The Beaver Argus.

J. J. WEYAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Beaver, Pa., November 27, 1867.

A CHANGE has taken place in the editorial management of the Washington *Reporter*, published in our neighboring county. Col. James Armstrong has retired, and J. W. McWilliams takes his place. The *Reporter* has been an excellent Republican paper, and we judge the recent change will in no sense prove disadvantageous to the party nor to the people among whom it is published.

ELECTIONS were held last week in North and South Carolina. The ex-rebels, as a general thing refused to participate, and the result is, both States have decided in favor of State Conventions, and elected a majority of radicals as delegates to attend them. Some few negroes were among those chosen as delegates.

The standing Committees of the House of Representatives were anounced on last Monday by speaker Colfax. We will publish them in full in our next. We may state now however, that Gen Schenck of Ohio, is made the Chairman of the Ways & Means Committee and Mr Stevens is continued as Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations.

THE Republicans of Blair county, this State, have nominated Gen. Grant for President, and Gen. Geary for Vice President, and have also selected Hon. L. W. Hall as a delegate to the next Republican State Convention.

There is too much "military" in that ticket, hence, we are opposed to it. Grant and Curtin, or Grant and Grow would suit us much better; and with either of these tickets we are confident that we could carry Pennsylvania by a majority of from 25 to 50,000.

THE Democracy of New York City after giving a majority of sixty thousand against the Union ticket at the recent election, appear to be splitting to pieces at the present time on the Mayoralty question. One of the wings of the party have re-nominated Mayor Hoffman, a second has placed Fernando Wood before the people, and still a third has brought forward John H. Anthon. Mr. A. is the choice of the honester portion of the Democracy of the city. The Republicans have nominated William A. Darling, who is said to be one of the best men in New York.—With the split in the Democratic party referred to, hopes are entertained of Mr. Darling's success.

TO-DAY is the day when the Fenians who were sentenced to death in Manchester are to be executed. As the fatal hour approaches, intense excitement has seized the population of the large cities of England, in all of which the Irish element is largely represented. In Parliament, Mr. Maguire of Cork made an effort to save their lives, and was sided by Mr. Fawcett, a prominent English Liberal; but the opinion of the House was manifestly against Mr. Maguire who therefore withdrew his motion. Meetings in opposition to the execution were held in London, Manchester, Birmingham, and probably other cities. The Queen was petitioned to postpone the execution, but she declined to grant the petition in the most direct manner. In Birmingham the demonstration in behalf of the Fenians produced a most intense anti-Fenian feeling, and serious riots were feared. Manchester had the appearance of a besieged city, the Government and the municipal authorities having made the most extensive preparations for the preservation of order.—*N. Y. Tribune 23d ult.*

CONGRESS met pursuant to the July adjournment, on the 21st at noon, most of the members of both Houses being present.

In the Senate the attendance of Spectators was unusually large. Senator Wade, who is now the presiding officer of that body, was in his appointed place at the appointed time, and called the Senators to order. The absentees were Bayard of Delaware, Buckalew of Pennsylvania, Ferry of Connecticut, Guthrie of Kentucky, Henderson of Missouri, Hendricks of Indiana, Howe of Wisconsin, Saulsbury of Delaware and Sprague of Rhode Island.

As soon as business was in order Mr. Sumner presented the petition of 150 colored men of the District of Columbia, setting forth that they have been discharged from employment in the District for having voted the Republican ticket at the recent municipal election. They ask relief by requesting to be put upon Government work. The petition was referred to the District of Columbia Committee. Mr. Edmonds of Vermont introduced a joint resolution declaring the faith of the Government pledged to the redemption of the national debt in coin. He said he desired the resolution to lie upon the table for the present, but hoped the Senate would take it up at an early day, and pass it unanimously. The session lasted but half an hour, and then adjourned until Monday the 25th inst.

In the House the members were nearly all in their seats. As soon as the members were called to order and the customary prayer was over, Judge Woodward, of this State, and Gen. Carey of Ohio were sworn in. The Tennessee members were next called, but strange to say, the Democratic side opposed their being sworn in as members on account of *disloyalty*. A general debate then took place, which resulted in all of the Tennessee Representatives being qualified excepting Mr. Butler, whose credentials were referred to the Committee on elections. It will be remembered that the entire delegation are Republicans, and the idea of the Democrats opposing their admission on the ground of disloyalty is as novel as it is ridiculous. Mr. Robinson, (Dem.) of New York, offered a resolution censuring Minister Adams for not protecting American Fenians in England. This resolution was sent to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and contains more Fenianism than the American people care to adopt. Mr. Ingersoll of Illinois, introduced a bill, and had it referred to the Committee of Ways and Means, which proposes to repeal the existing law authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to retire four millions of greenbacks per month. It also proposes to prohibit any further reduction of the currency in any form by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The House continued in session until 4 P. M. when it adjourned till Monday the 25th.

