

J. WEYAND, Editor and Proprietor. November 21st, 1866.

The Change of Front.

In our paper of this week will be found a remarkable article from the Chicago Times; and as this paper is one of the most influential organs of the Democratic party in this country, its utterances are to be regarded as highly significant. The Times not only admits the utter rot of its party in the fall elections, but says also that, having been beaten on a great national issue, as to which it believed itself to be wholly right, and the opposition wholly wrong, and still so believed, it must nevertheless abandon that issue, and adopt some other as nearly akin as possible to that one against which they were so recently arrayed. As a preliminary to doing so, the Times advises the Democracy to cut loose from the administration of Andrew Johnson; to trust no longer to the leadership of Johnson, Seward or Stanton, but to strike out in an entirely "new line," and again bring its own trusted warriors into the foreground. This "new line" embraces the right of suffrage to the negro; and the Times argues that sooner or later the ballot will inevitably fall into the black man's hand; and this being as certain as fate, it is highly important that it comes to him from the Democracy. This position, to the estimation of the Times, will save the Democratic party; any other will cause it to set down its helpless and decaying inactivity, and continue to make it the victim of defeats without number. Impartial suffrage—the regular Massachusetts kind—is therefore recommended by the Times as the antidote of the party, and the Democracy are appealed to to forget their old prejudices, buckle their armor on anew, and fight their future battles in behalf of the negro, and not against him as heretofore. This article from the Times is stirring up the political waters, and its recommendation is meeting with a vigorous resistance from the party generally; and hence, while it is barely possible that negro suffrage will ever be a plank in the Democratic creed, it is highly probable that the agitation of the question by that party will carry quite a number of its members into the Union ranks. If so, some good at least will have "come out of Nazareth."

The Combat Deepens.

The Chicago Times, in its article taking loose from the administration, takes occasion to make some things at the President that are not received as complacently as one would suppose they would be. A. J. is evidently a "fighting man," and in reply to these things of the Times his organ, the Washington Republican, advises the Times and its associates to form a party of their own, and no longer force themselves upon the attention, nor into the presence of those who desire to have nothing to do with them. It further tells them that it is glad that the Copperhead or Democratic party, after violating all their pledges made at the Philadelphia Convention, and after being as a consequence of this violation repudiated in every State except two, have removed the mask, and now come before the public in a light that shows them to be as destitute of principle as they have profuse in pledges. President Johnson has already learned, we take it, that a political party that was terribly disloyal to the country during the rebellion, is in no sense to be trusted even on political questions when that rebellion has been crushed and peace again reigns throughout the land. Disloyalty and dishonesty go hand in hand, and judging from the recent elections, there are but few truths better understood by the country generally than this one. As the Union party has nothing to lose, nor get anything to gain in consequence of this rupture between the President and the Democracy, it can, and doubtless will, look upon the quarrel with serene indifference.

Rev. Dr. Presley, the pastor of the Second United Presbyterian Church of Pittsburgh, has just been deposed from the ministry and excommunicated from the church for misconduct. The charges against him were brought by his wife. They were as follows:

- First—Unkind, cruel and violent treatment of his wife and family. Second—Using vulgar and profane language. Third—Infidelity to his marriage vows. After an ecclesiastical trial of two weeks duration, he was found guilty, and the sentence above referred to pronounced upon him. The case now goes before the civil courts on an application for a divorce by Mrs. Presley.

Playing the Martyr.

