

BEAVER ARGUS

Wednesday, Sept. 23, 1863.

D. L. IMBRIE, Editor & Proprietor.

Union State Ticket.

For Governor, HON. ANDREW G. CURTIN, OF CENTRE COUNTY.

For Supreme Judge, HON. DANIEL AGNEW, OF BEAVER COUNTY.

UNION COUNTY TICKET.

Assembly, WILLIAM HENRY, Fallston, ISAAH WHITE, Lawrence County.

Sheriff, JOSEPH LEDLIE, Beaver, Register & Recorder, ALFRED R. MOORE, Beaver.

Treasurer, JOHN CAUGHEY, Beaver, Clerk of Court, JOHN A. FRAZIER, Darlington.

Commissioner, JOHN H. BEIGHLEY, Economy tp., Coroner, THOS DEVINEY, New Brighton.

Poor House Director, JOHN K. POTTER, Racon, Auditor, JOSEPH M. CLURE, Bridgewater.

Trustees of Academy, Rev. D. A. CUNNINGHAM, Bridgewater, WILLIAM ORR, Beaver.

NOTICE.

HAVING disposed of my interest in the Beaver Argus, all those indebted to me for subscriptions, etc., will please call and settle immediately with J. L. Anderson, who is authorized to receipt in my name.

GRAND UNION RALLY!

A MASS MEETING OF THE FRIENDS OF THE UNION!

WILL BE HELD AT THE FAIR GROUNDS, IN BEAVER, FRIDAY, SEPT. 25TH, 1863.

Gov. CURTIN, of Penna., Gen. B. F. BUTLER, of Mass., Hon. D. L. DICKINSON, of N. Y., Gov. PIERCE, of Va., Hon. J. A. LOGAN, of Ill., Hon. W. W. KETCHAM, of Penn., Hon. GEO. LANDON, of Penn.

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Hon. THOS CUNNINGHAM is expected to address the Mass Meeting to be held in the Beaver Co. Fair Grounds, on next Friday.

Gen. BENJ. F. BUTLER, "The Second Hero of New Orleans," will positively be present and address the meeting.

The delegations from the different townships, attending the Mass Meeting on the 25th, will meet at the Court House and there form into procession, and march to the Fair Grounds, and will be counted as they pass in at the gate. Let each delegation be kept together that they may be fairly counted, and that it may be ascertained what district is entitled to the flag. Bring all the music that you have got. The speaking will commence precisely at 1 o'clock, p. m. Let every township rally in full force. There are none but can give this one day to their country. Some of the ablest speakers of the country will address the meeting. A large delegation will be here from Pittsburgh. The ladies are invited to be present.

Questions for the Star. Are you in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war for the suppression of the rebellion?

Are you in favor of furnishing the President with funds sufficient to arm, equip, pay, clothe and subsist our armies and navies engaged in its suppression?

Are you in favor of the amendment to the constitution of Pennsylvania giving soldiers the right of suffrage?

We would be glad to have answers to these questions that we may understand the present position of our cotemporary.

HALF FARE ON THE RAIL-ROADS.—It is expected the Railroads will reduce the fare one half on the 25th. We have written to them, and feel confident they will reduce.

Col. Vera vs. Judge Woodward.

In the Star of September 11th, appears the following "card" from this gentleman, who is the candidate for Treasurer upon the ticket which is headed by the name of George W. Woodward:

New Brighton, Sept. 8, '63. Mr. Editor:—In your paragraph (published last week) referring to the rumor circulated about me, you should have inserted the fact; that having served in the Federal army—a Union League the strongest in its test of sincerity—I am now, as heretofore, opposed to peace upon any terms involving a dismemberment of this Union; or to a discontinuance of the war for the Union until the rebellion against it is entirely crushed out, and a lasting peace conquered.

