The Beaver Argus.

J. WEYAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Beaver, Pa., May 20, 1868.

Republican State Ticket.

AUDITOR GENERAL.
GEN. JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

SURVEYOR GENERAL.
GEN. JACOB M. CAMPBELL,
OF CAMBRIA COUNTY.

THE National Republican Convention meets in Chicago to-day (May 20th). Next week's issue of the *Argus* will fly the names of our candidates for President and Vice President of the United States.

IMPEACHMENT has failed. On last Saturday the Senate court met at 12 M, and after getting ready for business the eleventh article was taken up, and two-thirds not voting in its favor it was voted down. This article was looked upon as the strongest in the series, and its defeat virtually acquits the President of all the others. The vote stood as follows:

GUILTY—Anthony, Rhode Island; Cameron, Pennsylvania; Cattell, New Jersey; Chandler, Michigan; Cole, California; Conkling, New York; Conness, California; Corbett, Oregon; Cragin, New Hampshire; Drake, Missouri; Edmunds, Vermont; Ferry, Connecticut; Frelinghuysen, New Jeresey; Harlan, Iowa; Howe, Wisconsin; Howard, Michigan; Morgan, New York; Morrill, Maine; Morton, Indiana; Morrill, Vermont; Nye, Nevada; Patterson, New Hampshire; Pomeroy, Kansas; Ramsey, Minnesota; Sherman, Ohio; Sprague, Rhode Island; Stewart, Nevada; Sumner, Massachusetts; Thayer, Nebraska; Tipton, Nebraska; Wade, Ohio; Wilson, Massachusetts; Willey, West Virginia; Williams, Oregon; Yates, Illinois.

NOT GUILTY—*Bayard*, Delaware; *Buckalew*, Pennsylvania; *Davis*, Kentucky; *Dixon*, Connecticut; *Doolittle*, Wisconsin; FESSENDEN, Maine; FOWLER, Tennessee; GRIMES, Iowa; HENDERSON, Missouri, *Hendricks*, Indiana; *Johnson*, Maryland; *McCreary*, Kentucky; *Norton*, Minnesota; *Patterson*, Tennessee; Ross, Kansas; *Saulsbury*, Delaware; TRUMBULL, Illinois; VAN WINKLE, West Virginia; *Vickers*, Maryland.

Republicans in Roman, Democrats in italics, and conservative Republicans in small caps.

It will be seen from this that Fessenden Fowler, Grimes, Henderson, Ross, Trumbull and Van Winkle were the seven Republicans who went for acquittal. The Court adjourned after this vote was taken till May 26th.

The why's and wherefore's of these Republicans voting as they did excites an immense amount of speculation. In some quarters they are openly charged with having been bought "for a price," while in others it is asserted they acted from conscientious motives.

The House Managers have organized a committee whose duty it is to investigate the rumors now current as to these Senators having received immense sums of money for voting as they did.

Chief Justice Chase.

The general impression about Washington and throughout the whole country now is that Andrew Johnson is more indebted to Chief Justice Chase for his acquittal than to any other man. The Republican party has not put him in the foreground for the Presidency and his conduct in the late trial is only reconcilable with the fact that he wanted to hit it a blow, and at *the same time make friends* with the copperheads. The Pittsburgh *Commercial* of Tuesday in reference to this says:

The fact is now well established that Chief Justice Chase designs being a candidate for the Presidency. Having no prospects whatever of a nomination at Chicago, he has an eye upon the Democratic Convention at New York in July next. If the Democracy give him the nomination on a platform free from the impressions of such men as Seymour and Pendleton, the Chief Justice says he will accept it. Failing there, it is given out that he will be an independent candidate. As it is scarcely probable the Democracy will take him, Mr. Chase will have to go it alone. In that event his support will come from the conservatives who supported the Democratic nominee in 1864, and will thus reduce the Democratic vote to that extent. Under no circumstances can Mr. Chase inflict any injury upon the party to which he owes his present importance.

THE Memphis *Avalanche*, of the 25th, an out-and-out rebel paper, begins an editorial as follows;

"It does our hearts good to read such papers as the Hartford *Times*, New Haven *Register*, Pittsburgh (Pennsylvania) *Post*, Detroit *Free Press*, and Cincinnati *Enquirer*. These papers are fighting our battles with an energy, boldness and ability truly wonderful."

It is the old story—the Northern Democrat crawls in the dirt, fawning like a spaniel, only too happy if his natural master, the whipped rebel, will pat him on the head now and then and say "Good dog!" It was so before the war, and during the conflict the same papers "fought the battles of the rebels with an energy, boldness and ability truly wonderful," and nevertheless both were whipped. It is natural for some men to play the spaniel to somebody or other, but what pleasure anybody can find in fawning upon the shabby pinchbeck chivalry, whose boasts are only matched by its beatings, passes human comprehension.

