Farmers! Mechanics! Working-men!!!

I have labored and lived among you for nearly, if not quite, an age interested in all that interested you, of a loyal or of a national character, in all that time; and if any citizen of the county has, in that time, done more to advance your various interests, none had them more earnestly at heart or labored more zealously for them; and though during much of the time, taking an active part and interest in Party Politics, never held directly or indirectly asked for office;—and I now respectfully ask your attention for a short time while we reason to gether upon the present unfortunate state of our Country and interests.

My memory goes back to the time of President Thomas Jefferson's Administration; from which time to the present, with the exception of a short interval during the Administration of that Patriot, James Monroe, Party spirit raged and divided the People, and while under a free Government the people will divide into parties, and while much good may be the consequence, when governed by reason, moderation and patriotism, yet in my judgment *the great curse of our Country has been and is now—Party Spirit.*

I have passed through two wars before this, in which we are now engaged—that of 1812, in which we were engaged with that mighty Power, Great Brittain, and which it is natural to suppose would have united the people as one man to the support of our Government and Country; yet there was then a large Political Party which openly stood and members, with all its might their great influence against their own Government in the maintenance and prosecution of the war; although it was declared and waged on a principle and interest which was especially theirs, viz: the Commercial; and this has been a reproach to them and their children to this time, and ever will be.

In the Mexican war, you all remember the political influences brought to bear against it and the Administration which carried it, in to a successful issue, and the evils which it was contended would flow from it; and you all *now, also know* the great and glorious result which, individuals, the Nation and the industrial interests of the World derived from each of those wars, so opposed in the prosecution by a Party.

Democrats and the now so-called "Democratic Party" might take a lesson from those teachings and benefit thereby. The Democratic Party has always professed to be a Party standing upon National and *Democratic principles*: that all power of Government was derived from the people, and that an Administration constitutionally chosen should have and command the support and obedience of the whole people of all parties; and this was in part time not only professed, but I believe practically carried out by it up to 1860. At the present time how is it?

We are again in war for the third time, and as a mere war the greatest and most important any people were ever embarked in, and the most demanding unity and support of men of all Parties of any we were ever before engaged in, ever will or can be: and what do we see?

In 1830 you saw the Democratic party shaken up by its own Delegates for the express purpose of bringing on a War, a Civil War, against the Government of the People and the Foundation of the Union and of Constitutional Government!

