The Beaver Argus.

J. WEYAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Beaver, Pa., October 14, 1868.

FOR PRESIDENT,

Ulysses S. Grant.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

Schuyler Colfax.

Presidential Electors.

AT LARGE.

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

District.	District.
1 William H. Barnes,	14 Samuel Nuorr,
2 William J. Pollock,	15 Benj. F. Wagenseller,
3 Richard Wildey,	16 Charles H. Mullin,
4 George W. Hill,	17 George W. Elder,
5 Watson P. Magill,	18 John Stewart,
6 John H. Brinzhurst,	19 Jacob Grafius,
7 Frank C. Hooton,	20 James Sill,
8 Isaac Ickert,	21 Henry C. Johnson,
9 Maris Hoopes,	22 John K. Ewing,
10 David M. Rank,	23 William Frew,
11 William Davis,	24 Alex. W. Crawford,
12 Winthrop W. Ketcham,	25 James S. Rutan.

MORE "WHELMING TIDE"

COPPERHEADISM OVERWHELMED.

VICTORY ON ALL OUR BANNERS!

Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Nebraska Heard From.

Grant Sure to Win.

The Keystone 10,000 to 15,000 Majority. Ohio 25,000 to 30,000. Indiana 8,000 to 12,000 Majority. Nebraska a Clean Sweep!

It is all up with the Copperhead Democracy. The weather has become too cool for that kind of a serpent. It showed its lack of wisdom in attempting to sun itself in October. The monster is dead under the chill breath of the North.

As slightly indicated above, every State that voted on the 13th of October went strongly Republican. Going Republican means going Grant and Colfax next month, and "going for" the Copperhead Democracy. If October was too cold for snakes, November will still be colder.

It is impossible yet to give special returns from counties and cities of this glorious contest. It is certain, however, that the Republican majorities in the States named will not vary largely from the forgoing figures. Let every loyal heart rejoice and beat strong for increased success in November.

A SPIRITED Republican meeting was held in the Court House on last Friday evening. The wide-awakes of Ohio tp., of Freedom, Bridgewater, Rochester and Beaver all turned out, and after the meeting was over "processed" through the various villages of this vicinity. The meeting in the Court House was addressed and delivered a very fine address and one which was very well received by those who heard it. Mr. A.'s speech will accomplish much good in this locality.

THE Democratic demonstration in Beaver county yesterday was a decided failure, but peculiarly characteristic. The procession was characterized by the most disgraceful scenes, drunkenness and rowdyism being its principal features. Several free fights occurred along the line of march, chiefly among the Democrats themselves. There were three hundred and ninety-three vehicles containing, principally women and children, in the line, the number of voters by actual count being seven hundred and fifteen. To these one hundred and ten horsemen are to be added which will swell the figures to eight hundred and twenty-five. The demonstration of yesterday confirms our friends in Beaver in their ability to give an increased Republican majority.—*Pittsburgh Commercial, Oct. 9th.*

ALL HAIL CONNECTICUT! Connecticut held her county elections on Monday of last week. Her State election was held in the spring, and the Democracy succeeded then by a majority of almost 2,000. At the election on last Monday the Republicans made heavy gains nearly everywhere throughout the State, and our aggregate majority for the State at large is not a vote less than 3,000.—Connecticut, hitherto a doubtful State, is now regarded as certain for Grant & Colfax by 500 majority at the November election. The following telegram gives the returns of the elections referred to above.

HARTFORD, CONN., October 8.—Full returns of the town elections show of the one hundred and sixty-three towns that voted on Monday, eighty-six are clearly Republican, sixty-nine Democratic and divided. The Republicans gain the entire registration board in eleven towns that were Democratic last year, and gain a portion of the boards in five towns that were wholly Democratic last year. The Democrats gain the registration boards in five towns that were Republican last year, and in two towns that were partly Republican. The above is official.

