# THE BEAVER ARGUS

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

November 23d, 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 subscripttons received for a less time than six months.

☞ Postmasters are authorized to act as agents for the *Argus*.

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

## Rates of Advertising:

| | |
|---|---|
| One square, 1 ingertion | $1 00 |
| Each subsequent insertion | 50 |
| 1 column, 6 mos | 12 00 |
| 2 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.

## THANKSGIVING.

Thursday of this week has been appointed a day of thanksgiving by President Lincoln and Gov. Curtin

As such the President requests it to be observed for the wonderful and uniform success which has been granted unto our army and navy in overthrowing the enemies of our country's welfare. It has been appointed by the Governor for the usual blessings, bounties, and providences which we have in mercy received during the past year, and, also, "for the victories which He has vouchsafed to us over armed traitors." Indeed, it should be a day of no ordinary thanksgiving. During the preceding years of the Administration, there could be no such fitting opportunity given for this purpose.—Victory then but seldom perched upon our banners. Defeat followed defeat, we do not say; but, no decisive battle followed our fighting. But the campaign of '64 has been one of unusual success to our arms. Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, Farragut—none of these have lost a battle. Rebel privateers are being rapidly captured or destroyed. Everything now seems to betoken the fulfillment of the prophecy, "the beginning of the end" has come.

The crops in this State for the year '64 have been very good. We can hear of no scarcity nor destitution anywhere. Pennsylvania farmers will have enough to bread their families and much to spare. Business of every kind is flourishing, and money is plenty. Another source of great wealth has been discovered in the State. The oil beneath its surface is brought up and is shipped off to other countries in large quantities, besides the great amount that is consumed here. This has enriched our inhabitants much, and will yet enrich them more.

The enumeration of all the blessings—National, State, and individual—which have been so freely bestowed on us within the past year, would form a catalogue too large for our time and space.

Every individual has something to be thankful for, and it is his duty to be thankful. "In everything give thanks," said Paul, by the inspiration of God. Will we then to-morrow, as many of us have done on similar days in the past, proceed to labor in our various vocations, with ungrateful hearts and hands, disregarding the hand of the Almighty who giveth us richly to enjoy? We think this time, for once, our fellow-citizens will close their work-shops, their stores, their offices, leave their fields and their gardens, assemble in their churches where suitable services are to be offered, gather around their boards spread with the best the land affords, and all, with one accord, for one day, mingle their wishes, their prayers, their songs of thanksgiving unto Him who is in Heaven, and feedeth and careth for us as a father for his children.

## Scylla and Charybdis.

The subject of Slavery has become, in their extremity, a bone of contention among slaveholders themselves. Their armies have been so much diminished during the past year, that they must seriously consider the idea of arming their slaves, since white soldiers can no longer be had in numbers sufficient to increase their armies so much as to withstand Grant and Sherman. If they arm their slaves, they must offer them freedom before they can expect them to fight against us. Nor will it be sufficient to give those who may become soldiers, their freedom, and leave their parents, their wives, their children, in bondage.—They must liberate not only the soldiers, but every slave in the South.—But in the moment they free their slaves their Confederacy begins to tumble to pieces, for slavery is its chief corner stone. Here, then, are the two, betwixt which is the strait they would pass: they must fill up their wasted armies or fail; when they fill up their armies in the only way possible to them, they fail. In avoiding Scylla they fall into Charybdis.

