chanics and laborers who build its edifices and construct its forts and arsenals of war—should in payment of their just and hard-earned dues, receive depreciated paper, while another class of their countrymen, no more deserving, are paid in coin of gold and silver. Equal and exact justice requires that all the creditors of the Government should be paid in a currency possessing a uniform value. This can only be accomplished by the restoration of the currency to the standard established by the Constitution; and by this means we would remove a discrimination which may become deep-rooted and wide-spread, and imperil the national credit.

The feasibility of making our currency correspond with the constitutional standard may be seen by reference to a few facts derived from our commercial statistics.

The production of precious metals in the United States from 1849 to 1857, inclusive, amounted to $579,000,000; from 1858 to 1860, inclusive, to $137,500,000; and from 1861 to 1857, inclusive, to $457,500,000—making the grand aggregate of products since 1849, $1,174,000,000. The amount of specie coined from 1849 to 1857, inclusive, was $439,000,000; from 1858 to 1860, inclusive, $125,000,000; and from 1861 to 1867, inclusive, $310,000,000—making the total coinage since 1849, $874,000,000. From 1849 to 1857, inclusive, the net exports of specie amounted to $271,000,000; from 1858 to 1860, inclusive to $148,000,000, and from 1861 to 186[illegible], exclusive, $322,000,000—making the aggregate net exports since 1849 $741,000,000. These figures show an excess of product over net exports of $433,000,000. There are in the Treasury $111,000,000 in coin, something more than $40,000,000 in circulation on the Pacific coast, and a few millions in the National and other banks—in all about $160,000,000. This, however, taking into account the specie in the country prior to 1849, leaves more than three hundred millions of dollars which have not been accounted for by exportation, and therefore may yet remain in the country.

These are important facts, and show how completely the inferior currency will supercede the better, forcing it from circulation among the masses, and causing it to be exported as a mere article of trade, to add to the money capital of foreign lands. They show the necessity of retiring our paper money, that the return of gold and silver to the avenues of trade may be invited, and a demand created which will cause the retention at home of at least so much of the productions of our rich and inexhaustable gold-bearing fields as may be sufficient for purposes of circulation. It is unreasonable to expect a return to a sound currency so long as the Government, by continuing to issue irredeemable notes, fills the channels of circulation with depreciated paper. Notwithstanding a coinage by our mints since 1849, of $874,000,000, the people are now strangers to the currency which was designed for their use and benefit, and precious metals bearing the national device are seldom seen, except when produced to gratify the interest excited by their novelty. If depreciated paper is to be continued as the permanent currency of the country, and all our coin is to become a mere article of traffic and speculation, to the enhancement in price of all that is indispensible to the comfort of the people, it would be wise economy to abolish our mints, thus saving the nation the care and expense incident to such establishments, and let all our precious metals be exported in bullion. The time has come, however, when the Government and National Banks should be required to take the most efficient steps and make all necessary arrangements for a resumption of specie payments at the earliest practicable period. Specie payments having been once resumed by the Government and the Banks, all notes or bills of paper issued by either, of a less denomination than twenty dollars should by law be excluded from circulation, so that the people may have the benefit and convenience of a gold and silver, currency which, in all their business transactions, will be uniform in value at home and abroad.

Every man of property or industry, every man who desires to preserve what he honestly possesses, or to obtain what he can honestly earn, has a direct interest in maintaining a safe circulating medium—such a medium as shall be real and substantial, not liable to vibrate up or down by the breath of speculation, but to be made stable and secure. A disordered currency is one of the greatest political evils. It undermines the virtues necessary for the support of the social system, and encourages propensities destructive of its happiness; it wars against industry, frugality and economy and it fosters the evil spirits of extravagance and speculation." It has been asserted by one of our profound and most gifted statesmen, that "of all the contrivances for cheating the laboring classes of mankind, none have been more effectual than those which deludes them with paper money." This is the most effectual of inventions to fertilize the rich man's fields by the sweat of the poor man's brow.—Ordinary tyranny, oppression, excessive taxation—these bear lightly on the happiness of the mass of the community compared with a fraudulent currency, and the roberies committed by depreciated paper. Our own history has recorded for our instruction enough, and more than enough of the demoralizing tendency, the injustice, and the intolerable oppression on the virtuous and well disposed, of a degraded paper currency, authorized by law or in any way countenanced by Government. It is one of the most successful of devices, in times of peace or war, expansions or revolution, to accomplish the transfer of all the precious metals from the great mass of the people into the hands of the few, where they are hoarded in secret places or deposited in strong boxes under bolts and bars, while the people are left to endure all the inconveniences, sacrifices and demoralization resulting from the use of a depreciated and worthless paper money.

The condition of our finances and the operations of our revenue system are set forth and fully explained in the able and instructive report of the Secretary of the Treasury. On the 30th of June, 1866, the public debt amounted to $2,783,425,879; on the 30th of June last it was $2,692,199,215, showing a reduction during the fiscal year of $91,226,664. During the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1867, the receipts were $490,634,010, and the expenditures $346,729,129, leaving an available surplus of $143,904,880. It is estimated that the receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1868, will be $417,1[illegible]1 [illegible]28, and that the expenditures will reach the sum of $393,269,226, leaving in the Treasury a surplus of $23,892,702. For the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1869, it is estimated the receipts will amount to $381,000,000, and that the expenditures will be $372,000,000, showing an excess of $9,000,000 in favor of the government.

