THE BEAVER ARGUS.

February 22nd, 1865.

The Evacuation of Charleston.

We have the glorious news of the capture of Columbia, the Capitol of South Carolina, and the evacuation of Charleston by the rebels, and its occupation by our troops. The old flag now waves over the city of Charleston, the hot bed of secession and treason. This is glorious news, and we congratulate our readers and the country on this auspicious event. Rebellion is fast "playing out," and, as Sec. Stanton says, the spring campaign will terminate the war, and give Union and peace to the country. Thank God, the end is near.

Major R. I. Dodge.

Both Houses of the Legislature, last week, by an almost unanimous vote, recommended the removal of Major Dodge, Provost Marshal of this State. The immediate cause of this petition of the Legislature for his removal, was his neglect and cruel treatment of the soldiers in Camp Curtin. The joint committee appointed by the two Houses reported that the soldiers in camp were in a suffering condition, without shelter or sufficient clothing to protect them from the inclement weather; that Dodge, who commands the Camp, had not visited it for months, and refused, when applied to by officers and men in camp and by the Executive and subordinate officers of the State Government, to relieve the actual wants of the men. During the bitter cold weather of the past two months, many of the men have been without shelter and those forwarded there from other parts of the State, found not only no preparation made to receive them, but the commander careless and unwilling to supply them either with food or shelter. We have previous knowledge of this man Dodge, and had long since become satisfied that he lacked every element of a gentleman, that he was a contemptable, unfeeling brute, and recent developments only confirms that belief. In all our dealings with men we never saw a man so totally destitute of all good qualities as this same Dodge. The officers at Camp Curtin, in the winter of '61 and '62, were so outraged at his ungentlemanly conduct and brute like manner, that they talked seriously of fitting a rope to his neck and swinging him up to the branch of some inviting tree, to vibrate at pleasure betwixt earth and Heaven, until his companions and fellow conspirators had shared the same fate. Had they done so the world would have been relieved of an inhuman monster, the country of a traitor, and the army of a coward. A North Carolinian by birth, we always believed he sympathized with rebellion, and that he would have joined the rebels had it not been for his cowardice. He takes precicus good care to keep out of the army, filling some post of safety. The soldiers have suffered long enough, and the country been outraged long enough by his cruel treatment of her brave defenders. We hope he may be removed, and either compelled to join his regiment or be dismissed from the army. The man who would treat our soldiers as he has done, deserves to be disgraced and held up to public scorn and contempt. We cannot better express our opinion of this brute Dodge than by saying we believe he is to our sox what Sue Mundy is to the other. We thank the Legislature for their prompt action, and trust the Government will be equally prompt in complying with its petition.

The Veterans' Bounty.

We received the following letter from a soldier well known in this community, which we publish, with our answer, for the information of others.

CAMP NEAR PETERSBURG,
Feb. 4th, 1865.

ED. ARGUS: Would you be kind enough to state, through the columns of your paper, why it is that the veterans who re-enlisted, and were credited to Beaver, have not received their local bounty, as those credited to other places have been paid, some of them long since. A comrade and myself, belonging to the same regiment, re-enlisted about the time of the draft for five hundred thousand men, and credited ourselves to Beaver, with the expectation of getting a local bounty.—We understand Beaver has escaped draft twice through the veterans credited to it. We heard from home about two months since that the tax was levied, and we would get paid. The last letter we got stated some persons were resisting the collection of the taxes, and we would not get our money for some time. We want you to publish the names of the copperhead traitors who refuse to pay their tax that we should get our bounty. We have been out four years fighting for the country, and yet these cowards, who stay at home, refuse to give us what is justly due us. Just give us the names, and wait until we get home, and they will get their dues. Our families need this bounty, and we have been expecting it for a long time. Y.

In answer to the above inquiries we can only say the Board of School Directors levied the tax to pay these veterans about two months since, and we supposed, until we received this, that the money was all collected and ready for them. We learn, however, that a part yet remains uncollected, and that some refuse to pay. What their reasons are, we know not; but presume they are good, as they are of both parties, and it cannot therefore be politics. The money, we have no doubt, will be collected, and the veterans paid soon. It is right they should have their money. Beaver has been saved from draft twice by her credits, and while other townships were paying five and six hundred dollars for volunteers for one year, we got ours for two hundred and fifty dollars for three years. The tax levied is but a tithe of what might have been under the law. The men who have borne the burden and heat of the day should not be deprived of what is justly due them. It would be a burning shame and disgrace to refuse to pay them.—We will not give the names of those who have not paid, knowing they will do so; suffice it to say some of them are intelligent and patriotic gentlemen, and we have no doubt their reasons for not paying heretofore are justifiable and good.