The Local complains particularly about the testimony of some of the witnesses in the trial of the case of the Commonwealth vs. James H. Odell, in the court held here last week, and charges perjury upon two of the testifiers at least—Messrs. Shroads and McGregor. In order to make a martyr out of himself, to what degree fully will the editor of the Local not go? He could not prove perjury against these men, for the simple reason that they have committed no offense of this kind; and this charge is only made in the belief that the parties libelled will cause Odell's arrest, and give that noted individual and his friends an opportunity of again shrieking "martyrdom." This is the purpose, and the editor of the Local has no other in view; for he knows, as does everybody else that is acquainted with either Mr. Shroads or Mr. McGregor, that these gentlemen have characters for truth and veracity above suspicion, and that their testimony in any court would be regarded as among the best that could be offered. And yet knowing this he is fool-hardy enough to charge them with a crime, the commission of which, neither himself nor any one else believes! Manifestly, then, martyrdom is his objective point; and as we are a little older than he is, we beg his pardon for suggesting that the playing of the political martyr usually pays better before an election than it does after the election is held. During a heated campaign party friends usually stand "shoulder to shoulder," and lend a helping hand when one of their number gets into a difficulty while laboring for the common cause; but when the canvass is over each "tub is expected to stand on its own bottom," and every man allowed to manage "his own canoe." Hence, while the "helping hand" was generously extended to our unfortunate neighbor before the election, we warn him now that the sympathetic paw will not come out so readily after the contest is over. Mark that! But if our warning is unheeded, and prosecution again ensues, and martyrdom is unobtainable, then, "thou canst not say I did it," nor that the alarm had not been duly sounded.

The voices of the people has been emphatic, and we append a general summary of Republican majorities, which have sustained Congress and made treason odious. Look at the glorious result:

At the October elections.....	200,000
Massachusetts.....	70,000
New York.....	20,000
New Jersey.....	5,000
Illinois.....	40,000
Michigan.....	30,000
Wisconsin.....	25,000
Minnesota.....	20,000
Kansas.....	10,000
Missouri.....	10,000
Nevada.....	2,000
Total majority.....	432,000

With California, Tennessee, and other States added, the popular majority against the President is about half a million of votes.

No Court.—Next week there will be no court held in Beaver. The onerous labors of the present week, together with those of past terms have completely worn out the judicial energies of the county.—Local of last week.

We think the editor of the Local should be the last man in this vicinity to intimate that the "judicial energies" of the county are not what they should be. He has certainly had what business he brought before the court attended to in as prompt a manner as he could desire; and the county generally understands that this business is not only extensive and varied, but costly besides.

The trial of the Local in speaking of his trial last week says:

"There were two or three Democrats on the jury empaneled; (it should not be forgotten that the case was entirely political in all its features) but they (the Democrats) were stricken off by the counsel for the prosecution."

The shortest way to refute this assertion is to call it what it does not deserve to be called—a lie. There were Democrats on that jury—John White, Esq., David Cowan and John Wagner, for instance—that have a very respectable standing in the county—a position that but few accuse the editor of the Local of having.

MAJ.-GEN. HARTRANT, the Adjutant General of Pennsylvania, who was a few weeks ago appointed a Colonel in the regular army, declines the appointment, and will therefore continue to discharge the duties of the office which he now so creditably fills. The feeble health of his aged father, together with business affairs of a private character, have induced him to refuse the position tendered him in the regular army, by the Secretary of War.

As the jury returned, we were told by some of persons who had heard the evidence, &c., that Shroads would have the costs to pay. We told them differently.—Local.

That jury must have been a long time in going from the box to the room in stairs; for the editor of the Local says he was talked to by "scores of persons"—forty, sixty or eighty—while they were doing so!

Court Proceedings.—The following cases were disposed of, during the Court held in this place last week:

