The Beaver Argus.

J. WEYAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Beaver, Pa., June 12th, 1867.

Union County Nominations.

Assembly.
THOMAS NICHOLSON, Hanover tp.;

Associate Judge.
MILTON LAWRENCE, Greene tp.;

Prothonotary.
JOHN CAUGHEY, Beaver boro.;

Treasurer.
ELIJAH BARNES, Borough tp.;

Commissioner.
WM. EWING, Racoon tp.

Jury Commissioner.
JOSEPH C. WILSON, Beaver boro.

Auditor.
G. K. SHANNON, Hopewell tp.;

Poor House Director.
SAMUEL McMANAMY, Economy tp.;

Trustees of Academy.
S. J. CROSS, Rochester boro.,
JOHN BARCLAY, Beaver boro.

THE Republicans of Butler county have nominated Mr. James J. McJunkin as their candidate for Assembly. They have also declared in favor of Hon. H. W. Williams, for the Supreme Bench.

IT is not true, as reported, that General Grant and Secretary Stanton disapprove of Sheridan's course in Louisiana. On the contrary, Gen. Grant is reported to have advised the very course that Sheridan has taken, and has telegraphed him that all rumors of opposition from him are false.

COL. McCLURE of the Chambersburg *Repository* is now travelling in the west. Before starting he treated the scalping stories of the Indians as a "Goak," and ridiculed the idea of danger in traveling through their country. After getting to Denver, however, his mind underwent a change, and he now calls quite lustily upon the military commanders in that region to come to his rescue. A little personal experience, sometimes opens up "peepers," that nothing else will.

THE election in Washington D. C. a week ago, resulted in the success of the Union candidates. The colored voters of the city stood manfully by their white friends in the contest, thus showing that they knew who their friends were, and also that they had courage and manliness enough to disregard the temptings in some instances, and the threats in others, of their old masters, who were desirous of having their support at the polls. All honor to the black men of Washington City.

THE ticket nominated by the Republicans of Allegheny county, on Monday of last week is as follows: Prothonotary, Jacob H. Walter; Treasurer, Jos. C. Denniston; Commissioner, Archibald Pillow; Coroner, Wm. Clawson; Jury Commissioner, Chas. A. Pugh; Director of Poor, R. H. Davis. Delegates to the State Convention were elected, and instructed to support the Hon. Henry W. Williams for Supreme Judge.

The county ticket nominated, we judge is a strong one, and we hope to see it elected by the usual majority in that county.

A bold attempt was made at Paris, France, a few days ago to assassinate the Czar of Russia, who is at present the guest of the Emperor Napoleon. The Czar and the Emperor were in a carriage and driving along one of the principal streets, when a pistol was fired at the former, but luckily missing him. The ball struck the head of the horse of the groom who attended the party, and who was just then riding at the carriage door. The would-be assassin was immediately arrested, says he has no accomplices, came from Belgium two days before, for the purpose of killing the Czar, and expresses no regret for what he has done. It was with difficulty that the populace were restrained from executing summary punishment upon the criminal.

SENATOR WILSON of Massachusetts, who has recently returned from the South, has written to a friend of his, in which he speaks very hopefully of that locality, in a political point of view. He says the negroes are "hungering and thirsting" for speakers, and asserts that if one hundred of our ablest talkers would go among them they would find listening crowds for weeks to come. If they would do so, eight of the lately rebellious States would be carried by the Republicans at the fall election. Unaided, and alone, he thinks, they will be able to carry several of them, and send a number of men to represent them in Congress. Why could not each of our State Central Committees make the necessary arrangements, and send men at once into the Southern States to meet the demand which Senator Wilson alleges exists?

Politics in Lawrence County.

The Union men of Lawrence county held their Primary meetings on the same day on which ours were held. The popular vote system prevails in that county, and the canvass concluded on the day referred to, is said to have been a very exciting one. Particularly was this true as to the candidates for the Legislature, the fight having virtually reduced itself to a contest between the friends and admirers of Senator Cameron and those of Ex-Governor Curtin. Mr. Harbeson, who represented the county in the last Legislature, voted for Cameron for United States Senator, when it was alleged he should have supported Gov. Curtin. His friends and the friends of Senator Cameron insisted upon his re-nomination, while the friends of Gov. Curtin opposed him and supported Henry Edwards. The result of the vote makes Mr. Edwards the nominee, and shows Gov. Curtin's friends to be 429 stronger than Gen. Cameron's. R. C. Leslie was at the same time nominated for county Treasurer; D. C. Rhodes for Sheriff; Thomas Pomeroy for Associate Judge; John H. Gormly for Commissioner; Sylvester Gaston for Register & Recorder; W. M. Gibson for Auditor; Robert Boyd for Jury Commissioner; and John Elder, Esq., was selected as delegate to the State Convention, with instructions to vote for Judge Pearson for Supreme Judge. Resolution in favor of a Free Railroad law, were passed by the county Convention which assembled on the Monday succeeding the Primary meetings.

