The Beaver Argus.

J. WEYAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Beaver, Pa., June 24, 1868.

FOR PRESIDENT,
Ulysses S. Grant.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
Schuyler Colfax.

Presidential Electors.

AT LARGE.

G. MADISON COATES, of Philadelphia.
THOS. M. MARSHALL, of Pittsburg.

District.	District.
1. W. H. Barnes,	13. Samuel Snow,
2. W. J. Pollock,	14. B.F. Wagonseller,
3. Richard Wildey,	15. Chas. H. Miller,
4. G. W. Hill,	16. George W. Elder,
5. W. P. McGill,	17. John Stewart,
6. J. H. Bringhurst,	18. A. G. Olmstead,
7. Frank C. Heaton,	19. James Sill,
8. Isaac Eckert,	20. H. C. Johnson,
9. Morris Hooper,	21. J. K. Ewing,
10. David M. Rand,	22. Wm. Frew,
11. Wm. Davis,	23. A. W. Crawford,
12. W. W. Ketchum,	24. J. S. Rutan.

Republican State Ticket.

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

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

FOR CONGRESS,
MICHAEL WEYAND.
(Subject to decision of District Conferees.)
FOR ASSEMBLY,
THOMAS NICHOLSON.
(Subject to decision of District Conferees.)
FOR PROSECUTING ATTORNEY,
J. R. HARRAH.
FOR COMMISSIONER,
DAVID W. SCOTT.
FOR COUNTY SURVEYOR,
S. A. DICKEY.
FOR POOR HOUSE DIRECTOR,
JOHN SLENTZ.
FOR AUDITOR,
WILLIAM THOMAS.
FOR CORONER,
WILLIAM BARNES.
FOR TRUSTEES OF ACADEMY,
SAMUEL MAGAW,
RICHEY EAKIN.

GEN. GRANT is supported by every illustrious soldier in the Union—Sherman, Meade, Sheridan, Sickles, Geo. H. Thomas, Hooker, Pleasanton, McDowel, Canby, Emory, Schofield, Meagher, Ord, Halleck, Kilpatrick, Logan, Rawlins, and a host of volunteer Generals.

ONE of the delegates at large from Tennessee to the copperhead convention in New York on the 4th of July, is the rebel General Forest of Fort Pillow notoriety. When men of his stripe are put forward as leading spirits in the first National Convention of the Democratic party after the war, loyal Democrats should pause before going any further with that organization. If it was tainted with treason before, the connection of Forest and his confederates with it now should make it a stench in the nostrils of all Union men.

THE cops of this county at their convention of a few weeks ago adopted a resolution denouncing the registry law passed by our Legislature last winter. Persons desirous of knowing why they did this can have their minds enlightened by studying an article on this page entitled "The Pennsylvania Frauds." The frauds there referred to, and clearly proven, enabled the cops to carry Pennsylvania last fall, and that they should kick against not being allowed opportunities to repeat these criminal acts is not strange, nor should their denunciations of the law have any other effect than that of making it draw tighter and tighter.

FOUR YEARS AGO, after George B. McClellan had been nominated as the Democratic candidate for President against Abraham Lincoln, the Democracy were exultant, defiant, and apparently united, and more than one Republican allowed himself to despond. General McClellan had advantages that can enure to no rebel Democratic candidate in the present campaign. He had a party in the army and inherited all the old tricks of the party leaders who had selected him. Besides Abraham Lincoln had many strong adversaries in the Republican ranks. But when the final conflict came the people settled the question by a majority which, overwhelming as it was, will be exceeded by that thrown for Grant and Colfax in November.

THE *Sun*, the rebel paper at Columbus, Georgia, which exulted over the murder of Ashburn by the members of the Democratic Association, uttered the following the day before receiving the news of the nomination of General Grant:

We do not know who will be nominated; we do not care, but whoever the unhappy wretch may be, he will never wear Presidential laurels.

Neither treason, repudiation, nor assassination, will prevent the fulfilment of the national determination to elect the Republican candidate for President.

THE Democratic party at the present time is in a peculiar condition. It looks forward to the 4th of July convention with mingled hope and fear—hope that something lucky will turn up, and fear that the elements of discord known to exist in its ranks will cause their Convention to break up in a grand row. It will be the hardest thing imaginable for them to unite either upon principles or candidates. There is Brick Pomeroy, who wants the whole government debt repudiated, and there is Mr. Belmont, who wants it paid. There is Pendleton, who would pay it in greenbacks, or not at all, and Seymour, who is opposed to anything which Pendleton advocates. There is Hancock, who helped to hang Mrs. Surratt, and the Catholic Church which declares that execution a brutal murder of an innocent woman. Hancock won all the distinction he has by fighting against the rebels, and to him comes Mr. Vallandigham, the champion of the peace party who protests against the nomination of a Lincoln hireling. A dozen factions are in battle array. Each trying to cut the throat of the other, and, if their National Convention has the effect of reconciling these, and inducing them to pull together as a whole, we shall be greatly surprised, but in no sense doubtful but that Grant and Colfax will sweep the field.

