The Beaver Argus.

J. WEYAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Beaver, Pa., August 19, 1868.

FOR PRESIDENT,

Ulysses S. Grant

FOR VICE PRESIDENT

Schuyler Colfax.

Republican State Ticket.

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

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

FOR CONGRESS,
CAPT. JOSEPH B DONLEY,
Of Greene County.

FOR ASSEMBLY
THOMAS NICHOLSON.
H. J. VANKIRK.

A. J. BUFFINGTON,
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.

WADE HAMPTON, the ex-rebel cavalry leader, is now stumping the Southern States. He brings nearly all of his meetings to a close by proposing "three cheers for *Gen. R. E. Lee.*" It is needless to say that his auditors, being nearly all ex-rebel soldiers, give them with a will.

READ General Palmer's speech on the first page of this paper. It presents the issues involved in the present campaign in a terse manner. General P. is the Republican candidate for Governor of Illinois, and was one of the ablest Generals in the service during the war.

DESIRING all the room we can get at the present time for political matter, we have made an arrangement with Prof. Eberhart to discontinue the "Educational Column" of the *Argus* for a couple of months to come. After the election it will be resumed again.

WE assert that the Democratic party forced upon this country without cause a long, bloody and expensive war, created a vast public debt, and imposed upon the people untold sorrows and burdens grievous to be borne. To those who deny this assertion we refer to the Democrats who left the Congressional halls in 1861 and also to those who fired on Fort Sumter—the first overt acts.

WE assert, and we challenge contradiction that the Democratic party is responsible for the high taxes, high prices, derangement of business, &c., which are the unavoidable and legitimate fruits of the war; and how not having quite ruined the country, they have brass enough to ask the people to give them the power to rule over them, and complete the work of ruin and destruction they have already carried so far. Voters will you submit?

IF one State had to run Horatio Seymour five times to elect him Governor two times how many times will thirty-seven States have to run him to elect him President (or Governor) of them one time? All Democratic journals that have done so much figuring on the National debt, the Freedmen's Bureau, and other "enormous" expenditures which they brought about, are invited to compete for an answer.

THE Terre Haute (Ind.) *Express* of the 20th ult., says that Frank Blair, in a speech made at Gilman's cooper shop, in that city a few years ago, declared he "*would rather sleep with a nigger than a Democrat.*" The *Express* adds that "hundreds of our citizens of both political parties will swear that they heard Frank Blair use the exact language above quoted."

GEN. CARL SCHURZ, one of the most effective stump speakers in this country, will address the Republicans of Pittsburgh on Monday August 24th.

It will be an intellectual treat to hear Gen. Schurz, and we advise as many of our Republican friends as can to attend at Pittsburgh on that day.

ONE of our exchanges drives the main argument home as follows: If there had not been slavery there would have been no slaveholders. If the slaveholders had not been encouraged by the Democratic party they would not have seceded. If they had not seceded there would have been no war. If there had been no war there would have been no bonds. It was the encouragement the Democracy of the North gave to the secessionists in 1860 that fastened the bonds upon the country, and all the bother we have had about them is chargable to that party." We call that logic that is pretty hard to upset.

THE stampede from Seymour and Blair, by War Democrats and Conservative men in general, whose support of fair men on the Democratic ticket might have been secured, has commenced in earnest. Distinguished soldiers and civilians, formerly acting with the party, have withdrawn and declared for Grant. But these were only individual cases. The movement on the part of a numerous body in Baltimore is indicative of the disintegration of the party in masses. But, perhaps, the most important movement is by the War Democrats in New York, who are about holding a preliminary meeting for the purpose of effecting a thorough and independent organization to support Grant. Referring to the movement, the *Times* says:

They are greatly alarmed at the present aspect of affairs, and are by no means prepared to go back upon their war record, and ignore all that they have done, by supporting Seymour and Wade Hampton, and contributing their votes and means to inaugurate anarchy and another civil war. Some of the leading men in the city, among the War Democrats are taking part in this important movement, and it will be followed by similar organizations in other States.