Now, with what sort of consistency, we ask, can the editors of the Star support J. Adams Vera after publishing the above? Judge Woodward, in 1860, was in favor of secession. In 1860, he used this language: "We hear it said, let South Carolina go out of the Union peaceably; I say let her go peaceably, if she go at all." Col. Vera says, "I am now, as heretofore, opposed to peace upon any terms involving a dismemberment of this Union." Can anything be farther apart than these two candidates? Again, Judge Woodward is opposed to the war at the present time, and in favor of peace on any terms. But Col. Vera is opposed to a discontinuance of the war for the Union until the Rebellion is entirely crushed out, and a lasting peace conquered. We insist upon it, the Star must either drop Woodward or Vera. The two positions are incompatible. They are entirely incommensurable quantities. But we recollect very well that the Star, in 1860, espoused both Breckinridge and Douglas for awhile, and perhaps it thinks to be able now to ride two horses. Beautiful consistency! In the Star, to support one candidate in favor of the war, and another opposed to it. Sharp man, the Star editor.

But we are more than amazed at the position of Col. Vera himself. We confess ourselves utterly at a loss to comprehend how, entertaining the sentiments avowed in the above card, he can allow his name to appear on a ticket headed by such a man as Woodward. How can he allow his name to stand on a ticket whose chief supporters are admirers of Vallandigham, Fernando Wood and Horatio Seymour?

Col. Vera is a gentleman of unimpaired reputation, and we would advise him, as he values his character, to come out from amongst the vile crew who are now surrounding him, with the full intent of dragging him down to a depth of infamy, which shall place him on a level with the Star and its editors. We now put the question distinctly to Mr. Vera: How can you, entertaining such views as are expressed in the above "card," support George W. Woodward for Governor? Does it not look very much as if this card was published with a view to securing loyal support? If so, we can tell Col. Vera that such a dodge will not win. The loyal voters of Beaver county are too wide awake to be deceived by any sort of clap-trap in the support of anything or any man whose name appears upon a ticket headed by such a traitor as George W. Woodward and Walter H. Lowry; nor will they at all countenance any man who lends his name to the cause of sustaining the Copperheadism which has put forth the county ticket in the Star.

We extract the following from a letter received from a gentleman in Frankfort.

FRANKFORT SPRINGS, SEPT. 11, '63. DEAR SIR:—The Grand Copperhead Meeting came off here on last Thursday. I suppose there was 12 or 1500 present—Republicans and all. The great majority of the Democrats were from Washington county and Virginia. The delegation paraded through the town. A great many of the wagons were decorated with butternut branches and the butternut breast-pins could be counted by hundreds. They marched through town hurraing for Vallandigham, Jeff Davis, &c. proposing grounds for Lincoln, Curtin, Agnew & Co. I will give you an incident which happened showing the chivalry of the Democracy. A man, who lives here in town, on his own ground put up a steamer with the inscription "Curtin and Agnew." As they passed it they hissed it. Presently he was requested by the butternut to take it down, as it was distasteful to them. This he refused to do, saying that he had a right to put up any thing he pleased on his own premises. Then the butternuts rallied around it in great numbers and swore they would tear it down. Some five or six Republicans stood along side of it and told them if they attempted to tear it down they must take the consequences. By this time there was some 2000 men present, and the butternuts retired, swearing vengeance. Taking the meeting and the conduct of the butternuts, it was the most disgraceful affair which ever happened in Beaver County. The speakers were Hopkins, Gibson, Wilson, Glenn, and Dougherty. They talked as usual, using sophistry and lies, instead of truth and argument.

Giving Aid and Comfort to the South.

Reader, do you wish to give aid and comfort to the Southern traitor, now in arms? Do you wish to see the South triumph, or do you wish the rebellion to be put down? If you are desirous of seeing this war ended, and a lasting peace secured, you must vote for Andrew G. Curtin and Daniel Agnew.

Now for our reasons for this. It will be recollected that at the outbreak of the rebellion there was a traitor at the United States observatory named M. F. Maury, who ran away from there, and joined the rebels. This individual has lately written a letter to the London Times, the chief organ of the British Aristocracy in England, and of course the chief friend of the Southern rebellion in that Albion Island. This letter, of which we propose to give a few extracts, shows that the chief foe of the Southern leaders now lies in the election of C. L. Vallandigham in Ohio, and George W. Woodward in Pennsylvania. The letter was written after the reverses of the South in July, and the writer's design is to show that, notwithstanding their reverses, the rebels have some hopes. Maury writes as follows:

"Sir:—So far from the prospects of the South looking 'blue' they were never more bright. I think you will also so consider then if you will for a moment occupy with me the only stand-point from which a correct view may be had of the American people."