THE Democratic mass meeting held in this place on last Thursday was well attended, the procession being about as long as the one seen here two years ago when Clymer, their candidate for Governor, was announced as the principal speaker. We have the statements of four different persons, who counted the vehicles in the procession, and they are as follows: One reports 391 wagons and carriages, a second 360, a third 346 and the fourth 326. Averaging these we take it that about 350 were the number of wagons, &c. in the procession on last Thursday. Two persons counted the voters in it, and the first one gives us the number at 766, and the second one at 712, the remaining portion of the crowd was made up of women and children, half frozen with the cold atmosphere.

We neither exaggerate nor set it down in malice, when we say that it was the most uproarious, ranting, tearing, cursing and swearing crowd of people that ever gathered in the fair grounds of Beaver. Curses, oaths and obscene language struck the ear at every step, and indeed a large number of persons (both Democrats and Republicans) who wished to hear the speakers had to leave the ground without doing so. The conduct of about the half of those who formed the procession was a disgrace to the party, to the county and to the age, and we hope its like may never be seen here again.

BEAVER COUNTY SPEAKS

REPUBLICAN BY AT LEAST

900 MAJORITY.

GOOD FOR GRANT BY 1000.

LAST YEAR'S BACKSET WIPED OUT!

Beaver county, has nearly, if not quite, come up to her old time Republican majorities. At this writing we cannot say precisely what our present majority is, but enough returns are received to warrant us in claiming at least 900 majority on the State ticket. Full returns will undoubtedly add to this majority.

A large number of voters were put through the naturalization mill in a hurry for this occasion, which caused the Republican ticket a small loss in two or three districts. Still we have gained nearly four hundred votes on last year's majority, which was 540, and the total majority, when the returns are all in, will proba bly equal if not surpass Geary's majority in 1866, which was 925.

From this result we are safe in predicting at least 1000 majority for Grant in November. Numbers of persons are reported to us from all parts of the county, as not participating in this election but who have announced their determination to vote for Grant.

Thus nobly has Beaver county vindicated her old Republican standing. She stands redeemed from the back-set of last year consequent upon Republican apathy, and is able to greet with becoming pride her sister Republican counties of the State.

The scene at Republican headquarters in Beaver on the night of the 13th was most enthusiastic and encouraging. As persons arrived from the various election districts almost uniformly bearing the news of Republican gains, cheer upon cheer broke the stillness of the night, disturbing even the solemn and ominous quiet prevailing up at the Democratic headquarters. Glees were sung, martial music echoed through the streets, and at daylight Wednesday morning the old cannon was dragged forth from its repose in the jail yard and made to thunder its response to glorious victory.

Now, Republicans of Beaver county, you have done so far excellently. But November is at hand, and you can even do better. Bring out every Grant voter. There are many who did not vote at this election who will vote for Grant. Let these all be voted and Beaver county is sure for a Republican majority of a thousand at least. Let us all go to work and make it sure.

Crawford Floored.

Greene county gives a little over 1500 Democratic majority on the State ticket. Washington county gives about 50 Republican majority, Beaver 900 Republican majority, Lawrence 2000 Republican majority. It may therefore be considered slightly safe by about 1500 votes or so. If he should turn out to be elected in spite of this vote of the District we shall be severely disappointed. In the meantime we advise his friends not to bet any on his election—there are many safer ways of investing money.

The Two Mass Meetings.

To the Editor of the Argus:

SIR: I was present as a spectator at a Republican Mass Meeting in Beaver on the 23d of September. Two things impressed me on that occasion. One was the immense number of people present, and the other was the excellent order and decorum which prevailed. Notwithstanding political excitement was running high and much enthusiasm was manifested I saw nothing in the conduct of any portion of the vast crowd to offend the sensibilities of the most refined. Whatever the car heard or the eye saw was simply expressive of a warm enthusiasm combined with good humor and backed by the best intentions. The large number of uniformed wide-awakes presented not only a splendi lappearance, but were just as uniformly decorous in word and behavior. In fact the whole demonstration passed off leaving behind no rankling remembrance of untruths told about political opponents, unbecoming acts or indecent language, and the affair was voted, as it deserved to be, a magnificent success by every fair-minded individual of whatever party.