THE result of the libel suit in this county some ten days ago should teach easily frightened Republicans the necessity of disbelieving stories that are put in circulation by the "enemy" against our candidates on the eve of an election. They charged Capt. Barnes with crimes, which if true, should have sent him to the penitentiary; and yet upon an investigation of these charges it was demonstrated beyond all doubt, that he was not only innocent of them, but more than one hundred miles away when they were alleged to have occurred. A clearer case of innocence was never established in any court than was this one of Elijah Barnes. Republicans of Beaver county, bear this trial in remembrance, and never permit similar stories to influence you in the least in our future contests.

THE report of Gen. Grant, of which the *Tribune* alone published a synopsis yesterday mentions the remarkable fact that during the past year no fewer than 13,000 men have deserted from the army. The greater part of these desertions, we presume, occurred on the Plains, where it is well known that men often enlist in westward bound regiments for the express purpose of getting cheap and safe conveyance to the mining regions. During the last season, for example, more than half of the Seventh Cavalry (Custer's) decamped with their horses, arms, and accouterments, and probably made their way to the gold regions of Colorado and Mountana. A desperado who wants to reach the diggins, has only to enrol himself in some command bound for the Indian country, and he is pretty sure of an opportunity to make off when he has marched as far as he chooses to go. The number of recruits during the year was 34,000, so that the desertions reach the enormous ratio of nearly 40 per cent. of the enrollments.—*N. Y. Tribune 23d ult.*

THE Lost Cause men are greatly exercised just now in figuring up their Presidential ticket. A few New York politicians, who have charge of General McClellan, and who are at work in his interest, have forbidden his return at the present time to this country. It is therefore announced that he will spend the winter in Europe. They do not desire him to become identified with, or committed in any way to the financial, or reconstruction measures that are now before the country.

Other prominent members of that party believe in taking a regular, unadulterated, out-and-out copperhead, such as Pendleton of Ohio, or Seymour of New York. These gentlemen embody the genuine Democracy of the present day, and the Democrats who no longer desire to sail under false colors are persistently demanding the nomination of one or the other of them.

A movement some time ago, started at Washington and having for its object the nomination of Gen. Sherman, by the Democracy, was suddenly brought to grief by the General's speech in St. Louis, on the re-union of one of his old corps, in that city, a few days ago. In the speech referred to he made use of this vigorous language:

"How any Southern gentleman with these facts, plain and palpable, everywhere staring him in the face and recorded forever in the book of history, can still boast of his Lost Cause, or speak of it in language other than of shame and sorrow, passes my understanding, and instead of being revived, I know that their Lost Cause will sink deeper and deeper into infamy as time more keenly probes its hidden mysteries, and reveals them to the light of day."

Steadman of Ohio, is also referred to as having some friends who desire him to obtain the Democratic nomination; but from our stand-point, we look upon Pendleton's chance as the best, and therefore regard him as the "coming man" for the Democratic nomination in 1868.

THE Impeachment Committee made their report to the House of Representatives on last Monday. The majority report, signed by George S. Boutwell, Francis Thomas, Thomas Williams, Wm. Lawrence and John C. Churchhill, assume that the President should be impeached, and provide the following resolution to that end:

Resolved, That Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, be impeached of high crimes and misdemeanors.

Two minority reports are submitted—one signed by Jas. F. Wilson and Frederick E Woodbridge, and the other by Messrs. Marshall and Eldridge. The first of these two declares the President not guilty of high crimes and misdemeanors, such as call for impeachment, but hold him guilty of many wrongs and deserving of censure and condemnation. "His contest with Congress has delayed reconstruction, and inflicted vast injury upon the people of the rebel States. He has been blind to the necessities of the times, and to the demands of a progressive civilization, enveloped in the darkness of the past, and seems not to have detected the dawning brightness of the future. Incapable of appreciating the grand changes which the past six years have wrought he seeks to measure the great events which surround him by the narrow rules which adjusted public affairs before the rebellion and its legitimate consequences destroyed them and established others."

The members signing this report submit the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be discharged from the further consideration of the proposed impeachment of the President of the United States, and that the subject be laid upon the table.

The second minority report takes the ground that the President's course throughout has been justifiable, and that he is deserving of neither impeachment or censure. The persons signing this report assume that the other members of the Committee are actuated wholly from political motives.

The whole subject has been postponed until Wednesday, the 4th of December, when it will be brought up for debate and action in the House.

