THE BEAVER ARGUS

September 26th, 1866.

LOCAL and MISCELLANEOUS.

☞ Boots and Shoes, cheaper than the cheapest, at Fortune's, in Rochester.

VOTING ON THE CARS.—A vote was on Monday taken on the cars on the Pitts. & Erie R. R., which resulted as follows:

Geary	82
Clymer	44

ARM BROKEN.—A boy named Pender, belonging to the Rochester cutlery establishment, broke his arm on Wednesday last, by accidentally falling over a bank in Sharon.—Both bones of the arm were fractured. The fractures were reduced by Dr. Levis, of Bridgewater.

☞ Hats and caps, cheaper than ever, at Fortune's Red Front, Rochester.

COMMITTEE MEETING.—The members of the Executive Committee, (recently appointed by County Committee) consisting of Messrs. John Caughy, William Barnes, M. Weyand, James Darrah, J. S. Rutan, J. R. Harrah, S. J. Cross, W. W. Kerr, G. N. Taylor, S. Magaw and Capt. J. Boyle, will meet at the Prothonotary's office, on Thursday, Sept. 27, (2d day of the Fair) at 9 o'clock A. M. Punctual attendance is earnestly requested. M. WEYAND, Chm.

NEW BOOT AND SHOE STORE.—By referring to the advertisement of Messrs. Dickey & Wilson, in another column, it will be seen that they have opened a Boot and Shoe Store, in a room a few doors east of Anderson's Store.—They have supplied themselves with a heavy stock of these articles, purchased in the cheapest markets, and design selling at the lowest possible figures. Persons wishing to lay in their stock of shoes or boots for Winter wear, will act wisely in giving them a call before purchasing elsewhere.

☞ Dry Goods, cheaper than ever, at Fortune's, in the Diamond, Rochester.

AN ECLECTIC OPERATION.—Dr. E. C. Pruyn, formerly of Charleston, S. C., now residing in Rochester, this county, has shown us a cancer taken from the neck of Mrs. Alexander Cavern, of North Sewickly township, by the eclectic practice of medicine. Mrs. Cavern had suffered from it for ten or twelve years. The cancer itself weighs about eight ounces, and the cavity from which it was taken is about the size of a tea saucer. Mrs. C. is now in Rochester, and doing well. The operation was performed without the aid of a knife or other sharp instrument. The curious can see the cancer at Dr. Hannan's Drug store in Rochester, where it will be found preserved in spirits.

☞ Hosiery and gloves, cheaper than ever, at Fortune's.

S. S. CONVENTION.—We are requested to state that the Seventh Semi-Annual Convention of the Lawrence County Sabbath School Association, will meet at New Castle, on the 15th, 17th and 18th of October. Rev. R. G. Pardee of New York, a most eminent and successful laborer in the Sabbath School cause, will be present during the session, and all Pastors, Sabbath School Superintendents and teachers in Beaver county are *respectfully invited* to attend. They will be heartily welcomed and hospitably entertained by the citizens of New Castle.

☞ See Fortune's new advertisement in another column.

☞ The *Local* of last week says, that Col. Taylor said, at a dinner table in the village of Sharon, one week ago last Sunday, that "Andrew Johnson and all the Democrats should and would go to hell," and says further that it has and can produce unimpeachable proof of it."

We have made some inquiry about this alleged assertion, and we pronounce it false.—Now let us have your proof, or in its absence, have you manliness enough to admit that it is a falsehood?

☞ Balmoral & hoop skirts; great bargains at Fortune's, in the Diamond, Rochester;

☞ Montgomery is reported to have said in his speech at New Brighton, that "if he was asked why the Almighty had created rattlesnakes and other reptiles, his reply would be that he did not know. And if anybody would inquire of him why the Almighty had created Thad. Stevens, his reply would be the same."

Such foul-mouthed irreverence, coming from a candidate for the highest office in the District, should reduce his vote wherever it is heard, and we are much mistaken if his words do not have just this effect in this county.

While on the snake question, he should have told his hearers whether or not he knew why "copperheads" were created?

NEW GOONS.—Our readers in the northern and western part of the county, and in eastern Ohio, are referred to the advertisement of Messrs. Chamberlin & Bro. of East Palestine, Ohio. We are assured that they have a very large assortment of Dry Goods &c.; and from gentlemen in that vicinity we learn that they are doing a heavy business, selling as low as can be afforded, and besides are very clever gentlemen to deal with.

