The Beaver Argus.

J. WEYAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Beaver, Pa., May 6, 1868.

Republican State Ticket.

AUDITOR GENERAL.
GEN. JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

SURVEYOR GENERAL.
GEN. JACOB M. CAMPBELL,
OF CAMBRIA COUNTY.

In addition to the bill prohibiting persons having any "visible admixture" of negro blood from voting, the Ohio Legislature have introduced another, disfranchising all college and seminary students, of whatever age. The only exception is in those cases where the parents of the student live in the county and township where the institution is situated. It is estimated that some 10,000 students will be deprived of the ballot if this becomes a law.

The General Conference of the M. E. Church met at Chicago on last Friday, and will probably be in session for several weeks. It is composed of nine bishops, two hundred and thirty delegates from sixty-eight annual conferences, representing about eight thousand ordained preachers, with visiting representatives from similar bodies in Canada and Europe.

The result of the Republican convention in Greene county, a couple of weeks ago, does not seem to have given anything like general satisfaction on the Congressional nomination. It will be remembered that the conferees were instructed to vote for J. B. Donley, the present Bankruptcy Register. The complaint now is that the designation of a candidate for Congress and the selection of conferees was premature, some of the parties in interest not thinking that the Congressional question would be acted upon at that time. Those who are dissatisfied urge the holding of a new convention.

Another General has flung the proffered bribe in the face of Andrew Johnson. Gen. Schofield has rejected the proffer of the War Office. Why not send in the names of all the Generals in a lump and see if any one of them will stick? It would save time and prevent hard feelings among those slighted. The names might be written on a "round robin" to show that Mr. Johnson has no personal feeling in the matter.

The *Revolution*, edited by Susan B. Anthony, Mrs. Cady Stanton and Parker Pillsbury, which lauds Wendell Phillips and Anna Dickinson and abuses General Grant and the Republican party, is sent over the country under the frank of James Brooks, the Copperhead Congressman. The *Revolution* declares it hopes to see the Republican party destroyed, and is therefore in full accord with the Copperheads. And yet the Phillips-Dickinson-Anthony slanders on Republicans are retailed as the utterances of Republicans!

The English expedition to Abyssinia, to rescue certain British subjects whom the negro king of that country has held captive since his gallant offer of marriage was declined by Queen Victoria, has been entirely successful. Penetrating to the interior of that country, General Napier fought a battle with King Theodorus on Good Friday, defeating him with great loss. The fortress in which the captives were confined was subsequently taken by storm and the prisoners, who were found all living and well, were safely released.

Gen. W. W. Irwin, the new State Treasurer, left his home in this county on last Wednesday for Harrisburg, to take charge of the duties of the office to which he was elected by the Legislature last February. These duties began on Monday the 4th inst. General Irwin has filled so many offices of responsibility, and so considerately and honestly has he discharged every duty pertaining to them, that we sincerely believe he will make one of the most reliable and efficient State officers Pennsylvania ever had. Courteous in manner, prompt in action, a skilful financier, and withal a man of the strictest integrity we venture but little in saying that the Legislature that honored him with an election will never have cause to regret its choice. At least that is the belief entertained there by those who have been personally acquainted with him since his childhood.

The Southern elections have completely shown the groundless character of those apprehensions in which certain partizan Democratic journals have freely indulged. We were assured by these prophets of evil that collisions between the two races, with violent outbreaks, outrages, riots, murders and exterminating popular conflicts, would drench the South everywhere with blood. The actual results present a contrast to these gloomy forebodings which seems almost ludicrous when we remember what a dreadful state of things was foretold. The Associated Press dispatches, which have steadily bourne their own ear marks of being in rebel sympathy, are so uniform in their reports of the quiet and good order by which the elections have been marked, that one cannot fail to draw comparisons unfavorable, even to the experience of some of our own loyal Northern communities at election time. The city of New York alone, voting for President next November, will see more heads broken, blood shed, personal and partizan outrages generally, than were recorded last week between the Cape Fear and the Mississippi river. Instead of the Southern heart having been fired by negro equality into an indignant and bloody resistance to the laws, there is plenty of evidence, not only that the situation has been quietly accepted, but that Democratic-Conservatism has, in many cases, eagerly conciliated the negro support.—*Pitts Gazette.*

The impeachment case is drawing to a close. Manager Bingham, who had the closing address began his argument on Monday. After he gets through, which will be to-day probably, (Wednesday), the case will pass into the hands of "the Jury"—the Senate. The Democrats at Washington and elsewhere, it is said, are confident of acquittal; and on the other hand, the Republicans are equally confident of his conviction. We are inclined to think that the President's official days are numbered.