Delegates from Western Pennsylvania returned from those broken conventions, proclaiming that no party could be formed upon a Ticket to run them without they agreed to do as they could not stand upon [illegible] constituency in the North, politically or morally! From [illegible] forth you saw Democrats, [illegible] place and power and in the [illegible] of the Party, robbing the [illegible] Treasury, your Arsenals, [illegible] your Armories, your Arms; [illegible] and scattering your small [illegible] Army of soldiers, sending [illegible] to the four quarters of the [illegible] of your reach, and in every [illegible] way weakening you and your [illegible] calculating to have you [illegible] for defence, that you [illegible] accede all their demands [illegible] the Union, or to [illegible] all they asked—*Slavery*. [illegible] you, your interests and in [illegible] an easy prey in a war with [illegible] *you dared* to fight with them. [illegible] they professed to believe you [illegible] and would not attempt; and [illegible] "gods made them mad," preparatory to their destruction, after [illegible] raised large Armies of traitors [illegible] against their country, and [illegible] upon war upon it. Flag, [illegible] insulting in the extreme to [illegible] who are, or were of the [illegible] Party to believe that they [illegible] have done so but in the [illegible] Democrats of the North [illegible] them in their war against [illegible] government and Democratic in- [illegible] And now with many tens [illegible] hands of Democrats, from good [illegible] democratic families, it [illegible] is [illegible] hang like heroes for [illegible] and Union against [illegible] traitors, you see and hear old [illegible] making much talk about [illegible] Party's boast of *their* [illegible] and making great of [illegible] a party under the [illegible] "Democrat," to oppose the government and its friends in the prosecution of this war; and these men [illegible] see at a meeting of the people [illegible] in raising soldiers for the [illegible] sympathizing in any way with [illegible] sentiment in its patriotic *support*. [illegible] of those same men will [illegible] that they could, in a very [illegible] raise a Company of Volunteers to join the Army, but won't do [illegible] war argument or reason do [illegible] on for this standing back [illegible] to raise old party cries?—[illegible] cry nothing but "Abolitionist." And when it is well known that all the "Abolitionists" of Europe and America could never had done so much to abolish slavery as did the burning by themselves of the powder which discharged the first ball against Sumter; and we Democrats, up to 1860, and ever up to the time of their mad act against Sumter stood by them in their demands, constitutionally made for their rights under the constitution, and were ready and willing to strain that sacred instrument to the utmost extent, *so as* not to *tear* it, even against our conscience, to carry out in good faith what we supposed to be the spirit, if not the letter, of the contract made by the Fathers. What right then have they, now when they have forced upon us the necessity of taking up arms in defence of all our most sacred Political rights and interests, to call upon any of us, under the "*Constitution*," to save, protect and defend their slave property and interests unharmed? "Abolitionists!" Because our sons in the Army don't fight to send back to them, to stripes and slavery, all their runaway negroes! And this too when it is all *well* with them that *your* property and *all* you have shall be *heavily taxed* as a necessity, to sustain our Government and Army against their assaults! It is a small matter and all right, with these men, that *you, yourselves*, and *your sons* and *brothers*, in defence of your Government, and all that is dear to you against these same negro-masters, *shall be taken, as volunteers* or even by *Draft*. This is all right. This is not being an Abolitionist! You are not a negro:—you are only "mud-sills." This is not "unconstitutional;" but it is so if you *touch* the *slave interest*; or let a negro run free and dont order all the Army to catch and return him to his owner! "But did you not see the Presidents "Abolition" Proclamation?" they ask. Well what objection can a free Democrat now raise against it—It simply, *for the present*, in this traitorous war against all that is good, leaves the *negro* and his would be *owner* to themselves, and forbids any officer or soldier of ours, taking any part in any contest between them while living in a state of rebellion! Can any freeman, any Pennsylvanian, any Democrat with a shadow of democracy in him, find any cause of quarrel with our good President in this? Surely not. And while our sons and brothers are slaughtered by these traitors by tens of thousands, and their bones lie whitening many battle fields, what shocking nonsense it is in any loyal man to keep talking about "Abolitionists" and the "Constitutional rights" of rebellious slaveholders in the negro as property! Is it not time, I ask you, that we shall strike not only with the *sword—ball* and *bomb*, of our brave sons in the battle field, but that our Government shall under the Military Power of the President, strike blows every where and anywhere that the traitors may be most hurt in their most tender part—that part in which their greatest interest lies, and for which they make this war? I am most decidedly of the opinion that it is full time. They made the war themselves, and I say give them all the consequences of it while they continue to wage it.

Oh! but says these simon pure "Democrats" "let us have peace—blessed peace. This is a dreadful war; put the Democratic party in power and we will soon *negotiate* a peace." What "nudge!" Have not the rebels the *whole* power of making peace in their own hands? Can they not on any day not only make peace, but most compotely subdue and put down effectually all "Abolition partyism" existing in the country? Certainly they can and without any "Commissioners" or "Treaty." They have simply to *lay down their arms* and *quit fighting* against their Country and Union and *deliver up* to the Government *its traitor leaders*, and *they have peace* and *all* its *blessings again*.

It is also urged upon Democrats and free white laborers that this permitting the slaves from the South to go free will cause the North to be over run with black laborers and break down the rewards of the white laborer, to his impoverishment and ruin.—This is urged to raise your prejudices and feelings against not only the black race, but against the war and your Government in conducting it. There is not a *shadow* of *cause* for *any alarm* on *this ground*. *Nature* and *facts* alike *prove* it *all* to be *groundless*. The negro by his very *nature* can only *live*, and prosper and be *happy* in a *warm* Southern climate; they only come North because *there, only, can* they be *free*; but make it known to them that they may stay in, or go to Virginia, Tennessee, Alabama—and the South, generally and *be free*, and you will no more see the *negro* in the *cold North* than you will see the *air here filled with swallows* in *December*. I have traveled with, and met in hotels Southern Gentlemen upon their return from Canada, where they had visited the negro in his new home, and they assured me that very many of them would willingly return to their *master* and *slavery* in Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, &c., if they could be assured that their master would not sell them down in New Orleans, of which they had a great horror.

The way to become entirely free of the negroes in the North is to permit them to live free in the South.

