The Beaver Argus.

BEAVER, SEPT. 11, 1867.

Local and Miscellaneous.

WM. BINGHAM, JR., 54 Fifth street, Pittsburgh, is the authorized agent for THE ARGUS in that city.

New Advertisements.

The attention of the public is directed to the following new advertisements, which appear for the first time in THE ARGUS to-day

Proclamation—John S. Littell.
Dry Goods—M'Elroy, Dickson & Co.
Bounty Account—South Beaver tp.
Bankrupt Notice—Thos. A. Rowley.
Bankrupt Notice—Thos. A. Rowley.
Medical—J. R. & A. M. Spear.

Our County Fair.—Our agricultural and mechanical friends throughout the county should bear in mind that our county fair takes place on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, (2d, 3d and 4th) of October. Every person in the county should be present on the occasion.

Funeral Sermon.—The funeral sermon of the Hon. B. Adams, preached on last Sabbath in the M. E. Church of this place, by Dr. Dempsey, drew a large congregation together. The sermon was listened to throughout with marked attention.

Academy Repairs.—The Trustees of the Beaver Academy have just had a substantial fence put up around the building. This, in addition to some necessary out-buildings, together with a large cistern built a few months ago, adds much to the appearance and value of the property. The planting of some shade and ornamental trees within the enclosure will now be in order.

Arrested.—William Pool was arrested in New Castle, on Tuesday evening last, for cruel treatment to a horse. He was taken before James Dickson, Esq., and in default of bail in the sum of two hundred dollars, was sent to jail to await his trial at court.—Maltreatment of horses is rather too common, and there are others deserving notice in this community.—*Lawrence Journal.*

Soldiers' Orphans.—The soldiers' orphans of the Phillipsburg school, Rev. W. G. Taylor principal, came from that place to the Presbyterian Church, in Beaver, on last Sunday, in a body, to hear a sermon by the Rev. D. P. Lowary. The children appear to be under the best of discipline, and listened to the practical sermon preached by Mr. L. with the greatest attention.

Western Papers.—The "Beaverites" when away from home think kindly of the old *Argus*—Republicans as well as Democrats. Scarcely a week passes that we do not receive a bundle of papers from some acquaintance who is away. The latest favor of this kind is from H. R. Moore, who sends us a large lot of western papers from Terre Haute, Indiana, where he is at present engaged in business. He has our thanks for the courtesy thus extended.

Fined.—Conductor Stevenson of one of the passenger trains on the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, was found guilty last week, in our court, of assault and battery, on oath of H. Anderson, Esq., of this place. The assault was committed last spring, and was made by the conductor while Mr. Anderson was getting off the train. The court fined the former $50 and costs of suit.

Auctioneer's Office.—Capt. John Boyle & Co., of New Brighton, have opened an auctioneer's office in that place, in the "Kennedy Building" on Main street, where they will always be found ready to make sales of all property that may be placed in their hands. They are regularly licensed to carry on a business of this character, and will be found active, trustworthy agents by those needing their services. Give them a call.

Bonds Cancelled.—During the past week, the county authorities have cancelled $16,000 more of the bonds issued on our railroad indebtedness. The bonds thus cancelled were signed by Jas. A. Sholes, Jas. C. Richie and Moses Welsh, (all Democrats,) and countersigned by H. B. Anderson, the present Lost Cause candidate for county Treasurer. But for the signing of these bonds Beaver county to-day would be worth more than 100,000, over and above what she is worth! Voters should these men or their endorsers be trusted with the power of involving you in another debt similar to this? We take it that you will answer with an emphatic "No" at the polls on the 8th of October.

List of Voters.—We notice that the lists of voters have been made out by the Assessor of the Borough and stuck up for public inspection. Every voter should examine them, and see whether his name is thereon or not, and if it has been omitted he should call upon the assessor at least ten days before the election, and have it placed thereon, otherwise he will forfeit his right to vote on the second Tuesday of October next. These suggestions should also be observed by the voters in every township in the county.—Every one should attend to this duty *individually*.—Then, we repeat, examine the lists, and see if your name is thereon; if not, have it placed there within the time specified by law—at least ten days before the election. Remember this.

Temperance Convention.—The temperance convention which met in the Court House in this place on last Tuesday evening, was well attended, and very interesting withal. It was presided over by General H. B. Beisel, of Rochester, assisted by Rev. John Brown, of Freedom, and —— Alexander, of New Brighton. Mr. William Smith and Mr. John Carter acted as secretaries. Short addresses were delivered by Revs. Dravo, Lowary, Taylor, and Gen. Beisel.—An executive committee consisting of Rev. J. F. Dravo and Maj. Thomas McCreary and D. Singleton, of Beaver; Jesse Carothers, of Brighton township; Gen. H. B. Beisel, Wm. Smith and John Carter, of Rochester borough, was appointed, with instructions to so organize the county as to get its full temperance vote to the polls on the second Tuesday of October.

