissioners and Assessors, or his right to vote whether found therein or not is objected to by any qualified citizen it shall be the duty of the Inspectors to examine such persons on oath as to his ualifications and if he claims to have resided in the qualifications and if he claims to have resided in the State for one year or more, his oath shall be sufficient proof thereof; but he shall make proof by at least one competent witness who shall be a qualified elect-or that has resided within the district for more than ten days immediately preceeding the election, and shall also himself swear that his bona fide residence, in pursuance of his lawful calling is within the dis trict and that he did not move into the district for

the purpose of voting therein.

Every person dualified as aforesaid, and who shall make due proof, if required, of his residence and payment of taxes as aforesaid, shall be admitted to te in the township, ward or district in which he

. If any person or persons shall make any bet or wager upon the result of any election in this Com-monwealth, or shall offer to make any such bet or wager either by verbal proclamation thereof, or by written or printed advertisement challenge or invite any person or persons to make such a warer, upon conviction thereof he or they shall forfeit and pay three times the amount so bet or offered

"If any person not by law qualified shall fraudulently vote at any election within this Commonwealth, or being otherwise qualified shall vote out of his proper; district, or if any person knowing the want of such qualification shall aid or procure such person or persons offending shall on conviction be fined not exceeding two hundred dollars and be imprisoned for a term not exceeding three months.

"If any person shall vote at more than one elec-tion district, or otherwise fraudulently more than once on the same day or shall fraudulently fold and deliver to the In-pectors two tickets together, with the intention to illegally vote, or shall vote the same or if any person shall advise or procue other so to do he or they so offending shall en conviction, be fined in any sum not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars and be imprisoned for any term not less than three nor more than twelve mor

"If any person not qualified to vote in this Commonwealth agreeable to law (excepting the sons of qualified citizens.) shall appear at any place of election for the purpose of issuing tickets or influencing citizens qualified to vote, he shall on conviction for-feit and pay any sum not exceeding one hundred dol-

lars for every such offen e, and be imprisoned for any term not exceeding three months.

"That any person except justices of the peace who shall hold any office or appeintment of profit or trust under the government of the United States, or of this State, or of any city or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise—a subwhether a commissioned officer or otherwise—a sub-ordinate officer or agent—who is or who shall be employed under the legislative, executive of judiciary department of this State or of the United States, or of any city or incorporated district and also that every member of Congress and of the State Legislaevery member of Congress and of the State Legisla-ture, and of the select or common council of any city, or commissioners of any incorporated district is by law incapable of holding or exercising, at the same time the office of appointment of Judge, Inspector or, Clerk of any election within this Commonwealth and that no Inspector, Judge or other officer of any such election, shall be eligible to any office to be then

"No person shall be permitted to vote at any election as aforesaid, other than white freeman of the age of 2I years or more, who shall have reof the age of 2I years or more, who shall have resided in this State at least one year, and in the election district where he offers to vote, at least ten days immediately preceding such election, and within two years have paid a State or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least ten days before election. But a citizen of the United States, who has previously been a qualified voter of this State, and removed therefrom and returned, and who shall have resided in the election district, and; paid taxes aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote after-residing in this State six months, provided, that, the white freeman citizens of the Unit d States between the axes of 21 and 22 years and having rebetween the ages of 21 and 22 years and having resided in this State one year, and in the election district 10 days as aforessid, shall be entitled to