

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

Union County Nominations.

- President Judge: GEO. V. LAWRENCE, Washington; B. B. CHAMBERLIN, New Brighton; AGNEW DUFF, New Brighton; State Senate: Col. ALEX. W. TAYLOR, Borough; M. S. QUAY, Beaver; Sheriff: JOHN S. LITTELL, Hookstown; Register & Recorder: DARIUS SINGLETON, Raccoon; Clerk of Courts: JOHN A. FRAZIER, Beaver; Commissioner: JAS. WARNOCK, North Sewickly; Poor House Director: JOHN K. POTTER, Raccoon; Auditor: J. F. MILLIN, S. Beaver; Trustees of Academy: DR. JOHN MURRAY, Bridgewater; DR. DAVID STANTON, N. Brighton.

We publish the proceedings of the Convention held on Monday, in another column, and have not space to comment at length. The Convention was full, and great interest was taken in the proceedings. We have never known a more harmonious Convention, or less dissatisfaction with the result. The ticket nominated is a strong one, unexceptionable, and will be elected by a large majority. We have a good ticket, and with the good feeling which prevails, will certainly give a larger Union majority in this county than ever before. Our friends must go to work at once, however, to secure this result. The resolutions passed meet with general approval, and Democrats who hoped to see dissatisfaction, were themselves greatly disappointed. The Union party of Beaver county is stronger to-day than ever, as Democrats will learn before the campaign is over.

The COUNTY CONVENTION, on Monday, instructed in favor of a General Rail Road Law, and the candidates pledged themselves to advocate and vote for such a law. We are glad the party in this County has taken such decided action, and hope other counties will follow the example. The Democratic party has not thus far declared either way, but we suppose, since we have taken the lead, Democrats hereabouts will be compelled to follow. One thing is certain, none but friends of this law can succeed in this county, and the true friends are those who first take action, not those who are forced into the measure by the action of others.

The President and members of his Cabinet were called upon last week by a serenading crowd, and all responded. The speech of Sec. Stanton attracted more attention than any of the others. There was a wide-spread desire to know how the great Secretary of War stood upon the question of restoration. It was known that he had always sided with the radicals, and was still claimed by them, notwithstanding the published statement of his views as expressed in Cabinet to the contrary. The speech of Mr. Stanton was doubtless carefully prepared, and is frank and very able. We gather from it that he is opposed to the plan of reconstruction now before Congress, and approves the President's policy. He favored the Freedmen's Bureau Bill and the Civil Rights Bill, but as the first was vetoed and lost, and the latter vetoed but passed, and is now a law, he thinks they are not now subjects of discussion. He also admits that he favored at first negro suffrage, but that his judgment was finally convinced that it was impracticable. The President, he believes, is right in his policy, and that it must ultimately be accepted by all. As Secretary Stanton is justly regarded as one of the purest and ablest men of the nation, his views must have great weight with the people. Secretaries McCullough, Wells, Dennison and Seward all emphatically endorse the President. Sec. Seward made a speech a few days since at Auburn, New York, his home, in which he declared that the President would not leave the Union party or seek to destroy it, but that believing his policy right, he sought and ultimately would have the endorsement of his policy by the party. So long, as no effort is made to destroy the party, we are content to tolerate difference of opinion.

Union County Convention.

The Delegates elected to the Union Convention, in pursuance of the call of the County Committee, assembled at the Court House, in Beaver, on Monday, at 11 o'clock, and organized by electing John Y. Marks, Esq., of Economy township, President; James M. Imbrie, Esq., of Big Beaver, and John Slantz, Esq., of Ohio, Vice Presidents, and Prof. G. M. Fields, of Falls-ton, John Caughey, Esq., of Beaver, and Samuel Magaw, Esq., of New Brighton, Secretaries. The districts were then called over and the following persons presented their credentials and were admitted to seats in the Convention:

- Borough township: James S. Rutan, James Darragh, John Caughey, J. R. Harrah, Bridgewater: Chas. Stone, Wm. Barnes, Big Beaver: J. A. Marshall, C. F. Wallace, J. M. Imbrie, John Chapman. Brighton Tp: A. Watterson, David W. Scott, John G. Hunter. Chippewa: Samuel Walton, John W. Welsh, Wilson Cunningham, Robt. Bradshaw. Darlington: G. W. Powell, J. P. Martin, W. C. Sherlock, Archy Cunningham. Economy: John Y. Marks, Leonard J. Berry, George Neely, James H. Dungan. Falls-ton: John Thornly, G. M. F. Fields, G. W. Taylor. Franklin: Henry Muser, J. Y. Zeigler. Freedom: W. W. Kerr, G. W. Welsh, Alfred McCaskey. Freedom district: Jas. Park, Robt. Skiles. Green: Edward Spence, J. Samuel Nelson, Thomas Todd, James H. Trimble. Frankfort: David Anderson, Wm. Ewing, James M. Combs, Wm. Beal. McGuire's dist: John Nelson, Basil Swearingen, H. W. Wilson, George Little. Hopewell: James A. Fleming, Dr. C. A. Wendt, James Irons, Robt. W. Scott. Industry: C. H. Hays, Samuel Gormly, Solomon Dellinger. Independence: David Reid, Arthur Shields, Sharon: G. W. Boats, Sherick Stone. Moon: J. W. Zimmerman, Wm. Deuda, Wm. Springer, Jas. S. Elliot. New Brighton: Samuel Magaw, M. T. Kennedy, Ben. Wilde, John Reeves. New Sewickly: Henry Gehring, C. Black, Edw. Reeder, John Henson. North: John Taylor, J. Cunningham, J. K. Thompson, J. M. Withrow. Ohio: John Slantz, A. J. Pettit, Clark A. Hunter, R. H. Barclay. Patterson: Jas. Patterson, Archibald Robertson. Philadelphia: Robt. South, Henry Binber, Pulaski: Thomas Hays, Andrew Smiley. Rochester: Thomas J. Power, Gilbert Pendleton, T. L. Darragh, John W. Hart. Rochester Tp: J. J. Foster, J. B. Young. Raccoon: James A. Fleming, Joseph Campbell, George Bambo, S. G. Gormly. South Beaver: Samuel G. Caughey, A. J. Lawrence, Jas. A. Johnston, Jas. B. Millin. On motion, a Committee of three were appointed to draft and report resolutions. The Chairman appointed J. S. Rutan, James Patterson and A. J. Pettit said committee, after which the Convention adjourned until 1 o'clock.

The Convention re-assembled at 1 o'clock, and on motion, the following persons, having no opposition, were nominated by acclamation: For Congress, Hon. George V. Lawrence; President Judge, Hon. B. D. Chamberlin; Assembly, Hon. M. S. Quay; Clerk of the Court, John K. Potter. On motion, the Convention proceeded to ballot for candidates for the different offices, with the following result:

Table with columns for office and candidates. Includes sections for Associate Judges, State Senate, Sheriff, Register and Recorder, Commissioners, Auditor, and Poor House Director.

On motion, the candidates for President Judge, State Senate and Assembly were authorized to appoint their own Conferees, with leave to supply any vacancies that may occur. Hon. M. Lawrence, Benj. Wilde and Henry Hice, Esq., were selected by Mr. Chamberlin as his Conferees. The Senatorial Conferees are—Dr. Shallenberger, Dr. Shurlock, and Captain Adams. [The Assembly Conferees have not yet been named.] Congressional Conferees were not named, because it was thought unnecessary, the nomination being conceded to Hon. Geo. V. Lawrence through-out the District. The committee on resolutions made the following report, which was unanimously adopted without debate:

Resolved, That this Convention fully endorse the nomination of that tried patriot and brave soldier, Major General John W. Geary, for Governor, and in behalf of the Union voters whom we represent pledge him a hearty support. Resolved, That it is the sense of this Convention that the only and harmonious of the Union party should be maintained, and that

no true friend of the country should permit more difference of opinion to alienate him from the party that saved the nation in the past, and must save it in the future. Resolved, That it is the united feeling of the Loyal Union Party, composed and made up of the spirit, the best and most patriotic of all the old party organizations, that we owe the preservation of our Government and the suppression of the great Rebellion, and all the now most bright and happy prospects of a united country, peace and concord among our whole people; but which can only be fully and speedily realized by the continued union and harmonious action of all parts and members of the same Union party. Resolved, That we instruct whoever may be elected to represent this District in the General Assembly of this State, to vote for, and use all honorable means to pass a General Rail Road Law, and that none but friends of this measure will receive our support. After the reading of the resolutions the letters were read from Col. A. W. Taylor and Hon. M. S. Quay, pledging themselves to vote for a General Rail Road Law, which gave great satisfaction. On motion, the Convention adjourned.

