

J. S. RUTAN & Co. BEAVER AND PROPRIETORS.

MARCH 14th, 1866.

FOR GOVERNOR, GEN. JOHN W. GEARY, OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Gen. John W. Geary.

The nomination of Major General John W. Geary for Governor is acceptable to the Union party of the whole State. Our preference was for another, but we cheerfully acquiesce in the decision of the State Convention, and will heartily support the nominee. His nomination was the result of a general feeling throughout the State that the gallant soldiers of the Republic have the highest claims for our support, and are to be preferred at all times to civilians. When the war broke out, and during its continuance, pledged were freely given to the soldiers that when the war was over those who bore the burden and heat of the day, who braved peril, changes and privations should not be forgotten, but should fill the offices throughout the country they fought to protect and save. The State Convention last year nominated two gallant soldiers, and reaffirmed by resolution the pledge before given. The candidates nominated were elected by large majorities. Another gallant soldier has been placed in nomination, and he will as certainly be elected. So long as we keep the promises made to the heroes of the war, so long will we be successful. We will be candid in this matter. We, in common with those who opposed Geary, did so because we believed he was too recent from the Democratic party, and it was that consideration that prompted us to prefer a civilian. We are satisfied now, however, from the pledges he has made, from the fact that we have since learned he voted for Abraham Lincoln; that he can be relied on, and therefore say we can support him cheerfully. The Union party cannot, in view of these pledges, discriminate in favor of a civilian as against a capable soldier of the party. The Congress of the United States, the Union party of Pennsylvania, and of the whole country, have pledged themselves to a contrary course. Gen. Geary's record as a soldier is good. He was a true, able and popular commander. Having borne an honorable part through the war, having participated in over fifty battles, Colonel of the 28th Pennsylvania to a Major Generalship, and possessing the confidence of all his superiors, the Union party of Pennsylvania can well afford to confide in him. Gen. Hooker, Meade, Grant and Sherman will support him, and so will the thousands of brave men who served under them. As an officer in the Mexican war, as Postmaster and Mayor of San Francisco, California, and as Governor of Kansas, Gen. Geary's record is equally good. He will certainly be elected by fifty thousand majority. As between him and Clymer, what loyal, good citizen would hesitate to prefer the gallant hero to the consistent copperhead?

Helster Clymer.

The nomination of Helster Clymer, of Berks county, by the Democracy, gives us great satisfaction. He is the man of all others the Union men of the State desired should be the nominee. There are many reasons for our gratification at the nomination. Clymer is a fair representative of the party in this State. He has been its leader during all the years of the rebellion, and his record is the record of the party. He was in the State Senate when the war commenced, is there now, and at all times was a consistent representative of the ultra views of his party. He opposed every measure proposed by the Union men to aid the government in crushing out rebellion, even voted against giving the Hall of the House to Andrew Johnson, now President of the United States, to deliver a speech in, contrary to all precedent, because Andrew Johnson was a Tennessee loyalist. Personally, Clymer is a very fair man. He is a man of good character, more than ordinary ability, a good talker, and pleasing address. Until within the last ten years he was a Whig, but went over to the Democracy because it was the only party in which he could be elected to office in Berks. We request all our readers to read the article in another column taken from the New York Tribune on his nomination. It presents the case in the proper and strongest light. We will take occasion to refer to his nomination and record at greater length hereafter.

SECRETARY McCULLOCH is determined to do his utmost to bring the currency of the country down, or rather up, to the specie basis—that is, to make a dollar a national currency as nearly equal to a dollar in gold as possible.

UNION STATE CONVENTION.

The delegates elect to the Union State Convention assembled in the Hall of the House of Representatives in Harrisburg, on Wednesday, 7th inst. At 12 o'clock, m., the Convention was called to order by Hon. John Cessna, Chairman of the Union State Central Committee.

The roll of delegates was then called, when the Chairman stated that he was ready to receive nominations for temporary Chairman of the Convention.

