## WOMAN'S RIGHTS.

BY HORACE GREELEY.

I. I hold that God created our race, male and female, with the distinct intent that it should thereby be rendered more efficient, nobler, happier, than it otherwise could be; and that this diversity relates not to a single function merely, but extends to our entire physical, intellectual, and emotional nature.

II. I hold that this distinction is so innate, vital, essential, that the first man and the first woman, having realized that "it is not good that man should be alone," and having blended their efforts and their fortunes for their mutual well being accordingly, at once recognized the intrinsic fitness for distinct exertions for the common good; and that the man went forth to collect the bounties of nature, or to constrain them into such forms as would be conducive to their subsistence, while the mother, cabin, or cave, which formed their abiding place, and provided to make the mutual couch of leaves or boughs, or grass, to render the interior of their lodge as comely and cosy as she could; to fashion garments from the bark, or fibers, or skins which the man from time to time brought in; and to preserve and prepare the food likewise procured by him, so as to render it useful, palatable, and nutritious to both, to the extent of her knowledge and ability.

III. I believe that, when the time had arrived for establishing a government or State, other than that oldest or simplest patriarchal rule which, doubtless, sufficed for a season, the men assembled for that purpose—whether generally, or by delegates—left the women at home attending to their proper business; and this because of a mutual and general intuition that such was the Divine Order, dictated by the highest good of the entire human family.

IV. I hold that the appointed sphere of man is broader—not higher—than that of woman; that the household is her kingdom, within which her influence should be paramount, and her decisions have the force of law. Of course, a true wife will consult her husband on all matters of importance, and will evince great deference to his wishes, tastes, feelings, aversions, just as a true husband will evince like deference to those of his wife; but nature has assigned to each a distinct definite sphere—and the happiness of both the due development and well being of their children, the comfort and enjoyment of their guests, dictate decidedly that each should recognize the other's preeminence within the proper radius of his or her dominion.

V. I affirm the right of woman to do whatever she can do well, even though her ability be exceptional, and not common to her sex; and I honor the wife or daughter who, having a crippled or bedridden husband or father cast upon her for support, fills with her own hands the farm or garden whence is derived his and her subsistence. But even in that case I would have her work by herself, or with companions of her own sex, so far as possible. The promiscuous employment of men and women in shop or field has hitherto led to gross irregularities, and I do not believe the time near at hand when such commingling may confidently be expected to result in such blameless consequences.

VI. As to teaching—one of the few pursuits where men and women may be properly associated—I deem it best that above the age of fifteen, girls should be instructed by women, boys by men; and that girls should require a knowledge of and skill in any trade or handicraft whereby they may earn an honest, useful livelihood; and I consider type-setting one to which they are especially adapted; but if, after having acquired this or any other, they are to solicit work from printers, and take their places in the composing room indiscriminately with men, I am sure the moral evils of such commingling will greatly outweigh any pecuniary advantages that may be fairly expected from it.

VII. As to Government: I heartily wish the women of our country, and of each State, would choose their wisest and best to assemble as delegates, consider the needs and wrongs of their sex, and memorialize Congress and their respective Legislatures for the removal of those wrongs. I am confident that such delegates, fairly chosen by the general voice of their sex, would make no demand that I would not heartily second. I believe valuable suggestions might be expected from such a congregation of the gentler and purer sex. But even from Congress or Legislature, elected by men and women voting together, and made up in good part of such women as would naturally aspire to and enjoy seats therein, and being closeted on committee with such men as they would meet therein, I pray to be delivered.

VIII. Of my seven children but two survive, both girls, for whom I would make life as fair and hopeful as may be. I presume them quite as capable as most other girls to do their part in whatever benefits their sex and their station. I would have their lives active, useful, beneficent and respected. If I thought it well for them to be voters, jurywomen, electioneerers, and candidates for office, I have no conceivable motive for seeking to interpose a barrier to their following such a career. But I do not, cannot believe that such is the sphere for which they were designed by an All wise Father. I believe that their chances for usefulness and for happiness would be seriously diminished by precipitating them on such a political course. I greatly prefer that they should be women, such as Milton portrayed in Eve, and Shakspeare in Imogen.

