THE BEAVER ARGUS.

February 8th, 1865.

The Constitutional Amendment.

The passing of the Constitutional Amendment, abolishing slavery, by the lower house of Congress, last week, was unexpected. It was believed the requisite two-thirds vote could not be obtained, and the Amendment would have to lie over until the next session of Congress. Its unlooked for passage by more than the required number of votes, sent a thrill of joy to every patriotic heart, and the North was swept as by a whirlwind of rejoicing. Fourteen Democrats, among whom were Coffroth and McCallister, of Pa., voted for it. They have carved for themselves a proud and noble place in the history of this country, that will reflect credit on them and their posterity forever; while those who voted against the amendment have placed their names on a roll of infamy, lasting as time. It requires two-thirds of the States to ratify the amendment before it is engrafted into and becomes a part of the Constitution of the country. It is thought a sufficient number of States will be obtained without difficulty. The time they are to ratify is not limited in the Constitution, and it may be in one, five or ten years. Congress has discharged its duty, it now remains for the States to complete the good work. A number of States have already responded. Pennsylvania, New York, and Illinois, ratified by a party vote. "Maryland, my Maryland," was one of the first, if not the very first, to ratify by an overwhelming vote. In Massachusetts the vote in both houses was unanimous. Other States will follow daily, and we trust ere the fourth of March the required number will have been obtained. Then we shall have neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except for crime, throughout the length and breadth of the land. Then shall the President "proclaim Liberty throughout all the land to all the inhabitants thereof." The blighting, cursing, destroying sin of slavery will be wiped away and the nation released from a burden that was dragging it to ruin, shall rise purified into newness of life, and attain unrivalled power and splendor. It is a time to rejoice, and we love to hear the roar of the cannon mingled with the shouts of the people over the land, proclaiming the glad tidings. Awakened by the visitations of the Almighty to a sense of the National wrongs, honest patriots sought and have effected the removal of this curse. We bless God in the fullness of our hearts that while he chastised he did not destroy and that we may now expect national blessings and prosperity from his bountiful hand. Never, since the day the old State House bell rang out the glorious news of Liberty and Independence, has any event of equal importance happened to the country. The passing of this amendment by Congress was the greatest victory of the war, and will be followed by the grandest results.

Our nation is now disenthralled, and it will soon be redeemed and regenerated. Join in pæans of praise. Let loud anthems rise! Shout, for Slavery is dead—the day of Jubilee has come! America is free! Rejoice! for the stain is wiped from our escutcheon, and our nation stands forth the beacon light of liberty. The work our fathers began we have consummated; the truth they proclaimed we have enforced. We envy neither the head nor the heart of the man who sees in this no cause of congratulation. Millions of oppressed will be set at liberty; untold sufferings relieved; cruelty and misery alike be destroyed; weeping turned into laughing; mourning into joy. Those who have hearts to feel will weep tears of joy at the remembrance of the great deliverance. We are anti-slavery because God implanted within us a hatred of oppression, a love of justice, a heart that feels for those who suffer. Call us abolitionist if you will. Abolitionism, as it is now understood, embraces the true philanthropists of the world.

"Yet brighter days begin to dawn,
The weeds of prejudice and pride,
Though slowly yet are surely drawn
From bosom where they used to hide,
And thou poor scorned and withered flowers.
With wealth and beauty unallied,
Soon shall see the happy hour
When men from falsehood purified
Shall learn to estimate the worth
Of all the toiling sons of earth."

A Treasury Clerk Shot Dead by a Woman.—On Monday afternoon the 30th ult., Andrew J. Burroughs, a clerk in the office of the Comptroller of the Currency at Washington, was shot by a young women named Mary Harris, from Chicago. She approached him in the Treasury building, and discharged a pistol inflicting an immediately mortal wound. She subsequently told stories conflicting as to the reasons for the commission of the deed.

Peace Rumors Again.

