THE BEAVER ARGUS

D. W. SCOTT, JR., EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

November 16th, 1864.

SUBSCRIPTION TERMS.

It is not possible to continue the publication of THE ARGUS under the old arrangement of sending the paper to subscribers who may not pay within five or ten years. Printing paper costs three or four times as much as it did in 1860, and besides we must have the money to get it even at that price. Printers' expenses are very much greater, which must be equalized by an increase of their wages. To meet these demands, and so continue the publication of THE ARGUS, its subscriptions must be paid invariably in advance. Club rates have also been established by which we expect to furnish THE ARGUS somewhat cheaper to its subscribers, and their number to be largely increased.

One copy, one year	$2 00
Five copies, one year, to one address	9 50
Ten copies, " " " "	18 00
Twenty " " " " "	35 00

☞ Any larger number, $1,75 each.

☞ Additional subscribers from time to time, as they may be obtained, may be added at the club price.

☞ Clergymen and professional teachers $1,00 per year.

☞ No subscriptions received for a less time than six months.

Rates of Advertising:

One square, 1 insertion	$1 00
Each subsequent insertion	50
¼ column, 6 mos	12 00
½ column, 6 mos	20 00
1 column, 6 mos	35 00
Professional and business Cards, not exceeding 10 lines	8 00
Executors, Administrators and Auditor's Notices, each	3 00

Local notices, 10 cents per line each insertion.

Deaths and Marriages will be published gratis where the same does not exceed five lines; for each additional line 5 cents will be charged—excepting in the notices of deceased soldiers, which will be published free.

☞ All transient advertisements must be paid in advance. Address, always postpaid,

D. W. SCOTT, JR.,
Beaver C. H., Pa.

☞ Subscribers whose time is about to expire will receive their papers marked with an X.

FIRST FRUITS.

The campaign just onded has been long and arduous. It began near the close of Gen. M'Clellan's military career, and did not cease until the second Tuesday of November. His military policy was entirely consistent with that of the so-called Democracy. It was to worry, not to whip, the rebels; to conciliate, not to conquer them. By fighting his "adversaries" when it was unavoidable, he hoped to calm the clamors of the excited and eager soldier or civilian, and maintain his high position before the American people; by not fighting, when it was possible, he hoped again not to hurt the feelings of his friends in rebellion, believing, doubtless, as Mr. Micawber, that "something would turn up" to perpetuate his military fame, and restore peace at any price. Hence, his war was a pretty show, and his fighting an intamous farce. How could it be otherwise, when thoughts of the sublime position of President so burdened his heart that it lessened his courage and perverted his skill?

He ran for the Presidency. His conveyance was the Chicago Platform, drawn by Peace and War. But these two pulled in contrary directions, which split the platform and split M'Clellan with all the hopes and treasures of the Democratic party.—This a grief too heavy to be borne, and will bring it down with sorrow to an unknown grave. So the defeat which M'Clellan, and his co-adjutors have gotten, was the defeat of imbecility, cowardice, or treason. Indeed, it is said, these three offences against morality and true manhood, were at once the fundamental principles of the modern Democratic party.

The re-election of Abraham Lincoln was an act of national wisdom and prudence. During his term of office, not yet expired, he has been burdened with cares, undergoing trials, and hindered by difficulties, such as have never before embarrassed any Chief Magistrate. But, while his duties and responsibilities have been so great, still they have been fulfilled with admirable judgment and ability. However, questions of as grave importance will arise during the four years immediately before him as have harrassed him during the four years nearly past. It is not to be supposed that he has learned nothing of the science of government, so very necessary at this time for the welfare of the American nation—nothing of that political skill, of that firm but wise statesmanship so essential in him who stands at the helm of public affairs, in the severe school through which he is passing.—Now, if there is anything in the last half century for which this nation deserves praise and congratulation, it is surely the selection of the safe, honest and judicious Abraham Lincoln to fill the Chief Magistracy of the United States.

☞ The National Bank Statement for the week shows that the currency has been increased two millions of dollars. The total amount issued is sixty-two millions of dollars.