IX. For it were blindness not to see that the essential character of the household must be very different from what it ever has been when Smith spends his evenings at the Union League and Mrs. Smith spends hers at the Manhattan Club (or their respective counterparts in any city or village); he doing his best to elect the Republican, she rendering like hearty support to the Democratic or whatever may be the rival ticket. Their home—if the name be still retained—will be another Yarrow" from that which long ago won the beloved appellation. Mr. Smith and Mrs. Smith will meet at breakfast in no mood for reciprocal endearments, and little fitted to show to their children how "birds in their little nests agree"; they will be more inclined to canvass with acerbity their rival platforms and candidates; and if Smith *should* happen to find in the morning paper some cheering returns from Pennsylvania, Ohio, or some other State previously regarded as doubtful, he will be apt to announce them so as to elicit a reminder that he is a "brute," while if the news should happen to favor Mrs. Smith's ticket, I am not at all sure that her use of it would not be equally provoking and as sharply resented. In short, I shall expect antagonism in politics to be at least as fruitful a source of separations as incompatibility of temper now is.

X. As to employment for woman, I hold that there is in immensity of work to be done that specially pertains to the sphere of woman, which goes undone or is done very badly and expensively because most women reject it. This country is at present, in pressing need of the hundred thousand scientific skillful thoroughly qualified cooks; but very few American-born young women are seeking to adapt themselves to this urgent national need. We are poorly fed, as a people; our meats half cooked or burned to a crisp; our bread is often sour or soggy, and quite generally tasteless, indigestible and inutritious because its makers are grossly ignorant and bent on remaining so; the butter, on most of our tables, is a poor sort of grease, and as to soups, we do not know what they are, while for those who know how to make them, they are the cheapest, most palatable, most nutritious form of mingled animal and vegetable food. If the "Girl of the Period" could only be induced to leave the piano unstitched, and devote the next year or two mainly to Soyer and the kitchen range, I feel very sure that her happiness, as well as that of mankind, would thereby be signally promoted. I am confident that she would thus secure good wages, a proper independence (or rather inter-dependence, which is the nearest approach to the former attainable in civilized society,) general respect, and qualify herself to be "a help-meet" for the industrious, frugal, energetic farmer or mechanic who, in due time will probably ask her to become his wife.

I hope few will regard me as lacking sympathy with the many needy and ill placed or unplaced women of our day, who are anxiously inquiring and looking for "something to do." It is because I would have this class smaller in the next than it is in the present generation, that I speak so plainly as I do. We are a fearfully miseducated people, and the case is worse with our girls than with our boys. Within the sphere of my observation, not one girl in ten is really trained or trying to earn her own livelihood in any capacity, and a great number seem singularly to expect that they will marry for a position and a livelihood for an occupation. Hence, I welcome the agitation for Woman's Rights and Female Suffrage, as disturbing a stagnation which involved "the pain without the pace of death." The issue will not be such as the agitators contemplate, for Nature is too strong for a will even so stubborn as Anna Dickinson's; but the fountains of the great deep will be profoundly stirred and the result cannot fail to be wholesome. Woman is insisting that her share of the world's work be alloted and secured to her, and the demand, however unwisely urged or mistakenly directed, is substantially just. What she, for more than man, needs to realize, is, that, *no useful work is degrading*, though much may be rejected as unsuited to her sex or her strength. There is work enough that she may laudably do—the need is that she be qualified for, and rendered willing to undertake it. So long as our more expensively educated girls shall fancy reaching the only established pursuits that they can follow without disgrace, many of them must live miserably, and be driven by want to shame; but let them awake to a realizing sense of the true dignity of labor, the essential nobleness whereby human life is made happier and sweeter, and the world will welcome them to a fair allotment of its service, with the proper recompense thereof; and when be everywhere freshly hailed, and with added reason, as "the last best gift" of God to man.