- Com. vs. Josiah Patterson et al.—Indicted for forcible entry. Not guilty, and Wm. Brooks, prosecutor, to pay the costs.
- Same vs. Washington Gordon. Indicted for assault and battery. Continued.
- Same vs. Samuel Reub. Indicted for breaking into a store room in daytime, with intent to commit larceny. Recognizance entered into to appear at Nov. term. Did not appear. Recognizance forfeited.
- Same vs. James H. Odell. Indicted for assault and battery. Found guilty, and sentenced to pay a fine of \$35 and costs of prosecution.
- Same vs. Isaac Luda. Indicted for larceny. Plead guilty and sentenced to pay a fine of \$5 and costs of prosecution, and undergo imprisonment in the county jail for a period of three months.
- Same vs. Titus Ackerman and Joseph Clingby. Indicted for larceny. Ackerman plead not guilty, and was acquitted. Clingby plead guilty, and was sentenced to pay a fine of \$5 and costs of prosecution, and undergo imprisonment in the county jail for a period of three months.
- Same vs. Robert Moffitt. Indicted for assault and battery. Found guilty, and sentenced to pay a fine of \$5 and costs of prosecution.
- Same vs. Henry Poulson. Indicted for assault and battery. Found guilty, and sentenced to pay a fine of \$10 and costs of prosecution.
- Same vs. Wm. Stewart and Samuel McCullough. Indicted for assault and battery. Continued.
- Same vs. D. M. Morrison. Indicted for fornication and bastardy. Continued, and recognizance entered into in the sum of \$800.
- Same vs. A. B. F. Whitney. Indicted for assault and battery. No bill found, and John Reel, the prosecutor, to pay the costs.
- Same vs. John Ferguson. Indicted for larceny. Found guilty, and fined \$5 and costs of prosecution, and undergo imprisonment in the county jail for two months.
- Same vs. John Reel. Indicted for assault and battery. Plead guilty, and entered into recognizance to appear at adjourned court.
- Same vs. Henry Poulson. Indicted for assault and battery on oath of his wife, Julia Poulson. Found guilty, and sentenced to pay a fine of \$5 and costs of prosecution, and undergo imprisonment in the county jail for two months.
- Same vs. same. Surety of the peace, on oath of his wife, Julia Poulson. Sentenced to pay costs of prosecution, and committed to jail until the sentence is complied with.
- Same vs. George Stevens. Indicted for larceny. Found not guilty, and released from custody.
- Same vs. John Flowers and others. Indicted for larceny. Found guilty as to Flowers—not guilty as to the others. Motion for a new trial, and recognizance in the sum of \$300 entered into.
- Same vs. Frederick and George Strawbecker. Indicted for assault and battery. Not guilty.
- Same vs. William R. King. Indicted for stealing from his employer. Plead not guilty. On motion of Commonwealth a nolle prosequi was ordered to be entered in this case.
- Same vs. Isaac Buchanan. Indicted for being accessory to larceny. Continued to next term, and recognizance entered into in the sum of \$200.
- Same vs. Richard Doucater. Indicted for selling liquor to men of intemperate habits. Continued.
- Same vs. same. Indicted for selling liquor to minors. Continued.
- Same vs. same. Indicted for furnishing liquor to men when intoxicated. Continued.
- Same vs. David and Mary J. Penny. Indicted for assault and battery. Agreed, and the prosecutor, Sarah Sisec, to pay the costs.
- Same vs. Jas. Covert. Indicted for furnishing liquor to minors. Continued.
- Same vs. David Penny. Charge of surety of the peace, on oath of Joseph Penny, and Joseph Penny bound in the sum of \$50 to appear and prosecute.

Washington Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 16, 1866.

Capt. Weyand—Dear Sir: Having a leisure hour, I concluded I would sit down and converse with an old absent friend. The city of "magnificent distances" is very dull and looking quite uncheery, as many of the old citizens who are still of the Coppery Johnson stripe, are looking as if all were lost, not only to the city, but to the Government, since the result of the recent elections became known, as no one now doubts for a moment the passage of the negro suffrage bill in the District of Columbia, in some form or other, universal or partial. Johnson seems to me to be a man who has been informed by good authority, that there has been a number of ex-Senators and Congressmen here from the South begging of him to urge the amendments to the Constitution, but as yet all seems to be unavailing, as Andy still thinks Congress and the great majority who have repudiated his policy are a stubborn set of fellows. His course reminds me of an incident that occurred many years ago in our own county. An old citizen by the name of Matthew Brooks, once a juror in an important case, stood out for ten years before the bar, and would agree with him in rendering a verdict. But I guess Johnson will not be so successful as he, for the people have an idea that a knave and a hypocrite, and are about as honest as he is. But this state of things cannot last long. The Copperheads begin to feel the importance of a more thorough union of the disloyal elements both North and South, as the time for the election of another President will soon be here; and in order to succeed, as they may think to believe awaits them, they must have the Southern members in their seats in Congress. You may remember having heard me some months since express my fears that Johnson's last card to be played would be to employ us in a foreign war, thinking thereby to unite the nation, and he would become the war candidate for the Presidency. I see it intimated now by an influential Democratic Copperhead paper that is to be the policy of that party, as well as to urge the entrenchment of the negro race, hoping thereby to see them in