## Election Eccentricities.

The Philadelphia *News* has lately given some very curious and amusing examples of the practice of laying wagers upon the result of an election. It says:

The eccentric wagers are those that attract most attention. The range of wagers reaches further than the stake of a few thousand dollars. Gentlemen of wealth and leasure are drawn into odd and unprecedented conditions when affixing their political faith to the terms of a betting agreement. Some few years ago the celebrated novelist, Ben. Perley Poore, started from the centre of Boston Common, with a huge wheelbarrow, filled with apples, trundling before him. Ben. pushed his barrow two miles from the Common through the most crowded streets of the city, and then, having distributed his apples along the route to the wondering urchins who followed his progress, placed a sweep on the barrow and wheeled him back to the Common. It was only paying the forfeit of a lost wager; but the event was one of mirth and jest in journalistic circles all over the Union. Ben. was wary after that, and never was caught again. He counted his cards well at the next election. His adversary in the wheelbarrow feat had walked beside him through the four miles the novelist journeyed, and twitted Ben. with merciless jibes. Another year came round, and another wager was made and Ben. won. This time he sat in a velvet chair in front of one of the literary journals of Boston, while the editor of a prominent political paper of that city, with bared arms and a rusty blade, sawed a cord of wood and tossed it into the cellar below.

Sunset Cox had an unfriendly district to run in at the October election in Ohio, and he was elected to stay at home. One of his personal friends walked through the streets of Columbus the day after the election, bareheaded, barefooted and destitute of coat and vest, while a noted Union politician walked behind carrying those necessary articles of wearing apparel. We never have these wagers here in Philadelphia, but our more excitable sister of Gotham goes into periodical manias over the elections. The wagers there are curious and amusing. On Friday last, one of the Democratic politicians of that city, whose faith in the succession of McClellan to the Presidential honors was as firm as his belief in the ocean's waves, paraded up and down Broadway for two hours, in crinoline, with a dilapidated bonnet perched upon the apex of his cranium. A more enduring fate is that of a good Copperhead of Brooklyn who now wears from Monday to Monday, a huge bell-shaped beaver hat of monstrous proportions, two feet high, and seven inches wide at the brim. A third Democrat of peculiarly offensive associations, and a firm adherent in the skill and valor of the South, on Sunday attached three of his splendid stud to a broken-down oyster cart, from the Sixth Ward, and, with the mettled steeds in single line, drove from his mansion on Fifth avenue, to the Battery, through the Park, and home again. The waggeries of election seasons are endless, and we do not object to the harmless mirth of an eccentric wager. There would be less rioting and less bloodshed at the crowded polls of large cities if the stakes dependent for distribution upon the issue of the day were no more important than the mirthful conditions noted above. The lottery of money is an evil scarcely less extended in its influence and pernicious in its results than imprudence or intemperance, and we hope to see a statute law passed and vigorously enforced making it a serious misdemeanor to lay a money-ed wager. But of the vagaries of election stakes, verily their name is legion.

☞ Since the establishment of the prison post at Andersonville, Georgia, last spring, twelve thousand of the Union prisoners held there have died and been buried there; and this mortality existed among a body of prisoners at no time exceeding forty thousand. There graves are marked with a number from one up, and a registry kept in the prison represents their name, regiment and State in juxtaposition thereto, so there will be no difficulty in locating the grave of any particular deceased, should the time ever arrive when such a thing might be desirable.

☞ The Dayton *Empire* contains the card of Mr. Vallandigham, announcing that he "has resumed the practice of law."

## Personal Qualities of Lincoln.

Hon. Edward Everett gave an interesting speech at the grand banquet given by the merchants of Boston, in honor of the officers of the *Keearsarge*. Among the regular toasts was one to the President of the United States. Edward Everett was called on to respond to it, and said:

"You pay this mark of respect to the President, not as the successful candidate, after a severely contested election, but as the constitutional head of the Government of the country, the Supreme Executive officer of the United States, the Commander in-chief of the army and navy, and the personal representative of the people in the family of nations. In the honors you pay to the president, you honor yourselves; it is a becoming mark of respect on the part of a people thus to recognize the object of the people's choice.

