THE BEAVER ARGUS.

AUGUST 30th, 1865.

Union State Nominations

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,

Gen. JOHN F. HARTRANFT,

of Montgomery county.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,

Col. JACOB M. CAMPBELL,

of Cambria county.

Union County Nominations

Assembly.

MATTHEW S. QUAY, Beaver;
JAMES R. KELLEY, Washington;
JOSEPH B. WELSH, Washington;

Treasurer.

MILO R. ADAMS, New Brighton;

District Attorney.

JAMES S. RUTAN, Borough;

Commissioner.

JOHN WILSON, Industry;

County Surveyor.

AZARIAH WYNN, Beaver;

Poor House Director.

SAMUEL GIBSON, Brighton;

Auditor.

HUGH J. MARSHALL, Big Beaver;

Coroner.

THOMAS McCOY, Moon;

Trustees of Academy.

A. T. SHALLENBERGER, Rochester;
REV. D. P. LOWARY, Beaver;

☞ We began on the 16th, and will continue until the election, to publish upon our outside page, some choice extracts from the record of the Democratic party for the last five years.—Read them and show them to any Democrats of your acquaintance who really seek to know the truth.

☞ "M" writes us that he has been told that the senior editor of this paper last year, as a member of the Legislature, voted for a bill to pay the damages done by the rebels upon our border, which would have taken $8,000,000 out of the Treasury for the benefit of a few speculators into whose hands the claims for reimbursement had passed at nominal prices, and asks us to say, through the *Argus*, whether the report is true. It is false, and as the best answer to it we publish the bill, which will be found in another column. "M" will observe that it provides for the assessment of damages suffered from the march of our own troops, State militia and volunteers, and of the rebels, and for the presentation of the claims as adjudicated by the Governor to the National Government for payment. Brinn's cavalry, mentioned in the first section, was a rebel Maryland regiment, and harried Franklin and Adams counties. The Democracy of some of the border counties undertook to prevent the enforcement of the draft by burning the barns and destroying the property of the enrolling officers to compel their resignation, and the damage wrought by these "incendiary traitors" is included in the bill. By its express terms those who have purchased claims are to be awarded merely the amount of the purchase money, so that there is no room for speculation upon the necessities of the sufferers; and as to the amount, it is the object of the law to ascertain it, whether half a million or eight millions. The bill, in our opinion, was fair, just and politic. We voted for it last winter, and, if elected, and it is again presented, would again give it our support.

The question of the payment of these claims is entirely beyond and distinct from that of their adjudication. We have small hope that the National Treasury will foot the bill, whilst the State has not the money to pay them, and the Constitution prohibits the negotiation of a loan for that purpose. Taxed as our people already are, to the limit of endurance, no legislature would be found willing to authorize the levy of a tax for the purpose. We can scarcely conceive how this question can have a legislative solution for some years, but if any method could be devised for indemnifying loyal citizens for these losses, without imposing any additional burden upon the people of the State, it would meet our hearty approbation. We would vote the indemnity as freely to the people of the border as we would to our own constituents, had Beaver county, in the vicissitudes of war, become the theater of hostilities, and our fields been harried, our stock confiscated, and our villages shared the fate of Chambersburgh.

Why the Democrats Nominated Davis.

The Democrats nominated Colonel Davis for Auditor General out of pure love for his name, which is a tower of strength in the party. The Catholic Irish in the mining regions, constituting the back-bone of the organization, who can't read, and hate a soldier, are made to believe that they are voting for old Jeff, who is a great favorite amongst them.

☞ Ketchum, the gold gambler who robbed the New York banks and brokers of $4,000,000, attended the Democratic National Convention at Chicago and kept open house for the delegates during its session. He was arrested in New York on Saturday.

LOOK ON THIS PICTURE!

Resolved, That this Convention does explicitly declare, as the sense of the American people, that *after four years of failure to restore the Union by the experiment of war*, during which, under the pretence of military necessity or war power higher than the Constitution, the Constitution itself has been disregarded in every part, and public liberty and private right alike trodden down, and the material prosperi- of the country essentially impaired, JUSTICE, HUMANITY, LIBERTY, AND THE PUBLIC WELFARE DEMAND THAT IMMEDIATE EFFORTS BE MADE FOR A CESSATION OF HOSTILITIES, with a view to an ultimate Convention of the States, or other peaceable means to the end that at the earliest practicable moment peace may be restored on the basis of the Federal Union of the States.—*2d Resolution of Dem. National Convention, August*, 1864.

