Telegraphic.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPA.

Halifax, Feb. 14.—The steamship Europa, from Liverpool, arrived this forenoon with dates to the 31st ult. The papers furnish confirmation of the last news from Canton. It is rumored that the American difficulty has been settled by an apology from the Chinese authorities.

A dispatch from Constantinople, dated January 19th, announces that the British steamers had evacuated the Isle of Serpents.

With regard to the Persian submission, Lord Stradford de Redcliffe, telegraphs that Persia submits on general ground, and not because of the capture of Bershire—The details of the capture of the latter place had been received at Bombay. After preliminary skirmishing, the British drove the enemy back upon the fort, from whence they made attempts to escape, but their retreat was prevented by the British rifles and cavalry to the seaward and land side. The British ships arrived off Bershire on the 29th November, and after some correspondence sent ashore a copy of the declaration of war on the next day.—On December 4th the British took possession of the Island of Kanash, without opposition. On the 8th the troops landed near Bershire. The next day two brigades advanced along the coasts towards the town and the ships, meanwhile shelling the forts the garrison of which was soon dislodged, 800 of whom took up a new position to oppose the British advance. After some preliminary skirmishing, the British drove the enemy back upon the fort, whence they attempted to escape, but their retreat was prevented by the British rifles to the Seaward and the cavalry to the landward—The enemy were not Persians but Arabs. They lost three chiefs and a large number of men. The British loss is 35. Bershire was then summoned to surrender, but refused. The bombardment was then recommenced and continued four hours, when the city surrendered. The Getemear, commander of the fleet, and an officer, reported to be the minister of war, were made prisoners.

New York, Feb. 16.—The Coroner's Inquest in the case of the murder of Dr. Burdell rendered a verdict at 11 o'clock on Saturday night against Mrs Cunningham and Eckel as principals, and Snodgrass as accessory before the fact, and the two Misses Cunningham as having a guilty knowledge and concealing the same.

Coroner Connory had a private examination of Eckel, Mrs. Cunninghams and Snodgrass this morning. All protested their innocence, the latter adding that if any one knows any thing about the murder it is Miss Augusta Cunningham or her mother. The case was presented to the Grand Jury to day.

THE BURDELL MURDER.

NEW EXCITEMENT!!

New York, Feb. 14.—There is a turn in the popular excitement about the Burdell murder case.

Young Snodgrass, who was discharged from arrest for a time, as having had nothing to do with the affair, appears now to have had a principal hand in it.

It was proved this morning that he had bought a dagger the day before the murder. He has accordingly been committed.

This new development causes a great deal of excitement, and there is more speculation than ever as to who assisted him in the transaction, or whether he only furnished weapons for others to use.

There has been a great crowd around the house all day. Before the inquest commenced there was a row outside between Captain Rynders and Snodgrass, but it was soon over.

Snodgrass was examined first, and he swore positively that he had never purchased a sword, cane, dirk or dagger, either for himself, Mrs. Cunningham or Eckel.

Margaret Aloist was almost immediately put upon the stand. She swore positively that three days before the murder, *Snodgrass had purchased from her a dagger, paying her three dollars for it.*

[*Another Dispatch.*]

Captain Rynders made his way into the room where Snodgrass was confined awaiting his call as a witness, and abused him shamefully.

He accused him of knowing all about the murder. Snodgrass in the excitement fainted, and Rynders was removed.

When the dagger found in the house was shown to the woman, she recognised it at once as the one that she had sold to Snodgrass.

A despatch has been received from Philadelphia, saying that Evans, with whom Burdell had quarreled, and who was supposed to be now in prison there was discharged from Moyamensing two years ago.—*Phila. Bulleton, Sat.*

At noon, yesterday, the "Cook's husband," as he has been called—"John, the errand-man," who on the testimony of all the inmates of the house, came there two or three times a day, "played with the Cook," and was of constant service to the family, was arrested in a "corner grocery," at the corner of Grand and Crosby streets, by officer Wilson, of the 15th Ward.—*Trib. Sat.*

The State Apportionment.