During the past week the whole country has been agitated by the peace rumors caused by the arrival at Fortress Monroe of Alexander H. Stephens, Vice President of the Southern Confederacy, R. M. T. Hunter, Senator from Virginia, and John A. Campbell, Commissioners, appointed by the rebel Government to negotiate for peace. They were met by President Lincoln and Secretary Seward at the above place and had a protracted interview. Recent dispatches give the substance of the interview, and it appears no terms were proposed by the rebel commissioners that could even be entertained by our Government. They insisted upon recognition as the only basis of compromise, while President Lincoln insisted upon submission, and upon their doing that, promised liberal terms in settling and removing all difficulties. Thus the conference adjourned, and the war must go on. We expected no better results at present, yet we believe good will follow from the effort. The South will now know we are disposed to compromise, to yield something for the sake of peace; that we are not bent on subjugation and extermination, as they were taught to believe. The peace party of the South, already strong, will grow stronger, while our peace party must grow weaker. Fernando Wood, one of the apostles of the Northern peace party, has already announced himself in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war. We now see what would have been the result had the peace party triumphed. In fulfillment of their pledges, an armistice would have been granted, and while lengthy negotiations were going on the South would have been preparing for war. They have asked for time and sought an armistice from President Lincoln in vain. Negotiations were pending but the war went on. Victories in the field paved the way to negotiation, and victories must and will insure submission. Davis and all the leading rebels know that failure to establish their independence is social and political death to them, and while there is a prospect of succeeding they never will submit. The war must go on until the masses of the South demand peace. The leaders have too much at stake now to submit. The negotiations have closed and we must have war until a peace is conquered. Both sides are preparing for renewed activity. Both will exert themselves with more vigor than ever to succeed. The contest cannot last long. The South has lost too much and is too much reduced to prolong unaided the deadly strife. If our Government commits no blunders, ere this year closes we will have peace upon our own terms. We believe, all things considered, it is better no compromise was effected. When they are compelled to sue for peace they will be more likely to behave well hereafter.

Movements of Troops.

We believe, says the Chambersburg *Repository*, that there is no longer any necessity to withhold from the public the information that a large portion of Gen. Thomas' army has joined Gen. Grant, and that offensive operations against Richmond will be renewed in a very short time on a scale hitherto unapproached in point of magnitude. Not less than 200,000 effective men in the armies of Meade, Sheridan and Sherman will encircle the rebel capital, and we hazard little in predicting that Richmond will be occupied by our troops before the 1st of May, and most likely at a much earlier period. Gen. Couch's command is among the reinforcements sent to Grant by Gen. Thomas. It is understood that Gen. Lee is pursuing the same policy, and the rebellion is now represented in but a single army. He is rapidly concentrating his forces, and will probably hazard the fate of treason on a grand battle. He must either do that or allow himself to be driven out of Richmond by the severance of his lines, and we presume he will not surrender the capital without a struggle. If unsuccessful in that engagement, then must the war be practically ended. There is everything to encourage loyal men. The cause of Right seems to be on the threshhold of its crowning victory.

It Will Live Forever.—The following is the resolution passed by the House of Representatives on Tuesday, the 31st day of January, 1865. It will live as long as history lasts:

"Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, two-thirds of both houses concurring, that the following articles be proposed to the Legislature of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States; when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures shall be valid to all intents and purposes as a part of the said Constitution namely:

"Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction."

Principal of Beaver Academy.

