WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

President Grant—U. S. currency Rule—The Reduction of the clerical Force—Department of the Interior and the Indians—Patents—Land Surveys.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 9, '70

We of late are so unaccustomed to see President Grant in Washington, that a notice of his returning home creates no inconsiderable interest among the news seekers. As was expected, the President arrived here yesterday morning accompanied by General Porter, his private Secretary, and called upon Secretaries Robeson Fish, Robeson, and Cox, and General Schriver, acting Secretary of War, and Judge Richardson, now acting Attorney General in the absence of Mr. Akerman. At noon, a Cabinet meeting was convened and lasted nearly three hours. The war between Prussia and France occupied nearly the whole of the session, and it is rumored that Secretary Fish has been instructed to offer a friendly meditation of the United States for a settlement of the present difficulties.

It is expected that the President will leave on the late train for Long Branch, where he will remain until the first of October, when he will return again to Washington, to remain here until the next Long Branch season begins.

A rule was adopted in the Treasury nearly four years ago of deducting from mutilated U. S. Currency a percentage equal to the parts missing. Under this rule it has been arbitrary with the Treasurer of deducting proportionally from any note that perchance might have a corner, however small, torn off. It has never been the custom, however, to enforce such exactions until lately, when the cashier of the First National Bank of Baltimore, transmitted to the U. S. Treasury for redemption a $20 U. S. Note, having a small corner torn off, and received in return $19, with an explanation of the Treasurer that this course is now pursued to protect the Treasury from fraud and keep the circulating notes in good order. Notwithstanding the impression of many that the enforcement of the above rule has long been in force, and, in consequence, many store keepers have made such deductions from the face value of such notes, it is now become a matter fact, that only in a few instances has the Department ever made such exactions. Their custom has been under the suggestion of Secretary McCulloch to redeem for the entire face of the note when more than one half of original note was presented and refused to redeem any portion less than one half, and in cases where exactly half note was presented, to redeem for one half of the original note.

The reduction of clerical force in the several Departments has created great consternation and distress among the families of those clerks discharged. The only relief for them which would seem *Providential*, has been in consequence of the decenial organization of the Census Bureau, which employs over three hundred clerks. The competitive examinations for clerkships in this bureau, introduced by its Superintendent, General Walker, has relieved it to a great extent of gross impositions usually practiced upon the Departments by Members of Congress, of forcing incompetent help upon them. Those examinations are written, and it is said are severe, generally requiring six or eight hours with the most competent to pass through them.

As yet the labors of this Bureau is in a chaotic state, the returns from marshals being so scattering that only a vague idea of the population of any State can be derived.

It has been a difficult task for Secretary Cox of the Interior Department, to solve the great problem, "what shall be done with the Indians?" Much of his time, it will be remembered, was taken up the last half of last Session of Congress in receiving Indian delegations. It was thought then, even by the Secretary himself, that no human agency could prevent a bloody Indian War. Red Cloud, Little Bear, Spotted Tail *et cetera*, while in Washington repeated their calls upon the Secretary, and each time had a long list of additional requests, cooked up in most part for them by irresponsible white agents, which the Secretary could not possibly grant. His refusals generally displeased them; and the Secretary found it necessary to at once set in motion a reorganization of the Indian agency. He corresponded with the various missionary and religious organizations, requesting them to aid him in the selection of proper persons to act as Indian agents. The pay allowed by the Government to each agent being only $15,00 per annum, the Secretary has generally found it impossible to secure services of efficient and trustworthy men only through the Friends and other religious denominations who only consented to sacrifice their time and the comforts of a home from the broad humanitarian principles of civilizing and educating the heathen.

The Secretary is pleased with the result of his untiring zeal in this good cause; for he is assured from the various posts in the Indian country, that the Indians, generally, are disposed to look upon the authorities of Washington as friendly toward them—The chiefs especially seem to take pride in showing the whites that they are performing their part of the good work.

There were 31 patents issued for the week ending on Tuesday, to Pennsylvanians.

Of late, since the scarcity of money the Commissioner informs me that patentees are a little slow in paying their final fees, and the consequence is that the number of patents *issued* is much less than the number *allowed*. By the way, the Patent Office, you well knew perhaps, allows the patentee six months after his patent is allowed to pay the final fees.

Commissioner Wilson of the General Land Office is in receipt of returns of additional surveys in the mining regions of California. A large portion of the lands embraced in these surveys, is suitable for Agricultural purposes and in various parts the lands are excellent for orchards and vinyards. The growth of wood on the hillside is chiefly oak varied with cedar and buckeye. On many of the creeks mining was formerly carried on to a great extent, but of late has been confined to the Chinese on the Moquelunne and Jackson creeks and larger rivers. Also, transmitted to the Marysville Land offices certified schedules of tracts embracing 5,898 acres, as lands inuring to the Western Pacific Railroad Co., under the acts of Congress of July 1, 1862, and July 2, 1864. The list was approved March 7, and carried into patent April 9, 1870.

CHIEL.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Sept. 16, '70.

Watering places abandoned—Deductions on Mutilated Currency—Railroads and Steamships—The Census—Decision of Revenue Bureau—Land Office Report.

The presence of Jack Frost among the summer resorts of the north, is hastening many of the pleasure seekers to Washington. Trains from the north are crowded with passengers, who, on their arrival here with their Saratoga trunks and band boxes, bespeak of the *gay season* coming. Many of the people going far south, on their way home, tarry in Washington a few days to view the sights in and around the city, and in consequence, spend no little with *hotels, restaurants* and *hackmen*.

