The Beaver Argus.

J. WEYAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Beaver, Pa., Sept., 20th, 1871.

Republican State Ticket.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
Col. DAVID STANTON.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,
Col. ROBERT H. BEATH.

Republican County Ticket.

Assembly.—Wm. C. Shurlock, William A. Mickey, Demas M. Leatherman, George W. Fleeger.
Associate Judge.—Joseph G. Wilson.
Treasurer.—Chas. P. Wallace.
Prob. Attorney.—J. R. Harrah.
Commissioner.—Hugh J. Marshall.
P. H. Director.—Samuel Gibson.
Auditor.—Ralph Covert.
Auditor (1 year.)—Clark A. Hunter.
Surveyor.—Azariah Wynn.
Trustees of Academy.—Henry Hice, John Murray.

ADVERTISEMENT.
For County Treasurer,
(Democratic Nominee)
CHA'S. B. HURST, of Rochester, Pa.

THE Republican victory in California seems to be complete. The Republicans have not only elected the entire Congressional delegation, but the State Legislature is also Republican by a large majority, thus securing the next U. S. Senator.

IF it be true "as Maine goes so goes the Union," then the Republicans need have but little fear for some time to come. At the election held in that state last week, Perham, Rep. candidate for Governor, beat his opponent 11,000, gaining 3,000 on his majority of last year. The State Legislature is also Republican by a heavy majority.

THE Republicans of Pennsylvania have good encouragement, by the result of the late elections from every point of the compass, that their principles are popular with the people. All that is necessary to secure a triumphant victory in this State, is unity of action and untiring effort from this until the election in October next. Such a result in Pennsylvania will place the Presidential election, in 1872, beyond all peradventure, in the power of the Republican party. Keep this fact in view, and go solidly to the polls. Let there be no split—no faction—no division in our ranks.

AT the time when the country was in its greatest peril—when one Southern State after another, in quick succession, was retiring from the Union when Congressmen were withdrawing from the National Senate and House of Representatives; when the American flag was fired upon at Fort Sumter; when men and money were called for to repel insurrection and uphold the Union—the Democratic party in Congress and out refused to aid in supporting the government, but gave aid and comfort to those in rebellion. Would it now be good policy to trust them with political powers? Let the people answer at the October election. Vote the entire Republican ticket.

WHAT strange phases the shifting Democracy assume for the purpose of deceiving the people into voting their ticket. For instance during the time of the war after two years of bloody carnage and the expenditure of millions of treasure for the salvation of the Union, that party in National Convention, resolved that the war was a failure. They denounced Union soldiers as hirelings, denied them the privilege of citizenship while fighting the battle of the Union, and stigmatized them as cutthroats while upholding the honor of their country. Now, that same party would have the people believe they honor the soldier, and were favorable to the cause in which he fought. They nominate soldiers for office, and place them upon the platform of the XVth Amendment, which was opposed by them until in the late State Convention of that party, at Harrisburg, it was deemed inexpedient to go into a campaign in opposition to that amendment. The "new departure" was adopted for the purpose of hoodwinking Republicans. Democrats at heart are as strongly opposed to equal rights—to negro suffrage—as ever they were. Once give them power, and it will be found they will refuse it for the purpose of replacing, and annulling these constitutional guarantees.

THE thieving Tammany ring in New York City, are just now taking each other by the throats, and insisting that some Jonah of their number must be heaved overboard. Mayor Hall claims that Connelly is the man, while the latter swears that Hall should go into the deep without the benefit of clergy. In this instance the old adage will likely prove true, viz: that "when rogues fall out honest men may get their due."

In our own State we will not wonder much if a similar condition of things developed within a short time. Mr. Evans, the great embezzler, is stoutly abused just now by men with newspapers under their control, whose characters for honesty will not bear investigation; and if some of these eventually turn up as Evans' accomplices in this stupendous swindle, we shall hardly find our latter end as a result of the information.