The attention of Congress is earnestly invited to the necessity of a thorough revision of our revenue system. Our internal revenue laws and impost system should be so adjusted as to bear most heavily on articles of luxury, leaving the necessaries of life as free from taxation as may be consistent with the real wants of the Government, economically administered. Taxation would not then fall unduly on man of moderate means; and while none would be entirely exempt from assessment, all in proportion to their pecuniary abilities would contribute towards the support of the State. A modification of the internal revenue system, by a large reduction in the number of articles now subject to tax, would be followed by results equally advantageous to the citizen and the Government. It would render the execution of the law less expensive and more certain, remove obstructions to industry, lessen the temptations to evade the law, diminish the violations and frauds perpetrated upon its provisions, make its operations less inquisitorial, and greatly reduce in numbers the army of tax-gatherers created by the system who take from the mouth of honest labor the bread it has earned. Retrenchment, reform and economy should be carried into every branch of the public service, that the expenses of the Government may be reduced and the people relieved from oppressive taxation; a sound currency should be restored, and the public faith in regard to the national debt sacredly observed. The accomplishment of these important results, together with the restoration of the union of the States upon the principles of the Constitution, would inspire confidence at home and abroad in the stability of our institutions, and bring the nation prosperity, peace and good will.

The report of the Secretary of War *ad interim* exhibits the operations of the army and of the several Bureaus of the War Department. The aggregate strength of our military force, on the 30th of September last was 56,315. The total estimate for military appropriations is $77,124,707, including a deficiency in last year's appropriations of $13,600,000. The payments at the Treasury on account of the service of the War Department from January 1 to October 29, 1867—a period of ten months—amounted to $109,807,000. The expenses of the military establishment, as well as the numbers of the army, are now three times as great as they ever have been in time of peace; while the discretionary power is vested in the Executive to add millions to this expenditure by an increase of the army to the maximum strength allowed by the law.

The menacing attitude of some of the warlike bands of Indians inhabiting the district of country between the Arkansas and Platte rivers, and portions of Dakota Territory, require the presence of a large military force in that region. Instigated by real or imaginary grievances, the Indians occasionally committed acts of barbarous violence upon emigrants and our frontier settlements; but a general Indian war has been providentially averted.—The Commissioners under the act of July 20th 1867, were invested with full power to adjust existing difficulties, negotiate treaties with the disaffected bands, and select for them reservations remote from the traveled routes between the Mississippi and the Pacific. They entered without delay upon the execution of their trust, but have not yet made any official report of their proceedings. It is of vital importance that our distant Territories should be exempt from Indian outbreaks, and that the construction of the Pacific Railroad, an object of national importance, should not be interrupted by hostile tribes. These objects, as well as the material interest and the moral and intellectual improvement of the Indians, can be most effectually secured by concentrating them upon portions of country set apart for their exclusive use, and located at points remote from our highways and encroaching white settlements.

Since the commencement of the second session of the Thirty-ninth Congress, five hundred and ten miles of road have been constructed on the main line and branches of the Pacific Railway. The line from Omaha is rapidly approaching the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains, whilst the terminus of the last section of constructed road in California, accepted by the Government on the 24th day of October last, was but eleven miles distant from the summit of the Sierra Nevada. The remarkable energy evinced by the companies offers the strongest assurance that the completion of the road from Sacramento to Omaha will not be long deferred.

During the last fiscal year seven million forty-one thousand one hundred and fourteen acres of public land were disposed of, and the cash receipts from sales and fees exceeded by one-half million dollars the sum realized from those sources during the preceding year. The amount paid the pensioners including expenses of disbursements, was $18,619,956, and thirty-six thousand four hundred and eighty-two names were added to the rolls. The entire number of pensioners on the 30th of June last was one hundred and fifty-five thousand four hundred and seventy-four. Eleven thousand six hundred and fifty-five patents and designs were issued during the year ending September 30, 1867, and at that date the balance in the Treasury to the credit of the Patent fund was $286,607.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy states that we have seven squadrons actively and judiciously employed, and efficient and able commanders, in protecting the persons and property of American citizens, maintaining the dignity and power of the government, and promoting the commerce and business interests of our countrymen in every part of the world. Of the two hundred and thirty-eight vessels composing the present navy of the United States, fifty-six, carrying five hundred and seven guns, are in squadron service. During the year the number of vessels in commission has been reduced twelve, and there are thirteen less on squadron duty than there were at the date of the last report. A large number of vessels were commenced and in course of construction when the war terminated, and although Congress had made the necessary appropriations for their completion, the Department has either suspended work upon them or limited the slow completion of the steam vessels, so as to meet the contracts for machinery made with private establishments. The total expenditures of the Naval Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867, were $31,034,011. No appropriations have been made or required since the close of the war for the construction and repair of vessels, for steam machinery, ordnance, provisions and clothing, fuel, hemp, &c., the balances under these several heads having been more than sufficient for current expenditures. It should also be stated to the credit of the Department that, besides asking no appropriations for the above objects for the last two years, the Secretary of the Navy, on the 30th September last, in accordance with the act of May 1, 1820, requested the Secretary of the Treasury to carry to the surplus fund the sum of sixty-five millions of dollars, being the amount received from the sales of vessels and other war property, and the remnants of former appropriations.

The report of the Postmaster General shows the business of the Post-office Department and the condition of the postal service in a very favorable light, and the attention of Congress is called to its practical recommendations. The receipts of the Department for the year ending June 30, 1867, including all special appropriations for sea and land service and for free mail matter were $19,978,693. The expenditures for all purposes were $19,235,483, leaving an unexpended balance in favor of the Department of $743,210, which can be applied towards the expenses of the Department for the current year. The increase of postal revenue, independent of specific appropriations, for the year 1867, over that of 1866, was $850,040. The increase of revenue for the sale of stamps and stamped envelopes was $783,404. The increase of expenditures for 1867 over those of the previous year was owing chiefly to the extension of the land and ocean mail service. During the past year new postal conventions have been ratified and exchanged with the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Belgium and the Netherlands, Switzerland, the North German Union, Italy, and the Colonial Government of Hong-Kong reducing very largely the rates of ocean and land postages to and from and within those countries.

