THE BEAVER ARGUS.

J. WEYAND,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

November 28th, 1866.

Affairs in Mexico.

Maximilian having about concluded to abdicate the Empire set up for him by Napoleon, the Mexican question begins to assume more important proportions. It is believed that the Administration having been so signally foiled in its domestic policy, will now try its hand in our foreign relations, hoping by some brilliant stroke of policy to retrieve its failing fortunes.

There is little doubt but that Mr. Campbell, our new Minister, has been sent out with instructions calculated to excite trouble with other powers; but if the same want of sagacity marks the course of the Presidential policy in foreign affairs as distinguished it in its domestic relations, we apprehend that our neighbors need have but little fears of any serious trouble from that quarter; added to this Congress will meet in less than a week from to-day, when the whole foreign policy of the Administration will be overhauled and subjected to the closest scrutiny. President Johnson and his Secretary of State, if they have any selfish or ambitious projects on foot, may as well desist, for they can rest assured that they will be called upon to show their hands, and held to a strict accountability for the manner in which they have discharged the trusts confided to their keeping.

The Constitutional Amendment.

Nothing more conclusively shows the wisdom of the Union Republican party in its position during the late campaign than the emphatic confirmation which was given to the plan of adjustment known as the constitutional amendment. If there ever was a question, or rather a series of questions, before the American people in which the issue was fairly made up in unmistakeable language, this was one; and surely there never was a verdict pronounced with greater emphasis than upon that occasion. Yet notwithstanding this, notwithstanding the emphatic declaration of the loyal States, we find the Legislatures of the ten rebellious States, full of that spirit which Napoleon applied to the Bourbon dynasty of France—Learning nothing, and forgetting nothing—have with singular unanimity rejected the fairest proposals that were ever offered to a conquered people.

These terms having been rejected, it now remains to be seen whether Congress will offer anything better to these unrepentant rebels. Certainly they cannot expect concessions more favorable; and the present perilous condition in which they find themselves is only another proof of the miserable leadership under which they placed themselves when they undertook to follow the devious paths of Moses No. 2.

Negro Suffrage.

Our readers will remember with what persistent efforts the copperhead press, during the late canvass, endeavored to convey the impression that the Union Republican party was the advocate of negro suffrage, and with what earnestness they denounced the measure as one fraught with the direst consequences. Scarcely, however, has the din of battle ceased, and the smoke cleared away, when we find the leading copperhead organs out in favor of this very negro suffrage which a short time ago they denounced so very bitterly.

The Chicago *Times*, the Philadelphia *Age* and the Boston *Post*, three of the most conspicuous lights in that party, are out unequivocally for it; while quite a number of leading coppery politicians have already given their adhesion to this "most damnable heresy."

It will not be forgotten that there are two theories now discussed in regard to suffrage—one in favor of universal suffrage, and the other in favor of suffrage based on intelligence. The Albany *Argus*, the leading Democratic paper in the State of New York, advocates the former and denounces the latter, and in doing so is followed by the majority of its party in that State. The principal reason no doubt of the advocacy on the part of the party in New York of this former theory, is given by the Albany *Evening Journal* as follows: "Because in certain election districts of New York city at least two thirds of those who voted the Hoffman ticket on the 6th of November were unable to read their ballots." It is easy to see, therefore, that suffrage based upon intelligence is not just the thing to suit the Democratic party in New York. Hence they hurrah for universal suffrage.—Which does the *Local* favor?

J. B. Bessac, Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee of Minnesota, advises the South to accept the constitutional amendment to constitute a year

The Pope in Trouble.

Amongst the most significant signs of the unusually stirring times upon which we have fallen, more remarkably that which comes to us of the rumored removal of the Pope from Rome may justly be considered. The personal situation of "His Highness" at the present time is not one of either comfort or pleasure.