The Agricultural Column.

It is the desire of the editor to publish something every week in this journal, for the particular benefit of each class of its readers. Thus he hopes to interest every reader and make the *Argus* worthy of the attention and regard of his fellow citizens. The *Argus* has had no column for for sometime, exclusively devoted to Agriculture, but our readers will observe one this week on the first page. There, he believes, that the large class of his subscribers, who till the soil, will find something for their profit and pleasure during the year.

It is not the intention of the editor to invite, by publishing his own unimportant agricultural experience, the inquiry of an intelligent farmer and reader in the words of an English Duke of the seventeenth century, "Why should a man open school who does not own that he knows more than his scholars." But he will endeavor to collect the best and most approved methods of tilling the soil, improving the farm and garden, from the farmers of Beaver county, and from other reliable sources. This he believes will be acceptable to his many rural readers. He desires that they will furnish him with short contributions on any useful invention and discovery in agricultural art.

The editor commends the following remarks of Gov. Andrew to the farmer's regard:

RURAL INDUSTRY.

In order to a more profound love for rural affairs and industry, men need a more profound knowledge—a knowledge which the mind itself will feel in the invigoration of its powers and in the awakening of its curiosity. In order to a better and more prosperous rural and farming life, we must have that life itself intrinsically richer and more free.

The value of improvements in the mere implements used as the machinery and tool of agriculture, which improvements are themselves illustrations of the application of science to practical farming, is beyond human calculation. The single operation of ploughing, as it is affected by modern improvements in the plough, is one of those which will occur to all farmers as having received within the memory of the middle-aged agriculturist, a conspicuous amelioration. The savings in the expense of teams in this country, occasioned by those improvements within the last twenty five years have been estimated at not less than $10,000,000 annually, with an additional annual saving equal to $1,000,000 in the cost of ploughs, while the better quality of the work done tells directly on the productiveness of the crops, to the amount of many millions of dollars more.

The tendency of young men to seek other than rural employment is partially balanced already by the tendency of their fathers to return to them. And why may we not hope to see the time when the attractions of better methods of culture and a higher agricultural art shall win the best, most capable and aspiring of our youth to the country and the farm against the allurements of traffic and the town.

The welfare of the poorest tiller of the soil, and that of the richest are alike concerned in the progress and development of the agricultural art. Comfort and beauty wait alike for both. I am sure that no man will feel otherwise than grateful to his richer neighbor who pours out upon the ground a generous expenditure of his wealth in experimental farming or in ornamental culture. For the experiment is tried for mankind as well as for himself, and the landscape made more picturesque by his taste, smiles as well for the cottager as for him.

The Grandeur of this Election.

The following, written a short time before the election, by Dr. Charles Lieber, the eminent publicist, may give some a new and a true idea of the grandeur of the result achieved in last Tuesday's election:

"If we elect Lincoln it will be one of the most remarkable facts of all history. I speak advisedly. A people having been engaged for four years in a great civil war, in addition to all difficulties called upon to elect a ruler of many millions in the very midst of this civil war; with thousands of bold and warm friends of the rebellious enemy in the very bosom of the electing people, and with perfectly free polls. Such a thing was never known. Such a thing has not even happened in a common war. How did Pitt treat the friends of the French Rebellion? How did Napoleon III. treat the people when he called upon them to vote for his Presidency for ten years, or for the "Empire?" No discussion was allowed; no opposition could be openly polled.

I repeat, as a historian, that if we elect, and elect largely, the man who labels our cause, Nation, Freedom, Country, Honor—in our unfinished civil war, smarting under heavy taxation and high prices, and mourning uncounted thousands of fallen friends, and sons and fathers, with an utterly free poll and press, and with avowed conspirators against the country in the midst of us, and, which is well to be remarked, without any actual personal popularity of the candidate such as Bonaparte or Jackson enjoyed—a candidate who in the midst of war is not at the head of our troops, and cannot be—if we elect him, the thinking historian will put his finger on this passage in our records, and say, "Friends, this is astonishing; this is a remarkable people."