A rule was adopted in the Treasury nearly four years ago of deducting from mutilated U. S. currency notes a percentage equal to the parts missing. Under this rule it has been arbitrary with the Treasurer of deducting proportionally from any note that perchance might have a corner, however small, torn off. It has never been the custom, however, to enforce such exactions until a few days since, when the cashier of the First National Bank of Baltimore, transmitted to the U. S. Treasury for redemption a $20 U. S. Note, having a small corner torn off, and received in return only $19, with an explanation of the Treasurer that this course is now pursued to protect the Treasury from fraud and keep the circulating notes in good order. Notwithstanding the impression of many that the above rule has long been in force, and, in consequence, many storekeeper, doubtless, has made such deductions from the face value of such notes, it has now become a matter of fact, that only in a few instances has the party ever made such exactions. Its custom has been under the suggestion of Secretary McCulloch to redeem for the entire face of the note when more than one-half of the original note was presented and refused to redeem any portion less than one-half, and in cases where exactly a half note was presented, to redeem for one-half the original notes.

There seems to be an indiscribable disposition among people generally, when they get ready to start on a journey to take the nearest and quickest route to their destination without taking one thought about comfort and pleasure. Washington, the fashionable resort, as well as the political centre of the nation, is favored, as yet, with but one railroad leading out of it, either north or south, and the througs of visitors coming here yearly have no alternative, if they travel by rail, but to travel on these roads. There are now running out of the District cities twice a week, the Merchants' line of steamers for New York, running down the Potomac, around the Cheasapeake Bay into the ocean, and the Upper and Lower Bay of New York harbor. Many of the pleasure excursionists north, are this season availing themselves of this opportunity of taking a sea breeze snuff in going and returning from the mountains and lakes.

Another line, to be known, I believe, as the Washington and Boston steamship line, will be in operation on the first of next month, which proposes to make a round trip between Washington and Boston in 8 days. Such is the enterprise of Washington in these days.

The Census Bureau is getting along finely. The force, although yet incomplete, are keeping up wonderfully, well, the work received from the different marshal districts throughout the country. The Bureau expects soon to be able to chronicle to the country the population of our largest cities. With a few single exceptions as yet, there has been but partial returns from them. Washington, for instance, is concluded and reports a population of 111,000 inhabitants against 60,000 in 1860. The impetus given by the war doubtless has something to do with this extraordinary increase in the last ten years, but strange to note that since the war has closed and the departure of the thousands of transient business men from the city, the resident population is steadily on the increase, and property in and around the city has depreciated but little from the paper inflation of war times. This is partly owing, it is thought, to emigration from the north into Maryland and Virginia around Washington.

Delaware stands ahead in the most nearly completed reports of any State in the Union. The whole State, with the exception of Milford and Mispellion which reported 9,305 last census, has been taken and aggregates 114,934, against 102,911 in 1860, an increase of nearly 12 per cent.

Maryland, the most backward in her reports, out of twenty-four subdivisions into which the State is divided, but five have, as yet, reported. This is, perhaps, owing to an indisposition among many of her people who are semi secessionists to aid the enumerators in the performance of their duties.

It is quite important for your readers to know, that by a late decision of the acting Commissioner of the Internal Revenue, all written or printed evidence of amount of money due, less than one hundred dollars, are equally exempt from stamp duty as promissory notes, under the act of July 14, 1870.

At last, the long-looked for and eagerly sought after report of Hon. Joseph S. Wilson, of the General Land Office for 1869, is bound and ready for circulation. Although Congress, with its retrenchment proclivities, have illy provided for its general circulation, I am in hopes, Mr. editor, to be able to secure one of them, at least, for your careful perusal.

CHIEL.

(For the Argus.)

THE CONTRAST.

MR. EDITOR.—The Democratic party has always been the champion of human slavery in this country. Their statesmen in both branches of Congress have ever since the organization of the party, with but few exceptions, maintained the constitutionality of the institution, and ever claimed for it the sanction of morality and religion. Their press has almost unanimously defended the principle and practice of the institution.

Every book that has been published in support of slavery has been written by a Democrat, or some one reflecting the principles of the party on that disturbing and disastrous element in our political history.

There is not an intelligent man in the country but knows that slavery has been, for many years, the very corner stone of the Democratic party, and to-day there are thousands and hundreds of thousands in that party who would rebuild, if possible, that institution, the destruction of which was the salvation of the Union.

On the other hand, the Republican party has been the great and effective champion of human freedom, and equality before the law for all men. Their statesmen in Congress and their public press have always been found on the side of humanity, of justice, of liberty. When the great conflict came, and it was as clear as the sun in the heavens that the institution of slavery must be forever demolished or the Union itself destroyed, the voice of the Republican party was heard from one end of the land to the other, demanding the immediate and complete annihilation of human bondage, and the immortal Proclamation of Emancipation by the first President of the Republican party, was given to the world, before which it will forever stand as the grandest monument of Abraham Lincoln and the party that elected him.

The Democratic party, under Calhoun, embodied in their system of politics the doctrine of 'States Rights,' a doctrine, as interpreted by them meaning far more than the simple Rights of States under the Constitution and as integral parts of the Union. With them it meant State sovereignity, secession and rebellion, and was most fearfully demonstrated when they took up arms against the general government.

This one cardinal principle of the Democratic party, a principle which places the sovereignity of a State above that of the Federal Government was the natural and legitimate parent of the rebellion.

Against this most arrogant and unconstitutional doctrine the Republican party has always contended. They have always held that the sovereignity of a State was subordinate to, and limited by the authority of the general government. They have always believed that the perpetuity of the Union and the integrity of the government depended upon a just recognition of the superior power of the general government by each of the States as component parts of the same. And now, while the right of secession has for many years and still continues to be a favorite doctrine of a large portion of the Democratic party, it is emphatically denied and denounced by the entire Republican party.

There are thousands of Democrats in the south who still cling to these ideas, and one of their leading statesmen has, since the close of the war, written a book to show that the right of secession still exists, although it may be impracticable at the present time. And there are thousands of Democrats in the north who sympathize with these views, and would rejoice if they could be recognized.

