THE BEAVER ARGUS

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

December 7th, 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 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.

Freedmen's Relief.

Missionary enterprises are praiseworthy and deserving of support whatever may be the dark land and benighted people for whose enlightenment they are undertaken. But much stronger claims have they upon the benevolence and assistance of each one when these missions are directed to the poor and oppressed of his own land. Many thousands of ignorant, degraded human beings in the South have passed from bondage to freedom and now can be reached by the hands of charity and civilization. It would not be consistent with the spirit of true charity for the American people to neglect their own brethren, while seeking to relieve those of other lands. Many Freedmen's Relief Associations have been organized in various parts of the Northern States. One of these is at present actively engaged in some of the large cities in soliciting and collecting money. It proposes to raise $200,000, of which $50,000 has already been subscribed in Philadelphia. Considerable amount of money has been collected in Western Pennsylvania during the last year for the same cause. While much has been done for the relief of those unshackled men and women, many of whom are so brutalized as hardly to properly appreciate the blessings of liberty, there is still very much room for the exercise of a proper charity towards them by all good and loyal citizens. Their number is not small, nor their progress in refinement and civilization of any extent even among the best of them. It was to the selfish advantage of slaveholders to keep them ignorant and degraded. But it will now be to advantage of the whole country to instruct and elevate them; until this is done they they will be a hindrance to southern prosperity.

The burden of their relief should be the weightiest now pressing upon the benevolent heart of every christian and patriot, whose reward for good done to them will be felt in this life, seen in their own land, though it should be after many days. If men are also to work out their own salvation, here is a fine opportunity for much good labor. If they wish the approbation of the Heavenly Master, they will find it here: "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me."

Fires in New York City

A nefarious attempt was made Friday night week, to burn down New York city. The fire was applied by means of phosphorus, generally placed in the bed-rooms of various hotels. The first of these buildings found to be on fire was the St. James Hotel.—It was fortunately extinguished without much damage. From the time, half-past eight o'clock, when the St. James was discovered to be on fire, until ten o'clock, the St Nicholas, Metropolitan, Tremont House, Tammany Hall, Lovejoy's Hotel, Belmont House, and Barnum's Museum, were found on fire, some in two or three different places, and at each place the investigation showed that the same incendiary means had been employed. The only prominent hotel in that city that was not fired on Friday night, was the New York Hotel, the general rendezvous of the secessionists. The room that was fired in the St. James Hotel was occupied by a man giving his as John School, of Maryland. A Baltimore woman was arrested who seems to have something to do with the firing of three of the hotels. On her person were found papers which led to the arrest of a man recently discharged from Ft. Lafayette. These are significant facts, which, with some others, confirm the suspicion of it being the work of rebel emissaries.—They were in league with burglars, thieves, cut-throats, and pickpockets, as these gathered about the entrance of the hotels, ready for plunder on the breaking out of the fire.

It will be seen that the preparations made for burning the city were extensive, but imperfect. No considerable fire occurred. Yet the intention, however horrible, is evident. It was a desperate measure of the foul spirit of rebellion; but the citizens of New York can thank God for this—the last rebel failure.

Sermon by the Rev. Franklin Moore, D. D.

The following is but an extract from a Thanksgiving Sermon preached by the eloquent Dr. Franklin Moore, in Union Church, Philadelphia. It is taken from the Philadelphia *Inquirer* of the 25th of November. The text was the following verses—Psalm cxxiv, 1-6; Psalm cxvii, 1, 2; 1 Cor. xvi, 13.

