The Beaver Argus.

J. WEYAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Beaver, Pa., September 16, 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.

MASS MEETING!

REPUBLICANS, TURN OUT!

Give Another Day to Your Country!

The Republicans of Beaver county are earnestly requested to attend a Mass Meeting in Beaver, on

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23d, 1868.

The following distinguished persons will be present to address the people on the issues of the hour, viz:

GOV. GEARY, EX-GOV. CURTIN, EX-GOV. TOD, HON. G. A. GROW, HON. A. E. MCCLURE, AND HON. THOS. M. MARSHALL.

Other prominent gentlemen from a dist ance have also been invited to be with us on the occasion. Come one, come all!

REPUBLICAN MEETINGS will be held at the following places at the times named, viz:

At Darlington, Sept. 16th, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

At Fairview, Sept. 17th, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

At Industry, Sept. 17, at 7½ P. M.

At New Sheffield, Sept. 18th, at 1 o'clock P. M.

At McCague's School House, Independence tp., Oct. 9th, 1868, at 7½ o'clock, P. M.

Suitable speakers will address the people at the above places, who will be announced hereafter. Other meetings will be hereafter announced at other points in the county.

By order of the Co. Executive Com.

H. HICE, Chairman.

FARMERS of Pennsylvania, a vote for the Democratic ticket in October is a vote to tax your own farms. Read the fourth resolution York.

THE ordinary expenses of the Government for the last fiscal year were a hundred and forty-six millions of dollars. A reduction has been made in the appropriations for the present year from one hundred and forty-six to ninety-one millions. And yet it is charged that the financial administration of the Republicans is highly extravagant!

HON. G. A. GROW and Col. A. K. M'CLURE will be present at the Mass meeting in Beaver on next Wednesday. If you want to hear good speakers, turn out and listen to them.

GEN. J. B. SWEITZER of Pittsburgh, heretofore one of the most prominent Democrats of that city, and who was only two years ago the Democratic candidate for Congress in his district, has come out within the past few days for Grant and Colfax. He could not go Seymour and Blair, but on the other hand will use all his energy and influence for the Republican nominees and the peace and quiet which their election will bring. Gen. Sweitzer's accession to our party will be worth a large number of votes in Allegheny county

REMEMBER the county Mass meeting in this place on 23rd of September. Attend it without fail. It will be the largest meeting ever held in Beaver county, unless the weather proves bad.

HORATIO SEYMOUR was chairman of the National Democratic Convention, which, at Chicago, in 1864, declared the war to be a failure, and called for compromise and surrender. He has never apologized for his part in that infamous white-feather gathering, nor has the Democratic party ever officially or otherwise retracted this offensive slur on the bravery and efficiency of the volunteer army. Soldiers, remember this man next November.

GOVERNOR GEARY, ex-Gov. Curtin, and a host of other distinguished gentlemen from abroad will be at the Mass meeting in Beaver on the 23rd of September. Let the people of the county turn out en masse to see and hear these eminent men.

THE Republicans of Beaver and vicinity had a glorious demonstration in the Court House here on Tuesday evening of last week. The room was crowded by earnest, intelligent and active Republicans as it has seldom ever been crowded before. The wildest enthusiasm was manifested on the occasion. Speeches were delivered by Senator Taylor, of this place, Hon. H. B. Swope, of Clearfield county, and Hon. Thos. Nicholson of Frankfort Springs. The speeches of all were good, but the one delivered by Mr. Swope was more than good. It was unanimously regarded by those who heard it as one of the best political speeches ever delivered in this place. A close reasoner, and a fine orator, he carried his audience with him at will; and although having spoken one hour and a half they were loth to permit him to cease, and many of them expressed a willingness to listen to him all night if he would but go on. This of course he would not do. After the conclusion of Mr. Nicholson's speech the audience gave three cheers for Grant and Colfax, and then adjourned. The ball is rolling on.