In this connection there is another very important consideration for free laborers, farmers and their sons, &c. Did you ever think of the cause of Emigrants from beyond the sea, from New England, even the sons of our Pennsylvania and Ohio farmers, when branching out from their fathers, farm to seek a home—always going to the far, cold and unhealthy North Western praries, &c., and even to the shores of the Pacific, and never even thinking of going to the much more healthy climate and every way more desirable country just across the Ohio river or the Pennsylvania State line into Kentucky, Virginia, Tennessee or Alabama? What was it that caused them never to think of settling in any one of those states, having the finest climate, soils, locations, &c., to be found any where in our Union, and go so much farther to fare so much worse in every respect? It was because *slavery* existed there, and it was the policy of those Slave States to exclude the "white trash," free laborers: and to have and keep large tracts of land lying wild, in swamps, forests, in any state and condition so that they could have large plantations for the slave-negro and wide spaces between, uninhabited, particularly by free laborers. Permit those States to become *free labor States* and then emigration to the far west will be thro' them to their great benefit as well as to those looking for new homes.

Look to this Farmers and Working men and know the truth and your own and your childrens true interests, and of the slave holders will have war let them take the consequences;—and if we must fight and be in a state of war let us and ours reap all the legitimate benefits of it. We shall have to pay *dear enough for them all*.

But the *Star*, the Western *Star*, of this county, promises to array before you the votes in Congress, the two past sessions, of Hon. J. W. Wallace and Gen. Lazear! I very much wish it would do so; and in the meantime permit me to tell you of a vote which your member, the Hon. J. W. Wallace, did give in Congress, in which your interests were much concerned, and a vote which Gen. Lazear, the Democratic candidate, did not give for your interest. Mighty efforts were made by some thirty or more different cities and localities, in Eastern and Western States, to induce Congress to take prompt action for the location and erection of National Armories and Foundries for the manufacture of large and small guns and munitions of war for Government. Hon. J. K. Morehead took a zealous and active part to secure for his District one or two of these most important works. Hon. Mr. Delano was very active and industrious in his efforts to oppose the erection of any more Armories than that in his District (Springfield) where our only Armory is. Many other members representing other Districts, and other States, were wide awake, using all their influence to secure for their respective Districts the great benefits of one of these National Works. Among all these active, zealous members none were *more active, zealous and untiring* than was your member, Mr. Wallace. He was one of the Committee appointed on motion of J. K. Morehead, to consider and report upon the subject of Armory and Foundry. He attended every meeting of the committee—and there were many. He spared himself in no particular; and avoided no labor to advance and enforce your (the Beaver Falls) claims as the strongest and best for the location of the Armory and Foundry, and did much to shape the Report made by Hon. J. K. Morehead to Congress, after much labor by Gen. Morehead also, and in which eight out of the nine members concurred. Hon. C. Delano only opposing it. When reported, one member could prevent its being taken up by Congress for consideration. This Mr. Delano was always in his seat and ready to do. At a later day in the Session, and in another stage of its progress, a two thirds vote of the House was required to bring it up for consideration. Your member, with the Hon. J. K. Morehead, labored hard and assiduously to canvass the House and get this two thirds vote, knowing that if they could only bring it up before Congress it would pass, as they had a majority in its favor. Massachusetts labored to prevent its being taken up as she wanted no other National Armory than that at Springfield in Mass.; and there was another influence which was opposed to any western Armory, viz: the friends of the re-erection of the Armory at Harper's Ferry, which had been, with many arms and much machinery, destroyed by the Traitors of Virginia themselves. With these influences active against them, the Hon's. J. W. Wallace and J. K. Morehead, when they called a motion to take up the consideration of the Armory and Foundry resolution, were defeated upon the ayes and nays being counted, and found less than two thirds.

Among the ayes you will find the name of your member, J. W. W., and also that of Hon. J. K. M., with a majority of fourteen with them; but among these ayes you will not find the name of the Hon. Gen. Lazear, the candidate of the "Democratic party," asking your votes for Congress, as your Representative against J. W. Wallace!

Among the nayes voting against you on this vote were many of the political friends of the Hon. Gen. Lazear, members from Virginia, Maryland, &c., headed by Governor Wickliffe, the *special friend* of the Hon. Gen. Lazear.

Let *any* vote be shown which *manifests so little consideration or regard* for the *laboring interests* of Beaver county—nay, of the whole District, on the part of the Hon. John W. Wallace as the course of the Hon. Gen. Lazear, on this whole interest, manifests, and I will not expect you to vote for him.

