The Beaver Argus.

J. WEYAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Beaver, Pa., August 28, 1867.

Union State Nomination.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE,

HON. HENRY W. WILLIAMS,

OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

Union County Nominations.

Assembly.
THOMAS NICHOLSON, Beaver Co.;
JONATHAN R. DAY, Washington Co.;
JOHN EWING, " "

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.

JUDGE SHARSWOOD ON LEGAL TENDERS.

Extracts from His Opinion in the Case of Boric vs. Trott.

"On the whole, then, I am of opinion that the provision of the act of Congress of February 25th, 1862, declaring the notes issued in pursuance of that act to be lawful money, *and a legal tender*, IS UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

"This renders it unnecessary that I should consider the other question which has been made, as to the effect of the special agreement to pay in lawful silver money of the United States. I am in favor of entering judgment for the plaintiff, but as a majority of the court are of a different opinion, judgment for the defendant."—*Copied from the Philadelphia Age of 23d of February, 1864*, where the opinion is published in full.

It may also be found in the *Legal Intelligencer* of March 18, 1864, page 92.

In the same copy of the *Age* is a carefully prepared eulogy of the judge and this opinion, in which is the following:

"Judge SHARSWOOD reasons upon and decides the case as if he were some lofty spirit sitting far above and out of the contentions and strifes of the world."

Will not the holders of greenbacks and Government bonds consider the judge as quite too elevated and etherial for such earthly honors as a seat on the Supreme Bench?

THE captain of the steamboat Pilot Boy, was recently tried by a Military Commission at Charleston, S. C. for refusing passage on his boat to a colored woman. He was found guilty under the law, and the finding was approved by General Sickles, the military commander of the District.

The *Argus* took $300 00 more from the county Treasury for a job of work than we ... since the *Argus* is in our hands it never did a job for the county, nor for any person else that *amounted* to near $300,00. And it says secondly that if we ever made a charge against the county that exceeded our advertised rates we are ready to refund the excess whenever it is pointed out to us.—Is the *Local* ready to do the same? We guess not.

THE soldiers of this county should not forget the exact position of the two political parties of the State, so far as these parties have acknowledged their services during the war, and appealed to the Federal Government in their behalf: The "Lost Cause" State Convention never referred to Pennsylvania *soldiers* at all, but shed tears over the attempt of the "radicals" to disfranchise the *deserters* and "*skedaddlers*" from the Union army! The Union State Convention acted very differently, as will be seen from this resolution which was unanimously adopted by it:

"Eleventh. That the gratitude of the people to the soldiers and sailors whose bravery met and overthrew the slave-holders rebellion, should have repeated and emphatic expression; and that we heartily disapprove of, and condemn the course of the Secretary of the Treasury in postponing and ignoring the just claims of our brave defenders upon the bounty of the Government awarded to them by the National Congress."

Soldiers! never let it be said that you voted *with* a party whose whole sympathies were with cowards and skulkers, and *against* that one which thanks you for your services and calls upon the Government to reward you promptly. Such conduct could only be looked upon as self stultification, and base ingratitude besides.

THE *Local* of last week indicated deep disgust at the shape the county taxation question has assumed. It had scarcely anything to say on that point at all, and tacitly admits its party to be the founder of the heavy county debt now well nigh paid off. Not relishing the idea, however, of being driven ingloriously from the field, it now makes an attempt to rally on our State taxes, and insists that the "radicals" have perpetrated a "huge swindle" upon the taxpayers in alleging that the abolition of the State tax on real estate, was a relief to the people. It claims now that they pay on personal property, the same amount of money that was formerly collected from real estate. A few figures will show that this is false, and that the *Local's* information on our *State* finances is as limited as is its knowledge of our *County* affairs. To make this apparent to all we will contrast the amount of State tax paid by Beaver county during the years 1864 and 1865,—the two years immediately preceding the abolition of the tax on real estate, with the amount paid in 1866, the first year after that tax was dispensed with. Here are the respective amounts:

In 1864 our State tax was	$12,883 88
" 1865 " " " "	12,883 88
" 1866 " " " "	4,903 48

Showing a reduction in Beaver county alone of $7,880 40. We take it that the taxpayers of our county would like to have another "swindle" or two like this practiced upon them. They will look upon this species of swindling as being very different from that heretofore referred to by us, in which J. H. O. got the better of the taxpayers in the sum of $45,50!

"Radical organs are howling now about a Free Railroad law."—*Local*.

