The Republican.

J. E. SAYERS, Editor and Publisher.

WAYNESBURG:

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1866.

UNION STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,

GEN. J. W. GEARY,

OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

DISTRICT AND COUNTY TICKET.

CONGRESS,
HON GEO. V. LAWRENCE,
Of Washington County.

SENATE,
CAPT. JNO. W. DEFORD,
Of Fayette Co.

ASSEMBLY,
LIEUT. JAS A. WOODS,
Of Center Tp.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE,
ELIAS STONE, Esq.,
Of Monongahela Tp.

PROTHONOTARY,
LIEUT. THOS. LUCAS,
Of Jefferson Tp.

REGISTER AND RECORDER,
CORP'L THOS. F. REPPERT,
Of Monongahela Tp.

COMMISSIONER,
CAPT. JOHN A. BURNS,
Of Richhill Tp.

AUDITOR,
LIEUT. GEO. W. SHOUGH,
Of Gilmore Tp.

POOR HOUSE DIRECTOR,
COL. JOS. COOKE,
Of Marion Tp.

STAR IN THE EAST!

"OH! HAVE YOU HEARD THE NEWS FROM MAINE?"

THUNDER FROM THE NORTH!

Yes, they are beaten as never before—not merely beaten, but routed! It is a regular Appomattox! The Governor, by nearly 30,000 majority—all five Representatives in Congress by majorities of 2,500 and upward—all thirty Senators—seven-eighths of the House and a moral certainty that Hannibal Hamlin will be returned to the United States Senate for six years from the 4th of March next—such are the trophies of a victory rarely exceeded in completeness or in importance. The vote is heavier than that cast for President in 1864, and the majority at least *Ten Thousand* larger than Lincoln's over McClellan. What more could be asked?

BE ON YOUR GUARD.

Various methods are being employed to divert the attention of the masses from the exact issues involved in the October elections. It behooves all under these circumstances to be on their guard. That there is but little concern on the part of Conservatives about the election of our Governor, is natural enough, for they are well aware of the hopelessness of their cause, in this respect. That they have great concern about the election of our representatives demonstrates their knowledge. A majority in the Fortieth Congress is their great aim. This is the hinge upon which they expect their fortunes to turn, and for which they willl sacrifice all else. We hear that many are offering to barter their votes for Clymer, to secure the election of Montgomery in the 24th District. This confirms the above assertion, and we would caution all against being so deceived. Confident that Mr. Lawrence will be re-elected it is their desire to thus decrease his majority and assert a large gain in the district. Avoid then the side issues. Vote the whole ticket and let us increase the district and county vote.

THAT BOUNTY QUESTION.

The Copperjohnson Conservative party by poster by blatant orator, by advertising and other means have been circulating a *malicious* LIE in asserting that Congress voted $300 dollars to the black soldier, which the Paymaster General is now paying whilst they gave but $100 to the white soldier, which the Paymaster General refuses to pay.—Their object is to mislead those not acquainted with the facts.

Let us look at them as involved in this case, Every white volunteer, who enlisted between July 1st, 1861, and June 25th, 1863, also April 1st, 1864, and July 18th, 1864, for the term of three or five years, received a bounty of $100. Those who re-enlisted, as veterans prior to April 1st, 1864, received an additional bounty of $400, while those white soldiers who did not re-enlist and served three years only received $100. Congress passed an act giving them an extra bounty of $100, while the black volunteer only received under the act of Congress $100 bounty at the time the white soldier received $300. Congress passed an act to give the black volunteer the same bounty that any other soldier received and no more. So it will be seen that the black volunteer does not get an extra bounty any more than the white soldier, but merely gets the same amount.

This from the record shows that no distinction was made by Congress in awarding bounty to those ready and willing to serve their country, only, to *the white volunteers who re-enlisted*—they receiving an extra $100. The negroes, who were not admitted into the army at the beginning of the war, at the time of their enlistment received in fact $100 less than the white troops. From the manner in which copperheads, treated, toasted and hugged their colored friends about the time conscription officers were enrolling for a draft they were doubtless sorry that the appropriation was not $1000 instead of $300. Soldiers when copperheads talk to you now about the love of Congress for the negro, just refer them to their deep affection for him in '63 and '64. We have the first one to see who has 'the cheek' to declare he didn't love the negro *then*. Certain it is that no soldier in the Union army objected to their stopping rebel bullets *for him*, whether it was at Fort Wagner or Deep Bottom, and it $300 dollars was any compensation, who does not say, 'in God's name let them have it!'