The "Sweets,"?—We noticed last week that the Sweet family, composed of some three or four females and nearly the same number of males, had been arrested and brought to jail by Constables Anderson and Hays. The charge against the party was: Selling liquor contrary to law. They were brought before the court on last Thursday, and the two principals fined $50 and the costs. The fine and costs of the one were promptly paid, but the other ran short of "stamps," and had to go to jail. It is quite likely, however, that the party will soon raise the money, pay the bill, and take their comrade with them. With this exception, the party returned and took possession of their boat, which was tied up at Vanport. The "concern" is said to be well furnished. The party go from here to Cairo, so they say.

Church Repairs, &c.—The M. E. Church at Baden, this county, which was closed some weeks ago for repairs, was, we learn, re-opened for divine service on last Sabbath. Rev. J. S. Bracken was present, and preached morning and evening to large congregations, and administered the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, assisted by the pastor, Rev. T. Storer.

The church presents a very neat appearance, having been newly painted and papered, and furnished with new carpets and lamps; also a beautiful and costly communion service, the gift of a benevolent lady connected with the congregation. The improvements were much needed, and are such as will reflect credit upon the good taste and enterprise of the pastor and friends of the church.

The Case of Messrs. Ruth and Little.—The case of Messrs. Ruth and Little, against whom a rule was issued some time since requesting them to answer certain matters touching the integrity of their professional conduct in the case of Robert Fogler, came up for hearing on Tuesday of last week, and occupied the attention of the court for nearly the entire day. The case was argued at considerable length and with marked ability, by Col. G. W. Cook, of Steubenville, for the respondents, and on the other side by Wm. McKennan, Esq., one of the counsel to whom the court assigned the duty of conducting the investigation.

At the close of the argument, his Honor, Judge Acheson, took charge of the papers and announced that a decision would be rendered at the adjourned court to be held on the fourth Monday of the present month. The hearing elicited a good deal of public interest, and there was quite a large attendance during the progress of the argument.—*Washington Reporter.*

The Middleton Murder—The Mystery Still Unsolved.—In the early part of last week the Grand Jury then in session in this place found a true bill against Thomas Burch, William Wike, John Stump, Washington Gordon and Jas. Parris, for the murder of Thomas Middleton, who was killed at the mouth of Brady's Run, in this county, on the night of the 14th of November, 1866.

On last Tuesday afternoon they were brought before the court for trial, and as it was decided to try the parties separately, James Parris only was placed in the box, and a jury empannelled to try his case. The prosecution was conducted by J. S. Rutan, the District Attorney, assisted by Messrs. Fetterman and Hice, and the defence was managed by Messrs. S. B. Wilson and E. B. Daugherty. On Wednesday morning the testimony in the case began to be taken, and did not close until at noon on Friday. The investigation was a close one, and required a great deal of patience on the part of those conducting it. After the testimony was all taken, the case was submitted without argument. The judge charged the jury in an address of about an hour's length, after which they retired to their room, and in about one hour and a half returned a verdict of "not guilty." The verdict, we believe, is generally approved by those who were familiar with the case, and who followed its "slow length along." Mr. Parris was then discharged and set at liberty. The other persons, to-wit: Burch, Wike, Stump and Gordon, were also discharged on their own recognizance. Thus ends another chapter in the Middleton murder case, and the public is now in as deep a darkness touching the murderers as before.

Programme for Teachers' Institute.—Select Reading, by Miss Sade Reynolds; Class-drill in Geography, by T. J. Hisinger; Essay, by Miss Tucker; Lecture, by M. B. Welsh; Explanation cube root, by Prof. Lakin; Reading Periodical, by Miss Mary Whipple.

Queries to be answered: What would be the effect on the tides were the earth changed from an oblate to a prolate spheroid? Will a projectile impelled through the air go farther when the atmosphere is rare than if it were denser? Can there be any difference in the length of a day to places in the same latitude?

Arithmetical.—What will be the value of a triangular field at $75 per acre, the sides being respectively 75, 85 and 160 rods (Tell method of solution)? A and B played at marbles, having 14 each; after playing several games, B having lost some of his, it was found that the difference of the squares of the number which each then had was 336. How many did B lose? (Required the best arithmetical solutions of the above problems.)

Grammatical.—Respecting man whatever wrong we call may must be right as *relative* to all. What part of speech is relative? *Resolve me* why the cottager and king, he who sea-covered realms obey, and him who gains his living from the heath, disquieted alike, heave sigh for sigh: correct and give opinions concerning italicised words in the above and five following sentences. *Instant* he flew with hospitable haste.—Swifter than *thought* the wheels *instinctive* fly.—*What's worth* in anything but so much money as 'twill bring. *See what* a rent the envious Casca made.—There is a false *reptile*, prudence, the *result* not of caution, but of fear.

