THE BEAVER ARGUS.

February 15th, 1865.

The President's Message.

President Lincoln on Friday last submitted to Congress a Message on the recent peace negotiations, giving a full and satisfactory account of the conference and the correspondence of the Commissioners. Our readers already know all the facts connected with the conference and the results of the interview between the President, Mr. Seward, and the rebel commissioners. The rebels asked for a cessation of hostilities during the pending negotiations, and until the South would determine whether to accept our terms or continue the war, which the President wisely refused to grant. It is evident from their correspondence and demands that they wished to gain time, stop the progress of our armies until they were better prepared to meet their advance, and prevent their speedy overthrow. The President telegraphed to Gen. Grant before leaving for Fortress Monroe to meet the rebel commissioners, not to let the conference interfere with or delay the execution of his plans. The conference had no sooner terminated, and the rebel commissioners been sent through our lines to Richmond, than Gen. Grant moved upon the enemy on the left, and succeeded in driving him from his works a distance of five miles, and holding, in spite of his persistent attacks, the advance position thus gained. Gen. Sherman, about the same time, it is reported, captured Branchville, S. C., which the rebels say is equivalent to capturing Charleston. The President having "exhausted the resources of statesmanship," and failing to secure peace, is now determined to conquer a peace, with a better prospect of success. We endorse everything the President said and did in this peace conference, and hold him in higher estimation now than ever before. The rebel press acknowledge that he was too shedwd for Davis, and that our government has gained a decided advantage by the negotiations. His wisdom and firmness saved the country in this matter, because if he had yielded to rebel demands and granted an armistice the Union never would have been restored. The South is not yet prepared to return. They must meet with still further reverses. Lee must be driven from Richmond and his army destroyed. Gen. Grant's strategy and combinations will soon insure this, and then we may look for peace upon our terms not theirs. When the war is over, and union and peace restored, it will be seen how much the country owes to Mr. Lincoln. His name will be inscribed beside that of Washington, and go down in history equally honored and beloved. To secure our Independence in the first revolution, God gave us Washington; to carry us through a second revolution, He gave us Lincoln. Both were perfectly adapted to the work given them to accomplish. Having entire confidence in the wisdom and integrity of Mr. Lincoln, and believing our cause to be just, and that God's blessings will now attend our efforts, we feel assured peace will soon come, by rebels laying down their arms and submitting to the authority of the government.

The Draft.

We publish elsewhere the approximate quotas as given to us by the Provost Marshal of the District. Although the time fixed for the draft is now upon us, yet we have no correct assignment of quotas and no certainty of credits. The country has suffered and endured the incompetency and blunderings of the Provost Marshal General long enough. He is doing more to weaken the Government by his indecision and imbecility than all other officers of the Government combined, and heaven knows some are bad enough. The whole country is clamorous for his removal. Thousands will be drafted that would have been relieved had he pursued the proper course or understood his business.—There is propably not a district in this county but what would have filled its quota had they known what it was in time. Gov. Curtin's letter to the President in relation to the draft was correct, forcible and pointed, exposing the errors and blunders of the Provost Marshal. Gen. Fry is the only man we ever knew who could multiply and divide the same number by the same number, and get the same result not by the same. For instance, Beaver borough under this call would have fourteen men to furnish with a credit of twenty-one, which would leave an excess of seven, according to former methods finding there is need of improvement in Mathematics as well as elsewhere. Former modes of calculation will not answer any longer. It is said Fry killed Zolicoffer, and therefore he was made Provost Marshal General. It is a pity Zolicoffer was killed by such a dunce, if the Provost Marshalship was to be awarded to him who did it. Upon the whole we believe it were better Zolicoffer had lived than Fry should by his death hold his appointment. If any one can point out to us a single decision he ever made that he did not reverse himself in more than thrice, or a single opinion he entertained for twenty-four hours, then we will admit that in point of fitness for the position he would compare favorably with Tittlebat Titmouse as a member of the British Parliament.

Harrisburg Correspondence.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 11.