BEECHER'S LETTER.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher in a recent letter to the signers of the Cleveland Convention so far committed himself to the sustaining of President Johnson that it called down upon him the bitter reproaches and complaints of many leading journals and most of his near friends. Compelled by the great pressure, by letters from friends and by the public press, he has written another letter in answer to one from a friend, vindicating himself and removing at once all doubt as to the consistency of tone which characterized his first. He says in the first place that

"I regret the *misapprehension* which it has caused, and yet more, any sorrow which it may have needlessly imposed upon dear friends. As I look back upon my course, I see no deviation from that straight line which I have made without wavering for near thirty years of public life in favor of justice, liberty and the elevation of the poor and ignorant. The attempt to class me with men whose course I have opposed all my life long will utterly fail. *Neither am I a Johnson man in any received meaning of the term.* I have never thought that it would be wise to bring back all the States in a body at once, any more than it would be to keep them all out together. One by one, in due succession, under a practical judgement, rather than by a wholesale theoretic rule, I would have them readmitted. I still think a middle course between the President's and that of Congress would be wiser than either.—But with this my agreement with the President ends. I have long regretted his ignorance of Northern ideas and sentiments, and have been astonished and pained at his increasing indiscrimination. *Unconsciously the President is the chief obstacle to the readmission of the Southern States. I am, and from the first have been, fully of the opinion that the amendment of the Constitution proposed by Congress equalizing representation in Northern and Southern States was intrinsically just and reasonable, and that it should be sought by a wholesome and persistent moral agitation.* I have not left and do not propose to leave or to be put out of the Republican party. I am in sympathy with its aims, its great principles, and its army of noble men.

This is clear enough and in as strong language as could be wished. The Conservative press have already caught like drowning men to the straws thrown out by Beecher and must feel a greater chill when he thus consigns them anew to the waters of their dark political gulf His endorsement of the Cleveland Convention it will be observed by the following, has the broadest possible significance: 'I heartily wish it, and all other conventions, of what party soever, success, whose object is the restoration of all the States late in rebellion to their federal relations."

This is also, in perfect accordance with the sentiment of every true American citizen. He don't pretend that that Convention is other than ostensibly to restore harmony and so far as it tends to that end he is with them. So are all but we all cannot believe the element and doctrines espoused will hasten the desired restoration, but that it will rather widen the gap.

The language quoted above is sufficient to show all sensible men where Mr. Beecher stands upon the questions before the people.

SUMMER Term of College closed on Thursday last. The exercises were interesting and largely attended. Six graduates were sent out.

THE Ninteenth Annual Exhibition of the Washington County Agricultural Society, is to be held at Washington, Pa., Thursday and Friday, Sept. 20 & 21, 1866.

The 15th of September!

A DAY LONG TO BE REMEMBERED!

Freemen of Greene Aroused!

THEY ASSEMBLE IN THEIR MIGHT!

PROCESSION, SPEECHES, INCIDENTS, &C.

When the signal gun of treason boomed its hoarse notes of defiance across the harbor of Charleston and awakened the people of the North from the fearful lethargy into which they had fallen, we remember well the quick gathering to arms, and hurrying tread of thousands as they swept in resistless numbers to the protection of the Capitol. Such recollections are too vivid to be eradicated entirely, and when we witness such another scene as that which transpired in Waynesburg on Saturday last, the panorama of those days seem to pass before the eye of imagination in more than living colors. Unmistakably grand was the answer of loyal hearts in response to the call summoning them again to denounce treason and traitors, and to speak from the lips of their orators the same sentiment which blazed from the mouths of their muskets on many a field of carnage.

THE DAY

Was one of autumn's fairest. The recent rains had given the atmosphere a cool and exhilarating freshness which seemed to impart a glow of enthusiasm to every breast. Save here and there a gloomy, moody copperhead, with long drawn visage—the same that Union victories brought on his ugly figure-head—every countenance wore a smile. All night long almost, fair fingers had been wreathing the sweet scented evergreen and hastily stitching together the tricolors of our national ensign. When about nine o'clock all arrangements were completed,