IF the Democracy desire a candidate that will *run* well, let them put up any one of the thousand of draft-sneaks who put for the Canada border when the first call was made for volunteers. They can't be beat for speed and bottom.

PRESIDENT Johnson is in the veto business again. On the 20th he sent a message to the House of Representatives vetoing "a bill entitled an act to admit the State of Arkansas to representation in Congress." For two years past he has been clamoring to have Southern representatives admitted; now when Congress opens the door and tells them to step in, he slams it shut in their faces.

On Monday last however, the bill was passed by both Houses of Congress over the veto. The Representatives from that State, will therefore be sworn in, in a day or two at the farthest.

A NEW indictment has been found against John H. Surratt. The first count charges that he, Booth, Paine, Harold, O'Laughlin Arnold, Atzerott, and Mrs. Surratt conspired to murder Abraham Lincoln. The second count accuses him of conspiring, to capture Mr. Lincoln and deliver him as a prisoner into the possession, custody, and control of certain persons, whose names are unknown to the Grand Jury.

His trial will probably not take place for some weeks to come, and he is now released from confinement on bail for his appearance to answer these charges when called upon.

HON. WM. M. EVARTS, a distinguished New York lawyer and one of President Johnson's attornies in the impeachment trial, has been nominated for United States Attorney General. It is quite likely that the Senate will confirm the appointment. Mr. Evarts has heretofore been a Republican in politics, and only one year ago he was among those who handled A. J. in the roughest possible manner. What effect a cabinet appointment will have upon his political views remains to be seen.

The Copperhead proposition to collect the rebel and sympathizing prisoners of Fort Lafayette, Fort McHenry, and Fort Delaware, and make them a feature at the Democratic National Convention on the 4th of July might be happily supplemented by the gathering at the same place of the Union men, including Union soldiers and Southern patriots who were thrown into dens and jails by the rebels and compelled to suffer inconceivable horrors, simply because they had fought for and believed in the cause of liberty. The contrast would be interesting, as a historical picture, though it could not fail to be unprofitable to the rebel Democracy.

WHEN the Democratic Convention in New York on the 4th of next month resolve that the bonds should be paid in greenbacks, we hope they will not forget to say in what the greenbacks should be paid. The American people are not so stupid as not to understand that paper money is good for nothing without it is going to be redeemed. If every dollar of greenbacks does not represent a dollar in gold, what is the greenback worth? The Democratic idea is to set the printing press at work grinding out greenbacks. He is a stupid man who does not understand that the more you have, of them the less they are worth.

We hope the convention will not fail to say how the unlimited batch of greenbacks it proposes to issue is going to be redeemed.—*Pitts. Gom.*

SOME of our cop friends are pretty candid now and then. A prominent one of Bridgewater a few days ago was clamoring loudly in favor of the redemption of the Government bonds with greenbacks. A radical asked him how many dollars in greenbacks it would take to accomplish that feat. The Democrat didn't know, but supposed about two billions. The radical then inquired what this enormous amount of greenbacks was to be redeemed with. "The truth is" said the Democrat, "we dont propose to redeem them at all." "We were opposed to the war in the first place, and we are in favor now of disowning all the obligations incurred to carry it on." "If we can pay the bonds off in greenbacks and the greenbacks become worthless, our object will be accomplished. We will then be satisfied." Union men! make a note of this admission.—The Democrats propose first to swindle the *bondholders*. After that is accomplished their next move is to cheat the *people* by repudiating the great volume of paper money with which they have flooded the country. Flank them in these villainous and disloyal purposes by electing Grant and Colfax.

THE Democratic party are unfortunate in trying to make a show of generals. Of eighteen generals and colonels who signed the call for the Conservative Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention, it turns out that but four are entitled to wear the rank they assume. The rest were either of a lower rank when they left the service early in the war, or had been discharged for the public good, or had never been in the service at all. Yet "in this Convention," says the *World*, "we shall see, not the prosperous sutlers and schemers of the National Army, but the battle-scarred, war-worn campaigners of the East and West," &c. We would be glad to know more of these Conservative Generals Donahue, Lane, McQuade, Knipe, Maulsby, Parkhurst, Gorman, Bragg, Lawrence, Zulick, Allback, Dickey, and McFarland. Are these the war-worn veterans compared with whom the supporters of Grant, like Sherman, Thomas, Sheridan, Schofield, Howard, Meade, Canby, Hooker, Burnside, Logan, Palmer, Cox, Geary, Terry, Ord, Rawlins, Wilson, Fairchild, Sickles, and so many others, are carpet knights, prosperous sutlers, or schemers of the National Army? If the Democratic party would summon its "veterans to the front," let it not confine itself to those officers who, in the Union ranks, aided the Rebel cause, nor be squeamish in uttering the names of the real generals who fought for Democratic principles. They are Lee, Beauregard, Johnson, Braxton Bragg, and the like. For years the platform of the Democratic party declared that, in any conflict between Federal and State authority, it was the right of the State to judge for itself both of the merits of the conflict and the means and measures of redress. This was Democratic doctrine. For this these men fought. If the Democratic party wants to bring its "veterans to the front," there they are. Why take up from their obscurity the discarded failures who pretended to be fighting in the cause of Republicanism, Union and Emancipation?—*N. Y. Tribune.*

The Pennsylvania Frauds.

