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Advertisements inserted at the rate of \$1
per square - each subsequent insertion
50 cents. A liberal discount made to yearly
advertisers, and on long advertisements.
A space equal to twenty lines of this type
secured at a \$1.00 rate.
Special notice-25 per cent. addition to reg-
ular rates.
Business cards, 75 cents a line, per year.
Marriages and Deaths, Religious, Political
and other notices of a public nature, free.

RAILROADS.

PITTS. FT. W. & C. R. R.
and after July 2, 1866, Trains will leave
Beaver daily, Sundays excepted, as fol-
lows (Train leaving Chicago at 6.50 P. M.
will arrive here at 10.30 A. M.)

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POETICAL.

THE FARMER'S GUIDE.

"To folly in the extreme to till
Extensive fields and till them till
The farmer, pleased, may boast aloud
His bushels sown, his acres plowed
And, pleased, indulge the cheering crop,
That time will bring a plentiful crop,
Shrewd common-sense sits laughing by,
And sees his hopes abortive die,
For, when maturing seasons smile,
This savior shall disappoint his toil.
Advised, the empty little dipper,
Till little, and that little well,
Of taxing, fencing, toll, no more
Your ground requires when rich that poor,
And more one fertile acre yields
Than the huge breadth of barren fields.
"Next be your fences, the long-continued
The greatest farmer and the best.
Each bog and marsh, in mud and drain,
Nor let vile barks deform the plain,
No bushes on your headland grow,
No briars a luxury culture show.
Near by your barn, your houses neat,
Your doors be clean, your court-yards sweet,
No moss the sheltering roof enshroud,
No wooden panes the windows cloud,
No filthy kennels fowly flow,
No weeds with rankling poison grow,
But shade trees expand, and fruit trees bloom,
And flowering shrubs exhale perfume,
With pale yew garden circle round,
Defend, enrich and clear the ground,
Prize high this pleasing, useful road,
And fill with vegetable good.
"Let order o'er your time preside,
And method all your business guide,
Early begin and your toil,
Nor let great tasks your hands embroil;
One thing at once be still begun,
Contrived, resolved, pursued and done,
Hire not for what yourselves can do,
And send not when yourselves can go,
Nor till to-morrow's light delay
What might as well be done to-day.
By steady efforts all men thrive,
And along by moderate labor live,
While eager toil and anxious care
Health, strength and peace, and life impair.
"Nor thine a life of toil severe;
No life has blessings so sincere,
Its means so lucious, sleep so sweet,
Such vigorous limbs, such health complete,
No mind so active, brisk and gay,
As his who tills the living day,
A life of sloth drags heavily on,
Guns set too late and rise too soon:
Youth, manhood, age, all linger slow
To him who nothing hath to do,
The drone, a nuisance to the hive,
Stays but can scarce be said to live,
And well the bees, those judges wise,
Plague, chase and sting him till he dies."

Miscellaneous.

SPEECH OF GOV. MORTON, OF INDIANA.

HIS REVIEW OF THE AMENDMENT AND THE CALL FOR THE PHILADELPHIA CONVENTION.

At a large meeting of Union men held at New Albany, Indiana, on the 18th of July, for the purpose of ratifying the nomination of Walter G. Groswell for Congress, Gov. Morton reviewed the Congressional amendment at length, and discussed the revived disunion schemes of the Copperheads. In the following he shows how the party of Vallandigham and Voorhees have eaten their own words.

Some three or four weeks ago, a Democratic Convention was held in this city, at which a candidate for Congress was nominated, speeches were made by Messrs. Voorhees and McDonald, and a series of resolutions adopted, the second of which declares that "the war was just and necessary to prevent the disruption of the Union, and the overthrow of the Constitution," and thanks the soldiers for their valor in preserving the nation.

Sixteen months after the war was over, the men composing the Convention discovered, for the first time, that the war was "just and necessary" on our part—a truth which had been arrived at by the great body of the people of the United States more than five years before.

This resolution is a complete and unreserved confession of the disloyal and treasonable course pursued by the so-called Democratic party throughout the War, and a full admission that their principles and practices were hostile to the Union.

The whole country will regard it as a striking reproof, intended for a convicted criminal who is standing in full view of the scaffold, but will regard it also as a confession springing from penitence of heart, but from hope of pardon and reformed life. The men making this confession ask the country to receive it as an evidence that they have from the first been in favor of the war, and demand that they shall be regarded as good Union men, who have protected and preserved their country, and not as traitors and abettors of rebellion.