The "radical" organs will continue to "howl" on this subject until such a law is enacted. Their editors will not do as did the editor of the *Local*, however, "howl" for two years, and when made a delegate to a Democratic State Convention, turn his back upon his professions and go with the enemies of a free railroad law. There are some *Democrats* too who are "howling" at the treachery of J. H. O., and at the policy pursued by the Democratic State Convention. We have all along advocated this measure, and when made a delegate to the Union State Convention voted and acted in accordance with our professions. That Convention passed a resolution in favor of a free railroad law, and hence the free principle is as unmistakably a part of our platform as anything else. The Democratic Convention did nothing of the kind, and the party is directly arrayed against the measure. All sincere free railroad men must therefore vote the Union ticket; any who make professions of friendship for the measure and vote otherwise show that their professions are hollow, and that they are in the same boat with the editor of the *Local*. Last year Democrats proclaimed that they were in favor of this law, but in the State Senate when it was defeated, only two Democrats were to be found to vote in its favor. "A Democrat" who has been writing for some time past in the *Argus*, has shown conclusively that the Democratic party is responsible for the defeat so far, of the law. He is an intelligent and reading man, who is about to take leave of his old party friends, and so far as we can judge from his writing, this is the very thing that is driving him into our ranks. The editor of the *Local* may be able to deceive a majority of the Democrats of this county, but "A Democrat" seems to think not, and he evidently has the right view of the question. There are many Democrats in this locality, we have reason to believe, who think as he thinks, that will follow his example—men who will not permit party ties to drive them to vote directly against their own interests. The Democrats, generally, throughout the county know Thos. Nicholson Esq., and in him they recognize an able champion of the free railroad measure, and it will be a little surprising to us if scores of these, with all the facts before them, do not rally to his support, on the ground that he is the only candidate that represents the free principle.

QUERY. Why is it that neither Elijah Barnes, the clique candidate for Treasurer, nor his organ, the Argus, has any answer to make to our questions in regard to that coat which was stolen from a member of a fishing party at Beaver Point? The people are anxious to hear from them upon that question, and we are anxious to be bantered for a certificate or two about it.—*Local*.

The idea sought to be conveyed in the above "squib" is that Captain Barnes was a member of a fishing party at Beaver Point once upon a time, and that he stole a coat from another member of the same party while fishing together. If it does not mean this it does not mean anything. Now for the facts: Capt. Barnes was attached to a small party that went on a fishing excursion last summer to Beaver Point. That much is true. The party was made up of the following persons: Capt. Jas. Clarke of St. Louis, Capt. E. Barnes of Beaver, John B. Clark of the Union Hotel of this place, and Wm. S. Barclay of Beaver. The first named gentleman is not here, but the three latter all assure us that no coat was anything of the kind until they saw it in the *Local*, and that the story has not even the shadow of truth to sustain it. "A certificate or two" will now be in order, Mr. *Local*

CAMP MEETING.—The camp meeting of the M. E. church, which commenced in the vicinity of Enon Valley, on the 15th inst., is said to be well attended. Negro preachers, we are told, appear to be the captivating incentive of the concern. There is nothing like "equality;" and if men think it necessary to "camp out" on their road to Heaven, we don't see why they shouldn't take with them their negro servants.

J. H. Odell is the author of the above compliment to a highly respectable religious denomination, which last week concluded a camp meeting at Enon Valley. The writer is the son-in-law, and lives in the family of H. B. Anderson, the Lost Cause candidate for county Treasurer; and whether properly or improperly, the people will generally believe that this "fling" was made with his knowledge and consent. If that consent was given the impertinence of both the father-in-law and son-in-law is unequaled, in asking that particular Church to cast its vote for the former, for the office which he is now electioneering for. They add insult to injury, and flatter themselves that their conduct is unappreciated by the public at large.

GEN. O. O. HOWARD, the one-armed hero and christian gentleman who organized, and has since had charge of the Freedman's Bureau, has fallen under the displeasure of the President, and it is said that the latter is about ordering his removal from the position which he has so long and ably filled. *Spite* appears to be controlling all of A. J's. official operations at the present time. It is said that he has tendered Gen. Howard's position to J. M. Langston, a colored lawyer of Ohio, who, however declines to accept it.

SINCE the Radical victory in Tennessee the bonds of that State have advanced *five* per cent. in the New York market.

Immediately after the Radical victory in Missouri last year the bonds of that State jumped *eight* per cent. in the New York market within a few hours, and they have since risen over thirty per cent.

Will some "Lost Cause" man tell us whether, since the recent rebel victory in Kentucky, the bonds of that State have risen, and if so how much?

What is the reason that Radical victories make State bonds go up, while rebel or Conservative victories do not?

THE Maryland Constitutional Convention in session recently in that State, and having a majority of Democrats in it, has inserted in the declaration of rights the following article:

"Slavery shall not be re-established in this State, but, having been abolished under the policy and authority of the United States, compensation, in consideration thereof, is due from the United States."

With the Democrats in power in Congress this claim would be met and paid almost at sight.

THE illness of Gen. Thomas at the present time has obliged a suspension of the order relieving General Sheridan for a few days. If the General's health does not improve within a few days, it is now given out that General Hancock will be sent to the Gulf Department in his stead.

THE correspondence between the President and General Grant relative to the removal of General Sheridan is published. It will appear in this paper next week. General Grant, when ordered to relieve Sheridan, entered a vigorous protest against the Presidents order, but in the face of this protest the latter ordered his removal. It is also rumored now that the President has ordered Hancock (Thomas being in ill health) to the command of the Gulf Department, with instructions to, alter, modify or revoke Sheridan's orders now in force there, if he saw proper to do so, and this in defiance of General Grant's order to the contrary. If this proves to be the case, a conflict between the President and General Grant is inevitable.