## NASBY.

"MORE CHEESE" (which is in the State uv Pensilvany), Sept. 11, '69.

At last I hav struck a maven uv rest. At last I hav a shoor abidin place, for a time at least. How long I may stay, or how soon I may be compelled to pick up my landord's sparksh irt and travel, I can't tell. But what do I care? For the present I am under the wing uv a man who has twenty millions of dollars, and who is yoosin it at a terrific rate. Some few uv the drops uv the golden shower I ketch fallin into me, and I am content. That is, I am content personally. I am as well off ez I cood be. I hev twice penetrated the august presence uv the Democratic candidate for Governor uv Pensylvany, represent in myself ez President uv a committee chosen by the party, and twice hev I received a hundred dollars to carry on the good work. The young man who guards the outer door by the canditorial mansion is a most good judge uv human nature. "The servant at the door asks for no bribes," he sez, when I showed him the voting man who happened to be in the hall, notsin me, he rebuked him for delayin me.

"Terrence!" remark he sharply, "admit all sich noses without question. You bet they are our friends."

That nose hez cost me thousands uv other people's dollars to keep it uptodate. Thank Heaven it is paid in the sum of the trouble I hev gone to on its account.

I am well enough off, and possibly ought to be satisfied, but the condition uv the Democray affix me. The fact is, we are in a bad way, and thur ain't no way out uv it. We ain't got no voonability—we ain't got nothin to give for, and the country hez had universally good crops. The weather's bin again us. Ef we cood have had rain in harvest enuff to hev rusted the wheat, and blind fellerin the wheat harvest to hev rotted the pertaters and then a injury affect uv cholera infantum set in, and other sich orders uv that nature, so that the people cood hev got disatisfied and ugly and sick, they would hev been in good hope for us. The potato rot in Western Pensylvany wood hev made thousands of votes this fall alone. But what's the use uv talkin to farmers with tears in your eyes uv a country with a crop, when every mother's son uv em hev their pockets stuffed with greenbax and a barn full uv wheat to bring money? Wat's the yoose uv elamerin for a change when the country's doin ez well as it kin anyhow?

Then again, our management hez bin frikful. In Ohio, we made a boggle at the beginnin in the nomination uv Rosecrans. I'm willin in the matter uv things for our patriots who led shot officers sent out by this Rosecrans, to arrest their sons which had taken bounty and had deserted to Canady, to vote for Rosecrans particularly ez hundreds uv em had bin hanged to lamp posts for emptyin their rifles at him. The hurrahs stuck in their throats. I must confess that they made a brave attempt at it, but they looked sick while they did it. Their efforts to hurrah for Rosecrans, and the fact they had guy it required no yu an judges with the cord to me wunst.

I had a friend whose name it wuz Brown, who wuz given to indulgence in a flowin hole to a fearful extent. Wun nite he attempted to be convivyel on a new brand uv whisky, and it floored him. At 11 p. m. I found him clingin to a lamp post and voonder as the river wuzn in motion earthquake in him.

"Brown!" remark I, layin my hand affectionately on his shoulder. "Brown are you sick?"

"*Sick!* Sick?" replied he, swingin around to the other side uv the post and dischargin another avalanche. "Sick Uh—U, do you think I am doin this for the fun uv the thing?"

Our Democrats in Ohio swallowed Rosecrans, but their hurrahs were so much like the retchin uv a man with a load onto his stomick, that it reminded me uv my friend Brown.

In Pennsylvania we ain't much better off. Our candidate has pints about him. He wuz a copperhead durin the war, wich makes all uv that class uv Democrats enthusiastic in his support. On the other hand it drives off the war Democrats, without which we ain't worth shucks. He has money though, and ez he's bleedin freely he may keep the organization alive till we kin make a fire with the war wich we can kick.