MR. EDITOR: Since I last wrote you the Legislature of Pennsylvania has passed upon the most important question ever brought before that body—the abolition of slavery throughout the United States. No sooner did the telegraph flash the intelligence that the proposed amendments to the Federal Constitution had received the requisite two-thirds vote in Congress, than resolutions of ratification were introduced into both branches of the Assembly. It was the hope and belief of the Republican members that the Democrats, if they did not sustain the Amendments, would at least allow the majority to pronounce at once that decision which they knew to be inevitable, and so place Pennsylvania at the head of the ratifying States. They were mistaken. Not only did the Democracy vote in solid phalanx against the resolutions, but with a refractiveness unexpected they resisted the suspension of the rules that the question might be disposed of at once. A bill or resolution must lie over at least one day after its introduction before final passage, unless taken up by a two thirds vote, which was beyond the strength of the Union members of either branch.

The *Record* will inform you of what transpired in the Senate; I can speak from observation only of the contest in the House. Both parties came there with the understanding that the vote was to be taken without debate. The door to discussion, however, was opened by Mr. Brown of Warren, one of the ablest members, who read a brief but carefully prepared and eloquent argument upon the right side. He was followed by others. The Democrats began to assign reasons for their opposition, professing hostility to Slavery, but insisting that the adoption of the Amendments would retard the conclusion of hostilities and a speedy peace. The debate dragged for a time, until McClure was aroused by some bold assertion on the other side to unveil and evidently purely extemporaneous was one of the most splendid pieces of oratory to which your correspondent has ever listened. It was a bold and bitter attack upon the Democratic party for its subserviency to the Slave Power, its complicity with its former outrages upon the nation, and its sympathy with it in its present dying struggle. I do not know, nor I presume does any one of his auditory, what was the time occupied in its delivery; it held the House in rapt attention until the last words fell from his lips. Then there was a spontaneous burst of applause from the Republican side, such as perhaps was better suited to the license of a political meeting than to the dignity of a legislative body, and his friends thronged to his seat to congratulate him upon his success. The Democracy of course couldnot permit this cannonade along their whole line to pass without reply. Pershing, of Cambria, was their principal spokesman. He is a courteous gentleman, a good speaker and logical reasoner, and made perhaps as good an argument as could be made in a bad cause. He took the offensive at once, and devoted himself mainly to attacks upon the Republican party where it is perhaps somewhat vulnerable on account of the misdeeds and short comings of some of the subordinates of the present administration.—There were remarks by other gentlemen upon either side, many of them eloquent and appropriate. At an adjourned session, Mr. Kelly, of Washington, spoke ably in support of the Amendments. Alexander, of Centre, upon the part of the opposition, took the bull boldly by the horns, assigning, amongst other reasons for his vote, the curse of Canaan, his belief in the inferiority of the African to the Caucassian race, and that Nature had designed the former to live in subjection to the latter. The following is his creed upon these points, literally copied from his remarks as printed in the *Record:*

"Fifth: I believe that the African race in this country are unfit to occupy any other status in the organization of civil society under a republican form of government than that they now occupy; and that the dissolution of the bond that now binds them to this status will be an injury to the prosperity of the States in which it exists, an injury to the white race in all the States of this Union, and an injury to the slave himself.

"Sixth: I believe that the prediction of the patriarch Noah, "Cursed be Canaan, a servant of servants, shall he be unto his brethren" (Gen. 1—25) rests upon him, and that any acts of our government that curse will be [illegible] this condi-

