THE BEAVER ARGUS.

J. WEYAND,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

February 27th, 1867.

That "Snaky" Bill.

Some ten days or two weeks ago, the Harrisburg correspondent of the Pittsburgh *Commercial* wrote to that paper under a sensational head, that the Pennsylvania Railroad company had, the day before, attempted, and well nigh succeeded, in getting a bill through the Legislature, which contained, decidedly the "biggest snake" ever seen in that body. The bill itself was sent by the correspondent to the *Commercial*, and published. The editor in referring to it stated that his correspondent had "unearthed a huge snake" at Harrisburg, and himself pronounced it "but little less than an Anaconda" in size. The *Local* of last week was startled by these announcements in the *Commercial*, sees the "snake" too, and in an article of almost two columns in length, undertakes to prove that "Matthew S. Quay, of Beaver, hatched it." How distinguished our county all at once becomes!

A person would suppose from what these authorities had already said on the subject, that the "monster" would be apparent to every eye, but such is not the case; for we know of no other papers in the State save the two referred to, that have had a glimpse of, or even alluded to his "snakeship" at all. In fact, we have about made up our mind that neither the *Commercial*, its correspondent, nor the *Local* have thus far had a very clear conception of his proportions themselves; for to this day, neither of them have made an attempt to point out the "reptile," nor tell us exactly what the character of its sting might be. On the contrary, the *Commercial* and its correspondent have maintained a dignified silence since then, and it is highly probable that after reading the "snaky" bill carefully, they concluded that they were "hoaxed" and that the easiest way to get rid of the "snake" story was to never repeat it. They have been careful not to do so.

The bill which so frightened our neighbors is entitled "An act to repeal an act entitled—A further supplement to the act incorporating the Pennsylvania Railroad company, authorizing an increase of capital stock, and to borrow money, approved the 21st of March, 1866.

The bill contains just what its title indicates—nothing less and nothing more—and was read in place in the House, and a motion made to suspend the rules and put it upon its passage. This motion was lost. The bill then came up in the Senate, where it was freely discussed, and no a foo in that body accused it of concealing a "snake." Its friends explained that the Pennsylvania Railroad company's business had increased largely within the year, that they had many repairs to make, that they were in need of additional rolling stock, and that an increase of capital was vitally necessary to accommodate the wants of the business public. After its passage in the Senate it came up in the House, when a Mr. Myers, of Northampton county, arose and opposed its passage, not because of anything wrong he saw in the bill itself, but on the ground that there *might* be a "snake" in it, as the bill had not been printed and laid on the desks of the members. Other Representatives, influenced by his remarks, partook of his fears, and when a vote was taken the bill was lost. But why was the bill not printed, as Mr Myers alleged it should have been? Simply because of a want of time. The Directors of the Road meet once a year, and on the day following the vote on this bill was the time fixed for that meeting. The agents of the company wished the bill passed in time for the Directors to act on it that day, knowing that if they did not, its subject matter would lay over for another year. This is why haste was made to have the bill passed. That the bill itself contains nothing improper is evident from its own reading, and likewise from the fact that Mr. Myers, and all others who opposed its passage, did so more on account of the manner in which it was brought before the House, then because of the matter it contained—These being the facts in the case, will any one say that wrong was asked for by the Pennsylvania Railroad in this particular? Surely not, for other chartered companies obtain leave to increase their capital from almost every Legislature that meets, and if no wrong was intended, and none would have followed the passage of the bill it matters but little whether "Matthew S. Quay of Beaver hatched" the bill, or whether it was incubated by some one else. In these remarks we wish it understood that we are not an apologist of the Pennsylvanian Road; on the contrary we are ready to go as far as the farthest in denouncing every attempt it makes to fatten itself at the cost of the people. But we wish it also understood, that in hunting "snakes" we are not silly enough to bark at holes that do not contain them. The *Local* may do so, and accomplish just about as much as it usually does in its barking operations.

The Chambersburg *Repository* urges the establishment of a Pardon Bureau in this State, to be composed of a designated number of Lawyers or Judges, whose duty it would be to examine all applications for pardon, and the papers pertaining thereto. It thinks that in this way only can the laws be made to accomplish what they were enacted for, viz: the welfare of the people.

