

J. WEYAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

AUGUST 29th, 1866.

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

Union County Nominations.

- President Judge: GEO. V. LAWRENCE, Washington. Associate Judge: H. B. CHAMBERLIN, New Brighton. State Senate: AGNEW DUFF, New Brighton. Assembly: Col. A. W. TAYLOR, Borough. 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 Sawickly. Poor House Director: JOHN K. POTTER, Raccoon. Auditor: J. F. MULLIN, S. Beaver. Trustees of Academy: DR. JOHN MURRAY, Bridgewater. DR. DAVID STANTON, N. Brighton.

Union Meeting!

FIRST RALLY OF THE CAMPAIGN!

THE REPUBLICAN VOTERS OF BEAVER COUNTY are requested to meet at the COURT HOUSE IN BEAVER,

Wednesday Evening, Sept. 5th, (Court week), at 7 o'clock. The Hon. GEO. V. LAWRENCE, our faithful and able Representative in Congress; Rev. Mr. BAYNE, of Cannonsburg, one of the most eloquent stumpers in Pennsylvania, and other distinguished advocates of the cause, have been invited and are expected on the occasion.

As this is our opening Rally in this county, let there be an overwhelming demonstration on the part of our friends.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

UNION MASS MEETING.

The State Central Committee have appointed a Mass Meeting in this place on

TUESDAY SEPT. 11th.

Some of the best speakers in the Union are promised: Let our friends make preparations all through the county to attend it.

Convention of Loyal Southerners.

We omitted last week to notice that the Union State Central Committee had invited the people of Pennsylvania to be present and meet with the loyal Southerners in their Convention in Philadelphia on the 3d of September. This convention will probably be in session nearly one week, and it is the intention of having a succession of meetings every night during the occasion, to be addressed by the ablest Union men, North and South.

Those of our friends who can should by all means attend, as this Convention will be composed of men who are not now and never were rebels; but on the contrary, of men whose Unionism did not forsake them at the clash of arms, and who have passed through the fires of rebellion with patriotism unquenched. It will be an able conversation of men than those who assembled in the same city on the 14th of August, and in addition to this its members will not have hands dyed in Union blood, nor seals blackened with the crime of treason.

How People Disagree.

A couple of weeks ago the editor of the New Castle Democrat, not knowing how to answer something that we had said, alleged positively that we "had no brains." We think he and his party should be the last to complain on that score. At about the same time, too, the Beaver Local suddenly declared that we were "damaging" our party; and why it should feel ruffled over an event of this kind, we cannot for the life of us tell. But while the "copy" element talks thus, it is a source of no little gratification to us to know that the Union element acts very differently in relation to our services.—Look at these acts: We have not been connected with the Argus quite two months. During this time we have lost one subscriber, and that one a Democratic widowed lady; and within this time we have added sixty-nine new pre-paid subscribers to our book, and but twelve of these belong to the campaign class. This is an average of more than one new subscriber per day, since we have had charge of the Argus; and this, too, without any personal solicitation on our part. The party evidently thinks we are "damaging" it at a fearful rate!

A Bitter Pill.

It is said that the editor of the Local is sick at heart over the phase the military history question has assumed. His own record is what chafes him now; and had his indiscretion not got the better of his judgment some two weeks ago, he probably never would have been pressed for its publication. We heretofore purposely avoided all reference to him save in a political sense; and this, too, when we knew all the while that he was the owner of a personal character of the most vulnerable kind. Editorial courtesy prevented us from using this personal history in the past, and if he sees some things in print now, and in the future, that he would gladly have buried out of sight, he must blame J. H. Odell, Esq., and his rash advisers for it, not us. If, however, he gets himself out of the present scrape cleverly, we know we shall feel disposed to "let up" on him in a personal sense, believing at the same time that his present experience will have learned him the duty of discussing political questions and the merits of political candidates, and the necessity of avoiding matters that have only a personal significance, and belong only to private individuals. At all events, under no circumstances is it advisable for "persons who live in glass houses to throw stones." Their own habits usually receive about the only damage that is done. Will the editor of the Local please bear this in mind!

Facts for Soldiers.

In the session of 1864, on the 9th of March, upon the joint resolutions proposing an amendment to the Constitution authorizing the soldiers to vote, Mr. Clymer being present dodged; and in the afternoon of the same day, having asked leave to record his vote, the Senate refused.—See Legislative Record, 1864, 335-341.

And later in the session, when a bill was introduced to carry this amendment into effect, Mr. Clymer not only spoke against it, but with his twelve Democratic colleagues voted against it.—See Legislative Record, 1864, page 509.