THE TOWN

Presented a splendid appearance, indeed Every thing wore its gala garb. On nearly every street evergreen stretchers from house top to house top, across the way, were pendant with such patriotic mottoes and devices as "Honor to the Victors!" "Welcome to the brave Boys in Blue!" "Traitors defeated in the field shall not rule by ballot!" "Gen. Geary and Lawrence!" &c., &c. Portraits of Lincoln, draped with mourning, were displayed from many dwellings, some with appropriate inscriptions, others speaking the grief of the nation by emblem alone. Wreaths, flags and banners in profusion, added greatly to the decoration of the village. The streets assumed a lively appearance as the populace from the surrounding country began to pour into them. Soon the sidewalks were black with eager expectants waiting the entrance of the procession. The delegations were in waiting on the different roads, and under orders from the Chief Marshal they were escorted by the Geary Club of Waynesburg, headed by the Morgantown Brass Band, through the town, and connected with the main column which had already been formed on the eastern end of the pike. This having been accomplished, by a salvo from the artillery, the whole was put in motion and filed through our principal streets in the following

ORDER OF PROCESSION,

First came the Chief Marshal, Jno. C. Flenniken, Esq., and his aids, Col. Jno. H. Wells, Geo. F. Minor, Esq., Dawson Adams, Esq., Thos. Hill, Esq., and S. H. Porter, attended by a detachment of soldiers from the Monongahela delegation, as an escort under command of that fire tried patriot Corp'l. Thos F. Reppert. Each of these wore the "blue" with a sash over the left shoulder. Then the Morgantown Brass Band, seated in a fine Band Wagon and discoursing soul-stirring music. After these the Waynesburg Geary Club commanded by our well known townsman and soldier W. T. H. Minor These were designated by a blue badge, with a device and motto "Boys in Blue!" "Waynesburg Geary Club," worn on the left breast—They carried the splendid flag of the club with one or two appropriate banners. Following these were the "Boys in Blue" of Monongahela township, headed by Lieut. J. M Crawford, with band of music, banners and a piece of artillery drawn by two mules. Then Cumberland, Morgan, Jefferson, Dunkard, Whitley and Franklin townships, composed mostly of "Boys in Blue," wearing their faded uniforms and the honored corps badge, one of their unique devices was a broken bottle with the words "My Policy gone up!" Then the Rices Landing Geary Club, carrying the banner "We ever vote as we shot!" Next came a six pounder drawn by six horses, with limber chest and cannoniers, mounted and uniformed *a la* artillery, under command of R. L Adams of our town. These carried the banner "Boys remember Andersonville and vote as you shot!" Then the delegates from the upper end of the county; Center, Morris, Richhill, Jackson and Alleppo, all under the immediate direction of Capt. Jno. Morris and Lieut. Jno. Rogers. These bore many interesting and pointed mottoes. Among them was a white star on a blue field—Geary's division badge—encircled by the words "*In hoc signo vincimus!*"—by this emblem we conquer. A greater part of these wore the "blue" and corp badges of their old organizations.

As the head of this grand cavalcade entered, the town seemed to be ablaze with enthusiasm. The people appeared to think it—and justly too—an ovation to the returned victors of the country rather than a political demonstration. From window, from door step and sidewalk, men shouted and ladies waved their handkerchiefs. Banner and pennon gaily floated on the breeze. Now and then the patriotism of the "boys" would boil over and they would ring out those loud and long hurrahs which have pealed so often in the headlong charge upon Southern steel. Filing to the left on the hill the procession struck Greene St. and traversing it to the lower end of town, again came up Main to the public square where it dispersed.

All then turned their attention to the wants of man and beast. There was certainly not adequate accommodation for the whole but our citizens generously provided for the greater part. Soon the cravings of appetite were satiated and a lively piece from the Band brought the people to the public square, where the stand had been erected at the eastern corner of the Cout House. The platform—thanks to our energetic ladies—had been trimmed with evergreen and handsomely festooned with the national colors In a few moments the meeting was called to order by E. M. Sayers Esq Chairman of Co. Com On motion the following named gentlemen were appointed as permanent officers of

THE MEETING.

Prest.—Jno. Buchanan—Waynesburg.
Vice Presidents.—Samuel Scott, Simon Rinehart, Marion tp.; Dr. Sam'l Dodd; Franklin tp; Bowen Ross, Dunkard tp.; Lt. John M. Crawford, Monongahela tp.; Jonah Woods, Carmichaels Borough, Thomas Crago, Cumberland tp.; Josephus H. Morris, Greene tp.; Capt. Bender Jefferson tp.; Jacob Rush, Morgan tp; Silas Tharp Washington tp.; Thomas Patterson Morris tp: Harvey Braddock Richhill tp.; John Rodgers Centre tp.; Vincent Smith Jackson tp.; Geo. Hinerman Alleppo tp.; Peter Moore Springhill tp; Dr. Jacob Shriver Gilmore tp; Elijah Strosnider Wayne tp.; Samuel Hudson Whitely tp.; James L Donley Perry tp.