THERE are rumors of cabinet changes in Washington, to the effect that the President desires the withdrawal of Seward, Browning, Wells and Randall, leaving him only McCullough and Stansberry. These rumors have an air of probability about them at least, for the New York papers are now predicting that the next few days will witness the resignation of Secretary Seward at least.

THE order removing Sheridan, issued by the President, will be found in another column of the *Argus*. It will be seen that Gen. Grant's addition to it, obliges Sheridan's successor, (Gen. Thomas) to carry out Sheridan's policy, and to execute all orders issued by him now in force in that Department. Good for Sheridan, and good for Grant! In sustaining each other they do the will of Congress and the people, whom they represent. Grant used to flank Lee; he is now engaged in flanking a worthless and unscrupulous Executive.

Facts for Government Bondholders and the Holders of Greenbacks.

Read, Reflect—and Hand to your Neighbor.

In 1861 eleven States seceded; and since then only twenty-three have been represented in Congress, until the admission of Tennessee in 1866.

All the United States Bonds—5-20's, 7-30's and 10-40's—all the greenbacks, and all the National Banks, were created by this Congress of twenty-three States.

President Johnson calls this an "*assumed Congress*"—therefore not legal. His supporters and the Democrats call it a "*rump Congress*," and a "*usurping Congress*," and hence not a *lawful Congress*; and the great effort has been to *elect* Congressmen in the North, and *admit* enough from the rebel States to enforce this "*Policy*."

If a Congress representing but twenty-three States be not a *lawful* Congress, then every United States Bond, and all our greenbacks, and National Bank notes, are worth nothing; because an *unlawful* Congress could not make *lawful* Bonds or *lawful* money.

The mad effort, so recently made by the rebels and their sympathizers, to destroy this Government *by force of arms*, failed. Thus far the attempt to do the same thing, *through Congress*, has also failed, because of the action of the loyal voters at the ballot box; and the last effort at destruction is now being made THROUGH THE COURTS.

Witness the recent attempt by Democratic lawyers to induce the Supreme Court of the United States to issue an injunction, nullifying Mississippi, Georgia, and other rebel States. Read also the opinion of George Sharswood, the Democratic nominee for Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, in which he gravely denies the constitutional power of Congress to make paper money a legal tender. (*Boris vs. Trott, Legal Intelligencer* of March 18th, 1864, page 92.) Judges Woodward and Thompson of the same Court, announced from the bench *the same alarming doctrine*, in 1865. (*See Mervine vs. Sailor et al. Legal Intelligencer of June 16 and 30—1865* pages 188 and 205.)

And this too in the face of the fact, that the Superior Courts of every loyal State in which the question has been raised, have sustained the power of Congress.

It requires, therefore, but little knowledge of either arithmetic or law to estimate the imminent danger of putting any more men of Judge Sharswood's opinion on the Supreme Bench of the State!

If you believe the present Congress to be *unlawful*, or desire our National currency and Government Bonds to be declared *unlawful*, vote for George Sharswood.

If you believe the present Congress to be *lawful*, or desire their action on Currency or Bonds *to stand good*, vote to sustain them—for the party that *created* the Greenbacks and the Bonds—the party that sustained the war, and compelled submission to the National authority—and that stands pledged to keep faith with the Bondholders, and to maintain the National credit—vote for Henry W. Williams, the worthy and honored nominee of this party.

The Candidates for Treasurer.

EDITOR ARGUS: Having intimately known both the candidates for county Treasurer, for many years, I have taken considerable interest in the controversy between yourself and the editor of the *Local*, as to their respective claims, merits, and failings. I very much regret the necessity of this mode of political warfare on your part, and I have every reason to believe you sincerely dislike it also. I use the word necessity because I am satisfied that that alone drove you to it.

Since the nomination of Capt. Barnes, every issue of the *Local* has contained bitter and often scandalous attacks upon his private character. He is a young man of limited acquaintance and like most young men with reputation to make. It is very easy to shake the confidence of the public in one of his age, and therefore the attacks upon him by the editor of the *Local* were the more injurious and despicable. He is a one-armed soldier, poor dependent, with everything at stake in a contest where able-bodied men are opposed to him, not only ready, but actually using any and every weapon even to the filthiest to secure his disgrace and defeat. If you had faltered or failed to defend him in his helpless condition you would not only be unworthy of the position you hold but be justly chargable with cowardice. In this degrading warfare inaugurated by the editor of the *Local*, you were compelled to take part, and you have done it well. The result is, Capt. Barnes has lost nothing, but is in reality the gainer. He will receive more votes than he would have done had the *Local* not leveled its guns at him. I know him to be a young man of great energy, quick parts, more than ordinarily intelligent, open, frank, generous and brave with as few faults as the majority of young men. He was among the first to respond to the call of his country and the last to leave her service. Losing his right arm at Gettysburg in the thickest of the fight, he waited only long enough for his wound to heal until he returned to his command, was promoted and remained in the service until the close of the war. His commanding officer Gen. Selfridge says there was no braver or better officer in the 46 Pa. Reg't. Perhaps his was the only instance of an officer returning to his command and serving with it two years after losing a right arm.—This itself is sufficient to entitle him to every Republican vote in the county, and for the honor of the party, I trust he will get *every one*. An older and only brother gave his life to his country. Surely Republicans will not forget these things! If there is one who does, it seems to me in view of the promises and professions Republicans one and all have made that the empty sleeve of Capt. Barnes would be even a greater reproach than was the one of a comrade presented James Buchanan. He is a worthy representative of the party that saved the country, losing almost everything for the party, he now asks to support him.

