The Beaver Argus.

M. F. WEYAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Beaver, Pa., October 23, 1867.

THE returns from the several counties in the State of the vote polled for Supreme Judge on Tuesday, 8th inst, were opened at Harrisburg yesterday. Judge Sharswood received 267,746, and Judge Williams 266, 824 leaving a majority for Sharswood, Democrat, of 922.

It will be remembered that during the campaign, the State Central Commitee of the Union party, offered a large, fine banner to the county which would poll the best vote for Judge Williams, compared with the vote given to General Geary last year. Perry county, it appears, is to receive the flag, having increased its majority from 86 for Geary to 135 for Williams.

THE result of the election in this District for Representatives in the Legislature, is as follows:

	Beaver Co.	Washington Co.
Nicholson, U,	2,774	4,607
Day, U,	2,813	4,570
Ewing, U,	2,810	4,597
Wilde, D,	2,294	4,510
McKinley, D,	2,267	4,541
Pollock, D,	2,247	4,485

These figures show Mr. Nicholson to have a majority of 577 in the District.

GEN. GRANT will more than likely be the next Union candidate for the Presidency.—The country papers almost everywhere are beginning to hoist his name, and it is only a few days ago that the Union State committee of Ohio, have resolved that he is their choice for that office. Grant for President, and Senator Wilson of Massachusetts, or E. M. Stanton of this State for vice President, would make a ticket that would sweep every State that went for Lincoln in 1864.

A LETTER of the Hon. Henry W. Williams, late Republican candidate for Supreme Judge, to the editor of the *Press*, dated Pittsburg, October 12th, contains the following good counsel:

"Instead of being discouraged, the loyal citizens should gird up their loins for next year's Presidential contest, resolved on victory; and if true to themselves and the principles for which they made such sacrifices of blood and treasure, they will assuredly succeed."

MRS. LINCOLN has returned to her home from New York, whither she had gone to dispose of her wardrobe under the plea of necessity. She was persuaded to do so by the personal friends of her husband, and left without disposing of her fine shawls, diamond rings, &c., &c, they promising to raise her a fund by voluntary contributions sufficient to supply her with the comforts of life. Since then, however, the administrator of the estate of Mr. Lincoln, David Davis, Esq., comes forward with a statement certified on oath, alleging that Mr. Lincoln's estate was worth $85,000 besides the $25,000 donated by Congress. This statement made her worth $110,000 two years ago. Now, what has she done with this large sum of money, is a question that a great many people will ask? and we take it that a plausible answer must be returned before the American people will contribute very much more to her "relief."

[illegible] in this county in 1862, but are informed by those who were, that the rejoicings of the Democracy after the elections that year were similar in almost every respect to their shoutings and fantastic performances of the present time. Then the Republican reverses were keenly felt by all who were alive to the perils of the hour. In this State the friends of the Government were beaten several thousand on their State ticket. In addition to this they lost the Legislature and the successful party gave us Buckalew for United States Senator. We also lost three Congressional Districts, which made our representatives in Congress stand: Fourteen Democrats and ten Republicans.

In Ohio the Republicans suffered almost as much as we did in Pennsylvania. The Democrats elected their State ticket by a majority of six or seven thousand, and what was worse still they gained from us seven members of Congress, making the Congressional deligation from that State stand: Democrats fourteen and Republicans five.

In Indiana they beat us, and secured a majority of the Representatives in Congress.—They also carried the Legislature, and elected Hendricks to the U. S. Senate.

Illinois went with the tide, gave a majority against us of twenty thousand, electing nine Democrats out of the eleven Representatives in Congress and that party having also carried the Legislature, gave us a Democratic U. S. Senator in the person of Wm. A. Richardson.

New Jersey was likewise lost to us, the State going Democratic by a majority bordering on fourteen thousand. The Legislature went overwhelmingly Democratic, gave us a Democratic U. S. Senator, and that party also succeeded in securing four out of the five Representatives in Congress.

New York did no better. Seymour, a bitter malignant copperhead was chosen Governor by a majority of ten thousand, and seventeen out of the thirty-one members of Congress were of the same political complexion. Nor did our disasters end here. Fate appeared everywhere to be against us. Where we did not lose the elections outright, our majorities were very much decreased. Our lines seemed broken at all points. But the Republicans were not dismayed. Trusting in the righteousness of their cause, they went to work, re-formed their lines, repaired the damage sustained, moved forward their columns, and the next year saw them not only the masters of the field, but their lately victorious opponents flying in confusion before them. Not only that, but at every election of general importance since then until the present fall, they have been beaten, routed, scattered and demoralized.