The speaker began his discourse by remarking that had the nation reached the goal of rest which, under God, it surely will reach, he could feel it a pleasure on such a day to investigate some great social question, such as the excellence of popular Government. But all the land is in the tumult of war. The whole nation is rocking in excitement as the sea seethes and heaves before the march of the tempest. His line of thought, therefore, would grapple with the living interests of the times. His theme he would style The Crisis; a Call for Gratitude; a summons to manly, Christian Duty. In enforcing the first part of the theme it was assumed that God must be acknowledged as the Savior of the national life in the struggle through which we are passing. We all know this must be true, as taught in his Word, "He doeth according to His will in the army of heaven and among the inhabitants of the earth." "He changeth the times and the seasons; He removeth kings and setteth up kings; He giveth wisdom unto the wise, and knowledge to them that know understanding." All national deliverance is from God. But there are proofs for His interposition in behalf of the Union so clear that devout men must wonder and praise. Some periods in the progress of the conflict were cited wherein this interposition must be supposed. The condition of the nation at the commencement of the war was noticed. The navy was scattered, the army inefficient, and many officers of both false to the flag. The finances of the Republic were not sound for the approaching struggle.

The speaker contended that God's delivering hand in the crisis was to be recognized by the important agency of the church through which the Most High acts on the world. The great majority of the clergy had been zealous for the country. So, too, had the majority of Christian laymen. The Christian press had spoken out nobly for God and liberty. He believed intelligent public men would admit that without the aid of the church the cause of law and right had been lost. The voice of history would declare that the church had saved the ship of state from crushing upon the gory rock of oppression, around which were surging evermore the gurgling groans of perished millions. In further unfolding the subject it was declared that notwithstanding the incidental evils of war, still the national character for courage, energy, conscience and heart has been elevated. Florence Nightingales were arising in different parts of the land; great men have sprung forth to the world's notice; Lyon, Sedgwick, McPherson, Sheridan, Sherman and Grant were illustrious names for coming years. (A compliment was here paid to President Lincoln.) God raises up men for the needs of different times. The Revolution witnessed a Washington—the Rebellion has developed a Lincoln. The most impressive likeness (said the speaker here), I have seen of the President, is the plaster cast bust in the State Library of Ohio. It wears an earnest, anxious, and yet triumphant expression. The marks of strong will, and calm, grand thought are on the countenance, which seems as if straining eagerly in the distance. It seems as if his soul were looking beyond the filmy prejudices and rolled battle mists of the present into that magnificent, triumphal future which will hail him as the man whose fiat shivered the manacles of millions, and bade them stand up forever free. The progress made towards subduing the Rebellion was noticed as a reason of thankfulness to God. Also, it is a matter of gratitude, the earnest national purpose that the Union shall be preserved. This was noticed as indicated in the late Presidential election, and a reference made to a number of the States. Maine, for instance, it was said, gave her voice according with California, Oregon and Nevada, like the voice of her pine woods rocking in the storm; Massachusetts spoke worthy of the State possessing Bunker Hill and Lexington. Noble New York uttered her voice so as not to be drowned by the shout of the foreign legions of her metropolis. Grand Pennsylvania said her purpose was rooted as her many mountains. Ohio, the Empire State of the West, with Indiana at her side, stood up like mailed giants, and thundered a challenge to the world. Minnesota sent out her voice like the silvery shout of Minnehaha, in spring grandeur. Iowa, first bright footstep of liberty beyond the Mississippi, spoke worthy of her free origin. Missouri raised her voice and spoke majestically for freedom and Union. Maryland sent a greeting to Michigan and Wisconsin, as Chesapeake floods would hail the rolling waves of Michigan and Huron. Great Illinois, with her prow turbaned by northern frosts, her breast brooched with emerald prairies, and planting her feet amidst floods of Southern sunlight, closed the shout of the nation with an energy worthy of her chosen son who takes no step backward.

Gratitude for the good things which are doubtless to be granted the nation was richly due to the Creator. Reference was made, at the close of the sermon, to national duty in the crisis, under the trials which still are reserved for the people. Make all sacrifices needful for victory, spurn shallow counsels, walk right on in the path of duty till God commands peace, and sheathes the sword in righteousness. Then let rushing rockets carve their arches of fire; let pyrotechnic splendors fill the sky, writing vividly on the brow of night, in letters of emerald and gold, such words as Victory, Peace, Union, Liberty. Let jubilee guns thunder on land and sea, while the whole world will join our own millions in a shout of ecstacy over the perpetuated and renovated nationality.