—A letter from Guilford, Conn., the home of the late Fitz-Greene Halleck, says: "On Sunday morning Mr. Halleck walked out for the last time, his object being to consult his physician, Dr. Canfield. The medicine prescribed afforded him temporary relief, but on Monday and Tuesday he complained of feeling very unwell, and during that period he received several visits from his physician. He retired earlier than usual on Tuesday, saying to his sister, Miss Halleck "I am afraid I shall not live till morning." A few minutes before 11 o'clock she went to his bedroom, and found him setting up in his bed. He said, "Marie, hand me my pantaloons, if you please." She turned to the other side of the room to get them, but before she reached her brother's bedside, he had fallen back dead—expiring without a moan or a struggle. And so

"He gave his honor to the world again,
His blessed part to Heaven, and slept in peace."

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 21, 1867.

SENATE.

The Senate met at noon and was opened with prayer by the Chaplain. The following Senators were present:

The President, Messrs. Anthony, Cameron, Cattell, Chandler, Conness, Cole, Corbett, Conklin, Cragin, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Drake, Edmunds, Fessenden, Fowler, Frelinghuysen, Grimes, Harlan, Johnson, Jordan Morrill, Vt.; Morrill, Me.; Morton, Norton Nye, Patterson, New Hampshire; Patterson, Tenn.; Pomeroy, Ramsay, Ross, Sherman Stewart, Sumner, Thayer, Tipton, Trumbull Van Winkle, Willey, Williams, Wilson and Yates.

Mr. Sumner asked unanimous consent to introduce a bill for the further security of equal rights in the District of Columbia. He stated this was an exact copy of the bill passed at the last session, but not returned by the President. It therefore became necessary to pass it. The bill was read as follows:

Be it enacted, &c., That the word "white," wherever it occurs in the laws relating to the District of Columbia, or in the charter or ordinances of the city of Washington or Georgetown, and operates as a limitation on said citizens to hold any office, or to be selected, and to serve as jurors, be, and the same is hereby repealed; and it shall be unlawful for any person or officer to enforce or attempt to enforce said limitation after the passage of this bill.

Mr. Davis objecting, the bill was laid over.

Mr. Williams introduced a joint resolution amendatory to the joint resolution approved June 27th, 1866, authorizing the Court of Claims to rehear and examine for adjudication the claims of Richard W. Mead, deceased. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Edmunds offered the following joint resolution, which was read, laid on the table and ordered to be printed. He would call it up at an early day, and hoped it would be passed with entire unanimity:

WHEREAS, The public debt of the United States was, except when specially otherwise provided, contracted and incurred upon the faith and credit of the United States that the same would be paid or redeemed in coin or its equivalent; Therefore,

Resolved, That the public debt of the United States except in the case where in the law authorizing the same other provision was expressly made, is owing in coin or its equivalent, and the United States is hereby pledged to payment accordingly.

Mr. Wilson offered the following, which was agreed to:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to communicate for the information of the Senate any facts or reports in possession of the Department, relating to the repeal of the tax on cotton.

Mr. Grimes moved that when the Senate adjourn, it be to Monday. Carried.

On motion of Mr. Morgan, it was ordered that the Senate meet at 12 m. daily.

On motion of Mr. Wilson, the bill for the calling out of volunteers to suppress hostilities, and the bill vacating certain municipal offices in Alexandria were indefinitely postponed.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House assembled at noon. The attendance of members was unusually large. The galleries were crowded before eleven, and many ladies were accommodated in the gentlemen's gallery. Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, was in his seat, apparently in as good physical condition as last session. The proceedings opened with prayer by Chaplain Boynton.

Messrs Woodward, of Pennsylvania, and Cary, of Ohio, members elect, took the oath prescribed by law. The eight members elect from Tennessee having been called by the Speaker to take the oath, Mr. Eldridge objected to the administering of the oath to Mr. Stokes, and moved that his credentials be referred to the Committee on Credentials.