That you may have some little idea of the importance to you and all interests in the valley of the Beaver and Shenango, and this whole district, of this measure in the passage of which the Hon. J. W. W., took so deep an interest, and Gen. Lazear none whatever, allow me to make a short statement of facts: In a Massachusetts' newspaper of a late date, speaking of the Springfield armory and its work, it was stated that seven thousand men were directly and indirectly employed by it. A statement also went through the newspapers a few days ago that one thousand men were employed at Jenks' comparatively small armory at Bridesburg, near Philadelphia, engaged in a contract with the Government in making Springfield rifles.—You perhaps also saw in the papers of the last week, that sixty men had been drafted for the army from the workmen in Colts' pistol armory, where one thousand men are employed in making pistols for Government.

If we had now in operation here, as should be, and which we might have, a National Armory, it would give employment to more workmen and circulate more money among the people than all the workshops and manufactories in the county—and in fact more men in number than all the able bodied men now in the county.

Which of these two gentlemen will you have to represent you?—the one who is called a "Democrat," and *takes no care for your interests*; or the one *whose brothers are in your army*, and who, himself, *labors to support your Government and to promote all your local and National interests*. *It is for you to decide* on the "Second Tuesday. I pray you *consider* and *decide wisely* for *your own future welfare* and for that of *future generations*.

"E PLURIBUS UNUM."

Adopted Fellow-Citizens:

You and I were members of the Democratic party up to the time, in the year 1860, when disloyal, traitorous Democrats broke up the Party, and in 1861 when *they* made open war upon our Government and Union! We are in *Principle* Democrats still—and ever will be; yet while standing upon the great truths and principles enunciated to the world in that great paper, the Declaration of Independence, and in our glorious Constitution.—They count in vain and without knowing us, who think we will, *now*, when our great Ship of State, which contains all that is dear to us and the Liberties of man is on fire, enkindled by the hands of so-called Democrats—answer the calls of Political Party or partisans and array ourselves in party ranks in opposition to our Government and our Country, now so greatly endangered.

No! we will answer no such call.—Many of us were United Irishmen, or are their sons; and we are United Irishmen yet in support of the Government and the Country which has adopted us so generously.

Many of us hail Germany as our "Fadder-Land" and there sighed and contended in vain—as did our now fellow-citizens in Ireland—for the Liberties and blessings which we were invited here to partake of; and we will answer no partizan call while this war lasts and our liberties and lives are endangered thereby.

Our children and our brothers are now in the field fighting against these traitors to save the soil of our good Pennsylvania from the polution of there tread, and our government and Union from ruin at their insane hands;—and we will not be used by old party calls to weaken the hands of our good President and the Government, which they are laying down their lives to save.

We now know but two Parties,—the *one*, the great *Loyal, National* Party headed and led by our President Abraham Lincoln,—and the *other* or the Party of traitors and *their friends, headed* by that Arch traitor Jeff. Davis.

Let us proclaim to all such, every where, by our course at the coming Election, that we will only support those who are, open and active supporters of Government and this war, and their call only will we answer.

Dr. John W. Wallace has served you two sessions in Congress—honestly and truly—with industry and marked ability; his brothers are in our Army offering their lives in the battle field for us, while he, the Doctor, is and has been sustaining the President and Government in sustaining them and their brave comrades in the Army.

Wm. Henry you also know; he, like Dr. Wallace, was born and raised in this County. All his interests are embarked with yours; his sons, like Dr. Wallace's brothers, are in the Army, Soldiers. He has served you one term in the Legislature, and, like Dr. Wallace, in Congress, is up to the Jeffersonian Standard, and has proved himself "capable and honest."

You will, I trust, support them both at the coming Election with all your power and influence, and thus again show your love for your Country and "Union," as will your friend,

THE SON OF A UNITED IRISHMAN.

WASINGTON, Oct 5.—Official information has been received here that the rebels under Gens. Van Dorn, Price and Lovell, yesterday attacked our forces at Corinth, Miss., but were repulsed with great slaughter, and retreated, leaving their dead and wounded on the field. Our forces, under General Rosecrans are in full pursuit.

CAIRO, October 5.—Glorious news to-day from Corinth! Rebels routed and retreating! Their loss is very heavy. Ours also very large. Gen. Dodge sent a message from Columbus to prepare for a large number of wounded. Price, Van Dorn and Lovell were in command of the rebels who numbered 40,000. Our troops are said to have acted nobly.