A SPECIAL dispatch to the Pittsburgh *Commercial*, dated Washington on last Thursday says: A very important political movement was begun in Baltimore last night. The leading spirits in it are Republicans, who followed Gov. Swann over to the Democracy. They met and announced their determination to go for Grant and Colfax. Of these there were present William Thompson, Secretary to Mr. Swann while he was mayor of Baltimore, and recently sheriff of this city; Thos. H. Males, late State Senator; John Thompson, late member of the House of Delegates; Young Ezil, Jr., one of Mr. Swann's most bitter registers; Wm. Thomas Valliant, the Conservative Police Commissioner, who took an active part in the ousting of Police Commissioners Woods and Hindes; Jacob Wallinger, ex-member of the House of Delegates; Adam Kohler, Joseph Hawes, ex-member of the Legislature; Wm. H. Pearce and John H. Pearce. There were a number of parties present who now hold positions under the Federal or State Governments. Ex-Police Commissioner Valliant presided. Sheriff Thompson's remarks were indicative of the tone of all the speakers. He said: "Here in Maryland, we have witnessed the arrogance of the modern Democracy. They have neglected the Union men who led them into power. I have determined not to be frightened by the hobgolin negro equality, but shall vote for Grant. We have not to be afraid of these people whom we have lifted up and tried to make men of. Our object is to initiate a conservative movement for Grant." Mr. Valliant said that in consulting with prominent Conservatives in Washington he had found them to be unanimously in favor of Grant.—A resolution to prepare an address to the country was unanimously adopted.

Grant and Peace, or Blair and war!

In General Grant's letter of acceptance, the country has an assurance of law, order, and peace, from a man who has never violated a pledge once given. Gen. Grant, in his letter of acceptance, makes the most unequivocal pledge of peace. Gen. Blair, seeking the nomination, and in his speech accepting the nomination, threatens war.

Here is, perhaps, as striking a contrast as was ever presented between two candidates for the highest offices in the gift of the people.

Gen. Grant promises to "administer all the laws in good faith, with economy, and with the view of giving peace, quiet, and protection everywhere."

General Blair promises to "declare the Reconstruction laws null and void," and to compel the army to "disperse the Southern State Governments.

General Grant declares that he will "execute the will of the people."

General Blair declares that he will "compel the Senate (the representatives of the people) to submit."

General Grant promises "peace and universal prosperity" through the quiet enforcement of law.

General Blair promises anarchy, war, and desolation, by "trampling into the dust" the laws of Congress.

General Grant fervently and honestly says "Let us have peace."

General Blair declares that he means to have another civil war.

General Grant says he always respected the will of the people, and always will respect it.

General Blair declares that he means to be a dictator, to destroy State Governments, trample the national laws and State Constitutions into the dust, and compel Congress to submit.

Let the voters of the land choose between these two. Let them choose between peace and war; between economy and fresh expense; between prosperity and ruin; between law and anarchy.—*Pitts. Gazette.*

HON. THADDEUS STEVENS died at his residence in Washington city on Tuesday night of last week. Although in poor health for some time past, his death came suddenly and unexpected to many of his friends. His age was seventy-five years. After his death his body was embalmed, and in a metallic coffin lay in state at the rotunda of the capital on last Friday, and on Saturday was removed to his home at Lancaster in this State. The funeral took place on Monday and was one of the largest and most imposing demonstrations ever witnessed in that place.

A great Statesman and good man has fallen and the country will long mourn his loss.

THE cops, for a few years past, have hammered the negroes unmercifully. They have "lot up" on Sambo now however, and we shall be but little surprised if some of these days we are called upon to state that they are rushing their sons and daughters into matrimonial alliances with that race. Things are evidently tending in that direction. Look at the proof.]

The Macon (Ga.) *Telegraph* publishes a letter from one John Dupree, a negro whose address is Irwinton, Wilkinson county, Georgia, wherein the blacks are advised to vote the Democratic ticket. In commending the letter, the *Telegraph* says:

"He gives the best of counsel, and offers upon invitation, to address the colored people any where in Middle Georgia that may desire to hear him.

"Upon the first favorable occasion, we have no doubt the Democrats of this county will be glad to hear him, and will invite him to address a public meeting at Macon. We hope, in the course of the canvass *that the Democrats, white and black, will give us a good barbecue, where there shall be a plenty to eat of that which is good and wholesome*, and then we shall hear all these matters talked over at our leisure."

After white Democrats and black Democrats have learned to eat together, it will take them but a little while to overcome their aversion to marrying one another.

THE N. Y. *World*, probably impelled by the impending publication of Brick Pomeroy's rival Democratic sheet, finally comes out and indorses Wade Hampton's speech as "one which does honor to the American character." This puts the *World* upon the platform of Gen. Hampton: Our readers will remember what Gen. Hampton's platform means—revolution, and that he received assurances in New York that if ever the Democratic party gained power he would be assisted in the work of carrying it out. With such leaders as Frank Blair and Wade Hampton, who are so powerful that they compel the conservative element of their party to support them; what patriot can hesitate to help in bringing peace to the country by voting for Grant and Colfax?—*N. Y. Tribune.*

The Democratic Stampede.

