THE BEAVER ARGUS

J. S. RUTAN ..... J. L. ANDERSON.

J. S. RUTAN & Co.,

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

FEBRUARY 28th, 1866.

Beaver County's Choice

FOR GOVERNOR,

WINTHROP W. KETCHAM

OF LUZERNE COUNTY.

Union State Convention.

A State Convention will held in the Hall of the House of Representatives, in Harrisburg, Pa., on Wednesday the seventh day of March, A D. 1866, at 12 o'clock, m., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Governor, to be supported by the friends of the Union.

The ordeal of war has tried the strength of our Government. Its fire has purified the nation. The defence of the nation's life has demonstrated who were its friends The principles vindicated in the field must be preserved in the councils of the nation. The arch enemy of freedom must be struck once more. All the friends of our Government, and all who were loyal to the cause of the Union, in our late struggle, are earnestly requested to unite in sending delegates to represent them in said Convention.

By order of the Union State Central Committee.

JOHN CESSNA, Chairman.

Attest:
GEO. W. HAMERSLEY, } Sec's.
A. W. BENEDICT, }

THE UNION COUNTY CONVENTION assembled at the Court House, on Monday last, at 1 o'clock, P. M., pursuant to the call of the County Committee. John Slentz, Esq., was chosen President, Benj. Wilde, Esq., and Capt. Charles Stone Vice Presidents and Maj. Thomas Henry and W. W. Kerr Secretaries. The boroughs and townships were pretty fully represented, except the south side of the river. The river, on account of floating ice, could not be crossed, and consequently those townships were unrepresented. Gen. W. W. Irwin and Henry Hice, Esq., were elected Delegates to our State Convention (the former Senatorial and the latter Representative), and instructed to support Hon. W. W. Ketcham for Governor. The majority in favor of Ketcham was large, and had the county been fully represented it would have been larger. We supported him because we believed he was entitled to the nomination, and that his nomination would be the strongest and best the Union party of Pennsylvania could make. He is an able, honest and good man, and if we may justly be proud. General Moorhead was the second choice of our people, and those who opposed him are all his friends and admirers. They believe, however, he has a good position, and at present can be more useful in Congress than as Governor of this State.

Benj. Wilde, Esq., offered the following resolution, during the discussion of which the Convention adjourned:

Resolved, That the County Committee be and are hereby instructed to re apportion the representation of the several election districts of the county, so as to give to each as nearly as is practicable a fair and equal voice in the County Convention.

THE speech of President Johnson to the Democratic rabble that called to congratulate him on his veto of the Freedmen's Bureau Bill, was, to say the least of it, in very bad taste. He seems to have forgotten he was President of the United States, and tho't he was addressing an ordinary county political meeting in Tennessee, in a canvass for the State Legislature. It was very undignified, and in this respect differs from most of his addresses. The delegation that called upon him was headed by the notorious Vallandigham peace-Democrat, Sunset Cox, of Ohio. That the President recognized them at all is to be deplored. We are satisfied President Johnson will not act the part of President Tyler, and will never go over to the Democrats. Whilst he may differ with some of his party friends, he will in the main stand by the party that elected him. Democrats who are congratulating themselves on his abandoning the Union party, will find themselves mistaken, and their hope of succeeding, through our division, groundless. Knowing this, we regret that President Johnson allows himself to be flattered by these peace Democrats supporting any of his measures into making a speech to them. Having fought copperhead and traitors so well heretofore, he should not permit himself to be flattered into giving expression to any sentiment that would encourage and strengthen them now

We stand by the great Union party that saved the country, by the President elected by that party, so long as he stands by the principles he has heretofore declared, and are assured the party cannot be overthrown because upon its success depends the salvation and perpetuity of this Government.