Important to Ex-Army Officers.

A case of some importance to ex-army officers is now undergoing investigation at Washington. A late decision of the United States Court of Claims was recently made, which decided that the pay of an officer's servant was the pay of a private soldier. The Second Comptroller of the Treasury has determined to have this decision over-ruled by an appeal to the United States Supreme Court, and if it is not reversed by that tribunal, he proposes to carry the matter before the Fortieth Congress. In the meantime, the Chairman of the House Military Committee, has been heard to say that it was the intention of the Committee when the bill was framed to give the officers this increase of allowance. Before the passage of the bill referred to, privates were getting thirteen dollars per month, and an officer was allowed this sum for servant's hire. After its passage, privates were paid sixteen dollars per month, and the Court of Claims has decided that for servant's hire the ex officer is entitled to the increase also. If this was the intention of the law-makers the decision is a correct one, and will more than likely prevail, notwithstanding the opposition of the Treasury Department. In accordance with this, officers will be allowed $3 per month more for each servant allowed, from the passage of the act by Congress, than they were paid during their service.

Reconstruction.

Congress, for the last week or ten days, has been busy on the reconstruction question. The Senate first agreed on what is known as the Sherman bill. After its passage by that body it went to the House for concurrence; but Mr Stevens, a few other radicals, and the whole Democratic strength of the House united to defeat it. They accomplished their purpose, and a motion for a committee of conference was made and carried. The Senate refused a conference, and insisted upon the passage of the Sherman bill. The House in return proposed two important amendments to the Senate bill; the first, offered by Mr. Wilson, providing that all persons not eligible to hold office under the Constitutional Amendment, now pending, shall be prohibited from taking any part in the reconstruction of a rebel State. This amendment was carried by a vote of 125 to 46. Mr Shallaberger had previously offered a new section to the Sherman bill, by which it is provided that until the rebel States are admitted to representation in Congress, all civil governments they may have shall be provisional only; and that at all elections held under provisional authority, impartial suffrage shall be allowed, and likewise, that no persons shall hold offices under the provisional governments, who are disqualified by the pending Constitutional Amendment. This section the House added to the original bill by a vote of 98 for to 78 against, passed the bill, and sent it to the Senate for concurrence. On the succeeding day the Senate concurred in the amendments by a vote of 35 to 7, and sent it to the President for approval. The following is the bill, as it passed both houses of Congress:

Whereas, No legal State government or adequate protection for life or property now exist in the rebel States of Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Florida, Texas, and Arkansas; *and whereas* it is necessary that peace and good order should be enforced in said States until loyal and republican State government can be legally established; therefore

Be it enacted, &c., That said rebel States shall be divided into military districts and made subject to the military authority of the United States, as hereinafter mentioned; and for that purpose Virginia shall constitute the First District, North and South Carolina the Second District, Georgia, Alabama and Florida the Third District, Mississippi and Arkansas the Fourth District, and Louisiana and Texas the Fifth District.

SEC. 2. That it shall be the duty of the President to assign to the command of each of said districts an officer of the army not below the rank of Brigadier-General, and to detail a sufficient military force to enable such officer to perform his duties and enforce his authority within the districts to which he is assigned.

SEC. 3. That it shall be the duty of each officer assigned as aforesaid to protect all persons in their rights of person and property, to suppress insurrection, disorder and violence, and to punish or cause to be punished all disturbers of the public peace and criminals; and to this end he may allow local civil tribunals to take jurisdiction of and try offenders, or, when in his judgment it may be necessary for the trial of offenders, he shall have power to organize military committees or tribunals for that purpose; and all interference under color of State authority with the exercise of military authority under this act shall be null and void.

SEC. 4. That all persons put under military arrest by virtue of this act shall be tried without unnecessary delay, and no cruel or unusual punishment shall be inflicted, and no sentence of any military commission or tribunal hereby authorized, affecting the life or liberty of any person shall be executed until it is approved by the officer in command of the district, and the laws and regulations for the government of the army shall not be affected by this act, except in so far as they may conflict with its provisions. *Provided*, That no sentence of death under this act shall be carried into execution without the approval of the President.