The Democratic line seems to be in much the same condition as the Rebel line in front of Petersburg was just after Sheridan's victory at Five Forks. All along the line the Democratic generals evince a painful consciousness of being outflanked, and the run for Appomattox has begun. Judge Lindsey of Kokomo, Iowa, nominated for Presidential Elector by the Democrats of the VIIIth District, bolts Seymour and takes the stump for Grant. The Hon. Dennis McCarthy and Gen. David S. Wilson of Iowa, both life-long Democrats bolt Seymour and take the stump for Grant. Major-Gen. Gordon of Indiana, of Democratic Seymour was nominated, takes the stump for Grant. The Hon. George M. Weston of Bangor, a prominent member of the Democratic party, takes the stump for Grant. Speaking of Blair he says:

"The flag with which he marched at the head of the Democratic column is the black flag of discord and civil war for the country and war of race for the South."

"A strange revolution indeed, in behalf of Southern rebels, in which the manliest men are the men of the North, who are enabling slit the throats of women, but the greatest cowards are the men of peace, at the hazard of the ruin of their country."

The Hon. Thomas N. Stillwell, United States Minister to Venezuela, and Gen. J. L. Swift, both Johnson Democrats, have returned to the Republican fold, and are stumping for Grant and Colfax. Rumor has it that Collector Smythe, following in the footsteps of the illustrious Thurlow Weed, repudiates Democracy, and will declare for Grant as soon as he can read his little clean Gen. Steedman, who would have supported Johnson, or Hancock, or McClellan, repudiates Seymour.—Senator Doolittle is downcast, and has no faith in the Seymour ticket. Gen. Ewing's feathers are all wet, and he has stopped crowing.—Gen. L. D. Campbell is reported to be disgusted. Chief Justice Pearson, of North Carolina, a Conservative, is out for Grant. The Maryland Conservatives, who have heretofore sustained Swann, have held a meeting and declared for Gen. Grant. Galeb Cushing regards the Seymour ticket with contempt. Not a single member of the Cabinet, or prominent officer of the Government, has given the least intimation of intention to support Seymour. Mr. Evarts, Mr. Seward, Mr. McCulloch, and, so far as known, the other members of the Cabinet, will support Grant and Colfax. Late indications seem to be that Andrew Johnson himself will either remain neutral, which would be a new attitude for him, or come out in support of Grant. Of course, Chief Justice Chase, whom Seymour pretended to support in the Convention as a cover to secure his own nomination, will not respond with any like hypocritical pretense of supporting Seymour. He is incapable of it.—Should the President support Grant, as he probably will, Mr. Seymour will probably not be honored by the support of more than a corporal's guard among the 41,000 office-holders of the Government. We have already mentioned several Democratic journals which have repudiated Seymour. Altogether, seeing that the campaign has only been running one month, and that we have still nearly three months before us, it looks very much as though the Democrats would reach Appomattox Court House about the 1st of November. We have no doubt that Gen. Grant will treat them with that magnanimity which has always distinguished his course towards Rebels, and will allow officers to retain their side arms and privates to go home on parole. But the sooner they lower the Rebel flag the better.—*N. Y. Tribune, August 15.*

Facts for Campaigners.

The ordinary expenditures of the Government for the present fiscal year are only $102,818,447 in paper, whereas ten years ago, on a gold basis, and before the era of high prices, they were $70,000,000 under the Democratic administration of James Buchanan.

Since the war closed, in a period of about three years, the public debt has been reduced between $200,000,000 and $300,000,000.

The Thirty ninth and Fortieth Republican Congresses have removed $191,000,000 of taxes, that but for this action the people would now be called upon to pay.

In three years the army has been reduced from 1,005,516 men to about 40,000, and a proposition is now pending for its reduction to 25,000.

The years of war cost $3,000,000,000, and the years of peace about $300,000,000.

The taxes removed have been all from domestic industry, from cotton, from agricultural products, from minerals, from petroleum, and that the tax upon whisky has been reduced 75 per cent., and upon tobacco 25 per cent.

Of the eleven States which went into rebellion, eight have been restored to their old relations to the Union under loyal governments and are now represented in Congress.