The county convention of the Republican party held last year, adopted a resolution requiring the sense of the Republicans of the county to be taken on the popular vote system of nominating candidates. The chairman of the county committee has therefore requested the Republican voters to instruct their delegates to the approaching convention as to what their wishes are on the question named. Neither the resolution of the convention one year ago, nor the call of the county committee published at the present time, gives us to understand exactly what is meant by the "popular vote system." In Lawrence county they have what is called the "mixed popular vote" plan of nominating candidates. Its working is something like this: At the primary meetings the voting is done by ballot. Delegates to the county convention are also selected at these meetings from the townships and boroughs, in the ratio of one for every fifty Republican votes cast at the preceding general election. These delegates carry the result of the primary meetings to the county convention. Here the vote of each candidate is consolidated, and if it is found that any one has a *majority* of all the votes cast, for a particular office, he is declared the nominee of the party for that position. If, however, no one has a majority of all the votes cast, the delegates then proceed to vote in convention for a candidate, and after the first two votes are taken, and no one having a majority, the candidate having the lowest number is dropped, and at each succeeding vote another is thrown overboard, until a nomination is made. This system does not appear to be satisfactory in that county, for we notice that while one Republican paper there supports the mixed system, and urges the party to adhere to it, the other one opposes it, and advocates the adoption of the Crawford county plan.

The Crawford county system dispenses with delegates entirely. Under it the Republican voters assemble at the usual places of holding elections. They there select one person to act as judge and two persons to serve as clerks. The polls are then opened, the voting done by ballot, and a registry is kept of all the persons voting. None but Republicans and qualified voters are permitted to take part.—After the votes are all in, the ballots are counted and the exact number credited to each candidate. The returns are then certified to by the judge and clerks, sealed, and carried to the county seat on the succeeding Monday by the judge. When these judges are all present from the different townships and boroughs, the returns are opened, the votes are aggregated, and the person having the highest number of votes—not a majority, remember—is declared the nominee.

We presume it is this system we are called upon to express our views at the approaching primary meetings. At least that is the general understanding. It is very apparent to us, and it must be so to a great many others, that our delegate system in this county does not satisfy all of our people. Complaints are numerous. The charge is frequently made after our conventions are held that the delegates traded this candidate and that one off, that they were manipulated after coming to the county seat, and that no man unless skilled in the art of scheming and trickery can get a nomination in a delegate convention. Whether these charges have any foundation or not they have created distrust in many minds, and this distrust has induced quite a number of the best Republicans of the county to express their unwillingness ever to attend a primary meeting again, unless a change is made. They reason in this way: "There is no use in my going to the primary meeting. If the persons for whom I vote do not get a majority in the township, my vote will be lost, and I have no expectation that they will be able to do this, therefore I shall give myself no labor or trouble about the matter. But if I knew my vote would be counted in the aggregate, I would attend and cast my ballot for the man of my choice." Another says: "My attending the primary meeting will do no good, for the delegates, after they get to Beaver, will do as they please at any rate, and nominate a ticket that will suit themselves without reference to what I might think or say on the subject." In deference to these persons and to their feelings in this particular, we believe that the Crawford county system should be given a trial in this county. If after trying it one year, we find it unsatisfactory, we can return to our old ways. But we believe after trying it once we shall wonder why we did not adopt it long ago. The principal objection to it seems to be an apprehension that the voters of a borough living near each other, and close to the polls, will come out in all their strength, concentrate their vote on certain candidates, and nominate them in spite of the country districts, whose voters are scattered and live at a greater distance from where the meetings are held. Such a thing might occur but it is not likely to. In Beaver, for instance, there is usually more splitting on candidates than anywhere else in the county.—But if this were not so, the "popular vote system" gives every Republican an equal chance, and if he foregoes his privilege of attending the polls, and voting directly for his choice, assured that his vote will have its due weight in the final summing up, because of the distance he has to go to exercise it, and it in consequence of this, objectionable men are nominated, it is his own misfortune or fault, and not a defect in the system itself. But this fear of the boroughs proves entirely groundless when the matter is tested by experience. In Crawford—the starting place of the system—large boroughs are found here and there over the county. The popular vote plan was adopted there in 1860, and no effort was since made or is now being made to discard it. The country districts have not been overreached by the boroughs, and no complaint is made that they ever have been. For a number of years past the Republican party of Lancaster county has been threatened with a "smash up" because of its delegate system. The Crawford plan was suggested as a remedy for the evil, but the country districts protested against it on the ground that the boroughs would control all nominations. Their political troubles continued to grow. The country districts were again appealed to. They finally yielded and consented to try it for one year. This was in 1867, and the result was, the best attended primary meetings ever held in the county, an unexceptionable ticket was formed, and now but few can be found in that county who want to go back to the delegate system; yet Lancaster county has probably as many thickly populated boroughs as any other county in the State. In the West and in the New England States, the popular vote plan generally prevails, and many attribute, in a measurable degree, our "rousing" majorities in these localities to its harmonious workings. For, after submitting his claims for a nomination to a direct vote of the people, a defeated candidate has no pretext for "bolting," nor for feeling even "soured" toward his party. He was neither "traded off" by the delegates at the county convention, nor cheated out of his "rights" by a "Court House clique." The *people* simply preferred some one else, and if he has any manliness at all he can do no less than submit to the decision, and take his place in the ranks again with as good a grace as possible. Nearly all of them do this where the popular vote plan is in vogue, and hence party harmony is the rule, not the exception, and the tendency is to strengthen rather than weaken the organization. Another point: Go where we will or took where we may, we know of no county anywhere that having once adopted the popular vote plan returned to the delegate system again. This circumstance of itself is a powerful argument in favor of its adoption here or elsewhere, where it does not now prevail. The merits then of the rule suggested, in our view, are these: Defeated candidates are prevented from charging their misfortunes to "Court House cliques," or unfaithful delegates. They must abide the result uncomplainingly or quarrel directly with the people. It enables every Republican to vote directly for the candidates of his choice knowing that, let the township or borough go as it will, his vote will not be lost to those for whom it was cast. It will induce a larger number of Republicans to attend the primary meetings than any other plan, and this will give us better men as candidates for our various public offices, a consideration not to be overlooked in these office-hunting times. It will remove all disturbing elements in our party at the present time, and enable us to act more harmoniously in the future than we have been able to do in the past.