There was a special law passed, giving the School Directors the right to levy a tax to pay all subscriptions made by individuals, to fill our quota under the first calls. The Directors did not do this, only levying sufficient to pay our veterans and pay a note of two thousand dollars given by Mr. Quay to raise money to fill the second call of two hundred thousand men. Of course Mr. Quay and the veterans should be paid, and it was for this purpose the tax was levied. There can be no difficulty, we think, as the law is plain, and the Courts have already decided every question in its favor. If there is any difficulty, the Legislature should be asked to remedy it, and we have no doubt they will. The complaints of our correspondent are perfectly right. We sincerely trust Beaver will not disgrace itself by longer refusing to pay her gallant veterans.

Death of Samuel A. Power.

It is our painful duty to announce the death of Samuel A. Power, Esq., which took place at the residence of his father, Hon. T. J. Power, in the borough of Rochester, on the morning of the 15th inst. He died of consumption, after a lingering illness of many months. No young man in this county was better known or more highly esteemed, and his untimely death will be universally regretted. It was our privilege to be intimately acquainted with him, and we can honestly say that the better he was known, the more he was admired and loved. His pleasant, cheerful winning manner, frankness, honesty, and especially his kindness of heart, endeared him to hosts of friends, and commanded respect and esteem of all who knew him. His kind-heartedness was proverbial, and in all our intercourse with young men we never met one who so really took so much delight in doing a favor. In all the relations of life, as a son, a husband, and a brother, he was a model. A useful citizen, an unselfish patriot, with remarkable business capacity, and great energy, his loss is indeed to be regretted. He studied law with the late Col. B. P. Roberts, and was admitted to the Bar in the summer of 1860. Shortly after his admission, he was appointed assistant Clerk in the House of Representatives at Washington, where he remained two years. He was afterwards appointed to a Clerkship in the Office of Major Dodge, at Harrisburg, which he retained until his failing health compelled him to resign it and return home. He was a very successful financeer, and accumulated a handsome fortune. No man of his energy and tact could fail at anything they undertook, and his success was the natural consequent of his labors. His wife died about two years since, and he left surviving him but one child, a boy of five or six years of age. He died in the faith of the gospel, relying alone upon the Savior's atonement, and death to him, was but a passage to a better world. Both in his life and in his death he left an example worth our emulation. "Life's fitful fever is over and he sleeps his last long sleep," knowing nothing of our grief, and undisturbed by our lamentations; yet we will ever treasure his virtues in our memory and delight to speak of his worth. We cannot refrain expressing regret that one so young and promising should be cut off; yet perhaps, as Tennyson says,

"But Death returns an answer sweet,
My sudden feast was sudden gain,
And gave all ripeness to the grain,
It might have drawn from after heat."

Gen. Grant says that with reinforcements of 100,000 men he would use up the rebel armies in three months.

CHARLESTON OURS!

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.

The following dispatch has been received at the Navy Department, dated Feb. 18, via Fortress Monroe:

To Hon. G. Welles—Sir: Charleston was abandoned this forenoon by the rebels. I am now on my way to the city. JOHN A. DAHLGREN.

From North Carolina.

NEWBERN, N. C., Feb. 16.

The fall of Fort Fisher is working a revolution in the minds of the people of this State, which, if there is any meaning in half of the threats, emenating from the State Capital, must end in the separation of North Carolina from the Confederacy soon after Wilmington is garrisoned, which is the necessary protection required by the conservative party, a majority of whom, says a rebel paper, favor a return to the Union even with emancipation.

Sherman's movements are regarded with much alarm by the rebel papers of this State.

The Raleigh *Standard* and Releigh *Progress*, and the other conservative papers in this State are paying high tributes to the military genius of Gen. Sherman, whose approach they welcome with open manifestations of joy.

It is positively asserted that Wilmington is in our possession, having been evacuated by the rebels.

Official Dispatches from Grant and Sec. Stanton.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Feb 18.

To Maj. Gen. Dix: The announcement of the occupation of Columbia, S. C., by Gen Sherman, and the probable evacuation of Charleston, has been communicated to the Department in the following telegrams, just received from Lt. Gen. Grant, signed E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War.