Prof. Frank Agnew, of Beaver, son of Hon. Daniel Agnew, was last week elected Principal of the Beaver Academy, and at once entered upon the discharge of his duties. The Academy has, for some time, been under the Superintendence of Rev. D. H. A. McLean, D. D., and Rev. David Lowry of this place. They assumed the position of Associate Principals at the urgent solicitation of the Trustees, and continued to discharge the duties so long as their pastoral labors would allow, both being in charge of congregations. We regret the necessary retirement from the institution of these able and efficient Principals. Years of experience has fitted them for the position, and no institution in the land could boast of the superiority of its Principals. The Academy, under their charge, was rapidly regaining its popularity, and they leave it in a flourishing condition. We could neither expect no ask them to continue as the labor in connection with other duties was too onerous; and while we regret their voluntary retirement, we appreciate the motives that prompted them to do so. Their successor is a young man, possessing every requisite qualification for the position. We know of no man, either old or young, so well adapted to fill the place of the retiring Principals. Possessing a fine education, ability of a high order, and unbounded energy, together with an experience as a teacher marked already by success, a manner alike attractive and winning, yet modest and unassuming, he will not fail to meet with unbounded success. We have known Mr. Agnew for years, as a classmate, student, teacher and friend, and in every relation we found him a model young man. The Students of the Academy will have before them in their teacher a young man whose example will be worthy of their highest emulation. It may be thought by some that we speak in strong terms, and yet we are only doing simple justice. We have no temptation in this instance to color or magnify, and we have not. There are very few such young men as Prof. Agnew, and we desire to call attention to his worth, that others may be encouraged to imitate. Under his charge we believe the Academy will achieve unprecedented success. A good location, good building, and good teachers, are all that is required, and all these Beaver Academy has. Young men seeking education could find no better institution in the land, and they will have not only a competent instructor but also one whose kindness and virtues will soon win their love.

—Since writing the above we learn that Prof. M. Gantz, for fourteen years Principal of the Union Schools of New Castle, Lawrence county, has been elected Associate Principal of Beaver Academy. Prof. Gantz is a graduate of Washington College and has a high reputation as a teacher. His election gives great pleasure to the friends of the Academy, and with Profs. Agnew and Gantz as Principals, Beaver Academy will soon surpass its former popularity and success.

A Thrilling Scene.

Upon the passage of the Constitutional Amendment the following animated and thrilling scene ensued:—There was a momentary lull, when, as by an electric shock, the exultant shouts of the friends of freedom rung through the Hall. It was the sublimest outbreak of popular enthusiasm we ever witnessed. Men sprang to their feet, throwing up their arms exultantly, and crying out at the top of their voices. Fair women waved their handkerchiefs and joined in the loud huzzas. The floor of the House resounded with the clapping of hands, the stamping of feet, and the incessant shouting of voices. The galleries echoed back with tenfold enthusiasm the overwhelming demonstrations on the floor of the House. Men hugged one another in an ecstacy of delight. They grappled hands and shouted over this triumph of freedom. Many a bright eye glistened, and many a heart was too full for utterance, over this memorable hour of our national regeneration. When the tempest of excitement, which lasted for several minutes, and seemed to find no adequate outlet, had partially subsided, a motion was made to adjourn, and the Opposition insisted on the ayes and noes. The mechanical roll-call acted as a brake, and slowly toned the House down to something of its ordinary decorum, while the assembled crowd surged out in the midst of a patriotic enthusiasm that will never be forgotten.

A Useful Sack.—Last fall some patriotic wags in California started bids on a sack of floor for the benefit of the Sanitary Commission, and the humor of the war proved so popular that the sack was handed about, from Sacramento to San Francisco, and from San Francisco to Oregon, and back again, and sold and resold, until the sum of fifty thousand dollars had been paid, and nobody owned the flour. This sack is now on its way East, where a similar process will take place. It will be put up at auction, and it is expected that while unlimited bids will be offered the purchaser will immediately put it up again, to be knocked down by another bidder.

[For the Argus.]

David Fisher, Company H, 101st Regt. P. V., who was killed during the siege of Plymouth, N. C., April 19th, 1864, was son of Charles and Margaret Fisher of North Sewickly Tp, Beaver County, Pa. He entered the service in October, 1861, and remained constantly with his regiment until he fell at his post while engaged in a skirmish with the enemy in front of the defences of Plymouth. He died as the true soldier dies—died nobly discharging his duty, being instantly killed by a grape shot while in the act of loading his rifle.

David was a kind, and generous friend as well as a faithful soldier, and his death was deeply mourned by his captive comrades. He was 24 years of age. His brother, Byron M. Fisher, who entered the service at the same time, and was a member of the same company, was wounded the next morning and captured by the enemy. He was subsequently imprisoned at Andersonville, Ga., where he died July 13th, 1864, in the 26th year of his age. He fell a victim to the horrible spirit of barbarism which controlled the military slaughter-pens of the South. The only surviving brother of these brave and patriotic boys was wounded about the same time, but has recovered and is still in the service. Surely their parents and friends have the sympathy of every christian heart. These fallen heroes were both members of the M. E. Church, and as they were consistent in their lives we have reason to believe they have found a resting place beyond the storms and strife of earth. Our loss, we trust, "is their eternal gain." A. W. T.