Shortly after the legislature met, Mr. Mumma, of Dauphin, offered a resolution in the House to appoint an Apportionment Committee, which was adopted. The Committee has but lately been announced, and is as follows:

Messrs. Foster, Mumma, Calhoun, Ball, Roberts, Penrose, Yearsley, Smith, (Cambria) Longaker, Backhouse, Petrikin, Heines, Innis, Benson and Hine.

According to all rules of courtesy and propriety, Mr. Mumma was entitled to the chairmanship of this committee; but the Speaker, with a littleness which none but a locofoco is capable of, sets all precedent aside to give his party a trifling advantage. The most repulsive part of locofocoism is the meanness which it entails, in times of fancied necessity, upon its votaries. Its partisans, like the Jesuits, never scruple at any thing.—*Pitts. Gaz.*

BEAVER ARGUS.

M. WEYAND.....J. WEYAND.

M & J. Weyand, Editors & Proprietors

BEAVER, PA.,

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1857.

☞ Dr. Barrows, of Pittsburgh, will lecture in the M. E. Church, in this place, on Friday evening the 20th inst., at early candle light.

A QUESTION OF VERACITY.

In the *Star's* three column reply to our article, putting its Editor before the community in his true light, the following language occurs:

"As to loaning us other things, we have to say—and every printer who has worked in this office knows it—for many years, the *Argus* has been a perfect pest, constantly borrowing everything from paste up; and because we wanted to have this thing of borrowing to be *mutual*, and not all *one sided*, Jacob—so great is his littleness of soul—makes it the subject of comment in his paper! With regard to the borrowing, the only difference between us consisted in two things; each office borrowed from the other, only the *Argus* men did the most of it; and when we borrowed from them we generally *returned* the articles, and they seldom if ever did!

It will be borne in mind, that to repel the accusation brought by the Editor of the *Star* against this office, viz: that for the last twenty years the Argus had persecuted the *Star* office, we asserted that we had "loaned him our money, our type, our ink, our paper, &c., whenever he came or sent for it, until two weeks ago." In reply to this the above language occurs, which at once raises a question of veracity between the Editors of the two papers. To whom, then, shall we appeal? Evidently to the persons employed by us, and who have the general care of our establishment—Messrs. Anderson and Fawcet—both highly respectable young men, of this Borough, and against whose moral characters nothing has ever, or can be said. It is also due to us to say that Mr. Fawcett has, for the last nine months, been employed in the Star office—agrees with it politically, and, as a matter of course, can have no interest in the present controversy, over and above the vindication of truth These gentlemen substantially say that since the Argus office has been under the sole control of its present Editor, which embraces a period of nearly fifteen months, the roller of the Star office has been borrowed by the Argus office three or four times, a quantity of type once. During this period, material of different kinds, embracing type, ink, paper, roller, &c, were borrowed by the Star office not less, we think, than twenty times; and at the present time that establishment has ink and paper, belonging to the Argus office, nearly enough to work off one-third of its whole circulation."

Board of Revenue Commissioners.

This body, composed of one member from each Judicial District, appointed by the Judges thereof, with the State Treasurer presiding over the same, met in the Capitol, at Harrisburg, on Wednesday last. The following is a list of the members:

1. Alexander Cummings, Philadelphia.
2. Joseph Konigmacher, Lancaster.
3. Jacob Eardman, Lehigh.
4. John S. Mann, Potter.
5. Robert C. Walker, Allegheny.
6. J. M. Sterritt, Erie.
9. Robert Kelley, Perry.
10. Wilson Todd, Armstrong.
11. Henrick B. Wright, Luzerne.
12. Isaac Mumma, Dauphin.
13. D. D. Warner, Susquehanna.
15. William Darlington, Chester.
16. William T. Dougherty, Bedford.
17. William Henry, Beaver.
18. Edwin C. Wilson, Venango.
19. ——— Reiley, Adams.
20. James Turner, Mifflin.
22. Jackson Woodward, Wayne.
23. S. L. Young, Berks.
24. Alexander C. Mullen, Cambria.
25. G. B. Goodlander, Clearfield.
26. John M'Reynolds, Columbia

The duty of this Board is, from a comparison of the valuation of property in each Judicial District, to agree upon the number of mills on the dollar that shall be levied as a State tax, for ordinary State expenditures.