To explain the present situation of Pius the Ninth, a brief review of the principal incidents connected with his rule will be necessary. In the year 1846, the present Pope, who was then Dr. Mastai Ferretti, Cardinal Archbishop of Imola, in the Romagna, was elected to the Papacy, and took the name of Pius the Ninth. He was then in the fifty-fourth year of his age, and had borne the character of one of the most liberal minded men in the whole catalogue of cardinals. The commencement of his reign was marked by several measures of reform, and great hopes were entertained at that time that the new Pope, who seemed really to be imbued with the march of liberal and democratic sentiments, and which culminated two years after—in 1848—in the general uprising of Europe, would gradually guide the Church to the van of the forward movement. Italy, it will be remembered, at that time—1846—was writhing under the most oppressive tyranny in Europe, cut up into small States, and ruled by a set of petty despots whose cruelty was as unbounded as their views were contracted.

But Pius the Ninth, a Pope of splendid promises, like a great many others who have given cause for great hopes, soon began to lapse back again, and we find in 1848 that while all Europe was in a blaze of popular enthusiasm for liberty, Pope Pius, instead of placing himself at the head of the movement, took the very opposite course; and like a certain other notable individual of our day, attempted to substitute a policy of his own, and force it upon the people. He chose for his Prime Minister Count Rossi, the most aristocratic and unpopular man in his kingdom, and began to force his policy, (very much in the style of our present Executive) and all the while claiming that he was the most humble individual in the world, and that nothing but the best wishes for the welfare of the people could have ever caused him to adopt such measures.

Well, so the contest went on, and of course it ended as all such contests must end. When a single "humble individual" begins to fight the whole people, the "humble individual" goes under. And hence we find that, in a few months Rossi was assassinated, the Pope escaped to Gaeti in disguise, where he remained eighteen months, while Rome in the meantime was declared a Republic. At the end, however, of this time, Napoleon, who had got himself into power in France, and who had also, like our own illustrious Andrew Johnson, falsified his pledges to the people, and having a warm feeling for the Pope, brought that "humble individual" back to Rome, and again seated His Holiness in the seat of St. Peter. Here the Pope has been kept solely by the bayonets of Louis Napoleon. But the late war between Prussia and Austria has unsettled matters there. Austria, the staunch friend of despotism and of the Pope, being obliged to cede Venetia to Victor Emanuel, between whom and the Pope there is the greatest antagonism, the former thereby becomes chief of all Italy.

The desire of the whole nation being that Rome shall become the capital of the new consolidated kingdom of Italy; it becomes highly necessary for Pius the Ninth to find some other place of residence. In view of these alarming troubles, His Holiness has published two manifestoes—the first directed mainly against Victor Emanuel, and the second against the Czar of Russia. In one of these occurs the following remarkable declaration—that the temporal power is indispensible to the independence of the spiritual power, that the Pope is ready to suffer death even, in the maintenance of the rights of the Holy See, and if necessary to seek in another country the requisite security for the better exercise of his apostolic ministry.'

Such are some of the fruits of the policy of Count Bismarck, backed by the all powerful needle gun.

The editor of the *Local* some time ago asserted that "Gen." Coolbaugh offered him $5 for a "puff," and that he refused it. Satisfied that nothing of the kind ever occurred, we proposed to buy the editor of the *Local* a $5 "tile" if he would go before a justice of the peace and make an affidavit to what he averred. He went before a justice—swore it was true, came and got his "tile," and now asks—

Has the editor of the *Argus* got any more hats to dispose of on similar terms?

No. Unless somebody else agreed to do the liquidating we would not now offer to buy him a $5 "tile" if he would go before a magistrate and make an affidavit that it took *fourteen* months

The editor of the *Local*, in an article ingeniously comparing the business done in the town of Beaver with that done in the neighboring villages arrives at this solemn conclusion:

No observant man can fail to see what the disease is; and no man who is wide awake can fail to see at a glance that the pestilence is Old Fogyism and Puritanical intolerance. They hold the balance of power; but that power once broken and destroyed, and the sepulchral title of "Saints' Rest," under which we are now buried from the sight of advancing civilization, abolished, and but a few years would elapse until Beaver town would be known and recognized as a place of business instead of the simple abode of Puritanical ghosts.

