

Union State Nominations.
FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
Gen. JOHN F. HARTMAN,
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;

Clerk.
THOMAS MCCOY, Moon;
Trustees of Academy.
A. T. SHALLENBERGER, Rochester;
Rev. D. P. LOWARY, Beaver;

Death of Capt. Guthbertson.
The death of Capt. John Guthbertson, of New Brighton, Provost Marshal of this District, is already known to most of our readers.

Death of Lieut. Robert Darragh.
It is our sad duty to announce the death of Lieut. Robert Darragh, son of Major John Darragh, a well-known and esteemed citizen of this county.

How Col. Davis Went in for Put-Down the Rebellion.
The following choice extracts from the *Doylesville Democrat*, of which Col. Davis, the present Democratic candidate for Auditor General of this State, was and is the editor and proprietor, are given for the purpose of showing the sentiments which were disseminated by that paper while he held an official position under the Government which was so bitterly assailed in its pages.

Dr. McKinney & Felcht.
H. A. McKinney, M. D., Surgeon and Physician.
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Death of Lieut. Robert Darragh. (Continued)
Early in the summer of '61 he volunteered in Co. C, 63d Regiment Pa. Vols., as a private, in which capacity he served until after the battle of Fair Oaks, when he was promoted to 1st Lieutenant in the same company for bravery in that battle. With his company he served during the entire campaign of the Peninsula, participating in the battles of Yorktown, Fair Oaks, Seven Pines, Mechanicsville, Gaines' Mills, White Oak Swamp, Charles City Cross Roads and Malvern Hill. This is a record of which his friends may well be proud. But this is not all. At the second disastrous battle of Bull Run he led his company, and also at the second battle of Fredericksburg, where he was wounded. From the effect of his wound, and fever and ague contracted about the same time, he was compelled to resign, and returned home much shattered in health. After his recovery he resumed his position on the river, where he contracted the disease of which he died. He was a young man of much promise, of pleasant manners and generous disposition; a dutiful son, an affectionate brother and a gallant soldier. For the loss of such a one, the friends and the community generally, do well to grieve. He jeopardized his life for his country often, but was spared to see the cause for which he fought triumphant. We could have wished he might have lived to enjoy the blessings for which he fought, but the Father above doeth all things well.

How Col. Davis Went in for Put-Down the Rebellion. (Continued)
An editorial article in the *Democrat of August 23d, 1864*, when Col. Davis was still an officer in the army, reads as follows: "With an immense army, a good navy, and the ports of the Confederacy blockaded, we have gained nothing until we defeat the two main armies of the South. The reasons why we have been so fortunate in plain and understandable. Mr. Lincoln committed himself to an emancipation policy. He hereby abandoned the war for the Union, and made it a war for the negro. 'Slavery shall not live!' was his motto. Beyond this was an object dearer to his heart—his own reelection—which he esteemed more than a hundred thousand lives. These were his two motives for abandoning the principles of our Government, and of perverting the war. For these purposes, and these only, the war was prolonged; for these purposes the soldiers massacred at Gettysburg, and the army of General Grant defeated and foiled; for these purposes has another draft been ordered; for these purposes have elections been carried by force of arms, and 'bogus States' declared in the Union; for these purposes have thousands been buried under Confederate swords; for these purposes have the forts and batteries of the country been filled with fearless patriots who dare expose the profligacy of Abolition, and the corruption and despotism of Abraham Lincoln. 'The people are now to decide between this state of affairs and peace—between the old Government and a new despotism—between the protection of our liberties and the surrender of them to an arbitrary and irresponsible ruler. Ended with the administration of James Buchanan, and war, bloody, remorseless war began with the inauguration of Abraham Lincoln. We have tried war for three years; let us now try to effect what war has failed to do. There is no doubt that Mr. Lincoln has done more to cement the ties of the Confederacy together than any man on the continent. He has pursued a policy calculated to divide the sentiment of the North, and harmonize that of the South. Yet he has now the presumption to ask a re-election. The question will be: Lincoln and his war, or the Chicago nominee and peace for re-union. 'It is a mistaken idea that peace means slavish submission to the Confederacy. It means nothing of the kind. No Democrat ever expressed his willingness to concede to dishonorable compromise. We have tried war and found by a sad experience that it is supremely profitless, and that Lincoln and his henchmen are incapable of managing a campaign successfully if they wished. Something must be done. The Democratic party proposes, if we judge aright, to restore the Union under the Constitution by peaceable means. Mr. Lincoln has put the prolongation of the war out of the question. Our nation is almost bankrupt, and every branch of industry is suffering for want of men; therefore are men called upon to join the standard of peace for re-union, and defeat the party in power—which is no more nor less than a thoroughly disunion party.' Again, from a leading editorial of August 30, the week after, we quote the following: 'The Confederates contend that they have made an agreement with the Federal for the proper and speedy exchange of prisoners; that they have faithfully observed the provisions of it, and have frequently proposed exchange on its basis. But Mr. Lincoln says no. He will permit the white soldiers of the North to rot in the scorching sun, and the Federal army to become a skeleton, before he will agree to an exchange which does not recognize his tyranny and court his despotic will. 'What is the consequence of Mr. Lincoln's refusal? The suffering of our brave and gallant soldiers. They are left to die in Southern soil rather than relinquish the policy of negro equality. The Confederates are accused of inordinate barbarity, in order to conceal the despotism and criminal fanaticism of our President. Let the soldier remember that Abraham Lincoln made a solemn agreement for the exchange of prisoners of war, and broke it, because it did not include negro soldiers, many of whom are runaway slaves of the South. Let them remember that all their sufferings, and privations while in captivity were necessitated by the contracted policy of Mr. Lincoln. Let them remember that their rights, honor, and their liberty are outraged on account of the