If the war was just and necessary, why did the Democracy of Washington county, in a meeting held at Salem, in February, 1861, resolve that if a separation took place between the North and the South, the line of separation must be the Washington county line, and that if they were compelled to fight on either side they would be found

fighting in the armies of the South?

If the war was "just and necessary" on our part, they, of course, the Rebellion was wicked, and Rebels ought to be punished and excluded from Congress.

If the war was "just and necessary" why did the "Sons of Liberty" conspire to overthrow the State Government, release Rebel prisoners, assassinate, murder the Executive, and precipitate Indiana into rebellion?

If the war was "just and necessary," why did not these men encourage enlistments, enter the army themselves, contribute to the Sanitary Commission, help to support soldiers' families, and do up all those things which should be cheerfully performed by every loyal and patriotic citizen?

If the war was "just and necessary," why did Democratic politicians, go to Chicago in the midst of the great campaign of 1860, to the very crisis of the war, and there resolve that the war was wicked and unconstitutional, or, at least, that it was a failure, and we ought to lay down our arms and sue for peace?

And, in short, if the war was "just and necessary," why did Democratic politicians refuse to proclaim the fact, until sixteen months after it was over, and after they had done all the harm they could, and when their adhesion to the Government could do no good?

REPRESENTATION.

There are two kinds of representation in Congress. The representation of the States and of the people. Each State has two representatives or Senators in the Senate, while it is intended that the people shall be equally and equally represented in the House.

In the original formation of the Constitution, representatives were apportioned among the several States by adding to the whole number of free persons "excluding Indians, not taxed, three fifths of all other persons."

These three fifths, at first, were negro slaves, and, in effect, every five slaves were counted as three free persons in making up the representation. This was a very hard provision for the people of the free States, but it was demanded by the slaveholders and conceded by our fathers, in compromise, they believing that Slavery was fast passing away, and could not endure a quarter of a century, and it became finally an almost intolerable burden and injustice, as it grew to the South a representation of 22 States in the House of Representatives and in the Electoral College for President and Vice President on account of their property.

According to the census of 1850, the eleven Rebel States, not including in their number Kentucky, Maryland, Delaware, and Missouri, had a white population of 5,002,051, and had a negro population of 2,750,031. By the last apportionment, which allowed one representative for every 125,000 people, the white population of these Rebel States would entitle them to 42 representatives, and the colored population, now that Slavery is abolished, and each negro counts as one person, would entitle them to 80 representatives more, making 72 in all.

By the same census, the 7 Northern Western States had a negro population of 65,000, 12,000 of whom lived in Indiana, and altogether making but half enough for one Representative. And now in these eleven Rebel States the negro enjoys no political rights or consideration whatever. They have no more votes in making the laws by which they are governed, but in choosing their rulers, than the beetle of the field, and yet, as the Constitution now stands, their late masters will have 30 votes in Congress and in the Electoral College on their account—just equal to the united votes of Ohio and Indiana. In other words, the white men of these Rebel States, nineteen twentieths of whom are Rebels, and were engaged in the late Rebellion, can vote down Ohio and Indiana by representing the negroes, who are "stripped of all political rights whatever."

The negro, for himself, amounts to nothing, counts for nothing, and his existence is utterly ignored; but he amounts to a man and counts for a man for the benefit of white Rebels by whom he is surrounded. The white people of the Rebel States have 42 votes for themselves, and then will have 30 votes more for the negroes.

Democratic politicians appeal to the vulgar prejudices of people by claiming that this is a white man's Government; but what kind of a white man's Government is it which has 30 votes in Congress and 30 votes in the Electoral College based on negro representation? The advantage which the Rebel States now have is monstrous, and is not to be quickly endured. No Northern man, who has the least respect for himself, can for a moment consent that they shall retain it. Even if they were loyal—if they had tried to sustain the Government instead of destroying it—they could have no possible claim to it.

They have 30 votes in Congress that have no constituency, 30 votes as from thirty rotten boroughs under the English system. And these 30 votes, for balance and set off the 30 votes sent by 2,532,000 white people from Ohio and Indiana.

This is a gross inequality, and would seem to have but little foundation in reason, yet it was part of the original theory of the Government, that the States, without regard to their popu-

lation, should have equal representation

in the Senate, and are not seeking to change it.