Election Returns.

Beaver county's soldiers' official vote not having been received, it is better not to publish its official and home vote until another issue, when we expect to be able to give the couple returns. The following townships were not reported in last week's issue: Marion, for Lincoln 16, McClellan 60; North Sewickly, Lincoln 45, M'Clellan 91; Pulaski, Lincoln 42, M'Clellan 81; Harmony, Lincoln 7, M'Clellan 0.

The following States have gone for

LINCOLN AND JOHNSON:

Maine is reported to give a Union majority of 18,000.

New Hampshire, Union Majority 3,000.

Vermont, 3,000 to 4,000, showing large Union gains.

Massachusetts, the largest Union majority, is stated at 80,000. The official majority will undoubtedly be large, not less perhaps than 70,000, a gain of about 30,000.

Rhode Island judging by the complexion of our telegrams, has gone Union by 5,000.

Connecticut, claimed by the Opposition, has gone Union by 3,000.

New York is set down at 7,000 Union majority. At least 19 Union members of Congress have been elected out of 31.

Pennsylvania claims 8,000 for the Union on the home vote. The vote of the soldiers will swell this majority perhaps 20,000.

Ohio has given a majority moderately reckoned at 30,000, exclusive of the soldiers' vote.

Illinois gives indication of a Union majority of 25,000.

Indiana has gained largely over the October election, and gives from 25,000 to 30,000.

MARYLAND shows decided gains in the Union vote, and a round majority between two and three thousand.

WEST VIRGINIA has been carried for Lincoln by large majorities in every county.

WISCONSIN will not give less than 9,000 Union Majority.

MINNESOTA is stated in our telegrams at 5,000.

IOWA has undoubtedly gone for the Union, though there are no returns on which to base calculation.

MISSOURI, we are assured, has gained a Union victory, with large Union gains in Democratic localities.

MICHIGAN shows decided Union gains, and a majority of from 10,000 to 15,000.

KANSAS, having had no McClellan electoral ticket, has gone entirely for the Union.

California, estimated to give a majority for Lincoln of 25,000.

Nevada, about 2,000.

Oregon, 2,000.

Tennessee, almost unanimous for Lincoln and Johnson.

FOR M'CLELLAN.

NEW JERSEY may be claimed as Democratic, although its Union gains have been so large and general as to still make the result slightly doubtful. At the most, McClellan's major its promises no more than two thousand.

KENTUCKY has undoubtedly gone for McClellan, say about 8,000.

DELEWARE has also gone for McClellan by a small majority.

☞ President Lincoln was serenaded by the club of Pennsylvanians.—Being loudly called for, the President appeared at a window and spoke as follows:

Friends and fellow citizens: Even before I had been informed by you that this compliment was paid me by citizens of Pennsylvania, friendly to me, I had been informed that you were of that portion of my countrymen who think that the best interests of the nation are to be subserved by the support of the present administration. I do not pretend to say that you who think so embrace all the patriotism and loyalty of the country, but I do believe and I trust without personal interest, that the welfare of the country does require that support and endorsement be given. I earnestly believe that the consequences of this day's work, if it be as you assume and as now seems probable, will be to the lasting advantage, if not to the salvation of the country. I cannot at this hour say what has been the result of the election, but whatever it may be I have no desire to modify this opinion, that all who have labored to-day in behalf of the Union organization, have wrought for the best interests of their country, and the world, not only for the present but for all future ages.—I am thankful to God for this approval of the people, but while deeply greatful for the mark of their confidence in me, if I know my heart my gratitude is free from any taint of personal triumph. I do not impugn the motives of any one opposed to me. It is no pleasure to me to triumph over any one, but I owe thanks to thanks to the Almighty for the evidence of the people's resolution to stand by free Government and the rights of humanity.

Gen. Grant on the Election.

The Lieutenant General has sent the following congratulatory dispatch on the result of the election:

CITY POINT, Nov. 10, '64—10.30 p.m.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of war:

Enough now seems to be known to say who is to hold the reins of Government for the next four years.—Congratulate the President for me for the double victory. The election having passed off quietly—no bloodshed or riot throughout the land—is a victory worth more to the country than a battle won. Rebeldom and Europe will so construe it.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieut. General.