James Brooks, of New York, objected to the administering of the oath to any of the Tennessee delegation, on the ground, first, that two, if not more of them, had been guilty of treason to the Government, and had taken the oath of allegiance to the Confederate Government and Jeff Davis; and second, there does not now exist in the State of Tennessee a republican form of government. (Loud laughter on Republican side.) Mr. Brooks argued that the electoral law of Tennessee disfranchises a majority of its white citizens—the whole vote, of the State was 140,000, and yet 100,000, voters had controlled the election, 55,000 of whom were negroes controlling the 45,000 white voters who were not disfranchised. An oligarchy now existed and reigned in Tennessee, and the franchise law there was a disgrace to any free form of Government, a dishonor to civilization and a reprobation to all forms of republican self government. Mr. Brooks then stated his special objections to the swearing in of Mr. Butler, because as a member of the Tennessee Legislature before and during the rebellion, he had introduced, supported and voted for resolutions and measures proving his disloyalty to the United States. Among these were resolutions to reject the confirmation of any man to office who indorsed the Helper book, condemning the appointment of Mr. Seward in Lincoln's Cabinet as an act of hostility to the South, and for calling a convention to take Tennessee out of that Union. Mr. Brooks quoted the precedent established by the Republican side of the House last July in regard to the Kentucky members, and argued they were now irrevocably bound by it. Mr. Brooks then objected to the swearing in of Mullins, on the ground that he had given aid and comfort to the rebels, had made speeches in behalf of it, had lent his aid and support to it, had attempted to raise troops for it, and made a speech in Bedford county in 1861, in which he urged young men to enlist in a rebel company and defend their homes and firesides. Mr. Brooks also objected to the swearing in of Arnell on the ground that he had established in Lawrence county, Tenn., a tannery, which was devoted to supplying shoes to rebel soldiers. Mr. Brooks also objected to the swearing of Trimble, saying his information was that if he voted at all on the question of secession he had voted for taking Tennessee out of the Union.

Mr. Trimble (in his seat) assured Mr. Brooks he had not done so.

M. Brooks accepted the denial, and withdrew all special objection to the swearing in of Mr. Trimble.

Mr. Eldridge then stated to the House the ground on which he objected to the swearing in of Mr. Stokes. It was that Mr. Stokes had admitted in the House, 27th of July, 1866, to having written a letter to John Duncan, on the 10th of May, 1861, stating he understood some gross misrepresentations were going the rounds of his section in reference to his position which he (Stokes) wished to correct. That he had been a zealous advocate of the Union up to the time Mr. Lincoln had called for 75,000 troops in violation of the law for the subjugation of the South; that he commended Governor Harris, of Tennessee, for his course, and for arming the State and resisting Lincoln at the point of the bayonet, and he had enrolled his name as a volunteer to resist Lincoln's usurpations.

Mr. Logan expressed his gratification at seeing members on the Democratic side coming up to the mark. He was willing to have the matter of Butler referred, but as to Mr. Stokes, he thought if any man could wipe out a wrong, that noble man (Stokes) had wiped out the wrong of that letter in fighting for the Union, while some gentlemen were publishing treasonable articles.

Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, moved as a substitute for the pending motion that the credentials of Mr. Butler be referred to the Committee on Elections, and pending the discussion of the question, he be not sworn in. He (Dawes) understood the gentleman from New York (Brooks) to make his motion in good faith, and he assumed that that gentleman had made wonderful progress since last session, when he put himself on the ground that no charge of disloyalty, however flagrant and palpable, was sufficient ground for the exclusion of a member who held a certificate of election. He congratulated the country on this wonderful conversion. He trusted Mr. Brooks would continue his journey until he saw more clearly even than members on the Republican side what did constitute loyalty and disloyalty. The gentleman had also taken ground to-day that it was proper for the House to look into the Constitution of a State and decide whether it is Republican or not. He was happy for once to be able to stand with the gentleman from New York and vote with him. He welcomed him as a new convert, and expected him, like all converts, to take the lead and do works meet for repentance.

Mr. Kelley, of Pa., opposed all motions looking to the exclusion of any Tennessee members, and eulogized the character and services of Mr. Stokes. He wished the members of the South to know it was the party on the floor which did not acknowledge any place or time for repentance, which could not relieve them of disfranchisment, not for rebellion but for the holding of opinions in 1861 which they held to-day on the subject of State rights, and the degradation of the colored people.

The State Normal School for the District Comprising Allegheny, Butler and Beaver Counties—A Generous Proposition.

There was enacted by the State Legislature, in 1857, a law dividing the State into twelve educational districts, and contemplating the establishment of a Normal School in each, to be supported as a State Institution, and having for its object the thorough and complete instruction of those who may choose teaching as a profession for life. Under the provisons of the law there have already been four such schools established, viz: One at Millersville, Lancaster county; one at Mansfield, Tioga county, and one at Kutztown, Berks county. The law requires that before such schools are recognized as State Institutions, the projectors must furnish sufficient capital for the purchase of ten acres of ground, and a suitable building with accommodations for the boarding and instruction of at least three hundred scholars, and which must also contain a hall large enough to accommodate one thousand persons. In his last report, the State Superintendent of Public Schools stated that the policy the State has pursued towards these Institutions, is to grant to each, at intervals, $15,000, to be used in purchasing ground and erecting and furnishing buildings, and after the school had gone fairly into operation, to allow, under certain conditions, to each pupil designing to become a teacher, fifty cents per week and to all graduates pledging themselves to teach two full years in the common schools of the State, fifty dollars. Under this arrangement, pupils entering one of the State Normal schools, and being prepared to take up the studies of the Normal course proper, receive *ninety-two* dollars from the State, a sum *more than* equivalent to the average cost of tuition in these schools when paid by the pupils themselves. Disabled soldiers or sailors, or orphan children, whose fathers lost their lives in the service of the country, receive twice as much per week as ordinary students.