Reconstruction in Louisiana.

Reconstruction in Louisiana, appears to have been difficult from the start, on account of the disloyalty of the men in power. Gen. Sheridan, ascertaining this, began the work of removing these men and appointing others in their stead who would facilitate and not retard the work he aimed to accomplish. He took Judge Abell from the Bench in New Orleans because "that officer, for nine months had promised, and made it a matter of public scandal, that there should be no prosecution in his court against the murderers of Union men and negroes." The Attorney General shared the same fate, because he failed to indict the men who were known to have organized and conducted the massacre in New Orleans last summer. He sent Mayor Monroe, "up," because he, instead of trying to preserve the peace of the city, placed himself at the head of a regiment of rebel-cut-throats, called policemen, who went foremost into the work of breaking up Union meetings, and led off in the massacre or riot above referred to. These removals occurred some time ago. Recently he removed Governor Wells, and his reason for doing so is thus given by himself:

"I say now unequivocally, that Governor Wells is a political trickster and a disunionist. I have seen him myself, when I first came to this command, turn out all the Union men who had supported the government, and put in their stead rebel soldiers, some of whom had not doffed the gray uniform. I have seen him again, during the July riot of 1866, skulking away where I could not find him to give him a guard, instead of coming out as the manly representative of a State, and joining those who were desirous of preserving peace. I have watched him since, and his conduct has been as *sinuous* as the marks left in the dust by the movement of the snake. I say again, that he is dishonest."

Benj. F. Flanders has been appointed Gov. in Wells's stead.

That these removals were proper, and necessary, is shown by the effects they brought about, for on the 4th inst. Gen. Sheridan telegraphs to Gen. Grant as follows:

"NEW-ORLEANS, June 4.—The Registry returns from most of the parishes of the State have been received, also the reports of the officers which supervised them, and I can report to you the greatest success, and that the best of feeling is existing among the people."

"P. H. SHERIDAN. Major-General."

What loyal man will not hope that Gen. Sheridan will escape Presidential interference, and be permitted to go on with the work of reconstruction as he has begun it in the Gulf Department. His administration in New Orleans is a good deal like Gen. Butler's was a few years ago in the same place. The latter's was approved by the public sentiment of the country at that time, and so will Sheridan's be if not interfered with by the authorities at Washington.

Chief Justice Chase.

Hon. Salmon P. Chase, Chief Justice of the United States, visited Raleigh, N. C. last week, in the discharge of official duties, and on his arrival there, a delegation of members of the bar waited upon him, and escorted him to the Yarborough Hotel, from the balcony of which he was introduced to a crowd of about three thousand persons, who had come to see and hear him speak. He addressed the crowd as follows:

"My friends, I thank you for your kind reception in behalf of the citizens of Raleigh, and I rejoice that I am able to meet you now. We have passed through a fiery trial, but have at last found peace, and with peace we have freedom. Rejoicing not only for this freedom, but that I meet you upon an equality with all men equal before the law, let us hope that we may all know how to use this freedom, and let us all, without exception of color, aid in restoring the Government and our whole country. "Again, I thank you for your kind reception.

He retired from the balcony, and the crowd burst into vociferous cheers, after which they dispersed.

THE *Local* in speaking of Mr. Nicholson, our candidate for the Legislature says:

"Yet according to the *Argus*, he was in Harrisburg last winter and dictated and endorsed the vote of Quay and Taylor in favor of that monopoly, (the Pa. Central) *and the vote of Taylor against Geary's veto.*

The italics are our own. Mr. Nicholson did no such thing as advise "Taylor," or any one else to vote "against Geary's veto" nor did the *Argus* ever say so. What a stupid falsifier the *Local* shows itself to be!

WE are very much indebted to the editor of the *Local* for informing his readers that our conduct in the army brought us two Brevet promotions—first a Majority and then a Lieut. Colonelcy He tells them too, that this rank was conferred upon us for "meritorious services as Provost Marshal". We differ with him in this respect, and think that we went "up higher" on other grounds than those named; but as this is immaterial we shall not discuss that point just now.

The records of the regiment in which Odell served while in the army are said to show that he too was promoted once upon a time—that is he went up from the position of an Orderly Sergeant to that of a high private.—Now, as he has been courteous enough to tell his readers why we were made a Lieut. Col., in the volunteer service, we insist upon his telling them also why his promotion took him the other way—reduced him to the ranks. No dodging.

SURRATT's trial, commenced in the Criminal court, in Washington, D. C. on Monday last, Judge Fisher on the Bench. A technical question as to the legality of the summons of the Jury, was raised by the prosecution, which was discussed for several hours. On Monday evening the point raised had not been determined upon, but it was thought the trial would be proceeded with on Tuesday again. Surratt appeared in good spirits when brought before the Court, and his friends believed he would be acquitted.