Titusville Correspondence.

TRIPLETS, Nov. 10, 1866.

Dear Captain: One cannot take a ride on the rail hereabouts without being forcibly reminded of those terrible times, no so far away as might be imagined, and that the new railway from Oil City to Titusville, where it joins the P. & E. R. R., is already receiving a large amount of freight and passenger travel is increasing. Pittsburgh, which slept so unaccountably long over the completion of the Allegheny Valley R. R., seems to be waking up to the importance of this route, and the prospect now is that early in '67 we shall see the cars going over it. It does seem strange that the far seeing business men of the Iron City should suffer the trade which formerly belonged to them to be turned to other channels, before making an effort to retain it.

The very low price of oil is having the effect of turning unusual attention to the erection of iron tanks and filling them with crude oil, to await that apparently certain rise in price, to the good old figure of five or six dollars per bbl. It would be difficult to find any business to pay better, provided we add it to be a fact, that oil must advance. An iron tank of the capacity of ten thousand barrels, capable of storing thousands of barrels. The advance of two dollars per bbl on its contents would be a very fair operation, or in Oil Creek parlance, a big thing.

Since last Spring very many of these tanks have been built, both at Oil City and along the creek. It is estimated that the amount of iron tankage on the creek is about 280,000 barrels. Add to this 50,000 barrels at Oilopolis, and a like amount at Tidoute, and you will see that preparations are being made to hold a large supply of the crude for the good time coming. Inventors are all the while engaged in the way of improvements by the use of valves and working barrels. The old brass barrels bid fair to be superseded, for the rapidity with which they wear "mid ship" is a great objection to them. The latest and best is a case hardened cast iron barrel, bored perfectly true inside, and proof against wearing from the action of the valve.

A new machine of the torpedo genre has appeared. This consists of a rammer of hard wood, about twelve inches in length, and of a diameter to fit the well. To this is attached stout poles, say two and a half inches thick, put together after the manner of a sucker rod. A stout cap is fastened to the upper end, on which a weight of 600 pounds falls, descending some ten or twelve feet. The effect of this blow is to force the rammer down through the water in the well; at the same time forcing the water sideways into any crevices that may be found, opening the mouths of the veins, and clearing them of any accumulation of mud or paraffine which may have collected. This is to be tried on some well next week. Flowing wells seem to have departed. I believe there are but two now on the creek. The well-nigh universal practice of casing wells is no doubt one reason for this. As when the gas allowed to come up outside of the tubing, it is impossible for the well to flow.

Washington Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 16, 1866.