☞ Orange, New Jersey, the home of McClellan, has given a majority against him. The home of Pendleton was not less complimentary to him.

MILITARY.

BOSTON, Nov. 8.

The Kearsarge arrived here last night. She brings as prisoners of war the chief engineer and boatswain of the pirate Alabama, and the surgeon and sixteen men of the pirate Florida. The Florida arrived at Bahia Bay, San Salvador, on the night of the 7th. Wachusett was in the harbor coaling. Capt. Collins determined to sink the Florida in port, and at 3 o'clock steered for her, hitting her on the quarter without doing great damage. Capt. Collins called out for her to surrender or he would sink her. The First Lieutenant of the Florida replied that under the circumstances he would surrender. The Florida was towed to sea. Her Captain, Morris, and half of the crew were ashore. No lives were lost. Twenty officers and fifty eight of the crew were captured.

BALTIMORE, November 12.

The *American's* correspondent at Roanoke Island, N. C., under date of November 2, gives the following interesting particulars of the sinking of the Albemarle and capture of Plymouth: On the 28th ultimo Lieutenant Cushing proceeded from the fleet, in Albemarle Sound, up the Roanoke River in a small steam launch to Plymouth, with ten men, accompanied by Paymaster Swann and Master's Mate Wowman. About 2 o'clock A. M. under a very heavy fire from the shore batteries and the ram, Lieutenant Cushing placed the torpedo under the ram and blew her up. Lieut Cushing finding his little craft in a sinking condition, slipped off his boots and coat and swam ashore, accompanied by one man. He then walked about eight miles through a thick swamp, leaving his men behind, supposing they were all drowned, but we now learn that nine of Lieut Cushing's men are prisoners. The Paymaster is a prisoner, and wounded in the shoulder. The Master's Mate was killed.

NEW YORK, November 8

The *Herald's* Martinsburg correspondent says:

General Sheridan, accompanied by Colonel Comstock, of General Grant's staff, Captain T W Moore and others, while on a visit to Col. Edwards, at Winchester, were very suddenly taken with symptoms of poisoning from corrosive sublimate. The most necessary antidotes were administered, and at last accounts all were doing well, though their cases were at one time almost hopeless. The poison is supposed to have been contained in some cheese, of which all had partaken freely.

The New York *Times* remarks that the news from Gen. Sherman's army in Georgia, as well as Gen. Grant's army in Virginia, is certainly of a kind to show that there is to be no pause in the prosecution of active operations this winter. Sherman is about to undertake one of the most remarkable campaigns of the war; and we judge from what we know that it is not at all unlikely that Grant will have Petersburg, and that the rebel army will be closely shut up in Richmond, before the close of this rapidly closing year.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 14.

Information has been received here that Gen. Canby, while ascending White river, Ark., on the gunboat Cricket, was shot by a guerrilla from the shore, on the 6th inst., and seriously, if not fatally, wounded in the groin, the bullet passing through his body.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.

The *Commercial's* Washington special says General McClellan sent his resignation to the War Department last evening.

NEW YORK, Nov. 13.

In the Rebel Congress on Wednesday the following bills and resolutions were presented to the House:—

A resolution instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of repeating an act exempting one person as overseer on any plantatation employing fifteen able-bodied slaves.

Bill to amend an act to increase the efficiency of the army by the employment of slaves and free negroes in the army as cooks, teamsters &c. Referred.

A resolution instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire what further legislation is necessary to the efficient execution of the conscription laws.

A resolution instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of establishing a Bureau of Conscription.

A bill to amend an act to increase the efficiency of the army by the employment of slaves and free negroes. Referred to the committee on Military Affairs.

A bill to sequestrate the property of such persons as have fled the country to avoid military duty.

A resolution instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of providing for the removal of all able-bodied male slaves in regions of country liable to be overrun by the public enemy.

