The Beaver Argus.

J. WEYAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Beaver, Pa., June 19th, 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.;

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

THE Union Republican State Convention of California met at San Francisco on last Thursday and nominated George C. Gorham, as its candidate for Governor.

ADLINGTON, who committed a double murder in Butler county, this State, last winter, and who upon his trial a few weeks ago plead guilty received his sentence on the 4th inst.—The Court sentenced him to be confined in the Penitentiary for twelve years on each charge, making *twenty-four* years in all. In accordance with this sentence he was, on Monday of last week, taken to Allegheny and immured within the walls of the Penitentiary for western Pennsylvania.

THE indictment found against the members of the State Convention which met at New Orleans about a year ago, and which was broken up by Mayor Monroe and his police, was quashed a few days ago by the new Attorney General of that State. The indictment charged the members with assembling unlawfully, and of course could not have been sustained in a loyal court.

THE Democratic party in Western Pennsylvania has *talked* loudly in favor of a Free Railroad Law. Look now at the *acts* of its State Convention held at Harrisburg on the 11th of this month! It passed twelve resolutions, and not one of them refer even in a remote degree to a free railroad law, a subject of vital importance to the people of the State and one too about which our Beaver county Democrats have "blathered" for a year past. This failure to endorse the free railroad principle, is virtually admitting that the party is opposed to it, and the people will *not* fail to come to this very sensible conclusion long before the October election is held.

GEN. SHERIDAN evidently had no friends in the Democratic State Convention which assembled at Harrisburg on the 11th. A resolution endorsing the course of that gallant and loyal commander was offered by a Mr. ... We respect Mr. Schofield's motives, but pity his "greenness." He should have known before, what his experience has just taught him, viz: that Democratic Conventions do not endorse men who whip traitors. They have never been known to do that, and it is very probable that history will never record an instance of the kind.

THE Democratic State Convention of Pennsylvania, met at Harrisburg on the 11th inst. and after a fierce contest for its chairmanship between the friends of Judge Jeremiah S. Black and the friends of Charles E. Boyle, the latter was selected as permanent President of the Convention.

The Convention was harmonious, and on the second ballot for a candidate for Supreme Judge, Hon. George Sharswood of Philadelphia was nominated. The resolutions adopted by the Convention will be found in another column of the *Argus*; and if any earnest sincere friend of the "Lost Cause," cannot give them his hearty approval, we would not know where to go to find him. They will no doubt elicit a congratulatory letter from the Ex-Confederate President himself.

THE Republicans of Columbiana county, Ohio, held their Primary meetings on Saturday of last week. The popular vote plan has been in force in that county for quite a number of years, and we believe our friends there are perfectly satisfied with its workings.—The following nominations were made.

For Legislature—Josiah Thompson, J. K. Rukenbrod; Sheriff—John McLeran; Treasurer—Edwin Dutton.

Mr. Rukenbrod is the editor of the Salem *Republican*, and served his people in the Ohio Legislature some years ago. We used to know him well, and have no hesitation in saying that he will prove to be one of the most efficient Representatives in the Ohio Legislature. His election is a fore gone conclusion.

IN VIRGINIA, the Republicans have heretofore been divided into factions, and fears were everywhere entertained that such differences existed between them as would prevent their co-operation at the fall election. Senator Wilson and a few other prominent northern Republicans went to that State a few days ago, and brought the leaders of these factions together, face to face, and after a free interchange of opinion the "tomahawk" was buried, and all agreed upon the following call for a State Convention.

To the unconditional Union men of Virginia: The Republican State Committee and the undersigned, citizens of the State of Virginia, who here avow ourselves unconditional Union men and members of the great Republican party of the United States, call on all others of like condition as common sufferers not to throw away this golden opportunity to rescue ourselves, our children and our State from the hands of those who have brought nothing but war, desolation, want and wretchedness upon our land, to meet in council at Richmond as more convenient than Charlottesville, on August 1st next, at noon, at the African church, for the purpose of extending and perfecting the organization of the Republican party, commenced by the Convention assembled at Richmond on the 17th of April last.

The call is signed by the Republican State Committee, Gov. Pierpont, Hon. J. M. Botts, Lewis McKenzie, of Alexandria, and 300 others.

The rival chiefs having been brought together, and the "old sores" healed over, it is confidently asserted that the Republicans will be able to carry the State election.

A BRUTAL prize fight occurred near the mouth of Aquia creek, Virginia, last week, between two "bruisers" named Aaron and Collyer. The fight was presided over by a leading Democratic politician of Philadelphia, named Bill McMullin, and continued about two hours and a half. Sixty-eight rounds were fought, and at the close of the last one Aaron was pronounced winner. The Democratic politician above alluded to, notified the press reporters present, that if they mentioned his name in connection with the fight in their reports, he would "slice your ears off when I catch you in Philadelphia." The manner of man he is, may be seen from his speech to the crowd on the occasion. Here it is:

"These hyer boys have come hyer to fight, and I have come to see 'em. I like to see it, and they're going to fight on their merits. I am chosen referee, and I'm going to caution them both once—when they make a mistake, and after that I'll decide against ary man who does it again."