☞ When Montgomery made his speech at Brighton House, some two or three weeks ago, he asked the audience not to applaud until he had finished. When he spoke at New Brighton on Wednesday evenings since, he doubtless felt that at this Court House hearers were then present, and remembered what he had told them about applauding in his address at Beaver. At all events no indications of applause manifested itself during his speech, and he evidently was expecting when he got through that three cheers for Montgomery" given loud enough to make the "welkin ring."—How must have been the feelings of "our own Montgomery" then, to hear, not three cheers for himself, but three for his competitor, Lawrence, proposed, and given with a volume that fairly shook the earth around where he stood. Montgomery was evidently in the wrong pew, and did not discover his mistake until the cheers came in.

☞ In consequence of the Union meeting at Hookstown on the evening of the 4th of October, the meeting appointed for Georgetown on the same evening has been postponed until Friday evening, October 8, at 7 P. M.

MIXED SUCCESS.—Having been with Grant in his flanking operations from the Rapidan to Richmond, we learned a thing or two during that campaign. Determining to hold our knowledge in reserve until we could turn it into some practical account, we will now inform our readers how we first made use of it.

When we connected ourselves with the *Argus* a few months ago, we found the Democracy of this county strongly posted behind Shread's Guinea pigs. This was good for the Democracy, and bad for us. We examined the position with a good deal of care, and finally concluded that by going down the river in the direction of the Poor House, we could flank the enemy, and by a series of feints and rapid movements afterwards, capture the swine and carry them away. No sooner was this strategic movement determined upon, than it was put into execution. The project was a perfect success, and the guineas were brought in triumph to this place. This was good for us, and bad for the Democracy.—We felt then that we were master of the situation," and our friends likewise told us so.—But the Democracy rallied a little afterwards, and the *Local* told us that even if we had captured the pigs "it was highly probable that the county would still have to keep them." This was slightly good for the Democracy, and correspondingly bad for us.—The enemy made no effort to recapture the property, or retake the position, and hence we maintained what our strategy and prowess won, with comparative ease. This was good for us, and bad for the Democracy. On last Thursday night however, a misfortune befel us, and as these unwelcome events do not come singly, another came upon us the night following. Neighbor Griffin's cat, possessed with an evil spirit we suppose, made a raid upon our premises on that evening, and in a short but decisive conflict, one of the Guinea pigs went under. Flushed with victory, she renewed the attack the next night, and under went five other pig also. This was of no advantage to the Democracy, and bad for the Guinea's, bad for us, and good for Griffin's cat.

☞ Go early and secure your fall and winter goods, and save money, at Fortune's cheap store, in the Diamond, Rochester.

ANOTHER UNION RALLY.

Mass Meeting at Frankfort Springs.

There will be a grand Mass Meeting of the Union Republicans of BEAVER, ALLEGHENY and WASHINGTON counties, at FRANKFORT SPRINGS, on FRIDAY, Sept. 28th, 1866, at 12 M.

The following distinguished speakers will be present: Maj. Gen. John A. Logan, Maj. Gen. B. F. Butler, Hon. J. M. Kirkpatrick, Hon. F. B. Penniman, W. C. Morland, Esq., C. M. Robb, Esq., and Hon. C. V. Lawrence.

Let the Union men everywhere turn out on that day and attend. From the character of the preparations making, and the distinguished speakers that have promised to be there, we judge that this will be one of the largest and most interesting meetings of the campaign.

☞ The Pittsburg *Gazette* of a few days ago said, that arrangements were making in Beaver county for another Mass Convention, in this place. The *Gazette* is mistaken in this. The next rally of the Union men of this county, will be at the polls on the second Tuesday of October, when they propose to give General Geary a clear majority of 1000 votes.

BE ASSESSED.—After Saturday next it will be too late to attend to being assessed. See that it is done before that time.

CROWDED OUT.—The Address of the County Committee, and a large number of new advertisements, have crowded out several communications this week, among them one from New Brighton, touching the Montgomery meeting at that place.

Meetings of the People.

The Union Republicans of Beaver county will hold meetings as follows, viz:

Glasgow, Sept 28th, at 2 p. m. Speakers—Messrs. Taylor, Welsh and Magaw.

North Sewickly, (Nathan Hazen's) Sept. 28th at 7 p. m. Speakers—Messrs. Marks, Young and J. Weyand.