Hon. George V. Lawrence, of Washington, nominated Wm. B. Mann, Esq., of Philadelphia. O. J. Dickey, Esq., of Lancaster, nominated Hon. Louis W. Hall, of Blair.

A vote was then taken, with the following result: Hall, 80; Mann, 57.

Committees on permanent organization, resolutions, and contested seats were then chosen, after which the Convention adjourned till 5 o'clock, p. m.

The Convention reassembled at 5 o'clock, p. m. The committee on permanent organization having selected Hon. John Covode, of Westmoreland, as Chairman of the Convention, on motion a committee of two members, consisting of Messrs. Kirkpatrick, of Allegheny, and Mann, of Philadelphia, were appointed a committee to escort him to the chair, who retired and shortly after returned with the above gentleman, who on taking the chair, briefly addressed the Convention.

By this time the aisles and lobbies had become so crowded with individuals not members of the Convention that it was found utterly impossible to proceed with the business, and after great exertion order was restored, when the Hon. Thomas E. Cochran, of York, chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, submitted the following as the resolutions adopted by the Committee, which were read amid loud applause:

1. Resolved, That this Convention, representing the Union-loving and loyal people of Pennsylvania, who never despaired of the Republic, and who poured out millions of treasure and devoted yet more precious blood for the rescue of the country from the felonious attacks of a wicked and causeless rebellion—whose sons fought on every battle-field, and suffered in every Southern prison pen of torture and starvation—whose noble dead lie on the soil of every State, where they fell under the folds of the national banner—here renew their pledges of unflinching devotion to the Federal Union, and repeat their determined purpose that it shall be preserved.

2. Resolved, That the most imperative duty of the present is to gather the legitimate fruits of the war, in order that our Constitution may come into its full strength, and our national life prolonged.

3. Resolved, That failure in these grave duties would be scarcely less criminal than would have been an acquiescence in secession and in the treasonable machinations of the conspirators, and would be an insult to every soldier who took up arms to save the country.

4. Resolved, That filled with admiration at the patriotic devotion and fearless courage with which Andrew Johnson resisted and denounced the efforts of the rebels to overthrow the National Government, Pennsylvania rejoiced to express her active confidence in his character and principles, and appreciation of his noble conduct by bestowing her suffrage upon him for the second position in honor and dignity in the country; his bold and outspoken denunciations of the crime of treason, his firm demands for the punishment of the guilty offenders, and his expressions of thorough sympathy with the friends of the Union, secured for him the warmest attachment of her people, who, remembering his great services and sacrifices while traitors and their sympathizers alike denounced his patriotic action, appeal to him to stand firmly by the side and to repose upon the support of the loyal masses, whose votes formed the foundation of his promotion, and who pledged to him their unwavering support in all measures by which treason shall be stigmatized, loyalty recognized—and the freedom, stability and unity of the nation secured.

5. Resolved, That the work of restoring the late insurrectionary State to their proper relations to the Union, necessarily devolves upon the law-making power, and that until such action shall be taken, no State, lately in insurrection, is entitled to representation in either branch of Congress; that, as preliminary to such action, it is the right of Congress to investigate for itself the condition of the legislation of those States, to inquire respecting their loyalty, and to prescribe the terms of restoration; and that to deny this necessary Constitutional power is to deny and imperil one of the dearest rights belonging to our representative form of government; and that we cordially approve of the action of the Union representatives in Congress from Pennsylvania on this subject.

6. Resolved, That no man who has voluntarily engaged in the late rebellion, or has held office under the rebel organization, should be allowed to sit in the Congress of the Union; and that the law—known as the test oath—should not be repealed, but should be enforced against all claimants for seats in Congress.

7. Resolved, That the national faith is sacredly pledged to the payment of the national debt incurred in the war to save the country and to suppress rebellion, and that the people will not

suffer this faith to be violated or impaired, but all debts incurred to support the rebellion were unlawful, void and of no obligation—shall never be assumed by the United States, nor shall any State be permitted to pay any evidences of so vile and wicked engagements.