Beaver, Jan. 20th, 1865.

The Recent Peace Conference.

Washington, Feb. 5.

It is difficult to procure details concerning the recent conference between the President and Secretary of State, and the rebel commissioners, but it is reported that the President, throughout the conversation, insisted that he should continue the prosecution of the war on the principle heretofore declared, namely: Of compelling obedience to the constitution, and on the basis of the Union, and admitting peace only on these terms. With him there was to be no deviation from this course, so the Commissioners were left in no doubt whatever on this material point.

The convention was conducted in the most courteous and respectful manner, and the commissioners returned to Richmond thoroughly understanding the views of the President. Therefore if anything further is to be said on this subject it must come from the Confederates themselves.

As heretofore stated, there was no agreement upon any point at issue. It is confidently asserted by intimate friends of the President that no concession or promise was made by him in the least degree yielding the position above stated, and which he has in public and private communications maintained. Whatever may be the speculations as to peace movements in the future, it is certain that there will be no abatement meanwhile in our military operations, but that the effort will be to prosecute the war with additional vigor, so that our success may produce an early peace.

New York, February 5.—The morning papers throw no light upon the negotiations between Lincoln and Seward and the rebel commissioners.—The interview lasted sixteen hours.—According to the *Herald's* correspondent the President is reported to have proposed to Messrs. Stephens, Hunter and Campbell that if they were prepared to promise a return of their States to the Union, he was ready to waive all minor questions, but that, as Chief Magistrate of the Republic, sworn to maintain the Union, he could consider no terms which involved its division. This grand point the rebels confessed they did not feel authorized to decide, and the negotiation ended.—The conference took place on board one of the steamers anchored in Hampton Roads, where the negotiations could not be interrupted. The proceedings were conducted in a most social and frank manner on both sides, but on the part of Mr. Lincoln at least with equal firmness. Great anxiety is felt to hear from Richmond.

Retaliation.

The retaliatory resolution passed by the Senate, after seven days of warm and animated discussion, is, except a long preamble, as follows: "That in the judgment of Congress it has become justifiable, and necessary that the President should, in order to prevent the continuance and recurrence of such barbarities, and to insure the observance by the insurgents of the laws of civilized war, resort at once to measures of retaliation, and he is hereby directed to retaliate upon the prisoners of the enemy in such a manner, in conformity with the laws and usages of war among civilized nations, as will deter him from the perpetration in future of cruel and barbarous treatment of our soldiers. Congress does not, however, intend by this resolution to limit or restrict the power of the President, but only to advise and require a resort to retaliation as demanded by the occasion."

Gratuitous Advertising.—The following resolution was adopted by the Printer's Convention at Columbus: *Resolved*, That any description of advertising that is not of sufficient importance to justify the payment of a fair price, is not worthy the space it would occupy in a newspaper; and that we place the stamp of disapprobation on the custom, already too common, of admitting into the columns of newspapers advertisements of whatever kind, without the stipulation and payment of a just and reasonable price therefor.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Washington, Feb. 4, 1865.

House.—Mr. Ingersoll asked leave to offer a preamble setting forth that as an informal negotiation is now pending between the United States and the so called Confederate States, therefore

Resolved, That is the deliberate and emphatic opinion of this House, that no peace can or should be made to recognize the traitorous leaders of the rebellion, as they are not entitled to equal rights and immunities of loyal citizens.

Mr. Stephens said he was informed that no negotiations are pending, as the contracting parties have separated nothing admissable having been presented.

Mr. LeBlonde offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the alleged facts as to soldiers recently landed at Fort Schuyler having died of open exposure to severe weather. The resolution was adopted.

The House passed the joint resolution to terminate the treaty with Great Britian for the regulation of the naval force on the lakes.