ODELL in difficulty is unhappy, and Odell out of difficulty is miserable.—He has a propensity to interfere with everybody's business, and get mixed up in everybody's difficulty. If a quarrel occurs on the street between two boys, an argument between two strangers, or a difference between colored gentlemen, Odell is certain to take sides. Once into a difficulty, he is the most restless, uneasy, unhappy mortal we have ever known. He never failed to arouse our sympathies when in this position, and we ever sought to relieve him. We warn Odell, however, that if he persists in intermeddling in everything that does not concern him, we cannot and will not stand by him. Odell is from Noble county, Ohio,—a missionary, we presume, from that enlightened county to benighted Beaver, which accounts for this general anxiety about each and all our citizens. Some of our citizens don't particularly admire Odell's mission, and in fact don't believe Noble county is much of a place to come from. We remember a small army that was once raised in that county to fight against the Government, and say Beaver with all its ignorance never disgraced itself so. If we are to have a guardian or a censor, it would give more general satisfaction to import him from some other locality. Knowing the views of some of our people, and instigated by a desire to serve Odell, we most earnestly advise him to give over the attempt to guide and direct all the social and political interests of the county. It is too much for one man to attend to, and if such was his mission amongst us he had better return to those who sent him, and report the state of the case.

As an instance of the results of Odell's interference, we would refer him to the action of the Union Convention on Monday. That Convention instructed for Ketcham, for Governor. Odell was for Morehead.—That convention adjourned after a pleasant and harmonious session.—Odell predicted trouble and confusion. The Union men of Beaver county failed to see what business Odell had to select a candidate for a Union party, or dictating to a Union Convention. Whenever the news spread that Odell was for Morehead, the people went for Ketcham. This is ungrateful we admit, but it is true. If Odell will inform his Noble county friends of this indignity, we think they will give over colonizing Beaver county with Noble county emigrants. Odell, we appeal to you by virtue of our admiration and love, take [illegible] because you cannot control all parties, and all our citizens' conduct. For the sake of your own peace of mind, don't try it.

Kentucky.

The New York *Tribune* says that the Rebel army tried repeatedly to take Kentucky during the War, but failed. Since the War stopped, they have tried again, and succeeded.—Twenty thousand paroled prisoners from Lee's, Johnston's and Hood's armies are now the arbiters of the State, which has become more heartily Rebel than South Carolina. Thus, elections were recently held in the districts nearest Cincinnati for Senators; and the candidates supported by the Rebels succeeded in each. The Union vote was large as ever before; but the Copperhead, swelled by the returned Rebels, overbalanced it.—South Carolina has ratified the Constitutional Amendment, Kentucky repeatedly and contemptuously rejects it. The State will never again give so heavy a pro slavery majority as she gave McClellan; but she will probably give Twenty Thousand majority next year, and consign her negroes to virtual Slavery by acts of her next Legislature. She has not been whipped; South Carolina *has*, and by so much the better for it. Kentucky badly needs reconstruction.

Delightful Prospect.

The by-laws of a militia company in Missouri, according to a Vicksburg paper, contain the following:

The company votes to adopt the regulations and tactics of the confederate army.

No one admitted as a member of the company who was not in the confederate army, or who was not friendly to the confederate cause. Motto—"Try us."

The uniform to be gray, but the buttons and insignia of rank to be the same as in the United States army.

That opens up a beautiful prospect for loyal people to gaze upon. We need not make any comments.—They speak loud enough for any decent patriot to hear.

SIGNIFICANT.—The Savannah *Republican*, in noting the departure of the 90th New York volunteers, says:

The regiment, though small, made a fine appearance as they marched down Bay street, headed by their drum corps, the national colors floating in the cheerful sunlight. Thus day by day the last vestige of military power is being withdrawn from our State, but it will no doubt be a long time before we shall witness the total withdrawal of the military from our borders. *One thing is certain, it would not be promotive of the safety and welfare of Unionists to do so.*

WE publish below the bill referred to last week exempting real estate from tax for State purposes. We published the bill some weeks since, but it was changed on its passage, and we now give it as passed. The bill was prepared and offered by Mr. Quay, to whom the State is largely indebted for its passage. He is the first Representative that ever succeeded in heading off railroad companies. We understand it was passed before they were prepared to resist it. Some of the Democratic members sought to postpone its passage, in order no doubt to give the railroads time to organize an opposition, but this was resisted, and thus its passage secured. It will save to the tax-payers of Beaver county nearly ten thousand dollars annually, which will soon pay our county indebtedness. Its passage will ever remain a monument to the capability and usefulness of our talented Representative

SECT. 1. That from and after the passage of this act, it shall be the duty of the cashier of every bank in this Commonwealth, whether incorporated under the laws of this State or of the United States, to collect, annually, from every stockholder of said bank, a tax of one per centum upon the par value of the stock held by said stockholder, and to pay the same into the State treasury on or before the first day of July in every year hereafter, commencing on the first day of July, Anno Domino one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, and the said stock shall be exempt from all other taxation under the laws of this Commonwealth.