There was a sharp discussion on Davis' proposition to repeal the law exempting editors from conscription.

The Macon *Confederacy* has an article showing strong peace feelings in Georgia. The Richmond *Examiner* says: The number of Yankee prisoners required to meet the demands of exchange of ten thousand on either side are to be drafted from Andersonville and Dalton, Georgia, and Florence, South Carolina, and they are now being forwarded to Savanah, from which point they will be exchanged. The fleet conveying Confederate prisoners has already reached there.—The exchange will be accomplished the present week.

☞ The report of the rebel Secretary of the Treasury is very doleful on the subject of finances. He states that he can only obtain one hundred and thirty-five dollars in currency equal to six dollars in specie—for one hundred dollar Confederate bonds.

☞ The Richmond correspondent of the Savannah *Republican* remarks on the handwriting of Gens. Grant and Lee as follows:

The correspondence between Gen. Lee and Gen. Grant is now before me, and I have been much struck by the handwriting of these two ablest Generals the war has brought forward on either side. Gen. Lee's handwriting is bold and rather stiff, his letters being large, round and very distinct.—He bears heavily upon the pen—probably a goose quill—and abbreviates many of his letters as if wrighting were a labor to him. The following is an exact transcript of the first sentence in his letter to Gen. Grant:

"GEN'L: I have rec'd your letter of the 13th inst. accomp'g copies of letters from Judge Ould Comm'r of Exchange of Pris'rs on the part of the Confed'ate States, & the Hon'le E. M. Stanton Sec'y of war and Lt. Col Mulford Asst. Comm'r of Exc. of the U. States."

He does not, as you perceive, punctuate closely; and nowhere in his letter does he write out the word *and*, but invariably uses the abbreviation, &. And yet he pauses long enough to dot all his *i's* and cross all his *t's*. And all his letters are drawn nearly straight up and down the paper; in other words, they are like himself, round, full, bold and upright, inclining neither to the right nor the left, and standing firmly on their base as if they disdained all assistance. They are so clear and precise, so round and weighty, and distinct, that each letter reminds one of a solid cannon ball, and each word of a cluster of grapeshot.

Gen. Grant's handwriting, on the contrary, though not so bold and distinct, nor the letters so large and round and erect, is nevertheless very legible and striking. It is full of energy and action, and his letters all incline to the right, and follow one after another with a little space between them, as if they represented an equal number of his brigades on a rapid march around Lee's right. Among chirographers his hand would be called a running hand. The words occupy much space from left to right and still they are very clear and legible. He pays more attention to punctuation, abbreviates less and is equally careful of his *i's* and *t's*. It may be the work of imagination, yet in reading his letter I cannot but picture the writer as a restless, nervous, energetic man, full of fire and action, always in motion, and always in a hurry.

The handwriting of both of these great men is what would be denominated as experienced and characteristic. Neither of them writes well, and neither would be selected to take charge of a country school, if their selection depended upon their chirography. Thus we have two more witnesses, in two men who occupy more of this world's attention at this time than any other two living, that "great men write poor hands."

P. W. A.

McClellan to Seymour & Co.

[From the Buffalo Express.]

We have not received the following document by telegraph; but no one who has read the dispatches of the little Napoleon—especially that famous telegram to the Secretary of War, from Savage's Station, June 28, 1862—will doubt for a moment its authenticity:

ON BOARD GUNBOAT, OFF COAST OF NEW JERSEY, Nov. 8—Midnight.

Horatio Seymour, Geo. H. Pendleton, August Belmont & Co.:

I have lost this battle because my force was too small. I again repeat, I am not responsible for this, and I say it with the earnestness of a candidate who feels in his heart the loss of every good vote which has been needlessly sacrificed to-day. * * * I feel too earnestly to-night. I have read too many telegrams from east and west to feel otherwise, than that the Democracy has not kept its promises with me. If I save myself from eternal shame and infamy, I tell you plainly that I owe no thanks to you or to any other member of the Chicago Convention. You have done your best to ruin me.

GEO. BRINTON M'CLELLAN.