MONEY appears to be quite abundant in the public Treasury at Washington. The United States Treasurer is reported as having announced a few days ago that there was more money in the Treasury, subject to actual draft just at the present time than at any other time in the history of the Government. The amount of gold on hand is said to be one hundred and four millions of dollars.

ANOTHER horror occurred in New York on last Sunday evening. A man named King and his wife retired to their sleeping apartment in the evening, and as they did not make their appearance in the morning, their room was visited, when it was discovered that both were dead and covered with blood. A pistol with three empty barrels was found in the room. It is supposed that King killed his wife first, and then shot himself.

EDITOR ARGUS.—In your paper of last week, I find some of the more important provisions of the License law passed by the Legislature of last winter. Among these my attention was particularly attracted to this one:

ARREST OF INTOXICATED PERSONS.

SECTION 8. It shall be the duty of every sheriff, constable, member and officer of police, to arrest any and every person, who shall be found intoxicated in any street, or public highway, or in any public place or places where strong, or spirituous liquors, wines, ale or beer, are sold, publicly kept, or disposed of, and to take him, or her, before any magistrate of the vicinity; and if such magistrate shall, after due inquiry, deem him, or her, too intoxicated to be fully examined, or to answer, on oath correctly, the magistrate shall cause him or her, to be confined until he or she becomes sober, and then to be brought before him, and interrogated, under oath, or affirmation, as to the cause of such intoxication, and thus ascertain from whom he or she obtained the liquor which caused the drunkenness; but such examination shall not be used in evidence against such intoxicated person, in any prosecution, civil or criminal.

The law and the duty of public officers are here plainly set forth; and I now appeal to our Sheriff, our Constables and police officers to see that both are executed in spirit and in letter. Temperance organizations, too, throughout our county, can do much to further the cause of sobriety and good order, by seeing that this provision is properly enforced. On seeing an intoxicated man or woman on the street, notice should be given to the proper persons whose duty it is to arrest, and then if no arrest is made, the officer who avoids or neglects his duty in the premises should be exposed, and made to feel his unworthiness of the position he fills.

EDITOR ARGUS.—"Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it," is a Divine injunction, and should be observed by all parents who have faith in the scriptures. This passage in Holy Writ, and the obligations it imposes are brought to my mind by a rumor I hear in relation to the H. B. Anderson family of your town. One of the sons, (Sanford C.) is said to be "peddling" "Pollard's Lost Cause" in this county—a book lamenting that the rebellion did not, and trying to show that it ought to have succeeded. The other one (Thomas M.) is announced as the traveling agent of the Beaver *Local*—an obscene sheet which can gain admission into but few respectable families of this county. The father of these boys is personally a respectable man, a member in good standing of a respectable church, and why he permits one son to engage in the distribution of a book, the real object of which is to make treason to country appear respectable, and the other to act as agent for a dissolute newspaper, is more than a great many of his neighbors and well-wishers can answer.

Believing the quotation at the head of this communication, and having no regard for it is sinning against light, and I do not see how he can free himself of the thought that these sons may reflect upon his memory when he is dead and gone, for not having advised them in their youth to pursue a business which led to honor and respectability, instead of allowing them to engage in employments that brought dishonor and moral ruin.

A FRIEND.

Beaver County.

The Republicans of Beaver county on Monday placed in nomination the following excellent ticket: For Assembly, Thomas Nicholson; Prothonotary, John Caughey; Treasurer, Captain E Barnes; Commissioner, William Ewing; Associate Judge, Hon. M. Lawrence. Resolutions in favor of General W. W. Irwin for State Treasurer, and in favor of a free railroad law were passed. Hon. M. S. Quay and Col. J. Weyand were elected delegates to the State Convention, with instructions to vote first for Hon. H. W. Williams, of Pittsburgh, for Supreme Judge, and after him for Judge Pearson.

The nomination of Thomas Nicholson for the Assembly, and the endorsement of Gen. W. W. Irwin as a candidate for State Treasurer, are results at which we cannot refrain from expressing our most hearty satisfaction. Mr. N. was a member of the Legislature some years since, as a representative from the same county, afterwards served as chief clerk in the Treasury Department, and was recently Secretary of the State Board of Claims. If every Republican county in the State puts forward an equally unexceptionable man for Representative, we will have the grandest Republican majority in the next Legislature that ever assembled within the walls of the capitol.

Gen. Irwin is well known to the people of the State, as the efficient, indefatigable and courteous Commissary General of Pennsylvania during the war. As a western man, he now looms up powerfully in the contest for Treasurer, and as a Republican and a financier no man in the State has superior claims or larger ability for the position.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

A Terrible Tragedy—An Injured Man kills his Wife's Seducer.

A terrible tragedy occurred at Albany, N. York, on the evening of the 4th. Hon L. H. Hiscock, a member of the Constitutional Convention, at present in session in that city, was shot dead by a man named Cole, while standing in the reception room of Stanwix Hall. Cole immediately gave himself up to the authorities, avowing at the time that he was justified in the commission of the deed. Cole is a brother to Senator Cole of California, and his wife is a half-sister to Henry D. Barto, a very prominent Democratic politician of New York. After Cole was confined he furnished the following statement in relation to the startling affair.