SECT. 2. That in addition to the taxes now provided for by law, every railroad, canal and transportation company incorporated under the law of this Commonwealth, and not liable to the tax upon income under existing laws, shall pay to the Commonwealth a tax of three-fourths of one per centum upon the gross receipts of said company; the said tax shall be paid semi-annually, upon the first days of July, and January, commencing on the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six; and for the purpose of ascertaining the amount of the same, it shall be the duty of the treasurer, or other proper officer of said company, to transmit to the Auditor General, at the dates aforesaid, a statement, under oath or affirmation, of the amount of gross receipts of the said company during the preceding six months; and if any such company shall refuse or fail for a period of thirty days after said return, or to pay the same, the amount thereof, with an addition of ten per centum thereto, shall be collected, for the use the Commonwealth, as other taxes are recoverable by law, from said companies.

SECT. 3 The revenue derived under the second section of this act shall be applied to the payment of the principal and interest of the State debt.

An act to create a loan and to provide for arming the State.

SECT. 4. From and after the passage of this act, the real estate of this Commonwealth shall be exempt from taxation for State purposes: *Provided*, That this section shall not be construed to relieve the said real estate from the payment of any taxes due the Commonwealth at the date of the passage of this act.

JOHN MINOR BOTTS has just issued an address to the people of Virginia. He says: "I would forfeit forty seats in the Senate, aye, the Presidency itself, if it were offered to me to morrow, sooner than see that element of secession, democracy, raised to power again, except that such a position would enable me to crush it the more effectually than by any other means." After citing legal authorities to sustain his views of the illegality of the President's pardons, Mr. Botts closed his letter as follows: "Now, I want to be understood, not a pardon has been granted that I desire to be revoked. There is no man that I have cared to see pronounced an alien by the law, provided full justice is done to the Union men of whom there are from thirty to fifty thousand in this State and who would openly proclaim it if it were not for the terror of public opinion and the fear of denunciation from the public press: but if there were but a handful, or a baker's dozen, or if I stood alone, I would demand it for myself. Therefore I call upon every Union man in the State and in the South to stand up for their rights without fear and say to all who would withhold them, "Stand from under."

NATIONAL HONORS were paid on the 22d at the Capitol to the memory of Henry Winter Davis. Senators and Representatives assembled in the Hall of Representatives and, with them, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and his associates, members of the Cabinet, foreign Ministers, Governors, and many other high dignitaries, to offer their last homage to one whose death all recognized as a public calamity. The Speaker of the House pronounced a brief eulogy, and the memorial address was delivered by Senator Cresswell of Maryland. As Mr. Colfax well said, Henry Winter Davis was mourned throughout the continent; and it is fitting that, though he died a private citizen, the nation should render him marked and exceptional honors in a hall which was the scene of his intellectual triumphs, and of his devoted efforts in behalf of the Republic he loved and served.

THE London *Times* says, at the present rate of reduction the English National debt will be extinguished in about 400 years; under these circumstances, it is doubtful which will be extinguished first, the nation or the debt.

Mr. Trumbull's Review of the Veto.

Rarely has a more dignified, cogent, conclusive argument been addressed to either House of Congress than Mr. Trumbull's review of the President's Message vetoing the Freedmen's Bureau bill. Col. Forney's *Chronicle* gives the following summary of its propositions:

I. That the bill itself was inspired by the annual message of the President of the United States, delivered to Congress at the commencement of the present session. That message, it will be remembered, expressed a desire upon the part of the President to secure all men in their rights, and to protect the freedmen in all the privileges guaranteed to them under the Emancipation Proclamation; and, in the judgment of Mr. Trumbull and *thirty-six Senators who voted with him for it on the 25th of January*, the provisions of this bill were eminently calculated to accomplish these objects.