THE impeachment excitement in Washington last week was quite intense, but on last Thursday a new sensation eclipsed it. Gov. A. J. Hamilton of Texas was met in front of one of the hotels of that city on that day by Hon. Samuel J. Randall of Philadelphia, Democratic Representative, who inquired whether he was Jack Hamilton of Texas. "I am, Sir" replied the Judge. "Then you are a——scoundrel," said Sam. Upon this invitation to fight, the Judge acted at once with a hickory cane, and before the bystanders could separate the gentlemen, the hickory cane and the Hon. Samuel J. Randall were both badly injured. The Radicals deeply sympathize with the cane, and they talk of a subscription for another. The Democrats condole with Mr. Randall, who, it is said, was so badly hurt that his friends had to take him away in a carriage.

THE New York *World* a couple of weeks ago contained a long editorial article from which the following shameful extract is taken. It is highly probable that its advice was taken.

"Let the men of wealth in this city, without regard to party, assemble at the Exchange or in the Cooper Institute and subscribe a sufficient sum, ten millions dollars, if need be, to buy a favorable verdict. There are fourteen Radical Senators, whose terms of office expire in 1869. Beyond that time they are sure of no political position; so far as they know now, they are sure of no 'paying place.' Surely as many as eight of these men would far rather be sure of a million cash in hand than to wait for the uncertainty of a $5,000 office by and by. Let us buy their votes at their own price; when we consider the commercial and pecuniary interests at stake in this city alone, ten millions now is a mere trifle in comparison. Let us buy the verdict which is so vital to the interests of this city."

WE publish a communication this week from "One of the People" in which the proposed change from the delegate to the popular vote system is attacked with a good deal of vim. It will be seen that this movement is characterized a "scheme of the large boroughs to defraud the townships," and also that we are referred to as "championing" the fraud. We disclaim the motive here imputed to us, and state again what we have repeatedly asserted heretofore, that our only purpose in urging the adoption of the popular vote system in this county is a desire to see harmony and justice prevail in the Republican ranks, and to contribute what we can toward cementing our party together. These are the considerations that influence us in "championing" the popular vote system, and any others that are attributed to us are unfounded and gratuitous. Another fact deserves notice before we proceed to answer the objections of "One of the People" to the popular vote system. Throughout his whole communication a disposition is shown to arouse the prejudices of the country districts against the boroughs, by making the former believe that the latter are attempting to wrest political power from their hands. This is wrong, to say the least of it. It should be the aim of all good Republicans to foster kind feelings between the members of the party everywhere, but the reverse seems to be the objective point in this instance. Nor is it proper to say that this movement in favor of the adoption of the popular vote system comes from the boroughs, for the purpose above referred to, or for any other. It does not come from the boroughs at all. It is true the resolution offered in our last county convention requiring the chairman of the county committee to submit the question to a vote of the Republicans, was read by a delegate from a neighboring town, but it was sustained, if our recollection serves us, by every country district in the county, and *now* its most earnest advocates are those who live in the "agricultural districts."—Whether justly or unjustly they have concluded that a few borough politicians have been able for some time past to so control delegates and "set up" things generally as to give nominations to just such individuals as they favored, and to defeat those with whom they were not on the best of terms. To get rid of the influence of these borough politicians in this particular is why they favor a change from the delegate to the popular vote plan at the present time. Our correspondent though quite voluminous, raises but four or five points that require to be examined into. They are substantially as follows:

1st. Under the delegate system "the power now is with the country, where it should be."

2d. The popular vote system would induce the boroughs to *unite their vote on their own men*, and thus give the nominations to them without fail.

3d. The boroughs can and do attend the primary meetings; the townships cannot conveniently and do not attend them.

4th. The primary meetings under the proposed system are held by men who are not acting under oath "and bad men may and probably will control the ballot-boxes and stuff them at pleasure.

5th. The system has not worked well anywhere, and particularly is this the case in Crawford county.

We never have, and do not now propose to array ourself against the Republicans of the country districts. On the contrary we wish them to hold all the political power that justly belongs to them, and in addition, we wish them to exercise it. And a few brief words just here will serve to show them that the popular vote system will *increase* and not decrease their political power. Look at the facts. Under our delegate system the country districts are allowed 69 representatives in our county conventions, while the boroughs are permitted to send 34. The agricultural districts, it will be seen, have just *double* the strength of the boroughs. Now how would it be if the popular vote system was adopted? Last fall 2,800 Republican votes were cast in the county. About 2100 of these were polled in the country districts, and only about 700 in the boroughs! thus showing that the popular vote plan will make the country districts *three* times as strong as the boroughs, while the present system gives them only *double* their strength. Our plan then confers one-third more power upon the country Republicans than does the system advocated by our correspondent.