Georgetown, Oct. 8th, at 7 p. m. Speakers—Messrs. Forward, Wray and J. Weyand.

Ohio tp., (Fairview School-house) Oct. 4th, at 7 p. m. Speakers—Messrs. Marks, Rutan, Wilson and M. Weyand.

New Galilee, Oct. 5th, 7 p. m. Speakers—Messrs. Bradford, Magaw and Morlan.

Homewood, Oct. 6th, 2 p. m. Speakers—Messrs. Welsh, Wilson and Wray.

Freedom, Oct. 4th, 7 p. m. Speakers—Messrs Bradford, Clark and Taylor.

New Sewickly, Oct. 6th, at 1 p. m., at some place to be fixed by Township Committee.—Speakers—Messrs. Marks, Taylor, Wilson and Young.

Brighton, tp., (Jackson's School-house) Oct. 6th, 7 p. m. Speakers—Messrs. Welsh, Wilson and Magaw.

At Rochester on Friday evening, Oct. 5th. Speakers—Hon. Geo. V. Lawrence and Wm. M'Kennan, Esq., of Washington county.

In South Beaver tp., at Barclay's School House, on Monday evening, Oct. 1. Speakers—J. B. Young, J. R. Harrah and M. Weyand.

Meetings in other localities will be announced from time to time, if our friends so desire, and will confer with the undersigned, as to time, &c.

Township Committees will see that all needful efforts are made to secure large attendance, and to this end will please send in for blank bills.

Speakers will be particular in guarding against disappointments. If they can not fill their appointments, they are expected to substitute.

M. WEYAND,
Chairman County Committee.

License Notice.

EATING HOUSE.

H. W. Seely.....Rochester bor.

aug15'66 JOHN A. FRAZIER, Clk.

UNION MEETINGS.—The local meetings throughout the county held thus far have been well attended by the people, and the best of feeling everywhere prevails.

On Thursday evening of last week, the meeting in Industry was well attended, and our friends there, give us strong assurances that our vote in that township will be materially increased at the approaching election.

The meeting at Dunlap's School House, in Chippewa township, on Friday evening, made up a full house. Ex-Sheriff Roberts presided, and we never saw better order at a political meeting anywhere, than we witnessed there. The Union men of Chippewa are loyal to the core, and as undaunted now, and as fearless of threats, as when civil war surged over the land. Many of her young men were at the front during our national struggle, and with but two or three exceptions, they all propose to vote now as they shot then. The ladies of Chippewa township (and they are both handsome and intelligent) were at the meeting in full force, and contributed no little toward entertaining the meeting by singing a number of patriotic songs. We were authorized to say that Chippewa township will increase its Union vote at the coming election.

The meeting at Mechanicsburg, on Friday night, was also well attended, and the best of feeling prevailed.

By some oversight neither the bills for the meeting, nor the speakers, reached Baden on Saturday last. The meeting at that point, was therefore postponed.

AGRICULTURAL.—The Board of managers of the Beaver County Agricultural Society met at the Court House on Monday, Sept. 17, 1866.

Members present: Messrs. Wolf, Imbrie, Barclay R. H., Laird, Potter R., Potter J. K., M'Guire, Wilson, Gibson, Shrouds, and Barclay W. S.

Robt. Potter was called to the chair in the absence of the President.

A set of rules for the government of the Fair were, on motion, adopted, and the Secretary authorized to have forty copies of the same printed, and posted up in the Grounds.

Owing to want of time to make proper preparations for the Trotting and Pacing matches, it was, on motion, agreed that the order of time of said matches should be changed as follows: First day, County Races; second day, Trotting match, $100; third day, Pacing match, $100, and Slow and Mule races.

Messrs. J. Darrah, J. Edgar (New Brighton,) and Jas. J. Power were chosen Judges of said races.

W. S. Barclay, Sec'y.

FRANKFORT SPRINGS, Sept. 19, 1866.