History is said to repeat itself. What followed the elections of 1862, will follow the elections of 1867. The damage sustained by the Republican party this year is not half so severe as it was then. The losses are more apparent than real; and we have only to do now as we did then—buckle on the armor anew, move forward to the conflict again with a steady step, and as sure as justice sooner or later prevails, that certain is our success in the elections that are to follow.

THE Lost Cause men of Middlesex county, New Jersey have nominated a man as their candidate for the State Legislature, who served as Colonel in the rebel army. He will in all probability secure every Democratic vote in that county. Jeff Davis' prospects as the next candidate of the Democratic party for President are unquestionably brightening with every turn of the political wheel. He appears now to be the coming man!

THE Republicans of Ohio are in good spirits, and their watchword is "no steps backward!" They learned long ago that the Confederates often win in the first day of battle, but never fail to get a good flogging in the third day's fight.

AT an election held in Mexico a short time ago, a majority of the electors chosen, were instructed to vote for Juarez for President of the Republic. If he succeeds in maintaining order in that country during his term of office, he will accomplish more than is now expected by a great many observing people.

Take Your Choice.

"Occasional" says of the States which have gone Democratic:

"We should undertake to bring them back to duty, with California to boot, *simply by honestly defending and bravely sticking to our principles.*

We will take the colored man by the hand and ask our countrymen to decide between him and the white traitor.

The Black Patriot or the White Traitor—which do you choose?

THE Blair family have latterly been swarming about the White House. Not content, however, with running that "machine," one of them, Montgomery, went over to the War Department one day last week, and asked Gen. Grant to re-instate a clerk who had been recently dismissed. The request was not complied with, whereupon Blair declared that the ex-clerk could probably be re-instated if it was not known that he was a *Democrat*. He was told that parties had nothing to do with the question—that the young man's services were not needed, and therefore the question would admit of no argument.

JUDGE THURMAN, the defeated candidate for Governor of Ohio, attended a Democratic jubilee in Allegheny city on last Saturday night. He made the leading speech on the occasion, and it is said to have been nothing more nor less than a tissue of inaccuracies and misrepresentations. His party friends, are alleged even to have been ashamed of his effort on the occasion.

THE election for delegates to a State Convention was held in Virginia yesterday. We have not heard the result, but feel inclined to doubt the success of our party friends in the contest. The conservatives were united, well organized and hopeful since the recent elections; while the Republicans were divided among themselves, and considerably discouraged in view of the Democratic victories on the 8th of October.

WE have received a communication from Baden over the signature of "A Women," which we decline to publish from the fact that she has not furnished us with her real name. Will correspondents never learn that their names must accompany their communications in order to insure their insertion. The name is not wanted for publication, but merely to let the editor know who the writer is.

THE Cops by out-generaling the Republicans most handsomely, getting out almost their entire vote, have a beggarly majority of six or eight hundred in the State. What chance will they have in a contest in which the Republicans get out their vote. A friend used to illustrate matters of this kind by saying "about as much chance as a cat in tophet without claws."—*Belford Inquirer.*

THE Cincinnati *Enquirer* of Monday last brings forward the name of George H. Pendleton as the choice of the Lost Cause men of Ohio for President in 1868. It makes a long argument in favor of his being their candidate and claims that if he is put upon a platform embracing "the same currency for the bondholder that the people are compelled to receive the prompt payment of the public debt as it falls due in the legal tender of the nation," he will "sweep Ohio by 50,000 majority, and also the country, as we did with Franklin Pierce in 1852, when the conqueror of Mexico, Gen. Scott, was the candidate of the opposition." What bombast do Lost Cause editors at this particular time not indulge in?

The Contested Elections in Philadelphia.

On Friday in the Court of Common Pleas, Philadelphia, Wm. B. Mann, Esq., filed three separate petitions protesting against Wm. A. Leech, Joseph Megary and General John F. Ballier, being allowed to occupy and perform the duties of the offices of Register of Wills, Clerk of Orphans' Court and City Commissioner respectively. The petitions, after a general allegation of fraud, set forth that—

"The election officers in said divisions falsely and fraudulently permitted and suffered a large number of persons, not qualified voters of said divisions, to vote at said election to the number of 1,949 and upwards, whose votes were taken and counted in the general return for said offices whose names were not on the list furnished by the City Commissioners to the election officers, without requiring or receiving proof of the qualifications of said voters, and without requiring or receiving proof by a qualified elector of their residence in said divisions of said voters, and without adding the names of said voters with the names of the persons making proof to the list furnished by the City Commissioners. They falsely and fraudulently permitted a large number of persons, to the number of 411 and upwards, not qualified to vote in said divisions whose votes were taken and counted in the general return for the said office of City Commissioner, whose names are to your petitioners unknown, who voted in the names of those who were upon the list furnished by the City Commissioner to the election officers of said divisions."