In regard to our public land system the Republican party has always been in favor of a liberal and generous policy. For years they contended for the passage of an act of Congress giving a homestead of one hundred and sixty acres to those who would settle and live for five years thereon. This was a measure that would provide homes for tens of thousands of honest and industrious families who might not have the means to purchase the land even at the Government price.

It is a measure that would result in settling and making productive millions of acres of our uncultivated domain, and thereby adding immensely to the wealth of the nation; and although such would be and has been the necessary result of such a law, still it was opposed by the Democratic party in Congress, and could not become a law until the Republican party gained the ascendency in both the Legislative and Executive branches of the Government.

If there is any one thing of which our magnificent western country may be justly proud, and which has contributed more to the developement of her wonderful resources than anything else, it is her system of railroads; and while the Republican party has been exceedingly liberal in granting lands to aid in the construction of many of these great highways, they have doubled the price of the public land along these lines, so that the Government realizes as much from one-half as it would have done from the whole, and by the construction of these roads the land at $2.50 per acre is far cheaper to the purchases than it would have been at $1.25 without them.

Then in these two particulars, the Homestead law and liberal grants of land to the States for the construction of railroads, the Republican party has performed services to all parts of the country that must be incalculable in the results that will flow from them.

In regard to our financial standing the contrast between our credit when the Democratic party was in power and what it has been since the Republican party gained the ascendency is most remarkable. During the administration of Mr. Buchanan his Secretary of the Treasury, Howell Cobb, found it impossible to borrow the small sum of $5,000,000 at 12 per cent interest; let it be remembered too that this was in a time of peace, and after they had had the control of the government and management of the finances for many years. Since the Republicans came into power, and right in the midst of a gigantic civil war, they had no difficulty in negotiating loans of more than a thousand millions of dollars, at a rate of interest a little more than half that offered by Mr. Cobb; and to-day, with a debt of more than two thousand millions inflicted upon the country by the Democratic policy, American securities, at home and abroad, are considered among the safest and most desirable in the world.

Another striking contrast is presented to the world in the attitude of these two parties in regard to the payment of the national debt, for while the Democracy does not, as a party, publicly announce repudiation of the debt as one of their principles, still the fact cannot be denied that many individuals of that party are to-day in favor of doing so, and in some parts of the country the measure is already assuming an organized shape. And it is no wonder that it should be so. Do they not have the example of the illustrious (?) ex-President of the defunct confederacy in connection with the Mississippi repudiation in days gone by?

Not only does the Republican party scout the idea of repudiation, but every member of the same is fully committed to the payment of our national debt, principal and interest, to the uttermost farthing.

These are a few of the prominent features that mark the contrast between the two parties, and it now remains for the people to decide which they will support. It is for them to say whether they prefer the doctrine of State sovereignity, fraught as it is with secession and disunion, or the supreme sovereignity of the general government, guaranteeing strength, security and union. Whether they prefer slavery, wrong and injustice, or freedom, justice and right.

Whether they prefer to see our great public domain converted into homes for the honest and industrious, or reserved for the benefit of the speculator?

Do they prefer the public debt to be paid in good faith, and the national credit transmitted unsullied to posterity, or the alternative, repudiation, with all the disgrace and dishonor attendant thereon, to hereafter hang like a dark cloud over the fair fame of our land?

These questions must be answered at the polls, and we feel confident that the voice of the people will be as it has been for the last ten years, an emphatic endorsement of the principles and policy of the Republican party.

Q.

—The special correspondent of the *Tribune*, at Rueims, writing on the 6th, says: The King's headquarters were established here yesterday, and are to remain till the 8th, to give all the troops time to concentrate, including what can be spared from Metz, the seven North German corps, besides two Bavarian and the Wurtemburg corps on the road unhindered, according to the official report six full cavalry divisions also. The main force is expected to reach Paris on the 13th or 14th. When the regiments now coming forward arrive, and the reserves also join their regiments, the German army will certainly reach and probably exceed 400,000.

The Oyster season is approaching, and an abundant supply is promised.

New Advertisements.

General Election PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, in and by an Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania entitled "An Act relating to the elections 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 place at which the election is to be held.

I, JOHN GRÆBING, 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 11th 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 hereinafter named, viz:

ONE PERSON for Member of Congress from the Twenty-Fourth 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 Prothonotary of the county of Beaver.

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

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

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

ONE PERSON for the office of Poor House Director 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 as follows:

The electors of Borough township will meet at the brick school-house, in the village of Vanport.

The electors of Bridgewater borough will meet in the Town 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 Ewing, in said township.

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

The electors of McGuire's District will meet at the house of John Potter, in the village of Hanover.

The electors of Greene 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, near Richey 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 Brighton.

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 R. Clark, in said township.

The electors of North Sewickley township will meet at the house of Nathan Hazen, on land formerly 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, in the borough of New Brighton, will meet at the Carpenter 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 Bolesville 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 Feazle, 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 George C. Minnis, 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 New Galilee.

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

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

I make known and give notice, as in and by the 13th section of the aforesaid Act I am directed, "that every person except Justice 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, 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."

Also, that in the fourth section of the Act of Assembly entitled "An Act relating to executions and for other purposes," approved April 16, 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."