W. T. H. Minor, J. E Sayers Sec'ys.

Just here, the crowd being so great, it was found necessary to erect another stand for the accommodation of those who were enabled to hear from the one Accordingly this was done and whilst the meeting progressed, Mr. Thos. Bigham, from Pittsburgh, addressed a portion of the multitude from a stand on Campbell's corner. His speech we were unable to hear but from the plaudits of his audience we presume they were amply entertained.

Mr. Buchanan before entering upon the duties of his office delivered one of his short but pointed addresses, returned his thanks for the honor bestowed upon him, and introduced to his hearers Hon. W. W. Ketchum of Luzerne Co, who was received with great enthusiasm. After the excitement had subsided Mr. Ketchum delivered a speech near two hours in length. Elaborately and clearly he solved the great problems of the day. Reviewing the course of the President and Congress, he presented in its true light the dangers of the policy being pursued by the former, and the wise and stable plan of restoration proposed by the latter. At the close of his address and during its recital Mr. Ketchum was vociferously applauded by his audience.

The President then introduced Col. Blackman, of Ohio, as the next speaker. The Colonel's appearance was the signal for loud and prolonged cheering. He said "boys I have heard that yell before, but it was under different circumstances" He contrasted the present feeling of copperheads for soldiers, to that shown by them during the war and exhorted them not to be beguiled by their treacherous smiles now. Altogether it was a masterly expose, and from the hearty assent shouted by his blue coated hearers we do not miss-judge when we say that they accepted his good advice.

Hon Geo. V Lawrence, was next loudly called for, and coming forward Mr. Lawrence administered the most scathing rebuke to his enemies and maligners that we have ever yet heard him make. He proved explicitly and conclusively the falsity of the reports concerning him, and concluded by showing up the braggadocia indulged in by the opposite party in this county, telling them that "unless they defeated him here by 2,500 majortity he would be their representative!" At the conclusion of Mr. Lawrence's remarks the meeting adjourned with a terrific "three times three" for Congress and the Union

In the evening the Court Room was crowded by enthusiastic Republicans, who listened long and attentively to able addresses delivered by Kramer Mixon Esq., of Uniontown; Hon. W. W. Ketchum, Hon. Geo. V. Lawrence and others. The Morgantown Band discoursed splendid music during the intervals.

The proceedings, and the conduct of the crowd during the day was marked by the utmost decorum and good nature. The boys by a flag on the house top signaled to the gunners on the hill and every time a cheer would burst from the crowd in the street they clinched it with a cannon shot.

The scenes, the speeches, in short, everything connected with the meeting, is deeply impressed upon the minds of the people. It was a glorious day never to be forgotten. Hundreds of lovely ladies were present, and by their beauty and smiles contributed in a great degree to the interest of the occasion. Too much honor cannot be awarded to the earnest friends throughout the county who so ably worked and gave one day in the farmers' busiest season to attend. Though weak in number heretofore, the minority of "Little Greene" can see a visible swelling of their ranks. Take courage brave hearts! On the 9th of October the boastful majority shall see such a sequel to our grand meeting as will make them stand aghast with fear and wonder.

Attention "Boys in Blue!"—Those of you who possible can, are requested to meet the Geary Club at this place early Monday morning previous to their departure for the 'Soldier's and Sailors Convention' at Pittsburgh Sept. 25th '66 All come, the grandest time yet is to come off at the Iron city.

We are indebted to A. B. Brown for a basket of the best apples we have tasted this year.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

P. M. GRIMES & CO.,

LATEST ARRIVAL!

FALL AND WINTER STOCK!

BOUGHT BEFORE THE ADVANCE IN PRICES, TO SUIT EVERYBODY.

GREAT BARGAINS IN

Dry Goods!

THE above firm, located at White Cottage, Greene county, Pa., take pleasure in announcing to their friends and the public that they have and are receiving from the eastern cities a large stock of staple and fancy, foreign and domestic DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS. This stock consists of Calicoes, Delaines, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Handkerchefs, Laces, Hoop Skirts, Tickings, Linens, Bleached and Brown Muslins, Gloves and Hosiery, Gents' Cravats and Ties, Collars, Jaconetts and Cambrics, Ladies Dress Goods,

Ready Made Clothing,

Boots, Shoes, Groceries, Hardware, Queens Ware, Dye Stuffs, &c., &c.