Capt. Weyand—Dear Sir: Having a leisure hour, I concluded I would sit down and converse with an old absent friend. The city of "magnificent distances" is very dull and looking quite uncheery, as many of the old citizens who are still of the Coppery Johnson stripe, are looking as if all were lost, not only to the city, but to the Government, since the result of the recent elections became known, as no one now doubts for a moment the passage of the negro suffrage bill in the District of Columbia, in some form or other, universal or partial. Johnson seems to me to be a man who has been informed by good authority, that there has been a number of ex-Senators and Congressmen here from the South begging of him to urge the amendments to the Constitution, but as yet all seems to be unavailing, as Andy still thinks Congress and the great majority who have repudiated his policy are a stubborn set of fellows. His course reminds me of an incident that occurred many years ago in our own county. An old citizen by the name of Matthew Brooks, once a juror in an important case, stood out for ten years before the bar, and would agree with him in rendering a verdict. But I guess Johnson will not be so successful as he, for the people have an idea that a knave and a hypocrite, and are about as honest as he is. But this state of things cannot last long. The Copperheads begin to feel the importance of a more thorough union of the disloyal elements both North and South, as the time for the election of another President will soon be here; and in order to succeed, as they may think to believe awaits them, they must have the Southern members in their seats in Congress. You may remember having heard me some months since express my fears that Johnson's last card to be played would be to employ us in a foreign war, thinking thereby to unite the nation, and he would become the war candidate for the Presidency. I see it intimated now by an influential Democratic Copperhead paper that is to be the policy of that party, as well as to urge the entrenchment of the negro race, hoping thereby to see them in

Distributions.

We would call attention to the opinion of one of the leading papers of Canada on this subject. Most of our readers have no doubt seen some of the numerous advertisements of Gift Enterprises, Gift Concessions, &c., which appear from time to time in the public prints, offering most tempting bargains to those who will patronize them. In most cases these are genuine humbugs. But there are a few respectable firms who do business in this manner, and they do it as a means of increasing their wholesale business, and not to make money.—From some firms, it is true, handsome and valuable articles are procured for a very small sum, and what is more important, and what is more to be desired, the goods are never cheated. Every one gets good value for his dollars because, as we have stated, it is intended to act as an advertisement to increase their ordinary business. We have seen numbers of prizes sent out in this way by SHERMAN, WATSON & COMPANY, of Nassau Street, N. Y., and there is no doubt that some of the articles are worth eight or ten times the money paid for them, while we have not seen or heard of a single article which was rotfully worth the dollar which it cost. But this is only one of the exceptions of the rule, for as a general thing the parties engaged in this business are nothing but clever swindlers.—(Saturday Reader, Montreal, C. E., Jan. 13, 1866.)

the coming Presidential canvass for they would manage to get the great majority of their votes, by fraud or otherwise, for a time at least, until they became educated to judge between real and assumed friends.—There will be an early move made in Congress to pass a law convening the new (Fortieth) Congress on the 5th day of March next for wise purposes. Every care will be taken by a patriotic Congress of the vital interests of the people against any despotic act of a bad man now in power. He will be held to the strictest account, and made an example of, lest, (if possible) a worse man following him might presume on his success, and really perpetrate or destroy our republican form of Government entirely. Congress should by all means hold him to a strict account for all his overt acts, thereby deterring all who may follow him from tampering with the sacred rights of a forgiving people.

The Assassins at Tortugas.

A boatman, formerly of the receiving ship Vermont, named Brodgen, who has been a prisoner for nearly a year at the Dry Tortugas, and was recently pardoned, was taken on the Newburg at Key West. He gives a very intelligent and no doubt entirely accurate account of the present condition of the Lincoln assassination conspirators confined at Dry Tortugas—Dr. Mudd, Spangler, O'Laughlin and Arnold. According to his statement, Dr. Mudd has recovered from the diarrhea into which he fell; through his attempt to escape about a year ago by concealing himself in a coal bunker of the Steamer Winfield Scott. It will be remembered that after this fruitless attempt to extend the area of his freedom, he was removed from the medical dispensary, in which he was detailed as an assistant, and compelled to do the most menial work about the prison. He is now returned to his old position, and enjoys even greater confidence than ever; as in addition to dispensing medicines, he acts as the medical attendant upon a good many of the prisoners. Under his present kind treatment and the comfort and liberty allowed him, his health has picked up amazingly, so much so that he is in vastly better health now than when first admitted to the prison. He believes that he will shortly be pardoned, and this opinion is generally entertained by others. Mr. Spangler is to see the expression of my informant, making money hand over fist at his carpentry work. It seems he has daily his pocket full of work, and this compensation is allowed all he can make beside. Being a rapid and fine workman, he gets his hands full of extra jobs, and, altogether, is doing much better pecuniarily than when doing the carpenter work at Ford's theater. He is a picture of good health, as also are Arnold and O'Laughlin. The two latter are still at work at their old employment. These, as well as Spangler, live in hope of speedy pardon.