OUR REPLY.

"You said that the Democratic party was a *Southern* party. This is proved to be untrue by the action of the people of the South, to which we have already referred."—[Star.

We promised, last week, to reply to the above proposition of our neighbor, in this number of our paper, and in obedience to that promise we now undertake to give him, in as brief space as possible, the evidence we have for arriving at the conclusion to which he objects. And to avoid all misconceptions, we shall admit in the outstart, that on this question he has stated our position correctly, and if we fail to succeed in convincing even him that it is just and tenable, we shall hereafter place a lower estimation upon the power of truth than we have been accustomed to. Is the Democratic party, then, a Southern party? We shall endeavor to prove that it is such, by furnishing evidence to show that it is not a *National* party: and if we succeed in doing this, the *Star*, if it desires to be candid, will necessarily admit that it is a *sectional* one. But lest we be accused of not meeting this subject fairly, or of endeavoring to make out a case by playing upon words, we will give him notice in advance that we shall deal in no generalities, but be specific in all our statements; and he will also, doubtless, see that we are governed by a spirit of fairness, when we insist upon going into the strongholds of Democracy—New Hampshire and Pennsylvania—the one, the home of the present chief of the Democratic party, and the other the home of its chief elect, for evidence to vin licate the position we have taken. Then for the evidence that it is not a National party. In the winter of 1848 the Legislature of New Hampshire, then having an overwhelming Democratic majority, passed the following resolution:

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Court convened, that we are in favor of the passage of a law, by Congress, forever prohibiting Slavery in New Mexico and California, and in all other territories now acquired, or hereafter to be acquired by the United States, in which Slavery does not exist at the time of such acquisition

Here it will be seen that the Legislature of New Hampshire was of the opinion that Congress possessed full power to pass laws *prohibiting Slavery in the Territories of New Mexico, California, and in all other Territories now acquired, or hereafter to be acquired by the U. States.*

But, again, in 1849, these resolutions were passed unanimously by the New Hampshire Legislature:

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened, that opposed to every form of oppression, the people of New Hampshire have ever viewed, with deep regret, the existence of Slavery in this Union; that while they have steadfastly supported all sections in their constitutional rights, they have not only lamented its existence as a great social evil, but regarded it as *fraught with danger to the peace and welfare of the nation.*

Resolved, That while we respect the rights of the slaveholding as well as the free portions of this Union—while we will not willingly consent that wrong be done to any member of this glorious confederacy to which we belong, *we are firmly and unalterably opposed to the extension of Slavery over any portion of American soil now free.*

Resolved, That, in our opinion, Congress has the Constitutional power to abolish the Slave trade and Slavery in the District of Columbia; and that our Senators be instructed and our Representatives be requested to take all constitutional measures to accomplish these objects.

The Star will agree with us that thus far we have accurately stated the views of New Hampshire. We will now direct his attention to the views of Pennsylvania, expressed also through her Legislature; and to her honor, be it said, she never spoke as a State, but against the system of human bondage. On the 22d of December, 1819, while the Missouri Compromise was pending, a resolution was passed by the Legislature and approved by Governor Snley, in these words:

Resolved, That our Representatives in Congress are instructed to vote against the admission of any territory, as a State, into the Union, unless the further introduction of Slavery or involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crimes, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall be prohibited.

Again, on the 22d of January, 1847, when it became apparent that new territory would be acquired from Mexico, she once more spoke as follows:

Resolved, That our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives requested to vote against any measure whatever, by which territory will accrue to the Union, unless as a part of the fundamental law, upon which any compact or treaty for this purpose is based, *slavery or involuntary servitude*, except for crime, shall be forever prohibited.