and angry controversy between its friends and opponents. It purposes what is in effect a lease of the river beds, for twenty years, in tracts of not more than one hundred acres each, to persons who may desire to locate them, upon payment of the usual purchase money to the State, in whose behalf it also reserves a royalty of one-twentieth of all minerals or oil which they may produce. Its friends allege that it will produce an enormous revenue to the State, and will preserve them in its from falling into the hands of speculators who will look for their profits rather to the stocks of corporations formed upon that basis, than to the developments of the land. Its opponents advocate a sale or an increase of their royalty. There are the usual charges of corruption, &c., upon either side. On the one hand it is alleged that there is a conspiracy to give a few individuals the entire benefit of the bill, embracing the Senate, House, and Surveyor General and Treasury Department. Upon the other, that a school of sharks from Wall street are after the choice parts with greedy maws, urging a public sale, at which their agents will be on hand with bags of dollars to sweep all there is worth using in the oil regions. Some strength was given to the latter opinion by an offer, made by [Cochran, of Erie, a gentleman who generally means what he says, to pay one million of dollars for the territory caused by the bill, ten thousand down and the balance in short payments. It is not supposed that Mr. C. carries a million of dollars about him, and is suggested that he represents large monied interests somewhere. The discussion was heated and grew personal, and the House finally disposed of the question by referring the bill to the Committee of Ways and Means. Upon their report, I presume the disgraceful scene of Thursday will be re-enacted. In some shape the bill will pass. There is no division of sentiment as to the propriety of opening up the river beds at once, and if any of your readers desire to "scratch gravel" in the Venango country, they had as well come down and encamp upon the steps of the Surveyor General's Office.

Two bills have passed the House, since I last wrote you, affecting your county. The Pittsburg Ft. Wayne and Chicago Railway Company, have procured an Act authorizing them to change the location of their road, to avoid dangerous grades and curves, and which is now a law. The Borough of New Brighton is excepted from its operation. The bill to increase the fees of county and township officers, jurors and witnesses in Beaver county, passed the House on Thursday. It gives to the Sheriff, Prothonatory, Register and Recorder, and Clerk of the Orphans' Court, and Justices of the Peace and constables, fifty per cent. of an increase; and provides that the pay of Commissioners and Auditors shall be three dollars, of witnesses one dollar, and of Jurors one dollar and fifty cents per day. It will sleep in the Senate until the fate of the general bill, now in process of [illegible] tees of the two branches, is decided.—The general bill I think will pass.—The great objection to it to my mind is that it will be next to impossible to procure its repeal, when the necessity for the increase has ceased to exist.

X.

A Tribute to Mr. Lincoln.

The *National Intelligeacer*, a Democratic paper, says (Feb 9): The electoral vote consummated yesterday by the college in the last act in the form which declares Mr. Lincoln to be re-elected, for a term of four years, to preside over the destinies of the country. This high mark of confidence in the President is the result of the affection for him, and the faith in him, by such a number of the *people* of the political party to which the antecedents of the Executive belong, as must affectingly touch his heart. If the mere politicians had their way, Mr. LINCOLN would not have renominated. But the people have regarded him as eminently adapted to his great trust in this trying hour. While this is true of the Presidenl's party, hundreds of thousands of loyal men, who have differed from his policy, hope for his success; and such pray God that Abraham Lincoln may prove, to be the prophet who shall conduct this people, united, on their sublime mission of peace on earth and good will to men.

The mere formal proceeding of counting the electoral votes in without other interest than such as attaches to the externals of an event which assembles a throng of distinguised people. But the thought will obtrude itself, on this occasion, of the sublimity of the fact that, amid the gleam of arms and the thunder of cannon, the people, "with a weapon surer set and better than the bayonet," have kept peace between themselves, preserved their Constitution, and acted with unanimity as was not present on the memorable occasion in 1821, when Missouri was excepted from a count in the electoral college.

Exchange of Prisoners.

We can congratulate the country that, at last, a full exchange of prisoners has been agreed upon. We shall now get back from the horrid prison pens of the South, thousands of our brave men, who will return with shattered constitutions, and for whom we cannot well do too much in token of their services and sufferings. Since considerations of public policy have constrained our Government, to leave these men so long exposed to the fiendish tortures of an implacable enemy, the very least that the people can do, is to make some atonement, by showering upon them offices of kindness and tender solicitude. They are to be exchanged at the rate of three [illegible] per month, and we shall soon [illegible] our midst, pallid spectres [illegible] who went forth to [illegible] of the flag and [illegible]

Speech of Gen. B. F. Butler,

At a Public Meeting Held to Rejoice over the Ratification of the Constitutional Amendment, Boston, Feb. 4, 1865.