If any person is so silly as to believe that the freedmen of the South would be honestly dealt with and tenderly cared for by their old masters, if left entirely to their mercy, we beg them to look at what transpired in the Georgia Legislature last week. Under the reconstruction acts of Congress the free men of the recel States are allowed to vote; they are permitted by those laws, if a plurality of the people say so, to hold county and State offices. The new constitutions of the reconstructed States provide for and secure both of these privileges. Under these regulations the blacks of the Southern States voted at the recent elections, were elected as delegates to the constitutional conventions, and subsequently some of them were chosen to seats in the Legislatures. Quite a number were thus chosen in Georgia. The Legislature of that State has been in session for some time past. It was pretty equally divided politically. But the rebel members found out a couple of weeks ago that certain laws which they had set their hearts upon passing would be defeated by the colored members. They therefore made up their minds to expel enough of them on account of their *color* to enable them to pass the laws referred to, and forthwith twenty-five colored representatives were ejected from the Legislature and ordered to go home. In vain the Governor of the State protested. No heed was paid to his and their remonstrances, and to-day, although elected under the same laws that these rebels were themselves, they have neither voice or vote in the law-making department of Georgia. They had black skins and loyal hearts, and these were more than white traitors could stand; so they expelled them from seats to which they were legally and constitutionally elected. Suppose these loyal blacks would have had the majority to do so, and expelled 25 disloyal white members of the Georgia Legislature, what a howl would have been raised by the rebels and their sympathizers all over the country? It all turns with them upon whose ox is gored. This high-handed move in Georgia should serve to show the people everywhere that an ex-slave driver of Georgia has about as much tenderness for the negro as the wolf has for the lamb. No more and no less.

OUR Democratic friends held a meeting in the Court House on last Wednesday evening. We were not present, but have been informed that the Court room was only about half filled, and of those that were present quite a number belonged to the Republican persuasion. Speeches were delivered by Messrs. Sam B. Wilson and E. P. Kuhn. The speakers are said to have "waded" all the way through. They could get up no "steam," and the result was their hearers were as cold as icicles. The meeting pleased the Democrats less than it did the Republicans who were present at the time.

Seymour's Last Letter.

The constant hammering of the rebel Democrats at the public debt is the best way to prepare the public mind for repudiation. And this is precisely what Horatio Seymour meant when he wrote to his friend Colin M. Ingersoll, of Connecticut, the letter which printed recently, is important enough to deserve a repetition in our columns:

UTICA, July 24, 1868. *My Dear Sir:* I have not been able until this moment to answer your kind letter of the 13th inst. *I am gratified with the kindness of my friends, but they have plunged me into a sea of troubles. I do not know how the canvass will go; but now that I am in the fight, I shall do the best I can.* I see the Republicans are trying to dodge the financial issues, and to sink the election into a mere personal contest. Our papers must not allow this. *Keep them to it.* If you get time I hope you will run up and see me. Mrs. Seymour joins me in asking you to give our respects to Mrs. Ingersoll. I shall be glad to hear from you at all times. Truly yours,

HORATIO SEYMOUR.

Hon. C. M. Ingersoll, New Haven, Conn.

Which, translated into plain English, means do not discuss the rebellion, or my part as its agent and sympathizer, but exaggerate the debt and the taxes, and so bring our national honor into discredit, and make repudiation easy.

The letter is significant in other respects, and full of material for comment, but this view of it is perhaps the most alarming.

REPUBLICANS! attend your local meetings. Quite a number of local meetings have been ordered by the county committee. Among these we may mention those appointed at Darlington, Fairview, Industry, New Sheffield and McCague's school house. Let everybody try to attend them. Turn out in your wagons, in your carriages, on horseback and on foot, and make such a demonstration as was never made in these several localities before. Up boys and at them.

THE New York *Sun*, which is perhaps, the fairest minded Democratic paper in the city, can't stand Frank Blair. This is its last comment upon Frank's position:

Gen. Frank Blair has written to a man down South to say that some contemptible carpet-bag editor has slandered him. "I have never made," says the General, "any such statement as he attributes to me. On the contrary, I am for that policy which alone can give peace to the country."