The President and Negro Suffrage.

WASHINGTON, November 19, 1866.

The National Republican to-day says that President Johnson is in favor of granting suffrage to all colored men, wherever the Constitution gives him the power to do so, who can read and write; or who served honorably in the United Army, or who own property to the extent of two hundred and fifty dollars and upwards. The editorial says: "He authorized us, in behalf of the Chief Executive of the nation, to urge qualified suffrage for the colored men of this district in April last, and at his suggestion, we renewed the proposition again in July, only about one week before Congress adjourned."

WASHINGTON, November 18.—It is stated by parties authorized to speak for the Republic of Mexico, that it is the firm intention of President Juarez to order an election in accordance with the Constitution for a President and members of Congress as soon as it shall be practicable to do so. They further assert that President Juarez is not, as his enemies represent him, an ambitious and unscrupulous man, whose chief object is to keep himself in power, but that he has remained in office after the expiration of his term, because this is the only way in which he thought the National Government of Mexico could be preserved; it is doubtful whether he will allow his name to be used as a candidate for re-election, even should his friends urge him to do so.

WASHINGTON, November 18.—It is stated by parties authorized to speak for the Republic of Mexico, that it is the firm intention of President Juarez to order an election in accordance with the Constitution for a President and members of Congress as soon as it shall be practicable to do so. They further assert that President Juarez is not, as his enemies represent him, an ambitious and unscrupulous man, whose chief object is to keep himself in power, but that he has remained in office after the expiration of his term, because this is the only way in which he thought the National Government of Mexico could be preserved; it is doubtful whether he will allow his name to be used as a candidate for re-election, even should his friends urge him to do so.

WASHINGTON, November 18.—It is stated by parties authorized to speak for the Republic of Mexico, that it is the firm intention of President Juarez to order an election in accordance with the Constitution for a President and members of Congress as soon as it shall be practicable to do so. They further assert that President Juarez is not, as his enemies represent him, an ambitious and unscrupulous man, whose chief object is to keep himself in power, but that he has remained in office after the expiration of his term, because this is the only way in which he thought the National Government of Mexico could be preserved; it is doubtful whether he will allow his name to be used as a candidate for re-election, even should his friends urge him to do so.

WASHINGTON, November 18.—It is stated by parties authorized to speak for the Republic of Mexico, that it is the firm intention of President Juarez to order an election in accordance with the Constitution for a President and members of Congress as soon as it shall be practicable to do so. They further assert that President Juarez is not, as his enemies represent him, an ambitious and unscrupulous man, whose chief object is to keep himself in power, but that he has remained in office after the expiration of his term, because this is the only way in which he thought the National Government of Mexico could be preserved; it is doubtful whether he will allow his name to be used as a candidate for re-election, even should his friends urge him to do so.

WASHINGTON, November 18.—It is stated by parties authorized to speak for the Republic of Mexico, that it is the firm intention of President Juarez to order an election in accordance with the Constitution for a President and members of Congress as soon as it shall be practicable to do so. They further assert that President Juarez is not, as his enemies represent him, an ambitious and unscrupulous man, whose chief object is to keep himself in power, but that he has remained in office after the expiration of his term, because this is the only way in which he thought the National Government of Mexico could be preserved; it is doubtful whether he will allow his name to be used as a candidate for re-election, even should his friends urge him to do so.