"If any person shall prevent or attempt to prevent 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, or shall block up the window, or avenue to 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 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 imprisonment for any time not less than one month nor more than twelve months, and if it shall be shown to 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 the 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 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 shall vote at more than one election district, or otherwise fraudulently vote more than once on the same day, or shall fraudulently fold and deliver to the inspector two tickets together, 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 be imprisoned 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 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 his place; or if any vacancy shall continue in the 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 officer 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. 1869, 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 this Commonwealth, on the first Monday in June 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 he is the assessor, 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 same therefrom, or whether any qualified voter resides therein whose name is not on his list, and if so to add the same thereto, and in all cases where a name is added to the list a tax shall forthwith be assessed against the person; and the assessor shall in all cases ascertain by inquiry upon what ground the person so assessed claims to be a voter. Upon the completion of the work it shall be the duty of each assessor as aforesaid to proceed to make out a list in alphabetical order of the freemen above twenty-one years of age claiming to be qualified voters in the ward, borough, township or district of which he is the assessor, & opposite each of said names state whether said freeman is or is not a housekeeper; and if he is the number of his residence, in towns where the same are numbered, with the street, alley or court in which situated; and if in a town where there are no numbers, the name of the street, alley or court on which said house fronts; also the occupation of the person; and where he is not a housekeeper, the occupation, place of boarding and with whom, and if working for another the name of the employer, and write opposite each of said names the word "voter;" where any person claims to vote by reason of naturalization, he shall exhibit his certificate thereof to the assessor, unless he has been for five consecutive years next preceding a voter in said district; and in all cases where the person has been naturalized the name shall be marked with the letter "N;" where the person has merely declared his intentions to become a citizen and designs to be naturalized before the next election, the name shall be marked "D. I.;" where the claim is to vote by reason of being between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-two, as provided by law, the word "age" shall be entered; and if the person has moved into the election district to reside since the last general election the letter "R" shall be placed opposite the name. It shall be the further duty of each assessor as aforesaid, upon the completion of the duties herein imposed, to make out a separate list of all new assessments made by him, and the amounts assessed upon each, and furnish the same immediately to the county commissioners, who shall immediately add the names to the tax duplicate of the ward, borough, township or district in which they have been assessed.

SEC. 2. On the list being completed and the assessments made as aforesaid, the same shall forthwith be returned to the county commissioners, who shall cause duplicate copies of said lists, with the observations and explanations required to be noted as aforesaid, to be made out as soon as practicable, and placed in the hands of the assessor, who shall, prior to the first of August in each year, put one copy thereof on the door of, or on the house where the election of the respective district is required to be held, and retain the other in his possession for the inspection, free of charge, of any person resident in the said election district who shall desire to see the same; and it shall be the duty of the said assessor to add from time to time, on the personal application of any one claiming the right to vote, the name of such claimant, and mark opposite the name "C. V.," and immediately assess him with a tax, noting, as in all other cases, his occupation, residence, whether a housekeeper or boarder, and if a boarder with whom he boards, and whether naturalized, or designing to be, marking in all such cases the letters opposite the name, "N" or "D. I." as the case may be; if the person claiming to be assessed be naturalized he shall exhibit to the assessor the certificate of his naturalization; and if he claims that he designs to be naturalized before the next ensuing election, he shall exhibit the certificate of his declaration of intention; and in all cases where any ward, borough, township or election district is divided into two or more precincts, the assessor shall note in all his assessments the election precinct in which each elector resides, and shall make a separate return of each to the county commissioners, in all cases in which a return is required from him by the provisions of this act; and the county commissioners, in making duplicate copies of all such returns shall make duplicate copies of the names of the voters in each precinct separately, & shall furnish the same to the assessor; and the copies required by this act so be placed on the doors of or on election places, on or before the first of August in each year, shall be placed on the door of or on the election place in each of said precincts.

SEC. 3. After the assessments have been completed on the tenth day preceding the second Tuesday in October of each year the assessor shall on the Monday immediately following, make a return to the county commissioners of the names of all persons assessed by him since the return required to be made by him by the second section of this act, noting opposite each name the observations and explanations required to be noted as aforesaid; and the county commissioners shall thereupon cause the same to be added to the return required by the second section of this act, and a full and correct copy thereof to be made, containing the names of all persons so returned as resident taxables in said ward, borough, township or precinct, and furnish the same, together with the necessary election blanks, to the officers of the election in said ward, borough township or precinct, on or before six o'clock in the morning of the second Tuesday of October; and no man shall be permitted to vote at the election on that day whose name is not on said list, unless he shall make proof of his right to vote, as hereinafter required.

SEC. 4. On the day of election any person whose name is not on said list, and claiming the right to vote at said election, shall produce at least one qualified voter of the district as a witness to the residence of the claimant in the district in which he claims to be a voter, for the period of at least ten days next preceding said election, which witness shall take and subscribe a written, or partly written and partly printed affidavit to the facts stated by him, which affidavit shall define clearly where the residence is of the person so claiming the right to vote, shall also take and subscribe a written, or partly written and partly printed affidavit, stating to the best of his knowledge and belief, where and when he was born; that he is a citizen of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and of the United States; that he has resided in the Commonwealth one year, or if formerly a citizen therein and has moved therefrom, that he has resided therein six months next preceding said election; that he has not moved into the district for the purpose of voting therein; that he has paid a State or county tax within two years which was assessed at least ten days before said election; and if a naturalized citizen shall also state when, where and by what court he was naturalized, and shall also produce his certificate of naturalization for examination; the said affidavit shall also state when and where the tax claimed to have been paid by the affiant was assessed, and when, where and to whom paid, and the receipt therefor shall be produced for examination, unless the affiant shall state in his affidavit that it has been lost or destroyed, or that he never received any, but if the person so claiming the right to vote shall take and subscribe an affidavit that he is a native born citizen of the United States, (or if born elsewhere shall state that fact in his affidavit, and shall produce evidence that he has been naturalized, or that he is entitled to citizenship by reason of his father's naturalization;) and shall further state in his affidavit that he is, at the time of taking the affidavit, between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-two years; that he has resided in the state one year and in the election district ten days next preceding such election, he shall be entitled to vote although he shall not have paid taxes; the said affidavits of all persons making such claims, and the affidavits of the witnesses to their residence shall be preserved by the election board, and at the close of the election they shall be enclosed with the list of voters, tally list and other papers required by law to be filed by the return judge with the prothonotary, and shall remain on file therewith in the prothonotary's office, subject to examination as other election papers are; if the election officer shall find that the applicant or applicants possess all the legal qualifications of voters, he or they shall be permitted to vote, and the name or names shall be added to the list of taxables by the election officers, the word "*tax*" being added where the claimant claims to vote on tax, and the word "*age*" where he claims to vote on age; the same words being added by the clerks, in each case respectively, on the lists of persons voting at such election.