This is published as a corrective for the effect of the celebrated Broadhead letter, but it hardly seems to cover the case. In that letter Gen. Blair said: "There is but one way to restore the Government and the Constitution, and that is for the President elect to declare these acts null and void, compel the army to undo its usurpations at the South, disperse the carpet-bag State Governments, allow the white people to reorganize their own Governments, and elect Senators and Representatives. The House of Representatives will contain a majority of Democrats from the North, and they will admit the Representatives elected by the white people of the South, and with the co-operation of the President it will not be difficult to compel the Senate to submit once more to the obligation of the Constitution."

It is not enough, in view of this letter, for Gen. Blair to declare that he is for a policy of peace. Dispersing the existing State Governments of the South by armed force is not peace. Setting aside State Constitutions and the laws of the United States by lawless popular uprising, is not peace. Admitting as members of the House of Representatives those who have been elected contrary to law, and whom the law expressly excludes from membership, is not peace. Compelling the Senate, by the illegal use of the President's authority and of the army, to submit to those violations of his law, and to sanction them, is not peace. All these things, which General Blair proposes to do and to have done, are not acts of peace but of war. The performance of the first and least of them would light the flame of fearful, bloody conflict, and for a time would reduce our country to worse anarchy than was ever witnessed in Mexico or South America. If Gen. Blair and his friends cannot see this, so much the worse for their understandings. The intelligent people of the country see it very clearly, and all the explanations and disclaimers which he may offer them will serve no purpose but to make them doubt his sincerity and question his moral courage.

Grand Republican Rally at New-Brighton—Procession Over a Mile Long—Delegations From All Parts of the County—4000 to 5000 People in Attendance.

One of the largest and most enthusiastic meetings that was ever held in New Brighton took place in that town last Friday. About noon delegations from all parts of the county came pouring into the town. The Marshal succeeded in getting the procession under headway, about 1 o'clock; and after marching through the principal streets, came to a halt in an open lot at the southern boundary of the village, where a stand was erected for the orators of the day. The procession was over a mile in length, and assembled around the speaker's stand were from four to five thousand persons.

This vast concourse of people were called to order by Capt. Geo. S. Barker, who announced the following officers of the meeting:

President—Benj. Wilde. Vice Presidents—New Brighton—Edward Hoopes, Silas Merrick, Benj. Bedison.—Beaver Falls—J. st Patterson.—Fallston—Wm. Henry.—Beaver—M. S. Quay.—Bridgewater—Capt. Jas. Darragh;—Rochester—Col. Thos. Power—Pulaski—Ephraim Smith;—Chippewa—Wm. Thomas, John Wilson;—Franklin—Robert Francis—Marion—Shurlock Stone;—North Sewickley—Jacob Gabe;—Secretaries:—Chas. M. Merrick; Geo. M. F. Fields; Alfred G. McCreery.

Benj. Wilde Esq. on taking the chair made a few remarks, and then introduced Judge Shannon of Pittsburgh, who made a very logical and forcible argument, reviewing the general issues involved in the campaign. No greater compliment could be paid to this distinguished orator than to state that he held his vast audience "as of one mind" for over an hour and a half, the rain at times pouring down in torrents.

After one of these inimitable songs by Pope, the great campaign singer, the Hon. Thomas Marshall of Pittsburgh, was introduced. Mr. Marshall stated that he had been informed that it was the intention to have an adjourned meeting in the evening at Concert Hall, at which time he, with other gentlemen present, would enter upon the discussion of questions that are now agitating the public mind, at some considerable length, and hoped that a few remarks from him at this time would suffice. Notwithstanding this announcement so anxious were the people to hear him, that he was compelled to make an extended speech, much to the edification and delight of his audience.

Mr. Pope and the New Brighton glee club entertained the people with campaign songs, after which the meeting adjourned to meet at 7½ o'clock P. M.