THE PRISONER'S STATEMENT.

"The cause of the tragedy is this: I had a friend, L. H. Hiscock. I thought him the best friend I had in the world. I have a wife and two children; she is as pure as snow, or was before he became acquainted with her in 1864. I was in the army first as a private, and last as a Major-General. I was in the army five years during the war. In 1864 my wife was taken sick and expected to die, and sent for this lawyer to make her will, knowing him to be a friend of mine. While she was in bed, he came and lifted her up, and kissed her. All this time he expressed a world of friendship for me, and sympathy for her. After her recovery he came again. One evening he came under the guise of business, when the family with whom she boarded (relatives of hers) were absent, when he started to leave; she started to the door to bid him good night; he threw his arms around her, and endeavored, by all means in his power, to have criminal intercourse with her; she remonstrating, and praying him to desist, which he finally did, but not until after shamefully insulting and exposing her; she was still weak from the result of her sickness; he then went away, and she sank to the floor with exhaustion, fearful to make any alarm, as he had been there so frequently before, and false opinion might be formed. She was fearful also of the consequences if I should know it. He afterward called again, and expressed so much sorrow for his conduct, that she did not make any exposure. After that he continued to call, and endeavored by all means in his power to seduce her, and even made a similar forcible effort again. She, oppressed with a feeling of shame and guilt for having permitted him to kiss her, and for not having exposed the former interview, did not dare to make an exposure. This was repeated a number of times, she resisting and preventing the full accomplishment of his purpose, and he making efforts at all times to overcome her by exciting her passion. At last upon threats of exposure to me he desisted for a time. After my return from the army I had occasion to visit Washington about four months since, and while I was absent he went to my house and solicited my wife again, beseaching her that she would submit fully. To this she made an indignant refusal but was still not relieved of his importunities, he taking every opportunity to annoy her, but he never fully accomplished his purpose. All this time I as a husband felt that there was something wrong in regard to my wife, because she seldom smiled and seemed broken-hearted during all these three years.—Only a week ago last Monday he met me in the street, and asked me when I was going away again, which he had done at previous times, and therefore I noticed it. His guilty manner awoke the first suspicion in my mind as to my wife's virtue. Upon that, after my return to New York, I wrote to a friend, asking him if he had ever seen any improprieties between Mr. Hiscock and my wife. He replied that he had seen suspicious circumstances. I immediately came home on Sunday morning last, and learned the above facts from the lips of my wife herself. When I found that he had betrayed the love of my wife and defiled her person, and when I found her utterly broken hearted and my home desolated, I felt distracted and as if I should be obliged to kill her destroyer. At her solicitation, that I might avoid so great a calamity to her and her poor little children, instead of hunting him up at once and shooting him, as I felt inclined I waited until to-day, that I might become more calm.—I came to Albany to-day from Syracuse with my wife, intending to take her to her sisters in Brooklyn, where she might have less opportunity to brood over her troubles and then to return myself to Albany, where I learned Mr. Hiscock was, force him at the mouth of a pistol on his knees to beg forgiveness for the great injury he had done me, and then to compel him to leave the country in 10 days. I thought I had better have it off my mind, and I went over to his hotel, and when I saw him, the fall of my poor heart-broken wife, and the disgrace of my children rose up before me, and I could not restrain myself; I had not spoken to him; I thought I was calm; I could not speak; something was in my throat, and I could not say a word."

Later developments go to show that Mrs. Cole had deceived her hurband, and that on learning it to be his intention to kill Hiscock, she followed him to Albany, and immediately after her arrival there she wrote Hiscock a private note requesting him to meet her at a certain place and at a designated time.—Hiscock was away from his hotel when this note was left, and hence did not receive it until a half an hour after the time appointed for the meeting by Mrs. C. Hiscock mentioned the reception of this note that evening to a friend but a few minutes before he was killed by General Cole. The general impression now is that Cole was a deeply wronged man, and that Mrs. C. is as blameable as was Mr. Hiscock, in the imposition practiced upon a too confiding friend, and an infatuated husband.

General Grant's Position.

We are inclined to the opinion that there is at least a foundation in truth for the story of a conversation between General Grant and Judge Carter (published last week,) in which the General said that if he was made a candidate for President, by the *party which supported the government during the war, he should not feel at liberty to refuse such a nomination.*

The minds of men have long been turning to General Grant in this connection. His eminent services, his unbending patriotism, and wise conduct since the war, have created a popular and wide-spread desire to honor him with the first place in the Nation's gift. Perhaps he desires this election. It is a laudable ambition. The General whose military genius preserved the Union, may well wish to occupy the seat first filled by the General whose military genius and patriotism made the Union possible.

