THE BEAVER ARGUS.

J. WEYAND,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

AUGUST 1st, 1866.

FOR GOVERNOR,

GEN. JOHN W. GEARY,

OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Union County Nominations.

Congress.

GEO. V. LAWRENCE, Washington

President Judge.

B. B. CHAMBERLIN, New Brighton;

Associate Judge.

AGNEW DUFF, New Brighton;

State Senate.

Col. A. W. TAYLOR, Borough;

Assembly.

MATTHEW S. QUAY, Beaver;
J. R. DAY, Washington county;
JOHN EWING, Washington co;

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. M'MILLIN, S. Beaver;

Trustees of Academy.

Dr. JOHN MURRAY, Bridgewater;
Dr. DAVID STANTON, N. Brighton;

Cruel Joking.

The *Local* of last week in speaking of the Copperhead Convention held at Reading, Pa., a few days ago, says "the meeting was addressed by the next Governor, Heister Clymer."

Under ordinary circumstances we have no objection to the editor of the *Local* cracking a good-natured joke now and then; but when they contain so much of the cruel as does the one above quoted, we enter a solemn protest against their repetition. Mr. Clymer neither understanding the run of things in this locality, nor the spirit in which this is published, might very naturally have expectations raised in his mind, which, when blasted, as they will be by the October election, will cause him much mortification and no little shame. Hence, we suggest to the *Local* to practice its cruel joking on some one else; for whatever may or can be said of Mr Clymer, politically, we are well assured that personally he is an amiable and well-bred man. This bit of irony, then, on the part of one of his ostensible supporters, is both unjust and unmerited, and should never be repeated by any one, much less by a newspaper that claims to give him its support. If the *Local* felt itself obliged to say anything of Mr. Clymer at all, it should have confined itself to matters and things in its own locality, and, in a candid manner told him that, with the exception of about two hundred votes, he would poll the usual strength of the party in this county, and that the "surface indications" pointed to THIRTEEN as his proportion of the soldiers' vote within the same limit. Truth is never injustice, and if uttered in the proper spirit, rarely gives offence; and we are satisfied that Mr. Clymer would rather meet with these facts now, and govern himself accordingly, than to have them thrust into his face when the election is over.

A Representative Soldier.

We do not say that it is so, but we do claim that having called Major Powers to preside over the Soldiers' convention (?) in this place on Wednesday last, it may be fairly *inferred* that he is a true representative of that small body of soldiers in this county who propose to vote for Clymer for Governor. They made him their mouth-piece on that occasion; and it is therefore to be presumed that his fighting record is an exemplification of their own, and that he and they are satisfied with what they did during the war. This being the case, we wish to ask Major Powers one question. It is this: Would ten million of Union soldiers like you, and fighting as you fought, have made a *dint* in the rebellion, much less have knocked it to pieces? If you have not time to answer this question, Major, the *Local* has, and we wish to have it answered at once. Let us see now who were "feather-bed" soldiers, and who were not. You and yours began the feather-bed taunting business; we and ours propose to end it. If you have, therefore, done any fighting in your military career, name the battles in which you have taken a hand; if, on the contrary, you have neither "smelt powder" nor heard "thunder," we would much rather have yourself and such soldiers as you have been, support Clymer, than to have you numbered with the battle-scarred battalions that are marching under the leadership of Gen. Geary.

Encouraging.