Concert Hall never before was so densely packed with human beings. We doubt whether there was ever such enthusiasm exhibited in any political meeting, at any time, in Beaver county, as was manifested upon this occasion. If this meeting be an index of the feeling of the people throughout the county, the Grant and Colfax majority may be set down *among the thousands.*

The chairman introduced the Hon. John Allison, formerly a citizen of this county and who at one time represented our district in Congress. His old friends and neighbors gave him a warm reception as he took his position upon the stage to plead for those principles and the party which so signally defeated treason and triumphed over armed rebellion, in an able address of some thirty minutes duration.

Mr. Marshall again appeared upon the platform amid the most tumultuous applause and the most genuine enthusiasm that has been our lot to witness for many years. The Orator excelled himself upon this occasion. It is impossible for us to convey to our readers any proper conception of his speech. The principles of our party and the issues before the people were ably discussed, the conviction upon every mind was, that the party of freedom, the party of justice and of right, the party of law and of order, the *Republican Party*, led by the invincible Grant, shall and must triumph on the 2d Tuesday of October as a precursor of the brilliant triumph that awaits it in November next.

The evening entertainment was interspersed with songs by Pope and the New Brighton glee club, and music by the Beaver Falls Brass Band. About midnight the meeting adjourned. X.

THE daily papers of last Monday gave an account of a fearful earthquake along the coast of Peru, Ecuador, &c., in South America, on the 13th of August, whereby thirty-two thousand lives were lost. Cities sunk out of sight in a few moments, and lakes are now only seen where they once stood. Great consternation of course prevailed, and the inhabitants still living are houseless and wretched beyond description. The United States steamships Fredonia and Wateree were at anchor in the harbor of Arica. The Fredonia was dashed to pieces on a reef. Twenty-seven of her crew, together with the captain's wife, were drowned. The Wateree was swept four hundred yards inland, and left high and dry between two sand hills. Only one seaman was drowned from the Wateree. This boat was commanded by Capt. Gillis of this place, whose family live here. They no doubt are greatly relieved to hear of his safety. The newspaper accounts above referred to speak very flatteringly of his efforts to extend help to the suffering people surrounding him. Judging from the accounts given in the papers this was one of the most frightful earthquakes ever felt on this continent.

IN consequence of the publication of the election proclamation in this week's *Argus*, much of our editorial matter is crowded out.

THE Grant men all over the country, are for peace in peace times, and for war in war times. The cops reverse this and avow themselves in favor of peace when there is no peace, and in favor of war when there is no war. If any one doubts this let him hunt up and read the Democratic platform of 1864 and Frank Blair's letter to Broadhead in 1866. The proof to be found in these documents is conclusive.

THE Beaver Falls Republicans had a demonstration on last Wednesday evening which was largely attended. The greatest enthusiasm was manifested on the occasion, and the meeting will no doubt accomplish much good. The Republicans of Beaver Falls are wide awake, and going for the cops with a will.

MAINE!

Have You Heard the News?

Majority 20,000 to 25,000.

BOYS WE ARE DRIVING THEM

THE GREAT TIDAL WAVE

"The Ball That's Rolling On For GRANT and COLFAX!"

REPUBLICAN GAINS EVERYWHERE!

On last Monday Maine held her annual election. The Republicans have gained 10,000 votes since last year. All honor to the Pine Tree State!

A Flimsy Trick.

The copies colored Democracy are just now engaged in proving that the debt is on the increase. One of the ablest Democratic papers in this State, the *Morning Patriot*, is reduced to extremity to bolster up the charge, and publishes the following comparison of our financial condition:

INCREASE OF THE PUBLIC DEBT.

"As a complete refutation of the standing assertion of the Radical press that the public debt has been *diminished* since the close of war, it is only necessary to give the official figures of Mr. McCulloch, Secretary of the Treasury. According to these, the debt was, March 31, 1865 ..... $2,846,965,077 34
July 31, 1868 ..... 2,552,534,480 67

Showing an increase of the public debt in three years and four months of ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-SIX MILLIONS FIVE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-NINE THOUSAND FOUR HUNDRED AND THREE DOLLARS AND THIRTY THREE CENTS.