But I would not have it inferred, from these remarks, that the President of the United States, in whose honor you have proposed the toast to which you have called me to respond, is entitled to this mark of respect only in his official capacity. Now that the struggle is past, I am sure that no liberal-minded person, however opposed to him politically (and you know, sir, that I belong to "the President's opposition,") will be unwilling that, in performing the duty you have devolved upon me, I should say that I recognize in him a full measure of the qualities, which entitle him to the personal respect of the people, who have just given him a proof of their confidence, not extended to any of his predecessors in this generation. It is no small proof of this, that he has passed through the fiery ordeal of the recent canvass, and stood the storm of detraction from hundreds of vigorous and hostile presses, and had so little said against him (I speak not of personal qualities), which deserves even an answer. There is no one of his predecessors, not even Washington, of whom as many and as reproachful things have not been said, unless perhaps it be Mr. Monroe, who had the happiness to fall upon "the era of good feelings," and who was, in no one quality, either as a man or a President superior to Mr. Lincoln. Mr. Lincoln gave ample proof of his intellectual capacity when he contested a seat in the Senate of the United States with Judge Douglas. When I sat in the Senate with Judge Douglas, I thought him, for business and debate, the equal of the ablest of that body, but his speeches in the senatorial congress, were in no respect superior to Mr. Lincoln's. I believe the President to be entirely conscientious in the discharge of his high trust, and that, under circumstances of unparalled difficulty, he has administered the Government, with the deepest sense of responsibility to his country and his God. He is eminently kind-hearted. I am sure he spoke the truth, the other day, when he said that he had never willingly planted a thorn in any man's bosom. He is one of the most laborious and indefatigable men in the country, and that he has been able to sustain himself under as great a load of care as was ever laid upon the head or the heart of a living man, is in no small degree owing to the fact that the vindictive and angry passions form no part of his nature, and that a kindly and playful spirit mingles its sweetness with the austere cup of public duty.

It may seem hardly worth while to notice the descriptions, which represent the President as a person of uncouth appearance and manners. But Burke, did not think it out of place, in the most magnificent discourse in the English language, to comment on the appearance, manners, and conversation of the excited French Princes. I will take the liberty to say, that on the only social occasion I never had the honor to be in the company of the President, viz, the commemoration at Gettysburg, he sat at the table at the house of my friend David Wills, Esq., by the side of several distinguished persons, ladies and gentlemen, foreigners and Americans, among them the French Minister at Washington, since appointed French Ambassador at Madrid, and the Admiral of the French fleet, and that in gentlemanly appearance, manners, and conversation, he was the peer of any man at the table.

The important objection urged against Mr. Lincoln is that personally he lacks fixedness of purpose, and that his cabinet and administration have wanted unity of counsel. I think I shall offend no candid opponent (I certainly am no partisan myself) if I remind you that precisely the charge on the same grounds might be brought against Washington and his administration. Under circumstances vastly less embarrassing, he placed in his cabinet and kept there as long as they could be induced to stay, the two political leaders (Jefferson and Hamilton) not merely of different wings of the same political connection, but the heads of two radically opposite parties. Mr. Monroe, though elected himself almost by an unimous vote, allowed his cabinet to contain three rival candidates for the succession who differed radically on almost every political question. It rarely happens in popular governments, that any other course is practicable in difficult times. In England where the theory and practice of parliamentary government have been maturing for ages, there has seldom been a cabinet in which the same dissidence has not existed. It does at the present time in the cabinet of Lord Palmerston.

At any rate our friends of the party opposed to Mr. Lincoln at the late election, must exercise some charity towards him in this respect. It was made up of two wings entertaining diametrically opposite views of the party which ought to be pursued in the present difficult crisis of affairs; and no little strategical skill was required to produce even a show of unity sufficient for the purpose of the election.

## Let Slavery Die.

[From the St. Louis, Mo., Democrat.]