Address all communications to Periodical to Miss Mary Whipple.

Institute to convene at the Public School House, in Beaver, on Monday evening, Sept. 16th, at 7 P. M.

Fine Paintings.—A specimen of Middleton's National Oil Portraits may be seen, and subscribed for, at the Beaver Book Store, embracing the Centenary portrait of John Wesley—it is taken from a fine English engraving, procured through Bishop Janes; Washington and Mrs. Martha Washington from Stewart's original in the Boston Athenæum; Abraham Lincoln, Stephen A. Douglas, Lieu.-Gen. Grant, Andrew Jackson, Henry Clay, Daniel Webster, Gen. Sherman, Admiral Farragut.

This series is designed especially for the Parlor; they are executed in substantial oil colors. They are uniformly cabinet or half life size, on evil canvas stretchers, and in handsomely ornamented gilt frames. They form the most elegant, appropriate, patriotic home ornaments ever offered to the American people.

These valuable portraits will never be exposed for sale in stores or gallaries; they can be procured only through regularly appointed canvassing agents.

The number of copies issued will be limited to the subscription list.

The series consist, so far as now complete of the above Great National Characters.

Court Proceedings.

The court which commenced its September session in this place on the 2d inst., disposed of the following criminal business:

Com. vs. Stevenson, indicted for assault and battery. Found guilty and fined $50 and cost of prosecution.

Com. vs. Thos. J. Robinson, indicted for false pretences. Continued, and the defendant sent to jail, being unable to obtain security for his appearance at next term.

Com. vs. Daniel Johnston, indicted for furnishing liquor to minors. This case was continued to next term at the instance of the commonwealth.

Com. vs. John Johnston, indicted for selling liquor to men of intemperate habits. Continued at instance of the commonwealth to next term.

Com. vs. J. H. Witherspoon, indicted for furnishing liquor to men of known intemperate habits. Continued.

Com. vs. J. H. Witherspoon, indicted for furnishing liquor to minors. Indictment quashed at instance of prosecuting attorney, and defendant ordered to renew his recognizance.

Com. vs. Henry Whitlock, indictment, false pretences. Continued.

Com. vs. J. B. Rhodes, indicted for selling liquor contrary to law. Defendant entered into recognizance in the sum of two hundred dollars for his appearance. Continued by consent.

Com. vs. Daniel Riddick and Richard Riddick, indicted for larceny. Defendant's recognizance forfeited, and forfeiture respited.

Com. vs. Wm. Buhl, jr., indicted for selling liquor contrary to law. Defendant plead guilty, and the court sentenced him to pay a fine of $10 and costs of prosecution.

Com. vs. David Gilliland, Joseph Gilliland, Robert McGeorge, Jos. Roger, and Thomas Patterson, indicted for disturbing a society convened for social and literary objects. Continued.

Com. vs. Joseph Dewhirst, indicted for assault and battery. Plead guilty, and court sentenced him to pay a fine of $25 and costs of prosecution.

Com. vs. same, indicted for assault and battery.—Plead guilty, and court sentenced him to pay a fine of $15 and costs of prosecution.

Com. vs. Harriet Harkison, indicted for larceny.—Defendant called, and not answering, her recognizance was forfeited.

Com. vs. Wm. P. Johnston, indicted for selling liquor contrary to law. True bill. Process awarded.

Com. vs. Chas. W. Sweet, Charles Abbott, Martin Herman, Ada Sweet, Ella Abbott, and Annie Green, indicted for selling liquor contrary to law. True bill as to Sweet and Abbott. Ignoramus as to others.—Sweet and Abbot plead guilty, and the court sentenced them to pay a fine of $50 each and costs of prosecution.

Com. vs. William Uselton, indicted for seduction, fornication and bastardy. Continued, and defendant entered into recognisance in the sum of $1,500.

Com. vs. Alex Long, indicted for assault and battery upon a constable. With leave of court *Nol Pros* entered as to first count, and defendant plead guilty as to second. Not yet sentenced.

Com. vs. Alex Long, indicted for assault and battery. Not yet sentenced.

Com. vs. Wm. McKee, indicted for assault. Continued by consent.

Com. vs. Eveline Irwin, indictment, lewdness and fornication. A true bill. Continued.

Com. vs. John Scott, indicted for fornication. Ignoramus, and the prosecutor, Joseph Smith, to pay the cost.

Com. vs. Susan Smith, indicted for adultery. Ignoramus, and the prosecutor, Joseph Smith, to pay the costs.

Com. vs. Jas. Miller and Geo. W. Johnston, indicted for assault and battery with intent to kill. Continued.

Com. vs. John Cannes, indicted for larceny. A true bill. Continued.