Vote against him! for whom? I have known Mr. Anderson long, and admired his good qualities. No one regreted more than I the necessity that called for your frequent personal references to him. But he is an old man well known, and his opponent was almost a helpless stranger. His son-in-law, made the attack, persisted in it, went to such extremes that retaliation became necessary. Everything must bend to secure the election of his father-in-law and to accomplish this, it was thought necessary to destroy the character of his opponent. Every person saw the object and agreed it must be prevented. In defending Barnes, Anderson has suffered terribly. It is his own fault. He should have prevented his son-in-law from attacking his competitor, or failing in that publicly denounced his course. He did neither, and in consequence lost the esteem of many friends. His private affairs have been scrutinized and lo! the charges against his opponent are as nothing in comparison. What has been written of him was news to me. I could not believe until I saw they were not denied. The story about the taking of the poor woman's hogs, the mortgage to Shively, the sale of lot to Edwards, as published, look ugly.

I trust there is no truth in them, but if not why not deny them. Where are the certificates? Certificates were procured against Barnes to support a hundred fold more trivial charges than here made. Nothing has given me so much pain for a long time, as to learn of Mr. Anderson's pecuniary embarrassment. He has my sympathy and I am sorry it was told against him, although when I read the abuse of poor Barnes for not paying his debts I don't see how else you could do than make the comparison. While I confess to having always (and I write truthfully) admired Mr. Anderson as a man I knew he was of the bitter radical pro-slavery Vallandigham type of Northern Democrats. He is a fit representative of the party that opposed the war. Who then among the Republicans can vote for him in preference to Capt. Barnes? Who will do it? I cannot, although I am suspected of being as near it as any one. Barnes' claims as a soldier and a patriot are very strong and as a man he does not suffer by comparison. My duty then is plain, and for one I will not hesitate. If Mr. Anderson finds himself mistaken as to the number of his friends in our party he can find a reason in his own political history and the conduct of those to whom he intrusted his case. A war upon a crippled soldier won't win. TRUTH.

The Resurrection.

EDITOR BEAVER ARGUS: *Sir*, during a conversation some days ago with a friend, the subject turned upon the resurrection of the dead, he contending that were all the inhabitants of the world, who have ever lived and died, including those now living, raised from the dead, and live at one time, the planet we inhabit does not contain a surface sufficiently large to accommodate them all.

For information to my friend, and the benefit of others that read your valuable paper, we would say that the State of New York will furnish surface for twice the number of inhabitants that have ever lived and died in our world.

Proof: The flood occurred A. M. 1260.—Then the earth could have been but thinly populated. We put down the aggregate population at one billion six hundred and fifty-six million (1,656,000,000.) From that epoch to ... whole population dies three times in each century, therefore one hundred and twenty-six generations have expired from that period to the present. If we say the average population to have been five hundred million, (500,000,000,) in each generation, and this multiplied by 126, the number of generations, gives an aggregate of sixty-three billions (63,000,000,000.) This number added to the one billion six hundred and fifty-six million (1,656,000,000,) the aggregate population of the antediluvian world, gives the aggregate population for the past and present, at sixty-four billions six hundred and fifty-six million (64,656,000,000.) Now we have 640 square acres in a square mile, which, when reduced to square feet, gives twenty-seven millions eight hundred and seventy eight thousand and four hundred square feet.

The State of New York contains 46,000 square miles; multiplying this by number of square feet in a square mile, we have a product of one trillion, two hundred and eighty-two billion, four hundred and six million, four hundred thousand (1,282,406,400,000). This number divided by ten, the average number of square feet given to each person, gives us a quotient of one hundred and forty-eight billion, two hundred and forty million, six hundred and forty thousand (148,240,640,000).—Now, if we divide this number by sixty-four billions (64,000,000,000), the number of the whole population of the world, we have two as the quotient. Therefore it is demonstrated that the State of New York will furnish surface for twice the entire population of this globe. How absurd, then, the notion that this vast earth would not be sufficient to accommodate them, were all its inhabitants to live at one time! What a wonderful objection is this to offer against the literal resurrection of the dead. Yours, truly,

ECCE DEUS.