CITY POINT, 4:45 p. m. Feb 18.—E. M. Stanton, War Department.—The Richmond *Dispatch* of this morning says: Sherman entered Columbia yesterday morning, and its fall necessitates, it presumes, the fall of Charleston, which it thinks is being evacuated.

U. S. GRANT, Lt. General.

CITY POINT, Feb. 18.—Hon. E. M. Stanton, War Department. The following is taken from Friday's Richmond *Dispatch*:

"THE FALL OF COLUMBIA.—Columbia has fallen; Sherman marched into and took possession of the city yesterday morning. The intelligence was communicated yesteday by Gen. Beauregard in an official dispatch. Columbia is situated on the North bank of the Congaree river, just below the confluence of the Saluda and Broad rivers. From General Beauregard's dispatch it appears that on Thursday evening the enemy approached the south bank of the Congaree and threw a number of shells into the city. During the night they moved up the river and yesterday morning forded the Saluda and Broad rivers.

Whilst they were crossing these rivers, our troops, under Gen. Beauregard, evacuated Columbia, and the enemy soon after took possession.—Through private sources we learn that two days ago, when it was decided not to attempt the defense of Columbia, a large quantity of medical stores, which it was thought impossible to remove, were destroyed. The female employees of the Treasury Department had previously been sent off to Charlotte, one hundred miles north of Columbia. We presume the Treasury lithographic establishment was also removed, although as to this we have no positive information. The fall of Columbia necessitates, we presume, the evacuation of Charleston, which we think likely is already in process of evacuation.

It is impossible to say where Sherman will next direct his columns.—The general opinion is that he will go to Charleston and establish a base there, but we confess we do not see what need he has of a base. It is to be presumed he is subsisting on the country and he has had no battle to exhaust his ammunition. Before leaving Savannah he declared his intention to march to Columbia, thence to Augusta, and thence to Charleston. This was uttered as a boast, and to hide his designs. We are disposed to believe that he will next strike at Charlotte, which is one hundred miles north of Columbia, on the Charlotte and Columbia Railroad, or at Florence, S. C., the junction of the Columbia and Wilmington, and Charleston and Wilmington railroad some ninety miles east of Columbia. There was a report yesterday that Augusta had also been taken by the enemy. This we do not believe. We have reason to feel assured that neatly the whole of Sherman's army is a Columbia, and that the report that Schofield was advacing on Augusta was untrue.

The Richmond *Whig* says: The Charleston *Mercury* of Saturday announces a brief suspension of that paper, with a view to its temporary removal to another point. This is rendered necessary by the progress of military events cutting it off from the mail facilities for distributing its paper to a large portion of its subscribers, while the lack of transportation renders its supply of paper precarious.

Semmes has been made a Rear Admiral and will take command of the James river squadron."

U. S. GRANT, Lieut. Gen.

ALBANY, N. Y. Feb. 19.

The following telegram has been received by Governor Fenton:

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.

Last night this department received the gratifying inteligence of the occupation of Columbia, the capital of South Carolina, by Gen. Sherman and the propable evacuation of Charleston by the enemy.

Haster on recruiting. Fill up the army, and the rebellion must receive its final blow in this spring's campaign.

E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14, 1865.

SENATE.—Mr. Wilson, from the Military Committee, made the following report:

The Committee on Military affairs and Militia, to whom were referred sundry petitions praying for the enactment of a law preferring for appointment in all inferior offices persons honorably discharged from the military or naval service of the United States who shall have served for the period of three years during the present rebellion, or who shall have suffered permanent disability while in the service, who shall have been held for one year as prisoners of war, and that the tenure of such office be for life or during good behavior, having considered the same beg leave to report, that in the opinon of the committee it is the imperative duty of the National and State Governments to give the preference for appointments to the various civil offices to persons who have been honorably discharged from the military or naval service of the United States, or who have suffered permanent disability while in the service provided they possess qualifications necessary to properly discharge the duties of such offices.

The number of civil officers, however, in the various departments of the Government, though large at present, bear but a small proportion to the number of persons who have honorably served the country in the army and navy, and who must, of necessity, again engage in the various avocations of civil life. While it is, therefore, the duty of the National Government to give the preference to men who have been mained by wounds or broken by disease, it is the sacret duty of bankers, merchants, manufacturers, mechanics and farmers, as well as the business of men in all the avocations of life, to give the preference in all industrial pursuits, to soldiers who have been honorably discharged from the service of their country.