It is, of course, impossible to foresee what combination may grow out of the reconstruction movements now in progress, or how these will affect the action of the next Republican National Convention. To-day, General Grant is the strongest man in the United States who could be named for the Presidency.

There are those who seem to fear the "Conservatism" of the General. We have no such apprehension. He is "Radical" up to the utmost point of doctrine mentioned by the Republican party. He favors the terms of the Military bill, and manhood suffrage—making no secret of his opinions to any who choose to address him on the subject.

The Albany *Evening Journal* says that there is one significant point of the reported conversation. The General took pains to say that he would not feel at liberty to decline a nomination tendered to him by the party which supported the Government during the war, leaving it to be inferred by implication that he would not accept the Democratic nomination. Some of the shrewder and more thoughtful leader of that party have been hoping that they might secure the prestige of his military name to lift it from its slough of despond. They will find it necessary to dismiss that hope.—*Lancaster Examiner.*

From Omaha.

OMAHA, NEB., June 7.—Senator Wade and party partook of a grand banquet to-night in the State House, given by the Legislature, City Council and citizens. After a sumptuous dinner, Mayor Brown gave as a toast, "Our distinguished gusts," and called upon Mr. Wade, as Vice President, to respond, and in behalf of the people of Nebraska thanked him for the noble manner in which he had for over ten years battled so bravely for the interests of Nebraska.

After loud applause, Mr. Wade responded, speaking in glowing terms of the construction of the Pacific Railroad, and to which he had been devoted for years; of the bold capitalists who have willingly invested their money in this great enterprise; how he appealed to the members of the Legislature to build their new State upon the corner stone of liberty, justice and equality. [Applause.] This he believed they would do. He paid a complement to the people of the State for their energy, enterprise and intelligence.

Senator Trumbull was called on, and in an eloquent speech, prophesied a glorious future for Nebraska, when her prairies would become blooming gardens, while the great highway to the Indies, sought for by Christopher Columbus, has been found across your fields and valleys.

Senators Creswell, Howe, Chandler, Cattell, Yates, and Mr. Covode, Geo. Francis Train, T. Seymour, Col. Worthington, Senator Thayer, Judge Lake and Col. Patrick, followed in eloquent and patriotic allusions to their native State, and the common destiny with the great west, being clasped in an iron embrace by mutual labor and enterprise.

From Charleston.

CHARLESTON, June 6.—General Sickles has issued an order defining the qualifications of civil officers and jurors, exhorting local officers to be vigilant in maintaining order, authorizing post commanders to summon civil officers and citizens to their assistance when necessary to execute orders. No license to sell liquor in quantities less than a gallon will be granted to others than inn keepers. Persons being found drunk on the premises will be cause for revocation of license. All contracts hereafter for the manufacture, sale, transportation, storage, &c., of liquors are deemed against public policy, and will not be enforced. No distinction of color or caste will be allowed in public conveyances.—Remedy by distress for rent is abolished where lands are let out for hire or rent.

The Assassination—Evidence Before the Judiciary Committee—Startling Disclosures.

The following letter from the accurate and well-known Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* reads like romance, but we are afraid it is history. To those who are acquainted with the personages and localities spoken of there is a verisimilitude that could hardly be produced by a fabrication, no matter how carefully gotten up. We trust these developments will at least stimulate renewed inquiry and investigation. If there is one thing the country wants to know the whole truth about, it is the story of the great assassination:

WASHINGTON, May 28.—The investigations which have been in progress for a year past have reached a point where they open up some new and startling chapters in the story of that great mystery—the assassination.

"More than one hundred people are in this thing," were the words of one of the conspirators, as he was swung off into eternity—words thus sent back from the confines of another world, as if to urge upon the living a full solution of the tragedy.

This is a subject far too grave and startling for a word of sensational writing. A mere statement of the character of this additional evidence forms in itself one of the strongest, if not altogether the strongest, chapter in the solemn history.

To be brief, then, and concise, the proper authorities are soon to be placed in possession of evidence to the following effect.

THE ASSASSINATION PLANNED FOR INAUGURATION DAY.

Spies in the Lodges of the Knights of the Golden Circle has revealed the fact that there was a plot to murder Mr Lincoln during the inauguration exercises of March, 1863. Every precaution was taken to baffle the conspirators, though no clue had been obtained as to who these were.

Wilkes Booth was in Washington at the time. Having known Mr. Johnson in Nashville, he called upon him the day after Mr. Johnson's arrival here. During the exercises at the Capitol Booth was in the building.

So certain were the authorities that an attempt to kill Mr. Lincoln was to be made that every avenue within the building, by which an assassin could escape, was carefully guarded. Booth's own observation of the situation may have deterred him from the act in contemplation.

From November 9 to February 28, Booth was in Washington seven times, the periods of his absence varying from two to ten days each. On the 1st of March, 1865, he arrived again, and upon the three succeeding days was called at eight A. M., by his own express orders.