The Democratic Presidential Movement.

A number of military gentlemen claiming allegiance to the Democratic party, met in New York, on Tuesday evening, to take measures for securing the nomination of Gen. Hancock for President on the Democratic ticket. Maj. Gen. Gorden Granger, who heads the Executive Committee appointed by the Cleveland Convention of 1866, presided. The Committee was fully represented, and it is a significant fact that not one of them had a word to say in favor of Andrew Johnson. It was concluded to hold a National Convention of Democratic soldiers and sailors, in New York on the same day with the regular National Democratic Convention, and it was determined to make an effort to induce the National Executive Committee to fix an earlier day for the nomination—the Fourth of July being regarded as too late. The gentlemen present were very frank in saying that Pendleton is not the man to pit against Grant, and that Hancock is the most available candidate.

The Manhattan Club, the leading Democratic organization of New York city, has been carefully canvassing the Presidential question for some time past; and it is stated, on competent authority, that, after a survey of the whole field, the Club has come to the conclusion that the convention cannot possibly agree upon either Pendleton or Seymour; that, after a hot preliminary struggle between the friends of these parties, Hancock's name will be brought forward, and a complimentary vote given; but, on account of objections to him which cannot be overcome, he will be set aside and Senator Hendricks, of Indiana, nominated for President, and Francis P. Blair, of New York, for Vice-President. The Democracy is in trouble on the Presidential question, and will be until the close of the campaign, when they will be relieved from further anxiety by the triumphant election of Gen. Grant.—*Pitts Com.*

Celebrating a Birth-Day.

With a grand banquet the other day and much post-prandial and bibulous oratory the State-rights and pro-slavery Democrats of the North celebrated the birth-day of Thomas Jefferson—that honest and conscientious old Radical—who, a slave-holder himself, boldly declared that he trembled when he thought of the system and remembered that God was just. The aristocracy of modern Democracy gathered at the St. James to insult the memory—by claiming his name—of our dead statesman, Governor Seymour of Connecticut, the brutal Brick Pomeroy of Wisconsin, Hon. Edward Ingersoll of Pennsylvania, Henry Clay Dean, the drunken renegade preacher of Iowa, ex-Mayor Gunther of New York, all were there, and apparently on a level, enjoying the most perfect equality and a delightful communion of intellect and soul. "Nagurs," we presume, were excluded. The speeches were of the stereotyped style, now the exclusive property of the Democracy—weak ethnology, worse theology, and utterly silly politics and social economy. With characteristic doughfacedness the South was toasted and the West, but not the mighty North. As a specimen of the calibre of the concern, an individual by the name of Lowe gravely informed the table that Jefferson had at one time made the grand declaration that "all white men were created equal," and the table listened. Such is the Democracy in our day. Is not the spectacle humiliating! Is not the modern, bogus, and bastard organization an insult to the names of Jefferson and, Madison and Randolph and Tompkins?—*Forney's Press.*

Our attention was called to the fact, by an article in the Harrisburg *State Guard*, that all the Republicans papers of the State, the Repository included, fail to give Jacob M. Campbell, our candidate for Surveyor General, his full rank as a soldier. He entered a company of the three months' volunteers, of which he was elected first lieutenant, and was the officer who assisted to pitch the first tent in Camp Curtin. At the expiration of the three months' service, Lieutenant Campbell organized and was made Colonel of the Fifty-fourth Regiment, P. V. After being in the field only a short time, Col. Campbell was ordered to the command of a Brigade, which he led in many a hard fight for a year and a half, retaining the confidence of his subordinate officers as a man of bravery and a soldier of ability. March 13, 1865, Col. Campbell was made a brevet Brigadier General. In view of the above fact, so honorable to a deserving soldier we give Brigadier General Campbell his proper rank at the head of our editorial columns.—*Chambersburg Repository.*