But last Thursday, I attended a Democratic mass meeting in Beaver, on the same ground. In numbers it appeared to be as large as the former meeting. Here, however, the comparison ceased. The Democratic mass meeting insisted on presenting as its principal feature a show burlesqueing the Freedmen's Bureau. To this show the speakers for the occasion were secondary, and in the rowdyism consequent upon its presentations they could not be heard, and were not able to command a great deal of attention. Such a presentation of negroes, too, it is certain no individual ever before witnessed. Surely it is to be hoped that no other audience except that of last Thursday will ever again look upon and cheer a performance so disreputable. An obscene pantomime performed in a bawdy-house could not have been much worse, and perhaps this one may have been learned and rehearsed in such a place. It was never copied from the conduct of any assemblage of negroes anywhere, for no person ever saw negroes act so obscenely at any of their gatherings. A performance so outraging public decency, acted in the faces of the large number of women and children, especially, as it was, is several degrees below the grade of the basest negro capacity yet publicly developed. As might be supposed such a performance gave tone to the general conduct of many in the crowd witnessing it. Obscene and profane language saluted the ear on all sides and the work of the demon of intoxication was largely manifest. The respectable and decent portion of the meeting, Democrats as well as others, could not conceal their shame and disgust. For the credit of whatever party let no such disgraceful scene ever be repeated. The large crowd of last Thursday deserved better things than it saw or was able to hear. In this view its assembling was far from a success, and it will eventually so be discovered.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

The Two Programmes.

PEACE AND WAR.

FROM GEN. GRANT'S LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE.

"I elected to the office of President of the United States, *it will be my endeavor to administer* ALL THE LAWS in good faith, with economy, *and with the object of giving* PEACE, QUIET AND PROTECTION EVERYWHERE. In times like the present it is impossible, or at least eminently improper, to lay down a policy to be adhered to, right or wrong, through an administration of four years. New political issues, not foreseen, are constantly arising; the views of the public on old ones are constantly changing, and *a purely administrative officer should always be left free* TO EXECUTE THE WILL OF THE PEOPLE. *There always respected that will and always shall.* PEACE AND UNIVERSAL PROSPERITY—its sequence—*with economy of administration*, will lighten the burden of taxation, while it constantly reduces the National debt. LET US HAVE PEACE.

"With great respect, your obedient servant,
U. S. GRANT.

FROM GEN. BLAIR'S LETTER SEEKING THE NOMINATION.

"There is but one way to restore the Government and the Constitution; and that is *for the President to declare the reconstruction 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 obligations of the Constitution. * * We must have a President who will execute the will of the people, *by trampling into dust the usurpations of Congress known as the reconstruction acts.*"

FRANK P. BLAIR.

Fitting Rebuke to one of the Seymour Conspirators.

Major-Gen. Edward M. McCook of Ohio, a brave and gallant officer during the war, and now United States Minister to the Sandwich Islands, in a letter dated Honolulu, August 29, to Senator Conness, writes as follows:

"The news of the Democratic nominations has arrived, and I think they are radically weak—the very weakest combination that could have been made: the War Democrats won't vote for Seymour, because he was a Copperhead, and the Copperheads won't vote for Blair, because he wore a blue instead of a gray uniform. Much to my disgust I saw that a cousin of mine, George W. McCook, had proposed the name of Seymour to the Convention, as the man who would drive the Radical cabal at Washington from power, &c., &c. I am sorry I cannot be at home this Fall on George's account; he is somewhat powerful on the stump in Ohio, and I would like to follow him around and neutralize the effect of his rhetoric, by stating the fact that he is *the only one of all his name* who supports Seymour and Blair, and the *only male member of the family who was not in the Union army during the war.* I should think the spirits of his dead father and brothers, who laid down their lives in defense of the Union, would haunt him with continual reproaches. I think this a pretty fair illustration of the way things will go at the election, the soldiers will vote as they *shot*—against the Rebels, and Copperheads will be Democrats still, as they always have been."