The town of Beaver has no natural business advantages; and its great elevation, together with its distance from wharf and railroad, will always prevent it from becoming an extensive manufacturing place. It will, therefore, in this particular, never enter into competition with any of the neighboring towns. It yields that point to all of them. But so far as local improvements and the erection of new dwellings are concerned, Beaver has within the last year, and is now doing as much as any village of the same population within fifty miles of it. "Old Fogyism and Puritanical intolerance," instead of being asleep then, is fully up to the times; and under its management real estate is rapidly changing hands, and has advanced in price beyond all expectations.—If it is the purpose of the editor of the *Local*, then, to drive these "Puritanical ghosts" from Beaver, we object; for these men make valuable improvements, build many new houses, live in peace with their neighbors, pay their debts, love their wives, and otherwise deport themselves as good citizens. While, on the other hand, if he is a fair representative of the population he would bring here in their stead, we very much fear that its male members would be found more frequently in the prisoners' box during our terms of court than would be beneficial to the business interests of the place they came to invigorate.—We wish therefore to be considered as opposed to the contemplated change of population.

New Jersey U. S. Senator.

The Governor of New Jersey has just appointed Hon Frederick T. Frelinghuysen to fill the Senatorial vacancy in that State, occasioned by the death of Senator Wright.

Mr. Frelinghuysen is the third of his name in New Jersey that have represented that State in the United States Senate. The first was Frederick Frelinghuysen, of Revolutionary fame. He was a Major General under Washington in 1780, and was elected to the Senate in 1793. The second was Theodore Frelinghuysen, who was elected to the Senate in 1826, and was the Whig candidate for Vice President in 1844. The third takes his seat by appointment on the first of the coming month.

The Frelinghuysen family of New Jersey is becoming almost as illustrious as the Adams family of Massachusetts.

The editor of the *Local* sent us a challenge some two or three weeks ago to compare subscription lists with him, and offered to bet his office against ours that he had more subscribers than we had. We replied that we were not addicted to the habit of betting, but if he would first convince us that the office he proposed to transfer was his, or that he had any money interest in it whatever, we would take his proposition into consideration, and discuss preliminaries. To this, his reply is that he will "guarantee the *Local* office to us in case" we win it.—His "guarantee" may be worth something; but as we do not know this to be the case, we decline to take it, and insist on his producing the evidence of ownership. When this evidence is produced, we will move further in the matter. Therefore, while we do not wish to be regarded as impatient in the matter, we cannot refrain from saying to the *Local*, "hurry up."

It looks very much as if Horace Greely would be elected to the U. S. Senate from New York. The *Herald*, *Times*, *Post*, and *Advertiser*, of that city, with at least three-fourths of the Republican press of the rural districts and cities of the interior of the State, strongly urge his claims.

Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton had eight votes for Congress—eight gallant fellows who would rather have Elizabeth, familiarly known as "Betz," to represent them than John Morrissey.

Richard Lawrence, who attempted to assassinate General Jackson in 1835, is still living, an inmate in the Maryland Insane Asylum.

Gov. Geary will be inaugurated on the 15th of January, next. On the same day a United States Senator will be chosen to succeed the renegade Cowan

Titusville Correspondence.

[illegible], Nov. 21, 1866.

Dear [illegible] Boys look over recalled [illegible] we held last week in which "the situation" was so ably discussed. I think you must have thought of it when reading the amiable response of the *Local* to my jocular allusion to his profound (!) editorial on the President's questions (vide Philadelphia *Ledger*). It is one of the drawbacks to living in this section that I am deprived of the weekly sayings of your docile cotemporary, for I am induced to consider it quite a sacrifice after reading your extracts and allusions.