DURING our gigantic struggle with rebellion not a single foreign potentate, principality or power, volunteered assistance to the Southern Confederacy in their treason. It was left for the Democratic party of the Northern States to give them aid and comfort in their struggle for the disruption and overthrow of this great Republic. That party has now the unblushing effrontery to solicit Republican votes for office under the government they aided an unsuccessful attempt to annihilate. Can a loyal man be found so forgetful of his obligations and duties to his country and his conscience as to yield to such solicitation? By placing Democrats in power they would indirectly aid in the destruction of all that has been gained to Liberty by the issues consequent upon our late sanguinary internecine war—the equal rights of all men. Let these things be remembered when Democrats ask Republicans to split their tickets.

A PARTY which can offer no indemnity for its past acts of treason, during the struggle of our country for national existence,—and their adoption as a party of the Fifteenth Amendment, which they have hitherto opposed with might and main, is only an acquiescence in that which they have not the power to abolish,—can not be trusted by loyal citizens with office. It would be suicidal to do so. They are doomed to a signal defeat in October, by a united and overwhelming Republican vote. See that every loyal voter comes to the polls and votes the straight Republican ticket.

WM. MEREDITH, of Pennsylvania, and Caleb Cushing, of Massachusetts, have accepted the appointments as counsel of the United States before the arbitrators at Geneva, under the Washington Treaty.

THEODORE TILTON has written and published a biography of Victoria C. Woodhull, in which she is represented as a mere tenement for the in-dwelling of spirits from the other world. Her words are those of a spirit—not her own. Her public acts are well marked out and she has of herself nothing to do but obey, she has no identity nor originality, nor (according to Mr. Tilton,) has had any from her infancy. Spirits answered her school lessons—became responsible for her educational fame. Her enterprises are not the coinage of her own brain. Her writings and speeches are the products of spirits which have ousted her's and taken possession of her body. Mr. Tilton does not inform us where Victoria's spirit habitates while Demosthenes occupies her body—for it is the veritable old Greek Orator who possesses Victoria—nor whether she is conscious of the departure or return of her own spirit. We had thought Victoria C. Woodhull a woman of some force and originality, but this *declaration of Mr. Tilton* knocks this idea to pieces. If she should be elected President it is plain it would not be her but Demosthenes who would be Chief Magistrate; and we protest he is too far behind the age for a Republican President. What does he know about steamboats, monitors, Remington rifles, mitrailleuses, chassepots, railroads, telegraphs, tariffs, coupons, bonds, &c? He was no doubt, a great orator in his day—some two thousand years ago—a regular Henry Clay of a man; but that will not answer for the progressive spirit of the present age. He may be very properly classed as "an old fogy"—and of such deliver us as *President of this* Republic. Besides, Demosthenes was a coward and a traitor—he sold his country to Philip of Macedon for a bribe. There is too much bribery extant now, and it would never do to place such a character in the Presidential Chair. Theodore has evidently disparaged the chances of Vic. for Presidential honors. Under these circumstances we shall be excused from withholding *from her* our support.

Next week we shall give extracts from this Biography of Mr. Tilton.

THE whereabouts of State Agent Evans seems to be unknown. A dispatch from a Harrisburg officer, who went to New York with the warrant and requisition for his arrest, states that after considerable trouble at Albany, Gov. Hoffman recognized the requisition of Governor Geary, notwithstanding the protests filed by the counsel of Evans. After the officer had procured the necessary documents from the Governor of New York, he went in search of the fugitive, visiting all the places where Evans had been in the habit of staying, but, up to last accounts, nothing could be heard of him, and it was generally supposed that he had left New York.

THE National Democratic Committee, with Mr. Randall Chairman, have adopted a new course of political tactics. They first, in their official capacity, circulate documents tended to poison the public mind, and when they fail in accomplishing that object, Mr. Randall repudiates, and denounces them as Radical tricks, forgeries, &c. This is a cunning game, but one which recoils upon the perpetrators with twofold force when in time the cheat is exposed. The results of the late elections have caused a feeling in the ranks of the Democratic leaders akin to desperation, and they halt at neither fraud nor falsehood to bolster up their waning fortunes.