The House resumed the consideration of the Naval Appropriation bill. Fernando Wood opposed the pending amendment for a Board of Admiralty. In the course of his remarks he said that it, as was reported, the peace negotiations had failed in consequence of the indisposition of the rebel authorities to return to their allegiance and duty, and because they refused to reunite on the basis of the Constitution, so far as he represented the peace sentiment he would not sustain them in their position, if the door was thrown open by the President and if the answer thereto was separation and recognition and nothing else. So far as his humble efforts are concerned he would aid the conquering armies of his country to obtain by force what they had been unable to obtain by peace.

Messrs. Pike and Griswold opposed and Mr Blaine advocated, the Admiralty Board amendment, which was rejected by 43 against 55.

Washington, Feb. 5.

Representative Wilson of Iowa, chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, has introduced a bill to establish the Supremacy of the Constitution in insurrectionary States, declaring that hereafter no Representatives or Senators shall be elected to Congress in any States which have been in insurrection, until it has been announced by Presidential Proclamation that armed hostilities have ceased and a republican constitution has been adopted and approved by Congress.

Hon. Joseph Segar will, it is understood, present his credentials to morrow or next day as Senator from the State of Virginia. This will lead to a decision of the question by that body whether the State is entitled to recognition. She has no representatives in the House, those who presented themselves having been ruled out. It is known that there are three States in what has been called the Old Dominion, viz,: Governments at Wheeling, Richmond and Alexandria, and it is the case of the last named now in controversy.

Washington, Feb 5.

Both Houses of Congress have agreed to a joint resolution that electoral votes of the States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisana, Texas, Arkansas and Tennessee, shall not be counted next Wednesday for President and Vice President of the United States. This is placed on the ground that none of them were in condition to vote on the 8th of November last.

The Atlantic Telegraph.—A letter from George Saward, Esq., Secretary and General Superintendent of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, after alluding to the absolute electrical perfection of the cable now being manufactured, states the amount completed up to the 30th of December at 750 miles. The cable is being manufactured at the rate of eighty miles per week without hurry and without night-work. It will be finished by the end of the first week in June.—Two tanks on board the *Great Eastern* for the storage of the cable are constructed, and the third is rapidly progressing. There is no reason to doubt that the cable will all be on board, and the great ship ready for sea with every appliance of the best kind and the best order, during the month of June. Mr. Saward has no doubt that the cable will be successfully laid and worked.

The Amenities of the Picket Line.

The following is a copy of a letter thrown over to our men on picket at the front: Gentlemen: There is one thing you have got and I want, that is, a Masonic breastpin. You will know me by having a red ribbon tied to my gun. I have not got any tobacco with me, but I will be on picket tomorrow night, and will have some. You must think hard of us not answering when you speak. Our officers are very strict on us. I wish the privates on both sides would come to some conclusion and stop this war. I think we could make peace right off. Don't gather around those front holes in squads. The officers order us to fire, but we won't. All the shooting done in the daytime is done by them. If you throw anything over, be surd and throw it as far as you can.

☞ Maj. Gen. Ord, who succeeds Gen. Butler in the Army of the James, is a native of Maryland, a Catholic, and a graduate of West Point, where he was a class-mate of Gen. Halleck. His residence is Carlisle, Pa. Previous to the war he served in California, and is said to have been ultra pro-slavery in his views.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Rochester, Pa., Feb 1st, 1865:

Anderson Clarissa, Beard Richard, Barrington Mathias, Crozier Mrs E, Cary Miss Biddy, Daffold Mr T, Ellis G H, Evans Even, Eberhart G L, French L S, Fosnacht B G, Gay Henry, Gilchrist Thomas, Henry Charles, Jordan Miss Sarah, Lacher Lewis, McMillen Mrs Millie, McSweeney James, Mullin Robert Matthews Miss Mollie, Reems George, Simpson Miss Mary, Twiford Miss Mary, Vance John, White Miss Emma, Wetzel Martin.