The Committee therefore present the accompaning resolutions as expressive of the sense of Congress upon the legislation prayed for by the petitioners:

Joint Resolution to encourage the Employment of Discharged and disabled soldiers:

Be it Resolved, etc., That persons honorably discharged from the military or naval service by reason of disability, resulting from wounds or sickness incurred in the line of duty, should be preferred for appointments to civil offices, provided they shall be found to possess the business capacity necessary for the proper discharge of the duties of such offices. And be it further

Resolved, That in greater recognition of the services, sacrifices and sufferings of persons honorably discharged from the Military and naval service of the country by reason of wounds, disease or the expiration of term of enlistment, it is respectfully recommended to bankers, merchants, manufacurers, mechanics, farmers, and persons engaged in industrial pursuits, to give them the preference for appointment to remunerative situation and employments.

The above was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Wilson offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Commissary General of Subsistence to inform the Senate what increase of the army ration is necessary for the comfort of the soldier and the good of the service.

Mr. Powell offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Secretary of War to inform the Senate if the names of citizens, held as political prisoners, have been furnished to the Judges of the United States Courts as required by law.

Mr. Pomeroy offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Military Affairs, to inquire if the facilities offered to Military officers for obtaining spirituous liquors is not detrimintal to the service, and that they report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Harris offered a resolution, which was adopted, calling upon the President for a report of the Court of Inquiry upon the subject of the explosion of the Petersburg mine.

The report of the Committee of Conference on the Freedmen's Bureau was then taken up.

Mr. Davis addressed the Senate against the report.

At one o'clock the further consideration of the subject was postponed until to-morrow.

Mr. Cowan moved to reconsider the vote by which authority was granted for the construction of a bridge across the Ohio River at Louisville. Mr. Cowan argued that such a structure would intertere with the navigation of the river, which was of greater importance than any railroad could be.—It was proposed to make the spans of the bridge only 240 feet wide, and it would be found impossible to get steamboats safely through such a width. The bridge at Steubenville was of 300 feet span, and that at Cincinnati was to be of 1000 feet span. He was in favor of making the Bridge at Louisville like that at Steubenville.—He hoped the bill would be remitted to the Committee on Post offices and Post Roads and properly amended.

Mr. Powell did not believe the bill as it stood would interfere with the navigation of the river.

The Yeas and Nays were demanded on the motion to reconsider, which prevailed by a vote of 18 Yeas against 17 Nays.

Mr. Cowan moved to amend the bill by striking out "two hundred and forty feet span," and inserting "three hundred feet span," which was disagreed to.

The bill was then passed as it stood originally.

On motion of Mr. Johnson, the following Committee was appointed to make arangements for the funeral of the late Senator Hicks: Messrs. Foot, Anthony, Morgan, Buckalew, Wade and Willey.

The Chair laid before the Senate communications from the Governments of Portugal and Sweden in relation to international exhibitions, accompanied by a recommendations from the President that the Senate take action as to whether the United States should be represented at them.

The bill entitled "An act to regulate Commerce between the several States," was then taken up.

Mr Summer spoke at length in favor of the bill, which he said was aimed against the odious doctrine of State rights. It was designed to break up a monopoly which levied tribute on every passenger between the cities of New-York and Washington, between the political and commercial capitals of the Nation. The pretensions of the Camden and Amboy Railroad were menacing to the Union itself.—It was a nuisance which should be abated, and a usurpation which should be overthrown. Mr. Sumner then argued the question of the constitutionality of the measure, holding that under the Constitution Congress had the power to regulate commerce between the States, to establish post routes, and to raise and support armies under any one of which it could pass the bill under consideration.

Mr. Hall followed Mr Sumner, denying the right of Congress to interfere with the right of a state, as the bill proposed to do. It was a blow at the Constitution, which he hoped would not meet the favor of the Senate. He showed that the Legislature of New-Jersey in respect to the Camden and Amboy Railroad was not exceptional, but that N. Y. and Mass. had granted charters, in which provisions were incorporated similar to those of which Mr. Sumner complained in the Camden and Amboy Charter. The gist of the bill before the Senate, he said, was to raise the price of a bankrupt corporation from almost nothing to above par.

Mr. Ten Eyck moved that the further consideration of the subject be postponed until Thursday, at one o'clock.

Mr Wilson offered an amendment to the bill that no citizen of the United States shall be excluded from any railroad car, steamboat, other conveyance, on account of any State law or regulations.

Mr. Ten Eyck's motion prevailed, and the Senate adjourned to meet at half-past seven for Executive business.