When this amendment came finally to be acted on by the voters of the State, there were but fifteen counties out of the whole sixty-six that gave majorities against it, and these fifteen were all copperhead counties. The soldier, therefore, that looks upon Clymer and his party at that time as being his friends, has a way of seeing things that we know nothing about; and we suspect that neither his intelligence nor his discriminating powers will either give the world an idea worth entertaining, nor teach him exactly how to distinguish a friend from a foe. He is evidently more to be pitied than censured.

Trouble in the Mongrel Camp.

The mongrel ticket nominated in Allegheny county, last week, is already coming to grief. Mr. Ross, a Johnson Republican, was nominated for Sheriff, and he backs square out, and says he can't go; while quite a large number of Democrats, who were in the county convention as delegates, denounce the selling out of their party on that day, and are accordingly taking steps to reorganize their party in that county. The "fusion" movement in Allegheny of ten days ago, is in the very worst confusion now. There are instances when brethren try to "dwell together in unity," and can't; and this is one of them.

Treating Them Unkindly.

The New York Times appears to be "going for" the Democracy. It taunts them no little, and keeps telling them continually that their organization has gone the way of all living, and its members swallowed up by the concern which met at Philadelphia on the 14th of August. In speaking of that gathering it tells them that it was "a movement to give effect to the principles for which the Union party, as organized at Baltimore, contended successfully." According to this the Democratic party has "given up the ghost" sure enough; but the very men who expect to make the most out of its corpse should not be the first to insult its friends.

The news of the Philadelphia Convention has already reached Arkansas, for a letter from Col. Ballis says that "two men were found hanging, a day or two ago, about thirty miles from here. One was a member of the last Legislature, and had been guilty of piloting the Federals through the country: Two more are missing.—Bands of rebel murderers are traversing the State in all directions, committing all sorts of depredations." This is the result of "My Policy."

The mongrel convention at Philadelphia crowded together over a dispatch said to have come from Colorado, announcing the election of Hunt, the Johnson candidate for Congress. It now turns out that Hunt was not elected at all, but that Chilcott, the Union Republican candidate was.

As we promised the Argus to respond to the records of its Pittsburgh delegates, with those of the Harrisburg delegates, we shall endeavor to comply next week—in part, if not in whole.—Local.

We want none of your "in part" responses. You bawled us to publish the military histories of the delegates to the Pittsburgh Convention, and alleged that you were ready to respond with the military histories of the Democratic soldiers who attended the Harrisburg Convention. Now respond "in part" with your own, not "in part," but in whole. We understand this proposition to publish "in part," and it means just this: Among the seven delegates that went to the Harrisburg Convention, there are two or three that have "passable" military records, while the remainder have either no military histories at all, or else they are of so dubious a character as to induce their being withheld from the public. The object of the Local, then, is to publish these "passable" histories next week, and to say nothing about the others, alleging that either time or space is wanting for their non-appearance. That game cannot be played! If the Local does not publish all of their histories, we will do it for them, and that, too, free of charge. And moreover, as the editor of the Local seemed frightfully anxious some two weeks ago to know our military history, and as he now has it, we insist that his shall be as fully given as was ours. If it does take "one hundred and fifty-eight lines," let us have it in detail, so that the public may know whether he, like yourself, was never "reprimanded, court-martialed, disobeyed orders, shirked a battle, finched during one, or failed to participate in every one fought by his regiment." We court the comparison, and pronounce you a coward if you shirk any or either of these points in your military history.

The New Orleans Massacre.

The President must have had a serious time in withholding authentic news of the New Orleans massacre from the people. First we were told that the negroes incited the riot, then that the members of the State Convention were the aggressors, and lastly that it was a mere street fracas, and that it amounted to but little after all. It now turns out that about fifty persons were killed, and about one hundred and fifty, all other original Union men or negroes, were wounded; and the subjoined dispatch of Gen. Sheridan to Washington city, only three days after the massacre, shows beyond a doubt that President Johnson not only knew who the aggressors were, but sought to throw the blame on innocent parties. Here is Sheridan's telegram:

NEW ORLEANS, August 2.—To U. S. Grant: General: The more information I obtain of the affair of the 20th in this city, the more revolting it becomes. It was no riot; it was an absolute massacre by the police, which was not exceeded in murderous cruelty by that of Fort Pillow. It was a murder which the Mayor and police of the city perpetrated without the shadow of a necessity; furthermore, I believe it was premeditated, and every indication points to this. I recommend the removing of this bad man. I believe it would be hailed with the sincerest gratification by two-thirds of the population of the city. There has been a feeling of insecurity on the part of the people here on account of this man, which is now so much increased that the safety of life and property does not rest with the civil authority, but the military. (Signed) P. H. SHERIDAN, Maj. Gen. Com.