II. That it was not, as the President avers, an original measure, but simply an amendment to that bill under which the Freedmen's Bureau is now acting, and which had the sanction of the Executive himself, as well as the approval of the great majority of the loyal people of the country. As an amendment, it removes any of the objectionable features of the Bureau as now organized, simplifying its ramifications, and making it more efficient.

III. That it was not intended as a permanent part of the administrative policy of the Government—one of its sections expressly stating, on the contrary, that it shall remain in force "until otherwise provided by law," just as all other laws of Congress are supposed to do. The wonder is that the President ever thought of making such an objection to it as this.—No such idea ever entered the mind of any person who supported and voted for it.

IV. That, instead of being an extravagant and unnecessary expense to the Government, it has indirectly saved as millions of dollars which would otherwise have been wasted.

V. That the Bureau did not contemplate feeding, clothing and educating the refugees and freedmen, but was rather intended to assist them in doing all these things for themselves.

VI. That, instead of it being designed exclusively for negroes, more Whites have, in some sections and in many instances, been benefitted by it than Blacks, and that the proportion of Whites still needing its assistance is equal to that of the negroes

VII. That there was an immediate necessity for the passage of the bill, because the original act creating the Bureau expires by limitation in the month of May, 1866.

VIII. That, instead of establishing military jurisdiction over all parts of the United States containing refugees and freedmen, it simply extends it over the officers and employees of the bureau. And that in accordance with the report of the President of his tour through the South, transmitted to the Senate with a message a few weeks ago, it makes the Bureau a part of the War Department of the Government.

IX That the bill did not contemplate the appointment of agents and other officers in every county or parish, except the President should, in his judgment, deem such appointment necessary.

X That what the President terms the unconstitutional features of the bill, conferring arbitrary powers upon the officers of the Bureau, go no further than the President himself and the officers of the army acting under him have already gone; and that it is competent for Congress to provide all rules and regulations for the government of the army and navy, to which all are subject, from the Commander-in-Chief to the humblest soldier or sailor.

XI. That, if the Rebellion is in all respects at an end, the President is still exercising the war power, such as the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus, contrary to the Constitution, which expressly states that this shall only be suspended in time of invasion or rebellion; and, as we have no invasion, and the writ is not in operation in a portion of the States, we must have a rebellion.

XII. That, according to the census of 1860, there were not four million of slaves in the United States, and that instead of this being a measure to feed, clothe, and educate four millions of freedmen, the report of Gen. Howard shows that at no time was there more than one hundred and forty-seven thousand persons under the care of the Bureau, *fifty-seven thousand of whom were White refugees.*

XIII. That, according to the sworn statement of Gen. Fisk before the Committee on Reconstruction, of the twenty-five thousand persons fed by the Bureau in Tennessee, *seventeen thousand five-hundred were White refugees.*

XIV. That, instead of the freedman receiving protection from the civil Courts of the Southern States, and being secured by them in his rights, these States have, almost with out exception, enacted through their legislatures laws with reference to the freedmen as infamous and oppressive as the black code of Slavery.

XV. That, if the President's views regarding the representation of the late Rebel States in Congress is correct, then all the legislation of the past five years is null and void.

Such were the main points in Senator Trumbull's speech, set forth with unusual power and eloquence.

FITZ JOHN PORTER has gone to Europe, and is not to be Superintendent of a mining company in Colorado—Having left that region with a flea in his ear, he is not ambitious to return, and the inhabitants are not ambitious that he should.

CONGRESS.

SENATE.

FEB. 21.—A resolution expressing the thanks of the nation to the officers, soldiers and seamen of the United States for their services in the war, was introduced and referred.—A petition from women of New York for the right of suffrage was presented and elicited some debate. At 1 o'clock Mr. Fessenden moved to postpone the regular order, which was the resolution for a Constitutional amendment, and to take up the House resolution excluding Rebel claimants from seats in Congress. A debate followed upon points of order, which terminated by the reading of the House resolution for the first time, and Mr. Dixon then objected to its being read a second time, which objection the Chair sustained. Mr. Fessenden then gave notice that he would call up the resolution on Friday the day to which the Senate had agreed to adjourn.—Mr. Lane of Kansas gave notice that on the same day he would introduce a bill to continue in force the existing Freedmen's Bureau. The pending resolution for a constitutional amendment relating to representation was then taken up, and Mr. Buckaley of Pennsylvania addressed the Senate.—There was a brief debate after he concluded, and then an executive session, after which the Senate adjourned till Friday.