And on This!

Resolved, That if the counsels of the Democratic party had prevailed, the Union would have been saved in all its integrity and honor without the slaughter, debt, and disgrace of a civil war But when the formation of sectional parties in the North and in South, and the advent of one of these parties into the seats of power, MADE WAR A FACT WHICH WE COULD NOT COUNTERACT, WE SUSTAINED THE FEDERAL AUTHORITIES IN GOOD FAITH, asking nothing at their hands, except a decent respect for our legal rights and some show of common honesty in the management of our financial affairs, but in both these particulars we were disappointed and betrayed.—*2d Resolution of Dem. State Convention of Pennsylvania, August*, 1865.

"You see, gem'men, I has these three thimbles and this little ball, which I calls the Little Joker. I puts this ball under this thimble and shoves the thimbles about—so! Can any gem'man in the party tell me under which thimble the Little Joker is?"

☞ THE *Local* of the 18th has an article upon the subject of "the pardoning policy," worthy of the attention of those who doubt the spirit and aims of patent Democracy. Its argument is that the Southern people are to a large extent, controlled in their political action by their political leaders, and that if the Administration desires their return to the status of loyal citizens, they must be placed in custody, "Alexander H. Stephens for instance" and send them home to mould the popular sentiment.

Stephens at the outbreak of hostilities, exerted all the influence he possessed to hold Georgia to her moorings, but we have an impression that the State was found sternly combatting for the Confederacy, to the last moment of its miserable existence. As he was impotent for any good then, why should he be more useful to the Government now. But Stephens was the Vice President of the Confederacy, Davis is the President. If the inferior officer should be released on account of his standing and influence, why not the superior? Of the distinguished prisoners we hold, in the eye of the *Local*, the latter is certainly the most "distinguished."

If the people are controlled by their leaders, then the leaders brought upon us the rebellion, and are responsible for it. If the people are not guilty, and the leaders are to be pardoned, none can be punished rightfully. This is the intent of the *Local* and of the party for a fraction of which it speaks, and under the plea of policy which they offer as an excuse for the universal amnesty they advocate, lies a belief that the rebellion was right, and its failure unfortunate.—They now desire that the red-handed rebel leaders shall be sent home, to re-appear at once as Congressmen and Senators, and State officials, to join the Northern Democracy in the repudiation of the National Debt, the revival of the heresy of State Rights, the restoration of slavery, and ultimate inauguration of another intestine war. Every Democrat who owns a United States bond, or holds a note or share of stock in a National Bank, who abhors human bondage, or dreads civil war, should come out from amongst them, and lend his support to the Administration of Andrew Johnson. The continued success of the party of the Union, is the only security for the National finances, and the only guaranty of the perpetuity of the Government.

☞ "The *Argus* gentlemen say they believe the "negro is not only the equal but the superior' of some of our whites."—*Local.*

What the *Argus* said was that loyal negroes were not only the equals but the superiors of disloyal whites. The appropriation by the *Local* of this latter class as *their* whites is frank and nonest. The party of the Union has no fellowship with them—the Democracy claim and own them all.

☞ THE *Local* in its last issue limits its inquiry as to our views upon negro suffrage, to the States of Pennsylvania and Texas. So far as negro suffrage in Pennsylvania is concerned, we have only to mention for the information of the *Local*, that the Constitution of Pennsylvania confines the right of suffrage to whites, that no negro can legally vote, and that we are opposed to illegal voting.

In the State of Texas, as in other rebel States, we are very clear in our conviction that no suffrage, white or negro, should be allowed, and that the only National law that these States should know, for the next generation, is the law of the bayonet.—We are satisfied that the rebel States are bitterly hostile to the Government which has subdued them, and that if admitted to a voice in its councils, they will use the power giving them to embarrass and destroy it, having meanwhile the hearty co-operation of the northern Democracy in their work.—These are our individual opinions. The elections to be held in pursuance of the Presidents plan of reconstruction, in which as an experiment we cheerfully acquiesce will demonstrate their correctness or fallacy.