The district in which our readers are more immediately interested is composed of Allegheny, Butler and Beaver counties. It has long been decided to establish, under the provisions of the law, a State Normal School in this district, and the proper committee is now examining into the sites for the location which claim attention. The following gentlemen constitute the committee: Messrs. J. W. F. White, Sewickley; J. B. Lyons, East Liberty; James Kelly, Wilkinsburg; Col. W. Espy, Scott; and Prof. A. T. Douthett, Superintendent of Allegheny county Public Schools. At a meeting of the committee, held on Saturday, a very magnanimous proposition was made by Col. W. Espy, who deservedly ranks high among the public spirited citizens of this end of the State. He offers to donate for the site of the buildings six acres of ground in Scott township, and further guarantees a subscription of twenty thousand dollars towards the erection of the school. This site is all that could be desired, possessing advantages in point of location, general beauty and adaptability over any yet suggested. The Committee will further consider the proposition and the next meeting, which will be held at the Public School House, Turtle Creek, on Monday next, at which time and place other proposals will receive proper attention.—*Pitts. Gazette.*

"High Toned Swindling."

The Hon. F. E. Spinner, Treasurer of the United States, is not very complimentary to Mr. Stevens and Gen. Butler, who entertain similar views as to paying off government bonds with greenbacks instead of gold. The following is Mr. Spinner's letter:

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—*Hon. E. G. Spaulding Buffalo, N. Y.*—MY DEAR SIR: Your note of the 6th inst. has been received. If some one who believes in high-toned swindling, will write in favor of open repudiation, I will agree to give the subject the consideration of a careful reading, but I have not the patience to read anything advocating the sneaking expedition of paying the national debt in depreciated currency.

The Secretary of the Treasury is sound on this subject; and his forthcoming annual report will address an argument to the Congress and the country, that I am sure will please you and those who are neither knaves nor fools.

The finance question is to become the leading one in the organization of parties, and I had hoped that such men as Butler and Stevens would have remained with the great body of their friends. Having an abiding faith in the honesty of the people, I believe the question will be settled honestly, and that honest Americans will be spared the shame of having their nation stigmatized as a band of cheats and swindlers.

Very truly, your friend,
F. E. SPINNER.

A Terrible Tornado.

Our advices from various parts of the West Indies, giving details of the ravages of the late hurricane in the Carribean Sea, show that the brief account of the terrible storm first received by telegraph from Havanna by no means exaggerated the extent of the calamity. Coming from the Atlantic Ocean, the tornado burst, in the first instance, upon the small Islands of St. Thomas and Tortola, both of which it swept with terrible fury, working immense destruction of property and life. It then advanced to Porto Rico, devastating the northern part of that island; and it ended its desolating course on the Island of Hayti, after laying a portion of the City of Santo Domingo in ruins. At all these places it made dreadful havoc with the shipping, scores of vessels, including several steamers, having been sunk or broken in pieces. At St. Thomas, it is estimated fully five hundred lives were lost; in Porto Rico over two hundred persons are supposed to have perished; in St. Domingo about as many are reported killed as in Porto Rico; and, although the news of the submersion of Tortula during the storm is hardly credible yet there can be no doubt that the storm has wrought fearful damage in that island likewise. Altogether, this tornado has been one of the most destructive of those terrible visitations to which the region it traversed is subject.

The Will of John S. Brady.

John S. Brady Esq., the eminent Attorney, who died in Washington county, this State, a couple of weeks ago, seems to have had a warm friendship for a large number of his neighbors and acquaintances. Before his death he made a will in which he bequeathed them a large portion of his property. Many of the legatees are well known by a number of our citizens. The bequests are as follows, as we learn from the *Review & Examiner*, published in that county:

To his sisters, Jane and Hannah Welty, of Westmoreland county, he devises lands in Indiana and Westmoreland counties, held by him in common with them.

To James Kelley, who has for many years resided on his (Brady's) farm in Greene county, he bequeaths a farm in Monongahalia county, W. Va., containing about four hundred acres.