We have been congratulated quite frequently within the last ten days or two weeks, on the reformation which we have worked upon the *Local* The unanimous opinion is that it is improving in manners, learning in politics and editorial etiquette, and has a more refined taste than it ever had before. In fact, under our humanitarian and rigid treatment, we expect before the campaign is over to make the *Local* as respectable and genteel as it is possible to make a "coppery" sheet; and if its editor continues improving in morals, gentility, &c., for the month of August as he has for July, we intend, if the Democracy "go back on him," to get him an additional suit of new clothes, and in doing our utmost to develop and bring him out a respectable man. There are some of our party friends who say that this is impossible; but they are evidently mistaken, and do not know him as well as we do. We have already found him a tolerably apt scholar, and not at all indisposed to learn; for within the past four weeks we have disabused his mind, and taught him that the "true soldiers" of this county were going to vote for Gen. Geary for Governor. He thought quite differently before he became our pupil. Within this time, too, we have convinced him to his entire satisfaction that no person belonging to the "dominant party" had ever asserted that "negro soldiers carried off the palm." Under our pacific instruction he would have the resolution containing this elegant phrase expunged from the Democratic county platform, were he not afraid of touching the delicate sensibilities of our neighbor, Sam B. Wilson, Esq., who is generally regarded as the author of it. We appreciate the embarrassing position in which this places our scholar, and, as he and ourself understand each other, we will insist no further on the question of expunging it from the "coppery" creed. And then, too, but a few weeks ago he was laboring under the hallucination that a "legion" of "men who but as yesterday stood at the head of the front rank of the Union party in this county," had participated and cheered in the Democratic convention of June 18th. Our discipline has dispelled this optical illusion entirely, and he now sees that that was the veriest humbug in existence. To tell the truth, he is ashamed just now that anything like this ever appeared in his paper, and as we have taken him by the hand, we insist that the public generally, and our friends in particular, must regard this expression of his simply as a "slip of the pen," and nothing more. We might go on and enumerate other instances of our skill as a political teacher, as exemplified in his case, but let these suffice. During the month of August we will change his studies to some extent, and teach him that the Philadelphia convention will disintegrate and debauch the Democratic party, that the adoption of the proposed constitutional amendment is a public necessity, and that if he wishes to aid in preventing the Government from falling into the hands of such men as Jeff. Davis, Beauregard and Lee, he must attach himself to the great Union Republican party of the country, and help to fight its battles through to the end. This is a pretty formidable undertaking, we admit; but what has been done can be done again, and as we have given him a fair start in the right direction, we think we have a "dead sure thing of it."

"Val." Points Up.

Vallandigham, the eminent patriot, whose extreme loyalty once secured him a pass through our lines, has been elected a delegate from the 3d Ohio District to the Philadelphia Convention. "Val." will make himself felt in that body just as he does in all such gatherings; and we apprehend that just such views as he has heretofore entertained will be the sentiments of that Convention when they come to be announced in its resolutions.

A RIOT prevailed in New Orleans on Monday last, and as usual the negro numbered nearly all of the slain. It is quite singular to us that if the negroes are the fomenters of all the troubles in the South, how it comes that they never kill or hurt anybody, but invariably get killed or hurt themselves. This fact has about induced us to believe that south of Mason and Dixon's line the black man is more "sinned against than sinning," and that in these tumults he does not strike as soon nor so effective as his "paler brother."

THE telegrams from Europe indicate a speedy peace between Prussia and Austria. Prussia has been the victor in the field, and in the negotiations to follow will more than likely obtain all that she appealed to the sword for. The contest has been short, bloody and decisive.

The Clymer Soldiers' Convention.

On Wednesday last, in obedience to a call duly published in the *Local*, the Clymer soldiers of this county met in mass convention at the Court House, in this place, to select delegates to attend a State Convention at Harrisburg, to be held to-day. The *Local* itself had been quite active in urging the Clymer soldiers of the county to be present on the occasion, and the politicians of this place had labored might and main for the past two weeks to make the gathering a success. Runners had been sent in every direction to bring in "the faithful;" and as these were all known, and personally solicited to be on hand, it was fair to presume that nearly every Clymer soldier in the county would pop his head up on that day. This, we apprehend, is literally true; for if there be one dozen of Clymer soldiers in this county, outside of those here on Wednesday last, we neither know them ourself nor have our political friends any knowledge of either there whereabouts or names. Assuming, then, that nearly, if not the whole of the Clymer military force of the county was present on the occasion referred to, our readers will be no little surprised to find that this force amounted to just THIRTEEN MEN, all told. It is true there were a few others in the Court House, such as Mr. John Clark, Mr. Joseph H. Cunningham, Mr. E. P. Kuhn, Mr. Wm. P. Alcorn, Mr. Josiah Blake, Mr. Daniel Maratta, Mr. Wm. Leaf, &c., &c.,—men who have never been in the service, and who made no such pretensions; but that there were more than thirteen present who could lay any kind of a claim to the appellation of soldier, we emphatically deny. As a matter of course the Clymerites are ashamed of this exhibition of military strength in this county, and we presume it will never again ring in our ears that the soldiers are for Clymer, the man who sought to disfranchise them, and against Geary, the soldier who "touched elbows" with them on many a hard fought field. That assertion is, henceforth, "played out."