The principle trouble is, however, to find out that Democracy is it this year. We don't allow the nigger equality and in favor uv either payin off the bonds in greenbacks or repudiatin them. In Tennessee the nigger suffrage and nigger office holdin; in Connecticut it's payin the bonds in gold, interest and principles; in California it's the Chinese and in Nevada it's the Chinese. In Maine our people are running a prohibitory liquor law, and everywhere else they are for free whisky. In Illinois, Democracy is free trade; in Pensylvany it's high protective tariff, and so on all around. In short, it's so mixed that I wooden agree to go from one place to another to make speeches, without having first carefully ascertained wat the Democracy uv that yertikler county believed in.

I got Democratic papers from all the States o'the day, and by persistent readin uv em for five hours I became so mixed up that I trembled at the idea of bein located in a lunatic asylum.

I shel stay wher I am so long ez there is anything to be got out uv the position. I hev personated a Cheerman of Democratic Committees twice with success, to-morrow I shel try it a wuz anything that shel otherwise occur to me. I must make hay while the sun shines, for the furious assaults onto Packer's pile is redoubled in fearfully.

PETROLEUM V. NASBY, P. M.,
(Wich wuz Postmaster.)

## Extraordinary Career of a Michigan Bigamist.

William Hibbard, who was for eight months past a resident of Kalamazoo, Mich., is a man of about 36 years old, a carriage-maker by trade, of superior education, talks well on any subject, quotes Scripture like a class leader, delights in religious meetings, and passes for a saint of the first water wherever he goes. He was born in Dundee, Monroe County, Mich., where his mother still resides. There he married his first wife, of an excellent family, but she did not live long enough to mourn over many of his crimes.

He neglected her after a few months' wedded life, went to Adrian to follow his trade, and spent his earnings in riding around with questionable women instead of providing for his family. At intervals he would return to his home, "blarney" his wife into forgiveness and his mother out of money. He has three children at Dundee, living with his first wife's parent.

During the war Hibbard enlisted as a private in the Eighteenth Michigan Infantry, talking patriotism as glibly and fervidly as he generally does piety, and with as much hypocrisy. For he made a worthless soldier, skirked duty shammed sickness, and really did but very few days military service. He kept the society of loose characters in the rear instead of fighting bravely in the front.

At some period he went into the Empire State, and at Rome married one wife, and not long afterward another at Batavia—both very attractive, superior women. He lived with his victims a few months each and then forsook them. Not far from Rome he played the religious game with such success as to deceive the deacon of a church, and get a good position as clerk in his store. He boarded with a very nice widow lady, and ere long ruined her, and then made an accomplice of her to hide the clothing and other choice goods he stole from his employer. She secreted for him some $400 worth. But one day, when she was out of town, he picked up his plunder, stole her gold watch, and decamped with the whole property for Michigan.

He had been absent several years from Dundee; he was welcomed there as a returning prodigal, and found little difficulty, with his bland manners and oily tongue, in inducing a beautiful young woman, a school teacher, to marry him. This was in 1866. Only ten days after his wedding he was arrested on a requisition from the Governor of New York, taken back to Rome, tried for grand larceny for stealing the clothing and watch above mentioned, convicted upon the testimony of his quondam victim and accomplice, the widow, and sentenced to Auburn State Prison for two and a half years.

He there became acquainted with a fellow convict whose term was to last some five months longer than his own term, and learning that this man had a pretty young wife with property in her hands, he looked her up, after the expiration of his term, wormed himself into her confidence seduced her, and got a considerable sum of money from her. He abandoned this victim but three weeks before her husband's imprisonment ended.

Last Winter Hibbard went to Kalamazoo, put on nice apparel, and his most sanctimonious face, attended all the religious meetings, talked theology eloquently with the minister, flattered the women quite delicately and successfully. They thought he was the very pink of perfection; and, as elsewhere, it was but a short time before he entered into a marriage engagement with one of the most beautiful and intelligent young ladies of that famous village.