Editor Argus: For some days past there has been marked activity among the opposition hereabouts; and it all culminated in a grand rally of the "unterrified," though not "unwashed," Democracy of our community on yesterday. When the day for the meeting arrived it was dark indeed! *The heavens were black as ink;* and instead of it raining, it just poured. But as a wet "delegation," with a straw hat and a torn umbrella occasionally made his appearance, the question began to be agitated where the meeting was to be held. Some of the older citizens actually proposed getting out a search warrant for it, but that idea was abandoned on its being ascertained that Mr. Samuel Miller (a worthy chair maker of our town) was clearing out his shop for the ostensible purpose of making room for that beautiful ornament of Democracy known as the Hon. Wm. Montgomery, of Washington, who was to address the meeting on the issues of the day. The meeting was called to order by Mr. Samuel Bigger, candidate for State Senate. Squire Potter, of Raccoon township, was elected President, John M'Carrell, Esq., Secretary, and several gray haired gents chosen Vice Presidents, whose duty it was to occupy half a dozen of Mr. M.'s best chairs. As Mr. Montgomery had walked himself out of wind, (of which his supply is generally large,) Mr. Brader, Esq., who by the way is a very moderate lawyer of Washington, Pa., was called on to address the meeting, which he did in as weak a way as any other man possibly could, dwelling pathetically on the trials, wrongs and persecutions endured by the Democratic party, prominent among which I suppose he meant the imprisonment of that worthy patriot, Jefferson Davis. He was a little hard on the rebels; thought they should be banished, knowing as a lawyer all the time that banishment is a punishment unknown to our laws and prohibited by our Constitution.—He acknowledged some of the sins of the South, but claimed forgiveness for them even till seventy times seven.—They should be controlled, he said, but not by military law, nor by Congress, or in any other way only by themselves, and if we did not allow them this *right* bloodshed would follow. We must take them back to Congress, or be ruined financially and every other way, as *cotton furnished our chief and only export*, without which we could not live. But in the midst of these sage calculations, there loomed up against the sky of Mr. B.'s mental vision a terrible irrepressible African, whom every "loyal Democrat" present could see, with his kinky wool, thick lips and mattock heels, walking away with wife or daughter, cool as you please. The youngest lambs imagined, instead of the gentle arms of their sweet hearts around their necks and heads of silken curls nestling upon their bosoms, they each were being smothered by the strong arms of a female African, whose bad breath and kinky wool made life intolerable. And such a gloom did the terrible fate pictured out to the Democrat of future ages, that had not the light of Heister Clymer and Wm. Montgomery gleamed athwart their sky, they would have been swallowed up ere this of Old Night itself. When he had subsided, and as it were sunk under his own great fear of the terrible progressive tramp of the flat-footed African, he was followed by the big gun whose booming re-echoed as follows: When he looked on the honest faces of the thirty-nine Democrats before him, he felt it was a little meeting; but his great soul raised with the occasion. It was indeed a little meeting, but he would rather address one honest right thinking man, such as he saw before him, than a whole bawling, brawling mob. In this it was supposed that he alluded to the enthusiastic receptions of our beloved President on his late electioneering tour. He alluded to the patriotism of the Democracy in the late war, and to the disloyalty of the present Congress in excluding from its halls good, penitent rebels. He did not mention Mayor Monroe, of New Orleans, as a sample of those penitants, but we thought of him. After this, Thad. Stevens came in for his share of abuse, going back to the days of anti-Masonry, and the case of Margaret Beatty vs. Gov. Porter as an instance of his terrible dishonesty as a lawyer. Next came in President Lincoln's administration and the war. It was a glorious war. Lincoln, Seward, Wells and others were great and good men; while Grant, Meade, Sherman, &c, were great Generals.—In fact all the great Generals were of Mr. Montgomery's great Democratic party; yet with these great men's sanction the Habeas Corpus was suspended, and Democrats, honest and good men, such as Vallandigham, Voorhies and others were hunted down, imprisoned and persecuted most terribly, for conscience sake.—But how this terrible misunderstanding came about he left us to guess, which is easily enough done. Then he alluded to his own past record, touching tenderly on the sad partings he had endured with seceding rebels from the Congress of '60 and '61.—They were rum fellows, those rebels; and he liked them. He next alluded to Andersonville, and the sufferings of our poor soldiers in rebel prisons, but that was all the fault of the abolition Secretary of War. He then appealed vehemently to the "boys in blue" to sustain President Johnson, in order that these men with their hands yet dripping with the blood of our brave boys might be admitted to every power and privilege in a Government they were still plotting to destroy.—Again he tacked and came down full sail on Africa and the last Congress, telling his Democratic friends they had passed a bill to equalize the bounties of soldiers, granting to the black soldier, who had not been three quarters of an hour in the service of the United States, three hundred dollars, making an appropriation for their payment, and allowing the white soldier who had served three years one hundred dollars, and those who had served under two years fifty dollars, with no provision by which they might be paid even that pittance.—This looked bad; but had he stated that before this colored troops had received no bounties whatever and but eleven dollars per month, it would have sounded quite different. He then spoke of the Civil Rights Bill as conferring the elective franchise on negroes in the territories of the United States, while in those territories a white man, though he had been a soldier and had won renown, could not vote until he was twenty-one years old. This was really terrible! but the effect on some soldiers was very much neutralized by the reflection that just two years ago William and his party, when the question at issue was not—Shall negroes vote? but—Shall white men periling their lives for a Government be allowed under that Government the rights of citizens?—said emphatically No! Mr. Lawrence next came in for his share of that personal scandal that is William's strong point. But this was not half so interesting as the nigger; so back he went to it with a relish. He first represented him as a low, stupid creature, below the level of the brutes, and then, as if there was no absurdity in it, he represented the mattock heel of the African as already on the neck of the Dutch and Irish generally.—How to make these assertions agree with each other he did not stop to explain; but after a vain attempt to prove that he was a Tariff man *because he owned seven hundred sheep*, he turned on the Soldiers' League, after exhausting which, he capped the climax with one of the foulest, nigger stories known, actually laying the scene of his tale in the fifth story of a house in the highest part of New York city. How many birds of the American Eagle sort he expects to catch for Clymer and himself with such chaff we do not know; we think, however, but few in Beaver county will be deceived.