Notice in the Orphans' Court.

Beaver County, ss:

IN the Orphans' Court, in and for Beaver county, before the Hon. Daniel Agnew, President, and his Associate Judges of said Court. In the matter of the petition of Archibald Johnston, Administrator of the estate of Mary Alexander, dec'd, for decree of specific performance of contract with Archibald Gilmore for the conveyance to him of certain real estate situate in Hopewell township, Beaver county, Pa.

Now, to wit: June 2d, 1862, the Court grant a rule on the heirs and legal representatives of Mary Alexander, dec'd, to shew cause why a decree of specific performance of contract with Archibald Gilmore for the conveyance of said real estate should not be made.

September 13th, 1862. Rule continued, and returnable on the second Monday of November next.

A true copy.

Attest: A. G. M'CREARY, Clk.

oc8:6.

GENERAL ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, in and by an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act to regulate the General Elections within the Commonwealth," it is enjoined upon me to give notice of such elections and to enumerate in said notice what officers are to be elected:

I, JOHN ROBERTS,

Sheriff of the County of Beaver, do hereby make known and give this public notice to the electors of the county of Beaver, that a General Election will be held in said county on the

Second Tuesday in October Next,

at the several Election Districts, as follows:

The electors of Borough township will meet at the Court House in the borough of Beaver.

The electors of Bridgewater borough will meet at the Town Hall in Bridgewater.

The electors of Phillipsburgh district will meet at the brick school house in said borough.

The electors of Moon township will meet at the house now occupied by Amariah Hendrickson in said township.

The electors of Hopewell township will meet at the school house in the village of Scottsville, in said township.

The electors of Independence township will meet at the house of Alexander Thompson, dec'd, in said township.

The electors of Raccoon township will meet at the house of David Ewing, in said township.

The electors of Frankfort district will meet at the house of George Duncan, in Frankfort.

The electors of M'Guire's district will meet at the house of John Porter in the village of Hanover.

The electors of Greene township will meet at the house of Elijah Niswanger, in Hookstown.

The electors of Ohio township will meet at house now occupied by Jamison Elliott, in said township.

The electors of Brighton township (not embraced in Industry district) will meet at the school house, near Richey Eakin's, in said township.

The electors of the borough of Fallston will meet at the Academy in Fallston.

The electors of Patterson township will meet at the school house in the village of Brighton.

The electors of Chippewa township will meet at the house of Samuel Cunningham, in said township.

The electors of South Beaver township will meet at the house of John Rowe, in said township.

The electors of Darlington township will meet at the Academy in Darlington.

The electors of Big Beaver township will meet at the house of widow Miller, in said township.

The electors of Franklin township will meet at the house of Mark R. Clark, in said township.

The electors of North Sewickley township will meet at the house occupied by John Miller, on land of Benj. Chew.

The electors of Pulaski township will meet at Dougherty's school house, No. 4, in said township.

The electors of Marion township will meet at the house of George Hartzell, jr., in said township.

The electors of New Brighton borough and district will meet at the school house, in said borough.

The electors of Rochester township will meet at the school house in the borough of Rochester.

The electors of the borough of Rochester will meet at the school house in Rochester.

The electors of Freedom borough and district will meet at the school house in Freedom.

The electors of New Sewickley township will meet at the house of John Fenzel, in said township.

The electors of Industry district will meet at the school house in Industry.

The electors of Harmony township will meet at the Hotel in the Economy.

The electors of Economy township will meet at the house of George C. Minis, in said township.

At which time and places the qualified electors as aforesaid will elect by ballot—

One person for Auditor General of Pennsylvania.

One person for Surveyor General Pennsylvania.

One person for Congress of the United States, in conjunction with Washington, Greene, and Lawrence.

One person for State Senator, in conjunction Butler county.

Two persons as members of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, in conjunction with Lawrence county.

One person for Associate Judge of Beaver county.

One person for District Attorney of Beaver county.

One person for Commissioner of Beaver county.

One person for Poor House Director of Beaver county.

One person for County Surveyor of Beaver county.

One person for Auditor of Beaver county.

Two persons for Trustees of Beaver Academy.