THE editor of the *Local* avoids our question. Instead of telling us *why* his chevrons were cut from his arms while in the army, he simply admits that it was done and adds that immediately afterwards "straps" were given him.

When he answers our question properly by giving us the reason for his reduction to the ranks, we shall probably undertake to show that it was through a misfortune in his regiment that he obtained the straps of which he boasts, and also that they were considerably tarnished before he took them off.

MAXIMILIAN fares better than it was supposed some time ago, he would. Then he thought, as did the public generally, that the Liberalists would execute him almost as soon as captured; but more moderate counsels are said to have prevailed, and it is now given out that banishment from Mexico, will be the only punishment inflicted upon him. We hope this will prove true, as whatever may be said as to the propriety of his establishing an empire in Mexico, it must be admitted that in his adversity he has conducted himself like a brave, generous man.

THE Democratic Convention held at Harrisburg on the 11th inst. is said to have been a very *tame* affair. An exchange finds a reason for this, in the fact that "Bill. McMullin" and a few choice spirits who usually give vim to Democratic State Conventions were absent at the time, attending a prize fight on the Potomac. Had they been there, the Sharswood Convention would more than likely have been a lively gathering.

THE Attorney General's opinion on the power of Military Commanders to remove civil officers under the reconstruction act has just been promulgated, and is adverse. The President, now, it is supposed, will reinstate all civil officers removed by Sheridan and Pope. In view of his doing so, strenuous efforts are now making to have Congress meet, according to adjournment, in July.

SURRATT'S TRIAL is now progressing in [illegible]

On Monday Sergeant Joseph M. Dye, a recruiting sergeant in the regular army, testified that he saw Surratt in company with Booth in front of the theater, on the night of the assassination, and who called the time of night outside just before the fatal shot was fired. "When the witness said, "I see the man now; there he sits; (pointing to Surratt) I have seen his face frequently in my sleep. It was so very pale, I could never forget it," a visible sensation ran through the crowded court house, and the eyes of hundreds were on the pale but unmoved face of the prisoner, who was sitting just behind his counsel and in front of several members of the bar."

Petroleum for Steam Navigation.

In the New York *Tribune* of the 15th we find the following, which cannot fail to interest our readers, as many of them have oil interests, which have for some time past been comparatively worthless in their hands.—Should the invention referred to prove a complete success, and everything indicates it now, oil will take an upward turn immediately, and once generally used for navigation purposes, fair prices for it is firmly established. Holders of oil interests take courage then, for better times appear to be coming:

BOSTON, June 14.—A very important invention for substituting crude petroleum in the place of coal in steam navigation was tested on the Government steamship Palos to-day; Chief-Engineer Henderson of the Charleston Navy-Yard and Chief-Engineer Kellogg being present as Government Commissioners to investigate, and report on the experiments, also, Chief-Engineer Stimer, Col. H. R. Foote of Tennessee, the inventor, and his partners in the enterprise, Messrs. J. B. Winsar of Pennsylvania, and S. B. Allen of Boston. Several will known merchants, and scientific gentlemen were also on board. Steam was got up in 25 minutes, and the Palos proceeded down the harbor, around the Great Brewster and back to the Navy-Yard, a distance of 25 nautical miles, in one hour and 55 minutes. In making the trip she consumed but four barrels of oil. The Palos was built for the Government as an eight-knot boat, and with coal would never be made to exceed that speed. The fires are kindled, and extinguished with nearly the same ease as lighting and extinguishing gas burners. A pipe from petroleum tanks on deck supplied the furnace burners. The burners by their own heat turn the petroleum in the pipes into gas, there being an arrangement for infusing air and steam, and this gas supplies the burners. The flames produced in the furnaces are intensely hot. The Government engineers expressed themselves surprised at the results obtained, which can hardly fail, when the new apparatus is fully perfected, creating a great revolution in river and ocean steam navigation. Much greater speed, and economy of labor, fuel and space with equal safety, are among the benefits anticipated from Col. Foote's invention. The trial to-day was initiatory to be followed by seven other trial trips to be made under the sanction of the Government.

WASHINGTON, June 17, 1867.

Cabinet Meeting.

The Cabinet to-day was convened in extraordinary session at half past ten o'clock. The question under consideration was the revocation of General Sheridan's order displacing Governor Wells, and restoring Mayor Withers, of Mobile, but no conclusion was reached. It is believed that each case will be examined in detail before any action is taken.