The New Torpedo Boat "Stromboli."

Some years ago, Wm. W. W. Wood, Chief Engineer of the Navy, conceived the idea of using the submarine torpedo in a manner not heretofore known or experimented upon. His plans were brought to the notice of the Navy Department, and a board of examiners were appointed to inquire into the merits of the invention, who reported in its favor, and recommended the construction of a vessel to demonstrate the idea. The Department immediately ordered the construction of what is now the "Stromboli." To keep the matter as quiet as possible, it was necessary to construct the various portions of the vessel at different points. The hull was built at Fairhaven, Conn., the engine at Mystic, Conn., and the torpedo machinery at Schenectady, N. Y., so that it was not easy for traitors and foreign emissaries to put the parts together.

On Friday, the 25th ult., she made her trial trip, to test her propulsive and torpedo engines. After some tests of her machinery, which worked to the satisfaction of all, it was decided to fire a "wood torpedo," of the same pattern as that used by Lieut. Cushing, in destroying the rebel ram Albermarle. This torpedo was placed in the basket, and when about one foot below the surface of the water, it was exploded. The water was thrown up about 180 feet, in a perpendicular column, which measured ten feet in diameter. The torpedo, when it exploded, was only about fifteen feet from the bow of the vessel, and the shock felt on board was very slight. A sixty pound torpedo was then placed twenty feet below the surface, and same distance from the vessel, and was exploded by Beardley's magnetic electro machine. A column of water sixty feet high, twenty in diameter, and thick with mud, was thrown up, fully demonstrating the power and destructiveness of the invention. The shock was felt over a space of 150 yards in diameter. It is the conclusion that this vessel, for destructive purposes, has no equal in the world. No iron clad can stand its power. Perfectly safe to operate in, the nearer she approaches an enemy the safer she is. On Saturday, the 26th ult., the "Stromboli" took her departure for Hampton Roads, where she will, no doubt, prove a terror to blockade runners and pirates.

The Want of Decision.

Sidney Smith, in his work on Moral Philosophy, speaks in this wise of what men lose for want of a little "brass," as it is termed:

"A great deal of talent is lost to the world for the want of a little courage. Every day sends to their graves a number of obscure men, who have only remained in obscurity because their timidity has prevented them from making a first effort, and who, if they only had been induced to begin would, in all probability, have gone great lengths in the career of fame.—The fact is, that in doing anything in the world worth doing, we must not stand shivering on the bank thinking, of the cold and danger; but jump in and scramble through as well as we can.

"It will not do to be perpetually calculating risks and adjusting nice chances; it did all very well before the flood, when a man could consult his friends upon an intended publication for a hundred and fifty years, and live to see its success for six or seven centuries afterwards; but at present a man waits and doubts, and consults his brothers and his uncles, and his particular friends, till one day he finds that he is sixty-five years of age, that he has lost too much time in consulting first cousins and particular friends that he has no more time to follow their advice. There is so little time for over-squamishness at present, that the opportunity slips away. The very period of life at which man chooses to venture, if ever, is so confined, that it is no bad rule to preach up the necessity, in such instances, of a little violence done to the feelings, and efforts made in defiance of strict and sober calculation.

[Correspondence of the Philadelphia Press.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25, 1864.