Our neighbor will again agree with us that we have correctly defined the ground Pennsylvania has occupied on the question of extending slavery and the power of Congress over the Territories. We now ask him two simple questions. Were these States, while passing these resolutions, arrayed against the "Constitution and the Union." The *Star* answers No. Very well. Then what makes them less loyal for proposing to do now what they did then. Let the "information be forthcoming." But as we have promised to convince even our neighbor of the correctness of our arguments during the campaign, we shall become still more specific and endeavor to show him the ground occupied by the Democracy previous to its becoming a Southern party. The Democracy of New Hampshire, in State convention, and with a full consciousness of the rectitude of their act, in October, 1847, declared their views in these words:

Resolved, That we declare it our *solemn conviction*, as the Democratic party have heretofore done, that neither *slavery nor involuntary servitude* should hereafter exist in any territory which may be acquired by or annexed to the United States; and that we approve of the votes of our delegation in Congress, in favor of the Wilmot Proviso.

So spoke the Democracy of New Hampshire only a few years ago, and the Democracy of Pennsylvania, true to the well known policy of the State, in 1849, and likewise in State Convention, and without a dissenting voice, declared as follows:

Resolved, That slavery is a local, domestic institution of the South, subject to State law alone, and with which the general government has nothing to do, and esteeming it a violation of State rights to carry it beyond State limits, we deny the power of any citizen to extend the area of human bondage beyond its present domain.

That was the platform of the Pennsylvania Democracy but a short time since; but *now* what a change! Two or three weeks ago a resolution of a similar character was offered in the Pennsylvania Legislature, and every Democratic member has virtually been voting against it ever since. And in the New Hampshire Legislature, one winter ago, a resolution of this character was proposed and carried:

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of New Hampshire, in General Court convened, that we view with pain and apprehension the efforts on foot to extend the institution of Slavery &c.

* * * * * *

Now it happens that every Democrat in the New Hampshire Legislature voted against this resolution; but as that body was at this time Republican, it was carried without Democratic support. Then the question arises, if the Democracy of Pennsylvania and New Hampshire were *national* when they protested against the extension of slavery, have they not become *sectional* when they refuse to raise their voices against it? What do you say Mr. Mo? Do principles ever change?

THE NOBLEST AMBITION.

It has been well remarked by an American poet, "that no gift, however beautiful, no success, however brilliant, should be placed above the skill and talents which can relieve a single pang, and the self-devotion which lays them at the feet of the humblest fellow creature." Judged by this rule, Professor Holloway, of whom the world has heard so much during the last twenty years, occupies a high position. His life seems to have been devoted to the alleviation of suffering, and his desire to benefit his fellow creatures appears to have been seconded by an amount of natural talent and acquired skill, seldom combined in one individual. The practical result of this combination has been the production of two remedies known throughout the world as Holloway's Pills and Holloways Ointment, which, if any value can be attached to human testimony, have left all devices of science far behind in the great work of relieving pain, strengthening the constitution and prolonging life. In bilious disorders especially, the Pills have been wonderfully efficacious, and for that reason they are a most important medicine in the country, where bilious fever and all the varieties of liver complaint are unfortunately so common. We learn from persons subject to bilious attacks in the Spring and Fall, who have resorted to these Pills as a preventive, that they have never failed to save them from such periodical affections; while we have also the strongest possible testimony in their favor from individuals who have taken them in the worst stages of liver disease. Long before we had an opportunity to judge of their value from home testimony, the medical journals and the daily press of Europe had referred to them in terms of praise. It gives us pleasure to say that our own experience confirms and verifies the statements derived from foreign sources.

Not being conversant with the philosophy of medical science, we cannot enter into a learned exposition of the *modus operandi* of Holloway's Pills in bilious causes, but shall rest content with saying, that under the influence of the remedy the skin and the whites of the eyes soon lose their yellow tinge, the pain in the right side disappears, the appetite returns, the digestion improves, and the physical strength of the invalid is restored. Professor Holloway, who has made physiology his study for a quarter of a century, has giving scientific whys and wherefores for their curative effects; we simply state that they fulfil the promises of the inventor, a fact that has never been questioned, we believe, by those who have given them a fair trial.—*N. Y. Nat. Pol. Gazette.*

Walker Hemmed in on all Sides.