8. Resolved, That the public faith is not less solemnly pledged to the protection in the enjoyment of all their natural rights—of their persons, property and domestic relations—of the colored population who have been emancipated by the fiat of the people, and under the providence of God; and who deserved liberty by their kindness and fidelity to our soldiers in prison, or wounded, or seeking escape from their tormentors, and by their courage in bearing arms for and fighting the battles of the Union. Even as man is more precious than money to every just patriot, so the honor of the nation is more sacredly engaged to these humble but never treacherous friends, than to those who hold its bonds stamped with the broad seal of the United States, that their freedom shall not be a mockery, nor their just hopes of security, education and elevation in intellectual and moral improvement disappointed—and this faith must be kept inviolate.

9. Resolved, That protection to all branches of useful and productive industry is the only wise policy in our present national condition—is the true plan of restoring the losses and ravages of war—of advancing the national prosperity, increasing the national wealth, and supplying the means of maintaining the public creditor, and ultimately wiping out the national debt; that in the provision of internal revenue and the laying of duties on importations from foreign nations, the object should be to cause the former to press as lightly as possible upon our own citizens who are engaged in works of labor, mining, manufacturing and every other province of home industry, against unequal and unfair competition with foreign capital and policy, which neither contribute to develop the resources of our country, assist to pay our taxes nor are concerned to maintain our Government; confirm our national power or authority which, during the recent life-struggle, they insidiously and maliciously strove to subvert.

10. Resolved, That the administration of the public affairs of Pennsylvania by Governor Andrew G. Curtin, during the years of trial, toil, responsibility and anxiety which have recently passed over us, has been marked by such patriotic devotion, unyielding courage, constant watchfulness, unwearied labor and shifting ability, as have made his name illustrious in the annals of this Commonwealth, and given him a place in the affections and memory of the people which cannot be lost; his evolvable title of "the soldier's friend" is in itself expressive of the highest eulogiums that could be pronounced on any public officer, and when his term of honorable, useful and most beneficial service shall close, he shall not be forgotten, but his name shall be gratefully remembered by his people, and his name made memorable.

11. Resolved, That this Convention congratulate the people of the State on the passage of a law relieving the real estate of the Commonwealth from taxation for State purposes, and render to the members of the General Assembly their thanks for their cordiate attention to relieve the popular burdens, while they confidently refer to it as a proof of the superior capacity of the Union organization for the beneficial conduct of public affairs, that after a long and exhausting war, the debt of Pennsylvania is reduced, and the taxes imposed in a time of peace by their political opponents, are diminished by the judicious management of executive officers and a General Assembly chosen by the Union party.

12. Resolved, That the loyal people of Pennsylvania, having steadily manifested, through the war with the rebellion, their warm regard for the rights of the gallant defenders of the Union, and never having voted to refuse them the right of suffrage when in the camp and on the field—a right inestimable to them and formidable to traitors and their sympathizers only—we take pleasure in expressing, not now for the first time, their gratitude for their gallantry and devotion, and declaring a long-settled purpose to appropriate the means and resources of the Government to the comfort, consolation and support of the disabled survivors, or the widows and orphans of those who fell in the conflict.

13. Resolved, That the services, labors, consummate ability and unyielding faith in the destiny of the country manifested by the Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, as the head of the War Department during the rebellion, have been of inestimable value to the country, and entitle him to the warmest commendation of the people.

14. Resolved, That Congress should not fail to make an equitable adjustment of bounties and allowances to the brave men who were engaged in the military service of the country; and that we heartily approve of the liberal appropriation now pending in the Legislature of Pennsylvania for the care and education of the orphan children of the soldiers who gave their lives for the salvation of the Republic.

15. Resolved, That in this crisis of public affairs, full of grateful recollections of his marvelous and memorable services on the field of battle, we turn to the example of unflinching and uncompromising loyalty of Lieut. General Grant with a confidence not less significant and unshaken, because at no period of our great struggle has his proud name been associated with a doubtful patriotism, or used for sinister purposes by the enemies of our common country.