EDITOR ARGUS: The Copperheads of this county, I believe, hold their Convention on the 1st of July. I herewith send you a platform for their inspection at that time, and respectfully urge them to adopt it for the coming campaign:

Resolved, That "Pollard's Lost Cause," is, in a general sense, our principles; and we earnestly recommend all of our young men to engage in its distribution.

Resolved, That whiskey and Democracy always have been, and should continue to be, "now and forever, one and inseparable."

Resolved, That slavery has been illegally abolished, and the institution should be re-established at as early a day as possible.

Resolved, That our normal condition is of-fice-holding, and in view of this, it is essentially necessary to our well-being in the future, that we get offices again, and that too as quickly as possible.

Resolved, That the Beaver County *Local* is a good newspaper, and reflects our sentiments. Its moral character is just the thing.

Resolved, That its editor is good at calling people names, and in "making mouths" at his enemies.

Resolved, That if he can satisfy his party that he has been sharp enough within the past two years, to "euchre" his tailor out of a bill exceeding one hundred dollars, then, the party in return, will feel itself under obligations to raise a subscription for him.

Resolved, That the Grand Treasurer, be requested to call upon the aforesaid editor, and ascertain at once what his business relations with the aforesaid tailors have been and how they now stand.

If this platform is adopted, I have no doubt about the party being suited. They can rally almost to a man in its support.

A MECHANIC.

EDITOR ARGUS: The editor of the *Local* tries to say a great many hard things about me for having called Mr. Anderson's attention to his own responsibility in providing respectable employment for his children. I have performed my duty as "A FRIEND," and the editor of the *Local* will please excuse me from engaging in any controversy with him. I have learned long ago that "the handling of that which is foul defileth a man."

A FRIEND.

A Pardon.

When the rebellion was at its height, and when our cause looked about as gloomy as it ever did during our four years of war, a scoundrel named Gayle, of Dallas county, Alabama, offered a reward of $100,000 to any one that would assassinate President Lincoln. This offer was made through the public newspapers, and on the trail of the conspirators at Washington in 1865, it was proven that Gayle wrote and signed the advertisement proposing to pay this sum to the person who would slay the President of the United States.

Some of the soldiers in Alabama, not long since came across this Gayle, and arrested him for the purpose of bringing him to justice, when he produced the following pardon from the now President of the United States:

WHEREAS, One George W. Gayle, of Dallas county Alabama, is now under indictment in the United States Court for the Northern District of Alabama, for conspiracy in the overthrow of the Government of the United States, and particularly for advertising a large reward of 100,000 for the assassination of Messrs. Lincoln, Seward and Johnson; and

WHEREAS, I am assured that the said George W. Gayle was innocent of any guilty intent; and his irreproachable private character is totally at variance with the crime for which he is indicted, and many other mitigating circumstances render him a proper object of Executive clemency, and

WHEREAS, The pardon of the said Geo. W. Gayle has been recommended by the Governor and a number of the State Senate and the House of Representatives of Alabama, by United States military officers and other influential citizens.

"Now therefore, be it known that I Andrew Johnson, President of the United States of America, in consideration of the premises and divers other good and sufficient reasons all thereunto moving, have granted, and do hereby grant to said Geo. W. Gayle, a full and unconditional pardon."

A. JOHNSON.

Hon. Thos. Nicholson.

"Horace," the intelligent Harrisburg correspondent of the Chambersburg *Repository*, in speaking of the Republican nominations for the Legislature throughout the State, makes use of this language in referring to our own:

"In Beaver county, Thomas Nicholson has been nominated. Col. M. S. Quay, having served three years, the usual term for a member from that county, was not a candidate.—It is scarcely necessary for me to say a word in commendation of a man so generally and so favorably known throughout the State as Mr. Nicholson. He served as a member of the House of Representatives during the sessions of 1844-45 and 46, was appointed Cashier of the State Treasurer by Mr. Banks in 1847, by Mr. Ball in 1848 and occupied the same position for six years, during the terms of Hons. Eli Slifer and Henry D. Moore, State Treasurers. Beside being a man of large experience and matured views upon all questions of State policy, he is characterized by a frankness and fearlessness in the condemnation of all that is unjust or mean, be it in high or low places, and in the exposure of all grades of rascality, which, in this day, is positively refreshing. Having never been known to lie or steal himself, his attacks upon rogues and corruption are always effective, and gentlemen who purpose pursuing the traffic in votes and bills in the next legislature, had better keep out of range of Nicholson's batteries. Had he been in the last Legislature, I think he would either have broken up the Senatorial *auction* or else made the market price very considerable higher, by increasing the risks of men selling. I congratulate the people of Pennsylvania upon the prospect of having so true a friend in the next General Assembly, and fervently hope his life may be spared until its meeting. I might glean other equally encouraging items, upon the subjects of nominations for Assembly in the West, but for the present these will suffice.