THE attempt of the Pay Department to place upon the Treasury Department the responsibility of the Hodge defalcation is regarded by the latter's officials as entirely unwarranted by the facts. The most complete refutation of the allegations of the Pay Department is furnished by the fact that for some time a gentleman connected with the Pay Department who is now engaged in the investigation of Hodge's accounts has been in the habit of calling upon the Treasurer's office for balances reported to the credit of paymasters, and has in several instances at his request been furnished with the statements of balances held by the Treasurer to the credit of Hodge. The officers of the Treasury claim, with much apparent justice, that their function in the matter of disbursing officers' funds are confined to the safe keeping of money deposited and to their payment on genuine and proper checks, and that they are in nowise responsible for the misappropriation of funds which have been withdrawn from their custody by disbursing officers, who render no accounts to them, and are not in the slightest degree under their control. The Secretary of War has notified the Treasury officials that if it was the intention of the Treasury Department to proceed against the New York bankers engaged with Hodge in his late transactions in Wall street, that the Paymaster General has a mass of evidence concerning the relations between the bankers and the paymaster, which is at their disposal.

THE Tammany Ring of New York is broken. Its power has ceased under the decision of Judge Barnard, granting an injunction prohibiting the expenditure of the city funds by the present city officials. R. B. Connolly city controller, has resigned, and Gen. McClellan has been appointed. It is thought Tweed and Hall will also be compelled to resign. *It is time*, after having squandered a million and a half of the public funds paid to men of straw—*i. e.* themselves under fictitious names and vouchers.

THE Russian squadron, accompanying the Grand Duke Alexis, eldest son of the Czar of Russia, *en route* to the United States, was anchored at Plymouth, England, on Saturday last. The vessels composing the escort propose remaining there for one week. The Grand Duke remains on board his ship during the halt.

HERE AND THERE.

—Mr. William Henry Hurlbut quotes from Mr. Tilton's life of Mrs Victoria Woodhull his account of her appearance in profile viewed over the right shoulder, and, wondering, adds, Mr. Tilton seems to have "gone about her" as the Psalmist did about Zion.

—The peculiar wedge-like form so characteristic of the flight of flocks of wild geese, is assumed by the flocks of cranes which cross the Mediterranean Sea, in their migratory wanderings. We believe naturalists have never satisfactorily explained why certain birds always fly in this manner.

—It is a singular fact in connection with the planet Venus, that skillful and qualified astronomers have asserted that it has a moon, which they themselves have seen. The size, shape, and brilliancy of this supposed satellite were even accurately described; yet probably all competent astronomers of the present day, are agreed that it has only an imaginary existence.

—A strange freak of nature has taken place in the track of the severe hailstorm that occurred in the region of Rockingham county, Va., some three weeks ago. It is this: That all the orchards in the track of the hailstorm have come out in as full bloom as they were in the spring. Not only are the apple trees in bloom but the locust trees in many places are also in bloom. A gentleman saw a tree with several bushels of ripe apples on and thousands of blossoms on the same tree. A very pretty, but strange sight.

—The New York frauds have finally come into Court, on the petition of citizens to restrain the authorities from issuing more bonds or levying more taxes. We are now getting something like a correct statement of the debt of that great sink of iniquity. Mr. Roosevelt, a Democratic Congressman from New York city, states that the debt is over $200,000,000, and of this amount $163,000,000 have been added since January 1, 1869. The debt of the city amounts to 26 per cent. of the assessed value of all the real estate in it. What a glorious thing for a community is a Democratic government.

—The famous Maelstrom, of which most of us have read such wonderful accounts in our youth, has no existence in the form of a terrible whirlpool such as is usually pictured to childhood. At least ships are not sucked in unawares by a treacherous and irresistable current which whirls them down the side of an ever diminishing circle to an awful fate. A recent English visitor to Norway writes of it: "Every year hundreds of our countrymen row over it, doubtless even bathe in it; for except at certain periods, and under certain conditions of wind and tide, it is completely harmless."

—If the respectable Italians are good enough to lend us their aid in abolishing the nuisance of organ-grinding, the least we can do is to bring the same reform to bear upon grinders of our own nationality. We do not know how many returned volunteers are picking up a living in this not over soldierly way. We notice, however, that usually it takes a couple of braves to run the enterprise—one to turn the crank, and the other to hold the hat. We have as much gratitude as anybody for those who fought and bled and gave their legs and arms for their country; but we must insist that organ-grinding isn't military, and that even a legless or armless man can get a living in a more manly way.