16. Resolved, That any attempt by

foreign nations to establish a monarchical government on this Continent, is evidence of a design to destroy the Republic. Regard for our own safety and for the future security of the Republic demands that no such attempt should be permitted to succeed.

17. Resolved, That the Honorable Edgar Cowan, Senator from Pennsylvania, by his course in the Senate of the United States, has disappointed the hopes and has forfeited the confidence of those to whom he owes his place; and that he is hereby most earnestly requested to resign.

18. Resolved, That the State Central Committee be authorized by the appointment of a Chairman by the President of this Convention, in consultation with the Union candidates for Governor, and that the remainder of said Committee shall consist of one member from each county in the State, except that the city of Philadelphia shall have eight members, and the counties of Lancaster, Berks, Dauphin and Allegheny each two members, to be named by the representative delegates from said counties in this Convention; and that the Association of Loyal Pennsylvanians resident at Washington shall be allowed one member, to be appointed by their delegates present.

After the adoption of the resolutions, on motion of O. J. Dickey, of Lancaster, the Convention then proceeded to the election of a candidate for Governor.

On the first ballot General John W. Geary, of Cumberland, had 81 votes; Hon. Winthrop W. Ketchum, of Luzerne, had 80 votes; Hon. J. K. Moorhead, of Allegheny, had 19 votes, and General Harry White, of Indiana county, had 3 votes.

Sixty-seven votes being necessary to a choice, Gen. John W. Geary, of Cumberland county, was declared the nominee amid great applause.

On motion of Hon. George Connell, of Philadelphia, the nomination was made unanimous.

Hon. Thomas E. Cochran, of York, offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this Convention having completed its work by the nomination of Maj. Gen. John W. Geary for the office of Governor, cordially and confidently recommend him to the people of the State for their suffrages. His long devotion to the welfare and honor of his native State—his unequalled support of the principle of protection to American industry—his early espousal of the part of opposition to the extension of slavery over free territory, and his faithful attachment to the cause of human freedom, advancing with every opportunity to extend and enlarge the boon of liberty to the oppressed and enslaved—his patriotism, valor and military skill first displayed in leading her sons to maintain the national controversy with Mexico but signally and most gloriously in the deadly contest with armed treason on Southern soil, above the clouds, and in the grand march from Atlanta to the sea, as well as in the fierce and bloody battle on Pennsylvania soil at Gettysburg, where his heroic valor and pure integrity and high personal character commended him for Chief Magistrate of this Commonwealth to all who honor sound principle, generous feeling and heroic conduct, and cherish grateful emotions toward those who exposed their lives for their country and to maintain the honor of its flag.

Mr. Hall, of Blair county, presented the following dispatch from General Joseph Hooker, endorsing General Geary, which was read amid loud applause:

NEW YORK, March 7, 1866. To Hon. John W. Forney, Harrisburg: My acquaintance with General Geary is of long standing. I knew him in California, in Mexico and during the rebellion. It gives me great pleasure to bear testimony to his most excellent character as a military leader and as an honorable man. I know of no officer who has performed his whole duty with more fidelity than General Geary.

JOSEPH HOOKER, Maj. Gen.

Mr. R. P. King, of Philadelphia, moved a committee of three be appointed to wait upon the several candidates, and request them to address the Convention.

The motion was agreed to, and the President appointed Messrs. King, Lawrence and Mann as the said committee.

At the request of the Convention, Thomas M. Marshall, of Allegheny; Hon. John Cessna, of Bedford; Hon. A. K. McClure, of Franklin, and Hon. Galusha A. Grow, Ex-Speaker of the National House of Representatives, severally addressed the Convention.

At this point the Committee appointed to wait upon the candidates returned, ushering in General Geary, and the other candidates, each of whom addressed the Convention. There were addresses made also by Hon. John Scott, Wm. B. Mann, Esq., of Philadelphia, Hon. Thos. E. Cochran, of York, and the President.