After referring to the armies of the South, he goes on to state that there are other agencies; upon which the rebel chiefs depend.

"There are divisions in the camp of the enemy, dissensions among the people of the North. There is already a peace party there. All the embarrassments with which that party can surround Mr. Lincoln, and all the difficulties that it can throw in the way of the war party in the North, operate directly as so much aid and comfort to the South."

Now here we have from the pen of one of the Southern leaders himself, the distinct admission that the success of the Woodward party, will operate directly as so much aid and comfort to the South. Can anything be plainer than this? It is made the subject of congratulation to the London Times by M. F. Maury that all that the peace party can do to operate against Mr. Lincoln is so much aid and comfort to the South. We have often charged upon the leaders of the Woodward party that they were in secret league with the rebels of the South, and the Copperhead press has always stoutly denied it, but here we have the proof, direct and manifest, that George W. Woodward is aiding and comforting the South, by running as the peace candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania. Now the evidence is becoming so plain that he who doubts as to the political significance of this election. It is well and truly said by the Cincinnati Commercial, that the enemies of American Nationality in Europe, as well as in America, are exceedingly anxious that Vallandigham should be elected Governor of Ohio, and would look upon that event as signifying the downfall of the Republic, as it would be accepted as a proof that there is not courage, patriotism, intelligence, public virtue, in the country, sufficient to push the contest in which we are engaged to the point of restoring the authority of Federal Government in regions where it has been resisted by arms, or maintaining it in the State that have adhered to the Union.

How much more would the additional triumph of the copperheads in Pennsylvania, add to the hopes of the enemies of our cause in Europe, and elsewhere. Let those who are in favor of sustaining the Government support the ticket headed by the friends of the Union—Curtin and Agnew—and we shall not fear the result. Let Pennsylvania and Ohio settle copperheads this fall and side rebellion is already wiped out. This is their only hope now. When that is gone the rebellion is at an end. The triumph of Curtin and Agnew signals the death of the Rebellion. The joyous peal, which announces the election of John Brough in Ohio, and of Andrew G. Curtin in Pennsylvania, will sound the death knell to the last hopes of the Rebellion.

Freemen of Pennsylvania! shall we not contribute our little mite towards the consummation of an end so devoutly to be wished for? Shall we not by the election of loyal men aid their co-laborers in the field. Rosecrans and Burnside are pushing the rebellion to the wall in East Tennessee; Grant has cleared the upper Mississippi; Banks and Butler have freed Louisiana; Meade is holding Lee in check to defend Richmond, while Gillmore and Dahlgren are assailing Charleston.

Do you know where all these glorious veterans are now turning their eyes? Are you aware of the point which these men now regard with the most interest? It is to Pennsylvania and Ohio. They implore us not to desert them now. Let these States be carried, and as we said before, the rebellion is at an end. Forward, then, with courage, and let us give a sweeping majority for the ticket.

Government will be present and address the people of Beaver County on the 25th inst., at such place as shall be fixed by those concerned. One of the largest towns in the county, besides Beaver has had one Mass Meeting; and furthermore it is easier of access to most people than the county seat—New Brighton times.

We can inform the editor of the New Brighton Times that the place fixed for holding the Mass Meeting on the 25th inst., is the Fair Grounds, at Beaver. We can also tell him that the State Executive Committee fixed Beaver as the place. But notwithstanding this we called the County Committee together and took into consideration the propriety of changing the place, and consulted several gentlemen from New Brighton and vicinity, and all agreed that Beaver was the best and most central place. The editor is not correct when he says that New Brighton "is easier of access to most people than the county seat."

That our own position may be understood, we will state that we brought the question before the County Committee at its meeting, and stated that it was thought best to have it at New Brighton, it had better be changed to that place; and that we must look to the convenience of the people and interest and success of our cause and that no petty local jealousy ought to interfere. But the Committee, although composed of members from every section of the county, unanimously decided that the Fair Grounds, at Beaver, was the most suitable and convenient place.

Will the editor of the Times make the proper correction?