THE *Local* of last week makes a furious personal attack on Col. Taylor, and asks us to explain the charges which it makes against him. As these charges are not of a political, but purely of a personal character, we know but little concerning them, but will undertake to say that when Col. Taylor returns to his home, and sees what the *Local* lays to his charge, he will not only vindicate himself in the eyes of his political friends, but in addition will make his assailants wish that they had been "mum" on the subject.

Army and Navy Promotions.

On the 25th ult., Lieut. Gen. Grant was unanimously confirmed by the Senate as General, under the recent law creating that rank. Gen. Sherman was subsequently promoted to the vacant Lieut. Generalcy. Vice-Admiral Farragut has likewise been promoted to Admiral, and now has rank in the Navy corresponding to Grant's in the Army. These promotions will be hailed with pleasure by all who admire genius and courage in the art of war.

Beaver County Railroad Stock.

Editor Argus: A communication in reference to the Railroad Stock of the county appeared in the Beaver County *Local* of last week, over the signature of J. A Sholes, that requires some notice. Although I have disposed of my interest in the *Argus*, and retired from politics, to use a modern phrase, leaving you as my successor in possession of the office and the good and bad will belonging thereto, which I supposed embraced all political quarrels on hand or in expectancy, yet, as this communication is addressed to me, I am compelled to answer it myself. In common with all who read the article, with whom I have conversed, I did not for a moment suppose Col. Sholes either wrote or dictated the communication in question. It was duly prepared by another, and he was only brought over to sign his name to it, without perhaps so much as having heard it read. I do not, therefore, hold him responsible for its personalities, and will make use of no unkind words in reply. He has permitted his friends to place him in a very ugly position, however, and he must take the consequences. The charges made against him were called forth by his open attack upon the present Commissioners for their extravagance, &c. I do not disapprove so much of the aid given to the Cleveland & Pittsburg Railroad as I do of the fact that he should now abuse his successors for laying tax to meet the indebtedness imposed by his own act. As he saw fit to deny my statements, and that, too, after I had told him my authority for them, I thought best to follow his denial with some affidavits, which leave him where few men would like to stand. The following affidavits were taken because I happened to meet with the gentlemen; and I have no doubt every Grand Juror of that term could make the same statements. Beaver county has no honester or better men than Messrs. Johnston, Tallon, Given and Elliott, and as their sworn statements contradict Sholes in every particular, they are conclusive; and every one will see I stated nothing but the truth as I received it from those who knew whereof they affirmed. Read the following affidavits:

PENNSYLVANIA:
BEAVER COUNTY ss:

Personally appeared before the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace in and for said county, John M. Elliott, of Moon township, Beaver county, who being duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he was a member of the Grand Jury, June Term, 1853, which recommended the Commissioners of Beaver county to subscribe to the Capital Stock of the Cleveland & Pittsburg Railroad Company, and has a distinct recollection of what occurred. He further states that Cyrus Prentiss, Esq., President of the Road, was before the Grand Jury and urged them to make the recommendation, alleging that all the Road wanted was the assistance of the county to raise the money, for which the Road would give the county a mortgage as security; that the interest would be paid by the Road; and that John R. Shannon, Esq., Counsel to Commissioners, was also before the Grand Jury, and strongly urged the recommendation, assuring the Jurors that the county would take a mortgage for security, and that the result would be, in the end, a great reduction of taxes. Deponent further says that it was in consequence of the promises of the President of the Road, and the Counsel of the Commissioners, that a sufficient number of the Grand Jurors were induced to favor the measure. He further states that J. A. Sholes, at the time County Commissioner, was very active in urging the Grand Jurors to make the recommendation, and seemed very anxious for the success of the Road.

JOHN M. ELLIOTT.

Sworn and subscribed, July 28, 1866.
D. L. IMBRIE, J. P.