The idea that the popular vote system will cause the Republicans of the respective boroughs to unite upon one of their own number and against a candidate in a rural district, is extremely far-fetched, and is neither supported by past experience or present knowledge. As proof of this we may refer to the canvass in this borough last year for the Legislature.—One of the prominent candidates lived in Beaver. He was a gentleman against whom nothing could be said personally, yet the Borough of Beaver instructed for another worthy gentleman who lived some twenty miles distant in the country! The year preceding three candidates were announced for Register & Recorder. Two of these lived in the country districts, and the third resided in this borough. All were competent, and all had good characters, yet the Beaver delegates were ordered to vote for both of the rural candidates before going for our own. In the country action like this is very rare, and we can recall no instance of a township going against one of its own citizens when he bore a good character and was qualified to fill the place for which he was a candidate. The past therefore gives "One of the People" no warrant for saying that the Republicans of Beaver will band together and support one of their number in preference to a country candidate just because one is a near neighbor and the other is not. But again: Every person knows that each borough has its little clique of politicians. Most of these are aspirants. They are all looking ahead for something for themselves. They aim to "kill each other off," and in nine cases out of ten, when not candidates themselves, they "move heaven and earth" to throw the nominations just as far from them and their boroughs as they possibly can.—They do this with a view of improving their own chances the next "heat." With them the little game of political "throat cutting" is never suspended. The assertion that the boroughs will combine to defeat rural candidates is more erroneous still. Every person knows that the politicians of New Brighton and Beaver have but little love for each other. The same may be said of the leading partisans in all of the boroughs of the county. They have their own individual axes to grind, and they never have and they never will help each other to grind them. We will dismiss this part of our subject then by stating that we will as soon look for "water to run up hill, for trees to grow with leaves underground and roots above, for the moon to give heat and the sun to lose its fire" as to look for Beaver and New Brighton or New Brighton and Rochester, or any of the leading boroughs to unite for the purpose of defeating a country candidate, just because he happens to live outside of a borough limit! But suppose for argument's sake we admit that they might band together for the purpose feared by "One of the People." What then? Taking last fall's Republican vote as the basis, the boroughs, to do their utmost, could only poll 700 votes for their candidate, while the townships could cast 2100 for their's. If with this disparity of numbers in their favor, the agricultural districts would be beaten by the boroughs, we have only to say they deserved defeat, and should make no complaints about it. They had the power to prevent, but neglected to use it.

The reason so few of our party friends in the country attend the primary meetings under our present delegate system arises not from the fact that they are held in the afternoon, or that the distance to go is so great, but because they have become disgusted with the tricks and knavery of their own local politicians to carry their townships, and the downright dishonesty that often characterizes their conduct as delegates after they succeed in getting themselves sent to county conventions. Do away with the delegate system, and adopt the popular vote plan, and the honest, influential members of the party will again turn out, take part in our primary meetings, and help us to nominate tickets that will honor the party and prove successful besides.

True it is the popular vote system does not provide that the judge and the two clerks who conduct the primary meetings shall take an oath to discharge their duty faithfully. But in this respect the system for which our correspondent contends is no better. In neither case are the officers sworn. And so we might go on and show that the delegate system has not a single safeguard against fraud thrown around it but what is also thrown around the popular vote plan, with the additional one that a registry must be kept of all the voters, and this list is to be brought to the county convention, and must correspond with the number of votes counted for all of the candidates.

We stated two weeks ago that wherever tried the popular vote system worked well and that no county of which we had any knowledge ever went back to the delegate system again after trying it. Our correspondent on the other hand asserts that it works badly everywhere, but singularly enough he fails to designate any particular county save Crawford, and as to that one he is mistaken, for only two weeks ago the organ of the Republican party in that county made use of this language:

There is not, and it is not likely that there will be any wrangling about the nominations, or any reluctance in giving the nominees a cordial support.

This is a great merit in our system of making nominations. The voice of the people is the decisive voice, and leaves nothing to be said afterward. It is gratifying to us to see that many counties in the State have adopted the "Crawford County System." We can only reiterate that we consider it *the only* proper method of nominating candidates, and those counties that try it will never go back to the old system.

If the "Crawford County System" does not give satisfaction at home, it is remarkably strange that it is continued from year to year and that the editor of our party paper there knows of no dissatisfaction with it and claims it to be "*the only* proper method of nominating candidates."