A profound research has given your friend the "English" of my sur-name and really mortified my vanity at the promptness of his recognizing my humble self as of the same family with his honor. Supposing we paint the *two* long eared "animiles," one with that awful pen, foreshadowing the doom of the "Rump Congress," when those "Ledger" questions were answered, and acted on: and the other with a *long* pole, slightly warmed at one end, stirring gently him of the quill. In the lower corner, copying the style of all great artists, we would put "Paul Fecit, 1866"; and if this in English did not mean "made," it might by a "free translation" go for "Paul *did it*." It is altogether your political advantage to get me on the walk under the window "bantering" our friend, but, for as *he* is a good Democrat as well as myself, Hiester would be apt to be the loser however else the conflict might terminate. No! Captain, it will hardly go. Bran bread, low diet and strict quiet will answer better, and be a more paying prescription.—Recommend it—do!

How easy one falls to talking of the weather, now! Yesterday we started in a snow storm, but soon switched off into a rain. On the whole we have had a remarkably fine fall. Let it be recorded! The new wells put down at Plummer under the direction of the renowned oil smeller, Dr. Patterson, have been completed, and are now going through the trying process of testing. If successful, the Dr. can go "up head" of all the "locators," "smellers," etc., in this country. On the Tarr farm, the seekers for oil are meeting with unusual success. I should not be surprised if the amount of oil from this territory should soon rival that of the "best boys."

Oil still keeps very low. The supply is thought, however, to be lessening, and unless several large wells are struck will grow less during the coming month; for the reason that many of the wells are obliged to bring water for their boilers a long distance, which will be found impossible when Jack Frost puts on his "stamp." Many hope from this circumstance to see the price of oil advance two or three dollars per barrel.

There is a great desire felt to have a new county formed in this section, making Titusville its center, and taking some nine towns from Crawford county; parts of Cherrytree and Allegheny townships from Venango; and I think a corner of Warren, to make the thing "just right."

It is expected that the politicians of western Crawford will go for it, because Titusville and eastern Crawford, if *they* can't get the nominations, will join hands with Meadville and the center towns, giving it to them; and as they reciprocate, the western aspirants are left out in the cold. If, then, eastern and western Crawford both agree in bidding the "wayward sister" depart in peace, and set up on her own hook, the thing is done, so far as they are concerned. It will certainly be a great convenience for all engaged in law—either as plaintiffs or defendants, to have the Courts located here. To name the new county after our present worthy Governor, and next Senator, "Curtin," would be very acceptable.

Speaking of law reminds me of a subject which has been recently debated at some length. "Is it lawful for a man to marry his widow's sister?" Perhaps you will give your opinion! Thine,

PAUL FECIT.

Paul, it will be seen, closes in on our up street neighbor and fastens "Jackdom" on him beyond the possibility of doubt. Not desiring to take a hand in this "tilt" between "Paul Fecit" and the editor of the *Local*, we nevertheless advise Paul, in a precautionary sense, to insist upon *proof* in all things, and to trust nothing to *affidavits*. We got slightly "socked" with one of these things once, and we now want our friends to profit by our example.—*Ed. Argus.*

Beaver Falls Correspondence.

Improvement is the practical watchword of the age, and the immutable laws of progress are stereotyped upon all things visible to our outward senses, and the tide of all human pursuits is ever onward. At no previous period have the wills of our grand country been made, under human culture, more emphatically to "blossom as the rose."

Now that the nation's "labor" and its "birth throes" of war are over, and the child, Freedom to the African bondsman, is the stupendous result, in this grateful lull of peace, towns and cities are springing up around us as if by magic, and manufactories of various kinds are planting themselves in our midst and are converting the raw material into fabrics and various implements for our use, with a dispatch unequalled in any other age of our history.

We need not go far from home for the proof of this assertion. Beaver Falls, formerly called Old Brighton and the property of Jas. Patterson, Esq., now owned by the Economy Society, has been laid out in town lots, and is being disposed of at the instance of the Trustees of the Society, and Henry [illegible] under the agency

and Jno. Reeves. About twenty five or thirty buildings have gone up during the present season, some at a cost of five or six thousand dollars, and others at lower figures. The large Manning mills is being substantially repaired to be driven by the turbine wheels, and when completed will be the best mill in the west.