The XXIst Senate District of Pennsylvania embraces the counties of Blair, Huntingdon, Center, Mifflin, Perry, and Juniata, and is entitled to two Senators.

An election was held in this district on the second Tuesday of October, 1867, and Chas. J. T. McIntire, Democrat, was returned as elected by 283 majority, and Samuel J. Shugart by 22 majority. John K. Robinson contested the election of Shugart.

The Senate, after a full investigation by a Select Committee and the examination of a large number of witnesses, declared Robinson duly elected, and admitted him to the seat occupied by Shugart. The whole testimony in the case is published in the Legislative Record for the session of 1868, from page 1,397 to 1,440 inclusive.

It is proven conclusively that the leaders of the Democratic party not only planned and perpetrated a deliberate fraud upon the ballot-box in this district, but that they pre-arranged a system of fraudulent naturalization papers, extending through other counties of the State.

A railroad sixteen miles long was being built during the Summer and Fall of 1867, in Clearfield and Center counties. From forty to sixty rods only of the road was in Center county. About 400 Irishmen were employed on the road, and boarded in shanties along the line, except during the time they were taken into Center county in order to carry the election in that Senate District. Senators were to be elected in the Center District, but not in the Clearfield. The following testimony, copied from the official record of the Legislature, shows how the fraud was perpetrated, and who did it:

CONTESTED ELECTION.

In the Senate of the State of Pennsylvania.

John K. Robinson vs. Samuel T. Shugart—XXIst Senatorial District. *Legislative Record: Session 1868, pages 1406-7.*

JANUARY 22, 1868.—Committee met, all the members present:

M. O'Meara, sworn—I was working for Mr. Collins, railroad contractor, on the railroad; I was not pit boss; had from 10 to 20 men under me at times; Patrick Gorman was walking boss; I was working four miles from Clearfield, east, twelve miles from the line, when James Collins and Patrick Gorman came to me and said they wanted to go to Center County for ten days, saying their object was to carry the election; they said it was a Republican hole, and they intended running in enough votes to carry it; I took the men to Center County; Col. Skelly's gang also went; all that were at work went; the men east of me went; in and around Phillipsburg there were about 100 men the day of election; they were quartered at Mr. Keplar's, Mr. Gray's, Mr. Harris's, and Mr. Donehue's; I was in Phillipsburg all day, most of the time at the polls; the polls are in the same building; I gave two men Democratic tickets: Sheriff Perks and Mr. Lede distributed tickets; Lede was a walking boss on the road; I saw them giving the men the tickets; Sheriff Perks borrowed a sheet of tickets from me to have others printed; the tickets were all Democratic; about all that were on the ground voted; all had naturalization papers; obtained them, as was said, in Luzerne County; this one on the table is similar to those used; they were colored; the men said they obtained or arranged for the papers two miles out of Clearfield, on Saturday evening before the election, in a shanty kept by Mrs. Lynch; they said two lawyers came from Philadelphia, and after they were sworn, Lede took possession of the papers, and that he colored them with coffee; the day of the election the men were handed the papers: Mr. Lede at the same time furnished the tax receipt (a receipt shown witness, and identified as similar to those used); I did nothing while in Phillipsburg; I did not vote; I saw all vote that I named. I had no Republican tickets.

Cross-examined—I never agreed to vote my men on the Republican side; never said for $100 I would do so; I received money the day before and day after of Mr. Chrisman $35, or day after $60, of Sheriff Perks $15; I received of Rev. Father Tracy $500. * * * The $500 was given me two weeks ago last Tuesday to prevent my being a witness. * * * The priest came and told me that my evidence would be hard against the Democratic party, and that he had $500 he would give me if I would leave. * * * I told the priest that I would take my family and go for $2,000; Father Tracy told me he would let me know in a few days, and when we next met the priest told me that he had written for advice, and that Wallace thought that $100 per month was enough; I supposed it was Wallace, the Clearfield County lawyer; I told the priest I would take $500. * * * The men voted in borough and township; Michael Fallon and one other went in the county but a short time; the men told me that Lede took the two lawyers to Tyrone; the men went back to Clearfield County, after the election, where they lived in shanties; but fifty or sixty rods of the road is in Center County; all the voters were challenged at the polls.