We beg the *Local*, in conclusion, to remember it is they, not us, who are "absorbed" by this question, the Democracy, not the Union men, who are agitating it. And having answered their interrogatories, we would now be glad to have their views and those of their candidates, upon rebel suffrage and equality, which is really a question before the country.

☞ Pursuant to call, the Democratic county convention met on Monday last. We were not present, but are informed that it was the smallest political convention which ever assembled in Beaver, scarcely half the county being represented. As a matter of course its proceedings were harmonious in the last degree.

The irrepressible Benton Kerr was on hand. Whether Gen. Cass had ordered him down to look after his interests in the Gubernatorial matter, or whether he had been imported because no Beaver county Democrat would descend to personal abuse of the Union candidates, we do not know; anyhow he was there, and addressed the contracted but admiring circle. He directed his special attention to the editors of the *Argus*, for which he has their thanks. He announced that though both soldiers, they had never smelt powder, which he knew to be false, if he knew anything upon the subject. He stated that the senior editor had voted in the Legislature to increase his own salary, though Benton sat in the lobby, of which he is a distinguished ornament, when he voted *against it*. He wished the editors of the *Argus* to inform him if it took two negroes to make one man, and if they would be required to give the negro the right of suffrage. In answer to this we have but to say that but for pro slavery agitation by the Democratic party, slavery would have passed unscathed until it went down in the course of a century or so before the enlightened sentiment of the people of the Slave States, and that a like agitation upon the suffrage question by Benton and his friends will undoubtedly produce a like result. Their tactics and oratory are certain death to any cause they advocate.

A committee was appointed to report a ticket. With their usual implacable hostility to the soldiers, they saddled the nominations and the expenses of a hopeless campaign upon a few returned veterans of their party, some of them wounded men at that. We are acquainted with a number of their candidates, who are clever fellows, and deserve better treatment. Had the Democracy a particle of hope of electing their ticket, these gentlemen would have stood out in the cold. The ticket is, so far as we learned it, as follows;

Assembly, J. Adams Vera; Treasurer, Jos. Boggs; Commissioner, Shipman Douthitt; District Attorney, James Conway; Auditor, Thomas Clark.

☞ The *Local* demands the hanging of the shoddy contractors who have been defrauding the government and realizing fortunes out of the soldiers. We heartily endorse these sentiments, and vote for an execution previous to the Fall elections. It is a notorious fact that nine out of ten of the grand schemes of plunder and iniquity which have been unearthed during the last five years, from the adulterated medicines furnished at Philadelphia to the clothing frauds in Cincinnati and Louisville, have been engineered by Democrats, many of them the veteran contractors of the Mormon war under Buchanan's administration. Prompt action in accordance with the views of the *Local* will materially diminish the Democratic vote.

Political.

Messrs, John Borch and Asa Manchester, have been nominated for Assembly, by the Democracy of Washington county.

Gen. M. R. McClennan and Lieut. Joseph F. Moore, have been nominated for Assembly, by the Union men of Montgomery county.

The recent Democratic State Convention, of Maine, passed resolutions endorsing President Johnson.

The nominations of both parties have been made for the city of Philadelphia. Daniel M. Fox is the Democratic candidate for Mayor, and Samuel H. Davis, Jr., and G. W. H. Smith, for the State Senate. Quigley, Josephs and Donnelly, the only Democratic members of the last house, are re-nominated for Assembly, from the 3d, 9th and 13th District. On our side, Morton McMichael has been nominated for Mayor, and Jacob E. Ridgway and George Connell, renominated for Senate. The Union nominations for Assembly, are as far as ascertained as follows:

Geo. Geegan, W. H. Ruddiman, W. W. Watt, Jos. T. Thomas, James Freenorn, Jas. Supers, James N. Kerns, E. W. Davis, F. D. Steiner, Alex Adair, Francis Hood, Geo. De Haven, Daniel A. Wallace, E. G. Lee.