PENNSYLVANIA:
BEAVER COUNTY, ss:

Personally appeared before the subscriber, Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas in and for said county, Robert Tallon and Charles Given, of Beaver county, Pa., who being duly sworn according to law, depose and say that they were members of the Grand Jury, June Term, 1853, that recommended the Commissioners of Beaver county to subscribe One Hundred Thousand Dollars to the Cleveland & Pittsburg Railroad Company; that Cyrus Prentiss, President of said Company, was before the Grand Jury and represented that the Company only desired to raise money on the bonds of the county for the time, and that a bond or mortgage of the Company would be given to the county to secure it, and the county bonds would be paid by the Company as they fell due. Deponents further say that John R. Shannon, Esq., Attorney of the Commissioners, was also before the Grand Jury and made a speech, urging the Grand Jury to make the subscription, and assuring them that the Commissioners would take a bond or mortgage on the Road for the amount subscribed, which would make the county perfectly secure. Deponents further saith that it was in consequence of the above pledges that they were induced to favor the recommendation, believing the County Commissioners would take the bond or mortgage and thus be made secure, and that they *never would have consented had they not believed the offer of the Company would be accepted by the Commissioners.* And further saith not

ROBERT TALLON,
CHARLES GIVEN.

Sworn and subscribed before me, this 28th of July, 1866.
M. WEYAND, Proth'y.

Matthew Johnston, being duly sworn saith that he was a member of the Grand Jury in June, 1853, that recommended the Railroad subscription; that Mr. Prentiss, the President of the Road, was before us, and stated distinctly that in order to make the county perfectly secure the Company would give a mortgage not only upon all the road lying in Beaver county, but also upon the main trunk, if desired. He stated distinctly that the Company only wished to get the amount of the subscription on the credit of the county; that the Company intended to keep the county perfectly secure and harmless. Had it not been for this stipulation, and the expectation that the Commissioners would take the proffered security, I never would have given my consent to the recommendation Col. Sholes, on the steps of the Court House, urged me to unite in the recommendation, and stated that the Grand Jury ought to match.

MATTHEW JOHNSTON.

Sworn and subscribed before me, this 23d of July, 1866.
M. WEYAND, Proth'y.

It will be seen by the foregoing affidavits that Johnston and Elliott both swear Sholes was very active in urging the Grand Jury and members thereof to make the recommendation, and yet he denounced my statement to that effect as false. How is it now, Colonel? Who has been caught in a falsehood?

Again, he asserts that no mortgage or security was ever tendered by the company. Four Grand Jurors swear a mortgage was tendered, that the President of the Company personally stated to the Grand Jury one would be given, not only on this end of the Road, but also on the main trunk if desired, and that all he wanted was a loan of the credit of the county for the time, and when the money fell due, it with the interest would be paid by the company. And further, John R. Shannon, counsel to the Commissioners, was before the Grand Jury, made a long speech urging the matter upon their attention, and promising that security would be taken, and the county should never be called upon to pay one dollar. These Jurors state that it was only in consequence of these statements and assurances they were induced to sign the recommendation. How is this Colonel? As a matter of fact, was not my statement correct, and is not yours incorrect? Four men on oath say so. Having now answered the Colonel on the facts in controversy, I dismiss him, hoping he will be more careful hereafter how he arraigns others for falsehood or signs his name to an instrument prepared by another. As I stated at the outset, the communication was not written by Col. Sholes. The misstatements, forced conclusions and venomous flings are not his, but are the characteristics that serve in tracing out the true author. It is not necessary now to identify him further, but I have simply to say that if he will not accord to me the same generous treatment I have always accorded to him, his position in the back ground will not long protect him. Hereafter like will beget like. I have a few words of reply to make to the legal part of his article. And first, he states that the Grand Jury having recommended a subscription to the capital stock of the Road, the Commissioners had no discretionary power, as they were then told by their counsel; and if I am anything of a lawyer, I know the advice was sound. I answer that if such advice was given it was not sound; and that knowing Shannon and Cunningham were good lawyers, I am satisfied they never gave such advice, and the statement is a slander on them. The words of the act authorising the subscription, are as follows: "The amount thereof shall be fixed and determined by one Grand Jury of the proper county, and on the report of such Grand Jury being filed, it shall be *lawful* for the County Commissioners to carry the same into effect, &c.' That any man of ordinary judgment should construe the above as the writer does is certainly strange, but that any lawyer should give it that construction is marvellous. I concede that the amount fixed by the Grand Jury could not be altered, because the Legislature gave the Grand Jury exclusive control over that, but did not take from the Commissioners discretionary power as to making the subscription. There is no law, then, making it obligatory on the Commissioners to make the subscription on a recommendation of the Grand Jury, unless the Courts so construed the above act. Have they ever done so? Will the writer point out the decision, and tell us when and by whom made? I would like to know what Judge would give such a construction to that act. He would be a curiosity. *Let there be no wriggling now or backing out.* He asserts such is the law, and if I do not know it I am no lawyer. Truly, he must be "a Daniel; yea, a Daniel come to judgment."