Other instances of fraud are alleged, and twenty-four election divisions in the Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Eighth, Seventeenth, and Twenty-fifth wards are recited, in which 1,949 persons voted who were not qualified and 411 in the names of others. These figures it is said, have been arrived at by actual count, and when proved to the satisfaction of the Court will show that Messrs. Campbell, Batters and Urwiler, Republicans, have been elected to the above offices by majorities of 832, 684 and 481 respectively. If the contestants succeed in proving these frauds, and secure their offices, as it is claimed they will then Judge Williams' election to the Supreme Bench will necessarily follow.

"THE FELLOW OF BEAVER FALL."

Response to the Local Editor.

EDITOR ARGUS—*Sir:* The *Local* dead or alive continues to bark! and would feign persuade his readers that he knows something about geology. He reminds me of an ancient wrestler and orator that when prostrated by his antagonist in the Olympic games, he would arise and affirm the contrary with such vehemence, and argue it with such skill as to persuade his hearers that he had not been thrown though they saw with their own *eyes*. Poor Odell's last article forcibly reminds me of the anecdote.

He informs his readers that I "have heretofore given proof that I know nothing of the science it must be certain that I am incompetent to conduct an argument upon the origin of the universe &c." Is it possible that the readers of the *Local* are so stupid and ignorant that they are not capable of judging for themselves, cannot the *Local's* subscribers read? It belongs to his readers to decide whether I am competent to conduct the argument or not. But the *Local* seems to think their relation to the subject is very different.—He is not only a would be disputant, but sets himself to be judge and jury also, and the way he lords over his assumptions shows that his *ipse dixit* is the end of all controversy.

Now I must be allowed to remind the *Local* editor's ghost, that he is judge in his matter only for himself, and that his *assertions* and *decisions* amount to nothing but words, words; his constant presuming to judge for his readers, and to decide over and over again *ex cathedra* what I cannot do, and what I have done, proves his ignorance and incompetency to discuss the question that he so presumptiously took up, and that he is a disgrace to the editor's chair. In his last he sets off with—"The word of God cannot contradict His works." Who told the mongrel editor that? He never had brains in his empty skull to give an intelligent reason for saying so, he merely says so *because I told him so in my third article.* But he had not the honesty to give me the credit. I can well afford to let him take it, seeing that he has only some half dozen words to fiddle upon, and if he should perchance lose them he will only be able to say bow wow, dog-like. I will take a credit mark, (not that there will be much honor attached to it) that I have been the means of convincing the *Local* editor that the word of God does not contradict His works. If by any means it is possible to penetrate his thick skull, I will attempt to convince him, with very little hope of success that,

"He who made the world and revealed his will to Moses,
Was not mistaken in its age."