On motion, the Convention then adjourned sine die.

Steamboat Disasters.

MEMPHIS, March 5.—The steamer Lockwood blew up and burned last night, eighteen miles below here.—There were twenty killed and twenty-five injured. She was valued at \$60,000. No insurance.

CAIRO, March 5.—The steamer Diamond laden with 820 bales of cotton, was burned at Grey's Landing on the Tombigbee river last Thursday. The cotton was insured. The boat was valued at \$20,000. No insurance.

Death of Col Bowers.

GARRISON, N. Y., March 6.—Col Bowers, Adjutant General on General Grant's staff, was killed instantly by falling between the cars while attempting to get on just as the train was starting from this station. Gen. Grant ordered his remains to be sent to West Point, in care of Major Hill.

CONGRESS.

MARCH 8.—The resolution of the West Virginia Legislature asking Congress to reimburse that State its war expenditures was presented and referred. A petition was presented for modification of the law concerning Savings Banks. A Joint Resolution for an amendment to the Constitution to exclude Rebels from office and from the ballot-box was referred to the Reconstruction Committee. A bill was introduced to provide clerks for military divisions. Mr. Henderson offered resolutions declaring that Congress should determine when the Rebellion is at an end, and what rights survive to Rebels, and that Congress ought to reorganize State Governments republican in principle, which were ordered to be printed.—The pending amendment to the Constitution was debated by Messrs. Morrill, Wilson and Yates, and it was agreed that the question should be taken to day at 4 p. m. After an Executive Session, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE. The Senate resolution appropriating \$15,000 to reimburse Miss Clara Barton for expenses in searching for missing soldiers, and to continue the search, was unanimously passed. Mr. Boutwell, from the Reconstruction Committee, presented a minority report on Tennessee, which was ordered to be printed. A bill was introduced to grant right of way to California canals through public lands.—Resolutions were adopted directing the Secretary of War to send to the House all Freedmen's Bureau orders; and to print 1,000 copies extra of reports of the Revenue Commissioners. The bill to facilitate postal and military communication between the States, was reported back with an amendment prohibiting compensation for transportation to railways which had received conditional land-grants from the Government, and went over till next Tuesday. The bill fixing the number of United States Supreme Court Judges, and to change certain Judicial Districts, was passed. The Senate bill to restrict the fees of claim agents, was re-committed—yeas 70, nays 69—with instructions to amend by providing for the appointment of agents to be paid by the United States. The bill to protect all persons in their civil rights was debated at length, and the previous question on a motion to recommit being recorded, goes over till to-day. Bills were introduced concerning the Smithsonian Library, and to pay certain monies to Indians. Petitions and memorials were presented for damages, &c., and the House adjourned.

SENATE. MARCH 9.—Petitions were presented for an amendment to the Constitution so as to choose President and Vice President by direct vote; from citizens of Massachusetts for the disfranchisement of Rebels; from citizens of New York against renewal of the Reciprocity Treaty; and for an increase of pay to army officers. The pending resolution concerning representation was debated by Messrs. Fessenden, Hendricks, Yates, Sumner and Wilson. Mr. Henderson's amendment that no State shall make any distinction of color was rejected by 10 to 37. Mr. Sumner's amendment—proposing protection to all citizens in all rights, including suffrage, was rejected, 7 to 38. Various other propositions shared the same fate, and the pending resolution, known as the Conkling amendment, was then rejected, 25 to 22—not two-thirds. A reconsideration was moved and passed. Mr. Doxlie offered an amendment, making voters the basis of representation, and then the whole question was postponed till Thursday next, and the Senate adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE. The Senate amendment to the House bill declaratory of the meaning of parts of the Internal Revenue law was concurred in. A resolution was adopted directing the Secretary of War to report how many volunteers whose terms have expired are still in service. The Civil Rights bill was taken up and debated by Messrs. Bingham, Shellabarger and Wilson. A motion to lay the whole subject on the table was rejected, 32 to 118. Mr. Birgham's motion to recommit with instructions was rejected, 37 to 114. Mr. Wilson's motion to recommit was then adopted by 82 to 70. The Senate bill to reimburse Missouri for war expenditures was sent to Committee of the Whole, and postponed for a fortnight. The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Reciprocity bill, which was debated at length and various amendments adopted. The Committee rose, and after some routine business the House adjourned.