Again, the writer objects that there was no authority to loan the credit of the county, or no Road to take a mortgage on. Suppose that was the case, is that any excuse for the Commissioners? They had assured the Grand Jury through their counsel that the security would be taken, and thus secured the recommendation.—Was it not their duty to wait until such times as this could legally be done? Should they not have waited until there was a Road and the necessary legislation? Was there any necessity for so much haste that they must violate their promises to the Grand Jury, and throw away over one hundred thousand dollars of the public money?

What a pitiable excuse is this to offer now. I don't care whether there was authority or not. If there was not, then the Grand Jury was deceived, and the Commissioners are more to blame than was before known.—I would also inform the writer that the right of way was granted by the legislature of 1852, and the subscription was not made until 1853, as he denies that there was any right of way at the time the Grand Jury made the recommendation. Having sustained every statement made in my former articles by the best proof, I will close this long communication without following Sholes' friend through all the collateral matters introduced into his communication. I may state, however, that every item in relation to the expenditures of the office during the administration of Sholes, Ritchie and Potter was taken from the books of the office, and is in the words of the vouchers. If they are wrong, I am not responsible. If the writer was as familiar with these books as I am, he would not insist on his friends courting investigation very strongly.

J. S. RUTAN.

The Doom of Traitors.

The immaculate Joe Flanigan, of the "side door arrangement" in 1856, held a meeting on the 3d of July last and appointed Edgar Cowan, the individual whom the Union men elected to the United States Senate, and who betrayed his trust by voting and acting with rebels; Wm. F. Johnston, who was rejected by the United States Senate as Assessor of the 23d district; H. W. Tracy, whom the people of the Bradford district repudiated for Congress, and *his own self*, as the delegates at large to represent this State in the Bread-and-Butter Convention, on the 14th of August next. The above individuals were *unanimously* appointed by that large concourse then and there assembled. All the parties in question have not been able to make their appearance in a respectable Convention for some years past, and hence they were highly glorified with the brilliant prospects before them. But their hopes are blasted, and our distinguished friends have been martyred, like the immortal "J. N." for the good of rebels. The traitors' doom has overtaken them by the action of the immaculate Wm. A. Wallace, chairman of the Copperhead State Central Committee, who has taken the matter in hand and pitched the self-constituted delegates, Cowan, Johnston, Tracy and Flanigan clear overboard, and appointed the following *loyal and Union-loving* gentlemen in their places, viz:

Ex-Governor David R. Porter,
Ex-Governor William Bigler,
Ex-Governor William F Packer,
Chief Justice Geo. W. Woodward.

This is the most cruel act that could have been perpetrated by our friend Wallace. A Convention, born and wet-nursed by traitors at Washington, for the purpose of dividing the great Union party, and thereby restoring Jeff. Davis, Gen Lee and the rest of the Southern cut throats to the halls of Congress and other offices, of which these brave Union martyrs, Cowan, Tracy, Johnston and Flanigan, were the head and front is, after all their plans, to be entirely controlled by Copperheads. But this is as it should be. Such is, however, the doom of traitors all around. Judas Iscariot hung himself after he had betrayed his Lord and Master, Jim Lane, of Kansas, shot himself when he discovered that his constituents despised his treason, and our traitors in Pennsylvania are thrown, body and breeches, aside by their older sympathizers with rebels. Will they follow the example of Iscariot and Lane? This same State Central Committee has also appointed the following gentlemen as delegates to the Rebel Convention, to be held in Philadelphia, viz:

1st District—	Hon. James Campbell, Geo M. Wharton, Esq.,
2d District—	Col. W. C. Patterson, Hon Richard Vaux,
3d District—	Hon. Daniel M. Fox, Hon. John Robbins,
4th District—	Hon Ellis Lewis, Hon. Chas. Brown,
5th District—	Gen. W. W. H. Davis, John G. Brenner, Esq.
6th District—	Hon. John D. Stiles, Col. Owen Jones,
7th District—	Hon. George G. Leiper, Hon. J. A. Morrison,
8th District—	Hon. W. J. Woodward, Charles Kessler, Esq.,
9th District—	Hon. Isaac M. Hiester, H. M. North, Esq.,
10th District—	Hon. F. W. Hughes, Dr. C. D. Gloninger,
11th District—	Hon. Asa Packer, Col. W. A. Hutter,
12th District—	Gen. R. L. Dana, John Bladding, Esq.,
13th District—	Col. W. H. Ent, Hon. C. L. Ward,
14th District—	Edmund S. Doty, Esq., Hamilton Alricks, Esq.,
15th District—	Hon. J. S. Black, Hon. Samuel Hepburn,
16th District—	Wm. M'Clellan, Esq, Hon. Wm. P. Schell,
17th District—	Gen. Wm. H. Irwin, Hon. C. S. Pershing,
18th District—	Col. Phalon Jarrett, Hon. James Gamble,
19th District—	Hon. W. A. Galbraith, Hon. Jas. T. Leonard,
20th District—	Gen. A. B. M'Calmont, Hon. Gaylord Church,
21st District—	Hon. Henry D. Foster, H. W. Wiet, Esq.,
22d District—	Gen. J. B. Sweitzer, Geo. P. Hamilton, Esq.,
23d District—	Hon Geo. W. Cass, Col. William Sirwell,
24th District—	Hon. Jesse Lazear, Hon. Wm. Hopkins.

We deem it unnecessary to particularize the names of the gentlemen thus appointed, but all the Union men will unite with us in saying that if the very nest of treason, South Carolina, had been ransacked, a better set of rebel sympathizers could not have been found in that whole country.—*Harrisburg Telegraph*

The Cable.

The telegraphic cable has at last been laid across the Atlantic, and Ireland on the other side, and Newfoundland on this are now in direct communication, as will be seen from the following telegrams announcing and acknowledging the fact:

HEART'S CONTENT, July 27.

To His Excellency, President Johnson, Washington, D. C.

SIR: The Atlantic cable was successfully completed this morning. I hope it will prove a blessing to England and the United States, and increase the intercourse between our own country and the Eastern hemisphere. Yours, faithfully,

CYRUS W. FIELD.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 29.

Cyrus W. Field, Heart's Content:

I heartily congratulate you, and trust that your enterprise may prove as successful as your efforts have been persevering. May the cable under the sea tend to promote harmony between the Republic of the West and governments of the Eastern Hemisphere.

[Signed] ANDREW JOHNSON.

The Adjournment of Congress.

WASHINGTON, July 28, 1866.

The first session of the Thirty-ninth Congress passed into history this evening, at half past four o'clock. Both houses adjourned at that hour *sine die*. The business of the session was so cleared up prior to yesterday, that but three important measures remained in doubt up to the hour of adjournment. The first was the civil appropriation bill, with its two amendments in the shape of the bill to equalize the bounties of soldiers and sailors, put on by the House, and the proposition made by the Senate to increase the salaries of members of Congress to five thousand dollars. Each house insisted on one and resisted the other, and the result at eight o'clock this morning, after seven hours of conference, from one o'clock in the morning, was apparent that if each house did not accept the amendment of the other, this important appropriation bill, reaching as it does every branch of the Government, would be lost in the last hour of the session.

The struggle, therefore, centered in the House, and at eight o'clock this morning, after a long and weary night session, the House saved the bill by just one vote. The members were put in the dilemma of either voting to increase their own salaries, or of voting against the bounty bill. Fifty members took one alternative and voted against the bill, and fifty one members took the other, and voted for it. General Banks, who managed the conference on the part of the House, became very irate over the intimation that he desired to increase the salaries of members. The salary increase applies to the commencement of this session, and gives each member two thousand dollars additional for each year. After all the labor and trouble over the bill, it was freely given out at the Capitol this afternoon that the President had decided to veto the bill. His approval of it was not made known to the House until thirty minutes before the final adjournment.