I do not entertain very flattering hopes, neither do I expect to convince the *Local* editor that the word of God is truth; he is too stupid and ignorant. But I hope to afford, or communicate some information to the readers of the *Argus* to this end I would say—"In the beginning God created the heavens and the earth," which science confirms—and which science cannot explain, but where science requires the aid of Moses—is that while the world and the universe are old, man is young, that his introduction into this world is of comparatively recent date, that after the general creation there was a chaos on earth, and that at one period no man could exist in it. This is not only confirmed by science but it is confirmed negatively by history which affords no notices of writings beyond the date of the Mosiac creation. It is confirmed by archaeology, or the study of antiquities, which *finds no ruins of an earlier date.* It is confirmed by the philosophy of progress, which supposes that, if man had been here longer than Moses teaches, the sciences, arts, philosophy, and general civilization would have been more advanced. Therefore the grand natural facts are certain, and stand out like an impregnable rock, proving the fundamental accordance of the Mosiac account of creation with the natural facts of the universe. This subject will be still more intelligently appreciated if we bear in mind the different terms employed in this history, they are "to create," to command something to be, as "let it be light," to "make" and to "form." The word make and the phrase "let it be," are equal in meaning, therefore, we shall notice only the other three, "create" "make" and "form."—The English sounds for all the corresponding Hebrew words are using the vowels broad like "aw" in law barsh, "to create," asah, "to make," yatsar "to form." The first is calling things out of nothing, introducing the material into being, the second is shaping the material, the third is working them up with peculiar skill and care. So God "created" the heavens and the earth originally, brought matter into existence, "made or shaped the surface of the earth to its present state, "made" the animals out of existing materials, "formed" man, displayed the perfection of his skill in the construction of man, who is by philosophers called a microcism or epitome of the universe, (Does the *Local* editor's thick head comprehend this? We should love to see him trying his hand to dispose of it upon scientific principles,) and that these are the meanings of the words will appear from a little consideration. First "barah," "to create," though like all other words used in a secondary sense, as in Gen. 1; 21, where it means making, it is throughout the history in all other cases distinguished from "making."—The word "asah" "to make" is obviously introduced as a distinction, thus in the case respecting the six days formation, as a reason for the Sabbath, it is said to be given because of those six days God is described as having made the earth and the heavens in six days, Exodus 20; 11, and Exodus 31; 17, "God made the firmament," (Gen. 1; 7,) *i. e.* cleared the atmosphere of the chaotic fog and darkness. He "made two great lights to illuminate the earth, (v. 16, 17,) that is, caused them to shine again into the world, (v. 25,) "and he made the beasts of the earth." The end of his six days work is described Gen. 11; 2, God "rested on the seventh day from all his work which he had made" that is, fashioned and arranged. In Gen. 11; 3, the entire work is embraced, "which God has created to make." Here the terms are plainly intended to convey different ideas,—originating the matter, and putting it into shape. (But what is the use of me talking to a fool though I should "bray him in a morter among wheat with a pestle, yet will not his foolishness depart from him.") This explains the alleged creation of light before the sun, "God said let there be light," that is, let the light shine in, which has by the curtain of chaos been shut out. This was a partial change of the atmosphere, to admit light through, by the 14 and 18 verses, on the fourth day, the sun's orb is seen and he resumes his old sovereignity, from which during chaos his rays had been expelled. Now he is "made to shine upon the earth," appointed to his old territory to rule, as the moon is now to rule the night, never again to be dethroned or deprived of this portion of their ancient empire. In conclusion I would say: Let the *Local* editor leave out of his vocabulary that half dozen words (if he does he will have nothing to say,) that he prates over like a parrot. I mean his filthy slang which cannot be picked up only in some filthy brothel, and betake himself to argument, by making the attempt to refute the argument that I have presented above, or any of the arguments that I have advanced before. I don't mean contemptible bombast, but *argument* and let your readers judge between us. Don't tell them that you can do it, and that I am "not competent to conduct an argument." Your subscribers can read no doubt. Why not let them judge, and not attempt to act as disputant and umpire both?

Odell with brazen face and empty skull
Thy country's sorded pest, thy readers fool,
Glad would I be to learn thee, but alas!
I'll never try again to teach an ass.
I'll crop thy ears and tail, then turn thee out
The sport of boys, they'll raise the laugh and shout
To see thy mangled ears—upon thy rumps,
They'll gaze with horror on thy bleeding stumps.
They'll run thee up and down the town and then
They'll chase thee to thy Printing shop again,
Draw thy form thence but still the hue and cry
Will follow faster than thy shanks can fly.
They'll prick thy sides with pins as they run after
Thy shaggy form, and crack their sides with laughter
When thou hast pleased the brats and they can find
No more in thee to please the childish mind
I'll take thy battered carcass, try my skill,
And pound thee in a mortar or a mill.
I can't bray out I know with all my pains
What donkeys all should have, poor silly brains,
Surely thou didst never visit Parnassus
Thy scribbling is of such a doggerel kind.
If thou didst I must conclude the lasses
Must all be either drunk or blind.

Who placed thee in the editorial chair?
Vacate the seat, I'll place within a bear.
It shall do all thou does't with lesser cost,
And if it does not, still naught will be lost.
Thou didst but growl, and cause the growl too!
He'll harder growl than thee and all thy crew.

Let me not hear from thee again, by Jove!
I'll do more for thee than I've said above.
"Pagan or god of wood" in me thou'll find
All that's required to quiet thy dwarfish mind.
Learn to be useful, seek some fitter trade,
Follow the plow or use the polished spade.

Odell, farewell; remember that they say
The cat will mew, the dog will have his day.
Thou too like them will have thy little span
To play upon the stage the ape, or man.
Good bye, I say—I'll never heed thy calls,
Says "ECCE DEUS," the "Fellow at Beaver Falls."

Oct. 18th, 1867.

STATE ELECTION—OFFICIAL RESULT.

Sharswood's Majority 922.