SEC. 5. It shall be lawful for any qualified citizen of the district, notwithstanding the name of the proposed voter is contained on the list of resident taxables, to challenge the vote of such person; whereupon the same proof of the right of suffrage as is now required by law shall be publicly made and acted on by the election board, and the vote admitted or rejected according to the evidence; every person claiming to be a naturalized citizen shall be required to produce his naturalization certificate at the election before voting, except where he has been for ten years consecutively a voter in the district in which he offers his vote; and on the vote of such person being received it shall be the duty of the election officers to write or stamp on such certificate the word "voted," with the month and year, and if any election officer or officers shall receive a second vote on the same day, by virtue of the same certificate, excepting where sons are entited to vote by virtue of the naturalization of their fathers, they, and the person who shall offer such second vote, upon so offending shall be guilty of a high misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof be fined or imprisoned, or both, at the discretion of the court; but the fine shall not exceed one hundred dollars in each case, nor the imprisonment one year; the like punishment shall be inflicted on conviction on the officers of election who shall neglect or refuse to make, or cause to be made, the endorsement required as aforesaid on said naturalization certificates.

SEC. 6. If any election officer shall refuse or neglect to require such proof of the right of suffrage as is prescribed by this law, or the laws to which this is a supplement, from any person offering to vote whose name is not on the list of assessed voters, or whose right to vote is challenged by any qualified voter present, and shall admit such person to vote without requiring such proof, every person so offending shall, upon conviction, be guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall be sentenced, for every such offence, to pay a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or to undergo an imprisonment not more than one year, or either or both, at the discretion of the court.

SECTION 7. Ten days preceding every election for electors of President and Vice President of the United States, it shall be the duty of the Assessor to attend at the place fixed by law for holding the election in each election district, and then and there hear all applications of persons whose names have been omitted from the list of assessed voters, and who claim the right to vote, or whose rights have originated since the same was made out, and shall add the names of such persons thereto as shall show that they are entitled to the right of suffrage in such district, on the personal application of the claimant only, and forthwith assess them with proper tax. After completing the list, a copy thereof shall be placed on the door of or on the house where the election is to be held, at least eight days before the election; and at the election the same course shall be pursued, in all respects, as is required by this Act and the Acts to which this is a Supplement, at the general elections in October. The Assessor shall also make the same returns to the county commissioners of all assessments made by virtue of this section; and the county commissioners shall furnish copies thereof to the election officers in each district, in like manner, in all respects, as is required at the general elections in October.

SECTION 8. The same rules and regulations shall apply at every special election, and at every separate city, borough or ward election, in all respects as at the general elections in October.

SECTION 9. The respective assessors, inspectors and judges of the election shall each have the power to administer oaths to any person claiming the right to be assessed or the right of suffrage, or in regard to any other matter or thing required to be done or inquired into by any of said officers under this Act; and any wilful false swearing by any person in relation to any matter or thing concerning which they shall be lawfully interrogated by any of said officers shall be punished as perjury.

SECTION 10. The Assessors shall each receive the same compensation for the time necessarily spent in performing the duties hereby enjoined as is provided by law for the performance of their other duties, to be paid by the county commissioners as in other cases; and it shall not be lawful for any assessor to assess a tax against any person whatever within ten days next preceding the election to be held on the second Tuesday of October, in any year, or within ten days next before any election for Electors of President and Vice President of the United States; any violation of this provision shall be a misdemeanor, and subject the officers so offending to a fine, on conviction, not exceeding one hundred dollars, or to imprisonment not exceeding three months, or both, at the discretion of the court.

SECTION 11. On the petition of five or more citizens of the county, stating under oath that they verily believe that frauds will be practiced at the election about to be held in any district, it shall be the duty of the court of common pleas of said county, if in session, or if not, a judge thereof in vacation, to appoint two judicious, sober and intelligent citizens of the county to act as overseers at said election; said overseers shall be selected from different political parties, where the inspectors belong to different parties, and where both of said inspectors belong to the same political party, both of the overseers shall be taken from the opposite political party; and overseers shall have the right to be present with the officers of the election, during the whole time the same is held, the votes counted, and the returns made out and signed by the election officers; to keep a list of voters if they see proper to challenge any person offering to vote, and interrogate him and his witnesses under oath, in regard to his right of suffrage at said election, and to examine his papers produced; and the officers of said election are required to afford to said overseers so selected and appointed, every convenience and facility for the discharge of their duties; and if said election officers shall refuse to permit said overseers to be present and perform their duties as aforesaid, or if they shall be driven away from the polls by violence or intimidation, all the votes polled at such election district may be rejected by any such tribunal trying a contest under said election; *Provided:* That no person signing the petition shall be appointed an overseer.