WASHINGTON, November 18.—It is stated by parties authorized to speak for the Republic of Mexico, that it is the firm intention of President Juarez to order an election in accordance with the Constitution for a President and members of Congress as soon as it shall be practicable to do so. They further assert that President Juarez is not, as his enemies represent him, an ambitious and unscrupulous man, whose chief object is to keep himself in power, but that he has remained in office after the expiration of his term, because this is the only way in which he thought the National Government of Mexico could be preserved; it is doubtful whether he will allow his name to be used as a candidate for re-election, even should his friends urge him to do so.

QUEENSWARE—Tea Sets complete, Chamber sets, and a full assortment of plain and figured Stoneware, all of first quality. For sale by STILES & SHALLENBERGERS.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS testamentary on the estate of JAMES BRADEN, late of Raccoon Township, DeWitt County, Pa., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

CEGAR BUCKETS—Patent and Toy Buckets, Clothes Baskets, Marbles and School Baskets, Butter Bowls, Milk Strainers, Rolling-Plains, &c., &c., at

SAW MILL AND BOAT YARD FOR SALE.

THE undersigned offers for sale his Saw Mill and Boat Yard, in Industry, Beaver County, Pa. The mill is in good running order, and the Boat Yard is sufficiently large for the building of all classes of boats. If not sold by the 1st of April, 1867, the property will be for sale.

Executors Sale.

THERE will be sold at the late residence of Wm. Brittain, dec'd, in Darlington, Pa., on Tuesday, November 27th, 1866,

FRESH BAKED BREAD—Extra No. 1 Flour, in barrels and kits, or by the pound; also No. 2 and 3, for sale by STILES & SHALLENBERGERS.

Farm for Sale.

THE subscriber offers his Farm, consisting of 200 ACRES OF LAND, for sale. About eighty acres of said farm is in Putaski Township, and the balance in New Seneca Township. The whole farm is under fence, and about one half of it cleared. There is a good frame house and also a good frame barn on the property, together with all other necessary out-buildings. The land is well watered, and has two good orchards upon it, is convenient to schools and churches, and is only about five miles from Beaver, the county seat. The farm can be conveniently divided into smaller tracts to suit purchasers.

Strayed or Stolen!

\$50 REWARD.

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber in Ohio township, on Friday night, Nov. 10, a light bay horse with white hind feet, a black spot on one or both of them, a dim white spot between the eyes, and a white stripe between the nostrils. Has a large head, about sixteen hands high, and about five years old. Had on when he broke away a McClellan saddle, new bridle. The above reward will be paid by me for the recovery of the horse.

Dr. E. C. Bruyn,

ELECTRIC PHYSICIAN,

AND

Medical Electrician,

Office over Hanner's Drug Store,

Opposite Steamboat Landing, Rochester, Pa.

THOMPSON

AND

GROETZINGER.

NO. 116, FEDERAL STREET,

ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

Are now receiving a large and elegant stock of

PLAIN & FANCY SILKS,

SILK POPLINS,

French Merinos,

SHAWLS,

CLOAKS & FURS

Of Every Description.

They also offer an entire New Stock of

CARPETINGS & OIL CLOTHS,

All of the newest designs at reduced rates.

Nov. 21st 1866.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT O. PHANS' COURT-SALE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Beaver county, the undersigned, Trustee appointed by said Court, do hereby advise, that he will expose to sale by public vendue in court, at the late residence of the said deceased, in Vanport, in said county, on

THURSDAY, December 20th, 1866,

at 11 o'clock A. M. all the following described real estate, situate in said county of Beaver, State of Pennsylvania, viz:

No. 1. Academy lot No. 23, in Borough, containing about 8 acres, bounded by the line of the Reserve tract, lot No. 23, Georgetown lane, &c., all cleared and under fence, on which are erected the mansion house of deceased; a large two story brick dwelling with 8 rooms and bath; frame kitchen, a well, a good cellar underneath the wane house, a good cellar underneath the kitchen. Also a frame dwelling house (two stories) attached with four rooms, a large frame bank barn, (stone basement) 60 by 40 feet, with stabling underneath—all well finished; 4 brick stables, horse, coal house and buggy house; also a two story frame tenant house; a stable, sheep house, and other outbuildings. The buildings and improvements in good order. The orchard on the premises; said premises being designated as par. "A" in the plot accompanying the return of the inquest making partition as aforesaid.