All of the other appropriation bills were passed in due time and without any trouble.

NOTICE.

ALL the Official papers left with Adam Gormly, Esq., dec'd., can be had by calling at the Law Office of John B. Young, Esq., in Beaver.

P. B. YOUNG,
Adm'r.
aug1:2t]

Notice.

THE undersigned, being duly deputized to act as AUCTIONEER, is prepared to attend to all sales in New Brighton and surrounding country.

ROBERT NELSON.
aug1:2t

STRAYED,

FROM the subscriber, in Bridgewater, on Friday, July 27th, a BRIGHT RED MILCH COW. Any person having taken up such cow, or giving information in regard to the same, will be liberally rewarded.

WM. BARNES.
aug1.

Beaver Seminary
AND MUSICAL INSTITUTE

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Superior instruction in every Department.
☞ Send for catalogue to R. T. TAYLOR.

D. AGNEW,
President of Board.
aug1

Strayed or Stolen,

STRAYED or stolen from the premises of the subscriber, in Rochester borough, on Sunday, the 22d of July, 1866, a BROWN HORSE, 5 years old, 15 hands high, one white hind foot, and shoulders galled. Any person returning said horse, or giving definite information where he may be found, will be liberally rewarded.

JOHN SHARP,
Rochester Borough.
aug1,'66—2t.

Beaver Academy

THE FALL TERM OPENS ON THE 10TH OF SEPTEMBER.

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A NORMAL, for Teachers, will be formed.

All the advantages of a Commercial College obtained here at one-fourth the expense.

Tuition moderate.

Board in town or in the Institution on reasonable terms. Address

R. T. TAYLOR.
aug1:6w

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aug1:tf Bridge street, Bridgeville.

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aug1:tf Bridge street, Bridgeville.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE

IN pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Beaver county, the undersigned will sell at public vendue or outcry, on the premises, on

MONDAY, August 27th, 1866,

at one o'clock P. M., the following described property, situate in Chippewa township, Beaver county aforesaid, being the real estate of Horace N. Kennedy, late of Beaver county, deceased: Beginning at a white oak, thence by lands of John and James Mitchell, north ¾ degrees, east 197 perches five-tenths to a heap of stones, thence by land of Ethan Phillips, as north 89¼ degrees, west 43 perches to a post, thence by land of the Farmer's & Mechanics' Bank, south ¼ degrees, west 198 perches to a post; thence by land of James Kennedy, south 88 degrees, east 43 perches to a white oak, place of beginning; containing 53 acres and 98 perches, strict measure; on which is erected an excellent new frame barn, 52 by 80 feet, with threshing floor 30 by 20 feet, &c., and three stables underneath; also a new and frame house with a frame kitchen, and a cellar under part of the house; also a certain other piece of land adjoining the foregoing described tract of land, situate as aforesaid: Beginning at a white oak, thence by land of Richard Walton, south 202 perches to a stone, thence by land of James Kennedy, south 87¼ degrees, west 24¾ perches to a white oak, thence by land of John Alexander, north ¼ degree, east 202 perches to a stone, and thence by land of James Scott, north 87¼ degrees, east 22¾ perches to place of beginning; containing 29 acres 123 perches, strict measure, on which is erected a frame barn 48 by 18 feet.

The above described lands are well fenced except about two acres. Sixty acres are in a fine state of cultivation, and the balance in wood land. There is an excellent young orchard bearing fruit on the premises, consisting of about 160 apple trees, 100 peach trees and some cherry trees.

There are also three good springs of never failing water, and a coal bank opened and in working condition.

Back Run passes through a portion of the lands, the north branch of Brady's Run, and there are about twenty acres along said run which is considered excellent oil territory. There are two oil wells now being put down within half a mile of said premises, and preparations are being made to put down four more in the immediate vicinity.

TERMS.—One-half of the purchase money in hand on the confirmation of the sale by the court, balance in two equal, annual payments from that date, with interest thereon from same time, to be secured by bond and mortgage.

SAMUEL MAGAW,
Adm'r of the estate of H. N. Kennedy, dec'd.
aug1,'66.