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H. Hunter, sworn—I am assessor of Philipsburg borough; was in 1867; I placed forty-two names on the list; fourteen days before the day of election; I done so at the request of Mr. Lede.

Frank Fleming, sworn—I live in Philipsburg; lived there October, 1867; was bar-tender for John H. Gray; about the 25th or 30th of September, some twenty or twenty-five Irishmen were brought there to board; I have seen the men before, along the Clearfield Railroad; a few days after, more were brought; just before the election, about thirty men, Irish, were at Gray's tavern; I voted at the October, 1867, election; I saw Mark Lede bring a count, fifty or sixty, up to vote; some of them voted while I was there; there were Irishmen at Keplar's and Loyd's, that I know worked along the road; my brother clerked for James Collins; a few days after the election, the men left our tavern, and in a short time were back in Clearfield County.

Cross-examined—I cannot tell the number that voted.

J. B. Williams, sworn—I live in Phillipsburg. I know that men were brought two weeks before the election from Clearfield County, and set to work in Center County; they were quartered at Loyd's, Keplar's, Gray's, and Riddle's; think some of the men were quartered in the townships; seventy-five to eighty were the number brought over as counted by several; I was at the polls the greater part of the day; the men were brought to the polls by Mr. Lede generally; they came in two different directions; he always went to meet them; the two polls are in the same building and room; most of the votes were objected to at both polls, the men generally swearing; they all had naturalization papers; Mr. Lede vouched for them; Lede worked a while in Center County before the election; I saw one or two naturalization papers; they were colored; had on revenue stamps that were not colored and had no seal; when objective was made, the men said they obtained the papers from Mr. Collins; Mr. Lede would then say that Mr. Collins had always kept the men's papers; the road in Clearfield County was graded or cleared in the Spring; that in Center County was not commenced until a short time before the election; I did not see any one at the polls active, meeting the men, but Lede; did not see Mr. O'Meara acting so, or distributing tickets.

G. H. Zeigler, sworn—I was inspector at the October, 1867, election in Philipsburg; live there, and am well acquainted; know a few of the Irishmen on the Clearfield Railroad; a short time before the election, about eighty-five Irishmen were brought into the borough; boarded at Gray's and Loyd's; they came some six or seven days before the election; thirty or thirty-five of them voted in the borough; Mr. Lede brought nearly all the men to vote; they all had naturalization papers; I objected to their voting on them; all but two or three of them were sworn; for the reason that my challenge was not sustained by the judge and the inspector, I toward evening thought it useless, as the votes would be taken, and there was no swearing any more of them; I told one man he could not vote after saying he had been nine months in the State; he went out and came back, saying he was mistaken, and that he understood me to ask how long he had been in the county; he then said he was in two or three years; another said he was 19 years old; I handed him back his naturalization papers and tax receipt, and he left; he did not vote; the papers were all dated September 28, 1866, Luzerne County, issued by Mr. Philbin.

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JANUARY 22, 1868, 9 a. m.—The Committee met, members all present.

M. Crisman, sworn—I was clerk at the October (1867) election, in Phillipsburg; about 10 or 12 days before the election a number of Irishmen were brought to Loyds, Gray's and Keplars; they came from the branch road at Clearfield; a majority of them voted at the borough election; Mr. Lede and Mr. O'Meara bro't them; they voted on naturalization papers; they said they came from Luzerne County; they were dated September, 1866, at least a majority of them were; this colored one on the table is similar to those used; I kept a list of the papers, and the last I saw of it was when I went to supper; over 80 voted on their naturalization papers in the borough; the questions as to when and where, the papers were obtained was always evaded.

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John Casey, sworn—I was working on the railroad for Mr. Collins at the October (1867) election; was boarding in Philipsburg, where I voted with the other men; Mr. Lede took me up to vote and gave me the naturalization paper, and I put it in; cannot read; am as ignorant as a beate; I put the paper in my pocket; cannot tell what became of it; I was never naturalized; never was in a court before this; Lede told me to vote. I was working near Mr. Collin's store; came the day that O'Meara did to Philipsburg; I voted Democratic.

[*Note.*—This witness on his return to Clearfield County was waylaid and beaten with clubs, so that he died from his wounds. The Governor issued a proclamation offering a reward for the detection of the murderers.]

JANUARY 23, 1868.—Committee met. Members all present.

Robert Loyd, sworn—I am hotel-keeper in Phillipsburg; a short time before the October (1867) election, 16 Irishmen came from Clearfield County to board with me; they came September 26; have the time in this book, also the names. * * * These men all staid until after the election; I saw one or two of these men voting; a few of them left the night of the election; two staid after the 12th; the balance left the 12th; Irishmen were stopping at other places, Keplar's and Gray's. I saw two or three of the men's naturalization papers; they purported to come from Luzerne County, dated 1866; the papers were new, but looked as they had been placed in dirty water to make them look old.