Unless the figures of the Secretary lie, the Radical press must. At present we are decidedly of opinion that it is not the figures."

It will be observed that the debt *now* is contrasted with the debt on *March* 31, 1865. *After* March 31, 1865, the following disasters befell the Democracy, and the expenses of destroying their armed power is not noticed in the *Patriot's* figures. Grant moved against Richmond on March 29th, and:

April 2, 1865—Jeff. Davis evacuated Richmond.

April 3, 1865—Gen. Grant occupied Richmond.

April 9, 1865—Lee's army surrendered to Grant.

April 9, 1865—Defenses of Mobile captured by the Navy.

April 20, 1865—Howell Cobb surrendered to Wilson.

April 26, 1865—Johnson surrendered to Sherman.

May 10, 1865—The rebel navy surrendered.

May 11, 1865—Jeff. Davis was captured.

May 14, 1865—Kirby Smith surrendered to Canby.

June 2—Galveston (the "last ditch" of Democracy) surrendered.

Total number of Democrats (now supporting Seymour and Blair), captured as above, 174,223. This closed the armed resistance of the Democratic rebellion. Now then for the facts. Secretary M'Culloch (annual report, December 4, 1865,) says the debt was on October 1, 1865, $2,808,549,437 55. The debt is July 31, 1868 (as above), $2,552,534,480 67. Reduction in two years and nine months $255,014,956 88. TWO HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-FIVE MILLIONS, FOURTEEN THOUSAND NINE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-SIX DOLLARS AND EIGHTY-EIGHT CENTS.

The mistake made by the *Patriot* is that it did not go back far enough. If its object was only to show that the debt is greater now than it was once, the amount due on June 30, 1864, would have served its purpose better. Then it was only $1,740,690,489 49, and a splendid increase we'd have appeared, and the same amount of *gov.* would have resulted. Any man stupid enough not to see the glaring fraud attempted by the Democratic organ is already a copperhead, or ought to be. No Republican is ignorant enough to be gulled by such stuff. We close by saying that neither the "figures of the Secretary" or the "Radical press" lie in this matter. Who does lie, we leave to the judgment of all who read. —*Har. Tel.*

Our Debt One-Fourth Paid.

It has been usual to state the reduction of our public debt at $250,000,000, that being the amount by which the ascertained debt liquidated at the Treasury by the issue of bonds or other securities has been reduced. We have been careful to couple this statement with the fact that, beside this reduction of the ascertained debt, we have paid about $500,000,000 in back pay, bounties, overdue contracts, transportation, and the other expenses of closing up the war. These were really incurred and due in August, 1865, and should be added to the amount of the debt and the total sum by which it has been reduced. Mr. Edward Atkinson, in a speech delivered yesterday, at Worcester, before the Republican Convention of Massachusetts, presents the actual facts in their true light, showing that the actual indebtedness, liquidated and unliquidated, was on August 1, 1865, $3,297,733,829; that it was on June 30, 1868, $2,485,000,000—being an actual reduction of $802,733,828 in the principle of the debt. By the same rapidity of payment we could pay off the entire debt within ten years. The figures are as follows: The total amount of revenue received by the Government for the three years from April 1, 1865, to June 30, 1868, has been $1,346,058,583. Out of this there were paid for back pay of the Army and Navy and war contracts, within fifteen months after the close of the Rebellion, $774,865,851. And there were paid for bounties, pensions, prize money, reimbursing States for war expenditures, claims of loyal men, Freedmen's Bureau, expenses of Reconstruction, and National Cemeteries, $14,912,401. These two sums amount to a total sum to be added to the National Debt, as it stood on the books of the Treasury April 1, 1865, of 920,778,252. The ascertained debt was $2,866,955,077, making the aggregate of $3,297,733,329, as above stated. We have, therefore, actually reduced our debt by $802,733,828.