HOUSE.—On motion of Mr. Orth a resolution was adopted requesting the Military Committee to inquire and report at the earliest possible moment what legislation is necessary to secure the muster out of such men as enlisted for the unexpired terms of their respective regiments, with the understanding they should be mustered out with the regiments.

The House rejected by two majority the Senate bill donating lands to Wisconsin for the construction of a ship canal from the head of Sturgeon Bay to connect Green Bay with Lake Michigan.

The House passed the Senate joint resolution to extend for five years' time the construction of a railroad from Flint to Marquette, Michigan, so as to prevent the lands heretofore granted from reverting to the government.

The House then went into Committee on the Amendatory Internal Tax Bill.

On motion of Mr. Morrill an amendment was made to tax on steam locomotives and steam engines, fixing the tax on all their parts at five per cent *ad valorem*.

Mr. Boutwell offered an amendment which was agreed to imposing a tax of five per centum *ad valorem* on manufactured clothing, when the annual products exceed $1,000.

The provisions in relation to tobacco were amended so as to read as follows:

On smoking tobacco of all kinds, not otherwise herein provided for, thirty-five cents a pound.

On smoking tobacco made exclusively of stems fifteen cents a pound.

During an incidental debate on this subject, Mr. Ingersoll appealed to gentlemen not to tax smoking tobacco too high. It should not be more than five cents a pound. There was no greater luxury to the laboring man, after his day's toil was over, than to smoke his pipe surrounded by his family.

Mr. Mallory said apart from the pleasure to the white man, smoking was the only pleasure the African had left since he had been converted into a freedman.

Mr. Stevens said they wanted to correct the African's taste, and elevate it to that of his master.

Mr. Ingersoll wished to add to Mr. Mallory's picture.

Mr. Mallory thought it had been sufficiently *colored*. [Laughter.]

Mr Ingersoll wanted to tone it down a little, and spoke in behalf of our soldiers for cheap tobacco.

Mr. Stevens offered an amendment, which was rejected, to tax vinegar and acetic acid six cents per gallon.

Mr. Hooper offered an amendment, one object of which was to be put such a tax on the circulation of State banks so as to exclude them from circulation, and have but one class of currency. It was to carry out the recommendation of the Treasury, and the Controller of the Currency.

Mr. Wilson offered an amendment designed to reduce the circulation of notes to the actual wants of the currency, and to legislate State bank notes out of existence.

Pending the consideration of this subject, the Committee rose.

The House passed the Senate bill recognizing as a post route the bridge to be built over the Ohio River to connect Cincinnati with Covington, and also the Senate bill recognizing as a post route the railroad bridge to be constructed over the fall of the Ohio at Louisville.

At a quarter to five o'clock the House Adjourned.

The Last Stroke

OF THE HAMMER.

SHERMAN, GRANT, FARRAGUT & TERRY

AS PEACE COMMISSIONERS!

IT is our generals in the field who only can effect the price of Domestic Dry Good, and so they have during the last successful campaign

REDUCED PRICES!

Good Calicoes for 18¾ and 31 cents,
Good Muslins for 20 and 25 cents;
and all Cotton Goods reduced 50 per cent.

ANOTHER ARRIVAL OF

NEW GOODS!!

SPRING DELAINES,
DRESSGOODS
Prints, Ginghams,
Muslins, Satinets, Cassimeres,
BALMORAL SKIRTS,
Hoop Skirts,
BONNET RIBBONS,
FLOWERS AND RUCHES,
IRISH LINENS,
GLOVES,
Shirt Fronts,
HOSIERY, &c., &c.

At prices as Low as can be found anywhere.

Having all been purchased within the last week, buyers will have the benefit of the recent great decline in prices.

AT

F. A. Fortune's

CELEBRATED

CHEAP DRY GOODS STORE

IN ROCHESTER,

NEXT DOOR TO POST-OFFICE. [feb22

Notice.

WILL be offered for sale on the premises, in the borough of Hookstown, Greene township, Beaver county, on

Wednesday, March, 15th, 1865.

At 10 o'clock, A. M. the following described valuable real estate and Borough Property, viz:

A parcel of land lying on Mill creek and just outside the borough, limits, amounting to about three acres of ground, with a one story frame dwelling house of two rooms, suitable for a small family, with a well of good water at the door of the dwelling.

Also, at the same time and in connection with the above described property, a Brick dwelling house and stable, on the main street in said borough; the house is 20 by 40 feet, two stories high with a one story kitchen in connection, and two large two town lots lying together, on one of which said Brick building and frame stable is erected, and in addition to the same is a corner lot.