HOUSE.

Mr. Garfield of Ohio read a telegram conveying the resolutions of the Republican members of the Ohio Legislature, approving the action of the Republican majority on Tuesday in the House. Mr. Stevens called up his motion to reconsider the vote by which the resolution excluding Rebel claimants to seats was passed, with the motion to lay on the table; and the latter was carried by 108 to 37. Mr. Hooper asked leave to report a resolution unanimously adopted by the Ways and Means Committee, that it is inexpedient to change the Excise on distilled spirits, but Mr. Eldridge objected. A resolution was adopted directing the heads of departments to inform Congress what is the cost of their printing and paper for 1865.—The Voorhees contested election case came up on the majority report of the committee unseated Mr. Voorhees and declaring Henry D. Washburn entitled to his seat. After some debate it was postponed till Friday, and the Loan bill was taken up, and debated by Messrs. Morrill, Stevens, Hooper and Kelley. Mr. Stevens announced his intention to offer a substitute striking out the grant of discretionary power to the Secretary of the Treasury, and the foreign loan clause. The bill was postponed till Wednesday next

House then adjourned till Friday.

SENATE.

FEB 23.—Memorials and petitions were presented from the Philadelphia Board of Trade concerning the collection of claims against the South in U. S. courts; from citizens of Colorado for the admission of that State; [illegible] Philadelphia for an amendment to the Constitution to secure equal rights; and from Dr. Evans, of Colorado, for a quarantine against cholera. A protest was offered from the citizens of the mining regions against the sale of the public lands. A resolution was adopted calling for information as to establishing telegraphic lines in connection with mail routes. Mr. Wilson introduced a bill to continue in force the present Freedmen's Bureau for two years, which was referred to the Military Committee. A bill to indemnify Kansas for expenses in calling out militia was introduced and referred. Mr. Fessenden moved to take up the concurrent resolution of the House against the admission of Rebel claimants to seats in Congress Mr. Sherman opposed. After debate, Mr. Fessenden's motion was carried by 26 to 19, and he then discussed the resolution at length.—Without action upon it, the the Senate, after an Executive session, adjourned.

HOUSE.

Joint resolutions from the Legislature of New York in favor of improving the navigation of the lakes, and from the Legislature of Wisconsin for the improvement of the Mississippi were presented and referred to the Committee on Commerce. It was ordered that 6,000 copies of the report and bill to reimburse Loyal States for their war debts, be printed. The contested election case of the Seventh Indiana District—Washburn against Voorhees—was taken up and discussed. Mr Voorhees contended that the Committee on Elections had once decided in his favor and then reversed their decision, but the record, being produced, showed no such action.—Mr. Shellabarger explained that an informal vote—not meant to be final—had been taken, and Mr. Dawes showed that Mr. Voorhees' majority was made up of fraudulent votes. The House voted 90 to 28 that Mr. Voorhees was not entitled to his seat, and 83 to 36 that it belongs to Mr. Washburn. A resolution to print 20,000 copies of Senator Creswell's eulogy of Henry Winter Davis was offered and objected to. Bills were introduced to secure the speedy construction of the Southern branch of the Pacific Railroad and Telegraph; to define more particularly the tenure of judicial officers, and to incorporate a Life and Accident Insurance Co. A bill was passed to exempt from excise and duty, materials used in constructing the Gettysburg National Monument, and the House adjourned.

The Senate was not in session on Saturday. The House went into Committee of the Whole, and listened to addresses from Messrs. Clark, Plants, Beaman, and Bromwell, and at 4 p. m. adjourned.

SANATE.

FEB. 26.—Mr. Lane, of Kansas, moved to take from the files the papers in the case of Messrs. Baxter and Snow, Senators elect from Arkansas, and refer them to the Committee on the Judiciary.