We had a very remarkable Thanksgiving here yesterday. The soldiers in camp and hospitals were visited by the loyal people, prayed for, and feasted without end. [Whenever before has a giant army been so followed by the benedictions and practical benevolence of a people?] Our churches were filled; our stores were closed.—It was a universal holiday. I went to hear Mr. Frederick Douglas, the much-abused colored orator, at the Israel Bethel Church, and I thought I had well celebrated my Thanksgiving by the investment. Never having heard him before, it was worth something to hear him now. His audience was composed of persons of both, indeed of several, colors. Now, I think it would be difficult to find anywhere a more intelligent appreciative assemblage of people. The women were well dressed—the men well behaved. Those of his race were evidently proud of Douglas, and they had a good right to be so. I studied him closely. He has rare talents. What pleased me most in this man was his utter want of affectation. We can best realise the rapid progress of events, and the certain triumph of long-assailed principals, in the life of Douglas. The son of an intelligent and wealthy Maryland planter, and therefore taught as well by inheritance as by experience the value of education and the enormity of slavery, he escaped to the free States more than twenty years ago, and from that time to the present has been the object of the unceasing assault of the pro-slavery politicians of the North, and of their condjutors and associates in the South. But by sheer force of intellect and determination long before the rebellion, he had won for himself a position as a masterly public speaker, and had attracted the most refined and appreciative audiences. I can remember well how common it was in old times, when to be a Democrat was to be opposed to Abolitionism, that denunciation and ridicule of Fred Douglas was a potent and favorite pastime among my former political associates. The moment, however, that Slavery took up arms against the government, the history of Fred Douglas became intensly interesting, and he himself began to reap the harvest of the seeds he had sown so industrously among so many perils. Now he comes back to Maryland and the District of Columbia to see them both free—not by the advance of our armies, but by the act of Congress in the one case, and by the vote of the people in the other. So it is that in this marvellous struggle the triumph of one illustrates the triumph of the Republic. So it is that we typify in the success of Douglas the success of the emancipation. I presume many of the things he said last night were old to those whom he addressed, but they were all new to me. His resources are various. He is alternately argumentative and plaintive, pathetic and humorous, never declamatory, never placing himself in an oratorical attitude, and never making what are vulgarly called points.—Easy, graceful, natural, I do not know when I have listened to a more agreeable and instructive public speaker.—He is, of course, intensely exercised on the subject of slavery, but it was very suggestive to hear him address his own race, to advise them all to obey the laws, to fight for their country, to avoid all public disturbances, to present a neat and clean appearance, and to remember and guard against the prejudices that existed against them. When he came to speak of the Presidential election he made several fine hits. For instance: "This is the only contest in which slavery and freedom have ever been openly and nakedly opposed to each other in this country. Every other question had died; no tariff, no bank, no distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, nothing, in fact, but freedom and slavery—but whether this Union should survive free, or die separated and slave." And again: "The two candidates occupied peculiar platforms. We had 'Old Abe' as the Peace candidate, and we had McClellan as the War candidate; yet nobody believed that the one was for peace or that the other was for war. The way that Lincoln made peace was to fight; his armies against those of Jeff Davis; the way that McClellan proposed to make war was to enter into an arrangement with the President of the Southern Confederacy." But I have neither time or space to continue a description of this very interesting evening, and only speak of it now to make another chapter in the volumin of these most exceeding times. OCCASIONAL.

A man Who Voted for Washington Votes for Lincoln.

As this is almost certainly the only instance in which a voter for George Washington will again vote at a Presidential election, we print the following interesting account from the Springfield (Mass) *Republican*:

To the Editor of the Republican: Deacon John Philips of this town, who is one hundred and four years, four months and nine days old, appeared at the town hall and deposited his ballot for Presidential electors and State officers. He was brought in a carriage, and then conveyed into the hall in a chair supported by a platoon of our returned soldiers, and received by the citizens of the town rising from their seats with uncovered heads, amid the tears and heartfelt emotions of all present. After resting for a moment, the venerable patriot expressed a desire to shake hands with all the returned soldiers.

Some thirteen soldiers then formed in a line, when each one was introduced to the patriarch, and took him by the hand, with the announcement of the time each had served in the army.—The last soldier introduced as Mr. King, an Irishman, and he had served the country three years, and had enlisted for three years more, and if that was not long enough to subdue the Rebellion he was ready for another three years. After this, three hearty cheers were given for the returned soldiers, and three rousing cheers by the whole assembly for "the old soldier of the Revolution."

Col. Edward Phillips, eldest son of the venerable deacon, now in the 80th year, then made an impromtu speech to the soldiers, in the course of which he said that he was the oldest man in town who was born in town; and yet said he, my father is here and still lives." The old gentleman was then presented with two sets of votes, one for Abraham Lincoln, and one for George B McClellan, and requested before all present to take his choice, and in audible and deep toned bass voice, said, "I shall take the one for Abraham Lincoln."