Did Not Mention His Name.

It is a singular fact, and one not without its significance, that throughout the whole proceedings of the Philadelphia mongrel convention, the name of our martyred President never appears. All mention of his name and fame was studiously ignored.—But while renegade Republicans, northern copperheads and red-handed rebels pass over the memory of Abraham Lincoln in silence or contempt, it is gratifying to know that it is enshrined in the hearts of all who love honesty of purpose, liberal statesmanship and exalted patriotism. President Lincoln had manifestly but few admirers in that convention, and his real friends should feel gratified that this was so.

Checkmated.

The attempt to manufacture a convention of soldiers and sailors to support Mr. Johnson's policy, has been promptly met by "the Soldiers" and Sailors' League of Washington, D. C., which has called a grand meeting at Pittsburgh, on September 24. Every State is to send its heroes. The men who crushed rebellion should speak in tones that cannot be mistaken through this convention. The veterans who fought for four years for the Union will never approve a policy which would at one blow turn all their victories into a defeat.

We exchange with that staunch and able paper, the Berkeley (Va.) Union. We presume it has noticed the recent "mill" between the editor of the Local and myself, for in its issue of August 25 we find the following article: Like almost every person else, we are not impervious to flattery; and this, in addition to the highly respectable source from which this complimentary notice comes, must be our apology for its appearance in our own columns. And while we thank our friends of the Union for their good opinion, we cordially commend what they say to our "trowel-tailed" neighbor of the Local.

[From the Berkeley (Va.) Union.] CAPT. J. WEYAND.—Many of our readers, who citizens remember well Capt. J. Weyand, of the 126th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, who acted as Provost Marshal at this place during the spring of 1863. He is now coming to Beaver Argus, in Beaver county, Pa. As might well be expected, his paper advocates the principles he fought for during the war. And it is natural too, that copperheads and rebels everywhere should fight him now as they fought him while in the army battling for the preservation of the Union and the Union cause. A recent number of a copperhead paper published in the Captain's county, charges him with torturing drafted men while Provost Marshal. We were well acquainted with the Captain at the time he was Provost Marshal at this place—knew nothing of his having anything to do with drafted men. Of one thing, however, we can speak; he delighted in doing everything in his power to advance the interests of the Union men of this county, and no man who acted in his capacity before or afterwards during the war had more of the confidence and respect of the Union men of this locality than Capt. Weyand. On the other hand, because he would not be bought by rebel money and rebel influence, he was the subject of rebetahed and rebel hatred. Trowel-tailed rebels nor no other species of traitors can get their mud to stick on a patriot who has done his whole duty for his country as has Capt. Weyand.

NEAR DARTINGTON, Aug. 20, '66.

MR. J. WEYAND.—Dear Sir: My attention was recently called to an editorial article in the last Argus by a Republican friend, which does injustice to me, whether intentional or not I cannot now say; but this much I will say, that had you taken the trouble to inform yourself correctly, as to the number of Paupers supported by the Poor and House of Employment during my administration for the year 1867, I feel confident that you would not have made the statements you did, and was not for the fact I am about to leave my native county, I would not consider it necessary to make any statement in justification of my stewardship to my fellow citizens of Beaver county, both Republican and Democratic, for who I always expect to cherish recollections of friendship and feelings of the kindest regard.

You state in substance "that the average number of paupers was only 20, and that the number of insane paupers at Harrisburg and Dismal, was no few as to cost the County but \$43,400 for the year 1857." Wonderful discovery, and where did you get your information from? Why, I venture the assertion without fear of successful contradiction, that had you enquired of many of the unfortunate inmates of the Poor House, they would have told you a different story. In looking over my memorandum book I find that the number of male paupers supported in the Poor House in the year, amounted to 19, within one of what you stated the whole number to be; females 16; insane at Harrisburg and Pittsburg 7, and out-door paupers 10. The numbers above stated were under the care, and were supported by the Directors of the Poor during the year 1857. With this statement of facts and figures, I submit the case to the consideration of yourself and readers.

Remaining yours truly, &c., A. W. DOUTTART.