A criminal has been on trial before the most intelligent tribunal ever assembled in this or any other country, charged with the commission of many offences against God and man. The indictment is one of the most extraordinary documents which will find a place in all history. The offender is arraigned to answer the charge of drenching a whole country in blood. A land once blessed with peace has, through its devilish instrumentality, been covered with the desolation of war. Murder, arson and theft are a portion of the arraignment against it. Treason against the best Government on earth is one of the products of its instigation. The entire roll of crime would seem to be exhausted in the enumeration of its evil deeds. Nor has elaborate accusation been unsustained by the proof.—The witnesses have been plentiful and explicit in their declarations. The bones of half a million victims, slain in battle through its agency, have been in evidence. Widows and orphans, by the thousand, made such by the thousand, made such by means of its devilish arts, have stood up to testify against it. Whole communities given up to fire and sword by its command, have raised their accusing voices for its condemnation. A people of twenty million souls, that were living in unbroken harmony, until this destroyer came into their midst, pronounce it guilty of having blasted their peace. The case has been made out. The accused is declared guilty of all that has been charged, by a most competent tribunal, beyond all reasonable question or doubt. What shall be done with the criminal thus arraigned, tried, and condemned?

That criminal, as all the world knows, is Slavery. All impartial men have been its judges, and the verdict of guilty is ratified by the voice of an entire nation, speaking its judgment through the most solemn form known to civilized Government. Slavery today stands convicted of graver and more numerous crimes than any other party has ever answered for. And yet it is suffered to live in our midst. Its work of ruin is still going on. Its influence is scarcely less deleterious than when its service of mischief was begun. Its power has been partially broken, but its spirit is as rebellious as when it first stirred up the people to deeds of blood and violence. It has been crippled in its strength; shut up in prison and bound in chains, and yet the labor of ruin which it inaugurated goes on by reason of its presence and inspiration.—So long as it is permitted to live, is it likely to scatter the seeds to discord among the people, and prevent that reunion of hearts and of efforts necessary to restore the nation to peace and prosperity.

Why is slavery permitted to live? What is there in its career which recommends it to mercy or favor? Has it not merited death as richly as ever malefactor suffered for his crimes? Has it any claims upon the forbearance of a suffering people? Is there any good reason why stay of execution, much less pardon, should be granted in its case? Has it not already done harm enough to earn the extremest penalty of the law? These questions are being asked by hundreds and by thousands who have suffered through its intrumentality, and who have a right to demand, in the name of justice that their wrongs be avenged. History will not hold blameless those rulers who longer hesitate to carry out the decree of the people solemnly pronounced for the destruction. Let those in authority see to it that the sentence is carried into execution. Let slavery die, and in its departure the blessings of all mankind will follow the hand which strikes it from existence.

NEW YORK, November 17.

The following are the quotations of Saturday, Nov. 12th, in Richmond: Eight per cent. coupon bonds, due 1877, $1 18 and interest. A very large amount of Confederate securities changed hands at this sale, at figures given above. After the sale, $67,000, long date Confederate 8 per cent. coupon bonds, sold privately at $1 22 and interest. State bonds, Virginia stock, $2 41 and interest; bonds issued recently in redemption of State Treasury notes, $1 65 and interest. Gold coin sold at 27¼ and 28; silver coin at 27 and 27½; private sales at lower figures. Coupons of non taxable bonds, 8½ per cent. There has recently been more active demand for specie, which is explained in part by the migrating mania pervading the Yankees in our midst. Supplies of provisions are coming in more freely. Stocks are now generally larger than for some time past. Flour continues scarce and high, the prevailing price for superfine is $350; extra, $360 per barrel. Corn meal, $55 per bushel. Bacon, $10 and 11 per pound. We quote Cuba and Rio Coffee at $12 per pound; Java, $15; brown sugar, $8 50 and 10; crushed do $11 and 12.

## The Election in Kansas.

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Nov. 16.—Returns from this State show that Lincoln's majority will be 10,000. Crawford, for Governor, Clark, for Congress, and the whole radical Republican ticket are elected by from 1000 to 5000 majority.

☞ It is estimated that there are about five millions of native Germans in the United States. The emigration to America from Germany this year alone amounts to 70,000. Other governments have made efforts by offering rich inducements to divert this tide to their own shores, but unsuccessfully. These emigrants are generally persons of intelligence and culture.