Uneasiness is expressed by our correspondent in case of the adoption of the popular vote system, that "St. Clair borough with its four votes, Marion with nine, Phillipsburgh with ten, Freedom district with six," could find no persons to bring in the vote on the succeeding Monday. This might be so, but we do not exactly see if they can find two persons to come as delegates *now* why they could not find ONE Judge to come if the system is changed! A word more and we are done for the present: Our correspondent writes "in the interest of the country districts!" He professes to believe that the "clique" is at the bottom of the popular vote movement in this county, and that it hopes to obtain more power by its adoption. As he has put us in a false position by stating that we were "championing" a "scheme of the large boroughs to defraud the townships," and that we were governed in our course by a desire to abet the "clique" we will put him in his true position by informing his "unthinking country Republican" friends, that he is not, as he represents himself to be, a country Republican at all, but one of the cleverest and best citizens of *Beaver!* And if anybody ever succeeds in finding the "Court House clique," they have our word for it that they need go no further to touch elbows with "One of the People!" With this information before them our rural friends may judge of the rectitude of his and our intentions, in discussing the merits and demerits of the popular vote system.

A COMMUNICATION from Benj. Wilde, Esq., of New Brighton, did not reach us until Monday evening, at which time our forms were so filled up as to prevent its appearance in this issue of the *Argus*. It will appear in our next.

Too Much of It.

THE leading Democratic organ—the paper boasting the largest circulation North and South—is disgusting many Southern readers by its baseness of sentiments. The Democratic editors of the North, who eulogize Pomeroy, and have no word of condemnation for his paper or its sentiments, might take a wholesome hint from the following extract, from the Marion (Alabama) *Commonwealth*;

"No man ever lived, perhaps, who had fewer political friends in the South than Mr. Lincoln; but, notwithstanding this, there was no man whose violent death was more generally lamented among our people. And we have heard numbers of Brick Pomeroy's Alabama subscribers—all of them, indeed, with whom we have at any time conversed—pronounce the treatment extended by his paper to the memory of Mr. Lincoln 'a shame and a disgrace to civilization.' The Southern people are not hyenas. They never tear open the graves of either friend or foe to prey upon that which should be held sacred by all right-principled survivors—the faults of the dead.

"But as much as Brick's Southern subscribers resent his continued attacks upon Mr. Lincoln, they resent those he makes upon Mrs. Lincoln infinitely more; and we have not yet met the man who will continue his subscription to the La Crosse *Democrat* another year unless these unworthy, unmanly, ungenerous, unchristian assaults upon friendless woman and the buried dead are discontinued.

POPULAR VOTE.

Scheme of the Large Boroughs to Defraud the Townships.

EDITOR ARGUS: The question of changing our mode of making nominations to what is usually known as the "Popular Vote System," having been submitted to the Republicans of the county, by the county committee, to be finally determined at the approaching convention, and you have championed the cause of those who purpose a change, I trust you will give those who differ with you an opportunity to present their reasons for opposing the change proposed.

It is about ten years since this change was first attempted in our county convention, since which time it has been agitated almost yearly, and on one or two occasions was submitted to the people for decision. On every occasion the pretended reformers were signally defeated, and especially and overwhelmingly so, by the voters of the party, when submitted to them. It seems that like the ghost of Banquo these *would be reformers* will "never down," but year after year continues annoying county conventions by their presence and with their schemes. Defeated candidates, and their friends have generally led in the movement, backed and most likely put forward by the delegates from the leading boroughs of the county. Heretofore the country districts have invariably opposed the scheme designed to deprive them of their power. But it is now feared that the arts and wiles, the cajoling and threats, of borough politicians have so influenced and alarmed many, who have stood firm against the dangerous innovation, that they will *now* yield, and thus a majority may be secured in favor of the boroughs.

To the doubtful, wavering and unthinking country Republicans, I desire to present a few reasons why they should oppose a change.—There are now thirty-six election districts in the county, represented in the county convention by one hundred and three delegates. Of this number twenty-three are country districts and thirteen boroughs. Of the thirteen boroughs Baden, St. Clair, New Gallilee, Phillipsburgh and Freedom, should more properly be classed with the country districts, because their location, surroundings and sympathies are more with the country than with the boroughs. This would leave eight boroughs and twenty-eight townships (New Brighton we count now as three boroughs, there being three election districts.) The townships, then, according to my classification, have in the county convention seventy-seven delegates and the boroughs twenty-six.

The power now is with the country, where it should be. The past has demonstrated that virtue and patriotism are nurtured and preserved best in the agricultural districts. English history informs us that the corruptions of the boroughs of Great Brittain more than once threatened the overthrow of the government, and nothing but the integrity of the land owners prevented it. There is always a tendency where men are congregated together as in boroughs, to absorb the political power of the surrounding community. Thrown more frequently together men become better acquainted with each other, and enter into each others schemes more readily. If one of their number desires a nomination for some office the citizens of his borough, who are all his near neighbors, feel more interest in his success than men being in a township do in one of the citizens of the township, because in a township, living miles apart and scarcely ever thrown together, it frequently happens good men are candidates for office who are not personally acquainted with half the citizens of their own township.