To all of which the Argus replies as follows: Our calculation of two weeks ago was based on the average number of paupers supported during the two years referred to; while Mr. Doubtitt's calculation includes all that obtained relief from the county in 1857, whether that relief was given for six, three or two months. Had Mr. Doubtitt, therefore, paid some attention to the meaning of the word average, in our former article, he would have seen no necessity for writing the above communication.

Peace in Europe—A Treaty Finally Concluded.

LONDON, August 25.—Noon.—Advices have been received to-day in official circles here, announcing that a treaty of peace between Prussia, Italy, Austria and Bavaria was concluded by the plenipotentiaries in session at Prague, on Thursday last. The treaty was officially signed by the plenipotentiaries on behalf of their respective governments on the same day.—Among the provisions of the treaty is one that the troops now at different points shall evacuate their positions and retire to their respective homes within three weeks.

Editor Argus: Permit me through your columns to correct a mistake that has been circulated by some one, that D. A. Glass was retired from the auctioneer business. I would just say to my old friends and the public generally that it is a mistake; I am still in that business; and being duly commissioned as auctioneer for the county of Beaver, I will attend to all sales or auctions throughout the county wherever my services may be required. Give me a call. (I care not.) DAVID A. GLASS, New Brighton, Aug. 14, '66. Auctioneer.

Philadelphia Convention Delegates.

The following were some of the most noted delegates in the Philadelphia Convention. It will be seen that while some of them have been pardoned by a truckling President, others of them are yet wearing garments dyed in Union blood. How any man who is patriotic at heart, could sit with these scoundrels in a Convention, or perform political work chalked out by them is more than we can comprehend.

MARYLAND.

- Benj. C. Howard, head of police, in murder of Mass. troops in Baltimore in 1861. Henry S. Key, urged secession of Maryland. R. B. Carmichael, arrested by Grant for disloyalty. Richard Evanson, tried to capture Fort McHenry in 1861! D. N. Steele, arrested for disloyalty, VIRGINIA.

- W. C. Rives, a rebel Senator. Thos. S. Flournoy, rebel Colonel. Robert Sanders, rebel State Senator. R. A. Claybrooke, rebel Colonel. John B. Kelly, signed ordinance of secession. Wm. M. Treadway, did the same. A. H. H. Stuart, did the same. W. R. Staples, rebel Congressman. W. Robertson, rebel legislator.

NORTH CAROLINA.

- Wm. A. Graham, rebel Senator and elected U. S. Senator. R. C. Parryear, rebel Congressman. James L. Orr, rebel Senator, now Governor. B. F. Perry, noted rebel, elected U. S. Senator. John L. Manning, the same. S. B. Campbell, a rebel judge. S. J. Mosea, a rebel judge. S. McGowan, rebel Gen., elected to Congress. J. M. Dawkins, a rebel judge. James Farren, noted rebel, elected to Congress.

GEORGIA.

- A. H. Stephens, rebel Vice President. Herschell V. Johnson, rebel Senator, elected U. S. Senator. John B. Gordon, rebel General. L. Stephens, rebel Judge. A. R. Wright, rebel General. John H. Christy, noted rebel, elected to Congress.

FLORIDA.

- G. S. Hawkins, deserted Congress in 1861. W. Call, noted rebel; elected U. S. Senator. Geo. W. Scott, rebel Colonel. F. W. Leod, noted rebel, elected to Congress. W. Marvin, noted rebel, elected U. S. Senator.

ALABAMA.

- L. B. Parsons, original secessionist; U. S. Senator, elect. S. S. Houston, elected U. S. Senator; avowed rebel. John Forsyth, rebel commissioner in 1861. B. Fitzpatrick, rebel Senator. R. B. Lindsay, rebel Colonel. C. C. Langdon, rebel Colonel, advocated black flag. W. H. Crenshaw, rebel State Senator. John G. Shorter, rebel Governor. C. A. Battle, rebel General; Congressional elect. M. J. Bulger, rebel Colonel. L. M. Stone, rebel State Senator. F. Foster, rebel Judge. F. B. Cooper, rebel legislator. W. S. Mudd, rebel Judge.

MISSISSIPPI.

- W. S. Featherstone, rebel General. LOUISIANA. Dick Taylor, rebel General—brother-in-law of Jeff. Davis. A. Vocchiea, rebel Judge. Geo. W. Wagon, rebel Colonel. D. S. Cage, speaker of rebel legislature. E. Abell, rebel judge—leader in N. O. massacre. D. F. Kenner, rebel Congressman.

TENNESSEE.

- A. O. P. Nicholson, deserted U. S. Senate to join rebels. John P. Hiskerson, rebel judge.