WE had a genuine old-fashioned Republican rally at the Court House on last Saturday evening. The Court room was completely filled. After the transaction of some club business the Hon. T. J. Bigham, of Pittsburgh, delivered an address replete with strong arguments in favor of the election of Grant and Colfax. The Beaver Grant and Colfax Glee Club, of which Mr. T. O. Anshutz is leader, and the Beaver drum corps, headed by Mr. Thos. Anderson, were present on the occasion and gave the company some excellent music—vocal and martial. Another grand rally is expected on Friday evening, the 21st. Republicans! turn out, and show by your presence that you desire Grant and peace to succeed, instead of Blair and the war he threatens in his Brodhead letter.

REPUBLICANS! turn out. On next Friday evening the Republicans of Beaver county will have an opportunity of hearing their candidate for Congress, Capt. J. B. Donley, discuss the political issues of the campaign, at the Court House in this place. Other speakers from abroad will also be present on the occasion. The various Grant clubs of the neighborhood are solicited to attend. We hope to see a large turn out, as we have no doubt but that the addresses will amply repay those listening to them. Come then in our might, and let us have such a demonstration as we have had no where in Western Pennsylvania, since the campaign opened.

AT a meeting of the Republican county committee a couple of weeks ago, it was determined to hold our Mass Convention on the 2d of September. Since then it has been ascertained that there would be some difficulty in procuring suitable speakers on that day.—The Executive committee, therefore, on last Saturday, rescinded the resolution to hold it on the 2d, and have requested us to state that the proposed mass meeting will be held probably on the 24th of September. The day will be fixed to a certainty and due notice given as soon as a number of speakers who have been written to, are heard from.

FALL IN!

HEADQUARTERS SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' NATIONAL REP. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, 608 Seventh Street,

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 1st, 1868.

COMRADES: The sun of battle has passed but the conflict of ideas still continues. The shock of arms ended with the surrender at Appomattox Court House, but the struggle of principle still goes on. Had Abraham Lincoln lived, doubtless our labors and toils, ere this, would have been over and past.

But the bullet that carried Andrew Johnson into the White House revivified the dead rebellion and bolder than the audacity of ancient Rome, the Chaseless Froggin with copperhead and rebel. They have filled the public place, they have swarmed over the land in places where only loyal men should be found, they have been encouraged by sufferance and silence by every loyal citizen; South, they have opposed reconstruction and equal rights, and now organize their Ku-Klux-Klans, in defiance of the spirit and civilization of the age. The Democratic Party, unstained by the unpatriotic and unchaste course as a party throughout the war, now again confronts the country with a platform and a candidate which are at once an insult to every living soldier, a mockery to every dead soldier, and a reproach to every patriot in the land.

On the other hand we behold the Republican Party, with their shining record of patriotic deeds, the banner of our country floating proudly over them, and the great leader of our conquering army as their chosen champion. They were our hearty steadfast friends throughout the war; they sustained us in the field, they defended us at home; they rejoiced over our victories and mourned over our defeats; they fired no rebel bullets, they recruited no rebel armies, they gave no rebel votes, and now they ask us again to aid us carrying the nation forward to its natural and logical destiny; to help secure the rich fruits of the war in all their fullness, to assist in grounding the Republic as but on the unstrikable basis of loyalty and justice, and equal rights for all.

Soldiers, in Horatio Seymour the Democratic Party have a fit candidate, a representative copperhead and rebel in disguise. In our own U. S. Grant we have the simple hearted Soldier and loyal defender of the Union. The one represents reaction, the other progress. The one sympathized with the Confederacy, the other fought for the Union.

The one stands on the platform of National Repudiation, the other of National Faith, inviolate and inviolable. The one summons you to the defence of class and caste, the other declares for the rights of man, as man; fair for loyalty and liberty, for equal and exact justice to all men. Comrades, the issue is plainly made up, and now choose ye.