Below we publish the official returns from all the counties in the State, of the election held on the second Tuesday of October, from which it will be observed that the actual majority for George Sharswood is 922:

COUNTIES.	1866. Geary, D.	1866. Curvin, D.	1867. Williams, D.	1867. Sharswood, D.
Adams	2,910	3,126	2,437	2,829
Allegheny	20,511	12,795	16,333	9,994
Armstrong	3,756	3,072	3,835	4,934
Beaver	2,810	2,294	2,848	2,829
Bedford	2,591	2,535	2,205	2,641
Berks	7,121	12,398	6,117	11,912
Blair	3,520	2,705	3,113	2,590
Bradford	7,184	3,091	5,846	2,693
Bucks	6,250	7,802	6,224	6,910
Butler	3,544	3,001	2,929	3,688
Cambria	2,643	3,256	2,068	3,090
Cameron	374	302	358	300
Carbon	1,906	2,399	1,697	2,194
Center	3,094	2,565	3,700	3,473
Clarion	1,776	2,813	1,410	2,603
Chester	8,500	6,221	7,751	5,853
Clearfield	1,650	2,736	1,477	2,710
Clinton	1,754	2,337	1,602	2,223
Columbia	1,905	2,583	1,696	2,453
Crawford	5,741	4,969	5,400	4,018
Cumberland	4,030	4,567	3,451	4,231
Dauphin	5,691	4,301	5,247	3,847
Delaware	3,647	2,262	3,207	2,148
Elk	576	686	226	751
Erie	7,237	3,957	5,504	3,426
Fayette	3,559	4,359	3,184	3,859
Forest	100	76	259	319
Franklin	4,299	4,106	3,772	3,992
Fulton	773	1,055	709	1,019
Greene	1,699	3,230	1,348	2,753
Huntingdon	3,218	2,339	3,009	2,258
Indiana	4,458	2,109	3,608	1,867
Jefferson	2,015	1,912	1,806	1,851
Juniata	1,516	1,814	1,368	1,653
Lancaster	14,599	8,998	12,700	7,475
Lawrence	2,500	1,410	2,633	1,261
Lebanon	4,194	2,690	3,623	2,501
Lehigh	4,159	5,731	3,514	5,141
Luzerne	8,731	12,337	7,985	10,401
Lycoming	3,871	4,447	3,601	4,337
McKean	677	741	703	515
Mercer	4,416	3,751	3,925	2,414
Mifflin	1,725	1,835	1,565	1,769
Monroe	705	2,699	543	2,259
Montgomery	7,826	8,342	6,586	7,693
Montour	1,130	1,125	1,000	1,393
Northampton	3,858	6,370	3,027	5,979
Northumberland	3,361	3,889	3,023	3,469
Perry	2,381	2,416	2,427	2,292
Philadelphia	54,193	48,817	49,587	52,075
Pike	390	1,084	235	931
Potter	1,348	630	1,134	1,131
Schuylkill	8,703	10,514	7,256	8,380
Snyder	1,380	1,326	1,630	1,199
Somerset	3,002	1,759	2,756	1,541
Sullivan	426	781	421	683
Susquehana	4,429	2,981	3,947	2,620
Tioga	4,791	1,698	4,090	1,425
Union	1,991	1,387	1,675	1,200
Venango	4,499	3,492	3,040	2,610
Warren	2,687	1,572	2,131	1,430
Washington	4,977	4,718	4,016	4,518
Wayne	2,857	2,088	2,820	2,566
Westmoreland	5,046	6,112	4,212	5,645
Wyoming	1,408	1,499	1,357	1,474
York	5,899	8,780	4,848	7,671
	307,274	250,098	268,824	267,746
	290,099			266,824
Majorities	17,175			922

It will thus be perceived that the Republican vote is short 40,450
Democratic 23,350

The National Bonds.

The Secretary of the Treasury addressed a very important letter to a gentleman in New York in relation to our finances, of which the following, a correct copy:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Oct. 7 1867.

DEAR SIR: Your favor of the 4th inst, is received. Too much importance is attached to the utterance to which you refer. The people of the United States are all sound upon the question of the preservation of the national faith as they were upon the question of the preservation of the Union. I consider the faith of the Government pledged to pay the five-twenty-bonds when they are paid in coin.

There need be, I think, no apprehension that they will be called in at the expiration of five (5) years from their respective dates and paid in United States notes.

The United States notes were issued under the pressure of a great necessity, and are by authority of Congress, being rapidly withdrawn from circulation. No more can be issued under existing laws, nor can I believe that any considerable number of of the members of Congress would favor an additional issue for any purpose what ever, much less for the purpose of paying bonds in violation of the express understanding under which they were negotiated.

The policy of contracting the circulation of United States notes adopted by Congress and being steadily persued by the Secretary, should of itself, even if the honor of the nation were not involved in the question, satisfy holders that five-twenty bonds will not be called in and paid before maturity in a depreciated currency. Very truly yours,

H. MCCULLOCH, Secretary.

Grant and the Presidency.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 18.—*The Morning Post* has the following special dispatch from Washington:

Upon the retirement of Dr Lieber from the office of Rebel Records he wrote to Gen. Grant, congratulating him upon his success, and saying that it was rarely that history ever devolved upon one man so many great civil and military responsibilities. He felt it was possible a greater crisis was coming than that which ended in Appomattox Court-House, and he prayed he might be strong enough to accept the responsibility.