Com. vs. David L. Anderson, indicted for assault and battery. Ignoramus, and the prosecutor, Catherine Gegges, to pay the costs.

Com. vs. Catherine Gegges, indicted for malicious mischief. Ignoramus, and the prosecutor, D. L. Anderson, to pay the cost.

Com. vs. Timothy Kayton, indicted for assault and battery. Ignoramus, and the prosecutor, Mary Kayton, to pay the costs.

Com. vs. Geo. Walker, indicted for larceny. Ignoramus, and the county to pay the costs.

Com. vs. Wash Gordon, indicted for malicious mischief. Ignoramus, and the prosecutor, Elizabeth March, to pay the costs.

Com. vs. Elizabeth Eckler, indicted for assault and battery. The court permitted a *Nol-Pros* to be entered, and sentenced the defendant to pay a fine of $1 and costs of prosecution.

Com. vs. Jas. Whitehill, indicted for assault and battery. Defendant plead guilty, and the court sentenced him to pay a fine of $5 and costs of prosecution.

Com. vs. Jas. Parris, indicted for murder. True bill. Not guilty, and discharged by proclamation.

Wash. Gordon, John Stump, Wm. Wike and Francis Burch held upon their own recognizances, severally in the sum of one thousand dollars for their appearance at the next term of court.

MARRIED.

HALL—SMITH—Sept. 5th, at the residence of the bride's aunt, by the Rev. D. W. Carson, assisted by the Rev. J. G. Carson, Mr. Robert Hall to Miss Annie B. Smith, daughter of James Smith, Esq., all of Beaver county, Pa.

SNEAD—WELKER—August 8, at the home of the bride, by Rev. T. J. Higgins, assisted by Revs. J. M. Bray and E. Ball, Rev. L. U. Snead, of Freedom, Pa., to Miss Almira P. Welker, of Stark county, Ohio.

DIED.

MERRICK—On Thursday, the 5th inst, at New Brighton, Pa., May Evelyn, youngest daughter of Charles M. and Mary Merrick, aged 2 years and 6 months.

LYON—On the 5th inst., in Beaver, Pa., of Typhoid fever, Electa Lyon, aged about 40 years.

Notes of Northern Travel—Lake Superior—Jesuit Missionaries—Cattle and Horses Thrown Overboard—Indian Agent and Interpreter—Chippewas.

EDITOR ARGUS: Lake Superior upon whose placid surface we have just entered is, as its name received from the French discoverers indicates, the "uppermost" of the W. Lakes, of North America, and is the largest body of fresh water on this globe. Its length of coast is about 1500 miles and its mean depth 1000 feet. It contains 32,000 square miles, being just about the size of the great State of Maine. The temperature of this Lake seldom rises above 40 degrees rendering it impossible for persons to survive long in its waters. It is very clear so that a dime may be seen at the depth of 30 or even 40 feet From its great depth it is less easily disturbed than the other Lakes, which renders travel on it always welcome to excurtionists.—During the week that we were on it, its bosom was scarcely ruffled and often presented in the sunlight at a little distance the appearance of a sea of glass, sparkling with gems. The mirage on this lake was at times very fine a shore line sometimes repeating itself a second and in one or two instances a third time.

The first mention in history of this body of water is made by two Jesuit missionaries who in 1641 left their mission in Georgian bay and passed up in a birch canoe to St. Mary where they found a village of 2000 Chippewa Indians and learned from them of the lake beyond which they called Kitchi-gummi (big lake), and which stretched toward the west to the country of their dreaded enemies the Sioux and to the great prairies where roamed herds of buffalo and deer. Mismard in 1660 and Allowey in 1666 passed around the Southern shore as far as Fond du Lac, where from the Sioux he learned of the great river Missipi (Mississippi.)

Having taken on board at Detroit the Indian agent who was paying his annual visit to the Chippewa Indians at different points on the lake, we ran across Kunumaw bay to L.'s Anse an old Indian settlement and mission. The water in the bay being to shallow for our boat to approach the settlement we anchored about a half mile from shore and proceeded to land our passengers and goods for the agency in small boats. Several head of cattle and horses were thrown over-board and towed ashore much to the amusement of the passengers and to the consentration of the dumb animals as they were shoved overboard. A line was attached to the head, and it took three or four men good rowing to tow some of them shoreward. They did not seem seriously effected by their cold bath and effort at swimming for as soon as they were on shore they fell at once to graizing.

I was much interested in the history of the Indian interpreter whom we took on at the Sault. He is a half breed Chippewa whose father by the name of Ashumn, was one of the originators of the American Fur Co., who in that early day married a daughter of the chief of that tribe so that this gentleman, for he is an intelligent one, is a full cousin of the celebrated chief Hole-in-the-day and is also full cousin of Hon. Geo. Ashumn of Mass., who was President of the Chicago convention that nominated Lincoln. He speaks good English has been Post-master at the Sault of St Maries and has traveled much as interpreter for the Government and has frequently visited W ash ington city.