[We publish below the speech of Major General Butler at a public meeting held in Boston. It meets our views fully, and we recommend our readers to read it carefully. In point of ability, power, adaptation, and clearness, we have read nothing to compare with it since the breaking out of the rebellion. All who love justice and hate oppression, who are in favor of equal rights, and freedom to all, will be delighted with this speech of Gen. Butler.]

By the final passage of the Amendment which we celebrate, every negro slave is made a citizen of the United States, entitled as of right to every political and legal immunity and privilege which belongs to that great franchise. He may well say, "I am an American citizen." If he may not proudly proclaim with the apostle, "I was free-born," yet he can truly claim as did the chief captain, "With a great sum obtained I this freedom." Of these rights or either of them, no man, and no combination or confederation of men, can with justice deprive the negro. As a nation he is of us, with us, and a part of us; equal in right under the law. To the men of Massachusetts, in this so clear and self-evident proposition, there seems no difficulty. Since 1789, the colored man in Massachusetts, under the laws thereof modified only by the laws of the United States, has enjoyed the rights and privileges of every other citizen of Massachusetts. The child goes to the same school. The man partakes of the same employments.—The same learned professions, medicine, the bar, the pulpit, are open to him, and more than all, he carries it to the election of his rulers and framing of the laws. In other sections of the country, the mind warped and twisted by the influence of the system of Slavery—whose funeral obsequies we are now attending—does not at once comprehend these truths, and admit the force of the inexorable logic of equal rights. Men otherwise just and good have been brought to believe, that the negro can have no practical rights as a citizen; no claims to be considered as an integral part of the inhabitants of the country, and is to be treated as if he were an alien—nay, more, as if he were a beast, and a dangerous beast besides, either to be sent out of the country, or to be herded and penned as such in some remote or unhealthy corner thereof, as not fit to live on the soil which gave him birth, and to which he has every right, and is held by every tie and attachment which binds a man to that portion of earth which he calls home and country. It has been, therefore, proposed to send him away—to herd him in rice swamps or cotton islands—where alone he may listen to the sad music of the roar of the ocean surf, not more relentless and repressing to him than the wrongs of his fellowman, there to prevent any white man or white woman in the missionary labor of love to visit him; uneducated, to put him beyond the pale of education; to allow his child never to know the benefit of the common school. Just released from a worse than Egyptian bondage, to make him a Colonist, without the implements of colonization or fostering care on the part of the mother country. To any such illogical and unjust treatment of the negro, it need not be said that the people of Massachusetts will never consent. *Our material interest, the interest of the country, oppose it.* For two hundred and fifty years at least, we have been importing the laborer in this country. The necessity for labor here has caused it to be important, even to be employed in the wasteful habits of slavery. Shall we now, that four millions of strong hands and willing hearts are made free laborers, productive and profitable, take them from the lands which they have tilled? From the homes in which they have been reared? From their hearthstones, as dear to them as our roottree is to us, and send them away in to some foreign land, or shut them up in some corner of this, where their labor, if not wholly unproductive and lost, must be unprofitable? *Our sense of justice deny it.* They have taken up arms freely and willingly in our defence, and we have given them their freedom and rights as citizens. What just freedom is it to them to be penned in a corner, or to be shut up in a rice swamp and not be allowed to see the faces of their fellow white citizen, except it may be a soldier sent as their guard? What true citizenship, is it to be deprived of their equal rights in the land their arms have helped to save from the fiery furnace of rebellion, and to be put upon such portions of it only as are not thought to be well habitable by their white fellow soldiers? What fair division can it be of the heritage acquired in part by their blood, to give their white fellow soldiers one hundred and