We can now arrive at the ordinary expenses of the Government, exclusive of war expenditures:

Income 3¼ years	$1,346,058,583
Less Debt	808,733,828
War Interest paid	436,494,883 — 1,241,228,713
Ordinary expenses	296,829,771

—or a little less than $92,000,000 a year in currency, or $65,000,000 in gold, while the expenses of James Buchanan's last year were $76,948,000 in gold, or about $11,000,000 in gold more than those of the Government during the past three years. Hand these facts and figures to your Democratic brother who thinks the National Debt cannot be paid and must be repudiated.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Colorado Election—Another Republican Victory.

A RESPONSE FROM THE WEST TO VERMONT'S EXAMPLE—REPUBLICAN GAINS IN EVERY COUNTY—A. BRADFORD ELECTED.

DENVER, Sept. 9.—Denver gives two hundred and eleven Republican majority. We gain in every county heard from. A. Bradford, Republican, undoubtedly elected delegate.

SECOND DISPATCH.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 9.—A Denver dispatch says, the election in Colorado yesterday resulted in the election of Allen A. Bradford (Republican) as delegate to Congress, by an increased majority. The Legislature will undoubtedly be largely Republican.

REPUBLICAN VICTORY IN NEW-MEXICO.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 9.—A Santa Fe dispatch of yesterday says: The Legislative election yesterday resulted in a Republican victory. The Legislature will be two-thirds Republican.

GENERAL ELECTION

Proclamation.

WHEREAS, IN AND BY AN ACT OF THE General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled, "An Act relating to the election of the Commonwealth," passed the 2d day of July, A. D., 1839, it is made the duty of the Sheriff of every county within this Commonwealth to give public notice of the General Elections, and in such notice to enumerate:

1. The officers to be elected;
2. Designate the places at which the election is to be held.

I, JOHN S. LITTELL,

High Sheriff of the county of Beaver, do hereby make known, and give this public notice to the Electors of the county of Beaver, that

ON THE 3D TUESDAY OF OCTOBER NEXT (being the thirteenth day of the month) a General Election will be held at the several election districts as follows:

The electors of Beaver borough will meet at the public brick school house in said borough.

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

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

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

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

The electors of North Sewickley township will meet at the house of Nathan Hazen, in the city of Benj. Chew.

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

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

The electors of the upper or north ward of the borough of New Brighton, will meet at the Carpenter shop of Thos. Miller, in said borough.

The electors of middle ward of the borough of New Brighton, will meet at the School House, in said ward.

The electors of lower or south ward of the borough of New Brighton, will meet at the Car factory, in said ward.

The electors of Rochester township will meet at the Bolerville school house, in said township.

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

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

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

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

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

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

The electors of the borough of Beaver will meet at the Sheriff's office, in said borough.

The electors of St. Clair borough will meet at the School House, in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Baden at the public school house, in said borough.

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

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

One person for the office of Auditor General of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One person for the office of Surveyor General of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One person for member of Congress from the Twenty-fourth District of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Three persons for members of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One person for the office of District Attorney of the county of Beaver.

One person for the office of Commissioner of the county of Beaver.

One person for the office of County Surveyor of the county of Beaver.

One person for the office of Poor House Director of the county of Beaver.

One person for the office of Auditor of the county of Beaver.

One person for the office of Coroner of the county of Beaver.

Two persons for the office of Trustees of Academy of the county of Beaver.

Notice to Election Officers.

I make known and give notice, that in and by the 13th section of the aforesaid act I am directed, "that every person, excepting justices of the peace, who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the Government of the United States, or of this State, or any city or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer, or agent, who is or shall be employed under the legislative, judiciary or executive department of this State or United States, or of any city or incorporated district, and also that every member of Congress and the State Legislature, and of the select and common council of any city, commissioners of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time the office or appointment of judge, inspector or clerk of any election of this Commonwealth and that no inspector or judge or other officer at any such election, shall be eligible to any office then to be voted for."