In order to correct the shameful abuse and injustice of the present, Congress has passed a joint resolution amending the Constitution of which provides that "whenever the right to vote is denied in any State to any of the male inhabitants of such State 21 years of age, and a citizen of the United States, or is in any way abridged, except for participation in the rebellion, or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens 21 years of age in such State."

The effect of this amendment will be to exclude the negro population from being counted in making up the basis of representation in any State in which negroes are denied the right of suffrage. It assumes that the male negroes over 21 years of age bear the same proportion to the whole negro population that white males over 21 years of age bear to the whole white population, and deducts the negro population by that proportion from the whole number for which representation is to be given. This will have the effect to deduct the whole negro population of the Rebel States from the aggregate number for which representation is to be given, and will deprive them of 30 votes in Congress and in the Electoral College.

It also deducts the 12,000 Indians from the aggregate population, for which she is entitled to representation, and so in every other State.

This amendment in effect leaves the question of negro suffrage with each State, to be determined by and within itself. If South Carolina wants representation for her negroes, she has but to confer the right of suffrage upon her male negroes over 21 years of age and she will have it. And the matter is referred entirely to her own determination, and so with every other State.

The principle enunciated by the amendment is this: That wherever there is a race of people who are deemed unworthy or unfit to receive and enjoy political rights, they shall not be made the basis for conferring political rights and powers upon others.

THE PHILADELPHIA CONVENTION.

The Democratic members of Congress have published a call for a National Convention to be held in the City of Philadelphia on the 14th of August, and to be known as the National Union Convention. The call is for a convention of the Democratic party, and renunciation of the name Democracy, and an invitation for its members to meet in convention with them in forming a new organization. It is a direct confession that the Democratic party, indelibly stained with treason as it is, is a name too grievous to be borne, and the cunning signers of this call, who are staggering under its weight, are striving to relieve themselves from the dreadful burden.

The proposition to change its name is a humiliating acknowledgment of defeat, of dishonor, and of national condemnation, which could have been wrung from these men only by the direst suffering and necessity. And yet it will not avail. The new party, whatever name or shape it may assume, will be the same old Copperhead concern. Composed of the same men, clothed with the same history, and plotting the same disasters and disasters to the country.

The call establishes the fact, however, that the recent revolution to the Democracy of this district, that the war was just and necessary, was local in its character, and did not extend to the rest of the country. They discuss the dangerous situation of the country, utterly ignoring the fact that there has been a rebellion, and innocently seem to expect that the people will be equally dumb apparently entertaining the idea that the patriot, who believes that when his head is thrust under the dirt his body is out of sight. But allow me to quote a passage from it:

"At present 11 States are excluded from the National Council. For seven long months the present Congress has persistently denied any representation to the people of these States. Laws affecting their highest and dearest interests have been passed without their consent, and in disregard of the fundamental principle of free government."

Here it claims in piteous terms, that for seven months 11 States have not been represented in Congress, but makes no reference whatever to the manner in which the Senators and Representatives from those States went out of Congress, or the condition of those States for the five years preceding these seven months.

It affects to treat the subject as if the Senators and Representatives from those States had been rudely expelled from Congress, without cause or fault on their part, and wickedly kept out of their seats for the long period of seven months, and very foolishly tries to ignore the fact that these Senators and Representatives, five years before that time, and in violation of their oaths, had voluntarily abandoned their seats and inaugurated a cruel war, in which, after a costly and bloody strug-

ple of four years, they were over-

whelmingly defeated.

Again they say:

"As essential to national union, we must maintain unimpaired the rights, the dignity, and the equality of the States, including the right of representation in Congress, and the exclusive right of each State to control its own domestic concerns, subject only to the Constitution of the United States."

Now, all this is a mere trick of words, intended to obscure the truth. There is no issue involved concerning the rights of the dignity and equality of the States, but the real question is, what shall be the status and condition of the rebellious inhabitants of the Rebel States; upon what terms shall they be admitted back to the enjoyment of political rights, and what securities shall be taken, what guarantees exacted by the loyal people of the nation to prevent the horrors and atrocities of another rebellion?