sixty acres of land, to be located where he chooses—"the finest the sun ever shone upon"—to him and his heirs forever, while to the colored soldier, scarred perhaps with honorable wounds, but forty acres of a rice swamp is to be allotted, or eight hundred feet of marsh on a sluggish river, and that a possessory title only? And yet the distinguished General who makes this proposition says "the young and able-bodied negroes are to be encouraged to contribute their share toward maintaining their own freedom and securing their rights as citizens of the United States." What encouragement to enlist is this? What freedom? What rights of citizenship for which to shed one's blood, even if it is only black blood? What wise statesmanship ever yet founded a colony from which the young and able-bodied men were taken as soldiers? Where the blacksmiths, carpenters, and the skill mechanics were taken from the settlement; and where the respectable heads of families had no inducements held out to them for leaving the homes of the childhood and making new homes in the wilderness, save a possessory title only to forty acres of land not too much out of water, under such inducements, under such pupilage, with such restrictions, and with such hopes, even our hardy Anglo Saxon fathers, who landed at Plymouth would not have thriven. How much less, then, is the negro, by our wrongs untaught, uncultivated and without the habit of self-dependence, fitted to take care of himself? *The precepts of our holy religion forbid it.* Every benevolent Christian in the land has contributed his mite to send the self-sacrificing missionary to redeem the Pagan from darkness, and yet here it is proposed to erect a *heathenage* upon our own soil, into which no Christian minister or Southern school teacher, upon their high and holy mission, shall penetrate, if it is their good fortune to have a white face. I repeat again *Massachusetts is unalterably opposed to any proposition of colonization or segregation of the American Citizen, made so by this Amendment of the Constitution.* No! We propose, on the other hand, simply to let the negro alone; that he shall, in fact, enjoy the right of selecting his place of labor, the person for whom he will labor, if not for himself; to make his own contract for his labor; to determine its length and its value; to allow him at least the enjoyment of the primordial curse, "By the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread;" restrained only by the laws applying to him and to all alike; as the rain falleth upon the just and unjust. We also accept the fact, that by our injustice to him and his race, he is thrown upon the Government, unused to care for himself, unfurnished with the means of beginning life anew. And we agree that it is our duty and the duty of the Government to remedy injustice, to see to it that he is taught; that he is gradually brought to a state of self-dependence and independence of others; that he shall have a fair share of the lands that he and his fathers have wrought upon; that he shall be left in the several states where his labor is productive, and that he is furnished at first with the means of beginning that life which justice, equal rights have opened up to him. When this is done, we believe our duty is done, and that thereafter, so far as Government interference goes, the negro is *to be let severley* alone. We believe that he shall work as every man must work, or become a vagabond. We believe he must be taught, as every man must be taught, to be a good citizen. We believe he must be furnished with the means of beginning life, either with education, habits of self-dependence, or with the fruits of ancestral earnings; and when these are given to him we have repaired, in part, the wrong we have done him. We may then hope to receive the pardon of the Almighty for the sin we and our fathers have committed toward him. Failing in this, our duty, we may fear still further chastisement from His hand [illegible] He sustained our fathers, because the bitter cup of purification and chastisement has not yet been suffered to pass from our lips. As a nation we have taken the first step in the right direction. We have bowed to the first principles of eternal justice. If we go forward with no halting tread, taking no step backward, we may look with humble confidence that hereafter our political sky shall be so healthy and so pure that no thunder storm and torrent will be sent to clear the national atmosphere, and to wash away with blood the sins of the people. Unless we do justice, how can we hope for it? Altho' national wrongs and sins are sometimes, in wisdom, delayed, and wickedness seems for a time to escape punishment, yet