Beaver Falls, August 27, '67.

EDITOR OF THE ARGUS: I beg leave to suggest to your correspondent "A Democrat" the propriety of calling a Democratic convention and nominating another ticket, for the support of Democratic voters of the county. If Wilson, Dougherty, Kuhn, Potter, Bigger and Judge Irwin, or either of them would take hold of this matter it is not too late yet to save the Democratic party. There are several others I might name, who are competent to move in this matter. The men I have named, however, are well known to the Democrats of the county as men of honesty, integrity and ability, on whom all can rely. If they will issue a call for a convention it will be responded to by all good Democrats, or if a call can be circulated among the Democrats through the county it will be generally signed. It is not too late yet. A convention can be held, a ticket nominated that will receive the support of Democrats generally. If this is done the "Odell ticket" will not receive the support of a corporal's guard. If this is not done I will be compelled to follow the example of "A Democrat" and vote the Republican ticket. I have read his articles carefully, and I endorse all he says. If the Democratic party of this county is to be ruled by a straggler of extremely bad reputation, like the editor of the *Local*, honest and decent men should leave it.

DEMOCRAT NO. 2.

JUDGE SHARSWOOD concluded his decision on the legality of the legal tender-notes with this declaration:

"On the whole, then, I am of opinion that the provision of the act of Congress of February 25, 1862, declaring the notes issued in pursuance of that act to be lawful money and a legal-tender, is unconstitutional."

If the legal-tender notes were unconstitutional then, they are unconstitutional now, and the whole financial system of the nation is based on a false and illegal foundation. As one of the Democratic organs proposes to make the justice and wisdom of this decision the leading issue in the present political campaign, the people should be warned in time of the construction that will be placed upon their votes, and of the effects of the formal promulgation of a similar opinion from the Supreme Court of the State.—*Har. Tel.*

The Copperhead Scheme of Refusing to Pay State Taxes.

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Our readers are already aware that in one or two of the richest and strongest Copperhead counties of the State of Pennsylvania, the officials thereof have deliberately concocted a movement to repudiate the payment of their apportionment of State taxes. We referred to this subject briefly yesterday. In order now to further enlighten the public therein we propose to trace the matter from its origin. By act of April 30, 1864, the Revenue Board was abolished and the Auditor General, State Treasurer and Secretary of the Commonwealth made to constitute the Board.

Circulars were issued *to the commissioners* of the counties for the valuation of personal property. We annex a number of the returns from the counties:

Allegheny county returned as subject to taxation	$1,325,666 00
Beaver county returned as subject to taxation	1,165,578 00
Berks county returned as subject to taxation	2,886,920 00
Chester county returned as subject to taxation	5,177,039 00
Delaware county returned as subject to taxation	2,553,887 00
Luzerne county returned as subject to taxation	680,278 00
Lycoming county returned as subject to taxation	314,084 00
Schuylkill county returned as subject to taxation	683,169 00
Venango county returned as subject to taxation	310,898 00
Lancaster county returned as subject to taxation	9,758,471 00

The board, consisting of Isaac Slenker, Auditor General; W. H. Kemble, State Treasurer, and Eli Slifer, Secretary of the Commonwealth, knowing these returns to be glaringly unequal, and acting under their official oaths, equalized the quotas of the counties, making the amount subject to taxation in

Allegheny county	$11,867,611 00
Beaver county	1,735,380 00
Berks county	4,908,431 00
Chester county	8,106,935 00
Delaware county	3,845,468 00
Luzerne county	3,864,705 00
Lycoming county	2,173,912 00
Schuylkill county	3,403,879 00
Venango county	884,763 00
Lancaster county	10,122,806 00

All the counties that approximated to a fair valuation are benefited by the adjustment, as the tax realized under the appraisement of the Revenue Board is $625,000, out of the amount as returned by the commissioners, less than $175,000.

Three hundred thousand dollars in personal property was all the money required from the counties by the treasurer, and a bill apportioning this amount among the counties was urged by the treasurer and passed the Senate, but failed in the House, not from any objection to its passage, but from the inefficiency or carelessness of those having it in charge. This bill failing to pass, the accounting departments were compelled to settle on the amount fixed by the Revenue Board.—*The State Treasurer will again urge this reduction*, and if the receipts from corporations (from which almost all our taxes for State purposes are derived) continue to hold out to the end of the fiscal year, *he will urge its total repeal.*

The State has already paid over $200,000 of State loans, and by advertisement in the *Patriot and Union* are calling for $1,000,000 more on the first of September, making a reduction since November, 1860, of over $4,000,000 in the public debt, with $1,000,000 more money in hand, and an expenditure of between $6,000,000 and $7,000,000 of extraordinary expenditures in putting down the Democratic rebellion—tax on real estate repealed, and by the first of October not a single over-due Commonwealth bond afloat.