THE Democratic State Convention which met in Harrisburg on the 11th instant, adopted twelve resolutions relating to almost every conceivable question but the Free Railroad Law. *On that question not a word was uttered.* A measure so nearly related to the permanent welfare of the whole State, and in which the people are interested more than any other, is not even recognized by a party asking for popular support. The inevitable inference is that the Democratic party is opposed to a Free Railroad Law.—*Pitts. Com.*

MR. SWINTON, of the New York *Times*, had an interesting interview last week with General Lee, in Virginia. Though not permitted to retail what was said, the writer understands from those who are in intimate daily converse with him, that he is strongly in favor of the people of his State and of the South "coming right, frankly accepting the situation and earnestly pursuing the work of reconstruction." Personally, he is at present in the flush of health.

THE sculptor, Thompson, has modeled a statuette of Gen. Sedgwick, which, at the order of officers and men of the old sixth corps, is to be reproduced in colossal form, and erected in a place of honor at West Point. Mr. Thompson has discarded the traditional heroic style of costume, and gives us the soldier in his blouse and high-topped boots and slouched hat; in the uniform in which he moved amongst this men; in which he worked and fought and died; and thus the figure is human and life-like; while it does not lack dignity and commanding presence.

(From the Washington Reporter.)

FOGLER'S LAWYERS—THEIR CONDUCT TO BE INVESTIGATED.

On Thursday the 13th inst. the following statements, which explain themselves were presented to the Court by the gentleman who acted as counsel for Wm. Montgomery, jr., on the occasion of his trial at February term last, for the murder of Robert W. Dinsmore:

To the Honorable the Judges of the several Courts of Washington County.

The undersigned members of the bar respectfully submit the following statement:

Shortly after the arrest of Robert Fogler for the murder of Robert W. Dinsmore, they were applied to by Wm. Montgomery, Esq., to render their professional services in behalf of his son Wm. Montgomery, jr., who had then been implicated, by a confession of Fogler, in the commission of the offence. To this request they acceded, and accordingly appeared before the Coroner's jury in the interest of Wm. Montgomery, jr.

During the progress of the investigation, Robert Fogler was produced as a witness, and they then took occasion, with the permission of the Coroner, to inform him fully of his legal right to decline giving any testimony which would criminate himself, and that whatever he might say in regard to his own connection with the subject matter of inquiry before the Coroner, must be voluntary and unconstrained. He announced his willingness to testify, and was sworn and examined as a witness, and his deposition was returned by the Coroner with the other evidence taken before him.

At the February Court Fogler was tried and convicted. His defence was conducted by James R. Ruth, and L. R. W. Little, Esqrs., members of the bar, who had been retained as the counsel some time before the Court, and had visited him frequently in the prison.

The trial of Wm. Montgomery, jr., followed immediately, and during its progress Fogler was produced as a witness for the Commonwealth, when, after a most feeling and impresive address to him by the Court, he refused to be sworn or to testify.

Sometime before the February Court, Sheriff Smith called upon his counsel, D. S. Wilson for advice, stating that his deputy informed him L. R. W. Little, Esq., accompanied by John Grayson jr., and J. L. Judson, Esqrs., Justices of the Peace, was at his office and had asked to be allowed an interview with Fogler. What the interview could be for he did not know, but thought it strange that the presence of two magistrates should be required for any proper purpose, and desired to be instructed as to his duty in the premises. He was advised that Fogler's counsel should have free access to him at all reasonable times, but if the Sheriff had sufficient reasons, in his judgment, to doubt their fidelity, or to suspect that anything was about to be done to the prejudice of the prisoner, it was his duty to be present at the interview sought, and to interpose, if necessary, for the prisoners protection.

The Sheriff then visited his office, and found the message delivered by his deputy was correct, and not being satisfied that the interview was sought for a proper purpose, he hesitated to allow their visit at all, and returned to D. S. Wilson's office where he found Mr. Wilson, and W. M'Kennan being then present fully concurred in the orders given as above stated, and they joined in urging him to allow the visit as he might be mistaken in his impression as to its character.

The Sheriff then went back and accompanied Messrs. Little, Judson and Grayson to the cell of Fogler. Some conversation of no importance was had, and then Mr. Little asked the sheriff to withdraw. The Sheriff said he desired to know the object of the interview with Fogler. He was, answered by Mr. Little that it was to take the affidavit of [illegible] as the prisoner was in his custody, and under his protection, it was his duty to guard him against any prejudice or wrong; and insisted that he be informed of the nature of the affidavit. He was then answered by Mr. Little that it was necessary for the defence of Fogler, and neither he nor the magistrates should be informed of any thing that was in it. The Sheriff refusing to withdraw from the cell, Mr. Little announced that the affidavit would not be taken; and said to Fogler, that he would advise him to say nothing in the presence of the Sheriff. The magistrates and Sheriff then left prison, and on the way out the Sheriff learned from the magistrates that they did not know for what purpose they had been brought there, and that they approved of his course.