☞ The statistics culled from the British Registrar-General's report give some curious details as to the ages at which men are most likely to marry and women to be married. After a woman passes twenty, her prospect of getting a husband begins to fade. "Taking the years 1859, 1860, 1861, we find that 78 girls were married at 15 years of age, but no males. At 16, seventeen youths entered the state of matrimony and 637 girls. For both sexes, 20 seems the most favored age for marriage. In 1861 the numbers of each sex then married were 43,495 men, and 50,640 women. At 25 this proportion was reversed, the numbers being 26,473 men to 20,673 women; and at 30 the difference was still more marked, for while 10,621 men married at that age, only 7,840 women found husbands. The males having once obtained the preponderance maintain it to the last. At 70, we find 119 men marrying, and only 21 women; 80 men and three women at 75, and eight men at 80 to 2 women."

☞ A NEW MATCH.—They manufacture matches in San Francisco, which can be trodden upon or rolled under foot without igniting; and which after having been manufactured a month, may be immersed in water ten or fifteen minutes, and when taken out will not only ignite, but hold a flame.

☞ Specimens of a new style of fractional currency, have been prepared at the Treasury Department. Every effort will be made to guard against counterfeiting, which prevails to a large extent with the present issues. It is probable the new currency will be of different sizes, graduated according to the several denominations.

Governor Curtin's Thanksgiving Proclamation.

In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Andrew G. Curtin Governor of the said Commonwealth.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, It is the honored custom of Pennsylvania to set apart, on the recommendation of the Executive, a day for returning to the Giver of all Good, the Shepherd and Bishop of our souls, now, therefore,

I, Andrew G. Curtin, Governor as afore said, do recommend that the people throughout the Commonwealth observe THURSDAY, the twenty-fourth day of November instant, as a day of thanksgiving to Almighty God,

For the gathered fruits of the earth;
For the continuance of health;
For the prosperity of industry;
For the preservation of good order and tranquility throughout our borders;
For the victories which he has vouchsafed to us over armed traitors;
And for the manifold blessings which he has heaped upon us, unworthy.

And that they do, moreover, humbly beseech Him to renew and increase His merciful favor toward us during the year to come, so that, rebellion being overthrown, peace may be restored to our distracted country, and, in every State, with grateful and loving accord, the incense of Praise and Thanksgiving may be afforded by all the people unto His holy name. Given under my hand and the great seal of the State at Harrisburg, this second day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and of the Commonwealth the eighty ninth.

[L. S.] By the Governor:
ELI SLIFER, Sec'y of the Com.

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE.

WHEREAS letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned, on the estate of REBECCA REED, late of Industry tp, Beaver county, Pa, dec'd., all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make payment immediately and those having claims against the same will present them to the subscriber duly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN SLENTZ, Adm'r,
nov16 Ohio tp.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

BANK OF BEAVER COUNTY,
New Brighton, Nov. 15.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders of the Bank of Beaver County, that in conformity with the act "*enabling the Banks of this Commonwealth to become Associations for the purpose of banking, under the laws of the United States,*" approved Aug. 22, A. D. 1864, the provisions of the said law has been fully complied with and the Directors of said Bank have made the requisite certificate to the Comptroller of Currency, in pursuance of the laws of the United States.

EDWARD HOOPS, Cash'r.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Rochester, Pa., Nov 1st, 1864:

Evans D E, Frank Charles, Grim Miss M A, Grant Wm R, Jones Rachel, Kerr Mrs M A 2, M'Donald R J, Sweeto, Miss Sarah S, Tibbs Susan, Willis Miss Mary.

T. M. TAYLOR, P.M.

☞ Office hours, during the winter, from 7 a. m. to 8½ p. m.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Beaver, Pa., Nov. 1st, 1864.

Albert Robt, Brown Miss S 2, Beck Thos, Burtin Ruth, Beavers Wm, Barnes Samuel Chain Mattie, Credner Edwin, Conker Wm, Craig Morgan, Edwards Margaret 2, Fritz J H, Jefferson J, Lawrence Sadie, M'Kinney C, Marshall John, Norris Mrs Sarah, Smith G P Smith Eliza, Sterling James, Thompson Emma Thomas L S 2, Thorn Nettie, Teasly Minerva.