Frank Blair and the Ku-Klux.

A correspondent of the *Cincinnati Commercial*, writing from Nashville on the 13th, gives us a history of the organization, doings, and designs of the Ku-Klux Klan, which he says is compiled from sworn affidavits now in the hands of prominent State officials. In this latter he gives the following remarkable disclosure:

Mr. —— of Knoxville, Tenn., states that the first proposition which he ever heard, looking to the overthrow of the State Government of Tennessee, and undoing anything that might be done under the Reconstruction laws of Congress, was made in the room of Gen Frank P. Blair, in the Lamar House, in Knoxville, Tenn., on or about the night of the last day of July, 1867, soon after Gen. Blair had concluded his speech from the balcony of that hotel. Blair had been drinking quite freely, and talked very freely. He said that *the State Government of Tennessee was unconstitutional, and must be overthrown*; that the people must organize quietly until they had strength, and then assert their rights; that the Democracy would certainly carry the next Presidential election, and then Radicals could get no aid from the General Government. Mr. —— says the conversation then turned upon the plan, and it was agreed that whatever was done should be done very quietly. Gen. Blair said he had already seen and talked with many prominent men, and they all thought just as he did; and that he intended extending his travels further southward, and would consult other men about it. It may not be amiss to state here a little of the history of Frank Blair's family relations, which will connect other portions of the testimony. Francis Preston Blair, senior, is the son of Gen. Francis Preston, who lived and died at Abington, Washington County, Virginia. Gen. Wade Hampton's wife is a daughter of Gen. Preston, and a half sister of F. P. Blair, senior. Gen. Preston of Kentucky is a nephew of Gen. Preston of Virginia, and consequently a cousin of F. P. Blair, jr. As these two gentlemen figured somewhat prominently in the convention which nominated Blair, it will be seen that they knew their man. This information was given me by one of the gentleman who gave me the other facts contained in this letter.

SMITHS FERRY, Oct. 12th, 1868.

EDITOR ARGUS:—The Democracy had a tremendous demonstration on Saturday; for a whole week they had posters placed on every corner and almost every tree announcing a large mass meeting, at which five distinguished speakers would be present, headed by the all-powerful name of S. B. Wilson, Esq. The time arrived. Three speakers were present and twenty-seven Democrats, by count. The speakers just making one-tenth of the crowd. Mr. *Coon*, in his speech, took occasion to say that the able effort of J. S. Rutan, Esq. in Washington county, was prepared by Judge Agnew, which of course no person believed. On one thing all persons present, both Democrats and Republicans agreed, that there was no necessity of any person making any mistake about the authorship of Mr. *Coon's* speech, as it was eminently characteristic of the man. Mr. Wilson tried to make the people believe that the import duties for the protection of home industry were burdensome taxes, but the people could'nt see it. The Republicans held an impromptu meeting in the evening at the school house. It was filled to its utmost capacity. Jas. Cameron, Esq., of your town was the first speaker. Mr. Cameron made an able speech and was frequently interrupted by thunders of applause. Rev. Mr. Curtis of Georgetown followed, and made some fine hits which the audience applauded in nice style. J. M. Cook, Esq. being present and being called for said it was too late in the evening and in the campaign to make a speech, but from what he had seen of the people of Ohio township he knew they would do their whole duty on Tuesday next. The meeting adjourned with three cheers for the whole ticket, which by the way does not include B. F. Wilson, Esq. I forgot to say that a vote of thanks was unanimously tendered to Messrs. Cameron and Curtis for their able and eloquent speeches. The Republicans hold a grand Mass Meeting here to-night (Monday) which will be addressed by Hon. J. Dunbar of Stubenville, and the Hon Thomas Marshall, the *Hibernian orator* of Pittsburgh. It will no doubt be a large meeting.