Notice is Hereby Given,

That every person except Justices of the Peace, who shall hold any office, or appointment of profit or trust under the Government of the United States, or of this State, or of any city or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or agent, who is or shall have been employed under the Legislative, Executive or Judiciary department of this State or the United States, or of any city or incorporated district; and also that every member of Congress, and of the State Legislature, and of the Select or Common Council of any city, or commissioner of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time the office or appointment of Inspector, Judge, or Clerk of any election of the Commonwealth, and that no Judge, Inspector, or any other officer of such election, shall be eligible to any to be then voted for.

Also, in and by the fourth section of an Act approved the 19th of April, 1840, it is enacted that the 13th section of the act passed July 2d, 1839, entitled an act relating to the elections of this Commonwealth, shall not be construed so as to prevent any military officer or borough officer from service as Judge, Inspector or Clerk at any general or special election in this Commonwealth.

And the said act of Assembly, entitled "An Act relating to the elections of this Commonwealth," passed July 2d, 1839, provides as follows:

That the Judge and Inspectors chosen as aforesaid, shall meet at their respective places appointed for holding the election in the districts to which they respectively belong, before 9 o'clock on the morning of the Second Tuesday of October in each and every year, and each of said Inspectors shall appoint one clerk, who shall be a qualified voter of said district.

In case the persons who shall have received the second highest number of votes for Inspector shall not attend on the day of an election, then the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for Judge at the next 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 present elected Judge shall appoint an Inspector in his place; and in case the person elected Judge shall not attend, then the Inspector who received the highest number of votes shall appoint a Judge in his place; and if any vacancy shall continue in the Board for the space of one hour after the time fixed by law for the opening of the election, the qualified voters of the township, ward, or district for which such officers shall have been elected, present at the place of election, shall elect one of their number to fill such vacancy.

It shall be the duty of Assessors respectively to attend at the place of holding every general, special or township election, during the time such election is kept open, for the purpose of giving information to the Inspectors and Judges when called on, in relation to the rights of any persons assessed by them to vote at such elections, or such other matters in relation to the assessments of voters as the said Inspectors or Judge, or either of them shall from time to time require.

No person shall be permitted to vote at any election, as aforesaid, other than a white freeman of the age of twenty-one 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 paid a State or County Tax, which shall have been assessed at least ten days before the election. But a citizen of the United States, who has previously been a qualified voter of this State, and removed 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 the State six months: Provided, that the white freemen, citizens of the United States between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-two years, and having resided in the State one year and in the election district ten days as aforesaid, shall be entited to vote although they have not paid taxes.

No person shall be permitted to vote whose name is not contained in the list of taxable inhabitants furnished by the Commissioners, unless, first, he produce a receipt for the payment within two years, of a State or county tax, assessed agreeably to the Constitution, and gives satisfactory evidence either on his own oath or affirmation or of another, that he has paid such tax, or on failing to procure a receipt, shall make oath of the payment thereof; or second, if he claims a right to vote by being an elector between the age of twenty-one and twenty-two years, he shall depose on oath or affirmation that he has resided in the State at least one year before his application, and make such proof of the residence in the district as is required in this act; and that he does verily believe, from the account given him that he is of the age aforesaid, and gives such other evidence as is required by this act; whereupon the names of the persons so admitted to vote shall be inserted into the alphabetical list by the Inspectors, and a note made opposite thereto by writing the word "tax," if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of having paid a tax, or the word "age," if he shall be admitted on account of his age, and in either case, the reasons of such votes shall be called out by 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 Assessor, or his right to vote, whether found there or not, is objected to by any qualified citizen, it shall be the duty of Inspector to examine such persons on oath as to qualification, and, if he claims to have resided within the State 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 elector, that he has resided within the district for more than ten days immediately preceding said election, and shall also himself swear his bona fide residence, in pursuance of his lawful calling, is within the district for the purpose of voting therein.

If any person shall prevent or attempt to prevent any officer of an election, or use or threaten any violence to any such officer, or shall interrupt or improperly interfere with him in the execution of his duty, or shall block up or attempt to block up the window or avenue to any window where the same may be holden, or shall riotously disturb the peace of such election, or shall use or practice any intimidation, threats, force or violence, with design to influence unduly, or overpower any elector, or to prevent him from voting, or to restrain the freedom of his choice; such person on conviction shall be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, and be imprisoned for any time not less than twelve months; and if it shall be shown that by the Court who the trial of such offence shall be had that the person offending was not a resident of the city, ward, district or township where the said offences 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 nor more than one thousand dollars, and be imprisoned not less than 3 months nor more than two years.