All the rest of his real estate—consisting of a tract of land in Wetzel county, W. Va., containing three hundred acres more or less, a tract in Washington township, Greene county Pa., containing about two hundred and fifty acres; a tract in South Strabane township, Washington county, containing about two hundred and seventy acres; a tract in Canton township, Washington county, containing about one hundred and thirty-five acres, and occupied by Joseph Potter; a tract in North township, Butler county, Pa., containing about two hundred acres; and all other real estate owned by him and not particularly described, and not otherwise disposed of—he authorizes his executors to sell at either private or public sale, as they may deem best."

"To Alexander Murdoch, Esq., he gives a five acre lot on the Hickory road at the head of Washington borough."

"To Miss Isabel S. McKennan (now Laughlin,) daughter of William McKennan, Esq., he gives a handsome gold watch and chain to be purchased by his executors, and inscribed with the words, "Memorial from John S. Brady."

"To Miss Rebecca Murdoch, daughter of Alexander Murdoch, Esq., five hundred dollars."

"To Miss Anna B. Montgomery, daughter of Robert Montgomery, of Lycoming county, Pa., one thousand dollars."

"To Rev. James I. Brownson, D. D. of Washington Pa, one thousand dollars."

"To Rev. William P. Harveson, of Portersville, Butler county Pa. (now of Amity, Pa.) five hundred dollars."

"To Mrs. Ann Valentine, of Washington, Pa., two hundred dollars, in annual instalments of fifty dollars."

"To John S. Brady Hammond, son of Maj. Geo. T. Hammond, of Washington, Pa., three hundred dollars, to be applied to the payment of his education."

"To the United Presbyteran church of Washington Pa., five hundred dollars."

"To the scientific Department of Washington and Jefferson College, established at Washington, Pa., five thousand dollars."

"To Mrs. Jane W. Acheson, wife of Judge Acheson, eight hundred dollars, to be expended by her in the purchase of a silver service set, to be suitably inscribed and kept by her as a memorial of his high regard for her."

"To Jane and Ann McCausland, daughters of his niece, Ann McCausland, of Westmoreland county, one thousand dollars each."

"To his niece, Ann McCausland, five thousand dollars."

"To Alex. Wilson, Esq., in trust, such portion of his law library as his executors may select, as the nucleus of a library for the use of the court and the contributors thereto. [The Court Library authorized by act of Assembly had not been established at the date of the will."]

As a memorial of the long and intimate friendship which subsisted between himself and William Waugh, John D. Chambers, William McKennan and Alexander Murdoch, all of Washington, he bequeaths as follows: To Messrs. Waugh and Chambers each a gold watch and chain, to be purchased by his executors, and suitably inscribed; to Mr. McKennan, fifteen hundred dollars, and to Mr. Murdoch, one thousand dollars."

"To Eli Harris, and John Keeny, of South Strabane township, this county, both of whom had lived on his farm in that township, as follows: Harris one hundred dollars, and Keeny two hundred dollars."

"He directs his executors to purchase a gold headed cane for each John L. Gow (now deceased), A. W. Acheson, Alex. Wilson, James Watson, Joseph W. Henderson, David S. Wilson, John D. Chambers, and John H. Ewing, of Washington, and Sobieski Brady of Wheeling, all to be suitably inscribed."

"To the Washington Cemetry he bequeaths five hundred dollars, to keep his lot in perpetual repair. He also directs that the bodies of his wife and child shall be removed from the old grave-yard of this place to said lot."

"After the payment in full of the preceding legacies, he devises the residue of his estate to his sisters, Jane and Hannah Welty and their representatives—five-sevenths to Jane, who has five children and, two-sevenths to Hannah, who has two children.

His brother Hugh V. Brady, of Westmoreland county, is released from a debt of seven hundred dollars. Beyond this he is silent as to his brother, believing as he says, that he has a competency. However, he directs his executors, in case he is mistaken in this belief to make such provision for the brothers comfort as in their judgment may be amply sufficient.

The will is dated in September, 1865, and William McKennan and Alex. Murdoch are appointed executors.

In addition to the above, we may state that it is rumored, and generally believed, that he gave to Miss Lottie Wilson, daughter of Major Wm. J. Wilson) for whom he entertained feelings of warm friendship, notes on his executors for the sum of two thousand dollars.

The estate of the decedent is estimated at one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

How we Stand.