—This fairly exposes the reason why the counties of the State were called on for the payment of this taxation. The commissioners of the counties refusing to respond to this call have these facts before them, thus rendering themselves liable to the suspicion as showing by their conduct a lack of intelligence to comprehend their duty, or a dishonest purpose to repudiate the payment of a just taxation. Mr. Slenker, the *Democratic* Auditor General, was most urgent and active of Revenue had come, and it is only fair that in the repudiating Democratic counties of York and Berks, the Democratic masses should know this fact.—*Har. Tel.*

Reconstruction—Change in District Commanders—Official Orders.

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WASHINGTON, August 20.—the following order was issued to-day:

GENERAL ORDER NO. 77.
HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, August 19.

First. The following order is received from the President:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Washington, Aug. 17.—Major General George H. Thomas is hereby assigned to the command of the Fifth Military District, created by the act of Congress passed on the 2d day of March, 1867.—Major General P. H. Sheridan is hereby assigned to the command of the Department of Missouri. Major General Winfield S. Hancock is hereby assigned to the command of the Department of the Cumberland. The Secretary of War *ad interim* will give the necessary instructions to carry this order into effect.

[Signed.] ANDREW JOHNSON.

Second. In pursuance of the foregoing order of the President of the United States, Major General G. H. Thomas will, on receipt of the order, turn over his command to the officer next in rank to himself, and proceed to New Orleans, Louisiana, to relieve Major General P. H. Sheridan of the command of the Fifth Military District.

Third. Major General P. H. Sheridan, on being relieved from command of the Fifth Military District by Major General Geo. H. Thomas, will proceed to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and relieve Major General W. S. Hancock in command of the Department of the Missouri.

Fourth. Major General W. S. Hancock, on being relieved from command of the Department of the Missouri, by Major General P. H. Sheridan, will proceed to Louisville, Kentucky, and assume command of the Department of the Cumberland.

Fifth. Major General G. H. Thomas will continue to execute all orders he may find in force in the Fifth Military District at the time of his assuming command of it, unless authorized by the General of the Army to annul, alter or modify them.

Sixth. Major General Sheridan, before relieving Major General Hancock, will report in person at these Headquarters. By command of General Grant.

[Signed] E. D. TOWNSEND,
[*Official.*] Assistant Adjutant General.

Stanton vs. Johnson.

Mr. Stanton has been removed from office, but the principles he represented remain.—We repeat that although the President's action is unjustified, and likely to have evil results, yet on the whole the country may gain by it. Mr. Stanton's presence in the Cabinet may have restrained the President but did not change the policy of his administration. It was a negative protection. At the same time Mr. Stanton shielded Mr. Johnson from a great deal of indignation that justly belonged to him, and prevented his policy from fully working out its own destruction. Now we are to have the lines deeply drawn. The President has resolved upon opposing reconstruction; Congress has resolved that the laws shall be executed, and there is no longer a power in office to intervene. We are well satisfied to abandon Mr. Johnson's administration to its own devices; it is useless to longer hope that a Republican in the Cabinet could patch it up, and make it worthy of the people's confidence. "Ephraim is joined to his idols; let him alone."

We know now where we stand. There is no complaint that Mr. Stanton had not discharged his duties faithfully; it is plain that he is suspended simply because he is a Republican. Mr. Johnson could not endure that the Secretary of War should be resolved to execute the laws in the spirit in which they were laid down. Mr. Stanton's offense was that he chose to obey the laws, even if in doing so he disobeyed the President. The Senate will determine whether his suspension was legal; and in the meanwhile Mr. Stanton has put it on record that he has yielded only to superior force. He could not resist the combined authority of the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and the General of the Army. When Gen. Grant agreed with the President, and sent word to the Secretary that he had accepted from the President the position, Mr. Stanton had no choice left. Had Gen. Grant refused to have anything to do with the arbitrary and possibly the illegal suspension of an officer whose only crime has been fidelity to his duty, Mr. Stanton might have taken another course.—As it was, resistance would have been useless.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

KENTUCKY LOYALTY.

It is a great public misfortune, resulting from the blind intensity of partisanship which sways the great mass of American journals, that one-half of our people are kept in ignorance of the facts which control the political action of the other half. We do not complain that each journal puts forth its best arguments for its own side; we protest only against the suppression of vital, important truth, in ignorance of which the acts and motives of those opposite cannot be understood. The telegraph does somewhat toward the correction of this evil, but it is still flagrant and enormous.

All our people are aware that Kentucky recently elected eight Democrats (so called) to represent her in the Federal House of Representatives, and that—one of these having committed suicide—but one of the seven survivors has as yet been permitted to take his seat, pending an investigation of their right to seats by the standing Committee on Elections? Yet, up to this hour, no Democratic journal has apprised its readers that this exclusion has any other foundation or reason than the fact that the Kentucky claimants are Democrats—therefore obnoxious to the overwhelming majority of either House. How can they fairly judge who are kept in ignorance of the facts?