In conclusion, the authors of this call use the following language:

"We therefore respectfully but earnestly urge upon our fellow citizens of each State, Territory and Congressional District in the United States in the interest of Union, and in a spirit of harmony, and with a direct reference to the principles contained in said call, to act promptly in the election of moderate and conservative men to represent them in said Convention, to the end that all the States shall at once be restored to their practical relations to the Union, the Constitution be maintained, and peace bless the whole country."

How have the whole Democratic policy developed, which is that all the States shall at once be restored to their practical relations to the Union by the immediate admission of their Senators and Representatives into Congress. Every Senator and Representative elected in nine out of eleven Rebel States, I am informed, a Rebel, and wholly unable to take the oath. Many of them were leading Rebels, and bore a large part in precipitating the South into rebellion. And Democratic Congressmen demand their immediate and unconditional restoration to power, and proclaim that the failure to admit them for seven months is a gross infraction of their rights and a wanton violation of the Constitution, although these Rebel Representatives had for the preceding five years stayed out on their own account, and during four years of the time waged a most bloody war for the destruction of the Government.

And here I must be allowed to suggest that these Democratic members of Congress have no respect whatever for themselves. They have prescribed in advance the terms upon which this convention must meet, and these constitute the exact basis and platform of the present "Copperhead" Democracy. So that every man who goes into that convention is advised in advance that whatever change of name he may undergo, he must subscribe unconditionally to the old "Copperhead" creed.

This call is addressed to Rebels as well as Union men; the loyal men who sustained the country are not specified, and Confederate officers and soldiers are invited to take their seats in convention in Philadelphia, for the purpose of settling the questions and consequences growing out of the Rebellion in which they have just been defeated.

This new party is to be dubbed the National Union Party.

But according to the doctrines entertained by the men who propose to form it, there is no nation; there is no united, indivisible American people. They and their predecessors for 40 years have advocated the dogma that mere confederacy of States, of sovereign and independent States, each of which, according to the Kentucky and Virginia resolutions, which have long formed the corner stone of the Democratic creed, had a right to judge of the infraction of the Constitution, as well as the remedy, and to remain in or withdraw from the confederation according to the determination of its own will.

They held that we were not a nation, but as many nations as States, bound together in copartnership by articles called the Constitution, and which might be dissolved at pleasure.

As to the Union, there would be none if the Democratic party of the North had not been defeated at the polls, and the Democratic party of the South had not been defeated upon the field of battle.

Every Democratic orator and newspaper agonizes upon the subject of high taxes. They dwell pathetically upon the oppression of the people, and pretend to thank God that the Democratic party has no responsibility in the matter. But how stands the great fact? These high taxes, one and all, were levied by the Democratic party. That party is the author and creator, absolutely, of this great debt which now rests upon the country, not indeed, by direct legislation, but by bringing upon the country the terrible necessities out of which it has grown.

Had it not been for the assurances given by the Democratic party of the North to the people of the South, that no resistance would be offered to secession, and that the Government and the people of the North would be held still while the work of establishing a Southern Confederacy should be per-

fecting the Rebellion never would have

been undertaken.

When a Democratic politician comes around clamoring about "high taxes," please turn to him and say, as Nathan did to David, "Thou art a man!" The encouragement you gave to Rebels first led to the Rebellion continued, then, and the persistent and deliberate malice with which you traduce the Government, the arm, and the great cause for which we struggled, swelled them to what they are: and now you go about as public disturbers, by falsely ascribing to others the direct consequences of your own wickedness.

Senators Davis and Saulsbury.

Senator Garratt Davis, of Ky., and Senator Saulsbury, of Delaware, are "conservative" Democrats, enthusiastic for the "President's policy" and have never got the length of openly justifying rebellion or joining in armed resistance to the Government.

Yet, in the debate in the Senate on the Civil Rights Bill, April 5, 1866, Mr. Davis declared that, in the event of the passage of that measure,

"I am benighted, the enemy of your Government, and will devote the feeble remnants of my life in efforts to overthrow it."

Mr. Saulsbury was not to be outdone, and openly prophesied and threatened resistance.

"Rise to my, sir, that in my judgment the passage of this bill is an inauguration of revolution. It is well, sir, that the American people should take warning and set their house in order, for it is impossible that the people will patiently submit to it. Heaven knows we have had enough of bloodshed, enough of mourning in every household. There are too many newly made graves for any one to wish to see more. Attempt to execute this law within the limits of any State in this Union, and in my judgment this country will again be plunged into all the horrors of civil war. In my own State—an humble State in point of numbers, but a State of gallant sons—the law will never be observed by the judiciary."