If any person or persons shall make any bet or wager upon the result of any election within this Commonwealth, 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 bet or wager, upon conviction thereof, he or they shall forfeit and pay three times the amount so bet or offered to be bet.

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

If any person shall vote at more than one election district, or otherwise fradulently fold and deliver to the inspectors two tickets together, with the intention to vote illegally, or shall vote the same, or if any person shall advise or procure another to do so, he or they so offending shall, on conviction, be fined in any sum not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars, and be imprisoned for any term not less than three nor more than twelve months.

If any person not qualified to vote in this Commonwealth agreeably to law, (except the sons of qualified citizens,) shall appear at any place of election for the purpose of issuing tickets, or of influencing the citizens qualified to vote, he shall, on conviction, forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding one hundred dollars for every such offence, and be imprisoned for any term not exceeding three months.

The Return Judges of the several districts aforesaid are requested to meet at the Court House, in Beaver, on the first Friday after the second Tuesday of October next, at ten o'clock, a. m., to perform those things required by law.

And by "An Act relating to the Elections of this Commonwealth," passed the 2d day of July, 1839, it is provided and directed as follows:

SEC. 81. When two or more counties shall compose a district for the choice of a member or members of the Senate of this Commonwealth, or of the House of representatives of the United States, or of this Commonwealth, the Judges of the election in each county, having met as aforesaid, the Clerks shall make out a fair statement of all the votes which shall have been given at such election, within the county, for every person voted for, as such member or members, which shall be signed by said Judges and attested by the Clerks, and one of the said Judges shall take charge of such certificate, and shall produce the same at a meeting of one Judge from each county, at such places, in such district, as is or may be appointed by law for the purpose, which meeting shall be held on the seventh day after the election.

SEC. 82. The Judges of the several counties have met, as aforesaid shall cast up the several county returns and made duplicate returns of all the votes given for such office in said district, and of the names of the person or persons elected, and one of said returns, for each office, shall be deposited in the office of the Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas of the county in which they shall meet, and the other shall by said Judges be deposited in nearest post office, sealed and directed as in parts two and three of the eighteenth section of this act.

SEC. 83. It shall also be the duty of the Return Judges in every case, to transmit to each of the persons elected to serve in congress, or in the House of Representatives of this Commonwealth, a certificate of his election, within five days after the day of making up such return.

The Return Judges of the Representative District composed of the counties of Beaver and Lawrence will meet at the Court House in Beaver, according to the 81st section above cited.

Given under my hand at Beaver, (SEAL) the 8th day of September, 1862, and of the Independence of the United States the Eighty-seventh.

JOHN ROBERTS, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Beaver, Sept. 6, '62.

TIME TABLE.

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH, R. R.

Beaver Station—GOING EAST.

Commencing, Monday, May 5, 1862.—Trains leave Beaver Station as follows:

7:55 A. M.	Arrives at Pittsburgh,	9:15 A. M.
2:05 P. M.	" "	3:25 P. M.
6:50 P. M.	" "	8:00 P. M.

GOING WEST—

Trains leave Pittsburgh as follows:

6:10 A. M.	Arrives at Beaver,	7:25 A. M.
4:00 P. M.	" "	5:20 P. M.

J. N. M'CULLOUGH, *Pres't.*

F. R. MYERS, *Gen'l Ticket Agent.*

PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R.

Rochester Station—GOING EAST.

		Leaves Rochester	Arr. at Pitts.
1st Brigh'n	Accom.	5:30 A. M.	7:00 A. M.
2d "	"	6:45 A. M.	8:40 A. M.
Alliance	"	8:45 A. M.	10:40 A. M.
1st Brigh'n	"	12:34 P. M.	2:10 P. M.
2d Brigh'n	"	2:15 P. M.	3:25 P. M.
Mail,		2:00 P. M.	3:10 P. M.
1st Express,		12:50 A. M.	2:00 A. M.
2d Express,		6:40 P. M.	7:45 P. M.

GOING WEST—

		Leaves Pitts.	Arr. at Rochester
1st Brigh'n	Accom.	8:50 A. M.	10:25 A. M.
2d Brigh'n	"	11:50 A. M.	1:26 P. M.
Alliance	"	3:00 P. M.	5:05 P. M.
1st Brigh'n	"	4:30 P. M.	6:01 P. M.
2d Brigh'n	"	6:20 P. M.	8:00 P. M.
Mail,		7:10 A. M.	8:40 A. M.
1st Express		1:00 A. M.	2:10 A. M.
2d Express		12:50 P. M.	2:00 P. M.