The town then voted that the Chairman of the Selectmen present the ballot-box to the old gentleman, who took his ballot with both hands and deposited it in the box, stating that he had voted for Washington for President, and had attended all the Presidential elections since, excepting that four years ago when he was sick and did not attend.

The following preamble and resolutions were then presented to the town meeting, which were adopted by an unanimous vote:

WHEREAS, Our very venerable and highly respected fellow-citizen, Deac. John Phillips, who is this day one hundred and four years, four months, and nine days old, and who yet retains his mental and physical faculties in a high degree—and

WHEREAS, He has traveled some two miles to attend this town meeting and has deposited his vote for Presidential electors and State, county and town officers, therefore,

Resolved, That this be entered on the records of the town as a lasting memorial of his undying patriotism and devotion to country, and as an incident, perhaps unparalled in the annals of our Government.

MILITARY.

NASHVILLE, Dec. 2.

Full accounts of the battle at Franklin and its antecedents, have been received, which must be chronicled as one of the most brilliant in its general results of the war.

For three days sharp skirmishing was kept up during the retirement of our army from Duck river to Franklin, during which time a multiplication of exploits and successes resulted to the national arms. Gen. Cox conducted the rear guard on the 20th ult., and acheived a splendid victory over the rebels at Springhill, while General Wilson's cavalry gained a series of important successes over Forrest's advance under Roddy, on the pike between Truine and Springhill. During the afternoon of the 20th ult., the rebel army sorely pressed, under Hood who had Ceatham's and Steward's corps, and a portion of Dick Taylor's command, numbering in all over 22,000 men. Owing to Cox's gallant check at Springhill, a portion of the 4th and 24th corps were enable to gain Franklin early in the day, where they threw up a line of breastworks, extending from one end to the other of the curve in the river, behind which our entire infantry command took position.

At precisely four p. m., the entire rebel force made a charge, and succeeded in making a temporary break in our centre, commanded by Wagner. With characteristic impetuosity, the soldiers composing Cheatham's corps dashed into the breastworks, co-operating with attacking party on their left, and attempted to envelop and destroy our right. In the nick of time the troops of Wagner were rallied and throwing their whole upon the rebel columns, drove back the storming party in great disorder, capturing seven hundred prisoners. Four times after, the rebels charged in three lines but were repulsed as often, with great slaughter.

The rebels numbered at least two, to our one, as nearly half of the 4th and 23d corps were in the reserve. Our breastworks were only knee high, and the rebel loss in killed, is three times our own, while the wounded is six times more than ours, most of our men being wounded in the head, arm and body. The artillery fire of the enemy was made with great precision but the ammunition consisted chiefly of shot and shell, while for two hours immense quantities of more murderous missiles were hurled with fearful fury into the rebel lines. All attempts of the rebels to gain a permanent advance were frustrated, and at dark the Federal position was unchanged, while the rebels retired under cover of the woods south of the Columbia pike.

The rebel loss, as before stated, is fully 6,000 including 1,000 prisoners, an unusual number of officers. Our loss reached a total of about 1,000.

An artillery duel was kept up till near midnight, when our troops commenced crossing Harpeth River, bringing all our trains and paraphernalia over in safety before daylight. The army then retired to within four miles of this city, at which point our front line confronts the enemy. The fall back of the army is in accordance with the programme, and the battle at Franklin, was an impromptu affair and was brought about owing to the necessity to check the rebel advance and insure the safe crossing of the river by our troops.

HEADQ'RS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
December 1, 1864—8 P. M.