SEC. 5. When the people of any one of said Rebel States shall have formed a constitution and government in conformity with the Constitution of the United States in all respects, framed by a convention of delegates elected by the male citizens of said State 21 years old and upwards, of whatever race, color, or previous condition, who have been resident in said State for one year previous to the day of such election, except such as may be disfranchised for participation in the Rebellion or for felony at common law, and when such constitution shall provide that the elective franchise shall be enjoyed by all such persons as have the qualifications herein stated for electors of delegates, and when such constitution shall be ratified by a majority of the persons voting on the question of ratification who are qualified as electors for delegates, and when such constitution shall have been submitted to Congress for examination and approval, and Congress shall have approved the same, and when said State by a vote of its Legislature elected under said constitution shall have adopted the amendment to the Constitution of the United States proposed by the XXXIXth Congress and known as Article 14, and when said article shall have become part of the Constitution of the United States, said States shall be declared entitled to representation in Congress, and Senators, and Representatives shall be admitted therefrom on their taking the oath prescribed by law, and then and thereafter the preceding sections of this act shall be inoperative in said State. *Provided*, That no person excluded from the privilege of holding office by said proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States shall be eligible to election as a member of the Convention to frame a Constitution for any of said Rebel States, nor shall any such person vote for members of such Convention."

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That until the people of said Rebel States shall by law be admitted to representation to the Congress of the United States, all civil governments that may exist therein shall be deemed provisional only, and shall be in all respects subject to the paramount authority of the United States, at any time to abolish, modify, control, and supersede the same, and in all elections to any office under such provisional government all persons shall be entitled to votes under the provision of the fifth section of this act. And no persons shall be eligible to any office under such provisional governments, who would be disqualified from holding office under the provisions of the third article of said Constitutional Amendment.

SOUTH BEAVER, Feb. 25, 1867.

EDITOR OF BEAVER ARGUS: Please grant a space in your columns for the following. The writer fortunately happened to pick up a Beaver county *Local*, in which some writer is making a most tremendous howl about the Democrats not having the opportunity of holding office in South Beaver township. Well, I will endeavor to let your readers know why they are not elected or appointed to office in South Beaver township. Our township officers are elected by a majority of the people, and it so happens that the Democrats never have a majority. The writer in the *Local* would try to have the people believe that there was some mismanagement by the School Directors in the collection and disbursing of the township funds. Well, I was not Director, and do not know all about it, but I do know some things and what I know I will tell you.

Some years ago, when politics did not run so high, we elected some Democrats for School Directors, and they invariably got things in so crooked a shape that they had to resign. And again, I do know that the collection spoken of in the *Local*, done by a Democrat, was done when there was but seven mills levied by the School Directors, and now there is twenty-nine mills levied. With this take the rise of property and you will see the falacy of the writer. Again, this Democratic collector got in the way of calling on some of his Republican friends to pay their tax the second time, and amidst sufficient evidence to satisfy any man, he dogged at them for a year or two, and, for aught I know, he is dogging at them yet. Hence you see why there is dissatisfaction in the appointment of a Democrat for collector. The people are afraid of Copperheads, for they will bite. Again, I have had no consultation with the School Directors of South Beaver township, but I will take it upon me to say that if the people are not satisfied with the course the Directors have pursued, if they will let them know, they will resign. And finally I know that their books will show as satisfactory a record as any in the county, and the writer in the *Local* knows it; and if some Democrat had been appointed collector to call on the people the second time for their tax, all would have been right.

OBSERVER.

John H. Surratt.

THE PRISONER IN THE DISTRICT JAIL—HE DENIES THAT HE IS SURRATT.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—Surratt was removed from the Swatara at about 3 o'clock this afternoon, United States Marshal Gooding and his deputy, District-Attorney Carrington, and the Superintendent of Police with a file of policemen, arrived at the Navy Yard in carriages at 4 o'clock, and after a short consultation with Admiral Radford, the commandant, the Swatara was signaled. A boat was lowered and manned, and Capt. Balch proceeded to the steamer and Surratt was brought ashore, handcuffed, and transferred to the custody of the Marshal. He was at once placed in a carriage and quietly driven to the District Jail and locked up. There were few persons present at the yard. The prisoner was cleanly and neatly dressed in a Zouave uniform of gray cloth, trimmed with red cord. A short jacket, loose breeches, white leggings, red turban, and a sash of the same color tied about his waist, completed his outward attire. He is about 6 feet high, straight and well built, fair complexion, light hair, and wears a thin mustache and goatee. He was in good health during the voyage.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—A bench-warrant was to-day issued from the Criminal Court, by Judge Fisher and is as follows:

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—*To wit*: The United States of America to the Marshal of the District of Columbia, greeting: We command you that you take John H. Surratt, late of Washington County, if he shall be found within the County of Washington in your said District and him safely keep so that you have his body before the Criminal Court of the District of Columbia, at the City of Washington immediately, to answer unto the United States of, and concerning, a certain felony by him committed as it is presented. Hereof fail not at your peril, and have you then and there this writ.

Witness: Hon. Geo. P. Fisher, Judge of our said Court at the City of Washington, the nineteenth day of February, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven. Issued the 19th day of February, 1867.

R. I. METCS, Clerk.

On the back of which is the following endorsement:

No. 4,731. United States vs. John H. Surratt—Bench Warrant—Murder.

This afternoon between 4 and 5 o'clock, and soon after notice by the Navy Department of its readiness to deliver Surratt to the civil authorities, Marshal Gooding proceeded to the Navy-Yard with the above warrant, and, having exhibited it to Admiral Radford, the latter with a guard of marines, repaired to the Swatara and soon returned, bringing with them the prisoner, whom he delivered to the Marshal. Surratt was dressed in Zouave uniform such as he wore when he was captured in Alexandria, Egypt, and handcuffed. Having been placed in a hack with an armed guard he was driven to the jail which he reached at 5 p. m., and was placed in the custody of the warden, who has lately fitted up three iron clad cells, one on each floor, which are used for the confinement of murderers and desperate characters. He was placed in one of these cells from which there is no possible chance of escape; and, therefore, there need be no doubt about his safe keeping.—No one will be allowed to see him excepting his counsel and the officers of the prison. The prisoner positively denies that he is John H Surratt.

Why The Democrats Oppose The Reconstruction Bill.

The spectacle of the entire Democratic minority of the House following the lead of Mr. Thaddeus Stevens—whom their party organs have sustendily held up to execration, and whom they have untruly represented as the dictator and autocrat of the majority—is calculated to puzzle the rank and file, who have been accustomed to find exhilaration in the trumpet-tones of Jack Rogers and rapture in the mellifluous accents of Brooks. Perhaps we can do something toward a solution of the puzzle—and will endeavor to do it, as follows:

I. As, throughout our great Civil War, it was confidently asserted by the Democratic leaders and implicitly believed by their followers that the Union could never be restored, while the Republicans remained in power, so it is now asserted by those leaders and believed by those followers that the Union cannot be reconstructed save under Democratic rule. Prophets are apt so to act as to verify their own predictions if possible; and the Democrats in Congress vote with Messrs Stevens, Boutwell & Co., in order to prevent and preclude any Republican Reconstruction.

II. The Democrats want no Reconstruction; holding that none is needed. In their view, the Southern States are all right now, and need only recognition. Give all power to the late Rebels; put their feet on the neck of the loyal Blacks, and their sort of Reconstruction is perfect. To stave off Reconstruction is to give a fresh chance for the success of this programme. Hence their actions on the Sherman bill.

III. The Democrats contend that the Republicans are managing to keep the South permanently disfranchised, and at all events preclude her from voting for next President. Mr. Stevens says frankly that he is in no hurry for Reconstruction. The Democrats so vote and act as to give him power to prevent, or at least postpone it. By their aid, a small minority of the Republican party overrules and defeats the majority. Therefore they will turn short about, and denounce that majority as hostile to a restoration of the Union!

—We see nothing in the conduct of the Democrats in Congress inconsistent with the great object of their party—to get into power anyhow and at whatever cost to the country.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Correspondence.

SOUTH BEAVER, Feb. 22, 1867.