REPUB.

Schofield to Grant.

HDQRS. FIRST MILITARY DISTRICT,
RICHMOND, VA., May 25, 1868.

Gen. U. S. Grant, Washington, D. C.

DEAR GENERAL:—I hope you will not think it out of place for me to tender you my most hearty congratulations upon the action of the Chicago Convention. The perfect unanimity and great enthusiasm of your nomination were certainly highly gratifying, as being a formal ratification of the popular endorsements of your public record which have heretofore been made throughout the country. But your unanimous nomination was long predetermined, and was but the fulfillment of universal expectation. On the other hand, whom the convention may choose was ground for apprehension that its action in other respects might not be so wise. But that apprehension has, at least to a great degree, been dispelled. The judicious selection of Mr. Colfax as second on the ticket, and the general practical wisdom displayed in framing the platform—that is in laying down practical rules of action, based upon the necessities of the country, instead of abstract political theories—have greatly increased the probabilities of success, and at the same time made that success the more to be desired. I have always believed that the Union could be fully restored only by the men who put down the rebellion, while I have not been without serious apprehensions that by forcing upon the country extreme Radical theories, the stability of the Government might be endangered. Great reforms require time for their full development—time in which theories may be analyzed, and that which is sound and of practical utility separated from the unsound and chimerical. Wisdom, and moderation in Congress will now give the country restoration and peace. Your election to the Presidency will be the end of our political troubles, as your accession to the commandership in chief of the army was the end of the Southern rebellion.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. M. SCHOFIELD, Brevet Maj. Gen.

Little Mac on Greenbacks.

McClellan, judging from his letter to the New York mass meeting of Monday evening, is a little weak on the greenback question. He has not been long enough in the country to experience the "change of views" which has overtaken SEYMOUR and HOFFMAN, and other distinguished "hard money" men. He still clings to the notion prevalent among the "effete nationalities of Europe," where he has lately been, that the payment of a nation's debt, in the money which is current in the markets of the world, is the only honest judgement. At least we interpret the phrase in which he expresses his belief, that the "National credit should be kept inviolate." It is true, this and phrases like it, have been so twisted by politicians during the last four or five months, that they mean almost anything. But McClellan, just landed from an European ship, can hardly be supposed to be very well versed in party sophistry and most likely would use these words in the most obvious sense, which is the Republican sense. If McClellan didn't mean them in this sense, why did he use them at all? Democratic politicians never use such strong expressions about the national honor and credit unless compelled to do so in self-defense. It is only when rebutting the Republicans' assertion that they are not in favor of sustaining the national credit inviolate, that Mr. Pendleton and Hoffman and Blair say anything about the matter. On other points their motto may be, as they say it is, "attack, attack, attack! But on this point, it is rather "parry, parry, parry!" But McClellan offers his opinion on the "national honor" question freely and unasked, and, constructed in any fair or even intelligible manner, it is substantially identical with that expressed in the Chicago platform.—*Pitts. Dispatch.*

The Democratic Leaders.

Charles Sumner, addressing the Republicans of Maine on Monday, asked his hearers to look at the history of the Democratic leaders. He said:

Rebels all, rebels all. I mention those only who take an active part. A party, like a man, is known by the company it keeps. What a company! There is Forrest with the blood of Fort Pillow still dripping from his hands. Semmes, fresh from his piracies on our commerce. Wade Hampton, the South Carolina slave master and cavalry officer of the rebellion. Beauregard, the rebel general who telegraphed for the execution of abolition prisoners. Stephens, Toombs, and Cobb, a triumvirate of rebels, and at the head of this troupe is none other than Horatio Seymour, of New York, who, without actually enlisting in the rebellion, dallied with it, and addressed its fiendish representatives in New York as "Friends." A party with such leaders and such a chief is the rebel party. Such a party, so filled and permeated by treason, cannot alter any shibboleth of loyalty. Every loyal word must stick in its throat, as "amen" stuck in the throat of Macbeth after the murder of his royal guests.