Soldiers, it is the old cause, and the hosts are again gathering for the conflict. The Old Flag is again unfurled and Grant again heads the column. He is the same brave patriotic soldier that led you to victory during the war. It is the same Flag you supported so gallantly on many a bloody field. It is the same glorious cause for which during the War, so many of our comrades laid down their lives. Shall it be said, that we fought all in vain, and that our dead died thus in vain? No; you will not reverse the record of the battle-field, no, you will not prove false to your slain comrades, no; you will not now desert the old cause and turn your backs upon your old chief and leader. You will not forget the shining record of Donelson and Vicksburg, of Chattanooga and the Wilderness, of Petersburgh and Appomattox Court House, no! But as the men of Lexington and Bunker Hill, of Valley Forge and Princeton, of Trenton and of Yorktown, afterwards with their ballots made Washington the first President of the New Republic, so you, remembering our common victories, will by your votes, make Grant the first President of the restored Union. The Tories and Cowboys of '76 of course voted against General Washington, but what true soldier of the Revolution would not have blushed with shame at the thought of casting a vote against the Savior of his country? So the Rebels and Copperhead of to-day will oppose Gen. Grant. So will the deserters, the bounty jumpers, and draft sneaks, but surely no soldier or patriot will follow their ignoble example—who wants it said of him in future years, who would have his children and his children's children suffer the reproach, that in '68 he voted against the great Soldier and honest man, who in '65 crushed the Pro-Slavery Rebellion and saved the Union? Surely no one who loves his country, or is proud of his country's proudest history.

Soldiers, Grant will again be victorious. The omens are all auspicious. He has never yet been defeated—let us then again form line and move into battle. Let the drums beat, and the bugles sound; advance the colors along the whole line; and now, with God's help, and in the name of Humanity and our Country, let us every where charge the enemy home. By order of the Committee.

H. A. BARNUM, *Chairman.*

N. P. CHIPMAN, *Secretary.*
WILL A. SHORT, } *Assistant Secretaries.*
JAMES T. SMITH, }

Repudiation.

The following is taken from the LaCrosse *Democrat*, a leading copperhead paper, and is in keeping with the Democratic Platform that was adopted the other day in New York:

"The idea of calling in the bonds and substituting greenbacks for them is repudiating, but sugar-coated to relieve the bitterness. It is fire to the tinder—to the *tender*:

"Call in the bonds.

"Issue interest-bearing greenbacks for them dollar for dollar.

"As interest accrues, issue scrip, and scrip, and scrip upon scrip, till those who want paper money can buy a trunk full for a dollar.

"Pay neither principal nor interest in coin—but in greenbacks, or *rag back* scrip. Employ presses and paper mills and run them eternally, the workmen to be paid at night from the stuff they printed during the day.

"Call it what you will—sugar-coat it as you will—it is Repudiation.

"This is true Democratic doctrine—the doctrine of right and justice—the doctrine which suits the people, and you who do not indorse it will be ground to powder under the wheels of Repudiation.

"They (Democrats) were born freemen, and by the Eternal they will regain the freedom falsely wrested from them, though they have to people hell with the bondholders and all their apologists who dare to bar their way to the attainment of that purpose. God speed the right and REPUDIATION.

Our Next Congressman.

If we mistake not we have employed this heading before, but then merely for speculation or in advocacy of the right of our County to the office. This time we use it to convey the welcome intelligence to our readers that we have succeeded, that on Friday last the conferees of the 24th District placed in nomination the man of our choice, Capt. Joseph B. Donley. After nine day's of balloting and caucusing, of honest, good natured fighting, success was achieved. The conferees of this county are deserving of honor for the persistency displayed in the struggle and to them should be accorded a full share of the laurels.

Capt. Joseph Benton Donley is a native of Greene County, having been born in Mt. Morris in 1828, and is therefore thirty years of age. His father is a Democrat of the old school and served two terms in the State Legislature as their representative. As early as 1852-53, the time of the Kansas and Nebraska troubles, young Donley identified himself with the party of which he is now a member. Although not entitled to vote he was known among his school-mates at the time as a most vehement anti-Slavery advocate and when in 1860 the opportunity was offered to demonstrate his words by his acts, he cast his first ballot for Lincoln and Hamlin. He is a graduate of Waynesburg College of the class of 59, and at the breaking out of the war resided in Knox County, Ills., employed as a professor in Abingdon College. The first night of the infantry was raised in that neighborhood in 1862, and Donley actuated by impulses alone patriotic, was mustered into Company I, as a private, was soon after promoted to Captain and served with his company actively until the close of the war, being connected with the Army of the Cumberland. After being mustered out he returned to Greene County and shortly after entered the Albany (N. Y.) Law school and graduated in May, 1866. Returning to his home again, he took an active part in the gubernatorial contest of that year, stumping this county with good results to the cause. In the spring of 1867, he was appointed by Chief Justice Chase, a Register in Bankruptcy, for the 5th District, which position he still holds.