BOOTH AT NASHVILLE.

After the Republican party had nominated its ticket, Booth passed some time in Nashville. There he was well acquainted with Mr. Johnson. Both had mistresses there, and these mistresses were said to be sisters. Booth was also well acquainted with Mr. Browning, the private secretary of the Vice President.

BETRAYING THE PARTY.

There is abundant evidence that from the first it was Mr. Johnson's settled determination to betray the Republican party. Prominent rebels seem to have understood his terrific anathemas against traitors and treason as simple blinds. Certainly subsequent events furnish no other satisfactory explanation.

At Cincinnati, when on his way to Washington, he expressed himself decidedly that if the country was to be saved at all it could only be saved through the reorganization of the Democratic party.

A few weeks before the assassination, he declared with an oath, to a friend, that if he was ever President he would crush out all Yankee influence from the Government.—Soon after the assassination, meeting the same friend, he said: "Do you recollect what I told you when we met last? Well, I am President now, and this Yankee influence shall be crushed out." These remarks are pertinent as showing that from the first the purpose was to betray his party. It is by no means all the evidence upon which this charge rests.

BROWNING AND ELECTION RETURNS.

The private secretary above referred to was talking to a friend when the returns of the Presidential election were coming in.—Enough had been received to make the result turn on Indiana. When the dispatch came showing that the State had gone Republican, Browning's exclamation was: "Well, old Lincoln is good for a second term, and if he dies, we have got just as good a man to put in his place."

On several occasions, when intoxicated, after his arrival in Washington, and when discussing political matters, he exclaimed, "Well, wait till Mr. Johnson is President, he will show you Yankee Abolitionists how to manage things." Browning and Booth saw each other frequently, and were intimate.

BOOTH'S COMMUNICATION WITH RICHMOND.

Booth made several trips between Washington and Canada. On one occasion, while in this city, he received a package of documents from Canada. One of these was for Mr. Johnson. This Booth delivered. Subsequently, he received an answer to it, and this, it is said, he dispatched to Richmond, and its character, if known, has not been allowed to transpire.

MOVEMENTS AROUND THE KIRKWOOD HOUSE.

It will be remembered that the Vice President boarded at the Kirkwood House, and that Atzerot, who it was alleged was to kill him, had a room at the same hotel.

Early in the evening of April 14, Mr. Johnson sent word to the office that he could not be seen by any one for any purpose whatever. So particular was he about the matter as afterward to go himself to see whether the order was fully understood. In the afternoon, as is known, Booth called and left his card.

It is now said that Mr. Johnson saw Booth after that card was put in his box. The pistol and knife found in Atzerott's bed were put there by Booth, according to a statement made by Atzerott while being taken to the gallows. Atzerott's connection with the conspiracy seems to be reduced nearly to what he declared it to be in his confession, namely: That he had been a party to the first project of kidnapping, but had positively refused to have anything to do with the subsequent plot to assassinate, and that he had no desire to kill Mr. Johnson; and further that he could have done so after Booth had shot Mr. Lincoln, as he saw Mr. Johnson on one or two occasions later in the evening. He was probably a party so far as to aid in creating the impression that it was part of the plan to kill the Vice President.

AT THE ARSENAL.

A strange thing connected with the imprisonment of the conspirators at the Arsenal was that the attendants were most strictly charged to hold no communication whatever with the prisoners, and especially to ask no questions. One of the attendants says the caution was in the form of an oath, and that copies of it are in existence, and will be produced. Payne, it is said, made a written confession, but no trace of this paper can now be found. All the prisoners expected to be reprieved up to the very moment they were swung off, and when the order of execution was taken in to be read, some of them were in great glee, supposing that the reprieve had certainly come. There are grave reasons for supposing that some of the prisoners believed reprieve and final pardon to be elements in the plot.

THE TRIAL.

Those familiar with the trial will not fail to remember that on several occasions efforts were made by the defence to introduce statements and confessions made by several of the prisoners to their attendants, and also to introduce some declaration of Booth's made subsequent to the assassination, as evidence. The authorities now have a partial knowledge of the nature of these statements, and the bearing of them can be more readily seen at this time. It was understood and believed at the time of the trial that there were about one hundred armed men in Washington on the night of April 14, in the interest of the assassins. It seems strange that no attempt was made to learn who any of these parties were, or that no reward was offered for their apprehension.

It is also known that one of the prosecutors on the trial felt convinced, at the time of the trial, that personages connected with the Government, and those beyond suspicion in the minds of most, had some previous knowledge of the attempt to murder Mr. Lincoln.

The delay of two months in taking any steps to arrest Surrat, after his whereabouts was known, and an offer had been made to deliver him up, is, to say the least, suspicious.

WIDE-SPREAD KNOWLEDGE OF THE PLOT.