☞ The Constitution of Nevada provides that in civil cases three fourths of a jury may render a verdict, the same as if the whole panel agreed.

## MILITARY.

BUFFALO, November 20.

Brigadier General Barry, chief of artillery of Major General Sherman, arrived here yesterday, seriously ill from an attack of erysipelas. He left General Sherman at nine o'clock on the morning of the 12th, at Kingston, Ga. General Barry says that General Sherman has every infantry, cavalry, and artillery soldier that he wants. The men have all received eight months pay. Their outfit has been especially adapted to an extremely hard and rapid winter's campaign and the morale of the troops is unequalled. The genius and vigor of Sherman will carry the army triumphantly through the work it has to do. On Monday night last Hood's entire force, including Forrest's cavalry, were in the immediate neighborhood of Tuscumbia and Florence, Ala., watched by a body of troops under command of Maj. Gen. George H. Thomas, of such strength as will render the invasion of Tennessee an impossibility, and even the withdrawal of Hood for service elsewhere an operation of extreme delicacy.

The Richmond *Sentinel*, generally looked upon as Jeff. Davis' organ, has the following: "The war news is exciting to day, and tells of activity everywhere. The campaign of 1864, instead of passing away in peace, is to expire in storm. The 18th of November is here, and winter has given ample warning that he is not far behind his time; but in Virginia new movements are on foot, and in Georgia and Tennessee vast campaigns, singularly complicated, are in process of development."

About Sherman's movement the *Sentinel* says:

"The first point marked for capture by Sherman, is Macon, distant from Atlanta 103 miles. Macon gained we are informed that he is next to move on Savannah, 190 miles from Macon, and upon Charleston, 200 miles further, and perhaps Augusta, 164 miles from Macon, by rail is to form a point in the grand tour. Having resolved upon such a march, Sherman has committed himself to it by tearing up the railroad behind him as far back as Allatoona, and by destroying the bridge over the Chattahoochee—a singular manœuver, to be sure. Since his people at home have heard nothing from him, we hope they never will again.

"It is the speculation of some that, instead of marching upon Savannah and Charleston, Sherman will move for Montgomery and Mobile.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 14.

The monitor Camanche was successfully launched to-day. The Camanche is one of the first batch of monitors, and was built by Secor & Co., under the superintendence of Geo. Birkbeck, Jr., at Jersey City. She was placed on board of the ship Aquilla, and sent around "the Horn," arriving at San Francisco on the 11th of November, 1863. On the 16th of November, 1863, during the prevalence of a very severe gale, the Aquilla sunk, having overrode her anchor and stove a hole in her bottom, and both vessels sunk in about forty feet of water. It was not long before the contractors set to work, and the pieces were removed from the bilged vessel and landed safe on shore. A year had elapsed (lacking two days), and the Camanche is complete and afloat, a floating monument of American enterprise and of the growing importance of our navy.

NEW YORK, Nov. 17.

A Rebel committee reports the following destruction by Sheridan: Thirty dwelling houses, four hundred and fifty barns, thirty-one mills, three factories and one furnace, burned; one hundred miles of fencing, one hundred thousand bushels of wheat, fifty thousand bushels of corn, six thousand tons of hay, destroyed, one thousand, seven hundred cattle, large number of horses, four thousand sheep, and nine thousand hogs carried off.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.

The report of the death of Gen. Canby, from Cairo, is discredited here.

NEW YORK, Nov. 21.

The committee on providing a Thanksgiving Dinner to Soldiers and Sailors have met with a great success. Thirty thousand pounds of poultry have already been sent to Admiral Porters fleet; 6,000 turkeys to Sheridan's army, and 150,000 pounds of poultry, besides immense quantities of delicacies, to army of Potomac and James. More yet is to be sent. In money the sum of $50,000 has been received.