We take a benevolent interest in the happiness of all men, and we trust we are not entirely deficient in the capacity to love our enemies as heartily as the average of good Christians usually do. But when a heavy trade in brag is done on a small cash capital of success, we naturally feel fearful of a collapse. And so we say, in all kindness, to our Democratic friends: We like to see you laugh, but we don't like to hear you lie. When *The N. Y. Herald*, for instance, declares that "not in one or two States only, but everywhere, the policy of the Radicals has been emphatically condemned," we fell like calling its attention to the fact that of the twenty-seven States now in the Union nineteen have Republican State Governments—Governor and Legislature—four, viz.: New-York, New-Jersey, Ohio, and Connecticut, are divided between the two parties, and only four are Democratic, viz.: Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky, and California. Of these, the only Northern States is California, and there we were beaten by a split in the Republican party, and by local issues. Of the divided States, the Republicans have both houses of the Legislature of Connecticut by a majoity of one in the Senate and thirty-five in the House, making thirty-six on joint ballot. In New-York we have the Governor, and a majority of six in the Senate; in New-Jersey we have the Governor (and Camden and Amboy has the rest) and in Ohio we have the Governor, with the prospect of being reenforced by the election of Vallandigham to the United States Senate. In Congress our majority is equally comfortable and satisfactory. Among the people the Republican party has a reserve, which was not called out in the recent Fall engagements, sufficient at a Presidential election to carry any Northern State, except Maryland and Kentucky. We can give the Democratic party two or three of our heaviest States, and still thrash them on the great national issues and candidates. In the ten Rebel States now being reconstructed we believe the Republican party can afford to make a very liberal extension of the right of suffrage to the classes of Rebels now disfranchised, and still carry more than half of the Southern States.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Our Work, North and South.

We are apt to forget and undervalue what we have done. As a party born in convulsion, and accustomed to the flush of victory, we take no account of success any longer, unless it comes to us emphasized by overwhelming majorities. Let us for one moment hastily recapitulate our achievements in the campaign of 1867. We have swept Colorado and Nebraska; we have carried Iowa by an increased majority; we have gained in Indiana at the local elections, taking every Congressional district but one.—We hold, after a fresh and fierce struggle, such States as Ohio, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Massachusetts, Kansas, Illinois, Michigan and Missouri. It is something to have repulsed successfully a desperate foe. More than all this, we have advanced on the old Democratic entrenchments and occupied them. Virginia has declared for a convention—and that is the first point gained in the conflict for State supremacy—by 30,000 majority; Louisiana by 71,075, and Alabama by 81,987.—Georgia, Mississippi, and Arkansas have followed suit, and in each of these six ancient strongholds of the Democracy we control, by working majorities at least, the conventions that are to draft the new constitutions and bring these States back into the ranks. Texas, North and South Carolina promise the same results. Is not this enough for one fall? Our "hearts are not bowed down with sorrow," however the result may have affected the Presidential breast.—*Phila. Press.*

A Remarkable Murder Trial in Albany.

ALBANY, Nov. 21.—A singular murder trial was concluded here this evening. Judson W. Palmer was indicted for murder in the second degree in killing Archibald Stevens, in the town of Coeymans, in October, last year. Palmer sought the hand of Steven's daughter, a girl aged 15. Stevens opposed the match, and threatened to chastise Palmer if he did not abandon the suit. An elopement and hasty marriage followed, and an hour after, Stevens who was in pursuit, came up with them near the house of a mutual friend. The young couple ran into this house, and hurrying into an upper room, fastened the door. Stevens soon burst open the door (both men were armed), and a struggle ensued, in which Palmer was considerably injured, and Stevens was shot dead.

The trial was before Judge Peckham. After the examination of several witnesses, neither counsel proposing to sum up, the counsel for the defense moved for the discharge of the prisoner without allowing the case to go to the jury. The District-Attorney objecting, the Judge charged the jury, virtually directing them to find a verdict of acquittal. After being out all this afternoon, they returned unable to agree. The Court inquired of the District-Attorney what he desired. That officer replied that he expected a verdict of guilty of manslaughter in some of the lighter degrees. The court declined to send the jury back, but discharged them and the prisoner, and a verdict of "Not Guilty" was entered by order of the Court.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Hearing is Believing, but Seeing is the Naked Truth:

PHILADELPHIA BRANCH CLOTHING STORE, New Brighton, Pa., have just received from the East, a large and well assorted Sock of

CLOTHING,

Hats, Caps and Underclothing, which they intend to sell 20 per cent less than any Store in the county. Come and see before going elsewhere; and let your motto be, a dollar saved, a dollar earned.

JOSEPH SNELLENBURG,
Broadway and Falls street.
nov27'67:3mos. New Brighton, Pa.

HERMAN HIRSH. MARK HIRSH. SIMON HIRSH.

HIRSH & BROTHERS.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

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Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,

NO. 29 ST. CLAIR STREET.

(Opposite Iron City College.)

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Clothing made to order on short notice.

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Wholesale and Retail

HATS, CAPS & LADIES FURS.

Wm. Flemming,

No. 139 Wood Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS WILL FIND IT TO their interest to call and examine our Stock before making their purchases, as our facilities for doing a wholesale trade are not excelled by any house in the United States. [nov27'67:1y.