☞ Surprise is often expressed that the Democracy at present are so totally absorbed upon the question of negro equality, and so clamorous in their hostility to measures for the elevation of the negro race, which no one is urging upon the public. There are two reasons. The more intelligent among them persist in keeping the negro in the wood-pile for want of a better excuse to oppose the measures of the Government; the other class really fear that unless the present distinction of color is maintained and enforced by further legislation, the black man will supplant them in the counting-room, the work-shops and the corn-field, and will soon be giving and taking in marriage amongst their families after the most approved fashion of the white race.

For the former class there is no apology—the latter, however, if they really feel that they are unable to compete in intelligence or labor with the negro, and that they have propensities toward amalgamation or miscegenation, which they cannot control without auxiliary legislation, we are rather inclined to justify in their course. Republicans feel no interest in the question, as they don't need restraining enactments to prevent their intermarriage and social intercourse with negroes, and are not afraid that the latter will interfere in the least with them in the race for bread or honors.

Miscellaneous.

Martha Grinder, a married woman residing in Allegheny city, has been arrested upon a charge of poisoning. Her victims are alleged to be six in number, and no motive can be imagined for her crimes. She asseverates her innocence.

The Steamship Brother Jonathan was wrecked on the 27th ult., on the coast of Oregon, and from 200 to 300 lives lost. Only fourteen men and one woman were saved of the crew and passengers. Amongst the missing are Maj. Gen. Wright, recently commanding the Sixth Corps, and his family.—He had been assigned to the Department of Columbia, and was on his way to his post.

The stories of outrages upon negroes at Fayetteville, N. C., are officially denied.

The pirate Shenandoah is still afloat, and is making sad havoc amongst the whalers of the North Pacific.

A collision occurred upon the Oil Creek Railroad last week, resulting in the death of nine persons, and the injury of 75 others.

A passenger train from Nashville to Huntsville, on the 25th inst., ran off a high trestle-work near Reynold's station, and was crushed to pieces. Ten or twelve persons were killed and about twenty wounded.

A fire broke out in the fire works establishment of Mr. Jones, 16 John street, New York, on the 25th, destroying the building and contents. Two female employees perished in the flames.

The body of a murdered man was found on Thursday morning last, on Boyd's Hill, Pittsburg. His throat was cut from ear to ear, a mortal stab inflicted in his back, and his jaws were broken by a blow from a stone or club [illegible] turned inside out. The body has not been identified, nor has any clue been discovered to the murderers.

On the same morning the body of a murdered man was found in the 18th Ward, Cincinnati. His head was also broken by a stone, and he had been stabbed three times in the breast with a carving knife, which was still sticking in the wound. His boots were gone, and his pockets rifled. The body had not at last accounts been identified.

THE RAID BILL.

Supplement to an act passed the twenty-second day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three entitled "An Act to provide for the adjudication and payment of claims arising from the loss of horses and other property taken or destroyed in the border counties by the rebels in October, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty two, and for property and horses impressed for the use of the military of the State in September, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two."

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That the powers, authority and duties conferred upon the appraisers appointed by the court of common pleas of Dauphin county pursuant to the provisions of the act to which this is a supplement, be, and they are hereby extended to the examination and ascertainment of the character and amount of loss and damage to real and personal property, occasioned by the invasion of the insurgent forces into the territory of this Commonwealth in the summer of the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and also the loss or damages occasioned by Brian's cavalry in the autumn of the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and also all losses and damages to real and personal property occasioned by the Stewart raid, and the rebel raids of one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four within the limits of this State not covered by the act of twenty-second day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and injury to the property of citizens employed as enrolling officers under the national military laws in consequence of the destruction thereof by incendiary traitors opposed to the execution of said laws whether any such loss or damages was occasioned directly by said insurgents or by the military forces called into service to repel said invasion or by the execution of works or other devices, and also all damages done to real and personal property by the rebels in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and by the troops in the service of the United States and of the State within the limits of this State for the defence of any part of this State threatened by said insurgents; *Provided*, That nothing in this act contained shall be construed to apply to any moneys or other valuable thing paid, delivered or given to said insurgents or any of them.