A three story building, 60 by 80 ft. is in process of erection by Waddle and Wilson, for the manufacture of doors, window-sash, and frames; to be driven by two turbine wheels. The Race is also being improved—made wider—so that boats can run up to the different manufactories for commercial purposes.

The large mansion house of Mr. Duncan is being improved and fitted up in the most approved style. Coal mines are being opened which promise great wealth, and are accessible from the main street.

The Pittsburgh Cutlery Company, now in successful operation at Rochester, Pa., will at an early date take possession of their new buildings in Beaver Falls.

Fire Clay is in great abundance here, and the vast water power which is equal to New Brighton and Fallston both, taken with the fact that the proprietors (Baker and Henrici) have ample means to invest in the enterprise, and are unswerving in their purpose to make this a place worthy of great resources.—It is no risk to purchase here. All the lots and property belonging to the Society will be sold for sale under their auspices. The streets are wide and many of them bear the names of the owners of the soil, viz: Baker, Henry (for Henrici), Rapp, Gertrude, Harmony, Economy st., &c.

Excellent soft water can be had by digging from sixteen to twenty feet.

The "Beaver Falls House" has recently been opened by Mr. Glenn, where visitors to the place will find comfortable quarters, a convenience greatly needed.

The agents have a large number of Lithographs, showing the plot of the town, very finely executed by a young artist, Mr. Wilcox, of Pittsburgh, which can be seen at their office in New Brighton. The sales and improvements altogether amount to over one hundred thousand dollars during the present year.

Hon. Archibald Robinson, collector of revenues, appointed in place of Mr. Sankey, of New Castle, has opened his office in Beaver Falls. LISWOOD.

Grand Army of the Republic.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., Nov. 21.—The National Convention of the Grand Army of the Republic have decided that their proceedings shall be made public, and the Secretary has been authorized to publish them.

The following officers were elected: Commander-in-Chief, S. A. Hulburt, Illinois; Senior Vice Commander, J. B. McKean, of New York; Junior Vice Commander, A. S. Foster, Indiana; Adjutant General, B. F. Stephenson, Illinois; Quartermaster General, August Willich, Ohio; Surgeon General, D. B. McNeil, Iowa; Capt. W. A. Pile, Missouri; Counsel of Administration, J. R. Broadfit, Wisconsin; Wm. Vandore, Iowa; J. O. Osborne, Illinois; T. C. Fletcher, Mississippi; T. T. Taylor, Ohio; H. K. Wilward, Kentucky; T. J. Bramhall, New York; Nathan Kimball, Indiana; Clayton McMichael, Pennsylvania.

The following are the resolutions adopted by the National Convention of the Grand Army of the Republic:

1. That the Grand Army of the Republic is organized to maintain in civil life those great principles for which it stood in arms under the national flag; that it stands pledged to crush active treason, to advance and support active loyalty, to secure sound constitutional liberty to all men, and to vindicate everywhere and at all times the full and complete rights of every loyal American citizen against all combinations of force or fraud that may attempt to deny or deprive them of such rights.

2. That we pledge all the power and influence which, as individuals or as an association, we legitimately wield, in the most especial manner, to those gallant men who stood fast by the country in the hour of its need in the Rebellious States, and who, through all manner of losses and injuries, persecutions by force and persecutions under color of law, maintained their integrity and vindicated their loyalty; and we solemnly declare that no power that we can see shall be neglected until they are thoroughly and completely protected in the active exercise of the American freemen through the entire country over which our flag floats.

3. That Congress, in justice, and not in charity, should pass a law equalizing in a just manner the bounties of all Union soldiers and sailors.

4. That we now, as heretofore, pledge ourselves to use our best endeavors to procure appropriate State and national legislation for the education and maintenance of the orphans and widows of deceased comrades and our maimed brethren, and to enforce a speedy adjustment and payment of all claims against the Government due soldiers and sailors and their heirs.