The White Boys In Grey.

For whom will Robert E. Lee vote? For Seymour and Blair. For whom will General Beauregard vote? For Seymour and Blair. For whom will General Wise vote? For Seymour and Blair. For whom will General McCauslin vote? For Seymour and Blair. For whom will General Ewell vote? For Seymour and Blair. For whom will General Early vote? For Seymour and Blair. For whom will John H. Surratt vote? For Seymour and Blair. For whom would the murderer Wirz vote if he were living? For Seymour and Blair. For whom would the assassin Booth vote if he were living? For Seymour and Blair. For whom would Jeff Davis vote if he were permitted? For Seymour and Blair. For whom would every unrepentant rebel general and officer of the late rebel confederacy vote if he were allowed to vote? For Seymour and Blair. For whom will every sympathizer with the rebellion vote? For Seymour and Blair. For whom will every draft skeedadler vote? For Seymour and Blair.—*Shippensburg (Pa.) News.*

Gen. Dix and Grant.

WASHINGTON, October 9, 1868.

A private letter from General John A. Dix, written from Paris nearly a year since, contains the following paragraph:

"PARIS, January 16, 1868.

"I have thought for a year that Grant should be President. The prestige of his name will enable him to do more than any other man to heal the national dissensions which seem to me at this distance to be as far from a satisfactory solution as ever. Then he is honest from both instinct and habit, and he has good sense, perseverance, and a modest estimate of his own capabilities. I have no doubt that he would call able men to his councils and listen to their advice, and I believe that he would be a firm, conservative and successful Chief Magistrate."

SEYMOUR'S election would be sure to secure:

First—Elegibility to office for every rebel no matter what his crimes may have been.

Second—Compensation for slaves emancipated.

Third—Repudiation of the National debt.

Fourth—The adoption of the rebel debt, in whole or in part.

The Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution closes these questions forever, but the examples of State Legislatures withdrawing their approval to the amendment, shows the length to which the Democracy will go when they have power. Give the Democracy power in Congress and in the Executive office, and they will do as they did in New Jersey and Ohio, rescind the amendment, and this guarantees the repudiation of the National debt, the payment of the rebel debt, and compensation for emancipated slaves. A vote for Seymour is a direct step in favor of such results.

COLFAX before the New York Union League:

Gentlemen, I say to you, and I feel that I am invading no confidence in doing so, that I have from the lips of our chief, that, when elected President—for I feel that it has been decreed that he will be President, no matter what his administration may produce, above all things else—we shall have the strong arm of the Executive; representing the will and majesty of a mighty people; declaring and insuring to every citizen, black or white, rich or poor, be he humble or exalted, the safeguard of the nation, and protecting him from every wrong with the shield of our national strength. He will use American power for the protection of the American people—to protect the American citizen in the savannahs of the South, as well as the prairies of the West, whether he stands by the Atlantic that urges along the Eastern coasts, or by the Atlantic that surrounds the foreign countries of Europe, so that he may feel, as to American citizenship, like Paul felt even amid his enemies, that none may lay finger upon him, for he was a Roman citizen. Then we shall have no more war, no more dishonor, no more differences between the Administration and the representatives of the country.