Loyal Voters of Beaver County! See that you are assessed. You ought to attend to this at once. Look at the Assessor's list; if your name is not there, or the name of any loyal man in your township is not on the list, see that it is placed there. Remember that it must be done at least ten days before the 2d Tuesday of October. See that every soldier is assessed, whether at home or in the field—Every effort is made by the enemies of the country to deprive soldiers and other loyal men of their vote. See to it, freemen, that you are not defrauded. Butternut speakers are going around the county stating that soldiers, although they may be at home, have no right to vote. This is utterly untrue. Then let no one be deceived by their falsehoods. We must lose no votes by negligence or carelessness, or by fraud or the bullying of our enemies and the enemies of our country.

Tribute of Respect.

Robertson Lodge No. 450, I. O. O. F., New Brighton, Sept. 14th, 1863.

Again it becomes our painful duty to chronicle the demise of a beloved Brother. No enclosure is secured against the footsteps of death, the common and universal foe of man. No society or affiliation is too sacred for his evil prey. Even the most delectable relation on earth, the family circle, is not proof against his fell approach or fatal arrows. The sacred retreat of our fraternal Association has again been invaded by this King of Terrors and a dear and beloved Brother has fallen. Brother Samuel Kelly is no more amongst us, but we trust from the excellency of his character, and his christian profession that he is removed by the great Master and Lord of all to a higher and holier sphere where the wicked cease from troubling and the weary are at rest. Be it therefore, Resolved, That the decease of our beloved Brother Samuel Kelly; severe as the loss is, we recognize the unerring hand of Divine Providence, and we therefore, submissively bow to the will of God.

Resolved, That in the death of our Brother the Lodge has lost one of her esteemed and best members, the community an honest, industrious, quiet, useful and patriotic citizen, and the bereaved family—the widow, a kind and devoted husband, and the orphan children an indulgent and affectionate father.

Resolved, That as a token of fraternal respect for the departed the Lodge be draped in mourning for the usual number of days.

Resolved, That a copy of this preamble and resolutions be communicated to the widow of the deceased Brother, and also a copy of the same be furnished to the Editors of the county papers for publication.

GEORGE ZALLAR, JOSEPH WILSON, E. G. EVANS, Committee.

We have examined the stock of boots and shoes lately received by I. N. Atkins, and for style durability and cheapness, we can confidently say that they excel anything we know ever seen in the county. We advise all who need anything in this line to call and examine for themselves. If they do they will find all we have said to be strictly true. Be sure to give him a call before purchasing.

Address to the Voters of Beaver County.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—Again you are about to perform a freeman's highest duty. But war, not peace, now lights your path to the polls, and you come amidst alarms and dangers. A gigantic and causeless rebellion yef rear its wicked head, and demands all your patriotism and power to subdue it.

This is no time, when the blood of your sons, your brothers, and your kinsman, is poured out like water for your country's sake, to lend yourselves to party schemes. It is painful to think, that in the midst of a nation's sorrow, men are thinking of naught but partisan success; prolonging the war and increasing bloodshed, by paralyzing the hands that administer the Government.

Surely this is not Democracy. True Democrats are not found filling the ranks of such leaders; but like Butler, Dix, and Dickinson and Cass, and Grant, Logan, McClelland, Johnson, Hoit and Stanton, the great lights of the Democratic party; and the thousands of Loyal Democrats in the field, are found true to their country; supporting for its sake its measures and its administration. They see its peril, and as true patriots know no rational or practical means of safety except, through those who hold and administer its powers. Theirs is not the folly that would strike down the hands that hold the reins, and then bid the chariot of Government speed to ruin.

The war is unfinished and North or South must conquer. All your dearest interests are gathered on the battlefield, there to prevail or perish—Your soldiers struggle with a formidable foe. They need all that Government can do or give, to secure the victory. Your Government cannot be too strong, too vigilant, too active, or too united.

The wily foe, grown desperate by defeats, seizes every advantage. He keeps up the spirit of resistance at home by painting the horrors and despotism of "Lincoln's Government" as he calls it; and he animates their hope of ultimate success, by pointing to divisions in the North, and denunciations of "Lincoln and his minions." A Northern newspaper filled with attacks upon the draft, the taxes, and every measure caused by rebellion, and overflowing with gall and bitterness towards the Government, is a Godsend to the South, as the proof that the North must soon fall in the contest and give up in despair.