Lieut. Gen. Grant: I have just heard from Gen. Gregg. His dispatch is dated 8:46 P. M. He reports having captured Stony Creek Station, which was defended by infantry and cavalry in works with artillery. He captured two pieces of artillery, and had no means of bringing them off, so he spiked them and destroyed the carriages. He had one hundred and ninety prisoners and eight wagons and thirmules. He burned the depot with 3,000 sacks of corn, and 500 bales of hay and a train of cars, a large amount of bacon, clothing, ammunition, and other government stores and destroyed all the shops and public buildings. The Second brigade, Gen. Gregg commanding, had the advance, and is reported to have most gallantry carried the enemy's position. Gen. Gregg is now returning to camp. No information could be obtained of any troops passing southward, either cavalry or infantry. The bed of the branch road from Stony Creek was seen to be graded, but no rails were laid. At Daval's Station, south of Stony Creek much property was destroyed, and a large amount of railroad iron found.—An effort was being made to destroy it by fire, when the staff officer brought the dispatch left. The enemy showed signs of having concentrated, and were following but the officer thinks Gen. Gregg will be in camp by midnight.

GEO. G. MEADE.
Major General.

ELECTION NOTICE.

NATIONAL BANK OF BEAVER COUNTY,
New Brighton, Dec. 5, 1864.

THE Stockholders of the National Bank of Beaver County (late Bank of Beaver County) are hereby notified that an election for nine (9) Directors will be held at the Banking House in New Brighton, on the second Tuesday (10th) of January next (1865), between the hours of 10 o'clock and 4 o'clock of said day. By order of Board.

dec7'64 EDWARD HOOPS, Cashier.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

WHEREAS letters testamentary on the estate of JAMES SHILLITO, late of Raccoon tp., Beaver county, Pa., 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 the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

WASHINGTON SHILLITO, } Ex'rs,
MILTON SHILLITO, }
dec7'64 Raccoon tp.

STOLEN,

FROM the subscriber, on the night of the 28th of November, an Iron Gray Mare, under medium height, tail and short mane of a darker color than the hair of her body, and in good condition. Any information concerning the same will be thankfully received by

WM. JAS. BERRY, Moon Tp.

BEAVER COUNTY, ss.:

IN the matter of the estate of Patrick Keating, deceased. Orphans' Court.

And now, to wit: Nov. 18, 1864, on motion the Court appoint Samuel Magaw, Esq., an Auditor to distribute the balance of the assets in the hands of Joseph C. Wilson, Adm'r. of said estate. By the Court:

JOHN A. FRAZIER, Clerk.

The Auditor above named will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Beaver, on Friday, Dec. 23d, 1864 at 10 o'clock, a. m., when and where the parties interested may attend. SAMUEL MAGAW,
dec5'64 Auditor.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE OF VALUBLE REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of the county of Beaver, the undersigned will expose to sale by public vendue or outcry, on the premises, on

Saturday, Dec 31st, 1864,

at 1 o'clock, p. m., all the following described real estate of Richard Beeson, late of the county of Allegheny county, dec'd., situated in the borough of New Brighton, Beaver co., Pa., being Water lots No. 3 and 4, said lots having together a front of 100 feet on the Beaver river, or Creek, and extending back from said river to the canal; excepting a street 30 feet wide, running parallel with the race of the New Brighton Water Co., on the eastern side thereof. The north and south lines of said lots running at right angles to said race—together with 10 shares of Water Power, each share being equal to the one-hundredth part of all the Water Power of the said New Brighton Water Co.; on which said lots are erected one large two story Mill building, originally used as a Planing mill, and the one-half thereof being now used as a Planing mill, and the other part thereof for the manufacture of flax and hemp. Also, a large two story Frame Ware House and an office. This property is very eligibly located, and affords superior advantages for manufacturing purposes.

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

JACOB BEESON,
dec7'64 Adm'r. of said dec'd.

PAMPHLET LAWS.

THE PAMPHLET FOR 1864 have been received at the Prothonotary's office, and are now ready for delivery to those entitled to the same.

nov30'64:3t M. WEYAND, Pro.

SPECIAL INCOME TAX

NOTICE is hereby given that the lists of Taxables for the Special Income Tax, levied under the Act of July 4th, 1864, are now open to inspection for FIFTEEN DAYS, at the offices of the Assistant Assessors, as well as at the office of the undersigned.

SAMUEL DAVENPORT,
nov30'64 Assessor 24th Dist. Pa.