Political. Col. Samuel M. Keely, of Pittsburg, was rejected in the Senate on Friday, as Marshal for Western Pennsylvania, by a party vote. None of the remaining Pittsburg appointments have been acted on. Gen. Ferry was on Wednesday last elected to the United States Senate from Connecticut for the full term of six years. The vote was a strict party one. Mr. Foster withdrew his pretensions. Hon. Henry S. Lane, United States Senator from Indiana, peremptorily declines being a candidate for re-election. Increasing years and failing health are given as the reasons for this retirement. The Republican State Committee organized on Wednesday. Mr. Wm. H. Kemble was appointed Treasurer, and George W. Hamersley, A. W. Benedict and J. R. Dangleton, Secretaries. The usual sub-committees were designated. General Richard Coulter, of West-morland county, declines to run as a third party candidate for Governor. He says he is "not to be taken for a fool."

Geh. E. R. Eckler of Carroll, Sam'l W. Clark and Gen. James W. Reilly of Columbiana, and Gen. Charles E. Manders and Capt. John F. Oliver of Stark, are announced as the Union candidates for nomination in the 17th Congressional district of Ohio. Gen. Samuel Beatty, of Massillon, is talked of as the Democratic candidate in the same district. The Salam Republican think he will be a badly flanked General about the 9th of October next.

The fact, then, that there is not a single argument against negro suffrage which is not based on prejudice, is one of the grandest imports in our statesmanship. The ignorance of the negro is remediable, and the remedy may be controlled by Congress. The popular dislike to him will doubtless last long after he has wiped off from himself the last traces of the degradation wrought by slavery, and the dread of having the general Government unduly strengthened by its efforts to better his condition in reality generally comes from men who are never troubled by any assumption of authority if only the "nigger" is not the object of it. All these arguments against it are based on things temporary, fleeting, and evanescent. Some of them people are already abandoned to use.

On the other hand, our theory of Government, the popular conception of the mission of the Republic—a refuge for men of all races and all creeds, in which artificial distinctions should count for nothing, and in which the poorest and meanest should enjoy the same legal rights as the richest and best-born—the popular love of principles, the popular love of fair play, the national pride in its republicanism, its equality, are all fighting in favor of the very thing which Congressmen are so afraid to touch. Negro suffrage may be a bad thing, an inexpedient thing, a thing that, if established, will prove the ruin of the country. Many people have the same feeling about the democracy itself; but nothing can be more certain than that we shall yet see every man in this country, black, white, yellow, red, and brown, voting, no matter what the consequence may be. Every influence by which society is affected is helping to bring this about. The whole current of progress, physical and mental and moral and religious, runs in this direction, and the shrewd politicians are those who count on it, look for it, and proclaim its coming, and not those who are afraid to mention it.

REB. DALE OWEN, in a lengthy communication to the New York Post, advocates an amendment to the Constitution, providing, first, equality of rights; second, a just basis of representation; third, a prohibition to assume the rebel debt or to pay for slaves. THE proposed amendment to the Tax bill, which looked to a prohibition of the further publication by the newspaper press of the Income returns, was agreed to by the Ways and Means Committee on Wednesday. In no event is any journal or individual to be allowed to make a copy of these returns.

Mr. Lincoln's Entrance Into Washington.