The report of the Acting Commissioner of Agriculture concisely presents the condition, wants, and progress of an interest eminently worthy the fostering care of Congress, and exhibits a large measure of useful results achieved during the year to which it refers.

The re-establishment of peace at home, and the resumption of extended trade, travel, and commerce abroad, have served to increase the number and variety of questions in the department for foreign affairs. None of these questions, however, have seriously disturbed our relations with other States.

The Republic of Mexico, having been relieved from foreign intervention, is earnestly engaged in efforts to re-establish her constitutional system of government. A good understanding continues to exist between our government and the Republics of Hayti and San Domingo, and our cordial relations with the Central and South American States remain unchanged. The tender, made in conformity with resolution of Congress, of the good offices of the Government, with a view to an amicable adjustment of peace between Brazil and her allies, on the one side, and Spain on the other, though kindly received, has in neither case been fully accepted by the belligerents. The war in the valley of the Parana is still vigorously maintained. On the other hand, actual hostilities between the Pacific States and Spain have been more than a year suspended. I shall, on any proper occasion that may occur, renew the conciliatory recommendations which have been already made. Brazil, with enlightened sagacity and comprehensive statesmanship, has opened the great channels of the Amazon and its tributaries to universal commerce. One thing more seems needful to assure a rapid and cheering progress in South America. I refer to those peaceful habits without which States and nations cannot, in this age, well expect material prosperity or social advancement.

The Exposition of Universal Industry at Paris has passed, and seems to have fully realized the high expectations of the French Government. If the allowance be made for the recent political derangement of industry here, the part which the United States has borne in this exhibition of invention and art may be regarded with very high satisfaction. During the Exposition a conference was held of delegates from several nations, the United States being one, in which the inconveniences of commerce and social intercourse resulting from the diverse standards of money value were fully discussed, and plans were developed for establishing, by universal consent, a common principle for the coinage of gold. These conferences are expected to be renewed, with the attendance of many foreign States not hitherto represented. A report of these interesting proceedings will be submitted to Congress, which will no doubt justly appreciate the great object and be ready to adopt any measure which may tend to facilitate its ultimate accomplishment.

On the 25th of Febuary, 1862, Congress declared by law that Treasury notes without interest, authorized by that act, should be legal-tender in payment of all debts, public and private within the United States. An annual remittance of $30,000, less stipulated expense, accrues to claimants under the Convention made with Spain in 1834. These remittances, since the passage of that act, have been paid in such notes. The claimants insists that the Government ought to require payment in coin. The subject may be deemed worthy of your attention.

No arrangement has as yet been reached for the settlement of our claims for British depredations upon the commerce of the United States, I have felt my duty to decline the proposition of arbitration made by Her Majesty's Government, because it has hitherto been accompanied by reservations and limitations incompatible with the rights, interests and honor of our country. It is not to be apprehended that Great Britain will presist in her refusal to satisfy these just and reasonable claims, which involve the sacred principles of non-intervention—a principle henceforth not more important to the United States than to all other commercial nations.

The West India Islands were settled and colonized by European States simultaneous with a settlement and colonization of the American Continent. Most of the colonies planted here became independent nations in the close of the last and the beginning of the present century. Our own country embraces communities which, at one period, were colonies of Great Britain, France, Spain, Holland, Sweden and Russia. The people of the West Indies, with the exception of those in the island of Hayti, have neither attained nor aspired to independence, nor have they become prepared for self-defense. Although possessing considerable commercial value, they have been held by the several European States which colonized or at some time conquered them, chiefly for purposes of military and naval strategy in carrying out European policy and designs in regard to this continent. In our revolutionary war, ports and harbors in the West India Islands were used by our enemy, to the great injury and embarrassment of the United States. We had the same experience in our second war with Great Britain. The same European policy for a long time excluded us even from trade with the West Indies, while we were at peace with all nations. In our recent civil war the rebels, and their piratical and blockade-breaking allies, found facilities in the same ports for the work, which they, too successfully accomplished, of injuring and devasting the commerce which we are now engaged in rebuilding. We labored especially under this disadvantage—that European steam vessels, employed by our enemies, found friendly shelter, protection and supplies in West Indian ports, while our naval operations were necessarily carried on from our own distant shores. There was then a universal feeling of the want of an advanced naval outpost between the Atlantic coast and Europe. The duty of obtaining such an outpost peacefully and lawfully, while neither doing nor menacing injury to other States, earnestly engaged the attention of the Executive Department before the close of the war, and it has not been lost sight of since that time. A not entirely dissimilar naval want revealed itself during the same period on the Pacific coast. The required foothold there was fortunately secured by our late treaty with the Emperor of Russia, and it now seems imperative that the more obvious necessities of the Atlantic coast should not be less carefully provided for. A good and convenient port and harbor, capable of easy defence, will supply that want. With the possesion of a station by the United States, neither we nor any other American nation need longer apprehend injury or offense from any Transaction with the Atlantic enemy. I agree with our early statesmen that the West Indies naturally gravitate to, and may be expected ultimately to be absorbed by the Continental States, including our own. I agree with them, also, that it is wise to leave the question of such absorption to this process of natural political gravitation. The islands of St. Thomas and St. Johns, which constitute part of the group called the Virgin Islands, seemed to offer us advantages immediately desirable, while thier acquisition could be secured in harmony with the principles to which I alluded. A treaty has, therefore, been concluded with the King of Denmark, for the cession of those islands, and will be submitted to the Senate for consideration.