A special to the *Times* dated Washington 21st, says:—Burnside has returned to that city from the army. It is expected by military men here that Sherman's movement will bring on operations along the whole line, both in Virginia and the West.

Saturday's Richmond papers contain no news from Georgia. They are undoubtedly under strict censorship to prevent a panic.

WASHINGTON, November 15.

The President formally accepted the resignation of Gen. McClellan, to date from the 8th inst. Gen. Phil. Sheridan was appointed immediately Major General in the regular army, to fill the vacancy thus occasioned by the resignation of Gen. McClellan. Sheridan was but a captain in the regular army before his promotion to-day.

TO CURE DOGS OF WORRYING SHEEP.—Yoke two stout rams to a stick four feet long and tie the dog to the center between the rams and let them drag him about the fields. If that does not cure him, tie him neck and heels in a gateway and race a flock of sheep over him a few times so closely that a few of them must trample upon him, and he will thereafter have no desire to come near enough to a sheep to get the smell of wool.


BIOKRENE OR LIFE REJUVENATOR.

STRENGTH TO THE WEAK! YOUTH TO THE AGED!

This preparation is unequalled as a Rejuvenator and Restorer of wasted or inert functions.

The aged should be certain to make the Biokrene a household god, inasmuch as it will render them youthful in feeling and in strength, and enable them to live over again the days of their pristine joy. It not only exhilarates but strengthens, and is really an invaluable blessing, especially to those who have been reduced to a condition of servility, self abuse, misfortune, or ordinary sickness. No matter what the cause of the impotency of any human organ, this superb preparation will remove the effect at once and forever.

Biokrene

Cures Impotency, General Debility, Nervous Incapacity, Dyspepsia, Depression, Loss of Appetite, Low Spirits, weakness of the Organs of Generation, Imbecility, Mental Indolence, Emaciation, Ennui. It has a most *delightful, desirable and novel* effect upon the nervous system, and all whose in any way prostrated by nervous disabilities are earnestly advised to seek a cure in this most excellent and unequalled preparation.

Persons who, by imprudence, have lost their *natural vigor*, will find a speedy and permanent cure in the

Biokrene.

The Feeble, the Languid, the Dispairing, the Old should give this valuable discovery a trial; it will be found totally different from all other articles for the same purposes.

TO FEMALES.—This preparation is invaluable in nervous weakness of all kinds, as it will restore the wasted strength with wonderful permanence.

It is also a grand tonic, and will give relief to Dyspepsia with the first dose. A brief persistence in its use will renovate the stomach to a degree of perfect health and banish Dyspepsia forever.

One dollar per Bottle, or six bottles for $5. Sold by Druggist generally.

Sent by express anywhere, by addressing HUTCHINGS & HILLYER, *Proprietors*, 81 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK.

☞ Sold at Marquis' Drug store, Rochester, one door below Post Office. [nov23:1y



A Complete Pictorial History of the Times.

*"The best, cheapest, and most useful Family Paper in the Union."*

Harper's Weekly,

SPLENDIDLY ILLUSTRATED.

*Critical Notices of the Press.*

"The best Family Paper published in the Union."—[New London Advertiser.

"The model Newspaper of our country—complete in all the departments of an American Family Paper—HARPER'S WEEKLY has earned for itself a right to its title 'Journal of Civilization.'"—[N. Y. Evening Post.

"This Paper furnishes the best illustrations. Our future historians will enrich themselves out of Harper's Weekly long after writers, and printer, and publishers are turned to dust."—[N. Y. Evangelist.

"A necessity of every houshold."—[Boston Transcript.

"It is at once a leading political and historical annalist of the nation."—[Phil. Press.

"The best of its class in America."—[Boston Traveller.

SUBSCRIPTIONS 1865.

The Publishers have perfected a system of mailing by which they can supply the MAGAZINE and WEEKLY promptly to those who prefer to receive their periodicals directly from the Office of Publication. Postmasters and others desirous of getting up Clubs will be supplied with a handsome pictorial Show-bill on application.