A correspondent signing himself "Georgia" informs us that he has lost $60,000 worth of slaves by the emancipation policy of the Republican party, and asks if that is consistent with that clause of the Constitution which forbids private property to be taken for public uses without just compensation. We will reply to his conundrum by asking him another. When our Savior, on one occasion, meeting two men possessed of devils in a very aggravating and excessive number, ordered the devils to depart and enter into certain swine which were feeding near at hand, and when the swine, under this sudden and unfortunate inspiration, kicked up their heels and with one accord "ran down a steep place into the sea and were drowned," had the owner of the swine a right of action in trespass against their Creator for taking his private property for a public use without paying for it? Often then "Georgia" is entitled to pay for the loss of his slaves.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

Official list of the Members.

General Lemuel Todd, the Chairman of the late Republican State Convention, has appointed the following gentlemen to act as chairman and members of the State Central Committee, for the year 1868, in pursuance of the authority vested in him by the recent Convention:

Hon. Gilbert A. Grow, Chairman.
Adams, Edward McPherson.
Allegheny, A. M. Brown, Thomas Ewing, John Walton, Chas. W. Batchelor.
Beaver, D. L. Imbrie.
Bedford, John Shirley.
Berks, Henry S. Eckert, C. D. Elliott.
Blair, Samuel Moukomery.
Bradford, Geo. D. Montanye.
Bucks, S. Morris Lloyd.
Butler, Wm. Hazlett.
Cambria, Henry A. Borge.
Cameron, Jerome B. Earl.
Carbon, R. Frank Walter.
Center, Daniel Rhoads.
Chester, Jno. M. Pomeroy, S. Darlington.
Clarion, H. Weller.
Clearfield, H. B. Swoope.
Clinton, H. T. Harvey.
Columbia, Dr. P. John.
Crawford, R. H. Miller.
Cumberland, C. P. Humerich.
Dauphin, J. Robley Dunglison, George Bergner.
Delaware, Maj. J. L. Hakleman.
Elk, Henry Souther.
Erie, Jonas Gunnison.
Forest, Jno. L. Dale.
Franklin, Jeremiah Cook.
Fulton, W. M. Patterson.
Greene, J. H. Wells.
Huntingdon, Geo. W. Johnston.
Indiana, Daniel Porter.
Jefferson, Jos. Henderson.
Juniata, H. H. Wilson.
Lancaster, Milton B. Eshelman and E. Billingfelt.
Lawrence, Jacob Hauss.
Lebanon, T. J. Worth.
Lehigh, James W. Fuller.
Luzerne, Jos. A. Scranton.
Lycoming, Lewis Martin.
McKean, Lucius Rogers.
Mercer, S. C. Koonce.
Mifflin.
Monroe, J. W. Stokes.
Montgomery, W. H. Yerkes.
Montour, Daniel Clarke.
Northampton, Wm. S. Kirkpatrick.
Northumberland, Franklin Bound.
Perry, Wm. Lonther.
Philadelphia, Jno. Price Wetherill, H. C. Howell, W. H. Kerns, Jas. N. Kerns, Geo. H. Moore, Wm. Elliott, Samuel Daniels, J. A. Bonham, J. G. Butler, Jas. M'Manes, T. J. Comly, Wm. Sellers Geo. T. Gross, W. Harvey Money, Col. Samuel Bell, Henry Bumm.
Potter, P. A. Stebbins.
Schuylkill, Wm. R. Smith.
Snyder, D. B. Moyer.
Somerset, Ed. Scull.
Sullivan, T. J. Ingham.
Susquehanna, Albert Chamberlain.
Tioga, W. H. Smith.
Union, Wm. Jones.
Venango, Jas. L. Connelly.
Warren, Myron Waters.
Washington, Jno. W. M'Williams.
Wayne, C. P. Waller.
Westmoreland, J. A. Logan.
Wyoming, P. M. Osterhout.
York, James Kell.
Washington City, Captain Amassa Fuller, General James A. Ekin.

The Republican State Central Committee will meet at the rooms of the National Union Club, No. 1,105 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, at two o'clock P. M., on Tuesday, the 12th day of May, 1868. A full attendance is earnestly desired. Galusha A. Grow,
Chairman State Central Committee.

The Democrats and the Presidency.