The undersigned further state, that they had no communication with Fogler, direct or indirect, of any kind whatever, at any time; that they had no knowledge of any representations or means used with him to induce him not to testify; and that they had no intention of his purpose in this regard until he made it known in Court.

In view of the facts stated, and of a wide spread and profound public opinion in regard them, which ought not to, be ignored, and which the undersigned will not conceal has been to some extent prejudicial to themselves, they deem it their special duty to bring the subjects to the attention of the Court, to the end that your Honors may institute such inquiry and adopt such course in the premises as the intergrity of the Bar, and the interest of the public may require.

WM. M'KENNAN,
D. S. WILSON,
ALEX. WILSON.

To the Honorable, the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Washington County.

A paper having been presented to your Honors, signed by William M'Kennan, D. S. Wilson and Alexander Wilson, Esqrs., and containing a suggestion that certain false and injurious reports have been circulated touching their connection with the late trial of Wm. Montgomery, jr., for the murder of Robert W. Dinsmore—reports tending to scandalize the administration of justice, as well as to cast odium upon all who stood in the relation of counsel to the said William Montgomery, the undersigned would beg leave to state that we were also engaged as counsel for the said Montgomery, both at the Coroner's inquest, and on the trial in the Oyer and Terminer of this county—that we had no knowledge of any attempt, by any person or persons, to induce Robert Fogler to refuse to testify, or to testify falsely—or of any other corrupt practice to prevent the due course of law and justice. As to the facts suggested in said paper concerning the interview had with said Fogler by his counsel, Mr. Little, in presence of the Sheriff and magistrates, we have no knowledge, but we respectfully join in the prayer that the Court will consider all matters suggested in said paper, and take such action thereon as may be deemed most effectual to elicit the truth and vindicate the right.

G. S. HART,
FREEMAN BRADY, jr.

These papers having been presented and read in open Court, his Honor, Judge Acheson, remarked that he would take charge of them and hold the matter under advisement until the meeting of the Court at 2 o'clock P. M. on Friday when they would be prepared to announce such action as they deemed it advisable to take in the premises.—When the Court met on Friday afternoon, Messrs. M'Kennan D. S. Wilson and Alexander Wilson asked and obtained leave to present the following additional statement embodying facts which they stated had come to their knowledge since the adjournment of Court on the preceding day.

To the Hon the Judges of the several Courts of Washington County:

The undersigned members of the bar submit the following additional statement to the Court.

In the *Review & Examiner* of May 29, 1867, is published what purports to be an affidavit made by Robert Fogler, with a view to an application in his behalf for a writ of error, as follows:

State of Pennsylvania, Washington County, } ss.

Commonwealth vs. Robert Fogler. } In the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Washington Co. Charge, murder.

Robert Fogler, on his solemn oath, doth depose and say, that his application for a writ of error in this case is not intended for delay, but be cause injustice has been done, and he declares he is wholly innocent of the murder of Robert Dinsmore.

ROBERT FOGLER.

Sworn and subscribed before
WM. KIDD, Clerk.

Since our former statement was presented to the Court, we learn from Wm. Kidd, Esq., Clerk of the Court, that he was called upon to go into the prison to take the affidavit of Fogler for a writ of error, which was written out and in the possession of his counsel; that he accompanied Messrs. Ruth and Little, and the Deputy sheriff, John Kennedy, to Fogler's cell; that the affidavit was then read to Fogler by one of his counsel, in the presence of the persons named, and he was sworn to and subscribed it; that he did not read or examine the affidavit himself, but that part of the foregoing publication declaring the innocence of the affiant of the murder of Robert Dinsmore, was not read to him in the hearing or presence of Mr. Kidd.

We learn the same facts as to the contents of the affidavit from the Deputy Sheriff.

Your Honors will know that the form of an affidavit for a writ of error is prescribed by statute, with which all members of the bar are justly presumed to be familiar. The undersigned therefore submit that the unusual and superfluous addition thereto of a declaration of innocence by the affiant must have had some object aside from the necessary, legal or proper use of the affidavit, and demands inquiry and explanation; and that if so significant a part of it was not read to the affiant, the object and conduct of those concerned in such a delinquency cannot be otherwise than reprehensible.

WM. M'KENNAN,
D. S. WILSON,
ALEX. WILSON.

After hearing this third statement read, his Honor, Judge Acheson, remarked that the Court had duly considered the papers submitted to them on Thursday, and now looking at them in connection with the one which had just been presented, he was satisfied that they contained matters seriously affecting the integrity of the bar, and which at least demanded explanation. The time was when the bar of Washington county enjoyed a reputation for integrity second to no other in the State, and if from neglect of its duty the Court should permit this good name to be lost, the Judges would be unworthy of the seats they occupied.