One of the most singular matters brought to light by the investigation is the fact that not only was the plot known in distant parts of the country, but that it was understood who were to be the victims. There is much evidence going to substantiate the supposition that there was no intention of taking Mr. Johnson's life, and that all the movements around the Kirkwood House were simply made to mislead. The following will suffice as specimens of this kind of evidence:

At a town in Minnesota, at five o'clock in the afternoon of April 14, a citizen stated to his friends that Mr. Lincoln and Secretary Seward *had been* assassinated. At twelve o'clock, noon, of April 14, in another town in Minnesota, several citizens came to the postmaster to inquire whether any news had been received of the assassination of Mr. Lincoln and Secretary Seward. In neither case was the name of the Vice President mentioned. The statement of Harrold, at midnight, after the assassination, when, with Booth, he stopped at Loyd's tavern at Surrattville, as it appears in the evidence taken upon the trial, was this: "Well, I am pretty certain that we have assassinated the President and Mr. Seward." Feeling as they did, instantly after the shot fired in the theater, how could they have known that the plot had failed so far as Mr. Johnson was concerned, provided there was any intention to kill him?

Besides these, there is evidence to the same effect, from positions of the country widely separated from those mentioned above, where a knowledge of the fact that Mr. Lincoln and Secretary Seward were to be assassinated was in the possession of quite a number of persons.

Some circumstances connected with the hasty execution of the conspirators—as if there was an anxiety to get them under ground at the earliest moment—have excited attention and inquiry.

In conclusion, it may be said that the above presents a fair statement of the kind of matter which, so far as it has not been already done, will, in due time, be presented to the proper persons to receive the same. It is believed to be but a small portion of similar matter in the hands of those who are using it to remove the mystery of the great conspiracy.

H. V. N. B.

Heroic Conduct of Maximilian.

NEW ORLEANS, June 7.—The *Ranchero* of June 1st publishes a letter, dated San Luis Potosi, May 18th, which says that private negotiations, some days previous to the surrender of Queretaro, had been going on between three Imperial Generals and the Liberals, to sell one of the principal forts for $48,000.—Gen. Miguel Lopez, who was high in the confidence of Maximilian, was the principal actor in this treaty, and caused the surrender.

On sending a flag of truce with his sword to Escobedo, Maximilian told him he surrendered unconditionly, and had three favors to ask. He wished not to be insulted, but to be treated as a prisoner; that if any person was to be shot, he should be first; that if shot, his body might not be abused.

Maximilian and all the officers above the rank of Captain would arrive in San Luis in two or three days.

None were shot, and it is thought none would be, in consequence of the request made by the United States.

Saltillo dates to the 25th of May says that the Liberals now admit that up to the 7th the Imperialists were successful in every engagement. From that time to the 15th, nothing important transpired.

Escobedo says that fifteen thousand prisoners surrendered, including thirteen general officers and five hundred officers of inferior grades. He states that no fighting whatever occurred, and the only shots fired were by the traitors upon their companions in arms.

The surrender of the garrison was complete.

NEW ORLEANS.

Removal of Governor Wells—He Surrenders "Only to the Sword"—Characteristic Letter From Sheridan.

NEW ORLEANS, June 8.—At half-past nine o'clock this morning, Brevet Gen. Forsyth, of Gen. Sheridan's staff, called at the Executive Office in Mechanics' Institute, and informed Gov. Wells that he bore a written communication to him from the General commanding, which was found to be as follows:

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DIST.,
NEW ORLEANS, June 7.

Mr. J. Madison Wells, Ex-Governor of Louisiana—SIR:—Governor Flanders has just informed me that he made an official demand on you for the records of the office which you have heretofore held as Governor of Louisiana, and that you have declined to turn them over to him, disputing the right to remove from office by me, which right you have acknowledged and urged on me up to the time of your removal. I therefore send Brevet Brig. Gen. Forsyth, of my staff, to notify you that he is sent by me to eject you from the Governor's room forcibly, unless you consider this notification as equivalent to ejection.

[Signed] P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major General U. S. A.

After reading this communication, Governor Wells answered as follows:

"GENERAL FORSYTH—*Sir:* I surrender the office I hold only to the sword."

The Governor then called upon Judge Ryan, of the parish of Rapides, to bear witness to what he had said. Without making any response whatever, General Forsyth withdrew. The new appointee of General Sheridan, Mr. Flanders, will therefore take immediate possession of the Executive office.

About half past ten to-day, Governor Flanders, accompanied by General Forsyth, appeared at the Executive office and entered upon his duties as Governor of Louisiana.—There was no ceremony whatever. He stated his efforts should be, to the best of his abilities, to promote the public good.