SECTION 12. If any prothonotary, clerk, or the deputy of either, or any other person, shall affix the seal of office to any naturalization paper, or permit the same to be affixed, or give out, or cause or permit the same to be given out, in blank, whereby it may be fraudulently used, or furnish a naturalization certificate to any person who shall not have been duly examined and sworn in open court, in presence of some of the judges thereof, according to the Act of Congress, or shall aid in, connive at, or in any way permit the issue of any fraudulent naturalization certificate, he shall be guilty of a high misdemeanor; or if any one shall fraudulently use any such certificate of naturalization, knowing that it was fraudulently issued, or shall vote, or attempt to vote thereon, or if any one shall vote, or attempt to vote, on any certificate of naturalization not issued to him, he shall be guilty of a high misdemeanor; and either or any of the persons, their aiders or abettors, guilty of either of the misdemeanors aforesaid, shall, on conviction, be fined in a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars, and imprisoned in the proper penitentiary for a period not exceeding three years.

SECTION 13. Any person who on oath or affirmation in or before any court in this State, or officer authorized to administer oaths, shall, to procure a certificate of naturalization, for himself or any other person, willfully depose, declare or affirm any matter to be a fact, knowing the same to be false, or shall in like manner deny any matter to be a fact knowing the same to be true, shall be deemed guilty of perjury; and any certificate of naturalization issued in pursuance of any such deposition, declaration or affirmation shall be null and void; and it shall be the duty of the court issuing the same, upon proof being made before it that it was fraudulently obtained, to take immediate measures for recalling the same for cancellation; and any person who shall vote or attempt to vote on any paper so obtained, or who shall in any way aid in, connive at, or have any agency whatever in the issue, circulation or use of any fraudulent naturalization certificate, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall undergo an imprisonment in the penitentiary for not more than two years, and pay a fine, not more than one thousand dollars, for every such offence, or either or both, at the discretion of the court.

SECTION 14. Any assessor, election officer or person appointed as an overseer, who shall neglect or refuse to perform any duty enjoined by this act without reasonable or legal cause, shall be subject to a penalty of one hundred dollars; and if any assessor shall assess any person as a voter who is not qualified, or shall refuse to assess any one who is qualified, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor in office, and on conviction be punished by fine and imprisonment, and also be subject to an action for damage by the party aggrieved; and if any person shall fraudulently alter, add to, deface or destroy any list of voters made out as directed by this act, or tear down or remove the same from the place where it has been fixed with fraudulent or mischievous intent, or for any improper purpose, the person so offending shall be guilty of a high misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both, at the discretion of the court.

SECTION 15. All elections for city, ward, borough, township and election officers shall hereafter be held on the second Tuesday of October, subject to all the provisions of the laws regulating the election of such officers not inconsistent with this act; the persons elected to such offices at that time shall take their places at the expiration of the terms of the persons holding the same at the time of such election; but no election for the office of assessor or assistant assessor shall be held under this act, until the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

SECTION 16. At all elections hereafter held under the laws of this Commonwealth, the polls shall be opened between the hours of six and seven o'clock a. m., and closed at seven o clock, p. m.

SECTION 17. It shall be the duty of the secretary of the commonwealth to prepare forms for all the blanks made necessary by this act, and furnish copies of the same to the county commissioners of the several counties of the commonwealth; and the county commissioners of each county shall, as soon as necessary after receipt of the same, at the proper expense of the county, procure and furnish to all the election officers of the election districts of their respective counties copies of such blanks, in such quantities as may be rendered necessary for the discharge of their duties under this act.

* * * * * * * *

SECTION. 19. That citizens of this State temporarily in the service of the State or of the United States government, on clerical or other duty, and who do not vote where thus employed, shall not be thereby deprived of the right to vote in their several election districts if otherwise duly qualified.

DESERTERS' DISFRANCHISING LAW.

As therein directed I also give official notice of the following provisions of an Act approved June 4th, 1866, entitled "a further supplement to the election laws of this Commonwealth;"

WHEREAS, By the act of the 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

SEC. 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 in all elections hereafter to be held in this Commonwealth, it shall be unlawful for the judges 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 disability imposed by 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.

SEC. 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 misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof in any Court of Quarter Sessions of this Commonwealth, he shall for each offence 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.

SEC. 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, he shall for each offence be punished in like manner as is provided in the preceding section of this act, in case of officers of election receiving such unlawful ballot or ballots.

SEC. 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 officer 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.

CHANGE IN THE MODE OF VOTING.

As therein directed 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 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 the qualified voters of the several counties of this commonwealth, at 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 to be 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, if voted for, 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 labeled "Borough," and each class shall be deposited in separate ballot boxes.

COLORED VOTER'S LAW.

The following instructions from his Excellency, Gov. Geary, explains the duties of assessors, registers and election officers in regard to all freedmen of this Commonwealth:

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
HARRISBURG, PA., August 27, 1870

To the Sheriff of the County of Beaver.

WHEREAS, The Fifteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States is as follows:

SECTION 1 The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State, on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude.

SEC. 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

And whereas, The Congress of the United States, on the 31st day of March, 1870, passed an act entitled "*An act to enforce the right of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States of the Union, and for other purposes,*" the first and second sections of which are as follows:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,* That all citizens of the United States who are or shall be otherwise qualified by law to vote at any election by the people in any State, Territory, district, county, city, parish, township, school district, municipality or other territorial sub division, shall be entitled and allowed to vote at all such elections without distinction of race, color or previous condition of servitude; any Constitution, law, custom, usage or regulation of any State or Territory, or by or under its authority, to the contrary notwithstanding.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That if by or under the authority of the Constitution or laws of any State, or the laws of any Territory, any act is or shall be required to be done as a pre-requisite or qualification for voting, and by such Constitution of laws, persons or officers are, or shall be charged with the performance of duties in furnishing citizens an opportunity to perform such prerequisite, or to become qualified to vote; it shall be the duty of every such person and officer to give to all citizens of the United States the same and equal opportunity to perform such pre-requisite, and to become qualified to vote without distinction of race, color or previous condition of servitude; and if any such persons or officer shall refuse or knowingly omit to give full effect to this section, he shall for every offence forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars to the person aggrieved thereby, to be recovered by an action on the case, with full cost, and such allowance for counsel fees as the court may deem just, and shall also for every such offence be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall on conviction thereof be fined not less than five hundred dollars, or be imprisoned not less than one month and not more than one year, or both, at the discretion of the court.