At one o'clock the regular order was taken up being the concurrent resolution that no Senator nor Representative from any seceeded State shall be admitted till such States shall have been declared fitted for representation.

Mr. Sherman took the floor He maintained that the resolution could confer no power not already vested in Congress. A similar resolution had been adopted at the last Congress.

Mr. Grimes presented a memorial of citizens of Iowa, asking for such an amendment to the Constitution as will recognize the existence of God and the Divinity of Christ

Mr. Sherman spoke in length in favor of the President's reconstruction policy, yet he was in favor of the Freedmen's Bureau bill, and voted for it, against the veto; but he considered the President exerted only a constitutional right in exercising the veto power. While he thought there was much that was ridiculous in the President's speech of the 22d, there was yet much in it for consideration, prompted by the desire to see the Southern States speedily restored to their constitutional relations.

At the conclusion of Mr. Sherman's speech Mr. Trumbull said he had heard it said there were men in Congress in favor of keeping the Southern States out indefinitely. He had never met any man in either House who was not anxious to see those States readmitted at the earliest possible time consistent with the safety of the county. He was anxious to see these States readmitted at the earliest possible time consistent with the safety of the Union.

The Senate at 4:15 p. m. adjourned.

HOUSE.

Mr. Beaman, of Michigan, introduced a bill to continue in force and to amend the Freedmen's Bureau bill.

Mr. Trowbridge, of Michigan, offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to enquire into the quality of the artificial limbs supplied to the soldiers and sailors, and if found defective, to report the needful legislation.

Mr. McClurg, of Missouri, offered a preamble instructing the Joint Committee on Reconstruction to inquire whether the late seceded States are still in contumacy, and if so, to inquire into the expediency of levying contributions on the least loyal inhabitants thereof to defray the extraordinary expenses of the Government.

Mr. Wentworth introduced a bill to provide for the admission, duty free, of certain machinery. Referred the Committees of Ways and Means.

A resolution was adopted, instructing the Committe on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of paying soldiers or their heirs all pay and bounties withheld by sentence of military courts.

The Speaker announced the appointment of Mr. Niblack on the Committee on Appropriation in place of Mr Voorhees, and Mr. Washburne of [illegible] the Committee on Claims, in place of Mr. Niblack.

Mr. Bingham reported, from the Committee on Reconstruction, a joint resolution to amend the Constitution, by adding the following article: "That Congress shall have power to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper to secure to the citizens of each State all the privileges and immunities of citizens of the several States, and to all persons in the several States equal protection in the rights of life, liberty and property."

LETTER FROM GEN. CUSTAR.—A letter was received at Washington from Major General Custar, dated at Austin, Texas, in which he denies the statement published there in December, that he had been making Secession speeches. He says "I have made no speech since coming to Texas, but if I had, my voice could not have been raised in support of and in sympathy with the statements and doctrines of ex rebels, whose hostility and opposition to the Government is now as strongly and openly manifested as at any time during the rebellion. I hope my course during the war will be accepted as bearing me out in this statement."

SELLING OFF AT COST!

I AM now selling off my LARGE STOCK OF BOOTS AND SHOES AT COST, and will continue to do so for FOUR WEEKS. Persons wishing to purchase a good article, cheaper than ever offered in this community, will do well to call soon.

Beaver, Feb. 28'66 ROBERT TALLON.

ROCHESTER PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE undersigned offers sale a NEW FRAME HOUSE, and about half an acre of ground, situated on Pinney st., in the borough of Rochester. The house contains four rooms and a kitchen, and is pleasantly situated. For further particulars, call on

GEORGE HEIDEGGER,
feb28'66 Bridgewater.

License Notice.

LIST of applicants for License at March Sessions, 1865;

HOTELS, &c.

John Grœbing ..... Big Beaver tp.
George Proudley ..... Bridgewater boro.

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

Mary Alexander..... Rochester boro.
feb28'67 JOHN A. FRAZIER, Cl'k.

TO PENSIONERS AND DISABLED SOLDIERS.