MISSOURI.

- J. W. Shields, rebel Colonel. Col. Murphy, convicted of murder by court martial.

COLORADO.

- Hiram Lightner was the only delegate elected, and he was arrested and sent to the penitentiary, while on his way to the Convention, for stealing a bar of gold.

OHIO.

- Geo. H. Pendleton, voted against men and money for the war. C. L. Vallandigham, expelled the Union lines.

ARKANSAS.

- John R. Ridge, editor, advocates Gen. Lee for President. A. Pike, rebel General, commanded scalping Indians. H. Flanagan, rebel Colonel, and Governor. J. C. Tappan, rebel General. M. L. Bell, rebel General. J. R. Follows, rebel General. J. J. Batoon, rebel Congressman. Vallandigham and Fernando Wood compelled to retire from the delegations of their respective States. The rebels demanded it and the supple copperheads obeyed. Only full pledged traitors were in favor in the assembly, or their more cowardly sympathizers in the North. Men who had said what they all believed, as did Wood and Vallandigham, were thrown overboard, as useless in this effort to deceive and betray the people. One of the prayers with which the Convention was opened, thanked Heaven for Andrew Johnson, as President—in plain language returned thanks for J. Wilkes Booth and his work.

Communication.

Dear Argus: I have met with a few individuals of doubtful loyalty, who think the amendment to the Constitution, proposed by the late loyal Congress, to the States North and South for their approval or ratification, unconstitutional or unjust, inasmuch as that of the rebellious States were unrepresented in Congress. The same objections could with equal force or propriety be urged against all enactments of laws passed during the last five years, pointing to or passed for the suppression of the rebellion, or saving the life of the nation. It would carry with it the idea that at any period during the rebellion, those States might or should have had their full representation, to have voted on all measures or laws raising men and furnishing means by which they were to be defeated or subjugated. Mr. Davis might have better subscribed the interest of his nefarious and bloody schemes by claiming his seat in the U. S. Senate, (as his term does not expire until March next) and managing the U. S. Senate, and Alexander H. Stevens, the Vice President of the Confederacy, could have managed and run the rebel Government. The propriety and importance of rejecting rebellious and active participants in the rebel States from seats in Congress, is acknowledged by the late convention held in Philadelphia, expressly called for the avowed purpose of condemning the action of Congress in rejecting the Southern members from Congress, by their own acts, in rejecting regularly appointed and legally elected delegates to their convention from the north, who were not actual participants in the terrible crime of imbruing their hands in the blood of our brave sons and brothers who went forward to defend and save the country; but for merely opposing the draft and denouncing the war as unconstitutional and a "failure," that said that alone was given as the reason for rejecting Vallandigham, Wood & Co. from the convention. Now, if a convention whose acts could not in any sense be binding on the people, could not, dare not admit the lesser traitor, how significant and eminently proper that Congress should reject the bloody-handed traitor from the halls of Congress, where they would have a voice and vote in the reconstruction of a country they themselves strove for more than four years to overthrow and destroy. One moment's reflection is but sufficient for the true patriot to see his duty.—Hence, I say the convention did virtually endorse the action of Congress by their rejection of Vallandigham, when Congress rejected the greater rebels from a legislative body.

As to rebels from South Carolina and copperheads from Massachusetts embracing and walking arm in arm into the convention, is no more than they desired to do during all the war. Similar conventions were suggested often by them to settle the contest, as the "war was a failure," and one was held by the South and McClellan's friends, which proved a failure, as will this last one. Indeed, the most successful meetings or conventions held by them was those held in Canada, when they resolved on the assassination of the President. Thus far it has promised more to their party than any other. How far they may have succeeded in rendering patriotic and rebellion praiseworthy, remains for the true men of the nation to determine at the next election. If with the Southern members they elect a majority of Democrats, so as untidely to give them a majority, they will elect temporarily a clerk, who will swear them in, and Johnson will submit his message to them and disperse the "rump Congress" at the point of the bayonet, and then we are controlled by our enemies, who declare the war on the part of the Government unconstitutional; and if so entertained by them, then payment will be demanded for every negro, which will amount to six thousand millions of dollars, and in addition damage claimed for all raids committed in an "unconstitutional war," which will amount to six thousand million more, which will amount to a repudiation of our debt, as our bonds held by our people and abroad will not be worth ten cents on the dollar. But say the copperheads, the Democracy will never vote with them. Don't deceive yourself; here is a hundred thousand apiece for all who hesitate, out of that large sum; once passed, when will it be repealed? Then springs up a cause for a war with foreign Governments, encouraged and brought about by the South, in the midst of which they slip aside and say to the north, you now and the foreign country can fight it out; we now declare ourselves an independent confederation. We have now achieved by civil process what we failed to accomplish by arms.