It will hardly be necessary to call the attention of Congress to the subject of providing for the payment to Russia of the sum stipulated in the treaty for the cession of Alaska. Possession having been formally delivered to our Commissioner, the territory remains for the present in care of a military force, awaiting such civil organization as shall be directed by Congress.

The annexation of many small German States to Prussia, and the reorganization of that country under a new and liberal constitution, have induced me to renew the effort to obtain a just and prompt settlement of the long vexed question concerning the claims of foreign States for military service from their subjects naturalized in the United States.

In connection with this subject the attention of Congress is respectfully called to a singular and embarrassing conflict of laws. The Executive Department of this Government has hitherto uniformly held, and it now holds that naturalization in conformity with the Constitution and laws of the United States absolves the recipient from his native allegiance. The Courts of Great Britain hold that allegiance to the British Crown is indefeasible, and is not absolved by our laws of naturalization. British Judges cite Courts and law authorities of the United States in support of that theory against the position held by the Executive authority of the United States. This conflict perplexes the public mind concerning the rights of naturalized citizens, and impairs the national authority abroad. I now again respectfully appeal to Congress to declare the national will unmistakably upon this important question.

The abuse of our laws by the clandestine prosecution of the African slave-trade, from American ports or by American citizens, has altogether ceased, and, under existing circumstances, no apprehension of its renewal in this part of the world are entertained. Under these circumstances it becomes a question whether we shall not propose to Her Majesty's Government a suspension or discontinuance of the stipulations for maintaining a naval force for the suppression of that trade.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

Washington, December 3, 1867.

The Beaver Argus.

J. WEYAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

BEAVER, PA., December 11, 1867.

Some of the Berks county Democracy are in the habit of going to the poor house of that region, there to be entertained in social feasting by the authorities in charge, sixty epicures says the *Reading Dispatch* of the 4th inst. were feasted at the poor house on Sunday. What a horrible affair this would be, were the Berks county poor house in charge of a Radical, but as it is controlled by Democrats, it is merely a little pleasantry.

JOHN T. HOFFMAN was re-elected Mayor of New York yesterday by an overwhelming majority over both competitors. The vote stands in round numbers as follows:

Hoffman (Tammany Dem.)	63,000
Wood (Fernando Wood Dem.)	23,000
Darling (Rep.)	18,500

This result will surprise no one, Tammany, after her State victory, could not afford to be defeated—and was not. The Republicans might have given Darling fifteen thousand more votes, but eight or nine thousand did not vote at all, while about as many chose to divide their ballots between Wood and Hoffman, probably in nearly equal proportions.—*N. Y. Tribune Dec. 4.*

THE annual message of President Johnson takes up a great deal of our space this week.—The message itself contains nothing new or startling, except it be that portion of it which threatens civil war in case Congress suspends him and orders him before the bar of the Senate to be tried for high crimes and misdemeanors. This, however is mere bombast. The President and every person else know before this message appeared that there was no danger of impeachment. Four-fifths of the members of the Republican party are in favor of "letting him alone," and no body knows this better than does the President himself. His threatening civil war therefore was gratuitous, and intended only for a little cheap buncombe.

"THE STATE GUARD" is the name of a new daily paper just started at Harrisburg Pa. by Messrs. Dungison, Forney and Kauffman.—It is Republican in politics, presents a very fine typographical appearance, and is filled with editorials that have the true ring in them. The editors are men of means, and the "*The State Guard*" will no doubt be both a permanent and influential advocate of Republican principles in this State.

Terms of subscription.—Daily per year $6; for six months $3; for three months $1.50.—The weekly *State Guard* will be sent to subscribers for $10 per year.

AT a preceding session of Congress a law was enacted authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to withdraw from circulation four millions of dollars per month, of the Government currency. This act was known as the contraction law. On last Saturday the House of Representatives voted to repeal this law, the vote standing 127 for repeal, and 25 against. The vote in the Senate will be closer, but the general impression prevails that that body will also vote for repeal, and thus put an end to the further contraction of the currency, for the present.

We are requested to say that the State Executive Committee of the "Boys in Blue" have determined upon holding a State Convention at Philadelphia on the 8th of January, 1868. The Convention will be composed of ten delegates from each Legislative District. The object of the Convention will be to designate the choice of the soldiers of Pennsylvania for President and Vice President of the United States, and to transact such other business as may be brough before it.

Sergeant Robert Dickey, of this county, is the member of the State Committee for the 24th Congressional District. At the proper time, we presume, he will announce how when and where, these delegates will be so lected in this District.

AN extensive movement in favor of General Grant for President was inaugurated last week in New York city. A large mass meeting was held at the Cooper Institute on the evening of the 4th inst., presided over by A. T. Steward, and assisted by over two hundred vice Presidents and Secretaries. Among these were nearly all the "solid men" of the city, including Wm. B. Astor, Commodore Vanderbilt, Peter Cooper, Moses Taylor, Hamilton Fish, &c., &c. The meeting was addressed by Francis R. Cutting, and Gen. Daniel E. Sickles. Resolutions were passed landing Gen Grant's military services, and recommending him to the people as a suitable candidate for the Presidency of the United States.

The remarkable feature of this meeting is the fact that it was composed in part of "Thurlow Weed's wagon load of rich men" who attended the Johnson Convention in Philadelphia in 1866. This movement of their's in favor of Grant, and in opposition to Andy, shows that they have grown tired of the latter's policy and fellowship and are now returning to the Republican fold.