EDITOR ARGUS: Permit me through the columns of your paper to say a word in relation to an item which I have read from the *Local* in regard to the way we conduct business in our township. The School Directors have been attacked for not giving the collecting of tax to the person who will do it as it was done some years ago. We like the plan very much of having business done cheap. This case is rather more so than we could ask, but, probably, it might not be so cheap after all. We infer from what he says about the Clique, that said Clique wanted the Directors notice that if they gave the collectorship to a man who would like to collect the same tax twice, that he would not pay it. We think every sensible man would do likewise. We want business done honestly if he is a preacher, and do not want a man to pay his tax twice in one year. This, we think, is the reason why the very cheap man did not get into office. And another thing, he knows the money has been appropriated to the right purpose, as well as if he had had his finger in it. And, I think, it is better that he had nothing to do with the money matters. And, I think, we have a board of Directors who can get along as well as if we had some one in their place who does not know half as much. It is rather strange that, when Democrats are not in office that no one else can do right. I suppose they think the Almighty has made them perfect. If he has, they don't show it in their actions. For if they do business cheap and honestly they can have offices like every man who does his work right.—The person who is making a noise about this thing knows he has no ground for doing so, but he wants to make a fuss and noise so that the people will give him an office, as the election is not far distant.

We hope, friends, you will turn out to the election and put honest men into office. And let those who are not honest keep their mouths shut. All we have to say is, let men tell the truth and act right and honest, and they will have their reward.

DEFENDER OF TRUTH.

PENN'A LEGISLATURE.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 22, 1867.

SENATE.

The following bills were passed:

Supplement to the act for the protection of owners of wharfs and landings at Oil City.

Supplement to act incorporating the borough of East Birmingham

Supplement to act incorporating St. Clair Cemetery, Greensburg.

To incorporate the Odd Fellows' Association of Waynesburg.

Supplement to Birmingham and South Pittsburgh Gas Company.

To provide an additional law judge in the twenty-first judicial district.

PETITIONS.

Mr. Landon presented a petition in favor of a change in the rate of interest to seven per cent.

Mr. Taylor, from the citizens, to incorporate portions of the township of Bridgewater into the borough.

Mr. Brown, of Lawrence, against the sale of liquors and Sunday travel.

To authorize the school directors of the Seventh ward to borrow money for school purposes.

Supplement to an act to incorporate the Birmingham Bridge Company.

The general jury bill was taken up and discussed. It was opposed by Messrs. Lowry and White.

HOUSE.

Mr. Waddell called up the act relating to State agency at Washington. The bill was amended, closing the agency in June, and postponed.

The public bill, relating to the law of evidence and husbands deserting their wives, was discussed during the session, and passed.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE!

A House and Lot, House containing five rooms and a Store Room, eligibly located in the village of Industry, this county, possession given immediatly. Apply to

feb27, '67—2t. W. C. CONN.

For Sale.

THE undersigned, offers for sale a valuable lot of ground on the river bank, just above the Beaver Station, on the C. & P. Railroad. The lot contains something over six acres, and is enclosed by a board fence.

feb27'67—5w. OLIVER PURVIS.

VALUABLE HOUSE For Sale.

THE undersigned offers for sale his house and lot situated in the town of Beaver, Pa. The house, a large brick, is located on lot No. 89, on the corner of Buffalo and Main streets, and contains 7 rooms and a store room, all in good repair and nearly new. Out buildings and fruit on the lot. Inquire of

feb27,'67—5t. S. A. & J. H. PURVIS.

SAWMILL 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 rent.

nov21'66. WILLIAM CAIRNS.

PHILLIPSBURGH PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE undersigned offers for sale his House and Lot, in Phillipsburgh, Beaver county, Pa., situated near the Ferry Landing.—The Lot is 60 by 120 feet, on which is erected a very comfortable Dwelling House, with 6 rooms; a frame stable and other out-houses. The garden is filled with some choice fruit trees, flowers, shrubbery, &c., and worth at present $1,500, but will be sold at a bargain if applied immediately to R. SIEGLE,

42 Fifth street, Pittsburg, or JOHN HINNENBRINK,

Rochester, Beaver county, Pa.

feb27 67.

Notice in the Orphans' Court.

THE following appraisements of personal property to amount of $300, elected to be retained by Widows and Orphans, agreeable to the Act of Assembly in such case, made and provided, have been filed in the office of the Clerk of the Orphans' Court, and confirmed nisi.