He understands the Indian character well, but is not hopeful of the effort made to civilize them. He quoted as his opinion, that of a Catholic priest who had spent nearly all his life with them, that the best thing that could be done with the Indians is to give him plenty to eat and and good advice and let him run.

The Chippewa's are an interesting tribe of Indians numbering somewhere it is supposed about 10,000. Some account of them and observations of their habits I will reserve for my next, which will date from La Pointe.

T.

TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

EDITOR ARGUS: The mass Temperance convention held in the Court House, Tuesday evening, was largely attended by the citizens of the county, who seemed deeply imbued with the importance of the present movement and strong in the faith of success.

The convention was organized by the nomination and election of the following officers:

President—Gen. H. B. Beisel,

Vice Presidents—Rev. John Brown, Mr. Joseph Alexander.

Secretaries—Messrs. John Carter, Wm. Smith.

Gen. Beisel, on taking the chair made some appropriate remarks, and called upon Rev. Mr. Smith to open with prayer. The convention was earnestly addressed by Rev. D. P. Lowary, Prof. R. T. Taylor and Mr. J. F. Dravo, in which the evils of intemperance, the necessity of immediate action, the duty of christian men and women to interest themselves in the success of the cause, were freely discussed and pressed home upon the minds and hearts of all present.

The following resolutions were read, briefly discussed, and unanimously passed:

Resolved, 1st. That this convention recognizing the importance of thorough organization as a preliminary of success, appoints a central Executive committee of seven, who shall be empowered to appoint vigilance committees in every election district of the county, whose duty it shall be to take charge of the cause in their several townships and boroughs.

Resolved, 2d. That it is important that the county be thoroughly canvassed, and public meetings be held in every school district and public place, and we do most earnestly call upon our friends throughout the county to see to it that such meetings are held.

Resolved, 3d. That the propriety of organizing a permanent county Temperance Union, auxiliary to the State Temperance Union, be referred to the central executive committee, to be by them considered and presented to the next general convention of the friends of Temperance in the county.

Messrs. John Carter and Wm. Smith were requested to favor the convention with a temperance song, which they did, the audience joining with a right hearty good will.

The following persons compose the central committee.

Messrs. H. B. Beisel, J. F. Dravo, John Carter, Thos. McCreary, Wm. Smith, Darius Singleton and Jesse Carothers. Friends of temperance are requested without any delay to communicate with J. F. Dravo, of Beaver President of executive committee, furnishing the names of proper persons to constitute the various township and borough vigilance committees.

The convention joining once more in a temperance song, finally adjourned, to meet at the call of the county central executive committee.

H. B. BEISEL, President.

JOHN CARTER, WM. SMITH, } Secretaries.

Beaver Sept. 2, 1867.

EDITOR BEAVER ARGUS—*Sir*: I am somewhat deceived in regard to your neighbor, the so-called editor of the "*Local*." I was lead to suppose that he was some beardless boy. What a pity that he did not make this known before, and that nature had been more generous towards him, by bestowing upon him less beard and more brains. Seeing that he will not have to tarry at Jericho until his beard be grown, I will venture to ask who told him that it was blasphemous to use "Ecce Deus" as a signature, and when translated "means behold God?" From what source did this big bearded editor learn this fact—i. e., if it be a fact—that "Ecce Deus" means "behold God" Can he give any intelligent reason for his definition? or is it only he thinks so, and merely believes so because some one told him? Had he told his patrons that "Deus" meant the devil he would have come as near the definition as telling them that it meant "God." If he had let his Latin alone, and given what he calls his "horrible blasphemy" to the dogs, and brought his big beard—I would say brains, into requisition by making an attempt to refute my argument, he would then have played the man.—Why did he not bring out his Geology, that he made so much boast about, in his "*Local*?" Come, play the man for once, and show to your readers that you know something more than to be a bamboozler.

Then this mongrel editor says—"If that very assuming writer will study a primary work on Geology just about two minutes and a half and is able to appreciate its scientific truths, he will quit talking about when the world was made" (begging your pardon, sir, I made no such statement) "or when the human race first appeared, *except as a mere matter for speculation.*" Prodigious!!

Then this infidel editor discards the Bible, and its history of Creation, and stigmatizes me with blasphemy for writing over the signature of a "Benefactor." Thou hypocrite. Truly how weak a man becomes when abandoned of God.