Yet there are those here who would endanger not only the cause of their country, but peril the soldier himself on the battle-field, by their acts. They would break down his moral power by teaching that his cause is unjust. His blow is hardest, who believes his cause is right; yet they would unnerve his arm, by justifying secession, and declaring it could have been avoided by compromise.

But well they know that the interests of the South were ever protected by the Federal Government, for it has been their boast that the Government has always, with rare exceptions, been administered by Democratic hands; and for the last eight years down to the time of secession, it was thus administered under Pierce and Buchanan. They knew that Congress, and the Executive, and the Supreme Court, filled by their friends, ever legislated, administered and decided for the South. They knew also that long before a resolution of compromise was offered, secession had taken place, that the forts, arsenals, ships, and property of the Government had been seized by armed traitors, and that the Senators and Representatives of the Cotton States left the halls of Congress, declaring that no terms of compromise could be accepted.

Yet, knowing all these things, these Northern leaders, would destroy the moral power of the soldier and the citizen by persuading them that their cause is unjust. For if this be not a just war in defence of the Union and the Constitution, against a wicked rebellion, every soldier's blow is unjustifiable; and he had volunteered to kill unlawfully. And you, fellow citizens, are accessory to the crime.

Have we not all given aid and support to this war? Have we not sent sons, brothers, kinsmen and friends to the battle field? Have we not contributed money and means? Is it true we are all guilty as managers, or their aiders and abettors? Yet these men would teach us our cause is unjust. How will a righteous God, and an impartial history acquit us, if their words be true?

Not only do these men strike down the soldier and the citizen's moral power; but they strip the soldier of his strength, and the citizen of his defense, by attacking his only source of power. Without a Government at his back, to supply his wants and to reinforce the soldier when weakened by death or disease, or outnumbered by the enemy, he must fail. Without a Congress to vote money, and supplies, and reinforcements, and an executive to carry out these laws and enforce them when opposed by faction and fraud, or disloyalty, the soldier must yield.

Yet do these leaders of party cry peace when there is no peace, and applaud those who, like Vallandigham, vote against supplies to the soldiers. They refuse to draft for reinforcement; oppose the arrest of deserters, and, in short, cripple and oppose the government in every form.

Who, then, is the soldier's friend? Is it he who paralyzes his heart and his arm by these means? Who is the friend of the government? Is it he who weakens its strength and power of resistance, and encourages the enemy by division and opposition? The soldier only knows the government through those who administer it. It is they who supply his wants, and strengthen his arms. Yet these leaders harass and vex and oppose and cripple him in every mode that

ingenuity and disloyalty can devise, and then tell us this is not opposing the government; it is only opposition to the administration. But change the administration, and call it Democratic, and what difference does it make? The acts are the same. Their acts cripple and destroy the power of the government to suppress the rebellion, and in this is the wickedness of the thing. Government is practically known only through its administration. Is there an honest, loyal man so blind he cannot see that all these attempts to enfeeble and annoy the administration, directly impair the power of the government to apply the wants of the army in men and munitions, and to carry on the war? Are we to see our kinsmen in the army succumb to the enemy for want of reinforcements and supplies? Yet these men oppose the draft, the only means of reinforcing; and deny every power the government would assert for the benefit of those who are in the field.

Then, fellow citizens, come to your country's rescue. Let not the State of Pennsylvania pass into the hands of those whose arguments and whose doctrines directly impair the Federal administration in its support of the soldier, and in its vigorous prosecution of the war, as the only means of a speedy end of rebellion, and of saving both blood and treasure. You can do this only by supporting those who are earnest and ardent in that cause. Sincerely they can not be the faithful, true and sincere friends of the government, whose every act tends to weaken its power to prevail over the enemy.

We ask you to support no political party. Let parties lie back till the war is over and the Union secure. We ask you not to be Republicans, or Democrats; but we do ask you to support the Union ticket as the only means of insuring a strong, a vigorous, and a successful conclusion of the war and an end of this wicked rebellion. We ask you to vote for the good of your country, by voting for those who heartily support its cause.