With a record thus showing him to have strongly advocated the cause of the Union, we take the more pleasure in putting him before the people as a candidate for Congress. So far as mental acumen, vim, and moral integrity is concerned he is the peer of any who can be found in the ranks of the opposition. Of course, his sympathies are in hearty accord with the living principles of the Republican party embodied in the Chicago platform. Bold in fierce antagonism with the Repudiation and Revolution dogmas of Democracy. Three years of soldier life will add to his force among that class of our voters. He is a representative of the Blue Coats worthy of their ballots and of all who sustained the cause for which they fought. An eloquent speaker his voice will be heard throughout the canvass by men of all parties who choose to hear, and they can judge fairly between him and his principles, and those of his opponent. Although every fair means will be used to secure votes, he will conduct the canvass on manly and courteous principles, and from his popularity now established in both parties, which will be increased, we are safe in predicting a considerable reduction in the Democratic majority of Greene. We are assured also that the other counties of the District will put forth their best efforts and enlarge if possible upon their majorities of '66—*Greene Co. Republican.*

Our State Debt.

The following correspondence relative to the State debt, requires no explanation. It exhibits at a glance what the Republican party of Pennsylvania has done towards paying off our State debt and relieving our citizens of taxation; and this too, during the most terrible war the nation ever experienced. Cannot each a party be trusted? The ballot-box will tell with a meaning not to be mistaken, on next October:

UNION REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE, Robbs, No. 1150 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, August 4, 1868.—*General John F. Hartranft, Auditor General:*—DEAR SIR: Please furnish me, at your earliest convenience, with such official information as may be in your possession relative to the following questions:

First. How much was the total debt of the State January 1, 1860?

Second. How much was the total debt January 1, 1868?

Third. To what extent during this period has taxation been abated or repealed?

Fourth. What amount of extraordinary expenses have be n paid by the State during the period. Very respectfully yours,

GALUSHA A. GROW.

AUDITOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, HARRISBURG, August 6, 1868.—*Hon. G. A. Grow, Chairman, &c.:* DEAR SIR—In answer to yours of the 4th instant, I annex a statement of public debt at the close of the fiscal year 1860, and at this date:

Total State debt Nov. 30, 1860	$27,070,847 50
Total State debt August 5, 1868	33,651,637 47

Of this latter amount the interest is stopped on $851,641.12, and the amount redeemable on presentation, the funds being on hand for its payment.

The tax on real and personal estate has been reduced as follows:

The net amount charged to the counties annually from 1858 to 1865, was	$1,677,814 23
The net amount chargeable to the counties annually for 1866, 1867 and 1868	313,223 12
Annual reduction	$1,364,591 11

Extraordinary expenses to a large amount have been paid during these years for military services, &c., the items of which you will find in the annual reports from this office from 1861 to 1867 inclusive.

Respectfully yours, J. F. HARTRANFT, Auditor General.

And the foregoing record has been made without a sign of oppressive taxation.

SECRETARY SEWARD has proclaimed the 14th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States duly ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the States. The Democrats declare that they will treat this ratification as null and void, if they get into power. They don't like to see a constitutional prohibition against the payment of the Rebel debt. The principal provisions of the amendments are:

I. No State can abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States, i. e. of "persons born, or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof." The equal protection of the laws is guaranteed to all, without any exception.

II. The basis of representation is altered If the negroes of the South are excluded from the franchise, then the Southern States lose the representation based upon the number of colored population.

III. No person who has violated his oath to support the Constitution of the United States can become Senator or Representative, or a Presidential Elector, or hold any civil or military office under either the State or the Federal Government. But this disability can be annulled by a two-thirds vote of each House of Congress.

IV. The validity of the public debt—including debts incurred for the payment of soldiers' pensions and bounties—is placed beyond question. And all obligations incurred in the aid of rebellion are pronounced illegal and void.

That is the accomplished result. And it must be observed, in regard to political durabilities and the invalidity of the rebel debt, that the provisions of the amendment are general—they are not confined in their operation to the special case of the late rebellion.

A Picture for Patriots to Ponder.

From the New York Commercial Advertiser.]

The Chairman of the Tammany Convention at the time Horatio Seymour was nominated, was the Rebel General Price, of Missouri, whose State never pretended to secede from the Union. Ex-Governor Vance, the leader of the North Carolina delegation, which cast its first ballot for Seymour, and hastening to follow Ohio's lead, returned to its first love, declared, during the war, "that he was going to fight the Yankees until hell was frozen over, and then he would fight them on the ice." He subsequently addressed the rebel soldiers in the trenches, and urged them to "pile hell so full of Yankees that their feet would stick out of the windows." This same unrepentant rebel, who was so enthusiastic for Seymour, halted at Richmond *en route* home from the Convention, and declared that in his opinion, what the Confederacy had fought for would be secured by the election of Seymour. Henry A. Wise, another of the latter's enthusiastic friends, declared upon the same occasion that he did not like the platform, because it said secession was dead, whereas it was more alive than ever. The nominees were, however, unobjectionable, inasmuch as they would restore the "lost cause."