Dr. McKinney & Felcht. (Continued)
H. A. McKinney, M. D., Surgeon and Physician. Having permanently located in BEAVER, he has been placed in competition with the most celebrated Physicians from all parts of Christendom, and has never yet failed to bear off the palm of superiority. The writer of this article is free to acknowledge that his prejudices have long been in another direction; that local, association and nationality closed his eyes and ears to the merits of all Pianos save one, and that was not the Steinway. Candor and justice, however, as well as a better appreciation of excellence, and that all potent agent, public opinion, have at length opened both, and shown that all that was necessary was a fair and impartial test, to convince him that for all those musical qualities and capabilities which give one instrument a superiority over another, without undertaking to define in detail those numerous artistic beauties, the Steinway Piano stands preeminent. It has had a hard struggle and formidable opponents, but it has triumphed over all opposition, and annihilated all prejudices, but those either based upon competitive interest, or resulting from an indisposition to examine, or a want of judgment to appreciate, the comparative merits of this remarkable instrument. This communication is written neither with the knowledge nor at the instance or suggestion of any person interested in the Steinway Piano, but partly as a penance for an undue prejudice long entertained, and partly in the hope that others who may have harbored the same prejudices may be induced to remove them at once, and be at peace with their consciences, by trying, or at least examining and testing, the superior merits of the Steinway Piano over all others, in this or any other country. At Messrs. Kleber's magnificent exhibition and ware-rooms, No. 122 Wood street, Pittsburgh, will be found a very full variety of all kinds of these celebrated Pianos.

Sealed Proposals. (Continued)
WILL be received at the office of A. R. Moore, Esq., up to Monday, Oct. 23, 1865, at 3 o'clock P. M., for digging water trench from the mouth of Market Street to the corner of First Street, the trench to be 24 feet wide by 4 feet deep. By order of Town Council, WM. S. BARCLAY, Clk., Beaver, Sept. 26, '65.

Executors Notice. (Continued)
WHEREAS letters testamentary having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of ROBERT HOON, late of Hopeville tp., Beaver county, Pa., deceased, all persons claiming to be heirs, or persons entitled to any part of the estate, are requested to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will present them to the subscriber duly authenticated for settlement. MARY ANN HOOD, Exrs., WILLIAM HOOD, Hopewell tp., sept 27 '65.

Valuable Farm For Sale. (Continued)
THE EAKIN FARM, or better known as the Locust Flat Farm, situated within half a mile of the center of Beaver county, Pa., will be sold, on Thursday, October 19th, 1865, at 10 o'clock, A. M., if not sooner sold. Above farm contains 18 1/2 acres, and two out-works adjoining, containing 15 acres. Of above, 100 acres is cleared, the balance well timbered with white oak and locust; 80 acres in meadow; the whole in the best of cultivation, and acknowledged to be one of the best and most productive farms in the county. With good and comfortable buildings; situated convenient to churches, schools and markets; the three classical schools in Beaver and Public School upon the farm, makes it one of the most desirable in Western Pennsylvania for persons wishing to educate a family and be at home. The road leading to New Lisbon runs through the farm and divides it, so it can be sold all or separated to suit purchasers. For further particulars inquire on the premises, or of GEO. QUAIN, Executor of the estate of James Eakin, deceased. Post-office address, Allegheny City, Pa. sept 27 '65.

A. C. Barlow, M. D., Surgeon and Physician.
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