Now that the conduct of Fogler's counsel was about to be inquired into, he deemed it not out of place to vindicate his Honor, Judge Agnew, of the Supreme Court, from a most unjust reflection cast upon him in the *Review & Examiner*, which announced the refusal of that tribunal to allow a writ of error in Fogler's case. That paper in stating the result of the application for the writ, placed the whole blame of the refusal upon Judge Agnew, to whom it stated the application had been referred, and who was represented as having not only refused to give it due consideration, but as having treated Mr. Little, the counsel who presented it, with rudeness. This was wholly at variance with the facts. Judge Agnew had informed his Honor in person, that the record was first handed to him by Chief Justice Woodward, who requested him to examine it and give him his opinion as to whether a writ of error should be granted—that after making a careful examination he came to the conclusion that there was nothing in the record that required revision, and so informed the Chief Justice when he returned it to him—that Judge [illegible] in the course of which the written argument submitted by Mr. Little was carefully read and considered, and the result was a unanimous concurrence in the opinion that the writ should not be allowed.

His Honor, Judge Acheson stated that the editors were not to blame for the reflection that had been cast upon Judge Agnew, as they had no doubt made the statement upon the strength of information derived from some one else.

Recurring to the subject matter of the papers that had been laid before them, his Honor said the Court would not act hastily in the premises; but would proceed with deliberation. He thereupon directed that a rule be entered requiring Messrs. Ruth and Little (both of whom were absent) to make answer to the petition at the adjourned court to be held on the 25th of June.

The Democratic Platform.

At the Democratic State Convention held at Harrisburg on the 11th inst., the committee appointed for that purpose reported the following resolutions which were unanimously adopted:

THE RESOLUTIONS.

B. M. Boyer, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, reported the following

Preamble, We the delegates of the Democratic party, of Pennsylvania, in General State Convention assembled, for the nomination of a candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court, profoundly grateful to the Supreme Ruler of the universe for the return of peace to our distracted country, but deeply anxious on account of the trials and delays which impede the complete restoration and re-union of all the States, and appreciating the dangers which still threaten the safety of our political institutions, and the future peace, liberty and prosperity of the people.

Resolved, First—That we steadfastly adhere to the principles of civil government established by the founders of the Union, and in the present conflict of legislative usurpation with constitutional law, we esteem a wise upright and fearless judiciary the great bulwark of public liberty and individual right.

Resolved, Second—The union of the State perpetual, and the Federal Government supreme within its constitutional limits.

Third—That representation in the Congress of the United States and in the Electoral College, is a right fundamental and indestructible in its nature, and abiding in every State, being a duty as well as a right pertaining to the people of every State, and essential to our Republican system of government. Its denial is the destruction of the Government itself.

Fourth—Each State having under the Constitution the exclusive right to prescribe the qualifications of its own electors, we proclaim as usurpation and outrage the establishment of negro suffrage in any of the States by the coercive exercise of Federal power, and we shall resist to the last resort the threatened measures of the leaders of the Republican party to interfere by acts of Congress with the regulation of the elective franchise of the State of Pennsylvania.

Fifth—That we are opposed to any amendment of the Constitution of this State giving to negroes the right of suffrage.

Sixth—That the failure of the Tariff bill in the last session of the late Congress, more than three-fourths of whose members belonged to the Republican party, is an illustration of their infidelity to their pledges and neglect of their professions in relation to the great industrial and financial interests of the country.

Seventh—That the Radical majority in Congress, and those who sustain them, have overthrown the Constitution, dismembered the Federal Union, and subverted republican government by a long series of usurpation, among which are the following:—"The denial of the right of the States of the Union to representation in Congress;" "the treatment of ten States as subjugated provinces, and governing them by military force in time of peace; the enactment of laws denying indemnity for arrests and false imprisonment, made without authority of law; the resistance of authority of civil tribunals, and their overthrow by substitution of military commission for the trial of undefined offenses; their efforts to destroy the Executive and Judicial Departments of the government by threatened impeachment to control Executive action, and a projected remodeling of the Supreme Court of the United States to force obedience to Congressional mandates; the ejection from their seats in the Federal Senate and House of members duly and legally chosen; the purpose of confiscation, in violation of the declaration of the rights avowed by the Republican leaders, and other guaranties of Federal and State constitutions, tending, as it does, to destroy all protection to private property, advances them far on the high road to repudiation.

Eighth—That a strict conformity, both by Federal and State governments, to all powers, restrictions and guaranties, as contained in the Constitution of the United States; a rigid and wise economy in the administration of public affairs, and the election of capable, honest and patriotic men to office, are measures absolutely necessary to restore public confidence, avert national bankruptcy and to insure the perpetuity of our free institutions.