But let us inquire whether the Mosaic history of Creation is consistent with itself and with science. There are two things required in a divine revelation: first, that its moral and religious teachings should be useful to mankind, commending themselves to the conscience, and, secondly, that the reference to natural facts should be in accordance with the book of nature, intelligently understood. If the Bible, as God's word, contradicts his works, it refutes itself. The heathen, as in India, will be converted from their religion by receiving our science, but the Bible will never be forsaken on that ground, except by the ignorant and the editor of the "*Local*." Many Hindoos are now infidels to their ancient writings, through having science; and some people in this Athens of Beaver county are infidels to our sacred writings through the want of science. The general statement of the question respecting Geology is, that it proves the great age of this world, and hence some have hastily concluded (the editor of the *Local* included) that the Mosaic account represents the earth to be younger than it is, whereas, there are two accounts—one in Gen. 1: 1—of the origin of the universe, which was "creation" in the strict sense of the word, and occurred in the "beginning," the other is the history of the "formation" of this world and its inhabitants, in six days. This second account is independent of, and subsequent to the former. Chaos, in the second verse, does not describe the condition of the world immediately after the original creation, but allows for all geological processes to occur before chaos, which was the curtain of darkness falling on the first drama, and this curtain is now withdrawn for the six days' work, which relates to the surface of the earth and its present races and species of men, animals and plants. For "the earth was without form," &c. We must first clearly understand what the Bible means, to what stages of the history of the earth its different statements refer, and when we find that Geology refers to one period, and the six days' formation in Gen. to a later one, there will remain no excuse for men assuming that the six days recorded by Moses included the origin of these creatures whose remains are dug up by geologists. Those who understand this distinction will see that it is wilfulness or folly to contrast the Mosaic six days with the fossil records in the massive strata of the earth, which is a book written in a former era, and has no more connection with contradicting Genesis than an account of England at the Roman conquest contradicts the state of England in the present day.

I had thought of treating the editor of the "*Local*" with silent contempt, but I pity his weakness. I will try to do him good.

Yours, truly,

Beaver Falls. "ECCE DEUS"

To any it may Concern.

EDITOR ARGUS: Do you pay your preacher, or do you merely promise to do so? Promises which are not fulfilled are as empty as the air you breathe. Have you engaged the faithful labors of your preacher for a long year, and upwards, and as yet given him nothing except empty promises in return for his labors: Suppose all who pledge themselves to pay for their preaching would imitate your example? Our preachers (unless trained to subsist upon the wind) would be forthwith compelled in duty to themselves and families to abandon their pulpits and seek other employment for a livelihood.

If you have not the ability or disposition to pay for preaching, no one desires or insists upon your pledge to do so. Then why obtrude your name upon a subscription paper or a church book unless you pay? There is no church in Christ ndom so miserably poor as to stand in need of delinquent subscribers to support its minister. If so it would be in rather a bad fix, and its pastor or preacher would in a pecuniary point of view be of all men the most pitiable.

Pay up then or withdraw your name, so that the church which has taken your promises at par may know what it has to depend upon for the support of its preacher.

AN OBSERVER.

Beaver, Pa., Sept. 9th, 1867.

EDITOR ARGUS—*Dear Sir*: Permit me through the *Argus* to call attention of the public to the salt works of Capt. S. B. French & Co., located on Raccoon creek, about 4 miles from Beaver. They make the best of salt—I have some from there, and I have never seen better. We all know the captain is an honorable and clever man to do business with. All wishing to purchase a good article will do well to give him a call.

D. L. DEMPSEY.

Beaver Sept. 9th. 1867.

AMNESTY PROCLAMATION.

WASHINGTON, September, 8.—The following pardon proclamation, although prepared yesterday, was not issued until this afternoon:

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, In the month of July, Anno Domini 1861, the two Houses of Congress, with extraordinary unanmity, solemnly declared that the war then existing was not waged on the part of the Government in any spirit of oppression, nor for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, nor purpose of overthrow or interfering with the rights or established institutions of the States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired, and that as soon as these objects should be accomplished the war ought to cease; and, whereas, the President of the United States, on the 8th day of December A. D. 1863, and on the 26th day of March A. D., 1864, did, with objects of suppressing the then existing rebellion, of inducing all persons to return to their loyalty, and of restoring the authority of the United States, issued proclamations offering amnesty and pardon to all persons who had directly or indirectly participated in the then existing rebellion, except as in those proclamations was specified and reserved; and, whereas, the President of the United States did, on the 29th day of May, A. D. 1865, issue a further proclamation with the same object before mentioned, and to the end that the authority of the Government of the United States might be restored, and that peace, order and freedom might be estanblished, and the President did, by the said last proclamation, proclaim and declare that he thereby granted to all persons who had directly or indirectly participated in the then existing rebellion, except as therein excepted, amnesty and pardon, with the restoration of all rights of property except as to slaves, and except in certain cases where legal proceedings had been instituted; but upon condition that such persons should take and subscribe an oath therein prescribed, which oath should be registered for permanent preservation; and, whereas, in and by said last mentioned proclamation of the 29th day of May, A. D. 1865, fourteen extensive classes of persons therein specially described, were altogether excepted and excluded from the benefits thereof; and whereas, the President of the United States did, on the 2d day of April, A. D. 1866, issue a proclamation declaring that the insurrection was at an end, and was thenceforth to be so regarded; and, whereas, there now exists no organized armed resistance of misguided citizens or others to the authority of the United States in the States of Georgia, South Carolina, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi, Florida and Texas, and the laws can be sustained and enforced therein by the proper civil authority, State or Federal, and the people of said States are well and loyally disposed, and have conformed, and if permitted to do so will conform in their legislation to the condition of affairs growing out of the amendment to the Constitution of the United States prohibiting slavery within the limits and jurisdiction of the United States; and, whereas, there no longer exists any reasonable ground to apprehend within the States which were involved in the late rebellion a renewal thereof, or any unlawful resistance by the people of said States to the Constitution and laws of the United States; and, whereas, as large standing armies, military occupation, martial law, military tribunals and the suspension of the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus*, and the right of trial by jury, are in time of peace dangerous to public liberty, incompatible with the individual rights of the citizens, contrary to the genius and spirit of our free institutions, and exhaustive of the national resources, and ought not therefore, to be sanctioned or allowed except in cases of actual necessity for repelling invasion or suppressing insurrection or rebellion; and, whereas, a retaliatory or vindictive policy, attended by unnecessary disqualifications, pains, penalties, confiscations and disfranchisment, now as always could only tend to hinder reconciliation among the people and National restoration, while it must seriously embarrass, obstruct and repress the popular energies and National industry and enterprise; and, whereas, for these reasons it is now deemed essential to the public welfare and to the more perfect restoration of Constitutional law and order that the said last mentioned proclamation, so as aforesaid is sued on the 29th day of May, A. D. 1865, should be modified, and that the full and beneficent pardon conceded thereby should be opened and further extended to a large number of persons who by its aforesaid exceptions have been hitherto excluded from executive clemency;

Now, therefore, be it known, that I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do hereby proclaim and declare that the full pardon described in the said proclamation of the 29th day of May, A. D. 1865, shall henceforth be opened and extended to all persons who, directly or indirectly, participated in the late rebellion, with the restoration of all privileges, immunities and rights of property except as to property with regard to slaves, and except in cases of legal proceedings under the laws of the United States, but upon this condition, nevertheless, that each person who shall seek to avail himself of this proclamation shall take and subscribe to the following oath, and shall cause the same to be registered for permanent preservation, in the same manner and with the same effect with the oath prescribed in the said proclamation of the 29th day of May, 1865, namely:

"I do solemnly swear [or affirm] in the presence of Almighty God, that I will henceforth faithfully support, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States and the Union of the States thereunder, and that I will in like manner abide by and faithfully support all laws and proclamations which have been made during the late rebellion with reference to the emancipation of slaves, so help me God."

The following persons and no others are excluded from the benefits of this proclamation, and of the said proclamation of the 29th of May, A. D. 1865, namely:

First, The chief or pretended chief executive officers, including the President, Vice President and all heads of departments of the pretended Confederate or rebel government, and all who were agents thereof in foreign States and countries, and all who had or pretended to hold in the service of the said pretended Confederate Government a military rank or title above the grade of brigadier general, and naval rank or title above that of captain, and all who were or pretended to be Governors of States while maintaining, abetting or submitting to and acquiescing in the rebellion.

Second, All persons, who, in any way treated otherwise than as lawful prisoners of war, persons who, in any capacity, were employed or engaged in the military or naval service of the United States.

Third, All persons who, at the time they may seek to obtain the benefits of this proclamation, are actually in civil, military or naval confinement or custody, or legally held to bail, either before or after conviction, and all persons who were engaged directly or indirectly in the assassination of the late President of the United States, or in any plot or conspiracy in any manner therewith connected.

In testimony whereof, I have signed these presents with my hand, and have caused the seal of the United States to be thereunto affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, [SEAL.] this 7th day of September, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President:

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

DRY GOODS!

—AT—

F. A. Fortun

—IN THE—

DIAMOND, ROCHESTER, PA.

NEW DRESS GOODS,
NEW PRINTS,
NEW DELAINES,
and NEW MUSLINS.

—AT—

Greatly Reduced

PRICES!

NEW MILLINERY GOODS!

HATS, FLOWERS, RIBBONS, &c.

Having secured the Agency for the

Empire Sewing Machine

I respectfully solicit an examination of the same by the public.

This Machine is constructed on a new principle of mechanism, possessing many rare and valuable improvements, having been examined by the most profound experts, and pronounced to be simplicity and perfection combined.

In a mechanical point of view, the advantages we claim for the "EMPIRE MACHINE," are—

1st.—The method of driving the Needle Bar by a compound crank, which produces the same action as heretofore obtained by means of a Cam; but in a more durable and noseless manner.