B. F. BROWN, late Local Claim Agent U. S. Sanitary Commission, has established an office at No. 67 Fourth st., (2nd floor,) Pittsburg, Pa. He will pay strict attention to collecting Pensions as they fall due, (March 4th and Sept. 4th,) and remit the same to Pensioners living at a distance, saving them the expense and trouble of visiting the City. Also, Claims for Pensions, Bounties and arrears of pay, promptly collected. N. B. For particulars, address as above.—Terms moderate. [feb28'66—2t

For Sale.

THAT excellent property known as the UNION HOTEL, situated in Phillipsburg, Beaver county, Pa., together with a two story frame dwelling house, and two splendid building lots. The proprietor being in delicate health, desires to retire from business; and will sell the property singly or together, on very liberal terms. For particulars, inquire of the proprietor at the Hotel, in Phillipsburg, Pa.

feb28'66—4t. C. F. KAERCHER.

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, and approved nisi, to wit:

Fourth and part of payments on bonds and mortgages in favor of the estate of James M'Cullough, dec'd., elected to be retained by Elizabeth M'Cullough, widow of said dec'd. Joseph C. Wilson, Adm'r.

Personal property to amount of $300, retained by widow of William Obney, dec'd.—A. R. Thomson, Adm'r.

Personal property amount of $256,75, retained by widow of John Henderson, dec'd.—Adam Henderson, Adm'r.

One lot of ground in the borough of Rochester, valued at $275,00, retained by widow of Robt. Purvis, dec'd.

Personal property and bank notes to am't of $300, taken and retained by widow of Joel B. Gould, dec'd. A. W. Stratton, Adm'r.

Personal property to amount of $300, taken and retained by widow of John Cuthbertson, dec'd. Elizabeth Cuthbertson, Adm'r.

Personal property to amount of $63,25, retained by widow of Thomas M'Enany, dec'd. E. B. Daugherty, Adm'r.

Personal property and cash in hands of H. Hice, Esq., to amount of $300, retained by widow of H. N. Kennedy, dec'd. Samuel Magaw, Adm'r.

Personal property to amount of $300, retained by widow of Hon. Thos. Cunningham, dec'd. Joseph C. Wilson, Adm'r.

Personal property together with the interest on a note against S. G. & J. R. Caugher, to amount of $300, retained by widow of Samuel McConnell, dec'd. Peter Crowl, Adm'r.

Personal property to amount of $300, retained by widow of Thomas Stevenson, dec'd. Jas. Stevenson, Adm'r.

Personal property to amount of $300, retained by widow of Aaron Hood, dec'd. Gibson Hood, Adm'r.

Notice is hereby given to creditors, heirs, legatees, distributees, and all others interested, to appear at the next term of said Court, and not later than the third day, being the 21st day of March, to shew cause, if any they have, against the final confirmation of the above appraisements.

feb28. JOHN A. FRAZIER, Clerk.

GRAND CLOSING OUT SALE,

TO MAKE ROOM FOR

SPRING & SUMMER TRADE,

AT

GEALY'S

NEW MILLINERY,

TRIMMING

AND SHOE EMPORIUM;

Corner of Bridge and Market streets, Bridgewater,

BONNETS,

Velvet, Silk, and Mourning Bonnets, latest styles, selling at less than cost. Please call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

Trimmings.

All kinds, *very cheap*, Ribbons, Flowers, Ruches, Plumes, Ornaments, Fancy and Mourning Collars, Embroideries all kinds, Corsets, Fine Baskets, &c., &c.

Woolen Goods.

Hoods, Nubias, Sontags, Zephyr Knit Shawls, Talmas, &c., *less than cost.*

Hosiery & Gloves,

at Low Prices.

Balmorals.

Good at $1,75 worth $2,25
All wool, 3,75 worth 5,00
VERY LOW.

SHOES.

Closing at LESS THAN COST

Men's Under Shirts and Drawers, only Ninety Cents.

BEING DETERMINED to close out my stock, they will be sold VERY CHEAP.

MILLINERY.

Millinery work of all kinds, CHEAP.

Stamping, Pinking and Cloak Cutting and making on short notice.

☞ Closking Cloths of all kinds always on hand. Machine stitching to orde.

NO TROUBLE to SHOW GOODS.

☞ Remember the place—room formerly occupied by MRS. REES' (opposite the store of A. C. Hurst), Bridgewater.

WATT GEALY.