A. H. V.

GENERAL ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, by virtue of the acts of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Penn'a, 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, JOSEPH LEDLIE,

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

Second Tuesday of 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 public brick school house in said borough.

The electors of Moon township will meet at the house formerly occupied by Amariah Hendrickson, now by John D. Elliott.

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 Dungan, 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 Elisha Niswanger, in Industry town.

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 Bridgewater meet at the Academy in Fallston.

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

The electors of Chippewa township will meet at the house of Azariah Brannan, 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 of Nathan Hazen, on land formerly of Benj. Chew.

The electors of Pulaski township will meet at Daugherty'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 Bolesville School House, in said township.

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 Feazel, 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 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 Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania;

One person for member of Congress from the Twenty-fourth District;

One person for President Judge of the Twenty-seventh Judicial District of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania;

One person for Senator of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania;

Three persons as members of the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania;

One person for Associate Judge of Beaver county;

One person for Sheriff of Beaver county;

One person for Register & Recorder of Beaver county;

One person for Clerk of Courts of Beaver county;

One person for Commissioner of Beaver co;

One person for Poor House Director of Beaver county;

One person for Auditor of Beaver county;

Two persons for Trustees of the 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 of 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, 1866, 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, then 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 holding 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 Judges, 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 entitled 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 name of the person 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 lists 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 person on oath touching his 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, in 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 six 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 respective Districts in this County, are required to meet at the Court House in the borough of Beaver, on the first Friday after the election, being the 12th of October, 1866, at 10 o'clock, then and there to perform the duties enjoined upon them by law.

The Judicial Return Judges, for President Judge, will meet at the Court House, in the borough of Beaver, on the seventh day after the election, being Tuesday, Oct. 16th, 1866.

The Congressional Return Judges will meet, in accordance with an Act approved May 1st, 1861, at the Court House, in the borough of Beaver, on the seventh day after the election, being Tuesday, October 16th, 1866.

The Senatorial Return Judges will meet, in accordance with an Act approved May 5th, 1864, at the Court House, in the borough of Beaver, on the seventh day after the election, being Tuesday, October 16th, 1866.

The Representative Return Judges will meet, in accordance with an Act approved May 5th, 1864, at the Court House, in the borough of Beaver, on the seventh day after the election, being Tuesday, October 16th, 1866.

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 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 having met, as aforesaid shall cast up the several county returns and make 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.

Deserters' Disfranchising Law.

As therein directed, I also give official notice of the following provisions of an act approved June 4th, 1866, entitled "A further supplement to the election laws of this Commonwealth."