Ellis Hale, sworn—I live in Rush township; lived there October, 1867; I live one-half mile below Phillipsburg; about 25 Irish were quartered in the township before the election, three were at Maynard's or Laird's, 12 at Harris's, and 12 at Donehue's; they came September 30, 1867, and three or four days after election they were gone; Mr. Lede brought these men to the polls; I was there; challenged some of these men.

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HALLSBURG, Jan. 29, 1868, 9 a. m.—Committee met. Members present, Senators Landon, Fisher, Cowles, Ridgway, Jackson and Linderman.

Robert Fleming, sworn.—I was clerk for Mr. Collins on the railroad; about ten or twelve days before the election I was taking their time on the side next the Clearfield Creek, 14 miles from Phillipsburg; while in Clearfield County, Col. Skelly's and M. O'Meara's gangs were under my supervision; they numbered about 35 men and women; September 25, moved to Philipsburg; the move was unexpected and sudden to me; I went around every day among the men; at noon the boss told me the men were going; the provisions were hauled back to the offices and the work left unfinished; the nearest shanty on the Clearfield side was one-half mile from the work in Center county; while the men were at Philipsburg, no one boarded at this (Kennedy's) shanty, from the work in Center County; there was little difference in the distance from it or the hotel where the men boarded.

Wm. R. Fulton, sworn.—I live in Philipsburg; am a civil engineer; about ten days before the election I was boarding at Keplar's; left October 15; I roomed with Mark Lede, a walking boss; I saw in possession of Lede open his trunk, take out a package and put it in his pocket; on Monday he did the same, and laid the lid down and laid some papers on the top, and left the room; I got out of bed and examined them; they were naturalization papers from Luzerne County; were the color of the one on this table, and dated September, 1866; Lede said he had 57 on his side for borough and township; James Collins told me the men were brought to Philipsburg from Clearfield to vote; never heard him say who would pay the men's expenses; the papers used were the same kind that I saw in Lede's room.

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David F. Copeland, sworn.—I live in Clearfield County, two miles from Philipsburg; the shanty Mrs. Lynch occupied, October 1867, is on my land; Kennedy's shanty is one-half mile from the 40 rods of work; the bridge at Muelmanon is one-half mile from Mrs. Lynch's; I know the Irishmen near the were, 12 days before the election, taken to Philipsburg; while those men were at Philipsburg there were none at Mrs. Lynch's shanty or Kennedy's shanty; on the Saturday before the election I saw Mr. Lede and a stranger at my place; Lede said they were going to Mrs. Lynch's; it was about 8 o'clock; never saw the stranger before or since; I would have known him had he been a citizen; I have lived there ten years; about five days after the election I saw men coming back to Clearfield County.

Wm. R. Fulton, recalled.—Jane Moore was cook at Keplar's, October, 1867; on Friday the stranger that Lede took away came to Keplar's; Jane Moore was cooking there at the time; Mr. Keplar is a Democrat; was a candidate for the Legislature last Fall.

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Jane Moore, sworn.—I was cooking at Keplar's Hotel previous to the October (1867) election; Mr. Lede boarded there; Mr. Lede came out Friday evening and asked me if I would make him a pint of coffee; I made a peach cam full for him; I took it into the dining-room and gave it to him; there were two strangers with him; this was after supper; the table was cleared up; Mr. Lede had had his supper; don't know what he done with the coffee; I did not put any milk or sugar in it, he did not ask for it; never saw the strangers except at breakfast; they went away Sunday morning with Mr. Lede.

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E. W. Hale, sworn.—I live in Rush township, near Phillipsburg; I was at the October (1867) election; I saw Mr. Lede bringing up laborers from the railroad to vote in Rush township; I counted 20 men; saw them vote; I presume there was 25; I was not at the polls all the time; I challenged some of the votes; with the exception of Patrick Redeem, no attention was paid to my challenge; their votes were received; they voted on naturalization papers from Luzerne County; the papers looked like this yellow one on the table; the men were not sworn, with one exception; the board were all Democrats; from six to eight would vote in about the same time as I could myself; this was the first gang.

FEBRUARY 4, 1868, 7½ p. m.—Committee met. Members present, Senators Cowles, Fisher, Ridgway, Jackson and Linderman.

Benj. Hughes, sworn.—I reside in Scranton, Third Ward, Luzerne County; I have lived there 17 years, four or five in the Third Ward, and have served as clerk at election; I understood that false naturalization papers were being circulated freely in Luzerne County, and I got Thomas Reese, a Welshman, who had been 11 months in the country, to go to Sheffield Reynolds, a justice of the peace; I told him to go and tell him how long he had been in the country; this paper he brought me; Reynolds is a Democratic politician.

Thomas Reese, sworn.—Mr. Hughes sent me to Squire Reynolds for a naturalization paper; I have been 11 months in the country; I asked him if I could have a naturalization paper to vote for Clymer; he said yes; I told him how long I had been in the country; he said I could get one, and many more like me could if they wanted them; he gave me the paper, charging me $1 50; the paper Reynolds gave me I took to Mr. Hughes; this one on the table looks like it; I can't read.