An exchange says that while in Washington City, early in December, 1864, the writer called on the President, with Isaac N. Arnold, member of Congress from Chicago, one of Mr. Lincoln's most trusted personal friends. We found him alone in the room wherein the Cabinet meetings are held (in the White House) whose windows overlook the Potomac and the Washington monument. At the request of the writer, the President related the circumstances of his clandestine journey between Philadelphia and Washington. The narrative is here given substantially in his own words, as follows: "I arrived at Philadelphia on the 21st. I agreed to stop over night, and on the following morning boat the flag over Independence Hall. In the evening there was a great crowd where I received my friends, at the Continental Hotel. Mr. Judd, a warm personal friend from Chicago, sent for me to come to his room. I went, and found there Mr. Pinkerton, a killifish police detective, also from Chicago, who had been employed for some days in Baltimore, watching or searching for suspicious persons there. Pinkerton informed me that a plan had been laid for my assassination, the exact time when I expected to go through Baltimore being publicly known. He was well informed as to the plan, but did not know that the conspirators would have pluck enough to execute it. He urged me to go right through with him to Washington that night. I didn't like that. I had made arrangements to visit Harrisburg and go from there to Baltimore, and I resolved to do so. I could not believe that there was a plot to murder me. I made arrangements, however, with Mr. Judd for my return to Philadelphia the next night, if I should be convinced that there was danger in going through Baltimore. I told him that if I should meet at Harrisburg, a delegation to go with me to the next place (then Baltimore), I should feel safe, and go on."

"When I was making my way back to my room, through crowds of people, I met Frederick Crowder. We went together to my room, when he told me that he had been sent, at the instance of his father and General Scott, to inform me that their detectives in Baltimore had discovered a plot there to assassinate me. They knew nothing of Pinkerton's movements. I now believed such a plot to be in existence. "The next morning I raised the flag over Independence Hall, and then went to Harrisburg with Mr. Sumner, Major (now General) Hunter, Mr. Judd, Mr. Lamon and others. There I met the Legislature and people, directed and waited until the time appointed for me to leave. In the meantime, Mr. Judd had so secured the telegraph that no communication could pass to Baltimore and give the conspirators any news. "New York" and "Baltimore" gave me a new beaver hat in a box, and it had placed a soft wool hat. I had never worn one of the latter in my life. I had this box in my room, having informed a very few friends of the secret of my new movements, and the cause, I put on an old overcoat I had with me, and putting the hat in my pocket, I walked out of the house at a back door, bareheaded, without exciting any special curiosity. Then I put on the soft hat and joined my friends without being recognized by strangers, for I was not the same man. Sumner and Hunter wished to accompany me. I said no; you are known, and your presence might betray me. I will only take Lamon (now marshal of this district), whom nobody knew, and Mr. Judd, Sumner and Hunter left late.

"We went back to Philadelphia, and found a message here from Pinkerton (who had returned to Baltimore), that the conspirators had held their final meeting that evening, and it was doubtful whether they had the nerve to attempt the execution of their purpose. I went on, however, as the arrangement had been made in a special train. We were a long time in the station at Baltimore. I heard people talking aloud, but no one particularly observed me. At an early hour on Saturday morning, at about the time I was expected to leave Harrisburg, I arrived in Washington."

In the conference, which Generals Steadman and Ellerton are holding with the colored people in their tour through the South, there is a uniform desire expressed by the latter for the retention of the Emancipation Act, whose effects are generally approved as well-meaning and upright. At Wilmington, when General Steadman asked whether they would resist that the Bureau or the troops should be withdrawn, they answered unanimously, the troops. Among the reasons for this choice, the privilege of schooling was not the least. At Norfolk, one of the committee (not for five are usually selected for conference as spokesmen) was asked by a same General: "The duties of the Bureau must be turned over to the circuits; had this better be done with the military remain?" He replied: "Think it best to get the Virginia courts the habit of doing justice now, while the military are here; then it will be much easier for them after the military are withdrawn." A General Steadman said: "I think your proposition a very sensible one."

EX-GOV. LIGER, of Virginia, in a recent letter states that he takes no part in politics and has not cast a political vote since 1861. He says that he is peculiarly trained, and is compelled to pursue his profession. He says in conclusion: "The only service I can render to my country is the benefit of my example, in showing a proper respect for the laws of the land, and a practical obedience thereto."

JEFF. DAVIS. FORTRESS MONROE, May 25.—Instructions from Washington were received this morning by Gen. Miles to give Jeff. Davis, on his parole, the freedom of the fort, confining him to his room at Carroll Hall at night. Messrs. Shea and Conner, his counsel, have been allowed access to the fort, and private interviews with him at any time. A JUDGE in New York has wisely decided that public roads and streets belong as much to pedestrians as to teams. He says it is as much the duty of the vehicle to keep out of the way of the pedestrian as it is for the latter to escape being run over by the former.