To avoid this sad calamity, to save the shedding of blood of our children, the money invested in Government bonds, let every true and loyal man vote for the Union ticket this fall; and if we are once more successful all will be well. Up and to the rescue of our country once more.

A VETERAN.

Election Notice.

THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Beaver County Oil Company will meet at the office of George W. Hamilton, Beaver, on Monday, September 10th, at 2 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year. R. P. KUHN, Secretary, pro. tem.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Beaver County Oil Company, are hereby notified that a dividend of 2 per cent, has been declared payable on demand, at the office of the Treasurer of said company, Beaver, Pa. R. P. KUHN, Secretary, pro. tem.

\$90 A MONTH!—AGENTS wanted.

Send for our new and improved articles, just sent from J. T. GABBY, City Building, Biddleford, Me., may 16, '66.

SAVE YOUR HEALTH

BY BUYING Pure Medicines. AT LOUIS BREHM & CO., IN THE DIAMOND, ROCHESTER, PA. (One door from Fortune's Dry Goods Store.) Can be found a full assortment of PURE DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, and FINE LIQUORS. Also, a full Assortment of WINDOW GLASS, PAINTS, LINSEED OIL, NEAT'S FOOT OIL, SPERM OIL, LARD OIL, CARBON OIL, AND PURE AND SECOND QUALITY WHITE LEAD! Also FINE TOILET SOAPS, ALL VARIETIES BRUSHES, THE BEST PERFUMERY, FANCY & TOILET ARTICLES, AND POPULAR PREPARATIONS FOR THE HAIR.

All kinds of Patent Medicines always on hand. Also, CIGARS & TOBACCO. My entire stock has been purchased by cash and is offered at the very lowest prices. As I am a thoroughly educated Apothecary and Chemist, physicians and others can rely upon having their prescriptions accurately filled with Pure Medicines only. LOUIS BREHM & CO. Aug. 29th, 1866—17.

U. S. COLLECTOR'S SALE.

WILL be sold on the premises, at public outcry, on the 21st day of SEPTEMBER, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., all the right, title and claim of J. Marks & Co., of, in and to a certain piece of land, situated in Darlington, in Beaver county, Pa., and known as follows, viz: On the east and south by land of Jas. Cleburn's heirs, on the west by the borough of Darlington, and on the north by land lately the property of S. K. Kane & Co., and by the Delaware River, containing 3 acres, more or less, which is located a Coal Oil Rectory with Still, Engine, Boiler, Pipes, Pumps, Tanks, and all the apparatus usually employed in such an establishment; also a Cooper Shop and Warehouse, all in good order, and to be sold by DAVID GANLEY, Collector 24th District of Pa. &c.

GOOD GROCERIES

CHEAP! EDWARD HAZLETON JR. GROCER AND PRODUCE DEALER, ang29ly] No. 21 Diamond, P. St.

INSURANCE AGENCY.

THE undersigned has been appointed Agent for the Etna Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., and likewise for the Empire Insurance Company of New York, and the Enterprise Insurance Company of Philadelphia. Each of these Companies insure dwellings, out-buildings, Stores, Manufacturing works, etc., against loss by fire, on favorable terms for the insured. Losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid when the insurance is effected. All business connected with either of these Companies attended to with dispatch and efficiency. JOS. MCCLURE, Agent. ang22, '66—17. Beaver, Pa.

Beaver Academy

THE FALL TERM OPENS ON THE 10th OF SEPTEMBER. Students may rely upon finding able, accomplished and faithful instructors. 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, ang16w

Beaver Seminary AND MUSICAL INSTITUTE

OPENS ON THE 11th OF SEPTEMBER. Superior instruction in every Department. Send for catalogue to R. T. TAYLOR, ang16w President of Board. \$1500 PER YEAR! All our improved 200 Sewing Machines on trial. Warranted five years. The cost of trial or large commissions paid for less than 40 machines sold in United States for less than \$40 which are fully licensed by Howe, Wheeler & Wilson, Grover & Baker, Singer, &c., &c. Bechelder. All other cheap machines are inferior and will not stand the test of use. Illustrated circulars sent free. Address, or call upon Shaw & Clark at Biddleford, Maine, or Chicago, Ill. ang16, '66.