The Unionists of Kentucky affirm that the party calling itself Democratic in their State is entirely inspired and controlled by the Rebel element—that its eight candidates for Congress were all partisans of the Rebellion, and that several of them owe their election to the votes of paroled prisoners from the surrendered armies of Lee, Johnston, and Kirby Smith. Say, if you will, that this matters not—that these are just as good voters as any others—is it not naked justice that all should be aware of the grounds whereon their admission to seats is resisted?

The Commonwealth (Frankfort) has the following:

"We learn that one of the Rebel Democratic candidates for Representative in this county, in one of his speeches recently, accused his Conservative competitor with having furnished the United States Government with horses to put down the Rebellion. The accused party replied that he "had a contract to furnish horses to the Government; that he had so furnished them; but that he had so arranged the place and time of their delivery as to secure their capture by John Morgan, who was then on a raid in Kentucky."

—This, you may say, is a loyalist's story, which may be unfounded or exaggerated.—Suppose, then, you try your teeth on this, from *The True Kentuckian*, a "Democratic" organ:

A CARD.

As I am informed through reliable sources that it is reported in this community that I was with the Federal army during the war, I wish to pin the lie to it, by making a public denial through your paper; for I was not associated with that army in any capacity during the war, and defy any one to prove the contrary. I am only anxious to deny the reports, because I know that they were promulgated by some maliciously disposed person or persons, with a view of prejudicing the public against me. (Dr.) J. W. TALBOTT,
Centerville, Kentucky.

We believe Dr. Talbott is the son of a former Democratic member of Congress.

We hope to see the day when *all* Kentuckians, White or Black, and whether loyal or rebel in our great struggle, shall exercise the Right of Suffrage; yet we cannot realize that any hardship is involved in a deliberate scrutiny by the House of the influences whereby the choice of the delegation just returned was effected. Rely on it—were that House Democratic, the new delegation from Tennessee would have a hard road to travel—and we shouldn't wonder at nor greatly lament the circumstance.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

The Original French Document Arrived.

—"Je certifie que la premiere medaille en or pour les pianos Americaine a ete donnee a l'unanimite a Mr. Steinway, par le Jury de l'Exposition Internationale. Class 10, premiere sur la liste.

Le President:

	Melinet,
Georges Kastner,	Ambroise Thomas,
Ed. Haslick,	F. A. Gevaret."
L. Scheidmayer,	

TRANSLATION

I certify that the First Gold Medal for American Pianos has been unanimously awarded to Messrs. Steinway by the Jury of the International Exposition. First on the list in Class X.

Melinet,
President of International Jury.
George Kastner, Ambroise Thomas, Ed. Haslic, F. A. Gevaret, L. Scheidmayer, — Members of the International Jury.

The original certificate, together with "the original catalogue of awards," in which the name of STEINWAY & SONS is recorded *first* on the list, can be seen at the Steinways' warerooms, New-York, and *fac-simile* copies of the same at H. Kleber & Bro.'s, the sole agents, warerooms 122 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.

The above document settles the question finally and conclusively as to which are the *best* pianos of the world, and which, as such, receive the *first prize* over all others at the Paris Exposition. In view of this decision, which is a fatal blow to the aspirations and pretentions of the contending Boston house (Chickering & Sons), the attempt of the latter to cover up their defeat and divert public attention from the only recognized authorities by ostentatiously parading a monarchial toy conferred *outside* of the Exposition, appears as puerile as it is ineffectual. Although the great popularity and fame of the Steinways is not the result of *medals* (or honorable or dishonorable "crosses") but of the acknowledged *superiority* of their Piano Fortes, yet it is gratifying to know that the highest musical authorities of Europe unite with us in according to them the *first* and *highest* place on the list of the piano manufacturers of the world.—*N. Y. Exchange.*

TELEGRAPHIC.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 26, 1867.

Secretary McCulloch and Randall.

Since sending previous dispatches both Secretary McCulloch and Postmaster General Randall have informed the President that they would at once retire from the Cabinet if he desired. The President made no definite answer, but it is believed he will not accept McCulloch's resignation. Gen. Spinner, and other friends of McCulloch are begging him not to resign.

Conflict Between the President and Grant.

The President in assigning Gen. Hancock to Gen. Sheridan's place, has issued an order making a direct issue with Gen. Grant as to the powers conferred under the Reconstruction act over commanders of military districts. He permits Gen. Hancock to annul or repeal such acts of Gen. Sheridan's administration as he may see fit, without reference to Gen. Grant's recent order assigning Gen. Thomas to that command, and continuing them all in force.

General Sickles Removed.

The President to-night issued the official order, fully anticipated in these dispatches last night, removing Gen. Sickles from the command of the Second Military District, and appointing Maj. Gen. E. R. Canby in his place. The President in the order directs Gen. Grant to make future disposition of Gen. Sickles, and Gen. Canby is required to assume immediate command.

Singular State of Affairs.