T. E. BATEMAN & SON,

Druggists.

THE ABOVE NAMED FIRM HAVE RECENTLY opened a Drug Store, on Main street, BEAVER FALLS, Pa., where there may constantly be found, a good assortment of

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PATENT MEDICINES, LIQUORS, PERFUMERY, TOILET SOAPS, BRUSHES of all kinds, FANCY ARTICLES, GLASS, PUTTY, LAMPS, OILS, PAINTS, VARNISHES, DYE STUFFS, TOBACCOES, CIGARS, STATIONERY, &C.,

And all other articles belonging to the Drug business.

Physicians' Prescriptions

Will be carefully compounded at all hours, and all business in their line attended to promptly.

Beaver Falls, Pa., Nov. 16, '67.—nov27'67:1y.

JOHN CRAFT.....JOSEPH WILLIS, JR.

JOHN CRAFT & CO.,

Real Estate and Insurance Brokers,

139 FOURTH STREET,

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WE HAVE A PRINTED REAL ESTATE REGISTER containing a full description of location, price and terms of all the properties entrusted to our care for sale. These consist of Farms, Grist Mills, Houses, Lots, Stores, Coal Land, Coal Works, Coal Interest, Western Lands, Hotels, Breweries, City and Suburban Property. This Register we print three times a year, on first of May, September and January.

Parties wishing to buy or sell Real Estate, no matter where the location, should not fail to consult our Register, a copy of which can be had by sending your address. September number now ready.

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Reasons why you should Buy your

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1st. They sell as good Goods as there is made.
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5th. They rivit all their work, making it most durable.
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9th. They are the best Goods and yet the lowest prices.
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Remember the best Goods for the least money, are to be had at

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Have now Opened the Finest Selection of

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BOOTS & SHOES,

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GREAT BARGAINS

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LOW PRICES!

Call and examine our Stock

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ROCHESTER FOUNDRY.

ANDERSON, PATTERSON & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF MACHINE CASTINGS, Railway Trucks and Car Castings, Agricultural Implements, Engine and all other Castings made at this first class Foundry. Also, Stoves, Grate Fronts, Grate Bars, Lancers Sash Weights, Hollow-Ware, Kettles, Iron Fence, and all other Castings called for, at short notice and of the very best metal.

Also, J. J. Anderson's justly celebrated New Cook Stove for Coal and Wood, which tops the

First Premium

At the State Fair recently held at Pittsburgh. This Stove combines many new and important principles which place it far in advance of all others now in use. Some of the merits claimed for it by the Inventor are Heavy Metal, Well Proportioned, Beauty of Style and Finish, Ease of Draft, Easily Kept Clean, Requires but little Fuel, and the

BEST BAKER EXTANT.

All orders thankfully received and promptly filled.

We Call Attention to the Following Statements:

While living in the East I used several of the most Celebrated Cooking Stoves made in that part of the country, and on my arrival here, I was recommended to purchase the Crystal Palace Stove, as being the best. I did so, and need it with good satisfaction. When I saw Mr. Anderson's new Stove, I was astonished by its neat appearance, and on examining its Oven and interior arrangements, found it possessed many advantages over all I had seen. I purchased, and have one now in use. We consider it superior to any we have ever used. It is all the inventor claims, and we think all that could be desired in a Cooking Stove.

CAPT. GILBERT PENDLETON.

Rochester, Nov. 2d.

Having one of Mr. Anderson's new Stoves in use, I can fully endorse Capt. Pendleton's statement.

JOHN H. WEBSTER.

Having one of Anderson's new Stoves in use, I can fully endorse the above recommendation.

J. WOODSCOTT.

Having one of Mr. Anderson's new Stoves in use, we are fully satisfied with its good qualities in all respects.

JOSEPH IRVIN AND WIFE.

ROCHESTER, Nov. 2d.

Having kept house for a long time, and used a great number of Cook Stoves of different patterns and sizes, I consider J. J. Anderson's new Stove, in point of economy in fuel, ready cooking and baking for its size, superior to any we have used, and cheerfully recommend it, believing it will render entire satisfaction.

CHAS. LEWIS.

We have one of Mr. J. J. Anderson's new Stoves, manufactured at the Rochester Foundry, and having given it a fair trial, we find it comes fully up to all that has been claimed for it. It bakes very rapidly, takes but little fuel, and is a most excellent baker. Mr. Anderson may congratulate himself on having achieved quite a triumph in the line of Cooking Stoves.

Very respectfully,
J. S. BRACKEN.

Beaver, Nov. 23d, 1867.

G. F. WINTER.....W. L. BEDISON.

WINTER AND BEDISON,

(SUCCESSORS TO G. F. WINTER,)

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

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