Section 2. That besides the duties specified in the act to which this is a supplement, it shall be the duty of said appraisers to ascertain and state in their report the manner as nearly as may be in which in each particular case the damage or loss occurred, also what loss or damage to property was occasioned by order of officers in the service of the United States, with the name of such officer, the time and manner of such order, and the amount of such loss and damage.

Section 3. That the said appraisers may if they deem expedient receive and consider the evidence in writing if any taken by any commissioners or appraisers heretofore appointed by the Governor of this Commonwealth to ascertain loss or damages occasioned in the manner set forth in the first section of this act; *Provided*, It shall appear that such evidence when it shall have been oral was taken under oath or affirmation, and if documentary that the documents are properly authenticated, and the said appraisers shall return all the evidence upon which they shall have proceeded in considering the claims for loss or damage aforesaid, and the claims prepared in manner hereafter mentioned with their report to the court of common pleas of Dauphin county.

Section 4. That each claimant shall present to the appraisers his claim in writing, setting out under oath or affirmation subscribed by him or her with as much particularity as the nature of the case will permit the items of his loss and damage with the amount thereof, the names of all parties interested in the same, and the said appraisers shall not consider any claim which shall not be in conformity herewith, nor shall the said appraisers receive or consider any claim unless the claimant shall take and subscribe an oath or affirmation to be appended thereto that he has never directly or indirectly, by word or act, given aid, comfort or countenance or encouragement to the traitors, whether in arms or otherwise; that he has never communicated or attempted or taken any means to communicate to them or any of them any information which could in any way be of advantage to them; that he has not resisted or evaded, or advised others to resist or evade any law of the United States; that he will support the Constitution and laws of the United States, made in pursuance thereof as the supreme law of the land, and will bear true faith and allegiance to the same, and that he takes this obligation without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion.

Section 5. That the appraisers appointed, pursuant to the act of twenty second of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, to which this act is a supplement, shall each receive as a compensation for his services the sum of four dollars for each day actually and necessarily employed by them or either of them in the discharge of the duties imposed upon them by said act of Assembly of the twenty-second day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty, at their appointment by the court of common pleas of Dauphin county aforesaid until the date of the passage of this act, and from and after the passage of this act the said appraisers shall each receive for the services to be rendered in pursuance hereof the sum of four dollars per diem continuously until their duties herein defined are fully discharged, to be paid to them out of any money in the State treasury not otherwise appropriated, said appraisers shall have authority to employ one person to perform the duties both of a clerk and messenger at a salary not exceeding three dollars for each day that he shall be actually and necessarily employed in performing the duties of his said office

Section 6. That the appraisers appointed by the Governor of this Commonwealth or by any of the commissioners thereof prior to the passage of the said act of twenty-second of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty three, to which this act is a supplement, for the purposes hereinbefore mentioned, shall each receive a compensation of four dollars for each day in which they are actually and necessarily employed in discharging the duties of their said appointment.

Section 7. That any two of said appraisers shall constitute a quorum for the hearing but not for deciding on claims, and all claims heretofore heard and examined by a less number of said appraisers than the full number shall not on that account be invalidated, and said appraisers or a majority of them shall have power to administer oaths or affirmations, and shall reduce the testimony taken by them to writing, and return it with their report to the court, any person swearing falsely in any matters to be examined by virtue of this act shall be deemed guilty of perjury, and be liable to all the penalties thereof.

Section 8 That the Attorney General is hereby authorized to depute an attorney to appear before said appraisers on behalf of the Commonwealth, which attorney shall receive as compensation five dollars for each day employed by him in attending to the duties for which he shall be deputed.

Section 9. The court of common pleas of Dauphin county, on the return of the reports of said appraisers, are directed to review, revise, approve or set aside the same in whole or in part, and shall certify the same to the Governor, who is requested to present the same to the Government of the United States for the payment of the amount of damages ascertained by said report to have been sustained, and the Governor shall report at the next Legislature his proceedings in the premises together with the action of the Government of the United States thereon.