The honest and true patriot must now discard all his feelings and private interests, all his likes and dislikes, all his prejudices, and his leanings, and vote for the man who represents the true interests of his country. D. L. IMBRIE, CLERK. Thos. M. McCord, Secy. W. W. Kean.

Meetings for the following places have been appointed by the County Committee. We hope our friends will see that there is a large turn out. Let some one from each place call at the Argus Office and get bills. It is expected that members of the County and local Committees will attend especially to this matter. There will be a meeting in Moon township, Davis School House, Monday evening, Sept. 28. Speakers: Chamberlin, Imbrie, Rutan and Ray. At Scottsville, Tuesday, Sept. 29th, at 7 P. M. Speakers: Dr. M. Lean, Weyand and Rutan.

Independence, Friday, Oct. 2d, at 7 P. M. Speakers: M. Lean, Thompson, Chamberlin, Welsh and Ray.

At Hookstown, Monday, Oct. 5th, at 7 P. M. Speaker: G. V. Lawrence, W. B. Clarke, Dr. M. Lean, Dr. Thompson, and others.

Mechanicsburg, Oct. 6th, at 7 P. M. Speakers: W. B. Clarke, Weyand, Rutan and Imbrie.

Industry, Oct. 7th, at 7 P. M. W. B. Clarke, Thompson, Imbrie and Rutan.

Fairview, Oct. 8th, at 7 P. M. W. B. Clarke, Chamberlin, Welsh and Ray.

Court's School House, Oct. 8th, at 7 P. M., South Beaver tp. Speakers: Rutan, Imbrie and Ray.

Ray's Cross Roads, Oct. 7th, at 7 P. M. Dr. M. Lean, Weyand and Ray.

New Galilee, Oct. 8th, at 7 P. M. Speakers: Capt. Cuthbertson, Welsh, Ray, Watkins and Ray.

Chippewa Flying School House, Oct. 9th, at 7 P. M. Speakers: Imbrie, Hice and Rutan.

Darlington, Oct. 10th, at 7 P. M. Speakers: Hon. John Allison, Chamberlin, W. B. Clarke, Cuthbertson, Hion, G. V. Lawrence, and others.

Baden, Oct. 10th, at 7 P. M. Speakers: Weyand, Rutan, Imbrie and Hice.

Konrack's School House, New Sewickley township, Oct. 10, at 7 P. M. Speakers: Imbrie, Weyand and Rutan.

Phillis School House, Franklin tp., Oct. 12, at 7 P. M. Speakers: Chamberlin, Capt. Cuthbertson, Ray and Welsh.

Warnock's School House, Oct. 9th, at 7 P. M. Speakers: Chamberlin, Cuthbertson and Ray.

Freedom, Oct. 12th, at 7 o'clock, p. m. Speakers: W. B. Clarke, Rock, Watkins, and Capt. Cuthbertson.

Brighton tp, Barclay's School house Oct. 3d, at 7 p. m. Dr. Thompson, Imbrie and Rutan.

Vanport, Oct. 12, at 7 p. m. Col. Shriner, Imbrie and Rutan.

COUNTERFEIT POSTAL CURRENCY.—An exchange paper mentions a counterfeited fifty cent postal note which it says is in pretty general circulation. "It may be detected," it held by the side of the genuine, but otherwise it is more than probable that our most experienced money changers would be deceived. The execution of the whole bill is a shade darker than the genuine note, but the most prominent point of detection is the border around the fifty on the back. This is much darker and heavier than that of the genuine. Altogether it is the most dangerous counterfeit we have yet seen. Had not our attention been called to it, we should have received it without any hesitancy as a genuine note. The description is rather too vague to be of much service.

Meeting of the Court and Members of the Beaver Bar.

Pursuant to notice a meeting of the Judges of the several Courts of Beaver County, with their officers and members of the Bar, was held at the Court House in Beaver, on Thursday the 16th day of July, 1863, for the purpose of taking such action as might be deemed proper in relation to the death of the late lamented Col. RICHARD P. ROBERTS, late a member of the Bar of Beaver County.