Gen. Halpine (Miles O'Reilly) in his paper, the New York *Citizen*, reads the Democratic party a vigorous lecture on what they should do about the Presidency. He tells them plainly that if they permit the outrageous leadership of which Brick Pomeroy's paper is the organ, to go much farther, decent men will leave the party. Already, he says, the party is in an "awkward position," composed as it is of conflicting and antagonistic interests, "consistency with the stupidities of the last six years," says the *Citizen*, "insure utter ruin." The article in this respect is so outspoken that we quote the following for the benefit of our Democratic friend:

"The organization happens to be composed of conflicting and antagonistic elements; a large portion of it consists of actual, positive disloyalty to the Union and to the loyal man of the South, and Hunkies at the North, who would rather be kicked by a Southern man than kissed by a Northern woman. These cravens go bodily for their representative, their worthy exemplar, George H. Pendleton; will have him and no one else, and actually despise and repudiate Governor Seymour as too much of a war man. They are resolute and vindictive. They have secured the party machinery to their favorite, and have given him a long start in advance of all other candidates."

The *Citizen* thinks Hancock is the man to nominate, for there are thousands of Democrats who will vote for no other candidate against Grant. As for Pendleton, the following rather emphatic language is employed:

"We say distinctly, positively, and unchangeably as the law of the Medes and Persians, that never will those for whom we speak, help direct or indirectly, by assertion or silence, by acts or idleness, the election of the utter coarhead and false-hearted Northerner, George H. Pendleton. Until water runs up hill, until trees grow with leaves underground and roots above, until the moon gives heat and the sun loses its fire, until beasts become men and gels turn to devils, until ice shall burn and fire shall freeze, until every thing that is possible becomes possible, and not then, will the Democrats vote for the man who was false not only to his country but to his section, who was conspicuous only as a degrading type of possible Northern meanness, who, by his indirect support to their foes, slew their sons and brothers.—Rather a thousand times would they see the loyal soldier and moderate Republican, Gen. Grant, in Presidential chair, a person who if not agree with them in all their views, is more nearly their representative than a copperhead whose prudence kept him from being a traitor."

Even in an able editorial on the impeachment it concludes with the following paragraph:

"We leave this subject without saying that it was proved which ought to result in the President's conviction—his direct communication to the Alabama Legislature being a defiant of the XIVth Amendment, was a bold and plain violation of his duty; a bold and plain interference with the exclusive functions of Congress."

The Lock Haven *Democratic Press* calls the members of the "Grand Army of the Republic" "sneaks." During the war while the Copperheads "sneaked" off to Canada, and to hidings in the fastnesses of the forests and moors, these same members of the Grand Army of the Republic were at the front, with their breasts to the fierce shock of battle in defense of the national flag. The "sneaks" were the men who eluded the draft, who coolly cried "the war is a failure," who only placed every obstacle in the way of government, and who sympathized with enemies of their country. They possess the meanness, treason, and hatred by that characterized the Tories of the Revolution, but were wanting in their courage. It ill becomes such creatures to stigmatize brave soldiers who crushed out rebellion, as "sneaks."

The Dubuque (Ohio) *Journal* tells the following story of General Sherman:—At one of the Cont towns, where he was brought out on a platform to be seen by fellow-citizens, before the train left he observed a tall, ugly looking fellow approaching the cars, and the crowd in a most excited manner bellowing 'Sherman! Sherman! Show me Sherman!' The General intimated that he did not, at the moment, recognize his question as a familiar countenance. Don't you remember down in Georgia, stopping one day on the march where there was a crowd standing looking on a chicken fight? The General laughed. Yes he did remember it. 'Well,' said the fellow, with a grinnable satisfaction and modest triumph, 'that was my rooster what whipped.'"

New Advertisements.

Oil Tools, Engine, Boiler, &c., For Sale.

On Saturday, May 16th, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at Unionville; being the property of the Brush Creek Oil Company.
By order of the President.
JOHN BOREN, Sec'y.
may6'68:2t. (Local copy.)

Assignment of James M. Boyd vs. John Ramsey, Assignee.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS OF BEAVER COUNTY. NO. 222 MARCH TERM, 1867.

Interested parties are hereby notified, that the first and final account of John Ramsey, Assignee of James M. Boyd, in trust for the creditors of said James M. Boyd, has been filed in the Prothonotary's office, at Beaver, and that unless sufficient cause to the contrary be shown, it will be confirmed by the Court on the first Monday of next term.
JOHN CAUGHEY, Pro'y.
may6'68:3t. (Local copy.)

NOTICE.

United States Internal Revenue, Collector's Office, 24th District Penn'a. Beaver Falls, May 4, 1868.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual List of Taxes on Incomes, Carriages, Silver Plate, Watches, &c., and Special Taxes, are now due, and that the Collector will be at the Huron House, New Brighton, May 14th; at the Doncaster House, Rochester, May 15; and at George W. Hamilton's office, Beaver May 16, in person or by Deputy to receive the same.

The foregoing Taxes must be paid on or before the dates above named, otherwise a penalty will be incurred.
A. ROBERTSON,
may6'68:2t Collector.