AUG. BRADLEY, Supt., E. D.

Register's Notice.

ALL persons interested in the following Administration and Guardian Accounts, which have been passed and filed in the Register's office, of Beaver county, Pa., will take notice that the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court, to be held at Beaver, on WEDNESDAY, 12TH OF NOVEMBER, 1862, for confirmation and allowance:

The final account (Real estate) of David M'Callister, acting Executor of the last will of Wm. M'Callister dec'd.

The final account of John Ewing, Esq., Administrator of the estate of James Whitehill, dec'd.

The final accounts (Real and Personal) of John M'Cullough Administrator of the estate of Andrew Knox, dec'd.

The final accounts, (Real and Personal) of Daniel Shafer, Administrator of the estate of William Shafer, dec'd.

The final account of Alexander Noble, Administrator of the estate of Jane Hoge dec'd.

The second and final account of David Graham, surviving Executor of the last will of William Nelson, dec'd.

The partial account of Wm. Fife, Executor of the last will of John Duff, dec'd.

The final accounts (Real and Personal) of P. L. Grim, acting Administrator of Henry Small, dec'd.

The Guardian account of James Marks, Guardian of James Berry, minor son of Charles Berry, dec'd.

The Guardian account of James Brown, Esq., Guardian of Mary J. Wise, (formerly Mary J. Marks, minor daughter of James Marks, dec'd.

A. P. MOORE,
Register.

Beaver, Oct. 8, '62.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that the account of R. P. Roberts, Esq., Assignee of Thomas McKinley, for the benefit of creditors, has been examined and filed in my office and the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court on the second Monday of November next, unless cause to the contrary be shown before that time.

oc8. MICHAEL WEYAND, Prothy.

In the Court of Common Pleas of Beaver Co.

In the matter of the account of R. P. Roberts, Esq., assignee of Thomas McKinley, for the benefit of creditors.

And now, to wit, Sept 18, 1862, the Court grant a Rule to show cause why the assignee should not be discharged from his trust upon confirmation of his account, and payment of any balance in his hands, and order notice to be given by publication in the Beaver Argus according to Rule.

BEAVER COUNTY, ss:

Attest: MICHAEL WEYAND,
Prothonotary.

sep17-3t

Orphans' Court Sale.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Beaver County, will be exposed to sale by public vendue or outcry, on the premises,

On Wednesday, November 5th,

at 12 o'clock M, the following real estate of John McHenry, dec'd, situate in the township of Independence, bounded and described as follows: On the north by lands of Isaac McCoy, on the east and south by lands of James Alexander, and on the west by land of Alex. Morrow and Frederick Book; containing 64 acres, more or less—about 7 or 8 acres cleared, and a small log dwelling house on the premises.

TERMS.—One third in hand on confirmation of sale by the Court, and the balance in two equal annual instalments from that date, with interest thereon from the same time.

☞ For further information inquire of Charles M'Henry, or John M'Henry, Service P. O. Beaver Co., Pa.

By order of the Court,

A. G. M'CREARY, Clk.

Oct. 4, 1862.

$30.—Employment.—$100

COMMERCIAL AGENTS WANTED TO SELL GOODS FOR THE ADAMS (A NEW ENGLAND) Manufacturing Company.

WE WILL GIVE A COMMISSION OF one hundred per cent. on all goods sold by our Agents, or we will pay wages at from $30 to $100 per month and pay all necessary expenses. For particulars address with stamp,

CHAS. RUGGLES, Gen. Agt.

For the Adams Manufacturing Co., Detroit, Michigan.

July 2, 1862.

J. W. CRAFT, COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 185 Liberty Street, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Orders for Pittsburgh Manufactured Goods, and Groceries, promptly filled at the very lowest prices, when accompanied with cash or an equivalent. sep17:3m.

WANTED—10,000 Bushels of Wheat,
" 5,000 " Rye,
" 5,000 " Barley,
" 5,000 " Oats,

Delivered in Pittsburg, for which I am authorized to pay the highest prices. Address,

J. W. CRAFT,
No. 185, Liberty Street, Pittsburg.

sep17 3m.

SCHEL, LOTZ & GERBER'S German, Castile, Palm and Fancy, at HENRY'S