There is something rather curious in the relations of the Administration and General Sickles. On Gen. Grant's accession to the War Office, instructions were issued by him to Gen. Sickles not to interfere with the process of the Courts of the United States. It was reported that General Sickles asked a suspension of this order till he could be heard from. This his friends deny, but it is reported that he did protest against the enforcement of the order, because instructions had been issued from the Attorney General's office directing the prosecution of all parties who might obstruct the enforcement of the process of the United States Court. Be this as it may, the instructions was withdrawn, and the government stands in the anomalous position of preventing the execution of the process of the judiciary through the action of a military subordinate in opposition to the known will of the commander-in-chief, in derogation of the authority of the Circuit Court of the United States, and in direct conflict with the formally expressed opinions of the Chief Justice as delivered at Raleigh.

Gen. Hancock to Supercede Sheridan.

The President has also issued an official order to-night, appointing Gen. Hancock to the command of the Fifth Military District in place of Gen. Sheridan, who is directed to proceed at once to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and not come to Washington, as ordered by Gen. Grant in the previous order. Gen. Thomas is ordered to remain in command of the Department of the Cumberland.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Teachers Wanted.

ONE MALE PRINCIPAL AND TWO FEMALE assistants, teachers for Freedom Public School. Election to be on the 11th of September. By order of Board of Directors. ISAAC BLACK, Secretary.
Freedom, Aug. 26, 1867.

Administrator's Notice.—Letters of Administration on the estate of MARTHA A. PATTERSON, wife of Samuel G. Patterson, late of Beaver borough, 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 or demands against the estate of said dec'd will make them known without delay.
SAMUEL G. PATTERSON, Adm'r.
Beaver borough.

Bounty Account.—We the undersigned Auditors of Greene township, have examined the account of Joseph Cain, Treasurer of Bounty fund of said township, for the years 1865 and 1866, and find his account as follows:

To am't of money rec'd by said Treasurer,	$13,751 10
By cash paid out,	13,595 61
Balance in Treasury,	$155 49
Amount outstanding bonds,	$18 00

J. M. REED,
A. A. M'COY, Auditors.
J. B. M'CREADY,

IMPROVED BUCKEYE CIDER MILL AND PRESS

THE M'SHERRY IMPROVED GRAIN DRILL!

EVERY DRILL WARRANTED TO

Sow Wheat, Rye, Oats, Barley, Timothy and Clover Seed.

Send for descriptive Circular, mailed free.

J. KNOX,

Sole Agent For Western Pa.

137 Liberty St., Pittsburgh.

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Agricultural Implem'ts & Seeds.

A full stock of seasonable goods always on hand, such as FANNING MILLS, GRAIN DRILLS, CUTTING BOXES, HAY PRESSES, &c., &c.
aug28'67:3t.

LIME, LIME.

THE undersigned thankful for past favors, takes pleasure in informing the people in Borough township and vicinity, that he still continues to manufacture and sell the best article of LIME, at the

"POWER LIME KILNS,"

In Vanport, two miles west of Beaver, Pa. All orders promptly and carefully filled.—The best of lime can be bought at my Kilns at 25 cts per bushel.
je20'67:3mos. AMOS DOUTT

Rare Chance for Investment.

STOCK, FIXTURES AND GOOD WILL OF A GROcery and Produce Store, situated in the lower part of Allegheny City, Pa.; good location. Sales last year sixteen thousand five hundred dollars. Rent of Store and dwelling only three hundred and fifty dollars.—Lease of two years from next January. Good reasons for selling. Address immediately,
Box 140, Manchester P. O.,
Allegheny county, Pa.
aug21'67:3t.

Jacksons' Universal Washing Compound.

THE last great labor saving invention now being introduced everywhere. A fair trial will convince the most sceptical, no wash-board necessary. Three-fourths in money, time, and labor saved by its use.—It will not injure fabrics of any kind, and meets a want long felt in households. Will remove paint, grease or stains, heals chapped hands, softens and beautifies the skin. It can be easily and cheaply made, costing less than soap, and is superior to the best of soap. It is meeting with the greatest favor wherever introduced. Persons will be supplied with Family Rights for making and using it, by the Agent, J. Kirkland. The compound will be left for sale at the stores of Mr. S. C. Hannan, Water St., Rochester, L. F. Kramer, North Bridgewater; and H. B. Anderson, Beaver. Orders for Family Rights may be left at the boarding House of J. S. Anderson, near the point, Rochester, or sent by mail, enclosing $1.00 to J. Kirkland, Rochester, Pa.
jy3'67:3mos.

IS THAT SO!

THOMAS CAMPBELL,

SOLE OWNER OF THE BRIDGEWATER FOUNDRY,

Continues to Manufacture

The Unequalled Cooking Stove,

Crystal Palace.

BEDROOM, PARLOR, AND HEATING STOVES.

Large and small sizes.

MANTLE AND JAM GRATES.

And various other Castings.

Also on hand and for sale a great variety of Second Hand Stoves, as good as new, and very cheap. Old Pieces for repairs for the different patterns of Crystal Palace and Enterprize Stoves promptly furnished.—All orders for stoves attended to without delay and delivered free of charge.

YES, THAT'S SO!

aug21,67:3m.