Her brother-in-law has spent both time and money to unmask the villain, being led to suspect him from his wearing such a showy religious cloak; and this week the exposure will take place. By this time Wm. Hibbard is either in the sheriff's clutches for the crime of bigamy, or he has fled in terror from the State. He is said to have murdered one wife in the State of New York and to have desolated seven families beside those recorded above.

COLORADO.—Col. J. W. Powell, the Colorado river explorer, returned to Chicago on Monday the 20th, having successfully traversed the Grand Canon as far as Green river, where the Colorado debouches into the open plain in the territory of Arizona. From the point where Col. Powell's last letter was written the expedition descended the river about four hundred miles between walls almost vertical, ranging from five hundred to one thousand five hundred feet in height. The exterior rim of the canon being from two thousand five hundred to four thousand feet above the bed of the river, more than two hundred waterfalls and cascades empty themselves over the walls of the canon into the main river, were seen in the distance, presenting almost every variety of natural scenery. The geological formation of the canon consists principally of limestone and sandstone. Granite was only found at three places and in limited amount. No discovery of precious metals was made, and no indications of gold or silver were found in the bed of the river. One section of the canon was found to consist of very fine and beautifully polished marble, which is at present entirely inaccessible. The country traversed is barren beyond description, and is pronounced by Col. Powell not susceptible of cultivation, even by irrigation.

DECEPTION, hypocrisy and dissimulation are direct compliments to the power of Truth; and the common custom of passing off Truth's counterfeit for herself is strong testimony in behalf of her intrinsic beauty and excellence.

A SERVANT was asked how it was so difficult to wake him up: "Indeed, master, it's because of taking your own advice, always to attend to what I'm about; so whenever I sleeps I pays attention to it.

Eight more years of Republican rule at the same rate as the past eight will completely wipe out the State debt left by Democratic rulers. Everybody who wants it done accordingly vote for Geary.

Republicanism has become the synonym for economy and that of Democracy for extravagance. No better evidence of this can be found than the record of the State on national finances.

Ast Packer is said to be the champion euchre player of Mauch Chunk.

Chicago contains thirty-five square miles.

California consumes 50 per cent of her own wine.

Brignani's young lion fifteen thousand drilled militia.

Suicide catching is a branch of Cincinnati fishing.

Cape May claims that over $5,000,000 is left there annually.

## General Election PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, in and by an Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, passed the 30th 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 place 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 2d Tuesday of October, next,**

(being the 12th day of the month), a General Election will be held at the several election districts established by law in said county, at which time they will vote by ballot for the several officers hereafter named; viz:

ONE PERSON for the office of Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

ONE PERSON for the office of Judge of the Supreme Court of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

ONE PERSON for the office of Senator from the Twenty-sixth District of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

THREE PERSONS for the office of Members of the Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

ONE PERSON for the office of Sheriff of the county of Beaver.

ONE PERSON for the office of Treasurer of the county of Beaver.

ONE PERSON for the office of Register and Recorder of the county of Beaver.

ONE PERSON for the office of Clerk of the Courts of the county of Beaver.

ONE PERSON for the office of Commissioner of the county of Beaver.

ONE PERSON for the office of Director of the Poor 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 Coroner of the county of Beaver.

THREE PERSONS for the office of Trustees of the Academy of the county of Beaver.

The said elections will be held throughout the county aforesaid,

The electors of Beaver borough township will meet at the Court House in the borough of Beaver.

The electors of Bridgewater borough will meet in the Tower Hall in Bridgewater.

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

The electors of Moon township will meet at the house formerly occupied by Amariah Hendrickson—now by John D. Elliott.

The electors of Hopewell township will meet at the school house in the village of Scottsville, in said township.

The electors of Independence township will meet at the house of Alexander Thompson, dec'd, in said township.

The electors of Raccoon township will meet at the house of David Eccles, in said township.

The electors of Frankfort district will meet at the house of George Dungan, in Frankfort.

The electors of Ohioville district will meet at the house of John Potter, in the village of Hanover.

The electors of Green township will meet at the house of Elijah Niswanger, in Hookstown.