HIS SUPPLIES ENTIRELY CUT OFF.

A gentleman who arrived last night in the George Law informed our reporter the Steamer Sierra Nevada left Acupulco on her return to San Francisco, that the day before the Golden Gate touched there, having been unable to land her passengers at San Juan del Sur, forces—The steamship Orizaba, which sailed from San Francisco a few hours after the Golden Gate, with passengers for the Atlantic States, and recruits for Walker, would therefore be obliged to proceed to Panama, or return with her passengers to San Francisco. It appears that fearing that the Transit Route would be in the hands of the Costa Ricans, the passengers by the Orizaba contracted before leaving San Francisco, that if such was the case they should be taken on to Panama. The Granada, from New Orleans, was detained six days at Havana, and could not land her passengers at Punta Arenas, but was compelled to proceed to Aspinwall, where being too late for the steamship, John L. Stevens, they were obliged to wait four or five days at Panama for the arrival of the steamer Golden Gate, by which they were to be taken up to San Francisco. In all probability the fillibusters that left here on the 29th of January, by the Tennessee will be obliged to return. The steamer Granada was to leave Aspinwall for Punta Arenas for three hundred of Walker's recruits. Having abandoned their crazy design of proceeding to his assistance in the rickety, steamer which Capt. Scott had given them, and petitioning the Costa Ricans for a passage back to the United States, the British Consul interceded in their behalf, and they were returned in the Granada. There is no news from Walker; but hemmed in as he must be, according to this account, between the allied forces, with both ends of the Transit route in their possession, and his supplies cut off, his chances of escaping from the country would appear to be extremely small.—*N. Y. Trib., Sat.*

The Christian Religion.—The will of the late Hon. John M. Clayton, Delaware, has been published. The first clause of it is as follows.

"First—I leave to my friends and relatives, as well as to all others who may think my opinion of any value, this testimonial, that the religion taught in the New Testament is the best that has been offered for our adoption, both for this world and for that which is to come, and that Jesus Christ was the true Messiah, and will remain forever the Redeemer and Savior of fallen man. Let my humble testimony stand in favor of the Christian religion—I am deeply thoroughly convinced of its truth."

BEAVER MARKET

BEAVER, Feb. 18, 1857

(*Corrected Weekly*)

FLOUR—Per hundred	$2,50
RYE, FLOUR—per cwt	2,25
BUCKWHEAT—per cwt	3,00
WHEAT—per bushel	1,20
RYE—per bushel	55
CORN—per bushel	55
OATS—per bushel	30
BEEF—round	6
PORK—round	6
BUTTER—per pound	25
EGGS—per dozen	15
POTATOES—per bushel	1,00
APPLES—per bushel	1,00a1,25

PITTSBURGH MARKET

PITTSBURGH, February 17 1857

FLOUR—per barrel	$5,50a6,65
BUCKWHEAT—per cwt	2,95 Pcwt
HAY—per ton	19a12
HOGS—per pound	6½
BUTTER—per pound	19a20

DIED

On the 11th inst., Mr. *Joseph Anderson*, of this borough, aged 64 years.

On the 16th inst., Mr. *John Eakin*, of Bridgewater, aged 20 years.

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS

At the Rochester Post Office, Pa.

The Western Mail closes at 9½ o'clock A. M.
The Clevel and & Steubenville mail closes at 9½ o'clock A. M.
The Eastern mail closes at 10 o'clock and 20 minutes A. M.
The Beaver mail closes at 12 at noon.

C. W. BLOSS, P. M.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofor existing under the name and style of Young & Thomas was this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled up by Wm. Thomas, who will continue the business at the old stand.