Cross-examined.—I never voted in this country; never tried to vote on this paper; I was not acquainted with Squire Reynolds; he is a smaller older man than myself; I went alone and saw him; wrote my name in the paper; did not see him seal it; I gave the paper to Mr. Hughes the Saturday before the election, the day I got it.

A naturalization paper, purporting to be issued at Wilkesbarre, August 23, 1867, in name of Thomas Reese, was offered in evidence by contestant and objected to by the respondent; same paper and seal as those read at Philipsburg.

J. B. Fordham, sworn—I was inspector of election in the Second Ward, Scranton; I have one paper, Dominick Gillespie, signed and sealed; he offered to vote at the election, and was asked where he got the paper; he said Squire Reynolds gave it to him; I asked him if he went to Wilkesbarre; he said not, that the papers were brought to him.

[Page 1417-8.

James Rushdon, sworn—I live in Scranton; was Judge of Election, October, 1867, (VIIIth Ward); I received three illegal naturalization papers; these are the papers, bearing the Prothonotary's seal and signature; I swore each of the men; Patrick McCaliff sworn that he had got his papers at Hyde Park, of Squire Reynolds, and paid $2; he was born in Ireland; came to this country in 1851; Martin Rodde said he got his papers at Wilkesbarre; could not give any particulars; said he was born in Ireland; came in 1861; William B. Dugan said he got his papers at Carbondale, in the Mayor's Court; he sent for them by Frank Collins.

The naturalization papers were offered in evidence and filed.

Witness produced 12 naturalization papers, signed M. J. Philbin, with the County seal; they were bro't to the Republican County Committee by different ones.

Cross-examined—I cannot tell the particular persons who gave me part of these blanks; they were brought in previous to the October (1867) election I was present when a part of the blanks were brought in; I saw 20 or 30 more; I have no doubt but that the County seal on the blanks is genuine; these blanks purport to be signed by the Clerk.

James Slocum, sworn—I live in Scranton, Luzerne County; I was there in 1866; I have seen false naturalization papers; took them to Mr. Hoyt; I live in East Ward; I have seen from 100 to 200; some were in blank, and others filled up.

[Page 1,418.]

WILKESBARRE, Luzerne County, Feb. 7, 9 a. m., 1868—Committee met in Prothonotary's office. Members present: Landon, Cowles, Fisher, Taylor, Jackson, and Linderman.

N. B. Hollister, sworn—I am clerk in the Prothonotary's office of Luzerne County; Mr. Philbin, the Prothonotary, is absent; he came into office December, 1864; I hereby produce the naturalization docket for April, May, and August term for 1866, have no other record for 1866.

The certified copy of voters in Rush township, and the 83 names who voted in Phillipsburgh borough on naturalization papers were compared with this record, and none of the names found on it.

Rev. Thomas Tracy, sworn—I paid Michal O'Meara five hundred dollars a short time before this case commenced; I gave him the money in his own house in the evening, about a week or two before the assembling of the Legislature; he was to leave the State and remain out three months for the five hundred dollars; Mr. Gorman, boss of Collins, gave me the money to give him; the man who gave me the money was the only one who had any knowledge of the transaction, as far as I know; I had correspondence with Mr. Wallace on the subject of O'Meara's leaving the state; the only stipulation was that he should remain away three months; I understood it was for him to be gone until after the trial.

[Page 1,445.]

William Snyder, sworn—I am a civil engineer; I am one of the assistant engineers on the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad; July 23 and Aug. 19, the work was staked out; the first section west of Phillipsburg was staked; the part in Centre County was ready Aug. 19; there are no swamps in that part in Center County; the work could have been done at any time; the swamp is on the Clearfield County side; there is a shanty 3,500 feet from the end of the line; there is a small portion of the land a little swampy; the shanty is quite convenient; the next one is one mile from the work; the distance to the shanties is nearer than to Philipsburg.

Thus were the laborers along this railroad moved from their shanties in Clearfield County (which are quite as convenient to their work as the hotels in Center County, to which they were taken), and furnished with fraudulent naturalization papers to defeat the will of the qualified voters of a Senatorial District.

Similar frauds were perpetrated in Philadelphia, as proven in Court on a contest over the election of City officers.

To prevent like frauds in the future and secure fair elections by the legal and duly qualified voters, a law was enacted at the last session of the Legislature, providing for a registry of the voters before the day of election, so as to ascertain who are legally entitled to vote.

This law was opposed by every Democrat in the Legislature; as that party has everywhere of late opposed every attempt to exclude fraudulent votes, and thus secure fair and honest elections.

Grant and the World.