THE subject of impeaching the President has fallen to the ground. In the proceedings of Congress, published in another column, it will be seen that a vote was taken upon the subject in the House of Representatives on Saturday last, and that the Impeachers were defeated by a vote of fifty-seven for and one hundred and eight against. Seventy-two of those who voted against impeachment were Republicans.

We are gratified at this result, and hope that that question is now definitely settled. There was a time when a great many Republicans were in favor of having the President of the United States put upon trial for high crimes and misdemeanors, but since the report of the Impeachment Committee was made that number has dwindled down to a very small faction, headed by Mr. Ashley of Ohio, and Mr. Williams of this State. It contained nothing specific, and was made up wholly of generalities and hearsays that reflected neither ability nor judgment upon its authors. Had the Committee contented itself with censuring the President for his betrayal of the party and the principles upon which he was elected, and for obstructing the enforcement of the laws passed by Congress, it would have performed its duty, and its action would have merited the approval of the people; as it is a majority of the Republicans of the country believe that it neither did the one nor is deserving of the other.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 7, 1867.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Speaker presented a communication from the Secretary of War *ad interim*, relative to volunteers discharged in the territories—Referred to Committee on Military Affairs. Transmitting a summary of the proceedings of the trial of Henry Wirz. Referred to the Judiciary Committee. Relative to the case of Milliken, and stating that Gen. Thomas' report on the subject is in the hands of the Attorney General. Referred to Judiciary Committee.

The Speaker stated that the next business in order to be the resolution for the impeachment of the President, the pending question, being on the motion of Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, to lay the subject on the table.

After considerable filibustering Mr. Logan said if the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee would withdraw his motion, and allow the vote to be taken squarely on the impeachment resolution the minority would withdraw all opposition.

Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, assented to the proposition and withdrew the motion to lay on the table, and moved the previous question on the resolution, which was seconded and the main question ordered and the House proceeded to vote by yeas and nays, on the following resolution.

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

Yeas, 57; nays, 108.

YEAS.—Anderson, Arnell, Ashley, O., Boutwell, Churchill, Clark, O.; Clarke, Kansas; Cobb, Coburn, Covode, Cullom, Donnelly, Eckley, Ela, Farnsworth, Gravelly, Harding, Higby, Hopkins, Hunter, Judd, Julian, Kelley, Kelsey, Lawrence, O.; Loan, Logan, Loughridge, Lynch, Morgan, McClurg, Mercer, Mullons, Myers, Newcomb, Nunn, O'Neal, Orth, Paine, Pile, Price, Schenck, Shanks, Stevens, N. H.; Stevens, Pa.; Stokes, Thomas, Trimble, Trowbridge, Van Horn, Mo.; Ward, Williams, Pa.; Williams, Ind.; Watson, Pa.;

NAYS—Adams, Allison, Ames, Archer, Ashley, Nev.; Axtell, Bailey, Baker, Baldwin, Banks, Barnum, Beaman, Beck, Benjamin, Benton, Bingham, Blaine, Boyer, Brooks, Buckland, Burr, Cary, Chanler, Cobb, Dawes, Dixon, Dodge, Driggs, Eggleston, Eldridge, Elliot, Ferris, Ferry, Fields, Garfield, Getz, Glossbrenner, Golloday, Griswold, Grover, Haight Halsey, Hamilton, Hawkins, Hill, Hollman, Hooper, Hotchkiss, Hubbard, Iowa; Hubbard, W. Va.; Hubbard, Conn.; Hulburd, Humphrey, Ingersoll, Johnson, Jones, Kerr, Ketchum, Knott, Kooutz, Laflin, Lawrence, Pa.; Lincoln, Marshall, Marvin, McCarthy, McCullough, Miller, Pa.; Moorhead, Morgan, Munger, Niblack, Nickerson, Perham, Peters, Phelps, Pike, Plants, Poland, Polsley, Pruyn, Randall, Roberts, Robinson, Ross, Sawyer, Selgreaves, Smith, Spalding, Starkweather, Stewart, Stove, Tabor, Taylor, Upson, Van Aernam, Van Auken, Van Trump, Van Wick, Washburn, Wis., Washburn, Ind.; Washburn, Mass.; Washburne, Ill.; Wilson, Iowa; Wilson, O.; Woodbridge, Woodward.

Mr. Schenck, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported back the bill, declaring that from and after its passage, the authority of the Secretary to make any reduction in currency by retiring or cancelling the United States notes is suspended.

A running discussion in which the impeachment question got mixed up, ensued between Schenck, Ingersoll, Stevens, of Pennsylvania, Logan, Garfield, and others, but Schenck put an end to it by moving for the previous question on the bill. The previous question was seconded—94 to 31 and the bill passed. Yeas 127—Nays 25.

YEAS.—Adams, Allison, Anderson, Archer, Atwell, Ashley, Ohio; Axtell, Baker, Banks, Barnes, Beaman, Beck, Benjamin, Benton, Bingham, Boutwell, Boyer, Bromwell, Ill.; Brooks, Buckland, Burr, Butler, Carr, Churchill, Clark, Ohio; Clarke, Kansas; Cobb, Coburn, Cook, Coyode, Cullom, Dixon, Dodge, Donnelly Driggs, Eckley Egglestton, Eldridge, Farnsworth, Ferris, Ferry, Fields, Galloday, Gravelly, Griswold, Halsey, Hamilton, Harding, Hawkins, Hill, Higby, Hollman, Hopkins, Hotchkiss, Hubbard, Iowa; Hubbard, N. Y.; Hunter, Ingersoll, Jones, J. Judd, Julian, Kelley, Kelsey, Kerr, Ketchum, Loan, Logan, Loughridge, Lynch, Lincoln, Maynard, McClusky, McClurg, Mercer, Miller, Moorhead, Morgan, Mullings, Munger, Myers, Newcomb, Niblack, Nunn, O'Neal, Orth, Payne, Perham, Pile, Plants, Polsley, Robertson, Ross, Sawyer, Schenck, Shanks, Smith, Starkweather, Stevens, N. H.; Stevens, Pa.; Stewart, Stokes, Taylor, Thomas, Trimble, Trowbridge, Upton, Van Aernam, Van Horn, Mo.; Van Trump, Van Wick, Washburn, Ind.; Washburn, Wis.; Walker, Williams, Pa.; Williams, Ind.; Wilson, Iowa; Wilson, Ohio; Wilson, Pa.; Woolbridge—127.