Also, that in the fourth section of the act of Assembly entitled "An Act relating to executions, and for other purposes," approved April 15, 1840, it is enacted that the aforesaid 13th section "shall not be so construed as to prevent any militia officer or borough officer from serving as judge, inspector or clerk at any general or special election in this Commonwealth.

Also, that in the first section of said act it is enacted that "every general and special election shall be opened between the hours of eight and ten in the forenoon, and shall continue without interruption or adjournment until seven o'clock in the evening, when the polls shall be closed."

The general, special, city, incorporated district and township elections shall be conducted by inspectors and judges elected as aforesaid, and by clerks appointed as herein prescribed.

"No person shall be permitted to vote at any election as aforesaid but a white freeman of the age of twenty-one years or more, who shall have resided in the State at least one year, and in the election district where he offers to vote at least ten days immediately preceding such election, and within two years paid a State or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least ten days before the election; but a citizen of the United States who has previously been a qualified voter of this State, and removed therefrom and returned, and who shall have resided in the election district and paid taxes as aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote after residing in this State six months: Provided, That white freemen, citizens of the United States, between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-two, and having resided in the election district ten days as aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote, although they shall not have paid taxes.

"No person shall be permitted to vote whose name is not contained in the list of taxable inhabitants, furnished by the Commissioners, unless first he produces a receipt for the payment within two years of a State or county tax, assessed agreeably to the constitution, and give satisfactory evidence, either on his own oath or affirmation or on the oath or affirmation of another, that he has paid such a tax, or on failure to produce a receipt shall make oath of the payment thereof; or second, if he claims a vote by reason of being an elector between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-two years, he shall depose on oath or affirmation that he has resided in the State at least one year before his application, and make such proof of his residence in the district as required by this act, and that he does verily believe from the accounts given him that he is of the age aforesaid, and give such other evidence as is required by this act; whereupon the name of the person so admitted to vote shall be inserted in the alphabetical list by the inspectors, and a note made opposite thereto by writing the word "tax," if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of having paid tax, or the word "age" if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of such age, and shall be called out to the clerks, who shall make the like notes in the list of voters kept by them.

"In all cases where the name of the person claiming to vote is not found on the list furnished by the commissioners and assessors, or his right to vote whether found thereon or not, is objected to by any qualified citizen, it shall be the duty of the inspectors to examine such person on oath as to his qualifications, and if he claims to have resided within the State for one year or more, his oath shall not be sufficient proof thereof, but he shall make proof thereof by at least one competent witness, who shall be a qualified elector, that he has resided within the district for more than ten days next preceding said election, and shall also himself swear that he has been a bona fide resident in pursuance of his lawful calling in within the district, and that he did not remove into said district for the purpose of voting therein.

"Every person qualified as aforesaid, and who shall make due proof, as required, of his residence and payment of taxes aforesaid, shall be admitted to vote in the township, ward or district in which he shall reside.

"If any person shall prevent or attempt to prevent any officer of an election under this act from holding such election, or use or threaten any violence to any such officer, or shall interrupt or improperly interfere with him in the execution of his duty, or shall block up the window of a house in any window where the same may be holding, or shall riotously disturb the peace at such election, or shall use or practice any intimidating threats, force or violence, with design to influence improperly any elector or to prevent him from voting, or to restrain the freedom of choice, such persons on conviction shall be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars and imprisoned for any time not less than one month nor more than twelve months, and if it shall be above the court where the trial of such offence shall be had, that the person so offending was not a resident of the city, ward, district or township where the said offence was committed, and not entitled to vote therein, then on conviction he shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than one hundred nor more than one thousand dollars and be imprisoned not less than six months nor more than two years.