5. That in our opinion no man is worthy to be a free citizen of a free country who is not willing to bear arms in its defence, and we therefore suggest to Congress the passage of a law making it the inexorable duty of every citizen to defend his country in time of need, in person and not by substitute.

6. That as a matter of justice and right, and because the sacrifice made and dangers encountered by the Union soldiers and sailors who served in the late war for the preservation of the country can never fully be repaid, we respectfully ask that those in authority bestow upon needy and worthy soldiers and sailors such positions of honor and profit as they may be competent to fill; and while we seek nothing for ourselves, or those of our [illegible] who are able to maintain

MEXICO.

Evacuation of French Troops.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24, 1866.

About the middle of October the French Minister of State addressed this Government, proposing a change in the programme agreed on in June last, between the American Minister and Drouyn D'Lhuys for the evacuation of the French troops from Mexico. Instead of removing them in detachments, commencing in November and ending within six months, it was preferred that they should all be removed in one body on or about the first of January. This Government replied through Minister Bigelow that it adhered to the original understanding made in June, and hoped that there would be no delay in the sailing of the first detachment during the present month.

On Monday last the Marquis de Montholon communicated to Mr Seward, a dispatch from his Government, intimating that Napoleon desired more time for a general evacuation, and proposing to defer it four months.—The President, after due consultation with the Cabinet, directed Mr. Seward to reply to the French Minister that the Government saw no good reason for accepting any change, but insisting on the contrary on the terms communicated by Mr Bigelow on June 6th last, being fully carried out. These terms were proposed wholly by the French Minister at that time, and were accepted without modification by this government. This conclusion was communicated to-day to the Marquis De Montholon. The government has unofficial information that a part of the detachment of French troops did sail from Western Mexico about the first of November.

FLOUR.

A CHOICE LOT of Extra Family Flour just received and for sale by the bbl. or sack, at

A. S HARVEY'S, Bridgewater.

PEACE! PEACE!

TO have peace in the family buy your flour of A. S. Harvey. A *Prime* article of *Extra Family* on hand and for sale by the bbl. or sack.

A. S. HARVEY, Bridgewater.

CASH FOR HIDES.

THE subscriber will pay the highest price in CASH for hides delivered at his Tannery in Sharon. JAMES DARRAGH.

Sharon, Nov. 28:3t

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale a farm containing 88 acres of land, lying in Brighton township, Beaver county. The farm is on the road leading from Beaver to New Lisbon, and is only about 2½ miles from Beaver, and 2½ from Vanport Station on the C. & P. R.R. The buildings consist of a Frame House, one and a half stories high, and a Frame Barn.—About 75 acres of the land is cleared, and the whole tract under fence, and in a high state of cultivation. There is a good orchard on the premises, and the farm is well watered.

For further particulars inquire of James I Dowds, on the premises, or to

B. D. DOWDS,

nov28:3t in Raccoon township.

Executor's Sale.

THE undersigned will expose to sale by public outcry at the Court House in the Borough of Beaver, Pa., on

MONDAY, the 24th of December, 1866, at 1 o'clock, P. M., a farm containing about 116 acres—60 of which is cleared and under fence, the remainder well timbered—late the estate of Narcissa J. Judy, dec'd. The farm is situated in Brighton township, Beaver county, Pa., about three miles west of the borough of Beaver, about the same distance from the boroughs of Fallston and New Brighton.—For further particulars inquire of the subscriber.

Terms made known on day of sale.

J. C. WILSON,

nov28'66 Ex'r of N. J. Judy, dec'd.

A. S. Harvey,

DEALER IN

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS,

Has received a fresh supply of

Cranberries, Hominy,
Canned Peaches, Turkey Prunes,
" Tomatoes, Layer Raisins,
" Green Corn, Seedless Raisins,
" Plums, English Currants,
Dried Corn, Goshen Cheese,
" Peaches, Sweet Potatoes,
Pickles, No. 1 Mackerel.

Also, a prime assortment of Teas, Sugar, and Coffee.

Terms, strictly CASH.