NAYS.—Ames, Ashley, Nevada; Blaine, Bromwell, Dawes; Elliot, Garfield, Getz, Glossbrenner, Grover, Haight, Hooper, Hubbard Conn.; Humphreys, Johnson, Lawrence, Pa.; Randall, Sitgreaves, Spalding, Tabor, Van Auken, Ward, Washburne, Ill.; Washburn, Mass.; Woodward—25.

It is notable that the prominent advocates of Impeachment have not had the sympathy of their colleagues. Messers. Boutwell and Butler have been foremost in the hunt, but not one of their eight Massachusetts colleagues votes with them. Mr Churchil of this State gave the casting vote for Impeachment in Committee, yet barely *two* of his colleagues—Kelsey and Ward—vote with him in the House. Mr. Ashley of Ohio was one of the prime movers of Impeachment, while Mr. Lawrence of that State sustained the report in Committee; yet they carry but *three* of their colleagues with them. New-Hampshire votes to impeach; but not one member from Vermont, Connecticut, Rhode Island, or New-Jersey, and barely one from Maine. Of the Republicans in the House, 57 voted *for*; 72 *against* Impeachment.

It is worth notice, moreover, that the incessant clamor against Congress as reckless, proscriptive, revolutionary, &c., is based on acts that Congress has never sanctioned. Mr Stevens makes a Confiscation speech, which not one other Member of Congress has seconded; yet the country rings with denounciation of it as showing the malignant *animus* of "the Radicals." So with project after project which Congress has listened to, because it must, but refused to adopt. We challenge History for another instance wherein a triumphant Nation has dealt so forbearingly with a crushed Rebellion as ours has done.

WE should like to know how much money Hon. W. A. Wallace has invested in tax-exempted bonds, that makes him so desirous of having the "nation's faith" maintained, so far as they are concerned. He is the only prominent Democrat that we know who favors the maintainance of the infamous act whereby the rich are guaranteed gold and the poor are compelled to take greenbacks.—*Bellefonte Watchman.*

Whatever may be said of Mr. Wallace as a partisan, (and he is uncompromising, fearless and able in all his political proceedings,) he is an honest man, who will not allow the credit of his country to be sacrificed to party malevolence. Mr. Wallace neither asks, expects nor wants commendation at our hands for what he does of a political character, and we are free to assert that we are his uncompromising foe in a political sense, yet we have the independence to commend any man who acts for the interest of his country as Mr. Wallace unmistakably does in this case.—*State Guard.*

THE COTTON TAX.—It is reported that the Committee of Ways and Means are unanimous for the repeal of the cotton tax. The newspapers of the country can claim no small share of the credit of awakening attention to the vicious working of that odious tax, and creating a setiment strong enough to enforce its repeal.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BLANKS! BLANKS!

BLANK DEEDS, ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, Summons', Subpoenas', Warrants, Commitments, &c. &c., can always be had at the *Argus* office, as cheap as they can be bought elsewhere. Give us a call.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

A HOUSE AND LOT, IN THE BOROUGH OF Beaver, eligibly located, is offered for sale, at a fair price, and on reasonable terms. Parties wishing to purchase a desirable property will please call upon, or address, HENRY HICE, dec11'67:3t. Beaver, Pa.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF VENDITIONI EXPONAS, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Beaver Co., to me directed, I will expose to public sale at the Sheriff's office, in the borough of Beaver, on Saturday, December 28th, at 2 o'clock, P. M., the following described lot of ground, situate in the borough of Freedom, Beaver Co., Pa., bounded as follows: Beginning at a public road or street on the line of lot No., 48, 8 feet to the north west from the corner of lot No., 47, thence along lot of P. Bentel, 100 feet, thence along the line of lots No's., 47 and 48, 28 feet, thence along lot of Richard Hall, 100 feet to Street, thence by said Street and along the line of lots No's., 47 and 48, to the place of beginning, being 8 feet of the south east part of lot No., 48, and 15 feet of the north west part of lot No., 47, on which there is a small frame house.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Wm. Hazel, at the suit of Wm. P. Phillips, Exr's. Sheriff's office, J. S. LITTELL, Beaver, Dec. 1867. Sheriff.

HOLIDAY GIFTS!

HOLIDAY GIFTS!

AT

MRS. M. L. DONLEY'S,

IN THE DIAMOND,

ROCHESTER.

ELEGANTLY BOUND BOOKS, INCLUDING Miss Evans's works, viz: Beulah, Macaria, Inez and St. Elmo, Childrens' Libraries, latest Novels, Childrens' Toy Books, Doll Books and Dolls, Bog Wood and Wax Jewelry, Pencils and Pencil Sheaths, Crocket Needles, Hair Brushes, and a variety of notions. [dec11'67:3t.

BOUNTY ACCOUNT.

OHIO TOWNSHIP AND GLASGOW BOROUGH Bounty Account for the years 1864, 1865 and 1866.