All of which they will sell as low as possible to cash buyers or for country produce, at such rates as will enable them to make a living.

Please remember this is the old firm of P. M. GRIMES. They have got a new house, new firm, and the best of all—NEW GOODS.

Sept. 19, 1866.-tf.

PHOTOGRAPHS AND AMBROTYPES

MADE IN

CARMICHAELS, GREENE COUNTY, PA.

S. G. Rogers is permanently located in the above named place and would respectfully invite the attention of the public to his well arranged SKYLIGHT GALLERY.

Photographs of every variety, size and style, and a fine assortment of Albums, Frames, Cards, &c., always on hands for sale.

Sept. 19, 1mo

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 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, HEATH JOHNS, high Sheriff of the county of Greene, do hereby make known, and give public notice to the Electors of the county of Greene that on the

2D TUESDAY OF OCTOBER NEXT,

(being the ninth 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 Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

ONE PERSON for member of Congress from the Twenty-Fourth District.

ONE PERSON for Senator of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

ONE PERSON for member of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

TWO PERSONS for the office of Associate Judge of the county of Greene.

ONE PERSON for the office of Prothonotary of the county of Greene.

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

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

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

ONE PERSON for the office of Director of the Poor of the county of Greene.

ONE PERSON for the office of States Attorney of the county of Greene.

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

The electors of Franklin township, will meet at the house of Smith Greene.

The electors of Marion tp., will meet at the west window of the Court House, in Waynesburg.

The electors of Whitely tp., at the house formerly of Lewis Headlee, Esq., in Newtown.

The electors of Dunkard tp., at the dwelling house of Kussart's Mills.

The electors of Greene tp., at the brick house formerly occupied by H. J. Davis.

The electors of Monongahela tp., at the house occupied by Wm. Mesterzatt, in Mapletown.

The electors of Jefferson tp., will meet at the house of Wm. Kelly, in Jefferson.

The electors of Morgan tp., at the School House near W. T. H. Pauley.

The electors of Jackson tp., at Johnson's School House.

The electors of Cumberland township, at the west window of the house occupied by Joseph Gore, in Carmichaels.

The electors of the Borough of Carmichaels will meet at the east window of the house occupied by Joseph Gore, in Carmichaels.

The electors of Center tp., at the house of Samuel Woods, in Clinton.

The electors of Morris tp., at the house of Edward Barker.

The electors of Wayne tp., at Phillip's School House.

The electors of Washington tp., at the brick School House on the farm of Heath Johns.

The electors of Alleppo tp., at the house of August Miller, on Wheeling creek.

The electors of Richhill tp., at the house formerly of Joseph Funk, in Jacksonville.

The electors of Perry tp., at the house formerly occupied by John Minor, in Mt. Morris

The electors of Gilmore tp. at the house of Enoch Hennon, in Jolleytown.

The Electors of Springhill tp. at Stephen White's Mill.

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

Also, that in the fourth section of the act of Assembly entitled "An Act relating to executions, and for other purposes," approved April 16, 1840, it is enacted that the aforesaid 13th section "shall not be so construed as to prevent any military officer or borough officer from serving as judge, inspector or clerk at any general or special election in this Commonwealth.

Also, that in the 61st section of said act it is enacted that "every general and special election shall be opened between the hours of eight and ten of the forenoon, and shall continue without interruption or adjournment until seven o'clock in the evening, when the polls shall be closed."

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

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

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

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

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

"If any person shall prevent or attempt to prevent any officers under this act from holding such election, or use or threaten any violence to any such officer, or shall interrupt or improperly intertere 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 practise any intimidating threats, force or violence, with design to influence unduly or overawe any elector or to prevent him from voting or to retain 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 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 the conviction he shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than one hundred nor more than one thousand dollars and be imprisoned not less than six months nor more than two years."

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

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

If any person not by law qualified, shall fraudulently vote at any election in this Commonwealth, or being otherwise qualified, shall vote out of his proper district, or if any person, knowing the want of such qualification, shall aid or procure such person to vote, the person on conviction, shall be fined in any sum not exceeding two hundred dollars and be imprisoned for any term not exceeding three months.

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.