BEAVER SEMINARY AND INSTITUTE

THE NEXT TERM WILL COMMENCE

Monday, the 12th of December.

Among its advantages are—

1. An efficient and accomplished Faculty.
2. Thoroughness in its classes.
3. Superior advantages for Vocal and Instrumental Music.
4. Extent of its English & classical course.
5. Daily lessons in German and French.

☞ Send for a catalogue to

nov30'64 REV. R. T. TAYLOR.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of M. C. Downs, late of Raccoon township, Beaver county, 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.

S. C. GORMLY, Adm'r.,
nov30'64 Raccoon 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.

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 who are 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 Dispiriting 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 system 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 & HILLIER, Druggists, 81 CEDAR STREET, New York.

☞ Sold at Marquis' Drug store, Rochester, one door below Post Office, and wholesale and retail by Dr. Smith, Beaver Falls, Beaver county. [nov23'64

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT OF BEAVER COUNTY.

In the matter of the distribution of the balance of assets in the hands of John R. M'Donald, administrator of the estate of Francis Marion Erwin, dec'd.

And now, to wit: Nov. 18th, 1864, on motion of H. Hice, Esq., Attorney for Administrator, the Court appoint Joseph M. Cunningham, Esq., an Auditor to marshal the assets in the hands of said Administrator (as shown by his account confirmed) among the creditors of said estate.

JOHN A. FRAZIER, Clk.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to distribute the balance of assets in the hands of John R. M'Donald, Administrator of the estate of Francis Marion Erwin, dec'd., will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment, on Wednesday, the 21st day of December, 1864, at 10 o'clock, a. m., at his office in Beaver. J. H. CUNNINGHAM,
nov30'64 Auditor.

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 outcry, on the premises, on

THURSDAY, Dec 29th, 1864,

at 1 o'clock, p. m., the following described real estate of Robert Moore, of Sugar Grove township, Beaver county, Pa., dec'd., situate in said township and county, and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a stone, thence by land of Hartford and Daniel M'Crea's heirs, west 133 5 perches to a stone, thence by land of Wm. M'Kee south 83½ east 145 perches to a stone, thence by land of Andrew M'Kee and John McDade north ½ east 194 perches to a stone, thence by land of Wm. M'Kee north 87½ west 135 perches to the place of beginning, containing 160 acres and 118 perches strict measure, on which are erected one large frame dwelling-house, two stories high, one shewed log tenant house, 17 feet by 18 feet, one log barn, 60 by 28 feet, all in good repair, 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, the balance in two equal annual payments from that date, with interest thereon from same time, and to be secured by bond and mortgage.

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

Quarterly Statement of Bank of Beaver County

New Brighton, Nov. 21, 1864.

RESOURCES.	$
Notes and bills discounted, active	305,[illegible]
U. S. 6 per cent. coupon bonds	125,000 00
Furniture and office fixtures	1,[illegible]
Due from other banks	4,[illegible]
Notes and checks of other banks	7,[illegible]
U. S. Treasury notes	6,[illegible]
Coin in vault	3,[illegible]
	$20[illegible]

LIABILITIES	$
Capital stock	31,250
Notes in circulation	650
Due depositors	153,[illegible]
Due the Commonwealth	[illegible]
Contingent funds	2,[illegible]
Dividends unpaid	5,[illegible]
	$20[illegible]

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 21st day of Nov. A. D. 1864.

T. M. M'CORD, Notary Public.

FOR SALE.

A HOUSE AND LOT in the borough of Fallston, are offered for sale at a greatly reduced price and on reasonable terms, to time of payment. The lot is 80 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, raspberry, &c. To any one wishing to purchase a comfortable residence, conveniently arranged and pleasantly located, such opportunities as the above rarely present themselves. For particulars inquire of

ANDREW W. JAY,
nov9 Beaver, Pa.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of Thos. M'Adams, late of New Brighton, 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 claim against said estate will present them to the subscriber properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN REEVES, Adm'r,
nov30'64 New Brighton.