DEMOCRATIC IDENTITY.—Judge Poland of Vermont, in a recent speech at Providence R. I., said:

"I heard an excellent story told the other day upon the stump, in relation to the identity of the old Democratic party with that of modern times. It was said by this man who told the story that in a certain family they had a vinegar barrel that had remained for several generations in the family, and they had a great veneration for it. It was grandfather's vinegar barrel, and they all reverenced it. But by and by the hoops had become rotten, and they were renewed, and the heads and the staves had given away, and they were replaced; and finally an inquiry was set on foot as to the identity of this barrel with grandfather's old vinegar barrel, and, after a strict examination, he said the only point of identity between the two, the only thing that remained of grandfather old vinegar, barrel was the bunghole. (Laughter.) And that is just as much identity as there is between the modern Democratic party and the Democratic party of the old time."

TAKE AIR COUSIN.—An old colored philosopher said, after Sherman had began his great southern movement; "I reckon he will win. They always whip him they say, but still he keeps a co.in' and a comin'." That is the way it is with the *true* Democrats who are coming over to support Grant and Colfax, Hartranft and Campbell. We can hardly take up a Republican paper which does not make such definite announcements. The St. Louis *Democrat* says that a business man of great prominence in that city remarked to a friend last Tuesday: "I am a Democrat; always have been; but I am going to vote for Grant and Colfax. You see I cannot afford to have any more civil war. The last one cost me enough!" The editor adds that he can count of his own private knowledge at least fifty business men who, though Democrats hitherto, will cast their votes for Grant. This is not a state of things peculiar to St. Louis—it prevails here and in every other business community. The affiliation of the peace Copperheads with the unrepentant rebels, signalized by the Blair revolutionary programme, is the most menacing event to the business interests of the country that has ever transpired since the firing upon Fort Sumter.

GEN. SCHOFIELD, Secretary of War under our present Democratic Administration, is to be added to the list of those, who, as he tersely puts it, believe that "the Union can only be fully restored by the men who put down the rebellion." Having himself been a soldier he does not include Gov. Seymour in the category. "Your election to the Presidency," he says to Gen. Grant, "will be the end of our political troubles, as your accession to the commander-in-chief of the army was the end of the Southern Rebellion." Secretary Schofield has heretofore had the reputation of extreme conservatism, and during the war he inclined so much to the Frank Blair party while in Missouri, as to arouse the intense wrath of the Radicals, and provoke persistent efforts for his removal.

THE PROSPECT.—The New York *Sun*, one of the best informed papers in the Union, speculating on the result of the Presidential contest, says:—"From the elections which have taken place, the prospect is that the Republicans will sweep the country like a whirlwind. The result is to be attributed to the issue which the Democratic National Convention decided to make in the election. That is, the issue of the war. It is scarcely anything else than a continuation at the ballot box of the struggle already fought out on the field of battle between Secession and Unionism. On this issue Lee, and Forrest, and Wade Hampton are doomed in this contest, as they were doomed in the war, to certain defeat.

SENATOR Henderson, of Missouri, in a recent speech, after avowing himself for Grant and Colfax, and defending his action in voting against the impeachment of the President, said: "My political differences with the President are deep and irreconcilable. The blackest political sin of his life is to be found in his last annual message, in which he argues with subtile power and devilish ingenuity against the rights of the black man, because of his color."

RESIGNATION OF JUDGE STRONG.—Judge Strong, of the Supreme Court of this State, sent in his resignation a few days since, to take effect upon the appointment of a successor. Gov. Geary has appointed Hon. Henry W. Williams, of Pittsburgh, as Judge Strong's successor, and he has accepted the appointment.

New Advertisements.

STRAW! STRAW!! STRAW!!!

FARMERS SAVE YOUR STRAW, AND bring it into the Glass Works. Nine Dollars per ton cash on delivery paid for good sound Oats Straw. oct14'68:3m. SEMPLE & FRY.

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IMPORTANT.

THE FOLLOWING NAMED PERSONS, LATE officers in Pennsylvania Volunteer Regiments (or their nearest relatives or legal representatives) will learn

Something to their Advantage.

By calling upon or addressing J. B. Spiese, No. 506 Market Street, Harrisburg, Pa.