The Bankrupt Bill—Synopsis of its Provisions.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—The bankrupt bill provides that the District and Circuit Courts have jurisdiction, that any person owing debts over three hundred dollars, filing a petition of inability to pay, and willingness to surrender his estate, shall be adjudged a bankrupt, and a warrant issued for the sheriff to possess until an assignee is appointed. The duties of assignees are defined. It provides for examination before Court of the distributions of the estate, creditors to share pro rata without preference each wage to clerks and operators under \$50 a month. The order in the dividend is, first, the costs of the Court; second, debts to the United States and State assignees; third, wages, fifty cents having priority by law. It provides also for the discharge from all debts after compliance, and provides a punishment for fraud. Seven days confinement of judgment and fourteen for commercial paper shall be an act of bankruptcy. The act takes effect for officers after the promulgation. No petition to be filed before the first of November next.

From Nashville. NASHVILLE, May 25.—John Porterfield has been paroled by the President to report to Gen. Thomas. Andrew Johnson, Jr., nephew of the President, has been removed from the agency of the State Penitentiary, by the Commissioners of that institution, and J. S. Wall appointed warden. The Legislature adjourned on Monday last, October 8th. A great Foman meeting to-night, was addressed by J. Brennan, Jr., of New York. News from the interior of Georgia represents agricultural products nearly ruined by the late heavy rains. The wheat crop is a failure on account of rust. Great destitution prevails. Hundreds of families are destitute of food. The crops in Tennessee are backward. About half a crop of wheat is anticipated. Corn and cotton promising.

Great Fire at Oil City. Oil City, May 26.—The most destructive fire ever in the oil regions occurred at Oil City to-day. The whole east side of the creek, comprising half the business portion of the city, is a ash, consisting of 75 stores, 8 hotels, 40 dwelling houses, 1 church and seminary. The loss is \$1,000,000. Insured for \$100,000. The following are among the principle sufferers: Gordon & White, mercantile building, \$40,000; lumber \$5,000. Fox, Fuller & Co., insured, \$70,000; insurance \$12,000. Robson & Co., pipe works, \$30,000; insured \$5,000. Alfred Wright, tools and tubing, loss \$10,000; insured \$5,000. Burdfield, Eaterline & Co., hardware, \$30,000; insured 12,000. Williams & Co., \$40,000; insured for \$20,000. The oil shipping portion of the city sustained no loss. Over 175

Kidnapping Bill Approved. WASHINGTON, May 23. The President has approved the bill to prevent and punish kidnapping. It provides that if any person shall kidnap or carry away any other person, whether negro, mulatto or otherwise, with the intent that such other person shall be closed or carried into involuntary servitude or held as a slave, or if any person shall entice, persuade or knowingly induce any other person to go on board any vessel, or to any other place, with the intent that he or she shall, in any way, knowingly aid in causing any other person to be held, sold or carried away to be held as a slave, he or she shall be punished, on conviction thereof, by a fine of not less than \$500 nor more than \$5,000, or by imprisonment not exceeding five years, or by both of said punishments.

The Hissing Affair. The atrocious insult offered the National Flag, the portrait of Washington, and a national air, by a number of rebels in the old theatre, on Saturday night, has excited deep indignation among the most moderate Union men, as well as among the more ultra ones. Several gentlemen have declared that they were done with conservatism, after that display of disloyalty. A stern policy is the only one to employ in dealing with the rabid haters of the Government and all its honored insignias, symbols and emblems. We assure the persons engaged in the hissing business that the American people are determined that every man who lives under the United States Flag shall either love it or fear it. If they have not the good sense to love it, the soldiers who put down the rebellion have the power to make them dread it. God forbid that ever an invading army should enter our territory again, for fear would we spare the people everywhere the terrible scourge of war, but an army will come again, if necessary, to crush the hissing serpent of treason. —Nashville Times and Press.

JEFF. DAVIS. FORTRESS MONROE, May 25.—Instructions from Washington were received this morning by Gen. Miles to give Jeff. Davis, on his parole, the freedom of the fort, confining him to his room at Carroll Hall at night. Messrs. Shea and Conner, his counsel, have been allowed access to the fort, and private interviews with him at any time. A JUDGE in New York has wisely decided that public roads and streets belong as much to pedestrians as to teams. He says it is as much the duty of the vehicle to keep out of the way of the pedestrian as it is for the latter to escape being run over by the former.