Grant's letter in reply is said to be the most Radical he has written. In it he says he trusts he may have strength to answer any responsibility that may devolve upon him. No matter how solemn it may be, he will not hesitate to accept it if the country demands it.

IN regard to the town of Jackson, Ohio where all the voters, 409 in number, voted the Democratic ticket, the New York *Commercial* remarks:

"We had occasion to travel through that portion of Ohio a few years since, when a colporteur informed us, as the result of his observations and inquiries, that but one in thirty of the people could read, while on an average only one in fifty-five possessed a Bible."

No sermon is required to enforce that text.

MAJOR GENERAL PLEASANTON has tendered his resignation, which has been accepted, to take effect on the 1st of January next.

FORT PILLOW.

Rebel Gen. Forrest Disposed of.

A while ago the the rebel General Forrest "broke silence" in his own defense in connection with the Fort Pillow butchery. He put in the claim of injured innocence, asserting there was no such killing—no such butchering as had been represented. Mack J. Leaming writes to the New York *Times* a communication, which disposes of these statements. We quote as follows:

Not desiring in the least degree to be egotistic, or to subject myself to that charge, I deem it proper here to state the rank and position I held at the time of the capture of Fort Pillow, in order the better to enable the public to judge of the opportunities which I had of knowing the facts as regards the Fort Pillow affair—if I may be allowed to use so mild an expression—and for no other cause. I was the First Lieutenant and Adjutant of the Thirteenth West Tennessee Cavalry, commanded by Major W. F. Bradford. Major Bradford commanded the garrison most of the day, Major J. F. Booth, who was the ranking officer, having been killed about 9 A. M.

As Post Adjutant I had charge of the correspondence which took place under the flag of truce sent by Forrest, about 3 o'clock P. M., relative to the surrender of the garrison. That correspondence, as published in the report of the Congressional Investigating Committee, is substantially correct, with but one exception, viz., it omitted to state the threats which Forrest actually made in both the communications, in these words, to-wit: "If this demand is not complied with, you must take the consequences." Having confidence in our ability to hold the fort until reinforcements arrived, we refused to surrender, never dreaming that pending the negotiations under the flag of truce, Forrest, by violating all rules of civilized warfare, had treacherously gained positions from which he could successfully assault our works.

This, however, proved only the prelude to the chapter of horrid atrocities which he and his friends had in store for the Federal garrison after its capture. That the massacre of our troops which followed was deliberately premeditated and planned, I believe, as I believe in the existence of a just God, who will punish the perpetrators of this wholesale murder of unarmed and many of them wounded men. I was myself deliberately shot down after I had surrendered, and while lying on the field where I fell saw a number of wounded men deliberately shot. All this occurred after the fort was in entire possession of the Rebels, and when our men had entirely ceased to offer resistance.

These atrocities were renewed early the following morning, when two unarmed, helpless wounded Federal soldiers were shot within thirty feet of where I was lying at the time. I at the same time heard shooting going on all around the fort, but this occured in my immediate sight and locality.

In conclusion, I would say that I have by no means a desire to present my personal wrongs and sufferings before the public, and but for the fact that I am the only surviving officer of my regiment—the only regiment of white troops that participated in the defence of Fort Pillow—I should have remained silent upon this occasion.

MACK J. LEAMING.

The Canton Tragedy—Death of Mrs. Caroline Hoffman—Suicide of the Husband and Murderer—He Hangs Himself in His Cell.

CANTON, O., October 21, 1867.

MRS. Carolina Yost, *nee* Hoffman, the woman who was stabbed in church last Sunday by her divorced husband died Saturday last. Hoffman, the murderer, hung himself in his cell last night. He had tried yesterday to kill himself by bumping his head against a wall, and his feet had been chained as a precautionary measure, but he managed to burn a hole in a board partition with the stove poker, and tearing the sheets of his cot into strips, twisted them into a rope, which he passed through the hole around the side of the partition and around his neck. The body was standing square on the floor when found this morning, and although his neck was remarkably stretched, it is evident his feet were not entirely clear of the floor, unless he drew them up while hanging himself. His suspenders were twisted into a cord and tied tightly around his neck also; a handkerchief was drawn closely around his head and over his mouth; indicating that he attempted to suspend or strangle himself with them.

He was left suspended in his cell till this afternoon, when the body was taken down and buried. Citizens had free access to the cell all forenoon. Some blame is attached to the jailer for not securing the prisoner so as to prevent his taking his own life. He has expressed a wish of late that his wife would live, but at first only wanted to hear she was dead and then he would be satisfied.