—We see it stated that the whipping-post has been re-erected all over the State of Virginia, and in Chesterfield county, especially, there is Justice Cox who greatly favors this method of punishment, especially when the offenders are negroes. Strange to say, the blacks are said to prefer flogging to imprisonment. But although they may be satisfied, and Justice Cox also, we cannot say that we like flogging in great Virginia, any better than we have liked it in little Delaware. If culprits prefer it, why that is only another argument against it. Justice Cox doesn't flog them because they like it, but because it is cheaper for the county. Much he cares for the preferences of the "niggers!"

—It could hardly be expected that a native of the land of Raleigh would tamely hear the proposition of the Yankee dame to supersede garters by a new contrivance which should do away with the fellet of Elizabeth. Says the irate Virginian: It may do well enough for those ladies who lack sufficient rotundity of limb; but our Virginia women are not deficient in any of the adjuncts that go to make up the perfect mould of form, and can keep their garters on and stockings up without resorting to any new inventions. We shall remain true to our ancient ties. It is a direct assault upon our civilization—a blow aimed at our gartered rights—and we will resent while we have a leg to stand upon. Ladies, be true to your stockings. Unfurl the banner of the garter, and inscribe upon it that grand motto of the grandest order of knighthood ever established—"*Honi soit qui mal y pense*"—and there is not a man, young or old in Virginia, but will rally round the flag, and shed his last drop of blood in defense of the garter rights of women, and cry, "down with the Yankee hypocrisy."

—The following amusing series of flank movements, resulting in a drawn battle, are reported from Salem, Mass.: "It having been heard that Gen. Butler was going to speak in Salem on Saturday evening, a meeting was held on Monday evening, at which it was voted to hold the caucus to choose delegates on Friday evening, thus anticipating Butler by one day. It was urged, in opposition to this course, that it had not been usual to call the caucus so long before the Convention; but to this it was replied that the people are anxious to have this thing settled, and that inquiries are being made, from all parts of the State, 'How is Salem going?' The caucus was called, and a notice of it published in the weekly edition of *The Salem Gazette* on Wednesday. Butler heard of the doings with great promptness, and on Wednesday morning, handbills were posted announcing that he would speak in Salem on Thursday evening, which would be the night before the caucus. This, of course, would not do, and so Dr. Loring, in his own interest, had another meeting of the Committee called for Wednesday evening at which time the previous vote was reconsidered, and the subject of a caucus indefinitely postponed."

J. L. Hodge's Confession.

Hodge was a paymaster in the U. S. Navy, and was thought to be a man of good business habits and of irreproachable character. Latterly suspicion fell upon him in the matter of his accounts, and finding that discovery of his defalcations was inevitable, he has made a full confession to his superior officer. He is defaulter to between $400,000 and $500,000. He is confined at Fort McHenry, at Baltimore, and a Court Martial ordered in his case. The following is his confession:

WASHINGTON, Sept 10, 1871.

Gen. B. W. Brice:

SIR—I have to inform you that I am unable to close my accounts, and that I owe a frightful amount—about $450,000—which sum I have lost during the last four years in stock speculations, going deeper and deeper in the hope of retrieving myself. I have no excuse or mitigation of my course to offer, and propose to take the full consequence of my sin. I had thought a week ago of escaping from New York, but believe I done better in returning here to deliver myself up, as I felt I was bound to do.

I can of course make no pretense of excuse for the systematic deceit I have practiced on you, and the advantage I have taken of the special position I have held, and feel that you especially have cause to be justly inexorable against me. I have been led on by infatuation that always attends the course I entered on, hoping always to recover my loss and conceal my crime. I believe it is really a relief to be forced to discovery, for I have been in a hell on earth for years, and the alteration of hope and fear I have gone through and the constant care to avoid detection becoming too strong I desire to turn over all the property I have as a small set-off against my deficiency, and after giving any information that will assist in settling my accounts, or if possible in recovering a portion of what I have lost, I expect to take the full punishment awarded for my offence. In justice to two parties in this city through whom I have made some speculations, I wish to say that they are perfectly innocent of any knowledge that I was using the public funds. There are small balances with each of these parties to my credit, whenever the accounts are closed. The losses I made were almost entirely in New York with one house there, whose accounts I hold subject to your order. I endeavored to induce them to make good the amount lost with them, which they knew was public money, but they have refused. I have been trying to make up my mind to this confession for some days, and was on the point of doing so this morning in your office; but I could not bring myself to say it, and wanted time to write to my innocent wife, whom this frightful information will kill. I inclose the keys of my safe and box containing my old accounts, &c. My present vouchers, receipts, &c., are in the hands of my clerks, who are all of them perfectly innocent of any knowledge of my deficiency. I shall remain at my house, No. 1432 K. street, till informed what action you have taken concerning me. There is no fear I will go to Canada now.