And whereas, it is declared by the 2d section of the VI article of the Constitution of the United States, that "This Constitution and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, shall be the supreme law of the land * * * * anything in the *Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.*

And whereas, the Legislature of this Commonwealth, on the 6th day of April, A. D., 1870, passed an act, entitled "A further supplement to the act relating to the elections in this Commonwealth," the tenth section of which provides as follows:

SECTION 10. That so much of every act of Assembly as provides that only white freemen shall be entitled to vote or to be registered as voters, or as claiming to vote at any general or special election of this Commonwealth, be and the same is hereby repealed; and that hereafter all freemen, without distinction of color shall be enrolled and registered according to the provisions of the first section of the act approved seventeenth of April, 1869, entitled "An act further supplemental to the act relating to the elections of this Commonwealth," and when otherwise qualified under existing laws, be entitled to vote at all general and special elections in this Commonwealth.

And whereas, it is my constitutional and official duty to "take care that the laws be faithfully executed;" and it has come to my knowledge that sundry assessors and registers of voters have refused, and are refusing to assess and register divers colored male citizens of lawful age, and otherwise qualified as electors:

Now, therefore, in consideration of the premises, the county commissioners of said county are hereby notified and directed to instruct the several assessors and registers of voters therein, to obey and conform to the requirements of said constitutional amendment and laws; and the Sheriff of said county is hereby authorized and required to publish in his election proclamation for the next ensuing election, the herein recited constitutional amendment, Act of Congress and Act of the Legislature, to the end that they may be known, executed and obeyed by all assessors, registers of voters, election officers and others, and that the rights and privileges guaranteed thereby may be secured to all the citizens of this Commonwealth entitled to the same.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State, at Harrisburg, the day and year first above written.

[SEAL.] JOHN W. GEARY.

Attest—F. JORDAN Secretary of Commonwealth.

Pursuant to the provisions contained in the 76th section of the Act first aforesaid, the judges of the aforesaid districts shall respectively take charge of the certificates of return of the election of their respective districts, and produce them at a meeting of one judge from each district at the Borough of Beaver, on the third day after the day of the election, being on FRIDAY THE 14th DAY OF OCTOBER, 1870, then and there to do and perform the duties required by law of said judges.

Also, that where a judge, by sickness or unavoidable accident, is unable to attend such meeting of judges, then the certificate or return shall be taken charge of by one of the inspectors or clerks of the election of the district, who shall do and perform the duties required of said judges unable to attend.

The Congressional Return Judges will meet in accordance with an Act approved May 1st 1861, at the Court House in Beaver, in the borough of Beaver, in the county of Beaver, on the [illegible] after the election, being Tuesday, October 18, 1870.

The Representative Return Judges will meet in accordance with an Act approved May 5th 1864 at the Court House, in Beaver, in the borough of Beaver, in the county of Beaver, on the 7th day after the election, being Tuesday, October 18, 1870.

Given under my hand, at my office in Beaver, this 14th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and in the ninety-fourth year of the Independence of the United States. JOHN GRÆBING, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's office, Beaver, Pa., Sept. 14, 1870.

TO OUR PATRONS.

But few of you have any adequate conception of the vast amount of medical labor performed by us.

In this, a most healthful city, several hundred physicians are daily employed, yet our own physical abilities are taxed almost beyond endurance, to satisfy the demands for our professional services.

On our books are the names of more than sixty thousand (60,000) persons who have obtained medical advice and attention.

Among the vast number of many *cures* of the worst maladies have been perfected without the patient having been seen or visited.

Over five hundred and fifty (550) cases were treated by us during the last month alone, among which a number of *cures* of the following diseases may be mentioned, viz: Incipient Consumption, Liver Complaint, Scrofula, Dropsy, Kidney Affections, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Heart Disease, and many Female Complaints, Nervous Disorders, &c., &c.

We treated all those Chronic Diseases upon the most scientific principles of Urino-Pathology and Electicism.

We are able to detect the most obscure diseases by ocular, chemical or microscopic examination of the *urine*, and to prescribe the remedies in accordance with the conditions discovered—hence the *cures*.

Some of the patience treated during the last month live hundreds of miles away. Some reside in New York, some in Philadelphia, many in Eastern Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and West Virginia.

Many of these forwarded specimens of urine by express, and had the necessary medicines sent them by the same conveyance.

The charge for examinations, prescriptions and medicines furnished, range from three to ten dollars.

We will now have the constant assistance of Thomas L. Oldshue, M. D., who has been educated for the profession under our own direction, and graduated at the Philadelphia University of Medicine and Surgery. But for this assistance we would no longer be able to attend the constantly increasing practice that is daily crowding upon us.

In fact, the great number of cases that are daily sent to us, make our correspondence and express business alone enough labor for one man, whilst the medicine and prescription department occupies the full time of another.

Our own personal attention is given to the examination of every case, and the prescription of every medicine.

Respectfully,
L. OLDSHUE, M. D.,
132 Grant street, Pittsburgh.

Miscellaneous.

HENRY LAPP,

DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF

FURNITURE.

LOOKING-GLASS & PICTURE FRAMES,

OF ALL SIZES FURNISHED TO ORDER.

Brighton St. above Plow Factory,

ROCHESTER, PENN'A.

The largest stock in Beaver county constantly on hand, and selling at the very lowest prices. Coffins and Hearse provided at the shortest notice Having a large stock of all kinds of furniture on hand, and wishing to make room for fall and winter work, I have reduced my prices accordingly. aug31;tf.