WHEREAS, By the act of the Congress of the United States, entitled "An act to amend the several acts heretofore passed to provide for the enrolling and calling out the national forces and for other purposes," and approved March third, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, all persons who have deserted the military or naval service of the United States, and who have not been discharged or relieved from the penalty or disability therein provided, are deemed and taken to have voluntarily relinquished and forfeited their rights of citizenship and their rights to become citizens, and are deprived of exercising any rights of citizens thereof; and

WHEREAS, Persons not citizens of the United States, are not under the constitution and laws of Pennsylvania, qualified electors of this Commonwealth:

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That in all elections hereafter to be held in this Commonwealth, it shall be unlawful for the judge or inspectors of any such election to receive any ballot or ballots from any person or persons embraced in the provisions and subject to the disability imposed by said act of Congress approved March third, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and it shall be unlawful for any such person to offer to vote any ballot or ballots.

SEC. 2. That if any such judge and inspectors of elections, or any one of them, shall receive or consent to receive any such unlawful ballot or ballots from any such disqualified person, he or they so offending shall be guilty of misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof in any Court of Quarter Sessions of this Commonwealth, he shall for each offence be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than one hundred dollars, and to undergo an imprisonment in the jail of the proper county for not less than sixty days.

SEC. 3. That if any person deprived of citizenship and disqualified as aforesaid, shall at any election hereafter to be held in this Commonwealth, vote or tender to the officers thereof, and offer to vote a ballot or ballots, any person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof in any Court of Quarter Sessions of this Commonwealth, shall for each offence be punished in like manner as is provided in the preceding section of this act in cases of officers of election receiving such unlawful ballot or ballots.

SEC. 4. That if any person shall hereafter persuade or advise any person or persons deprived of citizenship and disqualified as aforesaid, to offer any ballot or ballots to the officers of any election hereafter to be held in this Commonwealth, or shall persuade or advise any such officer to receive any ballot or ballots from any person deprived of citizenship and disqualified as aforesaid, such person so offending shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof in any Court of Quarter Sessions of this Commonwealth, shall be punished in like manner as is provided in the second section of this act in the case of officers of such elections receiving such unlawful ballot or ballots.

Change in the Mode of Voting.

As therein directed, I also give official notice of the following provisions of an act approved March 30, 1866, entitled "An Act regulating the mode of voting at all elections in the several counties of this Commonwealth:"

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the qualified voters of the several counties of this Commonwealth, at all general, township, borough and special elections, are hereby hereafter authorized and required to vote by tickets printed or written, or partly printed and partly written, severally classified as follows: One ticket shall embrace the names of all Judges of courts voted for, and to be labelled outside "Judiciary;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all State officers voted for and be labelled "State;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all county officers voted for; including office of Senator, member and members of Assembly, if voted for, and be labelled "County;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all township officers voted for, and be labelled "Township;" one ticket shall embrace the name of all borough officers voted for, and be labelled "Borough;" and each class shall be deposited in separate ballot-boxes.

Given under my hand at Beaver, SEAL the 10th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, and in the ninety-first year of the Independence of the United States.

JOS. LEDLIE, Sh'ff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
Beaver, Sept 12 '66.

5TH

Grand Opening

AT

GEALY'S

NEW MILLINERY,

TRIMMING

AND SHOE EMPORIUM,

CORNER BRIDGE & MARKET STS.,
BRIDGEWATER.

Millinery.

I am now receiving the largest and best assortment of Millinery

Ever brought to Beaver, County!!

Ladies' Velvet, Silk, Mourning and Straw Bonnets; Ladies', Misses and Children's Velvet, Silk, Frosted Straw Hats and Turbans; Silk Velvets, Ribbons, Flowers, Ruches, Plumes, Ornaments, Cords, and Tassels, &c.

Trimmings.

of all kind.

Dress and Cloak Buttons, Cords and Ruffles, Hair Netts, Embroideries, Belts and Buckles, Silk and Bugle Gimps, Infants' Waists, Fancy and Plain Linen Handkerchiefs, Collars, old Ladies' Caps, &c., &c.

BALMORAL & HOOP SKIRTS,
CORSET, DRESS LININGS,
MEN'S HATS, LINEN
SHIRTS, SHIRT FRONTS,
MENS' KNIT COATS.

LADIES' CLOTHS, FOR SACQUES AND CLOAKS,
Very cheap.

Cotton Batting, Country Flannels,

Men's Undershirts and Drawers,

Hosiery & Gloves,

SHOES.

Cheaper than ever.

NO TROUBLE to SHOW GOODS.

MILLINERY.

Bonnets altered and cleaned, Cheap.

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Men's shirts made to order. Machine stitching.

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