Any one who has paid any attention to this matter will admit that now in this county, political power and influence is centered in the boroughs. Let two candidates of equal pretensions, one residing in the boroughs of Beaver, New Brighton or Rochester, and the other in Hanover, Darlington or North Sewickley come in competition for the same office, and there is not an intelligent Republican in the county, who will not admit the chances are largely in favor of the candidate of the borough. And why? Because the candidate of the borough has the sympathy and assistance of all his neighbors, who labor for his success, while the country candidate is allowed to do his own work, his neighbors not having either time or opportunity to aid him.

The truth of our position is so apparent I will devote no more space in illustrating it. If this is so now when three-fourths of the power is with the country, how will it be when the country is shorn of its power? But I have not yet shown that the proposed change will deprive the country of the political power that now belongs there, and rightly so. This I will now do as briefly as possible, intending if necessary to revert to this point of the case hereafter.

All who have inquired or paid any attention to nominations, know that in proportion to the number of inhabitants three times as many attend the primary meetings in the boroughs as do in the country.

The reason is obvious. In the boroughs the meetings are held in the evenings when work has ceased, and we desire and seek opportunities to congregate. For all the citizens to assemble at the place of meeting requires but a few minutes and no inconvenience. In the country districts the meetings are in the afternoon, and those who attend have on an average two miles to go, and must necessarily spend half a day. It always comes at that season of the year when farmers are busy and cannot well spare the time, if they can, are tired and dislike the ride or walk. It never will or never can happen that farmers can attend their meetings with the same ease as citizens of the towns, and consequently the meetings in the boroughs must ever be better attended than the same meetings in the country. If this is the case now when we have the delegate system, and there is no special reason for the boroughs to turn out *en masse*, to the primary meetings how much will it be so when the popular vote system is adopted, and every voter in the boroughs knows his vote will count for his favorite candidate.

To illustrate this it is only necessary to suppose Beaver borough has a candidate about whose nomination the citizens of the borough feel a special interest, which, by the way, is very frequently the case. Under the delegate system it matters not whether ten or two hundred attend the primary meetings, their candidate receives the same number of votes, in the county convention. If then, under the present system, three times as many voters attend the primary meetings in the boroughs as do in any of the townships of the county, how will this proportion be increased when it is known every vote adds to the chances of the nomination of the favorite.

This seems to be conclusive of the case, but is it true? I am credibly informed that the average number of those who attend a primary meeting in Beaver is *one hundred and twenty-five*, being the number in attendance last year when there was no excitement. In New Brighton the number was two hundred, Bridgewater sixty, and Rochester ninety. In the townships the result of my inquiries is about as follows: Darlington, South Beaver, Ohio, Big Beaver and Chippewa averages thirty, Industry, Brighton, Economy, New Sewickley, North Sewickley, Hopewell, McGuire and Frankfort average twenty-five.—Beaver then equalled four of the largest townships and five of the smaller.

Leaving out Rochester, New Brighton would equal all the balance of the country lying east of Beaver creek. Beaver and Bridgewater would equal the balance on the west side of the Beaver, New Brighton, Beaver Falls and Fallston naturally vote the same way, for the same candidate. The three, last year, gave about three hundred votes, which was enough to overcome the vote cast by half of the county, (now by the delegate system, controlling the county convention). The same boroughs can cast five hundred votes, which would be sufficient in case of the adoption of the popular vote system, to nominate the whole ticket, should the balance of the districts be divided as they usually are. Beaver, Bridgewater and Rochester generally vote together, and these three would cast five hundred votes, and equal all the balance of the country outside of New Brighton, Fallston and Beaver Falls. United, Beaver and New Brighton, with the boroughs named, would control the county by a large majority.

Suppose two candidates were in the field, and these boroughs would vote for one, and all the balance for the other, the candidate supported by the boroughs would be nominated by a large majority.

By the delegate system, voting the same way, would give the country favorite three-fourths of all the votes in the convention. The boroughs, lying as they do together, would not long fritter away their strength by division, but unite and parcel out the offices among them.

How much chance would a man on the South side of the river have for a nomination, or a man among the Sewickley's. We have in the country ten election districts, consisting of Baden, Economy, Marion, Pulaski, Rochester township, Phillipsburgh, Independence, New Gallilee, Franklin and St. Clair united do not cast, and will not under the system proposed, as many votes as either Rochester, Beaver or New Brighton, (seperately). Yet those same townships have now a representation of twenty, in our county convention. Adopt this system and who would think it worth while to bring in the return of St. Clair borough, with its four votes, Marion with nine, Phillipsburgh with ten, Freedom district with six, and so on through the list. We will, in fact, disfranchise half of the districts of the county, and at one sweep destroy all interest in our county conventions.