Personal property to amount of $300, retained by widow of Milo Barnes, dec'd., John McFall, Adm'r.

Personal property to amount of $299 90, retained by widow of George Wallace, dec'd., Robert Wallace, Adm'r.

Personal property to amount of $300, retained by widow of James Braden, dec'd., Allen Brady, Adm'r.

Personal property to the amount of $300, retained by widow of A. B. Jolly, dec'd., A. J. Jolly, Adm'r.

Personal property to amount of $297 00, retained by widow of James Montgomery, dec'd., John Stevenson, Adm'r.

Personal property to amount of $266 70, retained by widow of Hugh Woods, dec'd., Benjamin Nowlan, Adm'r.

Personal property to amount of $275 05, retained by widow of George Engle, dec'd., Washington Engle, Adm'r.

Personal property to amount of $72 00, retained by widow of D. C. Wakefield, dec'd., John Abiel, Adm'r.

Personal property to amount of $300, retained by widow of Stanton Gorden, dec'd., J. C. Ferguson, Ex'r.

Real estate to amount of $300, set apart and retained by widow of Joseph Vera, dec'd., J. C. Wilson, Adm'r.

Personal property to amount of $300, retained by widow of Ralph W. Russell, dec'd., Marmaduke Wilson, Adm'r.

Personal property to amount of $300, retained by widow of D. J. Campton, dec'd., Hannah Campton and G. C. Minnis, Adm'r.

Personal property to amount of $300, retained by widow of James McMillen, dec'd., William Whan, Adm'r.

Personal property to amount of $300, retained by widow of John Londis, dec'd, Robt Temple, Adm'r.

Personal property to amount of $297 87, retained by widow of John D. Stokes, dec'd., Elizabeth B. Stokes, Adm'r.

Personal property to amount of $300, retained by widow of James Davis, dec'd., W. H. and W. J. Davis, Adm'r.

Personal property to amount of $81.64, retained by widow of John Neely, dec'd, James Neely, Adm'r.

Personal property to amount of $300, retained by widow of Michael Keller, dec'd. F. Le Goulen, Adm'r.

Real estate and personal property to amount of $300, retained by widow of S. H. Douds, dec'd., Rachel Douds, Adm'r.

Personal property to amount of $189 00, retained by the widow of Ira Blanchard, dec'd., C. B. Hurst and S. H. Darragh, Adm'rs.

Notice is hereby given to creditors, heirs, legatees, distributees, and all others interested, to appear at the next term of said Court, and not later than the third day, being the 20th of March next, to show cause if any they have, against the final confirmation of the above appraisements.

JOHN A. FRAZIER, Clerk.

feb27'67—3t.

License Notice.

LIST of Applicants for License at March Term, 1867.

HOTELS, &c.

Ellen Rufer	Phillipsburg boro.
Rebecca Allibaugh	Darlington "
C. H. Kearcher	Phillipsburg "
Francis Blount	New Brighton "
W. P. Alcorn	Bridgewater "
W. Glenn	Beaver Falls City.
Henry Ankeney	Rocester boro'
John Greabing	Big Beaver twp

EATING HOUSES, &c.

C. Haller	Freedom boro
J. B. Clark	Beaver "
John H. Sneed	Freedom "
Henry Kinsey	Georgetown "
Ivan Powell	New Sewickly twp
William Rogers	Industry "
Jonathan I. Davis	Big Beaver "
Jacob Ross	Industry (village) "
Wm. W. Johnston	Rochester boro
Christian Emmel	New Brighton boro

TO SELL LIQUORS IN QUANTITIES NOT LESS THAN ONE QUART, TOGETHER WITH MERCHANDISE, &c.

Mary Alexander	Rochester boro

JOHN A. FRAZIER, Cl'k.

feb.27'67—3t.

Public Sale.