Thus like the Bourbons, the South has learned nothing and forgotten nothing. Uzabashed, unbumiliated, unrepentant, it comes up to us with its old swagger, yielding nothing and demanding everything, listening to no reason and threatening revolution and confusion. It acknowledges only the empire of force. While we exerted our power, it respected us. When we laid aside our weapons and prepared to welcome it, it mistook humanity and good feeling for fear, and its old readiness to old attitude, and its old policy, which the Democratic alliance had always rendered so successful. The Democracy, hungering for the spoils of place and power, is eager to renew that alliance and to sell the country for its miserable mess of pottage. It rests with the people to say whether these schemes shall be baffled, or whether we shall unflinchingly permit the renewal of an agitation which will convulse the country for a generation.

shall the Soldier Have a Right to Vote?

On the 5th day of January, 1864 (see Legislative Record, page 8, of that year), Mr. Johnson moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the following amendment to the Constitution, viz:

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met. That the following amendments be proposed to the Constitution of the Commonwealth in accordance with the provisions of the tenth article thereof:

There shall be an additional section to the third article of the Constitution, as follows: Section 4. Whenever any of the qualified electors of this Commonwealth shall be in any actual military service under a requisition from the President of the United States, or by the authority of this Commonwealth, such electors may exercise the right of suffrage in all elections by the citizen under such regulations as are or shall be prescribed by law, as fully as if they were present at their usual place of election.

On the question, Will the Senate proceed to the consideration of the same? the yeas and nays were called by Messrs. Donovan and Glatz, and were as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Champneys, Conwell, Dunlap, Fleming, Graham, Hoge, Householder, Johnson, Lowry, McGandless, Nichols, Ridgeway, Turrell, Wilson, Worthington and Penney, Speaker—16.

NAYS—Messrs. Beardslee, Bauser, Clymer, Donovan, Glatz, Hopkins, Kinsey, Lamberton, Latta, M'Sherry, Montgomery, Beilly, Smith, Stark, Steint and Wallace—18.

So the motion was not agreed to.

Clymer voted here, against giving the soldier the right to vote!

The Hon. E. S. Ross, U. S. Senator from Kansas, died in London, in a printer's office. He had been identified with the publication of newspapers from his boyhood. A good recommendation at all events.

CLEVELAND & PITTS. RR.

and after July 2, 1866, trains will leave Beaver daily, Sundays excepted, as follows:

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4:00 P.	10:00 P.																																																
5:00 P.	11:00 P.																																																
6:00 P.	12:00 A.																																																

GOING EAST.

MAIL.	EXP.	MAIL.	ACCOM.
8:10 A.	2:00 P.	8:40 P.	1:00 A.
8:21 A.	2:51 P.	8:58 P.	1:51 A.
8:32 A.	3:42 P.	9:10 P.	2:42 A.
8:43 A.	4:33 P.	9:22 P.	3:33 A.
8:54 A.	5:24 P.	9:34 P.	4:24 A.
9:05 A.	6:15 P.	9:46 P.	5:15 A.
9:16 A.	7:06 P.	9:58 P.	6:06 A.
9:27 A.	7:57 P.	10:10 P.	6:57 A.
9:38 A.	8:48 P.	10:22 P.	7:48 A.
9:49 A.	9:39 P.	10:34 P.	8:39 A.
10:00 A.	10:30 P.	10:46 P.	9:30 A.
10:11 A.	11:21 P.	10:58 P.	10:21 A.
10:22 A.	12:12 P.	11:10 P.	11:12 A.
10:33 A.	1:03 P.	11:22 P.	12:03 A.
10:44 A.	1:54 P.	11:34 P.	12:54 A.
10:55 A.	2:45 P.	11:46 P.	1:45 A.
11:06 A.	3:36 P.	11:58 P.	2:36 A.
11:17 A.	4:27 P.	12:10 P.	3:27 A.
11:28 A.	5:18 P.	12:22 P.	4:18 A.
11:39 A.	6:09 P.	12:34 P.	5:09 A.
11:50 A.	7:00 P.	12:46 P.	6:00 A.

GOING WEST.