T. M. TAYLOR, P. M.

☞ Office hours, during the winter, from 7a. m. to 6 p. m.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS OF THE COUNTY OF BEAVER. In the matter of the Account of S. H. Piersol, Committee of Jeremiah Piersol. Notice is hereby given, that the above-named Account has been filed in the Prothonotary's office, and that the same will be confirmed on the first day of next term, unless cause be then shown to the contrary. M. WEYAND,

feb8'65 Proth'y.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS OF THE COUNTY OF BEAVER. In the matter of the application of the "North Branch Old School Presbyterian Church for a Charter of Incorporation. And now, Nov. 15th, 1864, Application presented, whereupon the Court having perused accompanying instrument, and being of opinion that it contains nothing contrary to law, direct said instrument to be filed in the Prothonotary's office, and order publication according to law, and that unless cause be shown to the contrary, the aforesaid Charter of Incorporation will be granted by the Court at the next Term.

feb8'65 M. WEYAND, Pro.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS OF BEAVER COUNTY. In the matter of the application of the Mt. Pleasant, (Old School Presbyterian) Congregation at Darlington, for a Charter of Incorporation. And now, Nov. 15, 1864, Application presented, whereupon the Court having perused said instrument, and being of opinion that it contains nothing contrary to law, direct said instrument to be filed in the Prothonotary's office, and order publication according to law, and that unless cause be shown to the contrary, the aforesaid Charter of Incorporation will be granted by the Court at next Term. Attest:

feb8'65 M. WEYAND, Pro.

TRIAL LIST

FOR MARCH TERM, 1865

FIRST WEEK.

John Stewart	vs	Jas Little, et al.
J. W. Decker's Ex'rs	"	John Mellon, et al.
James Duncan	"	John M. Ewing, et al.
Lukens & Beeson	"	Darlington M.E. Ch'ch
Patterson & Davidson	"	Martha Sanders.
James Collins & co	"	Wm. M. Shirts, et al.

SECOND WEEK.

Wm. Eakin's Ex'r.	vs	Henry Jordon & wife.
Alfred Campbell	"	Rebecca Campbell's Ad
Commonwealth, use,	"	John Duff's Ex'r.
Wash'tn Build. Ass'n	"	Ivory Cole.
John Mullen	"	Joseph, Ammon, et al.
Charles Thorn	"	Margaret Higby
Thomas M'Laughlin	"	Robert Adams.
Richard D. Hudson	"	Thomas Jenkins.
David Scott's heirs	"	Arch'd Robertson.
same		same, et al.
Lath'p Rawden's h'rs	"	John T. Holmes.
Benj. R. Bradford	"	George S. Porter.
John Swick	"	Richard S. Barton.
Hugh Wright, et al	"	David Gibb, et al.
Mary Brown	"	Joseph Ray.

feb8'65 M. WEYAND, Pro.

[Star please copy.]

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY Virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Beaver county, and to me directed, I will expose to public sale, at the house of old tavern-stand on the premises first hereinafter mentioned (lots 79 and 80) in the borough of Darlington, in the county aforesaid, on

Monday, February 27th, 1865,

at 1 o'clock, p. m., the following property, viz:

All the right, title, interest and claim of defendent of in and to all those two certain lots or parcels of ground, numbered 79 and 80, in the borough of Darlington, in the county of Beaver; said lots bounded on the north by Fourth street, east by Sproat's alley, west by Plum street, and south by Imbrie's alley; on which are erected one large two story frame house (formerly used as a hotel), with cellar underneath, &c., a large frame barn and other out-buildings; the lots enclosed and planted with fruit trees.

Also, lots Nos. 77 and 78, in the borough aforesaid, bounded on the north by Fourth st, east by land of Eliza J. Patterson, south by Imbrie's alley, and west by Sproat's alley; lots enclosed.

Also, lots Nos. 19 and 20, in the borough aforesaid, bounded north by Second st, east by Sproat's alley, south by Rifle alley, and west by Plum street or alley.

Also, a piece or parcel of land situate in Darlington township, in the county aforesaid, adjoining the borough of Darlington, bounded north by First st, east by land of J. W. Pierce and I. A. W. Edgar, south by land of I. A. W. Edgar, and west by land of J. W. Pierce, containing about two acres, be the same more or less.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of J. T Boyd, jr., at the suit of Nathan Eakin, executor of the last will, &c., of William Eakin, dec'd.