The Copperhead Victory.

Very much indeed like the premature rebel victory of Early on the 19th of September, 1864, is the Copperhead victory of Tuesday. The true-hearted men who voted the Republican ticket, and who are now upbraided and assailed by every traitor and every sympathizing traitor, North and South, have only to remember that they will soon have another opportunity to try their mettle on a more extended field, and for a grander prize. The historian states that when Sheridan discovered his army in retreat he did not reproach them, but, swinging his cap, with a cheery smile for all, he said: "Face the other way, boys; face the other way; we are going to lick them out of their boots; and now we are going back to our camps. We are going to get a twist on them; we will get the tightest twist on them yet that ever you saw; we will have all those camps and cannon back again." Thus he rode along the lines, and rectified the formation and animated the soldiers. Presently grew up across that pike as compact a body of infantry and cavalry as that which a month before had sent the enemy whirling before them through Winchester. His men had faith in the contest, and knew he was going to beat the victorious foe. His presence was inspiration, his commands were victory. Not only have we Sheridan to lead us, to cheer us, to reform our broken columns, but thousands if not as brave, at least as conscientious and resolved as himself; and when the word is given to advance, let traitors and traitor sympathizers beware.—*Phila. Press.*

THE *Herald* says "Mrs Lincoln has threatened to retaliate upon her assailants, by the publication of certain letters damaging to their self-love. She has been most grossly and unjustly assailed, and has certainly the right to defend herself. Such a 'carrying the war into Africa' would raise some stir in the Republican party."

It is to be hoped Mrs. Lincoln will be deterred from nothing she can do. Having ruined herself, there might be some compensation in killing off half a score of leeches who hung upon Mr. Lincoln for offices and contracts.

THE York *Democrat* has the following: William H. Gerbrick, late a soldier in the 16th Iowa, desires information of his father and mother, Jacob and Mary Gerbrick, formerly of Somerset and York counties, Pa. When last heard from, in 1847, they were in Pittsburgh, Pa. Any information will be gladly received by their son, William H. Gerbrick, Chicago, Ill. All papers in the United States are respectfully requested to copy.

IOWA has given a noble lesson to Pennsylvania. Further away from the Capital of the Nation she saw more clearly the importance of doing her full duty towards the country at large, and rolled up a heavy Union majority. The returns thus far give the Republicans 16,000, which will doubtless be swelled to 20,000! All honor to Iowa.—*Pitts Gazette.*

THE United States Government has been induced by Gov. Chamberlain, of Maine, to provide means for the return to their former homes of the suffering Joppa colonists.—Maine newspapers report that the Governor has been in communication with Secretary Seward for some time on the subject, and has just received a letter stating that the Government would proceed at once to offer its aid to the unfortunate colonists. This will, we trust, be the last time that people from the New World will attempt to colonize the old one.—The march of empire and of colonization is not in that direction.

THE Illinois *Staats Zeitung* indorses the nomination of Gen. Grant for the Presidency It comments on the recent article of the Galena *Gazette*, and says: "No one who is acquainted with public opinion in the West can doubt that the declaration of the *Gazette* will find general support. Illinois, Wisconsin and Minnesota will be unanimous for Grant in the National Convention, and this is a great step in advance, for of the other candidates there is hardly one that can begin with more States than his own."

THE Cops have gone back on Andy since the elections and Andy has done likewise with them. Both parties have resolved themselves into a mutual admiration society.

IN the Republican State Convention at Baltimore, a resolution was adopted sixty-four to seventeen, recommending the nomination of General GRANT for president.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE.

ONE PLATFORM SPRING WAGON WITH IRON axles, suitable for one or two horses, newly painted and in good order, will be sold *cheap*. Call at Geely's Sign of the *Red Post*, Water St., Bridgewater, Pa. oct23'67:3t.

LICENSE NOTICE.

EATING HOUSE.

W. H. Seely ..... Rochester boro.
Wm. Boswell ..... New Brighton.
Adam Gress ..... Beaver Falls City.
J. F. Davis ..... Big Beaver twp.
Christian Kirschler ..... New Sewickley twp.
Robt. Kennedy ..... New Brighton.

JOHN A. FRAZIER, Clerk.

oct23'67.

FOUND.

ON THE PREMISES OF J. W. MOORE, IN Bridgewater, on the 15th inst., one Shot Gun, which the owner can have by proving property and paying expense of advertising.