BEAVER

DRUG STORE,

HUGO ANDRIESSEN,

Druggist & Apothecary,

BEAVER, PENN.

Pure Drugs, Chemicals, Medicines.

AND ALL THE OFFICINAL

Pharmaceutical Preparations,

ALWAYS ON HAND.

Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Dye-Stuffs, Window Glass, &c.

At the Lowest Cash Prices.

Agents for Fahnestock, Haslett & Schwartz's

Strictly Pure White Lead

At Manufacturers' Prices.

Agents for the Chemical Paints, one hundred different shades, all ready for use.

☞ Physicians' Prescriptions carefully and scientifically compounded at any time day or night. [aug31;chd

Bargains in Clothing!

Clothing Made to Order at Panic Prices!

Great Closing - Out Sale!

Of Summer Goods!!

—AT—

SCHIFF & STEINFELD'S

NEW BRIGHTON, PA.

Mohair Dress Goods	at 20	cts per	yd.
Unbleached muslin	" 8	"	"
Heavy "	" 10	"	"
Splendid bleached do	10	"	"
Comfort Calico,	6	"	"
Dress do	10	"	"
Ladies' Hose,	10 cts a pair.		
Gents' Socks,	8½	do.	
Gents Summer suits, from	$3.[illegible] @ $9.		

All Other Goods at Correspondingly Low Prices.

Call early, if you want to secure real BARGAINS AT

SCHIFF & STEINFELD'S.

The Cheapest Stock of Embroideries in Beaver County.

All Shades in Braids and Chignons.

june20chd.

☞ Blank Summon's for sale at the ARGUS office.

☞ Blank Notes for sale at the ARGUS office.

Medicinal.

ADDRESS

TO THE

Nervous and Debilitated,

WHOSE SUFFERINGS HAVE BEEN PROTRACTED FROM HIDDEN CAUSES, AND WHOSE CASES REQUIRE

PROMPT TREATMENT.

To Render Existence desirable.

If you are suffering, or have suffered from involuntary discharges, what effect is produced on your general health? Do you feel weak, debilitated, easily tired? Does a little extra exertion produce palpitation of the heart? Does your liver, or urinary organs, or your kidneys, frequently get out of order? Is your urine sometimes thick, milky or flocky, or is it ropy on settling? Or does a thick scum rise to the top? Or is there a sediment at the bottom after it has stood awhile? Do you have spells of short breathing or dyspepsia? Are your bowels constipated? Do you have spells of fainting, or rushes of blood to the head? Is your memory impaired? Is your mind constantly dwelling upon this subject? Do you feel dull, listless, moping, tired of company, of life? Do you wish to be left alone, to get away from everybody? Does any little thing make you start or jump? Is your sleep broken or restless? Is the lustre of your eye as brilliant? The bloom on your cheek as bright? Do you enjoy yourself in society as well? Do you pursue your business with the same energy? Do you feel as much confidence in yourself? Are your spirits dull and flagging, given to fits of melancholy? If so, do not lay it to your liver or dyspepsia. Have you restless nights? Your back weak, your knees weak, and have but little appetite, and you attribute this to dyspepsia or liver-complaint?

Now, reader, self-abuse, venereal diseases badly cured, and sexual excesses, are all capable of producing a weakness of the generative organs. The organs of generation, when in perfect health, make the man. Did you ever think that these bold, defiant, energetic, persevering, successful business men are always those whose generative organs are in perfect health? You never hear such men complain of being melancholy, of nervousness, of palpitation of the heart. They are never afraid they cannot succeed in business; They don't become sad and discouraged; they are always polite and pleasant in the company of ladies, and look you and them right in the face—none of your down cast looks or any other meanness about them. I do not mean those who keep the organs inflated by running to excess. These will not only ruin their constitutions, but also those they do business with or for.

How many men, from badly cured diseases, from the effects of self-abuse and excesses, have brought about that state of weakness in those organs that has reduced the general system so much as to induce almost every other form of disease—idiocy, lunacy, paralysis, spinal affections, suicide and almost every other form of disease which humanity is heir to, and the real cause of the trouble scarcely ever suspected, and have doctored for all but the right one.

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Warner's Dyspepsia Tonic is prepared expressly for Dyspeptics and those suffering with habitual Costiveness. It is a slightly stimulating tonic and a splendid appetizer; it strengthens the stomach and restores the digestive organs to their healthy state. Weak, nervous and dyspeptic persons should use *Warner's Dyspepsia Tonic.* For sale by druggists. Price One Dollar.

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Warner's Cough Balsam is healing, soothing and expectorating. The extraordinary power it possesses in immediately relieving, and eventually curing, the most obstinate cases of Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Influenza, Catarrh, Hoarseness, Asthma and Consumption is almost incredible. So prompt is the relief and certain its effects in all the above cases, or any affection of the throat and lungs, that thousands of physicians are daily prescribing it, and one and all say that it is the most healing and expectorating medicine ever known. One dose always affords relief, and in most cases one bottle effects a cure. Sold by druggists, in large bottles. Price One Dollar. It is your own fault if you still cough and suffer. The Balsam will cure.

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The Great Blood Purifier and Delicious Drink, **Warner's Vinum Vitæ, or Wine of Life,** is free from any poisonous drugs or impurities, being prepared for those who require a stimulant. It is a splendid appetizer and tonic, and the finest thing in the world for purifying the blood. It is the most pleasant and delicious article ever offered to the public, far superior to brandy, whiskey, wine, bitters, or any other article. It is more healthy and cheaper. Both male and female, young or old, can take the Wine of Life. It is, in fact, a life preserver. Those who wish to enjoy good health and a free flow of lively spirits, will do well to take the Wine of Life. It is different from anything ever before in use. It is sold by druggists, also at all respectable saloons. Price One Dollar, in quart bottles.

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