The postage on HARPER'S WEEKLY is 20 cents a year, which must be paid at the subscriber's post office.

Terms:

HARPER'S WEEKLY, one year.....$4 00

An extra Copy of either of WEEKLY or MAGAZINE will be supplied gratis for every Club of Five Subscribers at $4 00 each in one remittance; or Six Copies for $20 00.

Back Numbers can be supplied at any time.

The Annual Volumes of HARPER'S WEEKLY, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by express, free of expense, for $6 00. A complete Set, comprising Eight Volumes, sent on receipt of cash at the rate of $4 50 per vol., freight at expense of purchaser. Address

HARPERS & BROTHERS,
FRANKLIN SQUARE NEW YORK.


ORPHANS' COURT SALE OF

## Valuable Real Estate.

BY virtue of an order of Orphans' Court, of the County of Beaver, the undersigned will expose to sale by Public Vendue or out-cry, on the premises, on

*THURSDAY, Dec. 29th*, 1864,

at 1 o'clock, p. m., the following described real estate of Robert Moore, of South Beaver township, Beaver county, Pa., dec'd., situate in said township and county aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, to wit Beginning at a stone, thence by land of Montgomery Hartford and Daniel M'Crea's heirs south 1° west 133⅝ perches to a stone, thence by land of Wm. M'Kee south 86½° east 135 8 perches to a stone, thence by land of Andrew McCloy and John McDade north ½° east 191 3 perches to a stone, thence by land of Wm. M'Kee nor. 87½° west 135 perches to the place of beginning, containing 160 acres and 148 perches, strict measure, on which are erected one large frame dwelling-house, two stories high, one hewed log tenant house, 17 by 18 feet, hewed log barn, 60 by 28 feet; about 130 acres cleared and in a good state of cultivation. There is on the land over 200 bearing apple and peach trees, with a four feet vein of coal underlying nearly the whole premises.

TERMS.—One-third of the purchase money on the confirmation of the sale by the court, balance in two equal, annual payments from that date, with interest thereon from same time, and to be secured by bond and mortgage.

JOHN SLENTZ,
Nov23'64 Adm'r. of said dec'd.

ADMINISRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of GEORGE FOX, late of Hanover township, Beaver co, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate will present them to the subscriber properly authenticated for settlement.

WILLIAM FOX, Adm'r.,
nov23'64 Hanover tp.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of JOHN SEAWRIGHT, late of Raccoon township, Beaver co., dec'd, having been issued to the undersigned, all persons indebted are required to make immdiate payment, and those having claims will present them, properly authenticated for settlement.

JAMES SMITH, Adm'r.,
nov23'64 Raccoon tp.


IMPORTANT TO FEMALES

DR. CHEESEMAN'S FEMALE REGULATING PILLS

Will immediately relieve, without pain, all disturbances of the periodical discharge, when arising from relaxation or suppression. They act like a charm in removing the difficulties that accompany difficult or irregular menstruation, and are the only safe and reliable remedy for Flushes, Sick Headache, Pains in the Loins, Back and Sides, Palpitation of the Heart, Nervous Tremors, Hysterics, Sleeplessness, Broken Sleep, and other unpleasant and dangerous effects of an unnatural condition of the sexual functions. In the worst cases of *Fluor Albus*, or Whites, they effect speedy cures.

Dr. Cheeseman's Female Pills

Have been used OVER A QUARTER OF A CENTURY. They are offered as the only safe means of renewing interrupted menstruation. Ladies must bear in mind that there is a *condition* of the female system in which the Pills cannot be taken without producing a *peculiar result*. The condition referred to is *pregnancy*—the result, *miscarriage*. Such is the irresistible tendency of the medicine to restore the sexual functions to a normal condition, that even the reproducting power of nature cannot resist it. They cannot harm in any other way.