Ninth—That the late Republican Legislature of this State has distinguished itself for the number of its unwise and unconstitutional enactments. Some of these laws have already been judicially determined to be unconstitutional; others are unwise, inexpedient, oppressive and fanatical, and the members who sanctioned them should be condemned by the people at the polls.

Tenth—That the power and success of the Democratic party greatly depends on the character and efficiency of its newspaper press, and that, to give due force to its usefulness, this Convention earnestly request that, in every county, all the members of the Democratic party should make vigorous efforts to increase its circulation by giving it their individual patronage and support.

Eleventh—That the Democracy of Pennsylvania, by their representatives now assembled, hereby tender its acknowledgments, and thanks to the Hon. George W. Woodward, in his retirement from the position of Chief Justice of this Commonwealth, for the pure, faithful and able manner in which he discharged the duties of that exalted position.

Twelfth—The candidate we this day present to the people of Pennsylvania for a place on the Supreme Bench of the State, is in all respects worthy of the confidence and support of all who are in favor of an enlightened and impartial administration of the laws.

THE Republicans of Beaver county have nominated one of the best men in the State—THOMAS NICHOLSON, ESQ., for Assembly. It is gratifying to see a disposition manifested by the people to improve the character of our State Legislature by the nomination of upright and able men, who have been tested and proved to be beyond the corrupting influences which have sadly demoralized legislation.

Purity in the legislator is as indispensable as intelligence in the elector; and no government can be considered staple in which unprincipled men are permitted to wield the vast powers which are lodged in the hands of law-makers.

The same Convention passed resolutions in favor of the enactment of a Free Railroad Law; and in favor of Gen. W. W. IRWIN as the next State Treasurer. Gen. Irwin will be long remembered as the efficient Commissary-General of the State, during the war. He is likely to prove a formidable candidate. —*Gettysburg Star and Sentinel.*

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SEA ISLAND SHELLS.

PERSONS WISHING TO ADORN GARDEN walks and mounds, or ornament Cemetery lots, would do well to apply at Lukens' Wharf Boat, Rochester, where a splendid lot of Washed SEA ISLAND [illegible] been received, and are for sale.

Proposals for Building a House.

THE UNDERSIGNED COMMITTEE, APPOINTed by the Agricultural Society of Beaver county, will receive sealed proposals until SATURDAY, JUNE 29TH, for the building of a Dwelling House on the Fair Grounds of said Society, the foundation of which is already constructed. For further particulars inquire of either of the undersigned, or Hugh Anderson, Esq., President of the Agricultural Society.

J. R. M'DONALD, WM. A. LAIRD, SAMUEL GIBSON, } Com.
je19'67:2t. (*Local* copy.)

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters testamentary on the estate of JOSEPH SMITH, late of Big Beaver tp., Beaver county Pa., dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JAMES DILLON, JOHN W. SMITH. } Adm'rs.
je19'67:6t.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Whereas letters testamentary on the estate of Hon. BENJ. ADAMS, dec'd., late of Beaver boro., Beaver county, Pa., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the estate of said decedent, will please present them properly authenticated for settlement.

MICHAEL WEYAND, Executor, Beaver boro.
je19'67:6t

The Greatest

BARGAINS IN DRY GOODS

—AT—

Nelson & Roessler's

Next door to WILSON & STEWART'S

BOOT & SHOE STORE,

IN THE DIAMOND,

ROCHESTER, PA.

A complete line of

Dry Goods, Trimmings, Notions,

And a large variety of HATS, all of which will be offered at Prices

Without Regard to Cost.

Give us a call to examine our Goods and judge for yourself.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Public Educational Meeting.

A PUBLIC MEETING IN RELATION TO THE Educational interests of this community, will be held in the Court House, this Wednesday Evening, June 19th, at a quarter before 8 o'clock.

The meeting will be addressed by Judge Agnew and other residents of Beaver. It is highly important that there be a general attendance of the citizens of the town and vicinity.

J. F. DRAVO, H. HICE, D. L. IMBRIE, } Com.
je19'67:1t.

Dissolution of Co-Partnership.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING between the undersigned, under the firm name of Alexander & Devenny, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The interest of E. H. Alexander having been purchased by J. M. Devenny, will continue the Drug business at the old stand. All demands against said firm are to be paid to J. M. Devenny, and all debts due the firm may be paid to either partner of the old firm.

E. H. ALEXANDER.
JOSEPH M. DEVENNY.
New Brighton, June 6th, 1867.

Having sold out my interest in the Drug business heretofore carried on under the firm name of Alexander & Devenny, to Joseph M. Devenny, my former partner, I would bespeak for him a continuation of the patronage of my personal as well as the friends of the old firm.

E. H. ALEXANDER.
June 6th, 1867.—je19'67:1m.

NEW GROCERIES.