☞ Bids under $50 required in cash at the time of sale. Ten per cent of the amount of all other bids required in hand at time of sale; balance on or before first Monday of March next. JOSEPH LEDLIE,

Beaver, feb8,'65 Sheriff.

Notice in the Orphans' Court.

The following appraisements under the Act of Assembly, of the 14th of April, 1851, of property allowed to be retained by a 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 $300, by widow of John Moody, dec'd. Jas. Moody and Samuel Moody Adm'rs.

Personal property to amount of $300, by widow of Lorenzo Childs, dec'd. Deborah E. Childs and John Childs Adm'rs.

Personal property to amount of $57,65, by widow of Jacob Young, dec'd. James W. Pander Adm'r.

Personal property to amount of $171,66, by widow of M. C. Dobbs, dec'd. Samuel Gormley Adm'r.

Personal property to amount of $300,40 by widow of William Wilde dec'd. Cynthia Wilde Adm'x.

Personal property to amount of $268,47, by widow of John Seawright, dec'd. James Smith Adm'r.

Personal property to amount of $300, by widow of Andrew Caler, dec'd. Jacob Caler Adm'r.

Personal property to amount of $300 by widow of John Godleib Bock, dec'd. Anna Bock Adm'x.

Real estate to amount of $140, by widow of Thomas Horne, dec'd. John Reeves Adm'r.

Personal property to amount of $300, by widow of Eugene Fleeson dec'd. David Kennedy Adm'r.

Personal property to amount of $299,34, by widow of George W. Fulton, dec'd. Agnew Duff Adm'r.

Personal property to amount of $154,30, by widow of James Shillito, dec'd. W. W. Shillito 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 8th of March next, to shew cause, if any they have, against the final confirmation of the above appraisements.

feb8 JOHN A. FRAZIER, Clerk.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

ALL persons interested in the following Administration and Guardian accounts, which have been passed and filed in the Register's Office, of Beaver county, Pa., will take notice that the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court, to be held at Beaver, on the 8th day of March, 1865, for confirmation and allowance.

The final real estate account of John Allison and George W. Hamilton, administrators of the estate of John R. Shannon, dec'd.

The final account of Samuel Harnit, executor of the last will and testament of Mary M'Minn, dec'd.

The final account of Daniel Figley, executor of the last will and testament of William Figley, dec'd.

The account of D. L. Imbrie, Trustee to make sale of the real estate of Jno Main, dec'd.

The final account of James Sterling, administrator of the estate of Thomas N. Thornburg, dec'd.

The final account of James W. Pander, administrator of the estate of Jacob Young, dec'd.

The final account of Wm. Leaf, administrator of the estate of Saml Stiles, dec'd.

The final account of Hugh Martin, executor of the last will and testament of Maria A. W. Eakin, dec'd.

The final account of James P. Martin, administrator of the estate of Rebecca McKnight, dec'd.

The final account of David Leonard, administrator of the estate of Edward Leonard, decd.

The final accounts (real and personal) of James Burneson and Thomas Reed, executors of the last will of Samuel Burneson, dec'd.

The final account of John and Cornelius Shane, administrators of the estate of Timothy Shane, dec'd.

The final accounts (real and personal) of John Whisler, adm'r. *cum testamento annexo* of Jackson Whisler, dec'd.

The final account of Joseph C. Wilson, executor of the last will and testament of Matilda Cunningham, dec'd.

The final account of Detmer Shaner, executor and trustee to sell certain real estate (to wit, 300 acres) of David Shaner, dec'd.

The final account of John Peirsol, trustee to make sale of the real estate of Jacob Peirsol, dec'd.

The final account of Andrew D. Gilliland, administrator of the estate of Matthew Gilliland, late, who was administrator *de bonis non, cum testamento annexo* of the estate of Samuel Caughey, dec'd.

The final account of Andrew Watterson, executor of the last will and testament of John Hunter, dec'd.

The final accounts of David Ferguson, guardian of Margaret J. and Robert Ferguson, minor children of said guardian.