Amount of bonds issued	$12,030 00	
Cost of 41 men and stamps for bonds	11,989 10	
Over issue of bonds	40,90	

JOHN SLENTZ, Esq., Treasurer in account.

DR.

To amount received from collectors	11,429 38	
To over issue with interest	47 23	—11,476 61

CR.

By cash paid on bonds	11,347 21	
By commission	117 40	
By cash paid auditors	12 00	—11,476 61
Amount of bonds unpaid	2,301 98	
Uncollected and in hands of N. Graham	530 74	
Uncollected and in hands of E. Richardson	168 8[illegible]	699 63
Total indebtedness	1,503 36	

DANIEL DAWSON, SAMUEL FISHER, SAMUEL M'FARLAND, Auditors.

dec11'67:3t.

SHALLENBERGER'S CARD

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

ATMORE'S MINCE MEAT.

WINSLOW'S GREEN CORN.

SHAKER DRIED CORN.

MALTBY'S OYSTERS.

DESICCATED COCOANUT.

CANDIED CITRON AND LEMON.

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

PRUNES AND CURRANTS.

CANDIES AND NUTS.

FINE CRACKERS, &c., &c.,

SOLD BY

Shallenberger Bros.

BRIDGEWATER PA.

dec11'67:2t.

THE CHEAPEST GROCERY

AND

TEA HOUSE

IN THE CITY.

J. KOHEN & BROTHERS,

RED FRONT

GROCERY and TEA HOUSE,

NO. 69 FEDERAL STREET,

Below P. F. W. & C. R. R. Depot,

ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

COUNTRY DEALERS AND OTHERS INTERESTed in the purchase of

TEAS SUGARS AND COFFEES,

Will study their own interest by calling on us before purchasing elsewhere, as our motto is, quick sales and small profits. J. KOHEN & BROTHERS.

dec11'67:6m.

REINEMAN, MEYRAN & SIEDLE,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

JEWELERS,

WILL RE-OPEN THEIR NEW STORE, AT THE old Stand, No. 42 Fifth Street, Pittsburgh, Pa., on the 14th December, 1867, with an entire new and an unusually large and elegant stock of

Fine Gold and Silver Wathes,

FINE JEWELRY AND DIAMONDS.

Superb Solid and Plated Ware,

SUPERIOR TABLE CUTLERY,

FINE AMERICAN and FRENCH CLOCKS,

MUSICAL BOXES, SPECTACLES.

Watch Maker's Tools and Machinery, &c.

Wholesale Agency for the CELEBRATED AMERICAN WATCHES.

18sep1'67.3m.

Conversion of 7-30's.

HOLDERS OF JUNE AND JULY 7-30'S CAN have them converted into the

New 5-20 Gold Coupon Bond,

On more advantageous terms than the government rates, by sending or presenting their 7-30s to us. 5-20s delivered immediately or sent by express.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,

Dealers in Government Securities,

Cor. Fourth & Wood Sts.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

RAILROADS.

PITTS., FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.

On and after Nov. 25th, 1867, Trains will leave Stations daily. (Sundays excepted) as follows. [Train leaving Chicago at 4:30, P. M., leaves daily.] [Train leaving Pittsburgh at 2.15 P. M., leaves daily.]

TRAINS GOING WEST.

	Exp's.	Exp's.	Exp's.	Exp's.
Pittsburgh	645AM	930AM	215PM	200PM
Rochester	815	1040	[illegible]	[illegible]
Salem	1033	1220PM	535	[illegible]
Alliance	1140	108	620	550
Canton	1225PM	146	[illegible]	[illegible]
Massillon	1257	203	[illegible]	[illegible]
Orrville	136	240	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wooster	210	312	812	[illegible]
Mansfield	405	500	840	[illegible]
Crestline	415 / 600AM	530 / 610	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bucyrus	634	640	[illegible]	[illegible]
Upper Sandusky	715	723	[illegible]	[illegible]
Forest	749	755	1225AM	[illegible]
Lima	910	910	[illegible]	[illegible]
Van Wert	1043	1020	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fort Wayne	1230PM	1150	[illegible]	[illegible]
Columbia	117	1235AM	[illegible]	[illegible]
Warsaw	206	130	[illegible]	[illegible]
Plymouth	305	225	[illegible]	[illegible]
Valparaiso	441	415	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago	700	630	[illegible]	[illegible]

TRAINS GOING EAST.

	Exp's.	Exp's.	Exp's.	Exp's.
Chicago	720AM	1030PM	[illegible]	[illegible]
Valparaiso	903	1240AM	625AM	[illegible]
Plymouth	1031	235	[illegible]	[illegible]
Warsaw	1127	346	[illegible]	[illegible]
Columbia	1211PM	444	944	[illegible]
Fort Wayne	115	610	1030	[illegible]
Van Wert	238	723	1136	[illegible]
Lima	330	827	1244AM	[illegible]
Forest	439	935	[illegible]	[illegible]
Upper Sandusky	503	1010	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bucyrus	538	1050	[illegible]	[illegible]
Crestline	605 / 625	1125 / 1150	310 / [illegible]	[illegible]
Mansfield	657	1223PM	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wooster	840	143	516	[illegible]
Orrville	907	205	[illegible]	[illegible]
Massillon	943	235	613	[illegible]
Canton	1004	252	[illegible]	[illegible]
Alliance	1100	335	[illegible]	[illegible]
Salem	1132	404	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rochester	125AM	540	940	225PM
Pittsburgh	230	645	1015	340

Youngstown, New Castle and Erie Express leaves Youngstown at 2:20 p. m; New Castle, 3:05 p. m; arrives at Pittsburgh, 6:00 p. m. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh 6:00 a. m; arr. at N. Castle, 8:25 a. m; Youngstown, [illegible].