[Signed] J. LEDYARD HODGE.

Union Republican State Central Committee of Pennsylvania.

LA PIERRE HOUSE,
PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 12, 1871.

To the Republicans of Pennsylvania:

We tender you our hearty congratulations over the glorious victories recently won by the Republicans of California and Maine. In the former a state has been won, after four years of Democratic misrule, by an overwhelming majority, and in the latter, the firm hold of the Republican party upon the people has been maintained with a tenacity that cannot be shaken.

The victory in California has been gained after an arduous and exciting struggle. It is the result of systematic work, and it demonstrates the value of organization and well directed political labor. The victory in Maine has been won by keeping up the admirable organizations perfected in past years, under the operation of which the Republican vote has been thoroughly brought out.

Both these victories show to us the value and the necessity of thorough organization. They ought to inspirit us with the most ardent zeal and a determination to imitate the example so worthily set us. We appeal to you, therefore, while rejoicing over the victories of your brethren elsewhere, to do as they have done, and secure by your systematic labors a victory as complete as theirs.

The steady stream of Republican success, which, setting in with Connecticut, this since flowed on without interruption, must not be checked in its onward flow by a Republican defeat in Pennsylvania. We owe it to our friends in the States which have so gallantly upheld our banner to stand by them, and keep Pennsylvania in the phalanx of Republican States.

We can do this only by cultivating a spirit of union and harmony, keeping up our local organizations actively, and working steadily and with a will to bring out every Republican vote. Everything depends upon organization and work.

Our intelligence from all parts of the State is cheering and encouraging. All that is wanted now is a little close attention to the details of local organization. No political victory was ever won without attention to these details, and we rely upon your spirit, energy, and zeal to carry them out systematically and render them effective.

Let the Republicans of the State be true to themselves and to their cause, stand firmly by their State nominees and local tickets, and put their ward and township committees into vigilant activity, and we shall be able to send back to Maine and California, and their sister Republican States a response as cheerful and gladdening as their messages of triumph have been to us. RUSSELL ERRETT.

WM. ELLIOTT, Chairman.
EZRA LUKENS,
D. F. HOUSTON,
P. M. LYTLE Secretaries.

A Little Too Thin.

By far the weakest weapon of the Democracy in the coming contest is their morbid and maudlin appeal in behalf of labor. The leaders appear to treat the humble as fools, and deal out their sympathy for the toiling classes with unmeasured hands. Particularly is this the fact in the mining counties. The workingmen are appealed to with great earnestness, and their support is vehemently demanded as a matter of right. Now, it is but fair to be square in politics as in all things else; and it is quite as necessary, if this labor question is to enter the canvass, that the truth be told. So far as the mining regions are concerned the Democracy are not in harmony with the laboring classes. Whether right or wrong, the latter demanded advanced wages. This was refused. By whom? By the corporations who control labor. Who are they? The Reading railroad, with a Democratic President; the Lehigh Valley railroad, with a Democratic President; the Delaware, Lackawanna and Susquehanna railroad, with a Democratic President, and others of the same ilk. So that, so far as the matter of "labor's rights" are concerned, the Democracy had better hold their whist.

But, where is the use of dragging the question in at all? There is nothing absolutely in it. Workingmen understand quite as well as politicians can tell them where their interests lie. They are not fools, though they frequently go astray. They are, however, competent to judge of the qualification of candidates, and they are not likely to support any one in imical to their interests. It will not do, therefore, for any party to attempt to play upon their passions or trade upon their sympathies. Indeed, we are surprised to find that such an attempt has been assayed. Still, it is a matter of taste. If the Democratic leaders think that their cause will be promoted by running straight in the face of facts, such as we have presented above, they may do so; but to our view they would exhibit greater wisdom and insure a wider success by ignoring imposition or anything savoring of a quality so mean. Let the workingmen alone.