In the Court of Common Pleas of Beaver County, No. 316 March Term, 1868.

In the matter of an application for a Charter of incorporation for a Church in New Brighton, Beaver county, Pennsylvania, by the name of the first Baptist Church of New Brighton, Beaver county, Pa.

And now, to wit: March 23, 1868, the foregoing instrument of writing having been perused and examined by the Court, and the contents appearing to be lawful and their objects, &c., not being injurious to community: The court direct the said instrument to be filed in the office of the Prothonotary of the Court at Beaver, and direct the said officer to give notice thereof by publication, and grant rule to show cause to be entered why the decree prayed for, should not be granted at the June Term 1868.
JOHN CAUGHEY, Pro'y.
my6'68:3t.

The Cheapest
Boot and Shoe House
IN THE CITY,
J. H. Borland,

Manufacturers, Wholesale & Commission dealers in Boots, Shoes & Rubbers, at New York and Boston Prices, thus saving of expenses and freight.

Also, Agent for Philadelphia City made goods at manufacturers prices.

Country Merchants and Shoe Dealers will save money by calling on me before going East.

Goods Received Daily

At No. 102 Third Street,
Near Wood, PITTSBURGH, PA.
RETAIL STORE
No. 98 Market Street,
2D DOOR FROM FIFTH.
my6'68:6m.

In the Court of Common Pleas of Beaver County, No. 313 March Term, 1868.

In the matter of the application for a Charter of incorporation for a Church in the borough of Beaver, in Beaver county, to be known as the United Presbyterian congregation of Beaver.

And now, March 20th, 1868, application presented to the Court, and the same having been perused and examined and none of its articles, conditions and provisions being found to be illegal or improper, the Court direct the same to be filed in the office of the Prothonotary of the county of Beaver, and direct said officer to give notice thereof by publication according to the rule, setting forth the application, and grant rule to show cause to be entered why the decree prayed for, should not be granted at June Term, 1868.
JOHN CAUGHEY, Pro'y.
my6'68:3t.

DEPOT HARDWARE STORE.

WHITESIDES & DRUM,
HAVE OPENED A NEW
HARDWARE STORE,
70 *FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY,*
Near P., Ft. W. & C. R. R. Depot,
WHERE THEY WILL KEEP CONSTANTLY ON hand every description of HARDWARE.
Locks, Hinges, Nails, Glass, Sash, Grind Stones, Shovels, Picks, Axes, and all kinds of Farming and Gardening Implements, wholesale and retail. Carpenters and Hardware Dealers can always get a supply of
DRUM'S
PATENT SHUTTER HINGE AND SASH PULLEY;
Our prices and terms will be as favorable as can be found in Western Pennsylvania. Dealers in Hardware can have their goods delivered free of cartage.
my6'68:6m. WHITESIDES & DRUM.

In the Court of Common Pleas of Beaver County, No. 314 March Term, 1868.

In the matter of the application for a charter of incorporation for a Church, in Rochester, Beaver county, under the name and style of Methodist Episcopal Church of Rochester.

And now, to wit March 23d, 1868, the foregoing instrument of writing, specifying the objects, articles, conditions and name, under which the members of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Rochester, county of Beaver, and State of Pennsylvania, design to be incorporated, being presented in open Court, and having been perused and examined by us, and it appearing to us that the objects, articles, and conditions therein set forth and contained, are lawful and not injurious to the community; we direct the said writing to be filed in the office of the Prothonotary of this county, and we also direct notice to be inserted in one newspaper for three weeks, setting forth that an application has been made to this Court for such Charter of incorporation, and if no sufficient reason be shown to the contrary at the next term of this Court, a decree and order will be made incorporating said Church.
By the Court.
Attest: JOHN CAUGHEY, Pro'y.
may6'68:3t.

FAMILY GROCERIES!

The undersigned, having purchased the Grocery and Provision Store of G. H. Berkimer, on Brighton street, Rochester, takes pleasure in informing his friends and the public generally, that he has added largely to the Stock, and is now prepared to furnish at the lowest possible rates all articles usually kept in a first class provision store.
J. SHARP.

I take pleasure in recommending Capt. Sharp to my old customers, and trust they will extend to him the same patronage so liberally bestowed upon myself.
G. H. BERKIMER.
may6'68:3mos.

Public Sale of Real Estate.

TRACT OF LAND IN HOPEWELL TOWNSHIP.

In pursuance of an order of the Court of Common Pleas of Beaver county, the undersigned Committee of the person and estate of Alexander T. Ritchie, will expose to public sale on the premises, on
THURSDAY, June 4th, 1868,
at 2 o'clock P. M., a tract or piece of land, the estate of the said A. T. Ritchie, situate in Hopewell township in the county of Beaver, and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, viz: Beginning at a post, thence by land of R. D. Dounds north 4 degrees and 35 minutes, west 1 43 perches to a post, thence by land of Daniel Springer north 75 degrees west 85 perches to a white oak; north 47 degrees west 45 perches to a black oak stump; south 21 degrees west 87. 5 perches to a post; thence by lands of Springer and Nelson south 47 degrees east 147 perches to the place of beginning, containing 61 acres and 134 perches, strict measure, about 45 acres of which are cleared and under fence, the balance well timbered, and on which are erected a log dwelling house, a log stable, and a frame slaughter house.