Youngstown, New Castle and Pittsburgh Accommodation leaves Youngstown, 6:00 a. m; New Castle, [illegible] a. m; arrives at Allegheny, 10:00 a. m. Returning, leaves Allegheny, 1:20 p. m; arrives New Castle [illegible] p. m; Youngstown, 7:20 p. m.

Pittsburgh and Cleveland Express, via Youngstown, leaves Pittsburgh, 9:30 a. m; Homewood, [illegible] a. m; Laurence Junction, 11:50 a. m. Arrives at Youngstown, 12:50 p. m.

Returning, leaves Youngstown 5:30 p. m; Laurence Junction, 6:22 p. m; Homewood, 7:00 p. m. Arrives at Pittsburgh, 9:15 p. m.

F. R. MYERS, *General Ticket Agent.*

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

On and after Nov. 25, 1 87, trains will leave Stations daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:

GOING SOUTH.

	Mail.	Exp's.	Mail.	Accom
Cleveland	820AM	1210PM	.....	345PM
Euclid Street	831	1221	.....	[illegible]
Hudson	935	108	.....	[illegible]
Ravenna	1010	141	.....	[illegible]
Alliance	1110	224	.....	[illegible]
Bayard	1144	253	.....	.....
Wellsville	120PM	415	.....	.....

GOING NORTH.

	Mail.	Exp's.	.....	Accom
Wellsville	850AM	110PM	.....	.....
Bayard	1022	535	.....	.....
Alliance	1115	615	.....	715AM
Ravenna	1201PM	652	.....	810
Hudson	1234	718	.....	850
Euclid Street	137	804	.....	1002
Cleveland	150	815	.....	1015

GOING EAST.

	Mail.	Exp's.	Exp's.	Accom
Bellair	150PM	610AM	1040AM	[illegible]
Bridgeport	200	625	1050	[illegible]
Steubenville	318	713	1158	[illegible]
Wellsville	445	845	140PM	[illegible]
Smith's Ferry	507	907	202	[illegible]
[illegible]	000	000	000	000
Rochester	550	920	240	[illegible]
Pittsburgh	655	1055	350	[illegible]

GOING WEST.

	Mail.	Exp's.	Exp's.	Accom
Pittsburgh	615AM	200PM	420PM	[illegible]
Rochester	725	305	530	[illegible]
[illegible]	000	000	000	00
Smith's Ferry	812	343	615	[illegible]
Wellsville	840	420	655	[illegible]
Steubenville	959	520	753	[illegible]
Bridgeport	1112	630	857	
Bellair	1125	640	910	

TUSCARAWAS BRANCH.

Leaves	Arrives
N. Philadelphia, 650 a. m.	Bayard, 955, am
Bayard, 12:00. m.	N. Philadelphia 3??pm.

F. R. MEYERS, General Ticket Agent.

WANTED.—Agents to Canvass for the most successful subscription book in the market. Our Agents are meeting with unparalleled success. We pay the unusually large commission of $1.90 per copy. Address IRWIN & CO., nov13'67:3m. 68 Fifth Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

BOUNTY ACCOUNT.

ACCOUNT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEments by School Directors of North Sewickley Tp. for bounty purposes under the calls of the President of the United States for Volunteers of Oct. 17th, 1863, Feb. 15th, 1864, and July 18th, 1864, up to June 3d, 1867.

DR.

For borrowed money on notes and bonds	$11,756 08	
For advancements made by individuals	297 00	
For assessments	16,121 55	—$28,174 63

CR.

By 41 Volunteers paid bounty to	11,625 00	
By lost tax	[illegible]	
By Col. and Treas. com.	354 81	
By bonds and interest thereon paid	10,388 67	
By tax allowed upon individual advancement	[illegible]	
By expenses of committee appointed to procure men	57 00	
By bank discount	150 00	
By stamps for bonds	4 15	$23,7[illegible]
1867, June 3d, cash on hand and outstanding tax		4,436 67

ASSETS OF THE TOWNSHIP.

Cash on hand and outstanding tax	4,436 67	—4,436 67

LIABILITIES:

Amount due bank	2,019 63	
Outstanding bonds	645 63	
Excess of assets over liabilities	1,771 42	—4,436 67

We hereby certify that we have examined the foregoing account and find it correct as it stands stated.

JAMES WARNOCK, ADAM ROUSER, Auditors.

dec4'67:3t.

NATIONAL BANK OF BEAVER COUNTY, NEW BRIGHTON, Dec. 4th, 1867.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE NATIONAL Bank of Beaver county, are hereby notified that the annual meeting for the election of nine (9) Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking house, in New Brighton, on the second Tuesday (14th day) of January next, (1868,) between the hours of twelve o'clock, and two o'clock of the said day. By order of the Board. EDWARD HOOPS, Cashier.

dec4'67:6t.

TO THE PUBLIC.

HAVING BEEN CREDIBLY INFORMED THAT different parties have been guilty of purchasing sacks that had once been filled by us, and on which we had placed our brands, and refilling them with an inferior article of flour, and then selling the same as flour manufactured by us thus being guilty of perpetrating a base fraud upon us and also on the public, we desire to expose the baseness of such parties and bring them to justice; and we therefore offer a reward of twenty-five dollars, to be paid to any person who will furnish us with sufficient evidence to convict any party of the fraud aforesaid.

John Edgar, Mellon & Douglas, J. W. Wilson, T. Noble, Superintendent Beaver Falls Mills Company, E. H. Alexander successor to Williams & Alexander.

dec4'67:2m.