Sir Morton Peto.

The London correspondent of the Boston Herald, speaking of the report that Sir Morton Peto, Bart. & Co., was not unexpected, and adds: "When Sir Morton was starting in the United States, as a millionaire, many of us knew the dangers he was running and how near he had been to bankruptcy. He and his firm more than any others had raised up an edifice of credit, which frightened the ordinary speculator. Ever on those dizzy heights, where their work of doing and undoing was incessant, they have trod, the edge of precipices like Alpine goats, with only a hair between them and destruction, and now the hair seems to have gone; I think, however, the firm will rally. They have rich friends in the discounting interest, to whom a few millions of money is not much, and these will enable him, at all events, to prosecute his home and foreign contracts."

It will be recollected, says the Pittsburgh Commercial, that the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce, on the 18th of July, 1862, on account of insinuations made questioning the loyalty of certain of its members, and to put themselves in a proper position regarding their loyalty as a body and as individuals, passed a resolution that each and all of them take the oath of allegiance to the United States, and that any member who declined should be reported by the Board of officers to the Chamber for expulsion. The oath was then administered to a large number of the members. One of the members, named Richard Mathers, protested against this action, denying the authority to either demand or require it of him. At a meeting, July 20th, 1863, a resolution of expulsion was passed and he has ever since been denied the privileges of a member. Mathers then made an application in the Hamilton county court, for an alternative writ of mandamus to compel the Chamber of Commerce to restore the rotator, Mathers, to the rights of membership. The case was heard on Wednesday last by Judge Headington, and the application for mandamus denied, upon the general ground, that at such a time of public peril, the Chamber had the right to choose loyal company; that no loyal man could have reason to complain of the rule, and no disloyal man had a right to.

JUDGE ABELL, of Louisiana, has decided the Civil Rights Bill to be unconstitutional on the ground that the two-thirds vote by which it was passed over the veto of the President was not the vote of two-thirds of the Senate, the members from the Southern States being absent. He also objects to it on the general ground that it is an exercise of power not conferred on the general Government by the Constitution. He adds that he also refuses to be bound by it as an act of "duty to his State." A considerable portion of the decision is in the nature of a stump speech. It is valuable, however, as showing the course things will run in the South until the act has been passed upon by the Supreme Court of the United States.

A WORD TO THE LOVERS OF THE ARDENT.—Somebody sends a brick, as follows, after the lovers of what may be, as a gentle reminder of what may be. They will please take heed or no, as shall seem best unto them. We have done our duty when we send the brick along for their benefit and longevity. "It is not generally understood in medical circles that persons who are not addicted to strong drinks are the only ones that can recover from the cholera. Drunkards are the men attacked; they never recover.—In Tiflis, Georgia (Asia), every drunkard is dead. During the last visitation of cholera in New York, out of two hundred and four cases, only six were temperate people. In Albany, out of five thousand temperate men, only two are known to have been attacked during the last visitation of the cholera."

SPAKING of Mr. Seward's recent speech at Auburn, the Philadelphia Gazette says: "Under the circumstances this speech affords encouragement to hope that before the termination of the present session of Congress the whole matter may be harmoniously arranged, and the Administration once more placed in full accord with Congress and with the great Union party of the country. Much will depend upon the action of the Senate on the Constitutional amendment; but we feel confident that all is now drifting in the right direction."

FLOUR FROM FRANCE.—A recent issue of the Boston Bulletin says that five or six cargoes of French flour are now on the way to this country, sent out, not because it is particularly needed here, but as a speculative adventure. This French flour, it is said—being of a grade corresponding to medium and good western—will readily command \$10 per barrel, or upward, in the American market, at which figure it will not be a profit of five cents, or about \$1.25 per barrel to the importer, after paying the custom duty of 20 per cent, gold premium, freight charges, &c.

THE project of forming an independent State of East Tennessee has been summarily knocked in the head. The special committee of the Tennessee Legislature, to which the matter had been referred, reported against the project, and the report was adopted by a vote in the Senate of 15 to 3.

Quinn & Butler has been created in Mobile, in consequence of an order received recently from Washington for the arrest of a prominent official in the Treasury Agent's Department of that city. The books and papers under his care have been seized upon, and it is thought that several other prominent individuals will have to escape to avoid arrest. It is said that frauds on the government, amounting to one million dollars, have been committed at that place.