Those writing will please give their full address.

Barnes Hugh	Lawrence Samuel
Campbell Samuel	Levis J. C.
Caughey James	Minis David, jr.
Chambersain C. K.	Miller Austin
Critchlow David	Ormand Marcus
Eberhart G. L.	Stanton David
Fish Thomas	Schoulan Jas. A.
Hanna Jason R.	Shallenberger W. S.
Henry Thomas	Stokes John D.
Healey W. B.	Shallenberger G. A.
Kirk Jas. B.	Taylor Chas. W.
Kennedy Jas. L.	

WAGON FOR SALE.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS A GOOD ONE HORSE wagon, in good running order, which he will sell low. J. C. MOLTER, Bridgewater.

J. PATTERSON,

Wholesale Dealer in and Manufacturer of

BOOTS SHOES AND GAITERS,

IN ALL THEIR VARIETIES.

No. 93 FEDERAL STREET,

ALLEGHENY, PA.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE FOLlowing accounts of Executors, Administrators, Guardians, &c., have been duly passed in the Register's office, and will be presented to the Orphans' Court for confirmation and allowance on Wednesday Nov. the 11, 1868.

Final account of Isaac Wilson, Guardian of A. P. Cunningham, minor son of Matilda Cunningham, dec'd.

Final account of Andrew Shelver, Guardian of the estate of John Shelver.

Account of S. G. Patterson, Administrator of the estate of Martha A. Patterson, dec'd.

Account of F. M. Scott, Administrator of James Wright, dec'd.

Final account of A. Pfeifer, Administrator of Eve C. Graber, dec'd.

Account of Nancy & Alexander A. McCoy, Executors of the last will of John S. McCoy, dec'd.

Account of James B. Sykes, Administrator of Mrs. Sarah A. Mitchell, dec'd.

Account of W. W. & G. M. Shillito, Executors of the last Will of James Shillito, dec'd.

Account of Finness McClelland, Guardian of Mary L. Beatty, minor child of John Beatty, dec'd.

D. SINGLETON, Register.

REGISTER'S OFFICE,
Beaver Oct. 10th, 1868.
oct14d.

List of Causes for trial at November Term, 1868.

1st WEEK.

Polly Boynton	vs. James Allen.
Noble Angel & Co.	vs. Jacob Marks & Co.
Same	vs. H. A. Cochran.
Commonwealth of Penn'a. use	vs. Jos. Darling et. al.
William Miller	vs. Fred Mamerer et. al.

2d WEEK.

M. Towne et. ux.	vs. John W. Wilson.
William Motheral	vs. James Fife et. al.
Richard Tea	vs. A. J. Diamond et. ux.
S. M. Kier et. al.	vs. S. Cameron.
Rodenbaugh's heirs	vs. Jos. Johnston et. al.
John C. Duff	vs. Jos. Britain et. al.
Charles Cobb	vs. N. Brightonman Fugco
Thomas H. Mason	vs. Jas. Graham et. al.
William Hunter	vs. John Wilson and wife.
Same	vs. John Wilson.
James Barnes et. al.	vs. Elijah Barnes.
George Hinds	vs. P. Ft. W. & C. R.R.Co.
S. Kronk	vs. W. Merkle & A. O. Sands
D. A. Pritchard et. al. use H. Ferguson	vs. J. M. Holmes et. al.
Gracey & Bickerstaff	vs. Jas. Little.
James Robb use Samp. Marker.	vs. Henry Gamble.
Wm. A. Thompson	vs. Archbald Gilmore.
Ralph Um-sted et. ux.	vs. Jonah Platt.
S. & J. Whitehill	vs. John McCarty et. al.
Wm. Ramsey & Maryhis wife	vs. Sam'l. Berith et. al.
R. Freeman & Co.	vs. Wm. P. Alcorn.
Nancy Ewing et. al.	vs. Jos. Kronk et al.

Local copy.

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