Section 10. The said appraisers shall return to said court an account of all the expenses incurred by virtue of this act and the act to which this is a supplement, including a reasonable sum for giving notice to claimants of the time and place of meeting of said appraisers by public notice in one or more newspapers of the county in which the damages may be alleged to have been sustained for at least three weeks before the sitting of said appraisers, and also a reasonable sum for stationary, and the court shall examine said account, and if necessary correct the same and the said account together with the costs of the proceedings in court shall be certified under the seal of the court and paid by the State Treasurer out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Section 11. That ten days' personal notice shall be given to the Attorney General of the time and place of the sitting of said appraisers, and also of the hearings in court in any matter arising out of the proceedings had by virtue of this act, and the said court shall have power to make such rules and orders as may be necessary to carry this act into effect according to the true intent and meaning thereof.

Section 12. Any claimant presenting a claim to said board of appraisers shall swear or affirm that he or she has not parted with his or her interest in said claim or any part thereof, and when any claim is presented by an assignee or by any assignor for the benefit of any assignee, said assignee shall be required to show satisfactorily to said appraisers the actual amount paid for the same, and the amount awarded by said appraisers in such case shall be the amount proven to have been paid and no more.

Section 13. The said appraisers shall not sit or be engaged exceeding three months in ascertaining said damages, and that nothing in their report and nothing in this act shall be taken or construed as any present or future right or obligation upon this Commonwealth to pay said damages and claims.

For the Argus.

RANDOM PAPERS.

BY ROBERT RANDOM.

NUMBER SIX.

Political prejudice is certainly one amongst the many forms of that evil most to be dreaded in our country.—As all prejudice springs primarily from ignorance, I am happy to notice that last week while the Republican State Convention was in session at Harrisburg, there was also another convention in session having other and different objects in view. This great waking up of the educators of our land argues much good for the future of our beloved country. We should all of us rejoice that the teachers are at length beginning to realize that they too are a power in the land, and when exercised in concert one of the mightiest powers ever wielded.—Let us then bid them God speed in their noble calling, until there shall not be left a single human being upon our soil that shall not have the advantages of education offered him.

For I take it, we cannot afford to mass of citizens who shall presently be clamoring for the election franchise at our very doors. We care not commit the ballot to them while in such debasing ignorance, and we cannot withhold it certainly many years without serious trouble. Hence our efforts to send information abroad throughout the land should be redoubled, and no effort spared to render the people enlightened and educated.

There is one thing I have generally noticed in regard to this question of negro suffrage and the prejudice against negroes on account of color, that it is mainly confined to those of limited education. Wherever you find a man of a liberal education, you generally find him also up with the most progressive spirit of the age upon this great and momentous question. It is amongst the illiterate and unenlightened that the fiercest opposition to this great reformatory movement is to be found. That same blind unreasoning prejudice, which prompted the Pharisee of old to condemn the Saviour for eating with *Publicans* and *Sinners*, and which at the present day would express the same holy horror of *negroes* and *mulattos*, is the great obstacle to the accomplishment of this reform.

Just precisely how to overcome this obstacle in the most expeditious manner, and by the most compendious method, is the great problem of the day with our political leaders. Our good friends at Harrisburg the delegates to the Republican State Conventions, seem to have concluded that upon this topic discretion is the better part of valor. They were, in a political sense, as wise as serpents and as harmless as doves. That is to say provided wisdom consists in avoiding that which is unpleasant and obnoxious.

But let not the radical too hastily condemn the convention for want of backbone in this action or rather non-action, in regard to the most pressing question of the day, and if it should be found that the part of Hamlet was omitted from the play because those were good and sufficient reasons therefor. If it should turn out that the action taken by the convention was, taking all things into consideration, perhaps the best that could have been taken, why then of course we can very well afford to wait till times sufficiently change to allow of a more definite and decided course, it is plain that the time for an advanced movement upon this question in the State of Pennsylvania, has not arrived in the opinion of the leaders of the party. But what the convention has done will entitle it to the thanks of the people and of every thinking mind in the State. It has taken good ground and popular ground, its candidates will be elected by a large majority, and in a political sense this is always of the utmost importance It would be a sad thing for the country for the Republican party to lose that hold upon the populace with which it has already acquired, by any movement however well intentioned. No, the convention has acted wisely, if not too well, and the coming campaign will show it.

List of Jurors for September Term, 1865.

COMMENCING 1ST MONDAY.