2d.—We use a rotating shaft above the table, and thus are enabled to give all the room required under the arm; without detriment to the durability of Machines; having a bearing directly over the Needle Bar.

3d.—Our Feed Wheel is a friction feed, and so constructed there is but one joint in transmitting the motion from the rock shaft to the wheel, and unlike all others, cannot be effected by oil or dust.

4th.—The Rock Shaft that works the Feed motion also drives the Shuttle. The bearings of this Shaft and Centres are hardened steel and adjustable, so that we can take up the lost motion at will.

The following are the principal objections urged against Sewing Machines:

1. Excessive fatigue to the operator.
2. Liability to get out of order.
3d. Expense, trouble, and loss of time in repairing.
4. Incapacity to sew every description of material.
5. Disagreeable noise while in operation.

The Empire Sewing Machine is Exempt from all these Objections.

It has a straight needle, perpendicular action, makes the lock or shuttle stitch, which will neither rip nor ravel, and is alike on both sides; performs perfect sewing on every description of material, from Leather to the finest Nansook Muslin, with cotton, linen, or silk thread, from the coarest to the finest number.

IT HEMS, FELLS, BINDS, BRAIDS, TUCKS, QUILTS, PLAITS, and GATHERS.

Having neither cam nor cog wheel, and the least possible friction, it runs as smooth as glass, and is

Emphatically a Noiseless Machine.

F. A. Fortune's

RED FRONT

Dry Goods Store

ROCHESTER, PA.

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. Odd 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.

STATE FAIR.

THE PENNA. STATE FAIR WILL BE HELD AT Pittsburgh, upon the grounds of the Iron City Park, SEPTEMBER 24th, 25th, 26th, and 27th, 1867, For the Exhibition of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Swine, &c., Agricultural Implements, Machinery Inventions, Farm Products, Fruits, Flowers, Household Goods, &c.

PREMIUMS OVER $10,000.

COMPETITION OPEN TO ALL.

Some of the Premiums in the abstract are as follows:

CATTLE—FOREIGN IMPORTED.—10 premiums from $50 to $20; all other grades of Cattle 60, from $30 to $10, &c. from $10 to $3; best; herd, &c., not less than 15 head, $50; 2nd best $25; best 10 yoke of oxen, premium to be paid Agricultural Society of the County sending them, $100—2nd best $50.

HORSES.—Best Imported 6 premiums from $30 to $20—thorough breds, 10, from $60 to $10—Speed 1 of $1000, 1 of $75, 4 of $20.

MATCHED HORSES.—1 of $50, 1 of $30; best draught, gelding, and single horses 12, from $30 to $10. STALLIONS and MARES, 15 from $30 to $10 JACKS AND MULES 7, from $35 to $10; best mule team of four $30, 2nd best $15.

SHEEP AND WOOL.—For different breeds 123 premiums from $50 to $5. SWINE 15—from $25 to $5. POULTRY—best collection $15; and no premiums less than $3.

For Agricultural Implements, Steam Engines, Scales, &c., but few premiums are offered. The Judges however may make complimentary notice, of the particular merits of each machine exhibited.

For Leather and its manufacture—flour and Indian meal, grain and seeds, vegetables, fruits, grapes, cider, flowers and designs, needle work, embroidery, &c., bread, cakes, &c., preserves, jellies, and air tight fruits and vegetables, merchantile displays, &c., liberal premiums are offered ranging $10 to $1.

STEAM PLOW.—The Heydrick Steam Plow will be exhibited and operated during the Fair.

EXCURSION TICKETS will be issued by nearly all the Railroads, and all goods exhibited and unsold will be returned freight free.

For particulars, or premium lists address R. B. LONGAKER, Secretary, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Single admission Tickets, 25 Cents.

Sept 4 67:3t. A. BOYD HAMILTON, President.

Paris Exposition—Sewing Machine Awards.

EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE,
Paris, 1867.

COMMISSION IMPERIALE, CAMP-DE-MARS,
16 July, 1867.

Mr. R. Hunting, No. 139 Regent street, London:

DEAR SIR: Replying to your inquiry, I beg to state that the *only Gold Medal* for the manufacture and *perfection of Sewing Machines and Button-hole Machines*, was awarded to Messrs. Wheeler & Wilson of New York. Yours, respectfully,

HENRY F. Q. D'ALIGNY.

Member of International Jury and reporter of same.

Another letter of the same date:

DEAR SIR: Replying to your inquiry, I herewith give you the list of gold medals awarded in my class:

Dupuis et Dumery, for Screw Shoe Machines.

Wheeler & Wilson, New York, for the manufacture and perfection of their Sewing Machines and Button-hole Machines.

There is, also, in the list of *co-operators*, a Gold medal granted to Mr. Elias Howe, jr., personally, as *Promoteur* of the Sewing Machine.

Respectfully, y