Pursuant to the provisions contained in the 67th 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 the meeting of one judge from each district, at the borough of WAYNESBURG, on the third day after the day of the election being ON FRIDAY, THE 12th DAY OF OCTOBER, 1866, then and there to 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 judge unable to attend.

ELECTION OF JUDGES.

Also, by an Act relating to the Election of Judges, Approved April 15th 1851, it is directed as follows:

4. The election of judges shall be held and conducted in the several election districts in the same manner in all respects as elections for representatives are or shall be held and conducted by the same judges, inspectors and other officers, and the provisions and the act of the general assembly, entitled "An act relating to the elections of this Commonwealth," approved the 2d day of July, 1839, and its several supplements, and all other like laws as far as the same shall be in force and applicable, shall be deemed and taken to apply to the elections for judges: Provided, That the aforesaid electors shall vote for Judges of the Supreme Court on a separate piece of paper, and for all other Judges required to be learned in the law on another separate piece of paper.

5. At a meeting of the return judges of the several election districts in each county provided for by the act herein before cited, duplicate returns of all the votes given in such county for judges of the supreme court, and all judges which the qualified voters of such county are entitled to elect of themselves unconnected with any other county or district, shall be made out by the clerks of the board of return judges, one of which returns the President of said board shall forthwith lodge in the office of the prothonotary of the court of common pleas of such county, and the other he shall enclose in an envelope, which envelope he shall seal and direct to the secretary of the commonwealth, and place it in the nearest post office.

6. In case of the election of president judge of any judicial district composed of two or more counties, at a meeting of the return judges of each such counties, the clerks aforesaid shall make out a fair statement of all the votes which shall have been given at such election with a the county for every person voted for as such president judge, which shall be signed by said judges and attested by the clerks; and one of said judges shall take charge of such statement, and shall produce the same at a meeting of one judge from each of said counties, which meeting shall be held on the seventh day after the election, at the court house of one of the counties, to be fixed by taking such counties alternately in their alphabetical order.

7. The judges of the several counties having so met shall cast up the several county returns, and make a sufficient number of copies of a general return of all the votes given for such office in said district, all of which they shall certify, and one of which they shall lodge forthwith in the office of the prothonotary of the court of common pleas of each of said counties, and one of which they shall enclose, seal and direct to the secretary of the commonwealth, in manner prescribed by the 5th section of this act.

8. In case of the election of any judge of any court of record now existing or hereafter to be created, having jurisdiction over territory lying within and not including all of any county, the return judges of the several election districts within such territory shall constitute a board of return judges with respect to such election, and shall, at the same time and place of the meeting of the return judges of such county, proceed in all respects in relation to such election as is required of the county board in the 6th section hereof except that they shall lodge one of the duplicate returns in the office of the clerk of said court of common pleas.

The Congressional Return Judges will meet; in accordance with an Act approved May 1st, 1861, at the Court House, in the borough of Beaver, in the county of Beaver, on the seventh day after the election, being Tuesday, October 16th, 1866.

The Senatorial Return Judges will meet, in accordance with an Act approved May 1st 1861, at the Court House, in the Borough of Uniontown, in the county of Fayette, on the 7th day after the election, being Tuesday, October 16th 1866.

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 to become citizens, and are deprived of exercising any rights of citizens thereof; and

Whereas, Persons not citizens of the United States, are not, under the constitution and laws of Pennsylvania, qualified electors of this Commonwealth:

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That in all elections hereafter to be held in this Commonwealth, it shall be unlawful for the judge or inspectors of any such election to receive any ballot or ballots from any person or persons embraced in the provisions and subject to the 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 a misdemeanor, and upon 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 shall for each offence be punished in like manner as is provided in the preceding section of this act in cases 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 an election hereafter to be held in the 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 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 the 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 or written, severally classified as follows: One ticket shall embrace the names of all judges of courts voted for, and to be labeled outside "Judiciary," one ticket shall embrace the names of all State officers voted for and be labeled "State;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all county officers voted for, including office of Senator, member and members of Assembly, if voted for, and members of Congress, if 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.

Given under my hand, at my office, in Waynesburg, this 10th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, and in the ninetieth year of the Independence of the United States.

HEATH JOHNS, Sheriff.

September 12, '66.-te

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of Administration upon the Estate of EASTER CHEDISTER, late of Centre tp. Greene Co. dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Greene Co. all persons knowing themselves indebted to said Estate are requested to pay the same and those having claims against said Estate are requested to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

ATKINSON CHEDISTER, Adm'r.