Great men are always conspicuous marks for slander and depreciation; but even their enemies at times are forced to acknowledge their greatness. The *World*, for instance, said yesterday:

Gen. Grant's position is above the reach of calumny. Calumny leveled at him would recoil upon the calumniator. No Democratic journal, however vigorously opposing Gen. Grant's election, will be so foolish or so unjust as to calumniate him.

For The Argus.

Virtues and Vices of Party.

11th. What party was it, when the dark cloud of treason and rebellion was shrouding this nation with gloom and dismay, and chilling the hearts blood of every patriot in the land, that gave all their power, influence and energy to fill up the army by giving sons, fathers, husbands and brothers in the name of their God and country; and bidding them God speed in saving the government, and cheered and sustained them at all times and in all places where it was possible to have access to them.

12th. What party recognizes the recent war as the result of a mighty gigantic conspiracy of the despots of the old world, with kindred spirits which they had planted, nourished and cherished and ripened in the South; by secret intrigue had encouraged the disloyal element to rebel and overthrow this mighty republic, of whose example and influence was rapidly shaking and undermining their monarchal fabrics, and demonstrating to their intelligent subjects that greater prosperity and happiness was possessed under a republican than under a despotic form of government, and the hand writing on the wall proclaimed that crowned heads could only be secured by the destruction of this government; as it was plain they could no longer reconcile their subjects, who were loudly clamoring for a more liberal form of government, and who until now had been quieted by the declaration that this republican bubble would soon burst up, as they were sure their diabolical plot would soon effect the destruction of this government. But our success has fully demonstrated that we have the strongest and most powerful form of government in the world, by our triumphing over a combined element of treason and treachery which was sufficiently powerful to have overthrown all other governments on earth. And we have hereby settled the destinies of the nations of the world, and if we act wisely and truly as a nation we will in time republicanize the whole world.

13th. What party was overwhelmed with grief, sorrow and dismay when the sad and sorrowful tidings flashed with lightning speed throughout the land that the Chief Magistrate of a great nation, had fallen by the hand of an assassin; and not only because a great and good patriot had been cruelly and maliciously slain, but at the development of the fiendish vindictive spirit that a demon of the bottomless pit would blush to imitate, and then to reflect that no position no matter how high or sacred was secure from the dastardly cowardly, blood-thirsty assassin, who is stealthily on tip toe approaching, like the ferocious panther behind the back of his innocent, unsuspecting victim, he pounces upon his prey, the fatal ball pierces his brain and he dies; and the monster flees, having secured by his base act the promotion of his bosom friend to a position where he could recover what his traitor friends had lost by their bloody rebellion.

14th. What party is it that goes to hold their leaders or rulers amenable to the laws for high crimes and misdemeanors, and instead of concealing and defending or resorting to mobery or assassination as a remedy for actual or supposed wrongs, arraign them at the bar of justice, and lawfully and impartially investigate their cases and charges and inflict upon their guilty heads the just penalties of violated laws.

11th. What party in that dark period of the war, discouraged and opposed enlistment and the draft with might and main; their papers and speakers counseling resistance to the same, encouraging desertion murdering and mobbing the officers who were lawfully endeavoring to discharge their duties, by notifying the drafted or arresting deserters, and counselling and aiding the flight of all deserters, and left their homes and encouraged their sons and neighbors to leave for Canada or other places to escape the draft; and when the rebel army was invading our State and about to capture our capitol they raised the standard of revolt in the city of New York by robbing, murdering and burning the property of innocent persons, thus inviting the rebel army to approach, as much as saying we are ready to aid you.

12th. What party is it that is so wilfully blind with treason as to refuse to see the true and plain issue involved in this rebellion; but to their disgraceful ignorance and blindness rush on, crying nigger! nigger! violation of the constitution! we must follow the constitution! we must support the constitution! while they themselves are and have been all the time doing all in their power to destroy it, and its great democratic principle of the peoples right to rule; and they support and advocate the monarchial power of king Andrew Johnson, and instead of their rejoicing at our triumphs over rebellion and the restoration of peace, they are conjuring up every evil surmise, stirring every discordant element, exciting every bitter passion and prejudice to produce if possible a war of the races, circulating incendiary rebel documents, and grieving and lamenting over the lost cause, extolling rebel military and civil officers and ministers as the ablest and bravest in battle, soundest and safest rulers in the affairs of government, and the most pious and eloquent in the pulpit; and every unrepentant and bloody-handed traitor, whether against his country or his party, is taken into their arms and pressed to their bosoms; and while their hands and garments are reeking with loyal blood they are sympathizing, pitying and justifying their rebellion, and all their cruelties and tortures towards our gallant soldiers, and applying to them the endearing name of southern brethren; and every loyal man that refuses thus to fellowship them until they purge themselves of treason and wash their hands of loyal blood, and in a true penitential spirit of acknowledgment for their wrongs and pledging themselves, are denounced as cruel unfeeling butchers. These facts are plain to every intelligent person, and plainly demonstrates that this party is so deeply steeped in treason that it shines out of every linament in the countenance, exhibited in every nod of the head, and every utterance of the lips, and so perfectly saturated with treason that it oozes out of every pore.