No. 2. A tract of land in Brighton township, bounded south by the Ohio river, west by land of Hugh Anderson, north east by the tract on parcel No. 8, near the bridge described, containing 179 acres and 70 perches. About 90 acres cleared and in a good state of cultivation, balance well timbered—premises well watered; designated as par. "B" in the plot accompanying the inquest as aforesaid.

No. 3. A tract of land in the township aforesaid, bounded north by land of J. M. Kenzie and tract No. 4, hereinafter described, west by tract No. 8, south by land of Power and others, and east by tract No. 2, above described, containing 124 acres and 22 perches. About 80 acres cleared and in a good state of cultivation; balance well timbered, well watered, a good bearing apple orchard on the premises, and on which is erected a frame hay house; designated as par. "C" in the plot and return of the inquest as aforesaid.

No. 4. A parcel of land situate in the township aforesaid, bounded north by land of Pifer and Toy, east by lands of J. M. Kenzie and Slickman, and west by tract No. 2, above described, containing 138 acres and 70 perches—about 65 acres cleared and well timbered, and premises well watered. Designated as par. "D" in the plot and return of the inquest as aforesaid.

No. 5. Part of land of lot No. 29 in Borough township, containing about 6 acres, all bottom land, cleared and enclosed. Designated as par. "E" on the plot and return of the inquest as aforesaid.

No. 6. Lot No. 123, in the plan of entries adjoining the town of Beaver, adjoining lot No. 5, and parcel No. 8, above described, containing 6 acres and 74 perches—bottom land, cleared and enclosed. Designated as par. "F" in the plot and return aforesaid.

No. 7. Lot No. 122, in the plan of entries aforesaid, adjoining lot No. 1 and 2, and parcels Nos. 8 and 4, as herein before described, containing 34 acres and 20 perches. Two small lots owned by Weaver and Ferguson therein; all cleared and enclosed, and on which is erected a one story brick dwelling with kitchen attached. Designated as par. "G" in the plot and return aforesaid.

No. 8. Lot No. 121, in the plan of entries aforesaid, containing about 54 acres, well timbered. Designated as par. "H" in the plot and return aforesaid.

No. 9. Lot No. 64, in the plan of Academy lots aforesaid, adjoining lands of Patrick McFarlan on the west, lands of D. Minis, of public alley on the East, the Beaver and Vanport road on the north, and a public alley on the south, containing 8 acres and 27 perches, all cleared and enclosed—good bottom land. Designated as par. "I" in the plot and return aforesaid.

No. 10. Lot No. 15, in the general plan of lots of the Borough of Beaver, bounded by Walnut street, Water alley, Spruce alley, &c., being 180 by 50 feet, enclosed and designated as par. "J" in the plot and return aforesaid.

The above embraces a large amount of excellent property in good condition, lying near the city of Beaver, and will be sold separately as above described, or two or more parcels will be sold together, as may be desired.

Terms—One-third of the purchase money to be paid upon confirmation of sale by the Court, one-third in one year, and the balance in two years from the date of the sale, with interest from some time, the deferred instalments to be secured by bond and mortgage. The purchaser to pay all expenses of legal and stamps.

For further information inquire of the undersigned.

JOS. C. WILSON, Trustee.

JOHN JOHNSON, Trustee.

Nov. 21, 66. Beaver, Beaver county, Pa.

CANNED FRUITS—A fresh stock of Peaches, Green Apples, Green Corn, Tomatoes, Blackberries, Raspberries, &c., for sale by STILES & SHALLENBERGERS.

S. J. BLACKMORE

(At No. 24 St. Clair St., Pittsburgh, Pa.)

Hats, Caps and Ladies' Fur.

Beaver County Trade Solicited.

November 14, 1866—Gales