Adopt this system and the boroughs will control the political power of the county, nominate their candidates, and divide the spoils, as certainly as its adoption is chronicled. The country always is and always will be divided. Suppose six candidates (a very moderate number,) would seek a nomination for Sheriff, one living in New Brighton and the rest scattered through the county, the result would be New Brighton alone would nominate her candidate. Put two in New Brighton, and Beaver would nominate certainly, with Bridgewater united. How easy for the clique to arrange such a programme. If this system will not give the power over to the clique none else can. I have already drawn this out too long and must close. I ask the Republicans of the county to think of these things, and not let the power slip out of our hands, whilst we have it under our control. It is a scheme to control the country, and let us defeat it. If we do not now it will be the last opportunity, and we will bitterly regret it when too late.

Country delegates never have, and there is but little danger of their ever violating their instructions. If they do it can be remedied by sending good men. Adopt this system and bad men may, and propably will control the ballot-boxes, and stuff them at pleasure, as has already been done in counties where the system exists. Let us not over look the fact that the officers holding the primary meetings are not sworn, and that desperate and unscrupulous politicians would not stop to change the figures to accomplish their purpose. As evidence of this we have only to look to counties that have adopted this system. Fraud and corruption is the cry every year, and sometimes the defeat of our candidates is the result. Two years ago it was the cause of splitting the party in Crawford county, where two conventions were held and two candidates for Congress nominated, resulting very nearly in the defeat of a Republican Congressman in that strongly Republican district. The great danger of the party is in this movement, and let us forestall it.

I see printed on the tickets of the candidates the words "*Popular Vote System.*" Let all who are opposed to this system write, under these words, "AGAINST" before he deposits his vote, and see that no vote is counted in favor of *the system* unless the word "FOR" is written under the words "*Popular Vote System*," and that no blank tickets are counted in favor of this dangerous system, which might be mistakenly done unless all are watchful.

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

Remember our Dead Heroes.

HEADQUARTERS GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 446 Fourteenth-st.
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 5, 1868.

General Orders, No. 11.—I. The 30th day of May, 1868, is designated for the purpose of strewing with flowers or otherwise decorating the graves of Comrades who died in defense of their country during the late Rebellion, and whose bodies now lie in almost every city, village, and hamlet church-yard in the land. In this observance no form of ceremony is prescribed, but Posts and Comrades will in their own way arrange such fitting services and testimonials of respect as circumstances may permit. We are organized, Comrades, as our Regulations tell us, for the purpose, among other things, "of preserving and strengthening those kind and fraternal feelings which have bound together the soldiers, sailors and marines who united to suppress the late Rebellion." What can add more to assure this result than by cherishing tenderly the memory of our heroic dead, who made their breasts a barricade between our country and its foes. Their soldier lives where a reveille of freedom to a race in chains, and their deaths the tattoo of rebellious tyrrany in arms. We should guard their graves with sacred vigilance. All that the consecrated wealth and taste of the nation can add to their adornment and security, is but a fitting tribute to the memory of her slain defenders. Let no wanton foot tread rudely on such hallowed grounds. Let pleasant paths invite the coming and going of reverent visitors and fond mourners. Let no vandalism of avarice or neglect, no ravages of time testify to the present or to the coming generations, that we have forgotten as a people the cost of a free and undivided Republic. If other eyes grow dull, and other hands slack, and hearts cold in the solemn trust, ours shall keep it well as long as the light and warmth of life remain to us. Let us, then, at the time appointed, gather around their sacred remains and garland the passionless mounds above them, with the choicest flowers of Spring time; let us raise above them the dear old flag they saved from dishonor; let us in this solemn presence renew our pledges to aid and assist those whom they have left among us as sacred charge upon a nation's gratitude, the soldier's and sailor's widow and orphan.

II. It is the purpose of the Comander-in-Chief to inaugurate this observance with the hope that it will be kept up from year to year, while a survivor of the war remains to honor the memory of his departed comrades. He earnestly desires the public press to call attention to this Order, and lend its friendly aid in bringing it to the notice of Comrades in all parts of the country in time for simultaneous compliance therewith.

III. Department Commanders will use every effort to make this Order effective. By order of

JOHN A. LOGAN, Commander-in-Chief.
N. P. CHIPMAN, Adjutant-General.
Official; WM. S. COLLINS, A. A. G.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT BOOKS FOR public subscription to the Stock of the Beaver Falls Gas Company will be and remain open at the Huron House, in New Brighton, Penna., from 10 o'clock A. M., until 2 o'clock P. M., daily, during Five days from, and inclusive of, Tuesday, June 2d, 1868.
By order of the Commissioners.
EDWARD BINNS, Sec'y.
my20'68.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED FOR PUTTING ON a shingle or slate roof on the Beaver "Seminary & Institute." Bidders to do the necessary brick work, and furnish all materials, which are to be of first quality. A suitable cornice will be required. Proposals will be received till the 1st of June. Any information can be had of Prof. Taylor.
my20'68-2. J. F. DRAVO, Chairman of Com.