MAIL.	EXP.	MAIL.	ACCOM.
6:50 P.	1:00 A.	6:10 P.	1:00 A.
7:01 P.	1:51 A.	6:22 P.	1:51 A.
7:12 P.	2:42 A.	6:34 P.	2:42 A.
7:23 P.	3:33 A.	6:46 P.	3:33 A.
7:34 P.	4:24 A.	6:58 P.	4:24 A.
7:45 P.	5:15 A.	7:10 P.	5:15 A.
7:56 P.	6:06 A.	7:22 P.	6:06 A.
8:07 P.	6:57 A.	7:34 P.	6:57 A.
8:18 P.	7:48 A.	7:46 P.	7:48 A.
8:29 P.	8:39 A.	7:58 P.	8:39 A.
8:40 P.	9:30 A.	8:10 P.	9:30 A.
8:51 P.	10:21 A.	8:22 P.	10:21 A.
9:02 P.	11:12 A.	8:34 P.	11:12 A.

GOING WEST.

MAIL.	EXP.	MAIL.	ACCOM.
8:45 A.	4:00 P.	8:00 P.	3:00 P.
8:56 A.	4:51 P.	8:12 P.	3:51 P.
9:07 A.	5:42 P.	8:24 P.	4:42 P.
9:18 A.	6:33 P.	8:36 P.	5:33 P.
9:29 A.	7:24 P.	8:48 P.	6:24 P.
9:40 A.	8:15 P.	9:00 P.	7:15 P.
9:51 A.	9:06 P.	9:12 P.	8:06 P.
10:02 A.	9:57 P.	9:24 P.	8:57 P.
10:13 A.	10:48 P.	9:36 P.	9:48 P.
10:24 A.	11:39 P.	9:48 P.	10:39 P.
10:35 A.	12:30 P.	10:00 P.	11:30 P.
10:46 A.	1:21 P.	10:12 P.	12:21 P.
10:57 A.	2:12 P.	10:24 P.	1:12 P.
11:08 A.	3:03 P.	10:36 P.	2:03 P.
11:19 A.	3:54 P.	10:48 P.	2:54 P.
11:30 A.	4:45 P.	11:00 P.	3:45 P.
11:41 A.	5:36 P.	11:12 P.	4:36 P.
11:52 A.	6:27 P.	11:24 P.	5:27 P.
12:03 A.	7:18 P.	11:36 P.	6:18 P.
12:14 A.	8:09 P.	11:48 P.	7:09 P.
12:25 A.	9:00 P.	12:00 P.	8:00 P.
12:36 A.	9:51 P.	12:12 P.	8:51 P.
12:47 A.	10:42 P.	12:24 P.	9:42 P.
12:58 A.	11:33 P.	12:36 P.	10:33 P.
1:09 A.	12:24 P.	12:48 P.	11:24 P.
1:20 A.	1:15 P.	1:00 P.	12:15 P.
1:31 A.	2:06 P.	1:12 P.	1:06 P.
1:42 A.	2:57 P.	1:24 P.	1:57 P.
1:53 A.	3:48 P.	1:36 P.	2:48 P.
2:04 A.	4:39 P.	1:48 P.	3:39 P.
2:15 A.	5:30 P.	2:00 P.	4:30 P.
2:26 A.	6:21 P.	2:12 P.	5:21 P.
2:37 A.	7:12 P.	2:24 P.	6:12 P.
2:48 A.	8:03 P.	2:36 P.	7:03 P.
2:59 A.	8:54 P.	2:48 P.	7:54 P.
3:10 A.	9:45 P.	3:00 P.	8:45 P.
3:21 A.	10:36 P.	3:12 P.	9:36 P.
3:32 A.	11:27 P.	3:24 P.	10:27 P.
3:43 A.	12:18 P.	3:36 P.	11:18 P.
3:54 A.	1:09 P.	3:48 P.	12:09 P.
4:05 A.	2:00 P.	4:00 P.	1:00 P.

TUSCARAWAS BRANCH.

Leaves Beaver at 5.00 a.m. Arrives Philadelphia at 5.00 a.m.
Leaves Philadelphia at 11.45 a.m. Arrives Beaver at 9.55 p.m.
F. R. MYERS, General Ticket Agent.

NOTICE.

Applications will be received by the School Director, at New Brighton, Pa., until the 15th day of August, 1866, for the admission of male children between the ages of five and sixteen years, to the common schools of the Borough of New Brighton, Pa. By order of the Board, A. D. GILLILAND, Secy.

The Spirit of Copperheadism.