The Hon. Daniel Agnew was called to the Chair, and De Lorna Imbrie and J. S. Rutan were appointed Secs. On motion the Chair appointed Wm. B. Clarke, Thos. Cunningham and B. Chamberlin, Esq., a Committee to prepare resolutions expressive of the views and feelings of the meeting, in relation to the subject matter now before them; to be submitted to an adjourned meeting to be held on the 27th of July, inst.

On motion, Resolved, that the Judges of the Courts, their officers and the members of the Bar will, in a body, walk in the funeral procession of the late Col. Roberts, this day, from his late residence, to the graveyard.

Pursuant to adjournment the meeting assembled and the following preamble and resolutions was presented by the Committee, appointed for that purpose and the same being unanimously adopted, it was ordered and directed that the said Committee be instructed to present the same to the Court at its next regular meeting. At the meeting of the Court at 2 o'clock p. m., on Monday of September Term, Wm. B. Clarke, Esq., Chairman of the Committee on resolutions, announced in solemn and becoming terms to the Court, that since its last meeting a prominent and distinguished member of the bar had suddenly passed from time to eternity. He then proceeded to refer to the time, the place and the circumstances under which Col. Roberts fell.

He reviewed, at some length, and in eloquent and feeling language, the course and conduct of the deceased from early manhood to the fatal hour when he was stricken down by the hand of treason on the bloody battle field of Gettysburg, where he stood at the head of his regiment, sacrificing his life in defence of his country on the soil of his native State. He paid glowing and just tribute to the worth of the deceased, which commanded universal attention and marked approval.

He then read and presented to the Court the proceedings and Resolutions of the meeting as follows:

WHEREAS, We have heard with sincere and profound regret of the death of Col. Richard P. Roberts, late a member of the Bar of this County, and Colonel of the 140th Regt., of Pennsylvania Volunteers, while at the head of his Regiment in the late highly and desperate battle of Gettysburg;

AND, WHEREAS, it is eminently proper and becoming that we, who for many years were intimately associated with him as a lawyer and citizen should publicly express our feelings as to his character whilst living, and pay a just and proper tribute of respect to his memory. Therefore,

Resolved, That we most sincerely deplore the loss of Col. Roberts, a brave, generous and patriotic officer and soldier of our army, who in the hour of the nation's utmost peril entered his services, defended with honor and his life in defence of Government, imperilled and sacrificed at the hands of armed and unprincipled traitors.

Resolved, That we entertain the highest admiration and respect for his memory, who in manifestation of his patriotic devotion to his country upon the memorable and glorious battle field of Gettysburg, sacrificed his life for his country whilst nobly and gallantly leading his brave men against the armed and disciplined hordes of rebels and traitors, who sought to destroy the life of this Government.

Resolved, That Col. Roberts and his brave and patriotic companions in arms have won for themselves in possible honor and are justly entitled to the grateful remembrance of all the wise and the good in this Republic, and deserve to have their names inscribed on the long list of heroic defenders of their country and of the cause of the human liberty.

Resolved, That it is the relation of life, whether public or private, of integrity and ability and of good and exemplary morality. Col. Roberts had secured for himself the confidence and esteem of his fellow citizens, and held a high position as a brave, energetic, energetic, generous and kind hearted man.

Resolved, That the Court, its officers and the members of the Bar, most sincerely and deeply lament the loss of a member who, by his many noble virtues, his learning and ability and strict integrity, won our confidence and secured for him our respect and esteem as a lawyer and citizen.

Resolved, That we truly and heartily sympathize with the afflicted family of the deceased, and with the venerable and highly respected father, and other relations of the deceased, in this sad and sudden bereavement which has fallen upon them with oppressive weight.

Resolved, That as a mark of our appreciation of the memory of Col. Roberts, we will wear the usual badge mourning for the period of thirty days.

Resolved, That this Committee be instructed to present a copy of the proceedings of this meeting, to the Court, on the first Monday of the Term; with a request that the same be entered at large upon their minutes, and that the Court as a further mark of respect for the memory of the deceased, be requested to adjourn.

Resolved, That the Secretary be instructed to furnish copies of the proceedings of this meeting to the father, the mother, the wife, the children, the brothers, the sisters, the friends, and relatives, of the deceased.