JOS. H. GREER,

ARCHITECT, MECHANICIAN,
AND
Engineer of Arts and Manufactures.
Office and Residence. ROCHESTER, PA.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY VIRTUE OF SUNDRY WRITS OF LEVARI Facias Fieri Facias and Vendition Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of the County of Beaver, and to me directed, I will expose to public sale, at the Sheriff's Office, in the borough of Beaver, in the county aforesaid, on

SATURDAY, June 6th, 1868,

at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

All right, title, interest and claim of defendant, of, in and to the following two lots of ground situate in the borough of Frankfort Springs, Beaver county, Pa., bounded on the north by the Presbyterian Church lot, east by John Hice, south by Alexander Morrison's heirs, and west by the Washington Road; on which there is erected a large two-story double brick house arranged for two families, one frame and one log stable. Fruit trees on the lot and well of water convenient.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of William Breaden, at the suit of John McCracken.

NO. 2. ALSO.

At the same time and place all right, title, interest and claim of defendants, of, in and to the following messuage or tract of land lying and being situate in the borough of Rochester, County of Beaver and State of Pennsylvania, being lots Nos. 211 and 212 in Gould's first division of lots in said borough, said lots adjoining each other and together, bounded north 80 feet by lots Nos. 158 and 159, east one hundred feet by lot No. 213, south 80 feet by Washington street, and west one hundred feet by lot No. 210; on which there is erected a frame dwelling house with cellar underneath. Lots enclosed and planted with fruit trees.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Oliver Croxton and Rebecca H, his wife, at the suit of S. J. and Stephen B. Cross.

NO. 3 ALSO.

All right, title, interest and claim of defendant, of, in and to a certain one-story frame house, situate in the town of Beaver Falls, Beaver county, Pa., and the lot or piece of ground appurtenant thereto, said lot being numbered one hundred and sixty-one in the Economy plan of said town, fronting on Main street thirty-five feet and extending back one hundred and thirty-four feet.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Felix Stocks, at the suit of William Jones.

NO. 4, ALSO.

At the same time and place all right, title, interest and claim of defendants, of, in and to the following piece or parcel of land situate in Greene township, Beaver county, Pa., bounded on the north by land of Samuel Smith's heirs, on the east by Robinson's heirs, on the south by Pugh and Dawson, and on the west by Foster's heirs; containing 35 acres more or less, on which there are two small frame dwelling houses, three oil derricks, steam engine, boiler, smoke stack, &c.

Also, one other lot of ground situate in the borough of Glasgow, bounded south by Ohio river, west by George Dawson's heirs, north by street, and east by land of Ross, on which there is an oil well, derrick, shanty, steam engine, boiler, smoke stack, &c.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of the Smith's Ferry's Big Mill Creek Oil Company, at the suit of Joseph M. Lippencott.

JOHN S. LITTELL, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, May 20, 1867.

Notice in the Orphans' Court.

THE FOLLOWING APPRAISEMENTS UNDER the Act of Assembly of 14th April, 1854, of property allowed to be retained by a widow or children of a decedent to the value of $300, has been filed in the Orphans' Court of Beaver county, and approved, viz:

Personal property to amount of $300, retained by widow of Daniel Evans, dec'd., Edward Evans, Adm'r.

Personal property to amount of $136 87-100, retained by widow of Andrew Rose, dec'd., Susan Rose, Adm'rx.

Personal property to amount of $300, retained by widow of C. M. Stewart, dec'd., A. D. Gilliland and Geo. E. Appleton, Admr's.

Personal property to amount of $300, retained by widow of William Todd, dec'd., Thos Todd and Jane Todd, Adm'rs.

Personal property to amount of $300, retained by widow of Robert Laughlin, dec'd., Wm. Laughlin, Adm'r.

Personal property to amount of $281 45 100, retained by widow of Robert Shannon, dec'd., Joseph Shannon, Ex'r.

Notice is hereby given to heirs, legatees, distributees, and all others interested, to appear at the next term of said court, and not later than the third day, it being the 10 day of June next, to show cause, if any they have, against the final confirmation of the above appraisements.

JOHN A. FRAZIER, Clerk.
my20'68.

Great Bargains!

IN
DRY GOODS
AT THE NEW STORE OF
James A. Fortune.
IN THE DIAMOND,
ROCHESTER, PENN'A.

Dry Goods of every Description.
THE CHEAPEST IN BEAVER COUNTY.
STRAW GOODS, MEN AND BOY'S HATS, BALMORAL AND HOOP SKIRTS, TRIMMINGS, HOSIERY AND GLOVES, FANCY GOODS.

These Goods are all new, having been bought for cash since the late decline.

Call Early and Secure Bargains,

As we are bound to sell at

PITTSBURGH PRICES.

Stamping, Pinking and Machine Stitching to order. Men's Shirts made to order.

NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS.