☞ Persons calling for letters in the above list, will please say they are advertised.

M. J ANDERSON, P. M.
Office Hours, from 7 a. m. to 6 p. m.

Choice Property for Sale in Bridgewater, Pa.

A LARGE two-story Frame Dwelling House, nearly new, with six rooms, besides Kitchen, Cellar, &c.—well stocked with fruit trees, grapes and shrubbery; well situated for schools, churches, &c. The sight is elevated, and view unsurpassed. For further particulars enquire at the BRIDGEWATER DRUG STORE. [nov9

Dividend No. 13.

BANK OF BEAVER COUNTY,
New Brighton, Nov. 1, 1864.

THE President and Directors of this Bank have this day declared a DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. upon its Capital Stock, out of the profits of the last 6 months, payable to Stockholders or their legal representatives, on demand—free of government tax.

EDWARD HOOPS,
nov9,'64 Cashier.

FOR SALE.

A HOUSE AND LOT in the borough of Fallston, are offered for sale at a greatly reduced price and on reasonable terms as to time of payment. The lot is 30 feet front by 118 feet in depth; upon it are erected a two story frame dwelling house and a small stable. The dwelling house contains six rooms, and is neatly and substantially built. Upon the premises are grape vines, shrubbery, &c. To any one wishing, at a low figure, to purchase a comfortable residence, conveniently arranged and pleasantly located, such opportunities as the above rarely present themselves. For particulars inquire of

ANDREW WRAY,
nov9 Beaver, Pa.

Quarterly Statement of Bank of Beaver County.

NEW BRIGHTON, Nov. 2d, 1864.

RESOURCES.

Notes and bills discounted, active	$95,643 42
U. S. 6 per cent. coupon bonds	121,000 00
Furniture and office fixtures	1,958 95
Due from other banks	4,364 66
Notes and checks of other banks	7,389 28
U. S. Treasury notes	61,205 00
Coin in vault	3,512 31
	$295,075 62

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$131,225 00
Notes in circulation	650 00
Due depositors	153,422 13
Due the Commonwealth	1,036 35
Contingent funds	3,025 92
Dividends unpaid	5,726 22
	$295,075 62

I certify that the above statement is true and correct according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

EDWARD HOOPS, Cash'r.

Affirmed and subscribed before me, this 24 day of Nov. A. D. 1864.

T. M. M'CORD, Notary Public.

☞ BUSS BROTHER, & Co's. Extra Chemical Writing Fluid, the best in the world, at the Bridgewater Drug Store. Try it and be convinced. Manufactured by the American Ink Company.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

The Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that subscriptions will be received for Compound Treasury Notes, payable three years from August 15th, 1864, with semi-annual interest at the rate of 7 3-10ths per cent. per annum, in lawful money, both to be paid at maturity.

These notes will be convertible, at the option of the holder at maturity, into six per cent. gold bearing bonds, payable not less than five nor more than twenty years from their date, as the Government may elect. They will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, and all subscriptions must be for fifty dollars or some multiple of fifty dollars.

The notes will be transmitted to the owners free of transportation charges as soon after the receipt of the original Certificates of deposit as they can be prepared.

As the notes draw interest from August 15, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from date of note to date of deposit.

Parties depositing twenty-five thousand dollars and upwards for these notes at any one time will be allowed a commission of one quarter of one per cent., which will be paid by the Treasury Department upon the receipt of a bill for the amount, certified by the officer with whom the deposit was made; deductions for commissions must be made from the deposits.

Special Advantages of this Loan.

IT IS A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK, offering a higher rate of interest than any other, and *the best security*. Any savings bank which pays its depositors in U. S. Notes, considers that it is paying in the best circulating medium of the country, and it *can* pay in anything better, for its own assets are either in government securities or in notes or bills payable in government money.