GRAND JURORS

Ohio: Daniel Dawson, (Foreman,)
Hanover: David Anderson;
Marion: Wesley J. Boots,
New Brighton: Benj Bedison;
Freedom: Isaac Black,
South Beaver: Michael Conkle, Stewart S Elder;
Chippewa: Peter Clarke;
Darlington: Geo Dilworth, Jacob Marks,
Brighton: Geo Elliott, John Kirkpatrick.
Rochester: Joseph Hays;
Borough: N J Lloyd, John Strock;
Green: Robt H Leeper;
Economy: James Moore;
Big Beaver: Fergus M'Clelland;
Raccoon: Wm Robb, Michael Springer.
Fallston: G N Taylor;
Hopewell: Henry Temple, James Jones;
Rochester: Thos Jackson.

PETIT JURORS.

Industry: John Aber, Johnston W. Jack, Jas Potter, John Wilson, Jr;
Beaver Boro: Wm Barclay, Sr;
New Brighton: Geo S Barker, Jno Corbus, Jas McCarrell;
Bridgewater: Wm Barnes;
Economy: Adam Bardons, David L Anderson, James Sala;
Big Beaver: Jas K Calhoun, Thos Grant;
Darlington: A J Cook, Joseph Douthitt;
Raccoon: J C Christy;
Ohio: John Barclay, John Duncan, (of Saml,) Johnston Laughlin, D C Thompson;
Rochester: Geo C Cunningham,
Green: Johnston Calhoun, Samuel Reed.
Chippewa: David Dunlap, Jno Wilson;
New Sewickley: Saml Dean, Abram Hunter, Jesse R Oakley;
Hanover: William Gilfiland;
Fallston: Thomas C Hays;
Marion: Geo Hartzell, sr;
North Sewickly: James Marshall, James Thomas;
Hopewell: Saml Neely, J C Ritchie,
Pulaski: Ephraim Smith;
Franktort: Robert Vance.

Pamphlet Laws.

THE Pamphlet Laws for 1865 have arrived and are now ready for delivery to those entitled by law to receive them.

aug30:3t M. WEYAND, Prothy.

FOR SALE:

A LOT fronting on THIRD STREET, one hundred and fifty feet by three hundred to an alley.

☞ For particulars apply to
CAPT. JOHN MAY, Beaver,
CAPT. CHAS. W. MAY,
aug30'65 49 Congress st., Pittsburg.

FOR SALE.

WHEELER'S Patent Water Drawers
Extra Chain for do do
60 Buckets for do do
Weights and Iron Wheels;
Dry lumber of all kinds;
Flooring, Siding, Shingles and Lath constantly kept on hand.
Building timber sawed to order without delay.
aug30'65:6t JAS. & H. DARRAGH, Sharon Mills.

Marshal's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of sale by the Hon. Wilson McCandless, Judge of the District Court of the United States, in and for the Western District of Pennsylvania, in a case of forfeiture, to me directed, will be sold at the CUSTOM HOUSE, in the

CITY OF PITTSBURGH,

On Friday, September 1st, 1865,

at 10 o'clock, a. m., the following described property, to wit;

A certain DISTILLERY, with all the buildings appurtenant thereto, together with the LOT OF GROUND, on which the same are erected, situate in Bridgewater, Beaver co., Pa., the same being the property of Jac. Deer.

Also, the Copper Distills, Worms and Tubes, Mash Tubs, and empty barrels in and about said Distillery, and 65 Barrels of Whiskey.

☞ Terms of sale, cash—Government funds.

A. MURDOCH,
U. S. Marshal West'n Dist of Penn'a.

U. S. Marshal's office.
Pittsburg, Aug 14, 1865.

BEAVER ACADEMY.

THE Fall Term of this Institution will commence

Tuesday, Sept. 12th, 1865,

under the charge of

M. GANTZ

as Principal.

It is the desire, and will be the aim, to make this a thorough English, Classical and Commercial School, and to sustain the high character it has heretofore maintained.

Good opportunities will be afforded to young men and boys who desire to obtain a thorough English and Business Education, and to those who may desire a Classical Education, or to fit themselves for entering the higher College classes.

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CHAS. E. HURST, Treas. & C'tr.
Rochester, June 21, '65.