WILL be offered at public sale, at the residence of JAMES COOK, Sr., dec'd., near Darlington, on

THURSDAY, March 14th, 1867.

the following property: 2 Horses, 1 Milch Cow, 5 Spring Calves, 140 Head of Sheep, 2 Spanish Bucks, 1 Two Horse Wagon (new), 1 do Spring Wagon, 1 Sulky, 2 Sets Double Harness, 1 Excelsior Mower & Reaper, 1 Buckeye Mower & Reaper, 1 Wheeled Horse Rake, Revolving do, Cider Mill, Plows, Harrow, Cultivator, Corn Planter, Grain Drill, Hay, Corn and Oats by the bushel; Household and Kitchen Furniture, and a great variety of other articles. I would respectfully call the attention of the public to the above sale, as nearly all the articles offered are good as new, and of the best selection. Sale to commence at 9 o'clock, A. M.; when a due attendance and reasonable credit will be given by

feb27'67—3t. R. G. COOK.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the partnership lately existing between PERRY BROWN and URIAH PATTERSON, of Rochester, Pa., under the firm of BROWN & PATTERSON, was dissolved on the Nineteenth day of February, A. D. 1867, by mutual consent. All debts owing to the said partnership, are to be received by PERRY BROWN, and all demands presented to him for payment, he being authorized to settle the same.

PERRY BROWN.
URIAH PATTERSON.

The business to be continued as heretofore,

PERRY BROWN & SON.

Rochester Pa. Feb. 19, '67.

U. S. COLLECTOR'S SALE.

By virtue of a warrant under the hand and seal of A. Robinson, collector of Internal Revenue for the 24th District of Pennsylvania, I will expose to public sale, on

Saturday, March 9, 1867,

at 2 o'clock, P. M., on lot No. 55, on the lease owned by the Webster oil company, and leased from Dawson's heirs, on Island Run, in Ohio township, Beaver county, Pa., the following property, to wit: All the right, title, interest and claim of said Webster oil company to lease No. 55, (running 28 years,) together with two oil wells down and tubed with 2 inch tubing (about 1250 feet,) one engine in good order, (7 inch cylinder with 16 feet boiler,) tools and rope necessary for boring wells, two tanks and about thirty barrels of oil, derrick and many blacksmith's bellows, anvil and tools; and all fixtures belonging to said oil wells. To be sold as the property of said company for taxes due the United States, for the current year of 1866.

ALSO,

At the same place, at 3 o'clock, P. M., of said day, on lot No. 6, St. John's plan of lots on Island Run, in Ohio township, Beaver county, Pa., one oil tank and contents.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of the Knight Templar oil company, for license due from said company to the United States as retail dealers, for the current year of 1866. JOSEPH M'CLURE, Dep., Col.

feb27,'67—2t.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of Sundry writs of Levari Facias, Fieri Facias and Venditioni exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of the County of Beaver, unto me directed, I will expose to public sale at the Sheriff's office in the borough of Beaver, in the county aforesaid, on

Saturday, March 16th, 1867,

at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, the following property, to wit:

All the right, title, interest and claim of defendant, of, in and to the following lot of ground situate in the borough of Darlington, Beaver county, Pa., bounded north by an alley, east by Market street, south by Public Square, west by lot of George Youts, on which is erected a large frame building used as a dwelling house and cellar underneath, store room furnished with counters, shelving, &c. Also, one other lot of ground situate in the borough aforesaid, bounded north by public alley, east by Market street, south by lot of George Greer, west by public alley, on which is erected a two story frame dwelling house with cellar underneath, frame stable and out-buildings, lot enclosed and planted with fruit trees, grapes, &c.

ALSO, All right, title, interest and claim of defendant, of, in and to a certain tract of land situate in South Beaver township, Beaver county, Pa., bounded as follows: Beginning at a post and white oak, thence by land formerly of the Farmers & Mechanics Bank, part of the John Phile warrant, north one degree, east 126 perches to a post, thence by land of the same, being part of the John Phillip's warrant, east 126 perches to a post, thence by land of the same part of the warrant aforesaid, south one degree, west 126 perches to a post, thence by same part of the Andrew Pettit warrant, west 126 perches to the place of beginning, containing 96 acres more or less, about 75 acres cleared and under fence, on which there is erected a large two story frame dwelling house, frame barn and out buildings. Good orchard of fruit trees on the premises. The above described tract of land is underlaid with a vein of good bituminous coal.