The electors of Ohio township will meet at the house now occupied by Jamison Elliott, in said township.

The electors of Brighton township (not embraced in Industry district) will meet at the school house in Fickley Eakin's, in said township.

The electors of the Borough of Fallston will meet at the Academy in Fallston.

The electors of Patterson township will meet at the school house in the village of Bloomfield.

The electors of Chippewa township will meet at the house of Azariah Inman, in said township.

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

The electors of Darlington township will meet at the Academy in Darlington.

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

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

The electors of North Sewickley township will meet at the house of Nathan Hoag, on land formerly of Dean Chew.

The electors of Pulaski township will meet at Hodgson's school house, No. 5, in said township.

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

The electors of the upper, or north ward, in the borough of New Brighton, will meet at the Carriage Shop of Thomas Miller, in said borough.

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

The electors of the 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 Bolivarsh 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 Jesse Frame, 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 house of George C. Mannix.

The electors of Economy township will meet at the house of George G. Mannix, 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 will meet at the public school house in said borough.

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

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

And that the several Judges, Inspectors and Clerks who attend to the general election on the second Tuesday of October are hereby enjoined to attend and perform at the said election of Electors, to be held in pursuance of this notice, the duties and subject to the penalties for the neglect of duty they are liable to at the election for members of the Assembly, &c.

I make known and give notice, as 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 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, commissioner 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."

And that in the fourth section of the Act of Assembly entitled, "An Act relating to elections and for other purposes," approved April 16, 1840, it is enacted that the aforesaid 12th 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,

"And that if any person shall present, or attempt to present any officers 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 aforesaid, or shall write or post up any notice or copy thereof, or any other paper purporting to be such, in any place 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 unduly, or overawe any elector, or to prevent him from voting, or to restrain the freedom of choice, such person 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, to be taken by 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."

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 there to, 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 shall vote at more than one election district, or otherwise fraudulently vote more than once on the same day, or shall fraudulently hold and deliver to the inspector tickets to gether, with the intent illegally to vote, or advise and procure another so to do, he or they shall on conviction be fined in any sum not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars, and imprisoned not less than three nor more than twelve months.

If any person not qualified to vote in this Commonwealth, accredit to law, (except the sons of qualified citizens,) shall appear at any place of election for the purpose of actually taking or influencing citizens qualified to vote, he shall, on conviction, forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding one hundred dollars for every such offence, and be imprisoned for any term not exceeding twelve months.

In case the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend on the day of election, then the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for judge at the next spring election shall act as inspector in his place; and in case the person who shall have received the highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend, the person elected judge shall appoint an inspector in his place; and in case the person elected judge shall not attend, then the inspector who received the highest number of votes shall appoint a judge in board for the space of one hour after the time fixed by law for the opening of the election, the qualified voters of the township, ward or district, for which such officers shall have been elected, present at the place of election, shall select one out of their number to fill such vacancy.

REGISTRY LAW.

I also give official notice to the electors of Beaver county that by an act entitled "An Act further supplemental to the act relative to the elections of this Commonwealth," approved April 17th, A. D. 1862, it is provided as follows:

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 it shall be the duty of each of the assessors within the Commonwealth, on the first Monday in March of each year, to take up the transcript he has received from the county commissioners under the eighth section of the act of the fifteenth of April, eighteen hundred and thirty-four, and proceed to an immediate revision of the same, by striking therefrom the name of every person who is known by him to have died or removed since the last previous assessment from the district which she is the assessor of, or whose death or removal from the same shall be made known to him; and to add to the same the name of any qualified voter who shall be known by him to have moved into the district since the last previous assessment, or whose removal into the same shall be or shall have been made known to him, and also the names of all who shall make claim to him to be qualified voters therein. As soon as this revision is completed he shall visit every dwelling house in his district and make careful inquiry if any person whose name is on his list has died or removed from the district, and if so, to take the name therefrom, or whether any qualified voter lives therein whose name is not on his list, and if so to add the same thereto, and to call at every house in his district and make a