THE UNDERSIGNED, THANKFUL TO HIS friends and customers for the generous patronage heretofore extended to him, takes pleasure in informing them that he has recently made large additions to his stock, and that he can now sell

Groceries

Of the very best quality, as low as they can be purchased west of Pittsburg. His stock embraces the best of

COFFEES, TEAS, SUGARS, SYRUPS, MOLASSES, SORGHUM, RICE, PEPPERS, SPICES, SOAPS, CANDIES, RAISINS, ENGLISH CURRANTS, FIGS, &c.

And in fact everything in my line that is usually kept in a well regulated Grocery Store.

FEED of all kinds kept on hand; and the best brands of FAMILY FLOUR can always be obtained at my store.

All goods delivered if required.
je19'67:1y. SIMON SNITGER.

DRUGS! DRUGS!!

THE PLACE TO GET ALL THE POPULAR

Patent Medicines, Perfumery, &c.,

IS AT

JOSEPH M. DEVENNY'S

DRUG STORE,

Broadway, New Brighton.

MIXED PAINTS and PUTTY always on hand.

Physicians Prescriptions

Carefully compounded at all hours of the day and night. je19'67:1m.

Fourth Arrival of

NEW GOODS

THIS SEASON.

THE UNDERSIGNED, THANKFUL TO THEIR friends and customers for the generous patronage heretofore bestowed, take pleasure in informing them that they have just received a large and varied assortment of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND DRESS-GOODS,

Purchased Since the Late Great Decline in prices.

A splendid stock of made up Clothing, of the best material, best workmanship, and of the latest styles, just opened.

A full assortment of Boots, Shoes and Gaiters as usual, always kept on hand, and sold at the lowest possible rates.

The best sugar-cured Hams, Side-meat and Bacon, together with an extensive stock of Hoes, Shovels, Plows, Plow-shares, &c., &c., kept, and offered cheap.

Our stock of Groceries, Teas, and Syrups, are the best that can be purchased, and our assortment is regularly kept up.

Country Produce, as heretofore, taken in exchange for Goods, on the most favorable terms, at the old stand, opposite National Hotel, Beaver, Pa.

je19'67:3mo. THOMAS M'CREERY & CO.

WEDDING CAKES,

Fancy Pastry, &c.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING OPENED A FIRST CLASS CONFECTIONARY, on

Railroad Street, New Brighton,

Would inform the public that they are prepared to fill all orders for Cakes, Ice Cream, &c., for WEDDINGS, PARTIES, or FAMILY USE, upon short notice, at satisfactory prices, and in a style unsurpassed by any of the city establishments. Prompt attention given to all orders from a distance. Their

ICE-CREAM SALOON

being expensively fitted up, is open for the accommodation of customers during the coming season.

my29'67. GEO. SIEMEN & CO.

Hubbard Mowers and Reapers!

The Best Machine in the U. S.!

AT THE GREAT NATIONAL FIELD TRIAL OF Mowers and Reapers, held at Auburn, N. Y., July, 1866, and lasting three weeks, Grand Gold Medal and highest premium was awarded to the Hubbard Combined Mower & Reaper with self-rake attached as the best Combined Machine. At the Grand Mowing trial of the Franklin Institute, held at Syracuse, N. Y., in August, 1865, the first premium Grand Gold Medal was awarded to the Hubbard. The Hubbard also took for six successive years the first premium at the Ohio Fairs.

For Sale by HARVEY M'COWN, Enon Valley, Pa.
may29'67:2m

C. F. WINTER. W. L. BEDISON.

WINTER AND BEDISON,

(SUCCESSORS TO C. F. WINTER)

DEALERS IN WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, Silver and Plated Ware, Musical Instruments, Notions, &c., &c.

Special attention given to the repairing of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry.

Store: Cor. BROADWAY & APPLE STREETS, NEW BRIGHTON, PA. jan9'67.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Whereas letters testamentary on the estate of WILLIAM McCLELLAN, late of Pulaski twp., Beaver county, Pa., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the estate of said decedent will please present them properly authenticated for settlement.

FRANK M'CLELLAND, New Brighton,
WM. M'CLELLAND, Pulaski township,
Executors.
my15'67:6t

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration on the estate of JAMES TENNIS, late of South Beaver township, Beaver county dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the estate of same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

my1'67:6t. SAMUEL TENNIS, Adm'r.

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE.—Letters of administration on the estate of SYLVESTER DUNHAM, late of Rochester Borough, Beaver county, dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said estate, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the estate of said decedent will make known the same without delay, to

jun5'67:6t. S. J. CROSS, Adm'r.

PUBLIC SALE.

THE undersigned propose to sell at Public auction on Saturday June 15, 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M. on the farm of Wilson Cunningham, in Chippewa township, the Engine, Machinery, Tools, Rope and Lumber belonging to the Highland Oil Company.

By order of the Company.

J. CUNNINGHAM, J. BRADEN, M. TOWNSEND. } Directors.
jun5'67:2t.