MARCH 10.—The Senate was not in session to-day. The House sat as a Committee of the Whole, nothing being done but general debate on the President's Message. Mr. Stevens made a speech, and apologized for its tameness, as it was written before the recess of Congress, but had failed to deliver it.—He then proceeded to define his views on the results of the war, contending that the Southern States had been belligerents, and were alien enemies, and that having been conquered, they were subject to the will of the conquerors. He regarded the present State governments of the South as made in defiance of the law-making power, but said he entertained a high respect for the President personally, and only questioned his judgment in public matters.

At this moment Mr. Price, of Iowa, jumped up and wanted to know if this was the same Thaddeus Stevens who was called a traitor by the President on the 22d of February.

Mr. Stevens replied, in a very serious vein of sarcasm, that convulsed the floor and brought down the galle

ries, that it was all a mistake that the President had made any such speech, or called any such names.—He looked upon it as a joke, only equalled by the continued infinite amusement of the House, that it was what he called a Copperhead slander, got up for political purposes, in proof of which he sent to the Clerk's desk an editorial from the World of March 7th, 1865, declaring that Andrew Johnson was in a disgraceful condition at the inauguration. He said that from that day to this the Democrats had been repeating these scurrilous stories against the President, and he added, in 1866 not to be mistaken for the contrary effect of the words it uttered, that no one believed these stories. Or winding up in this style, the galleries laughed immoderately, and the floor of the House was equally undignified.

Mr. Stevens proceeded with his argument, declaring for the enforcement of the confiscation laws and the execution of the leading rebels.

SENATE. MARCH 12.—Mr. Grimes, of Iowa, offered the memorial of the Iowa Legislature, asking for the speedy trial of Jeff. Davis, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Messrs. Sumner, Wilson and Grimes offered three separate amendments to the Constitution apportioning Representatives.

Mr. Sherman presented the petition of a citizen of Columbia, S. C., asking for indemnity for loss sustained by the burning of his house in presenting the petition. Mr. Sherman read a letter from Gen. Sherman, in relation to the burning of Columbia, alleging that the current reports of this matter were false; that Columbia was not fired by the Federals, but by the rebel authorities, and that Gen. Wade Hampton had before leaving the town given an order to burn it on the approach of the Yankees. Gen. Sherman states that the town was on fire when he entered. The petition was referred to the Committee on Claims.

HOUSE. Mr. Spaulding, of Ohio, introduced a joint resolution in reference to the taxation of United States notes and certificates of indebtedness by the several States. The joint resolution proposed to enact that the act of June 30th, 1864, shall not be construed as to exempt from taxation under State or municipal authority, United States notes or certificates of indebtedness not bearing interest. The joint resolution was read twice.

Mr. Shellabarger offered a resolution which was agreed to, directing the Judiciary Committee to inquire and report to the House on the constitutionality and propriety of providing by law that no person who is disloyal to the government of the United States, and who has voluntarily engaged in rebellion against such government, shall be entitled to the exercise of an elector in any State, or hold office under such government during such disloyalty, and providing also by such elective franchise on proof of loyalty to the government.

Mr. Blaine, of Maine, asked leave to introduce the following:

Resolved, That in giving leave on the 5th instant for the introduction of a resolution to guarantee a loan for the Mexican Republic, this House does not thereby in any way approve such a measure, and it is hereby declared the sense of the House that all resolutions leading to the guarantee of a Mexican loan are unwise and inexpedient.

The Fenians.

New York, March 11.—The Herald's Toronto correspondent gives further particulars of the Fenian alarm. A regiment has been ordered from Toronto to the Niagara frontier, and another from London to the Western frontier. Absurd rumors are afloat of the approach of General Sweeney with three distinct columns via Niagara, Ogdensburg and Detroit.