"It shall be the duty of the several assessors, inspectors, or judges of the place of holding every general, special or township election, during the time said election is kept open, for the purpose of giving information to the inspectors and judges, when called on, in relation to the right of any person assessed by them to vote at such elections, or such other matters in relation to the assessment of voters as the said inspectors, or either of them, shall from time to time require.

"If any person or persons shall make any bet or wager upon the result of any election within this Commonwealth or shall offer to make any such bet or wager, either by verbal proclamation thereto or by any printed or written advertisement, challenge or invite any person or persons to make such bet or wager, upon conviction thereof, he or they shall forfeit and pay three times the amount so offered to be bet.

"If any person not by law qualified, shall fraudulently vote at any election in this Commonwealth, or being otherwise qualified, shall vote out of his proper district, or shall fraudulently give the vote of such qualified person, shall aid or procure such persons to vote illegally, or shall vote the same, or if any person shall advise or procure another to do so, he or they so offending shall, on conviction, be fined in any sum not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars, and be imprisoned for any term not less than three nor more than twelve months.

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

The Return Judges of the respective districts in this county are required to meet at the Court House in the borough of Beaver, on the first Friday after the election, being the 16th of October, 1868, at 10 o'clock, then and there to perform the duties enjoined upon them by law.

The Representative Return Judges will meet, in accordance with an act approved May 5th, 1864, at the Court House, in the borough of Beaver, on the seventh day after the election, being Tuesday, Oct. 20th, 1868.

The Congressional Return Judges will meet in accordance with an Act approved May 1st, 1861, at the Court House, in the borough of Beaver, in the county of Beaver, on the seventh day after the election, being Tuesday, October 20th, 1868.

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

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

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

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

A FURTHER SUPPLEMENT TO THE ELECTION LAWS OF THIS COMMONWEALTH.

I also give official notice of the following provisions of an act approved June 4th, 1868, entitled "A further supplement to the election laws of this Commonwealth.

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

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

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

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

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

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

AN ACT REGULATING THE MODE OF VOTING AT ALL ELECTIONS, IN THE SEVERAL COUNTIES OF THIS COMMONWEALTH.

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

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

SEAL.

Given under my hand at Beaver, the 16th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight and in the ninety-third year of the independence of the United States.

JOHN S. LITTELL, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
Beaver, Sep. 16, '68.

Ordinance for Suppression of Nuisances, &c.

SEC. I. Be it enacted and ordained by the Burgess and Town Council of the Borough of Baden, and it is hereby enacted by authority of the same, That a fine not exceeding Ten Dollars nor less than Two Dollars be imposed on any person or persons, who shall cast any dead carcass, garbage, nauseous liquor or other offensive matter on any street, lane, square or alley, or on the river shore, or shall destroy or cause to be destroyed any drain or gutter or otherwise injure them, with rubbish or otherwise, within the limits of this borough or so near the same as to annoy the inhabitants thereof, or shall keep any nuisance within any inclosure, to the annoyance of the neighborhood.

SEC. II. And be it further ordained and enacted, That a fine of not exceeding Five Dollars nor less than Two Dollars be imposed on any person or persons who shall ride or drive any horse, gelding or mare so as to break down the edges of any drain or gutter, or otherwise injure them, to the obstruction or destruction thereof.

SEC. III. And be it further ordained and enacted, That it shall be the duty of the street commissioner to remove or cause to be removed, all nuisances from any street, square, lane, alley, lot or river shore, within this borough. And it shall be the duty of the street commissioner, on knowing of any nuisance, to give the person or persons who caused the nuisance, or the person of persons owning such lot or lots on which any nuisance exists, notice to remove the same; and in case such person or persons, after notice given, do not remove the same within forty-eight (48) hours, or sooner if the nuisance be very offensive at the discretion of the street commissioner, it shall be the duty of the street commissioner to remove the same at the expense of said person or persons so refusing, to be recovered before any Justice of the Peace, which expense so recovered shall in no wise prevent such person or persons being fined according to the provisions of this ordinance.

SEC. IV. That if any person shall drive or cause to be dri