A. S. HARVEY,

nov28 Bridge street, Bridgewater.

Agents Wanted

FOR THE MOST POPULAR

And Best Selling Subscription Books Published!

WE are the most extensive publishers in the United States, (having six houses,) and therefore can afford to sell books cheaper and pay agents a more liberal commission than any other company.

Our books do not pass through the hands of General Agents, (as nearly all other subscription works do,) therefore we are enabled to give our canvassers the extra per cent. which is usually allowed to General Agents. Experienced canvassers will see the advantage of dealing directly with the publishers.

Our series embraces the most popular works on all subjects of importance, and is selling rapidly both North and South.

Old agents, and all others, who want the best paying agencies, will please send for circulars and see our terms, and compare them and the character of our works with those of other publishers. Address,

NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO.

Philadelphia, Pa., Boston, Mass., Cincinnati, Ohio, Chicago, Ills., St. Louis, Mo., or Richmond, Va.

J. R. HARRAH,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

COLLECTIONS and other business will receive prompt attention. Also legally authorized agent for the collection of back pay, pensions, bounty and all soldiers' claims.

Office, District Attorney's office, Court House, Beaver, Pa. [illegible]

New Store!

New Goods!

New Firm!!

THE subscribers begs leave to announce to the citizens of Beaver county that they have formed a co-partnership under the name and style of

NELSON & ROESSLER,

for the purpose of carrying on the

Dry Goods Trade

in all its various branches. The large and entire fresh stock will comprise the latest and most desirable style of

DRESS GOODS,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

FRENCH MERINOS,

COBURGS,

SHAWLS,

HOODS,

SCARFS,

and a full assortment of

Domestic Goods.

All of the above Goods have been purchased at Eastern Markets for CASH, which will enable us to sell them at the lowest prices. Our assortment being unusually large, we would especially invite the ladies to a call, give us a call before purchasing elsewhere as we guarantee to sell goods at as reasonable rates as any house in Pittsburg.

Very respectfully,

NELSON & ROESSLER.

Jan'1 Diamond, Rochester, Pa.

$60.00

WEED

Sewing Machines.

THESE Machines are adapted for every description of family sewing, and will stitch from the finest gauze to the thickest Beaver cloth without any change in feed, pressure or tension, and run for two years without taking apart to clean. If the purchaser, after a fair trial, does not regard the Weed Sewing Machine as superior to any machine in the market, he can return it and have his money. It makes the LOCK STITCH, alike on both sides, which will not rip or ravel. The cheapest machine by twenty per cent. in use. Warranted for four years. It has been in use in this place for ten years, and is given satisfaction in all cases. Plain finish, or to mahogany inlaid with pearl, silver plate and rosewood.

The attention of tailors, shoemakers, and harness makers, is called to No. 6.

ALSO,

$20,00

Clark & Shaw Sewing Machine.

Warranted five years, and licensed.

ALSO,

Aiken's Family Knitting Machine,

Which is the best in use, and will knit any kind of yarn it will knit 12 pairs socks a day.

A MODEL FOR CUTTING LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S DRESSES.—Any person can learn from it. Also, braid, embroidery and slipper stamps sale, and stamping done.

AGENTS WANTED. Address, with stamp, R. H. LONG,

General Agent.

112 Grant st., opposite Cathedral, Pittsburgh, Penn'a. [illegible]

Strayed or Stolen!

$50 REWARD.

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber, in Ohio township, on Friday night, Nov. 16, a light bay horse with white nose, a white spot on one or both of them, a line white 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 bridle and saddle, saddle no bridle. The above reward will be paid by me for the recovery of the horse.

nov21'66—3t. RALPH C. HERBERT.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS testamentary on the estate of JAMES BRADEN, late of Raccoon township, Beaver 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.

ELEANOR BRADEN, Executrix.

Raccoon P.O.

nov21'66

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of MARTHA MAGE, late of New Sewickley township, Beaver co., 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 said estate will present them to the subscriber properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN [illegible], Adm'r.

[illegible]