This property is a very desirable investment and will be sold on reasonable terms, "notwithstanding the prevolence of the oil fever here." All are invited to call and see for themselves. It belongs at present to the heirs of Dr. Samuel Wallace, dec'd. The property will be shown at any time by the undersigned.

S. H. WITHERSPOON.

N. B.—Terms made known on day of sale. Property sold together or in two lots to suit purchasers. The above three acres are a good site for boring Oil Wells. S. H. W.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between A. G. M'Creary, S. B. Briggs, and Benjamin Todd, under the style and firm of "M'Creary, Briggs & Co.," for the purpose of carrying on the business of milling, dealing in grain, flour, feed, &c., at the Industry Mills, Beaver County, Pa., has been dissolved by mutual consent. The books are in the hands of their successors, Briggs & Bro., at the Mills aforesaid, who are authorized to settle all business of the firm.

A. G. M'CREARY,
S. B. BRIGGS,
feb22'65 BENJAMIN TODD.

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.

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 Western-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, south 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 street, east by Sproat's alley, south by Ride 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 Nathaniel Eakin, executor of the last will, &c., of William Eakin, dec'd.

☞ Bids under $50 required to be paid at the time of sale. Ten per cents 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] widow of John Moody, dec'd. Jas. Moody and Samuel Moody Adm'rs.

Personal property to amount of $[illegible] widow of Lorenzo Childs, dec'd. Dennis Childs and John Childs Adm'rs.

Personal property to amount of $[illegible] widow of Jacob Young, dec'd. James Wilder Adm'r.

Personal property to amount of $[illegible] widow of M. C. Dobbs, dec'd Samuel Dobbs Adm'r.

Personal property to amount of $[illegible] widow of William Wilds, dec'd. Cyrus Wilds Adm'x.

Personal property to amount of $[illegible] widow of John Seawright, dec'd. James Adm'r.

Personal property to amount of $[illegible] widow of Andrew Cider, dec'd. Jacob Adm'r.

Personal property to amount of $[illegible] widow of John Godlieb Bock, dec'd. Bock Adm'x.

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

Personal property to amount of $[illegible] widow of Eugene Fleeson dec'd. Jas. Kennedy Adm'r.

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

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

Notice is hereby given to the heirs, legatees, distributees, and all others interested, to appear at the next term of court and not later than the third day of the 8th of March next, to shew cause, if they have, against the final confirmation of the above appraisements.

feb8 JOHN A. FRAZER, Clk.

License Notice.

THE following named persons have filed their petitions in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Beaver county, for Tavern licenses, to be presented at the March Sessions, 1865:

Charles F Kearcher.....Pittsburgh
Daniel Barnard.....New Brighton
John Graebing.....New Galilee
Francis Blount.....New Brighton
Alex. Clark.....Glasgow

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

Mary Alexander.....Beaver
feb9 JOHN A. FRAZER, Clk.

NOTICE

Isaac Winans, } In the Court of Common Pleas
vs. } of Beaver co., Nov. Term, 1864.
Chas. E. Cook. } No. 53 of November Term, 1864.

Jan. 5, 1865, on petition of Isaac Winans, the Court appoint J. H. Cunningham Auditor, to distribute the proceeds of sale in his hands, among judgment creditors and parties interested.

BEAVER COUNTY, ss:

A true Extract from the Record.

Attest: M. WEYAND, Pro'th.

The Auditor above-named will attend 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, Aud.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS OF BEAVER COUNTY. In the matter of the application of the Mt. Pleasant (O. S. Presbyterian) Congregation for a Charter of Incorporation. And now, Nov. 15, 1864, Application presented, when the Court having perused said instrument of writing and being of opinion that it contains nothing contrary to law, direct said instrument to be filed in the Prothonotary's office, and give notice according to law, and that the same be shown to the contrary, the aforesaid Charter of Incorporation will be granted at Court at next Term.

Attest: M. WEYAND, Pro'th.

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. 15, 1864, Application presented, when 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, 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'th.

feb8'65

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS OF THE COUNTY OF BEAVER. In the matter of the Account of S. H. Pierson, Trustee 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 15th day next term, unless cause be then shown to the contrary.

M. WEYAND, Pro'th.

feb8'65

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of SILAS POWELL, late of Beaver borough, 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 undersigned properly authenticated for settlement.

HANNAH POWELL,
S. J. CROSS, Adm'rs.

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