J. W. MOORE. oct23'67:3t.

Executor's Notice.—Whereas letters testamentary on the estate of Hugh Leeper, late of Greene township, Beaver county, Pa., dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JAMES LEEPER, } Ex'rs.
ROBT. LEEPER, }
oct23'67:6t. Greene tp.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER WILL SELL AT PUBLIC Sale, on the premises, Findley township, Allegheny county, Pa., on

FRIDAY, November 15, 1867,

the Farm of Christian Weaver, deceased, containing about 120 acres, adjoining lands of Jeremiah Morgan and others; about 80 acres cleared, and in a good state of cultivation, and the balance well timbered.

☞ Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M.

BENJ. BUTLER, Executor, Rochester, Pa.

oct23'67:4t.

Administrator's Notice.—Letters of Administration on the estate of Benjamin C. Jackson, late of Beaver Falls, Beaver county, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the same will present them without delay.

JOHN McLAUGHLIN, Adm'r., New Brighton, Pa.

oct23'67:6t

Sheriff's Sale.

BY VIRTUE OF SUNDRY WRITS OF LEVARI Facias Fieri Facias and Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of the County of Beaver, and to me directed. I will expose to public sale, at the Sheriff's Office, in the borough of Beaver, in the county aforesaid, on

Saturday, Nov. 9th, 1867,

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

All right, title, interest and claim of defendant, of, in and to the following lots of ground, being Nos. 21 and 22, situate in the borough of Rochester, Beaver county, Pa., bounded on the south-east by bank lane, on the west by Island Lane, on the north by lot No. 20, and on the east by an alley; on which is erected a frame dwelling house two stories high, frame stable, &c.; lot enclosed, well of good water at the door.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of *Henry Bildt, at the suit of E. M. Power.*

JOHN S. LITTELL, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Oct. 22, 1867.

Steam Grist Mill, &c,

IN HOOKSTOWN,

AT PUBLIC SALE.

WILL BE SOLD ON THE PREMISES, IN HOOKSTOWN, BEAVER COUNTY, PA., ON

Thursday, Nov. 7th, 1867, at 12 o'clock, M.,

A LARGE & COMPLETE STEAM FLOURING MILL (formerly owned by O. Woodrow,) 4½ stories high, 45½ feet wide by 51½ feet deep, with Engine House, 20 by 60 feet. Connected with the mill is a LARGE FRAME STABLE AND HOG HOUSE. All the buildings are convenient, substantial and commodious.

The Machinery consists of three run of French Burrs, Bolting apparatus, Shafting, Elevators, good Engine with nearly new Boiler, and every requisite for prosecuting business. The Lot on which the Mill and appurtenances stand is large and well adapted to the purpose. Also, a LOT OF GROUND, on which is erected a TWO STORY FRAME DWELLING AND KITCHEN.

Also, a LOT OF GROUND situated in the said borough, containing about TWO ACRES.

Also, SEVEN ACRES, more or less, of BITUMINOUS COAL, in Greene township, Beaver county, Pa.

Immediate possession will be given.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third cash, balance in three equal, annual payments, with interest, and satisfactorily secured.

JAMES McCULLY, Pittsburgh, Pa.

oct23'67:3t

Orphans' Court Sale.

BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER OF THE ORPHANS' court of Beaver county, the undersigned will expose to sale by public vendue, on the premises, on

TUESDAY, October 29th, 1867,

at 2 o'clock, P. M., the following described real estate, late of Dr. Geo. W. Allison, dec'd, situate in Brighton township, in said county, viz.: the undivided three-fifths of parts of out-lots 24, 25, 26, and 57, bounded as follows: Beginning on the Tuscarawas road, near Milo Somers, at the line between lots Nos. 24 and 26, thence N. 88¼ deg. W. 20 perches, thence N. 73¾ deg. W. 30 perches, thence N. 79¼ deg W. 25.3 perches to S alley, thence by said alley N. 16¼ deg. E. 42 perches, thence S. 53¼ deg. E. 34 perches, thence S. 37½ deg E. 15.9, thence S. 16 deg. E. 26.7 perches thence S. 17¼ deg. W. 11.6 perches to the road aforesaid and thence by said Road, N. 70¼ deg. W 10.3 perches to beginning, containing 11 acres and 140 perches.

Also the undivided three-fifths of Academy lot No 13, in Borough tp., adjoining lands of Milo Somers, Joseph Anderson, Georgetown Lane, &c., containing 6 acres and 17 perches—both said lots enclosed, and both well watered, within ¼ mile of the borough of Beaver.

TERMS—One-third of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of sale by the Court, balance in two equal annual payments from that date, with interest from same time and to be secured by bond and mortgage. The purchaser to pay all expense of preparing and stamping deeds, mortgage, &c.

SAMUEL ALLISON, Guardian of minor Children of Dr. Geo. W. Allison, dec'd