The gentleman who nominated Blair for the Presidency was none other than the rebel General Preston, of Kentucky, who, if possible, deserved a severer punishment than the other insurgent leaders, inasmuch as he had not the excuse of State secession. He, in conjunction with Breckinridge, seduced thousands of the young men of Kentucky into the Confederacy. Preston's nomination was seconded by Fort Pillow Forrest, and Wade Hampton, who said in his recent address before the alumni and under graduates of Lee's College, "the cause for which Jackson (Stonewall) and Lee fought is not lost, but triumph will yet triumph." Who declared in his New York ratification speech that the disfranchised of the South should cast their ballots, and the bayonet must force an entrance for them into the ballot-boxes.

Is it all apparent that the nominations of the Union born wood, the Northern Democracy? In spite of the "gasconade" of their nominators they do not fail to see that LEE's prediction has been verified, and the late insurgents, have recaptured the Democratic party.

New Advertisements.

STRAY COW.

STRAYED INTO THE PREMISES OF THE SUBscriber in Beaver Pa., on the 23d of July 1868, a small red cow, with a star in forehead, and milks out of three teats. About six years of age. Any person giving me information concerning her will be liberally rewarded. MRS. MCMAHON.

aug19'68:3t.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Whereas letters testamentary upon the estate of Charles H. Every, late of Economy township, Beaver county, Pa., dec'd., have been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims, to present the same without delay, to

JOHN M'HENRY, } Executors.
S. L. M'HENRY, }

aug19'68:6t.

T. O. MORGAN

SUCCESSOR TO
SHALLENBERGER BROS.

DEALER IN

FINE FAMILY GROCERIES

Queensware, Hardware,

NAILS, WINDOW GLASS, WOOD AND WILLOW WARE, BACON, FISH, FLOUR, SALT, LIME.

COUNTRY PRODUCE taken in Exchange for Goods.

Goods Delivered Free of Charge in all the Villages.

BRIGHTWATER, Pa., Aug. 19, 1868.

E. W. CLARK & COMPANY,

BANKERS,

No 35 S. Third St. Philadelphia.

GENERAL AGENTS

FOR THE

National Life Insurance Co.

OF THE

United States of America.

FOR THE

States of Pennsylvania and Southern New Jersey.

THE NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY is a corporation Chartered by Special Act of Congress, approved July 25, 1868, with a

Cash Capital of One Million Dollars

and is now thoroughly organized and prepared for business.

Liberal terms offered to Agents and Solicitors, who are invited to apply at our office.

Full particulars to be had on application at our office, located in the second story of our Banking House, where Circulars and Pamphlets, fully describing the advantages offered by the Company, may be had.

Applications for Central and Western Pennsylvania to be made to B. S. RUSSELL, Manager, Towanda, Pa.

E. W. CLARK & CO.,
No. 35 South Third St.,
PHILADELPHIA PA.

aug19'68:1y.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF SUNDRY WRITS OF LEVARI Facias Fieri Facias and Venditioni 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, September 5, 1868,

at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

All right, title, interest and claim of defendant, of, in and to the following lot of ground in New Brighton, Beaver county, Pa., bounded north by the old grave yard, east by Blockhouse Run, south by Thos. Jackson, and west by Mercer street. Lot enclosed and planted with fruit trees, and on which there is erected a frame dwelling house containing four rooms with cellar underneath it.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Charles Tea, at the suit of A. D. Gilliland.

NO. 2. ALSO,

At the same time and place all right, title, interest and claim of defendant, of, in and to the following lot of ground being No. 83 in a plan of lots laid out by A. Wynn for Thos. Dawson, situate in Ohio township, Beaver county, Pa., bounded on the north and south by land of Thos. Dawson, east by lot No. 84, and west by lot No. 82, containing one acre of ground. There is on the above lot one steam engine house, one oil well tubed, one oil tank and derrick.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of the Mahoning Oil Company, at the suit of James Lake.