Remember the place, room formerly occupied by Nelson & Roessler,

IN THE DIAMOND,
ROCHESTER, PA.
JAMES. A. FORTUNE.

P. S. I have secured the services of WATT GEALY, formerly of Bridgewater. [my20'68.

97th SEMI-ANNUAL EXPOSE

JANUARY 1, 1868.

ÆTNA INSURANCE CO.

Hartford, Conn.

ASSETS (at Market Value:)

Cash on hand and in Bank,	$548,607 81
Real Estate,	233,082 83
Mortgage Bonds,	820,800 00
Bank Stocks,	1,257,810 00
U. S., State and City Stock and other public securities,	1,953,173 75
	$4,813,543 39
Total Liabilities,	465,248 65
Net Assets,	$4,368,294 74

Duly Attested, Sworn to and Signed.

The Ætna Insurance Company is the Trustee of its Patrons to an extent ten fold greater than of its own Stockholders

TOTAL LOSSES PAID,

$23,000,000.00.

If a proper estimates is formed of the ruin and destruction occasioned by the burning of TWENTY-THREE MILLION DOLLARS of property, among people in every grade and position, in amounts large and small, under every conceivable circumstance, it will give a correct idea of the Company's good works; and the value of genuine underwriters. The oldest is the cheapest.

AGENTS FOR BEAVER COUNTY.

A. Wynn, Beaver, Pa.; A. G. McCreery, New Brighton, Pa.; C. B. Hurst, Rochester, Pa.; John H. Trimble, Hookstown, Pa.
m*20'68.

List of Applicants for License at June Session, 1868.

HOTELS, &C.

Richard Doncaster.....Rochester boro.
John H. Camp, ... " "
Michael Camp, Jr ..... " "
Andrew Swaney.....Greene twp.

EATING HOUSE.

Nathaniel Lindsay.....Bridgewater boro.
William Parris.....Fallston boro.

To vend Liquors in Quantities not less than one Quart, together with other Goods and Merchandise.

G. C. Speyerer.....Rochester boro.
JOHN A. FRAZIER, Clerk.
my20'68.

House Furnishing Goods.

WHOLESALE and RETAIL.

CUTLERY, QUEENSWARE, LOOKING GLASSES and Glassware. Also, Japan, Tin, Wooden and Willow-ware, Market and Fancy Baskets, Brushes, Kitchen Setts, Clothes Wringers, &c., &c. Also, Fruit Jars and Cans. Country Merchants will find it to their advantage to give us a call and examine our stock before making their purchases.

J. & H. BEGGS & CO.,
No. 134 Federal Street,
Allegheny City, Pa.
my20'67:1y.

Administrator's Notice.—Letters of administration on the estate of Eve C. Graber, dec'd., late of Marion township, Beaver county, Pa., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, will present them properly authenticated for settlement.
may20'68:6w. ADAM PFEUFER, Adm'r.,

DRUG STORE FOR SALE.

THE UNDERSIGNED, ASSIGNEE OF JOSEPH M. DEVINNEY, of New Brighton, Beaver county, Penn'a., offers for sale the Drug Store of said Devinney, in New Brighton aforesaid. The assortment of Drugs, Chemicals, Oils, Paints, Liquors Dye Stuffs, is of the best quality, and the fixtures furniture and location of the Store, is unsurpassed by any other in the county. A good custom likewise awaits the purchaser. For particulars address

THOMAS G. KERR, Assignee.
Freedom, Beaver county, Pa.
my20'68:3t.

JOHN CROFT.....JOSEPH PHILLIPS.

CROFT & PHILLIPS,

Real Estate and Insurance Brokers,
139 FOURTH STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

WE HAVE A PRINTED REAL ESTATE REGISTER containing a full description of location, price and terms of all the properties entrusted to our care for sale. These consist of Farms, Grist Mills, Houses, Lots, Stores, Coal Land, Coal Works, Coal Interest, Western Lands, Hotels, Tanneries, City and Suburban Property. This Register we print three times a year, on first of May, September and January.

Parties wishing to buy or sell Real Estate, no matter where the location, should not fail to consult our Register, a copy of which can be had by sending us your address. May number now ready.
jan15'67:1y.

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 the 10th day of June, A. D., 1868, for confirmation and allowance.

The first and final account of Geo. Arbuckle, Adm'r. of the estate of James Arbuckle, dec'd.

The account of Jordon C. Nye, Guardian of Samuel Mace, Jr., minor children of Samuel Mace, Sr., dec'd.

Final account of Adam Freshkorn, Guardian of Adam Rember, minor son of Geo. Rember, dec'd.

First and final account of Thos. Harp, Executor of the last will of Sarah A. Alexander, dec'd.

Account of J. Swearingen, Guardian of Mary M. Reed, minor daughter of Samuel Reed, dec'd.

The final account of Thos. Todd and Wm. M. Douds, Executors of the last will of