The final account of Joseph Duncan, guardian of Mary Ann Coulson, minor child of Elwood Coulson, dec'd.

The final account of James Jackson, guardian of Clarinda J. Jackson, minor heir of Samuel Jackson, dec'd.

The final accounts of D. A. Cunningham, guardian of Wm. J. McFadden, minor son of James M'Fadden, dec'd.

The account of Rev. R. S. Morton, guardian of Isabella Calhoun, minor daughter of Thos. Calhoun, dec'd.

A. R. MOORE,

Beaver, Feb. 8th, 65. Register.

BRITISH PERIODICALS,

VIZ.

The London Quarterly Review (Conserv.)
The Edinburgh Review (Whig.)
The Westminster Review (Radical.)
The North British Review (Free-Church.)
AND
Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine. (Tory.)

The American Publishers continue to reprint the above-named periodicals, but as the cost of printing has *doubled*, the price of paper nearly *trebled*, and taxes, duties, licenses, etc., largely increased, they are compelled to advance their terms as follows:

TERMS FOR 1865.

For any one of the Reviews	$4.00
For any two of the Reviews	7.00
For any three of the Reviews	10.00
For all four of the Reviews	12.00
For Blackwood's Magazine	4.00
For Blackwood and one Review	7.00
For Blackwood and any two Reviews	10.00
For Blackwood and three Reviews	13.00
For Blackwood and the four Reviews	15.00

The works will be printed on a *greatly improved quality of paper*, and while nearly all American Periodicals are either advanced in price or reduced in size—and very generally both—we shall continue to give for the price of *all* the matters contained in the original editions. Hence, our present prices will be found as cheap, for the amount of matter furnished, as those of any of the competing periodicals in this country.

Compared with the cost of the originals in Edinburgh, which at the present premium on gold would be about $100 a year, our prices still are *exceedingly low*. Add to this the fact that we make our annual payments to the British Publishers for early sheets and copyright in *Gold*—$1 costing us at this time (in U. S. currency) nearly $2.50 in currency—and it is clear that in the sale we have adopted we shall be entirely justified by our subscribers and the reading public.

The interest of these Periodicals to American readers is rather increased than diminished by the articles they contain on our Civil War, and though sometimes tinged with prejudice, they may still, considering their great ability and the different stand-points from which they are written, be read and studied with advantage by the people of this country, of every creed and party.

THE FOUR REVIEWS for 1863.

A few copies of the above remain on hand, and will be sold at $5 for the whole four, or $2 for any one.

We also publish the

FARMER'S GUIDE.

By Henry Stephens, of Edinburgh, and the late J. P. Norton, of Yale College. 2 vols. Royal Octavo, 1600 pages and numerous Engravings.

PRICE $7 for the two volumes—by Mail, post paid, $8.

LEONARD SCOLT & CO., Publishers,
No. 38 Walker Street, New York.

License Notice.

THE following named persons have filed their petitions in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Beaver county, for License at March Sessions, 1865:

HOTELS, &c.

Charles F Kearchner.....Phillipsburg.
Daniel Barnard.....New Brighton.
John Graeing.....New Galilee.
Francis Blount.....New Brighton.

To sell liquor in quantities not less than a quart, with goods, wares and merchandize:

Mary Alexander.....Rochester.

feb9 JOHN A. FRAZIER, Cl'k.

NOTICE.

Isaac Winans vs. Chas. E. Cook. } In the Court of Common Pleas of Beaver co., Yend. Exp. No. 5, of November T, 1864.

Jan. 5, 1865, on petition of Sheriff Leslie the Court appoint J. H. Cunningham, Esq., Auditor to distribute the proceeds of sale in his hands, among Judgment creditors, &c., part'es interested.

BEAVER COUNTY, ss:

A true Extract from the Record.

Attest: M. WEYAND, Proth'y.

The Auditor above-named will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office in Beaver, on Tuesday, Feb. 28th, 1865, at 1 o'clock, p. m., at which time and place all parties interested may attend.

feb8'65 J. H. CUNNINGHAM, Auditor.