ALSO, All right, title, interest and claim of defendant, of, in and to the following pieces of land situate in South Beaver township, Beaver county, Pa., bounded as follows: Beginning at the South West corner thereof at a post, thence by land formerly of the Farmers & Mechanics Bank, part of the warrant of John Phile, north one degree, east 68 perches and five tenths to a post, thence by the same part of the John Phillip's warrant, east 126 perches to a post, thence by the same south one degree, west 68 5-10 perches to a post, thence by the tract first above mentioned, west 126 perches to the place of beginning, containing fifty three acres more or less, about 30 acres cleared and under fence, on which there is erected a log dwelling house, orchard on the premises, the farm underlaid with coal.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Jacob Marks at the suit of Gotlieb Myers.

No 2. ALSO,

At the same time and place, all right title, interest and claim of defendant, of, in and to the following lots of ground situated in the village of Industry, Beaver county, Pa., being lots Nos. 5, 6 and 7, conveyed by Jacob Ross and wife to John W. Engle, by deed dated July 28, 1857, and by J. W. Engle and wife to the defendant, J. D. M'Creary, by deed dated Aug. 31, 1864; on which are erected a large two story frame dwelling house, a frame stable and out-buildings, lots enclosed and planted with fruit trees, grapes, &c.

ALSO, At the same time and place, all right title, interest and claim of defendant of, in and to these other lots of ground situate in the village of Industry, Beaver county, Pa., being Nos. 23, 24 and 25, bounded north by Festre alley, east by Wabash street, south by Lemon street, and west by Plum alley, lots enclosed and planted with fruit trees. Being the same lots of ground conveyed by J. Ross and wife to John W. Engle, by deed dated Jan. 15, 1861, and by said Engle and wife conveyed to J. D. M'Creary, the defendant, by deed dated Aug. 31, 1864.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of J. D. M'Creary, at the suit of Henry Hice.

No 3. ALSO,

At the same time and place, all right, title, interest and claim of defendant, of, in and to the following farm or tract of land in Darlington township, Beaver county, Pa., bounded on the north by public road and land of James Carson, east by land of James Carson and other land of defendant, south by Little Beaver creek, and west by public road and the borough of Darlington, containing 120 acres, more or less, the entire farm under fence, about 85 acres cleared; on which is erected a big dwelling house with cellar underneath, a frame stable and sheep house, a large orchard of choice fruit trees on the farm.

ALSO, A lot of ground in the borough of Darlington Beaver county, Pa., bounded north by public square and Third street, east by Patter's alley, south by Haggerty's alley, and west by Market street, being one rod and half of another on which is erected a large two story frame dwelling house containing seven rooms with cellar underneath, and one other frame building used as a store room with cellar under it; lots enclosed and planted with fruit trees.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of R. A. Cochran, at the suit of Richard Maloney and Emeline his wife, for use of said Emeline. J. S. LITTELL, Sh'ff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
Beaver, Feb. 27, 67.

R. A. WILSON ..... HARVEY BROWN

NEW STORE, NEW FIRM & New Groceries.

WILSON & BROWN

RESPECTFULLY announce to their numerous friends and the public generally, that they intend opening a New Grocery Store on

BRIDGE ST., BRIDGEWATER,

adjoining the Dry Good Store of A. C. Hurst, on the 5th day of March

It is their intention of having on hand at all times, a full assortment of the

BEST FAMILY GROCERIES

and they beg leave to state that they are determined to compete with all other dealers in the town or neighborhood, as their Stock of Goods are all new, and bought at the late great reduction, and selected with the greatest care by Mr. Harvey Brown, whose knowledge of the business cannot be questioned, having been with Mr. Arthur Harvey for many years.

They call particular attention to their Stock of Teas & Coffee, as they flatter themselves they have something extra to offer as to price and quality.

The best brands of Family Flour always on hand. Produce taken at all times at the market prices. *All goods delivered.*

WILSON & BROWN.

Bridgewater, Feb. 27, '67—1y.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS testamentary on the estate of SARAH ANN ALEXANDER, of Pulaski tp., 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 the estate will present them to the subscriber properly authenticated for settlement.

THOS HAYS, Executor, Pulaski tp.

feb27, '67—6t.