NO. 3. ALSO,

At the same time and place all right, title, interest and claim of defendant, of, in and to the following piece of land in Pulaski township, bounded west by Big Beaver Creek, on the south by land formerly of James Patterson, east by land of Whiteley, on the north by land of Isaac Coovert, containing 28 acres more or less. Also, all right, title, interest and claim of defendant, of, in and to the following piece of land in North Sewickley township, Beaver county, Pa., beginning at a post on Big Beaver Creek, thence by land of the late Dr. Adams north 87 deg. east 84 perches to a post, thence north 12 deg. west by land of the heirs of — Robinson 67 perches to a post, thence south by the same 87 deg. west 84 perches to a post, thence by Big Beaver Creek south 12 deg. east 67 perches to the place of beginning, combining 34 acres and 117 perches; on which there is erected a dwelling house and other buildings.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Robert Robb, at the suit of Edward O. Sullivan.

NO. 4. ALSO,

At the same time and place all right, title, interest and claim of defendants, of in, and to the following described lot of ground in Ohio township, Beaver county, Pa., being No. 61 in the plan of lots surveyed by A. Wynn for Thos. Dawson, commencing at the northwest corner of said lot and the northeast corner of lot No. 60, thence south 10 deg. east 28 perches to a stake, thence east 4 33-100 perches to a stake, thence north 28 5-10 perches to a stake, thence west 9 perches to the place of beginning, containing one acre strict measure; on which is one steam engine, boiler, smoke stack, boring tool s, ropes, derrick and shanty.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of the Golden Gate Oil Co., at the suit of Charles E. Johnston:

NO. 5. ALSO,

All the right title interest and claim of defendant, of, in and to the following piece of land in Brighton township, bounded east by J. B. Walbridge, south by — Zigler, west by John Rhodes heirs, north by John Herron and — Denny, containing 100 acres more or less, about 25 acres cleared; on which is erected a frame dwelling house and stable, orchard on the premises.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of James Houston, at the suit of James Stephens.

NO. 6. ALSO,

At the same time and place all right, title, interest and claim of defendant, of, in and to the undivided one-half of two-thirds of all that certain piece or parcel of land situate in Ohio township, Beaver county, Pa., (on the waters of Dry run,) bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a Chestnut, thence by land of R. Pritchard south 31½ deg. east 5 91-100 perches to Sycamore, thence by land of the same 15¾ deg. east 8 9-10 perches to a post, thence by other land of the said Jesse Smith north 8½ deg. west 11 45-100 perches to a White Oak, thence by land of the same north 19¼ deg. west 38 84-100 perches to a Chestnut Oak, thence by land of the same north 5 deg. west 25 7-10 perches to a stone pile, thence by land of Clark Thompson, south 64½ deg. west 68 perches to a post, thence by land of the heirs of George Dawson, dec'd., south 16¼ deg. east 109 perches to a post, thence by land of R. Pritchard north 70¾ deg east 27 7-100 perches to the place of beginning. (Excepting therefrom and thereout lot No. 8, sold by Jesse Smith heretofore to Capt. E. Bennett, one acre and 15 perches). The above described premises having been divided into lots numbered from four to forty-three inclusive, and containing in the whole exclusive of lot No. 8 above mentioned, 40 acres 95 perches; on which there are two steam engines, derricks, shanties, boring tools, ropes, and all the necessary fixtures for boring oil wells.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of James Ewing, at the suit of Jesse Smith.

NO. 7. ALSO,

At the same time and place all right, title, interest and claim of defendant, of, in, and to the following piece or parcel of land in North Sewickley township, Beaver county, Pa., bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a Chestnut, thence by land of the late Dr. Adams north 87 deg. east 84 perches to a post, thence north 12 deg. west by land of the heirs of — Robinson 67 perches to a post, thence south by the same 87 deg. west 84 perches to a post, thence by Big Beaver Creek south 12 deg. east 67 perches to the place of beginning, combining 34 acres and 117 perches; on which there is erected a dwelling house and other buildings.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Robert Robb, at the suit of Edward O. Sullivan.

NO. 8. ALSO,

At the same time and place all right, title, interest and claim of defendant, of, in and to the following piece of land in Ohio township, Beaver county, Pa., being No. 83 in the plan of lots surveyed by A. Wynn for Thos. Dawson, commencing at the northwest corner of said lot and the northeast corner of lot No. 82, thence south 10 deg. east 28 perches to a stake, thence east 4 33-100 perches to a stake, thence north 28 5-10 perches to a stake, thence west 9 perches to the place of beginning, containing one acre strict measure; on which is one steam engine, boiler, smoke stack, boring tool s, ropes, derrick and shanty.

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