—*Sunday Transcript.*

—The Democracy are sick. Their own "new departure," supplemented as it had been by those of Maine and California, is too much for them. In view of the situation, a prominent Western Democratic journal says:

"Democrats who desire to be instrumental in bringing about reforms must now see the folly of any longer expecting any success for the Democratic party. Let them, therefore, leave Pendleton, and Hendricks, and Stevens, and Thurman to quarrel over the manner in which slavery was abolished and the Fifteenth Amendment adopted, and, joining the Republican party in their several districts, elect a Congress that will take an intelligent view of national affairs, and have the ability to institute and execute the reforms absolutely demanded by the imperiled condition of the country."

—Hartford, Conn., has been favored with a flight of the most beautiful butterflies passing overhead in a southwesterly direction, for the better part of three days. Beginning on Saturday, the nineteenth ultimo, the novel migration continued thro' Sunday, and only came to an end on the afternoon on Monday, the twenty-first, at which time the insect flight assumed portentous proportions, as if a heavy rear-guard was bringing up the column. The insects are described as flying at all heights, and are represented as about four inches across the wings from tip to tip, and "a rich cinnamon color, deeply veined with black bars, and lines in various patterns, and a broad dark border, prettily marked by a triple row of white spots."

THE HARPER MURDER IN KENTUCKY.

Particulars of the Butchery.

[From the Louisville Journal, 13th.]

The brother and sister of old Mr. John Harper, the owner of Longfellow, were murdered in their beds, at their residence, in Woodford county, just before daylight Monday morning. Who did the terrible deed, is not known. Mr. John Harper and his old bachelor brother and maiden sister were the only white persons who lived on the place. They were born there, and had lived there together until the youngest was over 70 years of age. It was an immense estate—one of the largest—and the owners the most wealthy farmers in Kentucky. It is about three miles from Midway, and 15 miles from Lexington, adjoins the great Alexander stock-farm, and is in the heart of the Blue Grass Region. Mr. John Harper was not at home on the fatal night. He had gone to the Lexington races, at which the famous Longfellow and several other of his horses were to run. Mr. Jacob Harper and Miss Betsy Harper were the only ones at home, except about 20 or 30 negroes, who are employed upon the plantation.

Judging from appearances, the bloody work must have been committed about 3 o'clock in the morning. It was not discovered until after sunrise. Mr. Jacob sleps in a room adjoining that of his sister, upon the first floor. About 5½ o'clock the housekeeper, a negro woman, went into the room of Miss Betsy, but noticed nothing wrong. She remembers of hearing the old lady groan once or twice; but as she was very feeble, and had been almost bedridden for a long time, no particular attention was paid to it. A half hour after this Mr. Harper's man-servant went in to wake him. He first called, and then took hold of the old man's shoulder, but still noticed nothing except he was unusually hard to wake. He then left the room. The first discovery was made by the woman servant who, having gone to wake Miss Betsy, noticed blood upon the bedclothes, and, upon looking closer, found that the old lady's head and face were horribly gashed, and that she was lying in a good deal of blood. The bed was literally besmeared with gore. The woman ran out screaming, and the alarm was given. Mr. Harper was found with his head almost beaten to a jelly, and dead. He was cold and stark and still. Miss Betsy was unconscious, but still living. She was not dead at noon yesterday.

When John Harper arrived home, the shock almost overcame him. The whole neighborhood had assembled and crowded the rooms and the halls in mute horror. The negroes stood around the doors weeping, and the old house-servant, the nurse of Miss Betsy, knelt at the bedside of her old mistress, crying as if her heart would break. Old John cried like a child. It was a terrible moment, and many who had feared the consequences of his arrival, now believed that he would not survive the shock. No time was to be lost, however, and an investigation was immediately undertaken. The coroner arrived about 11 o'clock and proceeded to hold an inquest. A number of negroes upon the place were examined, and, though the evidence had not all been heard at last accounts, there was enough to fasten the guilt upon several of the colored employes. It seems that, on Saturday last, Mr. Jacob Harper went down to Frankfort, and it is thought, drew $500 or $1,000 out of bank. Upon his return to Midway, he offered to bet large sums on the Longfellow race, and exhibited money, and this came to the knowledge of the assassins. It was not the habit of the family to keep money about the house. Money was undoubtedly the object of the murder, but whether the murderers obtained any or not is not known. A pocket-book that Mr. Harper generally carried was missing from his body, though nothing else about the house was disturbed.