"The mills of God grind slow, but they grind exceeding small."

The Boundary of Maryland

A Washington letter-writer gives the following surveyor's legend, showing how Maryland was cheated in her boundary: The Commissioners who who were to determined the boundary between Maryland and Virginia, in the progress of their work had reached the ferry where the river forks.—Their day's work had ended, and, was frequent then and now, indulged in the exercises of the bowl, or rather bottle, so that when morning came they knew but little of the work that had been done without during the night. They were instructed to follow the larger body of water in its source, and that should be the boundary. During the darkness the rains fell, and the North Potomac, though really the stream, was so swollen as to be the larger. It was followed, and thus Maryland was cheated out of all that fine stretch of country that borders on the North Potomac. Such addition would have made it a large State, and much more comely in form.

A Trick of the Trade.

It is well known to the purchases of dry goods that cotton cloth made within the past two or three years is much inferior in quality to that manufactured before the war, and consequently there is a great demand for "old cotton." One of the tricks of the trade is, to take low-priced cotton, wetting it to take out the sizing, and drag it about the store, to give it the appearance of age. This "doctored" cotton, is then placed in the widow, labelled as genuine old cotton, slightly damaged, and for sale at reduced prices. No better advertisement than this can be found, and the consequence is that the "slightly damaged" article sells rapidly, while that which remains in the state in which it comes from the manufacturer, though offered at the same price, is untouched. The purchasers go away believing they have made bargains, and the shrewd shopkeeper sets to work and prepares another lot of cloth for display.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

WHEREAS, letters testamentary on the estate of DAVID R. WHITEHILL, late of Hanover tp, Beaver county, dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to made immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOSEPH WHITHHILL, } Ex'r.,
ROB'T. WHITEHILL, }
feb15'65 Hanover tp.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of MARG'T E. ANKENY, late of Bridgewater, 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 gainst said estate will present them to the subscriber properly authenticated for settlement.

HENRY ANKENY, Adm'r.,
feb15'65 Bridgewater.

FRUIT TREES, GRAPE VINES, &c.

Persons intending planting orchards, gardens, vineyards, or improving their grounds, this coming Spring, are respectfully invited to examine our stock. The trees are strong, from six to eight feet and of the best varieties. Planters in Western Pennsylvania and Ohio will find it to their interest to procure their trees fresh from the Nursery, and the sorts true to name.

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

T. L. SHIELDS & CO.,
feb15 Sewickly, Allegheny co., Pa.

House and Lots in Bridgewater For Sale.

THE undersigned, Executor of the last will and testament of Andrew White, late of the borough of New Brighton, in the county of Beaver, dec'd, will expose to public sale, on the premises, on *Saturday, March 4th*, 1865, at 2 o'clock P. M., four adjoining lots of ground situated in the borough of Bridgewater in said county, being lots numbered 49, 50, 81, and 82 in Wm. Davidson's plan of lots in said borough, on which are erected a large two story frame dwelling house, with a one story kitchen attached, and a good frame stable. There are some fruit trees on the premises, and a well of good water near the dwelling.

☞ Terms, cash. Title indisputable. For further information apply to John Shane, Esq. near the premises, or to the subscriber in New Brighton, Pa.

J. C. RAINBOW,
feb14'65 Executor.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE OF Valuable Real Estate.

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

Thursday, February, 23rd, 1865.

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'Cree's heirs south 1 degree west 133 5 perches to a stone, thence by land of Wm. M'Kee south 86 and one-half degrees east 135 8 perches to a stone, thence by land of Andrew McCloy and John McDade north one-half degree east 191 3 perches to a stone, thence by land of Wm. McKee north 87 one-fourth degrees west 135 perches to the place of beginning, containing 160 acres and 148 perches, strict measure, on which are erec ted one large frame dwelling-house, two stories high, one hewed low 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 Confirmati n 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, Adm'r.
Feb 15, '65.

Sheriff's Sales.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of the County of Beaver and to me directed, I will expose to public sale at the Sheriff's office in the borough of Beaver, in the county aforesaid, on

Saturday, March 4th, 1865,

at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, the following property, to wit:

All the right, title, interest and claim of defendant, of, in and to the following described lots of ground in the borough of Fallston, Beaver county, Pa., one lot thereof being part of Water lot No. 1, is bounded by a line running from the Beaver creek, between Water lots Nos. 1 and 2, south 64 degress west to the street or public road, on the upper side of the Fallston Water Company's race, thence by said street or road South 26 deg. east 50 feet, thence by part of said water lot No. 1, north 64 deg. east 33 feet, thence north 26 deg. west 10 feet, thence north 64 deg. east to the Beaver Creek, thence up said Creek 40 feet to water Lot No. 2, the place of beginning, on which is erected a two story frame building used as a Machine shop, and the necessary machinery appurtenant thereto. Also a small brick building used as an office. Also one other lot bounded as follows, beginning at a corner stone on the public road, adjoining lot No. 14, thence running North 26 deg. west 32 feet to a corner of lot No. 16, thence South 66 deg. west 12 perches or thereabouts, to lands of Thornley's, thence South 26 deg. East 34 feet, thence North 65 deg. East 12 perches or thereabouts, to place of beginning. There is appurtenant to the above described lots three shares of water, each share equal to the 100th of all the water furnished by the Fallston water Company's race. Also, one other lot of ground in the borough of Fallston, bounded as follows: Beginning on the west side of front street, adjoining the North line of Childs & M'Connell's lot, thence up said street 73 feet, thence South 65 deg. west 192 feet, thence South 25 deg. east parallel with said street 73 feet to said lot of Childs & McConnell, thence along the same north 65 deg. east 192 feet to the place of beginning; on which are erected a brick foundry and machinery appurtenant thereto;—a frame patern Shop, and blacksmith shop.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of David McConnell at the suit of Joseph Smith.

No. 2. ALSO.

At the same time and place, all the right, title, interest and claim of defendants, of, in, and to the following lot of ground, being part of No. 178, in Pinney's plan of lots in the borough of Rochester, Beaver County, Pa., bounded on the north east by Brighton Street, on the south by Washington Street, and on the west by George P. Smith, on which is erected a two story stone house, frame stable and outbuildings; fruit trees on the lot, and a well of good water convenient.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Joseph A. Schonlau and Ferdinand Evers, at the suit of Fry and Carson.

☞ Purchsers will take notice that 10 per cent. upon all amounts of their bids will be required in hand. All bids under $50 will be required in cash at the time of the sale. If these conditions are not complied with the property will be re-sold.

JOSEPH LEDLIE, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, feb14'65.

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 or 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: defendent of in and to all those two certain lots or parcels of ground, numbered 78 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 cente 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 $[illegible] 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 L. Childs and John Childs Adm'rs.

Personal property to amount of $57.65, by widow of Jacob Young, dec'd. James W. Pauder Adm'r.

Personal property to amount of $1[illegible].68, by widow of M. C. Bobbs, 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 $263.47, 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 Cline Adm'r.

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

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

Personal property to amount of $[illegible] by widow of Eugene Pleasonton dec'd. Patrick Kennedy Adm'r.

Personal property to amount of $[illegible] by widow of George W. Fulton, dec'd. Agnes Duff Adm'r.

Personal property to amount of $[illegible] by widow of James Shillito, dec'd. [illegible] Shillito adm'r.

Notice is hereby given to creditors, and 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.

JOHN A. FRAZIER, Clerk.
feb8

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.....Philipsburg
Daniel Barnard.....New Brighton
John Graeling.....New Galilee
Francis Blount.....New Brighton
Alex. Clark.....Beaver

To sell liquor in quantities not less than quart, with goods, wares and merchandise.

Mary Alexander.....Rochester
feb9 JOHN A. FRAZIER, Clk.

NOTICE.

Isaac Winans } In the Court of Common Pleas
vs. } of Beaver Co., Vend. Exp.
Chas. E. Cook. } 5. of November T. 1864.

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

BEAVER COUNTY, ss:
A true Extract from the Record.
Attest: M. WEYAND, Pro'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.

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: M. WEYAND, Pro.
feb8'65

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS OF THE COUNTY OF BEAVER. In the matter of the application of the North Beaver 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.

M. WEYAND, Pro.
feb8'65.

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, Pro'y.
feb8'65

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of SILAS POWELL, late of Rochester borough, Beaver co., dec'd, having been issued to the undersigned, all persons indebted are required to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

HANNAH POWELL, Adm'r.
S. J. CROSS, Adm'r.
Rochester.
jan18'65

Given under our Hands and Seal of Office, at Beaver, this 28th [illegible]

SEAL

Attest: WM. S. BARCLAY, Clerk.

WILLIAM [illegible]
JOHN H. B[illegible]
JOSEPH IRONS,
Commissi[illegible]