EX-PRESIDENT BUCHANAN contracted \$300 to the Southern Relief Fair at Baltimore. Did any one ever hear of Mr. Buchanan contributing anything to the various fairs held in the North in aid of the Union soldiers? U. S. COLLECTOR'S SALE. WILL be sold on the premises of E. L. Kane & Co., at Lexington, Beaver county, at public outcry, on Friday, the 8th day of June, 1866, two Stills, one Steam Engine and Boiler, and all the Pumps and Pipes in the Coal Oil Refinery of said firm. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, a. m. of said day. DAVID SNEY, Col. 24th District of Penna. may 30 66.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. WHEREAS letters of administration on the estate of SAULZ CLARK, late of Darlington Twp., Beaver county, Pa., deceased, having been duly granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement without delay. Rev. SAMUEL PATTERSON, JOHN McCLURE, Administrator. may 30 66.

WANTED, AGENTS—\$75 to \$200 PER MONTH for gentlemen, and \$35 to \$75 for ladies, everywhere, to introduce the Celebrated Common Sense Family Sewing Machine, improved and perfected. It will sew, fill, stitch, quilt, bind, braid and embroider beautifully. Price only \$20, making the extra lock stitch, and fully warranted for ten years. We pay the above wages, or a commission, from which twice that amount can be made. Address: Wm. Gump, or call on BOWERS & CO., Salesmen, No. 255 South FIFTH Street, Philadelphia, Pa. All answered promptly, with circulars and terms. May 30, 66—4.

Lee City Hotel. LOCATED IN LEE CITY, Immediately opposite the Mouth of Island Run on the Island. ALEX. CLARK, (Formerly of the Union Hotel in Beaver,) PROPRIETOR.

THE TABLE will at all times be laid out the best eatables that the finest market affords. In connection with this house is a good LIVERY STABLE, and Stabling and Feed for horses. The patronage of my old customers while at the Union Hotel in Beaver, and all others who can make it convenient, is solicited. Give us a call and judge for yourselves of my superior accommodations. ALEX. CLARK, may 30 66.

Agents Wanted for our New and Beautiful work, THE PICTORIAL BOOK OF ANECDOTES AND INCIDENTS OF THE REBELLION. Heroic, Patriotic, Political, Romantic, Humorous and Tragical. Splendidly illustrated with over 300 fine portraits and beautiful Engravings. This work for general humor, tender pathos, stirring interest, and attractive beauty, stands peerless and alone among all its competitors. The Valiant and Brave Hearted, the Pictorial and Dramatic, the Witty and Marvellous, the Tender and Pathetic, The Roll of Fame and Story, Camp, Picket, Spy, Scout, Brown and Siege, Starting Surprises, Walled Escapes, Famous Words and Deeds of War and the whole Panorama of the War are in thrillingly and startlingly portrayed in a masterly manner, at once historical and romantic, rendering it the most ample, brilliant and readable book that the war has called forth. Disabled officers and soldiers, teachers of energetic young men, and all in want of profitable employment, will find this the best chance to make money ever yet offered. Send for circulars and see our form. Address: NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., No. 607 Minor Street, PHILADELPHIA, Pa. may 30 66.

WILSON & STEWART'S ROCHESTER Boot & Shoe EMPORIUM.

WE WOULD RESPECTFULLY inform the public that we have opened a WHOLESALE & RETAIL BOOT AND SHOE STORE, IN ROCHESTER, PA. Having purchased a large and well selected Stock of Ladies', Gent's, Boy's and Children's Shoes, Gaiters, Slippers, &c., direct from the manufacturers, we are prepared to sell them at a cheaper rate than any establishment in Pittsburgh or this county. As we intend to remain permanently in all business, we will endeavor to supply all cheap, keep as great a variety of styles as possible, and we will sell at as good a price as any other establishment. Purchase of our goods and prices before purchasing elsewhere. All Goods Warranted. WILSON & STEWART, In the Diamond, ROCHESTER, Pa. may 30 66.

PIANO for Sale. THE undersigned has received from the factory of Chickering & Sons, a new PIANO, perfect in every respect, which he will sell at a low figure. Please call and examine. E. ANGLU, Beaver, May 25, 66. Musical Institute.