13th. What party has been threatening the life and predicting the death and offering rewards for the assassination of the President, and when the bloody tragedy was announced could not conceal their fiendish joy, but openly proclaimed they were glad, and their only regret was that it had been delayed so long, and they sympathized, eulogized, and extolled the dastardly monster assassin as a brave heroic martyr. And when a just retribution overtook him they sorrowed and grieved and denounced his captors as murderers, and deeply sympathized with all his accomplices, and denounced the laws and executive for meting out justice to the guilty culprits. Thus demonstrating their total disregard for all law, and stripping them of all their sacred restraints, and depriving them of all power to deter all evil-doers from committing any act that their base passions might dictate, and encourage desperadoes to assail the lives liberties and the rights of the people, and thus sweeping away the safeguards to peace and safety to society, and opening wide the floodgates of vice and disorder, which must soon—if not checked—deluge this land with blood and carnage.

14th. What party goes for violence such as robbery, murder, poison or assassination to remove those who stand in the way of carrying out their diabolical schemes, and will resort to bribery and perjury to screen guilty traitors who may betray their party, or country, to advance and consumate their wicked and nefarious measures.

FINIS.

Grant's Eloquent Gratitude.

The magnificent order of Gen. Grant to his troops, after their great triumphs at Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge, is perhaps the most eloquent of all his military writings. We reprint it, not only that *he* may not be forgotten, but that the loyal people of the South may understand how they will be cared for when he is elected to the Presidency, in despite of the efforts of the same traitors who have been restored by Andrew Johnson to rights which they have shamefully abused:

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION
OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
IN THE FIELD, CHATTANOOGA, TENN.,
December 10, 1863.

The General commanding takes this opportunity of returning his sincere thanks and congratulations to the brave armies of the Cumberland, the Ohio, the Tennessee, and their comrades from the Potomac, for the recent splendid and decisive successes achieved over the enemy. In a short time you have recovered from him the control of the Tennessee river from Bridgeport to Knoxville. You dislodged him from his great stronghold upon Lookout Mountain, drove him from Chattanooga Valley, wrested from his determined grasp the possession of Missionary Ridge, repelled with heavy loss to him his repeated assaults upon Knoxville, forcing him to raise the siege there, driving him at all points, utterly routed and discomfited, beyond the limits of the State. By your noble heroism, and determined courage you have most effectually defeated the plans of the enemy for gaining possession of the States of Kentucky and Tennessee.

You have secured positions from which no rebellious power can drive or dislodge you. For all this the General commanding thanks you collectively and individually. The loyal people of the United States thank and bless you. Their hopes and prayers for your success against this unholy rebellion are with you daily. Their faith in you will not be in vain. Their hopes will not be blasted. Their prayers to Almighty God will be answered. You will go to other fields of strife; and, with the invincible bravery and unflinching loyalty to justice and right which have characterized you in the past, you will prove that no enemy can withstand you, and that no defences, however formidable, can check your onward march.

By order of
U. S. GRANT, Major General.

The Medal To Grant in 1863.

Both houses of the American Congress, without a dissenting voice, including many who are now leading the rebel Democracy against him as the Republican candidate for President, passed the following joint resolution on the 8th of December, 1863, in return for his splended victories in Mississippi and Tennessee, which was promptly approved by Mr. Lincoln:

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the thanks of Congress be and they hereby are presented to Major General Ulysses S. Grant, and through him to the officers and soldiers who have fought under his command during this rebellion, for their gallantry and good conduct in the battles in which they have been engaged; and that the President of the United States be requested to cause a gold medal to be struck, with suitable emblems, devices, and inscriptions, to be presented to Major General Grant.

SECTION 2. *And be it further resolved*, That, when the said medal shall have been struck, the President shall cause a copy of this joint resolution to be engrossed on parchment, and shall transmit the same, together with the said medal, to Major General Grant, to be presented to him in the name of the people of the United States of America.

SEC. 3. *And be it further resolved*, That a sufficient sum of money to carry this resolution into effect is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

This medal on one side presents a profile of the General, surrounded by a laurel wreath, beneath which is his name and the dates of his victories. On the obverse is the figure of Fame reclining on the American eagle shielded; Fame holding in her right hand a trumpet, and in her left a scroll, on which is inscribed "VICKSBURG, COINTH, MISSISSIPPI RIVER, CHATTANOOGA:" on her head an ornamented helmet. Beneath all, are represented sprigs of pine and palm intertwined; while over all are the words "*Proclaim Liberty throughout all the Land.*"

RUSSELLVILLE, Ky., June 16.—MAJOR LAWRENCE, U. S. Marshal of this District, was assassinated in this place this morning by a returned Rebel soldier. He is the fif