Lone Man of Twitchell Island.

The *Antioch (Cal.) Ledger*, of August 25th, says: "On the northern side of Twitchell Island, near the bank of the mighty Sacramento, there has lived alone, without neighbor, kith, or kin, for four years, a man named Russell. Fascinated with the beauty of the spot, this eccentric individual, who, by occupation, is a trapper, built for himself a convenient and substantial house, surrounded it with an orchard, vineyard, ornamental trees, etc., and until recently, since the lands have been reclaimed and brought under a state of cultivation, he was like Alexander Selkirk, 'monarch of all he surveyed.' When the tax was levied for the construction of a levee around the island he paid his apportionment on two hundred acres which he had purchased of the State, but requested that his home should not be inclosed, desiring the benefit of the river's overflow. Mr. Russell has engaged extensively in bee raising, and annually ships large quantities of honey to San Francisco, which he finds a profitable business. Man naturally seeks society, and an individual who, for this number of years, could exclude himself from the world and amusement in communing with his own thoughts and nature, apparently perfectly contented, must, indeed, be peculiarly constituted."

J W SPENCER

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March29:1y.

Adroitly Hit.

A correspondent of the *Herald and Presbyter*, writing from Minnesota, tells the following. I have picked up a "little story" which I think too good a reproof for disturbers of the peace in churches to be lost. A presiding elder of the United Brethren Church was preaching in this same neighborhood, and was much annoyed by persons talking and laughing. He paused, looked at the disturbers, and said, "I am always afraid to reprove those who misbehave in church. In the early part of my ministry I made a great mistake. As I was preaching, a young man who sat just before me was constantly laughing, talking and making uncouth grimaces. I paused and administered a severe rebuke. After the close of the service one of the official members came and said to me, 'Brother——, you made a great mistake. That young man whom you reproved is an idiot.' Since then I have always been afraid to reprove those who misbehave in church lest I should repeat that mistake, and reprove another idiot." During the rest of that service at least there was good order.

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CARPETS!

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RUGS!!!

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MATTINGS!

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Bridgewater, Aug. 30—2m.

Elections.

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 offices to be elected.

2. Designate the place at which the election is to be held.

I, JOHN GREBING, 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 10th 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 the office of Auditor General of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

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

Four Persons for Members of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One Person for the office of Associate Judge for the county of Beaver.

One Person for the office of Treasurer of the county of Beaver.

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

One Person for the office of County 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 Auditor of the county of Beaver for three years.

One Person for the office of Auditor of the county of Beaver for one year.

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

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

The said election will be held throughout the county as follows:

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

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

The electors of Bridgewater borough will meet at 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 Swing, in said township.

The electors of Frankfort district will meet at the house of George Dungan, 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 Bitchey 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 Asariah 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 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, northern 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 Penzie, in said township.

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

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

The electors of Georgetown township will meet at the school house, 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 office of P. L. Grim, in said borough.

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

The electors of the borough of Georgetown will meet at the school house, in said borough?

And 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 holden as aforesaid, the like duties, subject to the penalties and forfeitures by law ordained, to be at the election for members of 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 judges of the peace, who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the Government of the United States, or of this State, or any city or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer, or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent, who is or shall be employed under the legislative, judiciary or executive department of this State or United States, or of any city or incorporated district, and also that every member of Congress and the State Legislature, and of the select and common council of any city, commissioners of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time the office or appointment of judge, inspector or clerk of any election of this Commonwealth, and that no inspector or judge or other officer at any 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 10, 1869, it is enacted that the aforesaid 13th section "shall not be construed 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 such place where the same may be held or shall riotously disturb the peace at such elections or shall use or practice any intimidating threats, force or violence, with design to influence undue 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 be imprisoned for any time not less than one month nor more than twelve months, and it shall be shown the court upon the trial of such offender, if it shall appear 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 thereof, or by publishing the same in any newspaper, 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 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 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 inspector at the next preceding 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 fix