Dr. Cheeseman's Female Pills

Are the *only medicine* that *married ladies* have relied upon for many years, and rely upon now. *Beware of abortions!* These Pills form the *Finest Preparation* ever put forward, with *immediate and permanent* success. DON'T BE DECEIVED. Take this advertisement to your Druggist, and tell him that you *want the best and most reliable Female Pills in the world*, which is comprised in

Dr. Cheeseman's Female Pills

They have received, and are now receiving the sanction of the most eminent physicians in America.

Explicit Directions with each box. Price, ONE DOLLAR per box, containing 50 to 60 pills.

Pills, sent *by mail, prepaid*, by remitting the price to the Proprietors, or any authorized Agent, in current funds. Sold by *Druggists generally*.

HUTCHINGS & HILLIER, *Proprietors*,
81 Cedar street, New York.

☞ Sold Wholesale and Retail by Smith, Bridgewater; Dr. Marquis, Hannen, Rochester; John Moore, Beaver; by all Druggists at New Brighton.



"Unquestionably the best Superior work of the kind in the World."

HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

*Critical Notices of the Press.*

It is the foremost Magazine of the day. The fireside never had a more delightful companion, nor the million a more entertaining friend; than Harper's Magazine.—[*Methodist Protestant* (Baltimore).

The most popular Monthly in the World.—*New York Observer.*

We must refer in terms of subdued praise to high tone and varied excellence of HARPER'S MAGAZINE—a journal with a monthly circulation of about 170,000 copies—in which are to be found some of the choicest literature for general reading of the day. We speak of the work as an evidence of the American taste and the popularity it has acquired is well merited. Each number contains fully 144 pages of reading matter, appropriately illustrated by good wood cuts; and it combines in a manner rarely attempted in any monthly and the more ponderous quarterly, blended with the best topics of the daily. It has great power in the formation of a love of pure literature.—[HARPER'S *Guide to American Literature*, by Duyckinck.

The volumes bound constitute the best library of miscellaneous reading that cannot be found in the same compass in any other publication that has come under our notice.—*Boston Courier.*

SUBSCRIPTIONS 1865.

The Publishers have perfected a system of mailing by which they can supply the MAGAZINE and WEEKLY *promptly* to those who prefer to receive their periodicals directly from the office of publication.

The postage on HARPER'S MAGAZINE is 24 cents a year which must be paid at the subscriber's post-office.

Terms.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE, one year.....

An Extra copy of either the MAGAZINE or WEEKLY will be supplied gratis for every Club of FIVE SUBSCRIBERS at $4 00 each in one remittance; or Six Copies for $20 00.

Back numbers can be supplied at any time.

A Complete Set, now comprising Forty-nine Volumes, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by express, freight at expense of purchaser, for $2 25 per volume. Single volumes, by mail, postpaid, $3 00. Cloth for binding, 58 cents, by mail, postpaid. Address

HARPER & BROTHERS.
FRANKLIN SQUARE, New York.


Quarterly Statement of Banks in Beaver County

NEW BRIGHTON, Nov. 21, 1864.

RESOURCES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Notes and bills discounted, active | $ |
| U. S. 6 per cent. coupon bonds | |
| Furniture and office fixtures | |
| Due from other banks | |
| Notes and checks of other banks | |
| U. S. Treasury notes | |
| Coin in vault | |
| | $295,075 |

LIABILITIES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital stock | $131,225 00 |
| Notes in circulation | |
| Due depositors | 152,221 15 |
| Due the Commonwealth | 1,180 35 |
| Contingent funds | 9,925 42 |
| Dividends unpaid | 5,726 24 |
| | $295,075 62 |

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

Affirmed and subscribed before me this day of Nov. A. D. 1864. T. M. M'CORD, Notary Public.

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, Cashier.

nov9,'64

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

BANK OF BEAVER COUNTY,
New Brighton, Nov. 15, 1864.

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 National 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 have been 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, Cashier.