ANOTHER PRIZE FIGHT.—The "P. R.," seems to be becoming quite fashionable about Pittsburgh of late, as another "battle," we learn, occurred on Saturday last in a secluded spot on the outskirts of the city. A "scienced" gentleman from New York, and a well-known Pittsburgh fireman, who is considered as pretty good "on the muscle," made up a match for a purse of fifty dollars the former being the challenging party. The contestants, with a few friends, visited the place in question, seconds were chosen, and the "battle" commenced. Eight rounds were fought, the New Yorker being "brought down" every time, and at the end of the eighth round his backer "threw up the sponge." The fight lasted thirty-three minutes. The Pittsburger was pretty badly used up.—*Pitts. Com.*

IT is gossiped in Paris that a widow of 45 summers married a young man aged 18. By her first husband she had a son, who, at the time of her second marriage, was 21. She recently died, and by her will left her fortune to her son and husband. As her husband was not of age, her son was appointed his guardian.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—All persons knowing themselves indebted to the late firm of J. S. RUTAN & Co., for description, advertising, &c., are requested to call immediately at the *Argus* office and settle their accounts. After the first of July, 1867, all outstanding accounts will be left in the hands of a proper officer for collection. [je 12 67:3t.

DRESSMAKERS WANTED.—One or two good Sewers. Apply immediately to Mrs. Bence, 3d St. Beaver.

FOR SALE.

A GOOD AND SUBSTANTIAL BRICK DWELLING House, situate in Bolesville, containing 4 rooms and hall on first floor, 3 rooms on second floor, good kitchen with range, rooms on first floor grained and varnished. All the rooms in the house papered. The house well painted, good cellar, pump with lattice work, two arbors of bearing grape vines, shrubbery and small fruits; thirty fruit trees set out this spring. Lot 75 by 187 feet, house 40 by 26. Enquire of BENJ. R. BRADFORD, Real Estate Agent, New Brighton. [je12 67:3t.

Lime! Lime!
At the "Mulvanon Kiln,"
25 Cents per Bushel.

I AM NOW SELLING THE BEST QUALITY OF Lime at the above price. Our Lime is the best and is all picked. We sell no dirt ashes or stone. W. J. DUNN. je12 67:3t.

J. W. HAMMILL,
PAINTER,
Bridge street, Bridgewater, Pa.

IS PREPARED TO DO ALL KINDS OF SIGN, House and Ornamental Painting. He is also ready at all times to paint Buggies, Carriages, Wagons, &c., on short notice, and on favorable terms. Furniture repainted and varnished. [je12 67:3t.

BOUNTY ACCOUNT.

WE THE UNDERSIGNED AUDITORS OF Brighton township, submit the following report of the Bounty Accounts from 1864 to 1867.

DR.		CR.	
Oct. 1st 1864, J. G. Hunter		By bonds and interest canceled	$4,000 00
By Duplicate	$3838 60	Lost tax	22 18
June 5, 1865, Jno. R. Hays		By commissions and Trea's. fees	238 60
By Duplicate	2,257 63	By per cent pd. col	3 27
" By monies borrowed in excess	1,156 84		
June 3, Bywater on school funds at settlement	18 41		
	$7,371 48		$4,264 05
			$7,371 48

J. T. SMALL,
J. G. HUNTER,
J. M. SCOTT, } Auditors.
je12 67:3w.

We the undersigned Auditors of Chippewa township, (*Local* copy and send bill to Brighton twp. School Directors.)

BOUNTY ACCOUNT.

SCHOOL DIRECTORS IN ACCOUNT WITH CHIPPEWA township, on Local Bounty, second fiscal year, ending 9th of April, 1867.

DR.		CR.	
Tax Duplicate 1866, (available.)	$2,731 85	By cash pd. on Tp. Bonds and discount on note in Bank	$634 28
		Treas. fees ½ of 1 per cent.	3 27
			$637 55

We the undersigned Auditors of Chippewa township, believe the above statement to be just and true to the best of our knowledge and ability.

JOHN S. HERRON,
DAVID DUNLAP,
DAVID THOMAS, } Auditors.
(*Local* Copy.)
je5'67:3w.

BOUNTY ACCOUNT.

LOCAL BOUNTY ACCOUNT OF MARION TP. in full for the year 1866. The School Directors in account with the District per Treasurer, J. A. Zeller.

DR.		CR.	
To balance due '65	$32 67	By warrant	$1,000 00
Tax levied per duplicate	1,069 68	Interest	60 00
By sub. Collected	20 00	Lost Tax	11
		Error	12
	1,112 35	2 per cent. to Treasurer	22
		Bal pd. to the Treas. of the School B'd P. A. Bimber, Esq.	20 00
			1,113 35

HENRY SCHRAM,
JACOB PFLUG,
C. W. WAGNER, } Auditors.
je12'67:3w.

Appeals.

THE TAXABLE INHABITANTS OF THE BOROUGH of Beaver will take notice that a tax of five mills on the dollar has been levied for borough purposes for the year 1867.

Appeals will be held at the Commissioner's office on Saturday, the 15th of June, between the hours of 1 and 4 o'clock P. M.

By order of the Town Council.

J. LEDLIE, Sec'y. R. T. TAYLOR, Pres't.

Raccoon Township Local Bounty Account in full for the Years 1864, '65, and '66

The School Directors in account with the District