TERMS.—One third of the purchase money to be paid in hand on the confirmation of the sale by the Court, and the residue in three equal annual instalments from that time, with interest on each instalment from the day of confirmation
MILTON BROWN,
may6'68:3t. Committee.

ESTRAY NOTICE.

Strayed from the subscriber, in Beaver, Pa., on the 19th of April, a red cow, horned, with white face, some white on her belly and legs, about 8 years old, and giving some six quarts of milk per day.

Any person returning said cow to me or giving me information where she may be found, will be liberally rewarded.
MILTON REED.
my6'68:4t.

List of Causes for trial at June Term 1868.

1ST WEEK.	
Samuel Piersol	vs. Thomas Neill.
2D WEEK.	
John M'Gowen	vs. P. Ft. W. & Ch. R. W. Co.
Milton Townsend & wife	vs. John W. Wilson.
McKenzie & Moore	vs. County of Beaver.
D. A. Pritchard et. al. use	
Hugh Furguson	vs. J. M. Holmes et. al.
Gracey & Bickerstaff	vs. James Little.
Christian Marks	vs. J. Marks & J. Davis adm'rs
Ephraim Smith	vs. J. T. Townsend
Charles Coble	vs. New Brighton man. Co.
Patterson & Davidson	vs. Martha Sanders.
Andrew Johnston's exr's	vs. James Marks.
William Hunter	vs. John Wilson & wife.
same	vs. John Wilson.
William Motherel	vs. James Fife et. al.
Thomas H. Mason	vs. James Graham et al.
John C. Duff	vs. Joseph Brittain et. al.
James Barnes et. al.	vs. Elijah Barnes.
George Hinds	vs. P. Ft. W. & Ch. R. R. Co.
Phillip Morgan	vs. Adam Hershberger.
Joshua Dawson	vs. Stokes Dawson Oil Co.
Richard Tea	vs. A. J. Diamond et. ux.
James Leonard	vs. Perry Brown.
Geo. W. Duck	vs. Hugh Anderson.
J. J. Robinson's S. Marker	vs. Henry Gamble.
Wm. A. Thompson	vs. Wm. A. Gibson.

JOHN CAUGHEY, Pro'y.
(Local copy.)

NEW DRY GOODS STORE,
IN THE DIAMOND,
ROCHESTER, PENN'A.
James A. Fortune.

I would respectfully announce to the citizens of Beaver county, that I have just opened a new and splendid stock of Spring Dry Goods and Notions, in the room formerly occupied by Messrs. Nelson & Roessler, in the Diamond, Rochester. Consisting in part of

Dress Goods of every Description.

Lawns, Colored and Black Alpacas, Scotch Plaids, Amures, De Laines, White Goods, &c. Prints, Ginghams, Checks, Muslins, Ticks, Jeans, Tweeds, Cassimeres, &c.

Hosiery and Gloves; Balmoral and Hoop Skirts, Fancy Goods, Dress Trimmings, Men and Boys Hats, a large stock, very cheap.

PAPER COLLARS,

Stamping, Pinking and Machine Stitching to order. Men's Shirts made to order.

Please call and examine, as we are bound to sell at

PITTSBURGH PRICES.

NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS.

Remember the place, room formerly occupied by Nelson & Roessler,

IN THE DIAMOND,
ROCHESTER, PA.

JAMES. A. FORTUNE.

P. S. I have secured the services of Watt Geall, formerly of Bridgewater. [mar25'68.

ROCHESTER
MARBLE WORKS!
W. H. Marshall,
DEALER IN
ITALIAN & AMERICAN MARBLE
AND
MANUFACTURER OF
MONUMENTS, HEAD STONES, MARBLE MANTLES, STONE AND MARBLE POSTS FOR CEMETERY LOTS,
Grind Stones
Of a superior quality, on hand.
ALSO
AGENT FOR THE
Phenix Hydraulic Cements.

All persons desiring monuments or Headstones, give us a call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. We have always on hand a large and superior stock of finished work, which we are selling lower than can be had in the city, or can be had from straling agents through the country. Be beware of agents, call and examine for yourselves before purchasing.
feb 27'67:6m.

FALLSTON FOUNDRY!
ENGINE & REPAIR SHOP,
IN FALLSTON,
BEAVER COUNTY, PA.