It is equally convenient as a temporary or permanent investment. The notes can always be sold for within a fraction of their face and accumulated interested, and are the best security with banks as collaterals for loans.

Convertible into a Six per cent. 5-20 Gold Bond.

In addition to the very liberal interest on the notes for three years, this privilege of conversion is now worth about three per cent per annum, for the current rate for 5-20 bonds is not less than *nine per cent. premium*, and before the war the premium on six per cent. U. S. stocks was over twenty per cent. It will be seen that the actual profit on this loan, at the present market rate, is not less than in per cent. per annum.

Its Exemption from State or Municipal Taxation.

But aside from all the advantages we have enumerated, a special Act of Congress exempts *all bonds and treasury notes from taxation.* On the average, this exemption is worth about two per cent. per annum, according to the rate of taxation in various parts of the country.

It is believed that no securities can offer greater inducements to lenders as those issued by the government. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith of individuals, private parties, or stock companies, or separate communities, only, is pledged for payment, while the whole property of the country is held to secure the discharge of all the obligations of the United States.

While the government offers the most liberal terms for its loans, it believes that the very strongest appeal will be to the loyalty and patriotism of the people.

Duplicate certificates will be issued for all deposits. The party depositing must advise upon the *original* certificate the denomination of notes required, and whether they are to be issued in blank or payable to order. If so endorsed it must be left with the officer receiving the deposit, to be forwarded to the Treasury Department.

Subscriptions will be received by the Treasurer of the United States, at Washington, the several Assistant Treasurers and designated Depositaries, and by the

First National Bank of Pittsburgh,
Third National Bank of Pittsburgh,

AND BY ALL NATIONAL BANKS

which are depositaries of Public money, and all

RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS

throughout the country will give further information and

Afford Every Facility to Subscribers.

aug.17'64—inside 3 m.

Notice in the Orphans' Court.

The following appraisements and the act of Assembly, of the 14th of April, 1851, of property allowed to be retained by the widow or children of a decedent, to the value of $300, have been filed in the office of the Clerk of the Orphans' Court, of Beaver county, to wit:

Personal property to amount of $[illegible] retained by widow of John Wilson, dec'd.—Geo. M. Young, adm'r.

Personal property to amount of $[illegible] retained by widow of John Imbrie, dec'd.—D. L. & R. S. Imbrie, adm'rs.

Personal property to amount of $300, retained by widow of Robert Stinson, dec'd.—James K. Thompson, adm'r.

Personal property to amount of $[illegible] retained by widow of Robert Moore, dec'd.—John Slentz, adm'r.

Personal property to amount of $5[illegible]6, and proceeds of note against Duncan & Edgar, ($246,24) making $300, retained by widow of Henry Finley, dec'd. Jos. A. Wray adm'r.

Notice is hereby given to creditors, heirs, legatees, distributees, and all others interested, to appear at the next term of said Court, and not later than the third day, being the 16th of November next, to shew cause, if any they have, against the final confirmation of the above appraisements.

oct19 JOHN A. FRAZIER, Clerk.

☞ FRUIT TREES, GRAPE VINES, &c.

T. L. SHIELDS & CO'S stock of *Trees, Vines, Ornamental Plants, &c.*, which they offer for sale this fall, is very large and of the first quality in all respects, viz:

APPLE, PEACH,
PEAR, CHERRY,
PLUM, QUINCE,

and GRAPE VINES,

Delaware, Concord, Diana, and the other new varieties. GOOSEBERRIES, CURRANTS, STRAWBERRIES, and Small Fruits in great variety.

Parties coming to the Nurseries to Edgeworth station, on the P. Ft. W. & C. Railway, in the morning trains, can select their own trains, and return in the afternoon.

T. L. SHIELDS & CO.,
oct12 Sewickly, Allegheny co., Pa.

OCULIST.

DR. J. R. SPEER, 196 PENN STREET, Pittsburg attends to the treatment of all DISEASES OF THE EYE, and performs all operations necessary to their cure. Refers to Rev. W. M. Paxton and Rev. W. A. Tweedie. aug7'64-y