New York, March 12.—The World of this morning says: Companies and regiments of Fenians are being organized with great rapidity, and it is calculated that General Sweeney will be able, when he feels justified in calling for their services, to procure twenty-five thousand able-bodied men, who have been service, in this city alone.

The Herald's Toronto special says the excitement here somewhat subsided there, but still rages on the frontier. The city is full of volunteers. A number of regulars are on their way to Quebec. Forces are moving towards the frontier as fast as they arrive. Magazines and arsenals are closely guarded. Numbers of men, believing there was no danger of Fenian invasion, refused to turn out, and were handcuffed and marched off to barracks.

Farm for Sale.

THE east end of the Farm known as the Andrew Glass property, situate in Ohio township, Beaver county, containing One Hundred and Forty Acres, about one hundred acres cleared and under a good state of cultivation, is offered for sale. A good orchard on the premises. It lies on the head waters Beahler's Run, within two miles of the celebrated Island Run oil regions, and is said to be good oil territory. For particulars, inquire of John Johnston near the premises, or of Joseph Lawrence, South Beaver Tp.

OIL PROPERTY FOR SALE.

HAVING purchased from Jesse Smith sixteen acres of valuable oil territory, situated just above the Station at Smith's Ferry, we offer the same for sale in lots to suit purchasers, and at moderate prices. A number of producing wells adjoin the property, and it is all that can now be purchased at Smith's Ferry. The advantage in location renders it much more desirable than Island Run territory. A. W. Taylor or Capt. F. X. Reno may be found at the Ferry, to whom purchasers are referred. Apply to A. R. MOORE, A. W. TAYLOR, H. HIGG, J. S. RUTAN, Beaver, Pa.

Proposals.

Will be received by either of the undersigned, proposals for the building of a Parsonage for the same. Carpenters are requested to examine the plan agreed upon, and leave proposals for the whole or part of the work. J. R. MOORE, A. R. TAYLOR, I. N. ATKINSON, J. M. DUNBAR, R. T. TAYLOR, Committee.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of James WARRICK, late of Indiana, deceased, were granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them to the undersigned for settlement. J. C. WILSON, Adm'r.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of JAMES JEANSON, late of Geary county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate will present them to the undersigned for settlement. ELIZABETH JAMESON, Adm'r.

AGENTS WANTED TO TAKE ORDERS.

For the best selling book now published, THE GREAT REBELLION. Comprising heroic adventures and incidents, escapes of Soldiers, Scouts, Spies, Refugees; daring exploits of Smugglers, Pirates, desperadoes and others; Tales of Love and Disloyal Women; Stories of the Iron-Clad, &c., with incidents of Fun and Musement in Camp and Field. By Lieutenant Colonel Charles S. Green, late of the United States Army. Handsomely illustrated with engravings on steel and in oil colors. Send for circulars and see the liberal terms offered. CHAS. S. GREENE & CO., Publishers, No. 134 S. Third Street, Philadelphia, mar14/66—4t.

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(One door from Fortune's Dry Goods Store) Can be found a full assortment of PURE DRUGS MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, and FINE LIQUORS. Also, a full Assortment of WINDOW GLASS, PAINTS, LINSSEED OIL, NEAT'S FOOT OIL, SPERM OIL, LARD OIL, AND PURE AND SECOND QUALITY WHITE LEAD. Also, FINE TOILET SOAPS. ALL VARIETIES BRUSHES. THE BEST PERFUMES. FANCY & TOILET ARTICLES. AND POPULAR PREPARATIONS FOR THE HAIR. All kinds of Patent Medicines always on hand. Also, CIGARS & TOBACCO. All of which is offered at low prices, and withstanding late advances. Attention of Physicians is also called, whose prescriptions will be accurately compounded at all hours. STORE IN THE DIAMOND. Rochester, March 14, 1866—1y