Having refitted and enlarged my stock of machinery and tools, and having secured the services of the best of mechanics, I am prepared to warrant all work done to give entire satisfaction. I have on hand different patterns and styles of Engines, Fire Clay Rolls, and am prepared to make or repair all descriptions of machinery, on reasonable terms.

PLOWS AND PLOW CASTINGS.

I have all the best plow patterns that suit this market among which is the "Great Western," which has been the plow of the county for the last fifteen years. Also, almost all other Plows now or previously in use.

STOVES! STOVES!!

I have on hand and will continue to manufacture a large assortment of

COOKING, FRANKLIN AND HEATING STOVES

Of the latest styles and with all the modern improvements, which I will sell at modern rates. Among these is the GREAT REPUBLIC. This Stove has an extension top, which gives it a large surface without taking up much room, and it is now looked upon as one of the best and most economical, stoves—it takes less fuel and is more durable than other in use. The following persons, after having used this stove for a considerable length of time, may be referred to in proof of what is here said:

Dr. Isaac Winans,	Jason Richardson,
M. T. Kennedy,	James McGehen,
Eli Reno,	Capt. Woodson Glenn,
John Watson,	Thomas R. Davis,
Mrs. Geo. Fulton,	Samuel Murphy,
Capt. J. S. Winans,	Miss Holdship,
William Sayers,	Hiram Stowe,
Joseph Darling,	Mrs. Patterson,
William Smart,	James McDermitt,
Robert McGowan,	Samuel Dunlap,
Joseph Blackmore,	Thompson Johnston,
Mrs. Joseph Martin,	Mr. Crawford,
Mrs. Major Wade,	Mrs. Rev. Stephens,
Dr. J. D. McCreary,	Jonathan McKenzie,
Milo N. Miller,	Judge Kairns,
David Lesick,	Richard Knight,
Capt. James Roney,	Solomon Frank,
Dr. C. R. Turtle,	James Knowles,
William Reed,	David Calhoun,
Kelly Hunter,	Richard Staley,
John McLaughlin,	Joseph McFerran,
Samuel Taylor,	David Carr,
Dr. Jas. E. Jackson,	George Wilson,
Thomas Beacom,	James Thompson,
John Dunlap,	Mrs. Quay,
Milton Davis,	Harrison Reed,
Marcus Baldwin,	Milton Reed,
David Lloyd,	Boston Grove,
John M. Duncan,	William Grove,
J. V. Winans,	Washington Engle.
Mrs. Robt. Andrews,	James Galley,
Mr. Lobley,	Robert Graham,
Mr. Cass,	Thomas Bradshaw,
Frederick Katarar,	Milo Bradshaw,
Benjamin Fee Elin,	Dixon Reed,
Capt. James Johnston,	Daniel Maxwell,
Samuel Kennedy,	J. W. Funkhouser,
George Evans,	William Wagner,
John Jackson,	Mr. Chaney,
Walter Buchanan,	Henry Sulhurst,
Mrs. McPhillomy,	Mr. Wray,
H. T. Reeves,	David Mitchell.
William Hoon,	

JOHN THORNLEY.
mar18'68:1y

TREASURER'S SALE.

Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of an Act of Assembly of the Commonwealth, passed the 18th day of March, 1815, entitled, an act to amend an act, directing the mode of selling unseated lands or taxes, &c., and the several subsequent facts supplemental thereto, and the several acts in conformity therewith, requiring and directing the sale of Unseated Lands for County, State, Borough, School, Road and Bounty taxes, and the 41st section of the act of April 20th, 1844, authorizing and directing the return and sale of all real estate as unseated lands are now sold in satisfaction of the taxes due and unpaid by the owner or owners thereof, also the acts authorizing the sale of unseated lots in the boroughs of Beaver, Bridgewater, Rochester and Fallston, for borough taxes, the following lots and tracts of unseated lands, &c., in the county of Beaver, or so much thereof as will pay the arrearage of taxes accrued thereon for the years 1865 and 1866, (and so much taxes of previous years as remain unpaid,) will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House, in the Borough of Beaver, on

Monday, the 8th of June next,

continuing the same by adjournment if necessary.
ELIJAH BARNES,
apr18'68. Treasurer of Beaver co.

☞ Persons desirous of paying the taxes due upon any lot or tract in the following list, are notified to do so before day of sale, and no property will be withheld from sale on a promise to pay.

Note.—All property marked with a star (*) is returned under the 41st section of the act of April 29th, 1844.

Sale List for the Taxes of 1865 and 1866.

REPUTED OWNERS	1865	1866	Tax
Big Beaver Township.			
Horvin Thomas heirs, land*	8		1 74
Beaver Borough.			
Alexander Wm D, lot*		100	53
Furguson Elizabeth, part in lot*		148	81
Thompson Wm A, 2 lots*		88 82	1 63
Young Peter, 1 lot*		29	29
Fahin Alexander, 1 lot*		31	* 60
Marks Isaac, 1 lot*	