Feb. 11, 1857. P. B. Young. Wm. Thomas.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the Beaver Co. Agricultural Society, under the Constitution, will be held in the Court House on the evening of Monday, March 9th, at 6½ o'clock.

As the Election of Officers for the ensuing year will be held, the annual report of the managers and Treasurer of the Society acted upon, and other important business transacted, a full attendance of members is earnestly requested. It is especially desirable that all parts of the County should be represented, so that suitable persons may be recommended for the different offices, and thus thus, the centralization of officers, which has been urged by some as a Complaint against the action of former similar meetings, may be obviated.

The Board of managers will meet at 10 o'clock A. M. of the same day in the Sheriffs office for the purpose of closing up the unfinished business and preparing the report for the current year.

By Order.
H. ANDERSON, Pres.

APPEAL FOR 1857.

TO the Taxable Inhabitants of Beaver County Pursuant to the provision of the Laws of this Commonwealth, the undersigned Commissioners of Beaver County hereby give notice to the taxable inhabitants within the Respective Boroughs and Townships of the said county, that the days of Appeal from the Assessments for 1857, will be at the Commissioner Office in the Borough of Beaver, on the days following:—viz from Monday the 16 day of March to Saturday the 21, day of March Both days inclusive—Also at any other time, when in Session previous to those days.

W. P. Phillips,
Phillip Cooper,
Hugh Sutherland.

Feb. 16, 1857.

A Valuable Farm for Sale.

WILL be exposed to Public Sale, on the premises, on Thursday, March 5th, 1857 at 1 o'clock P. M., that desirable farm belonging to the heirs of John Boyd, dec'd, adjoining lands of James Todd on the east, Philip Cooper on the south, James Alcorn on the west, and Nevin and Russell on the north; situate in Moon township, Beaver county, on the Pittsburgh and Beaver road, 6 miles from Beaver, south of the Ohio river, convenient to churches and mills; containing 115 acres more or less, about 60 acres cleared and in a high state of cultivation; a good orchard, water in every field; a frame barn 55 by 30 feet, and log house on the premises. An indisputable title will be given. Possession given at any time. Persons wishing to see the farm can do so by calling on the subscribers. Terms made known on day of sale.

INGRAHAM BOYD, New Scottsville.
feb18-'57 SAM'L BOYD, New Sheffield, Ex'rs.

Notice.

Is hereby given, that the following named persons have filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions for the county of Beaver, applications for license, which will be presented to said court and heard on Wednesday the 11th day of March next.

Tavern—M. Camp, Rochester boreugh H. Bean, Roch. D. Johnson, Big Beaver J. Darling, New Brighton T. Barton, do J. M'Donald, Hopewell township. John Clarke, Beaver Borough.

Eating Houses—S Johnston, Rochester J. M. M'Kee, do.

Feb. 18. WM. K. BODEN, Clk

THE MEDICINE OF THE MILLION

PHILOSOPHY AND FACT.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

THE EXCITING CAUSE OF SICKNESS.

The blood is the life-sustaining agent. It furnishes the components of flesh, bone, muscle, nerve and integument. The stomach is its manufactory, the veins its distributors, and the intestines the channel through which the waste matter rejected in its production is expelled. Upon the stomach, the circulation and the bowels, these Pills act simultaneously, relieving indigestion, purifying the fluids, and regulating the excretions.

THE NATIONAL COMPLAINT.

Dyspepsia is the most common disease among all classes in this country. It assumes a thousand shapes, and is the primary source of innumerable dangerous maladies; but whatever its type or symptoms, however obstinate its resistance to ordinary preparations, it yields readily and rapidly to this searching and unerring remedy.

BILIOUS AFFECTIONS.

The quantity and quality of the bile are of vital importance to health. Upon the liver, the gland which secretes this fluid, these Pills operate specifically, infallibly rectifying its irregularities, and effectually curing Jaundice, Bilious Remittants, and all the varieties of disease generated by an unnatural condition of the organ.

BOWEL COMPLAINTS

Unless the bowels perform their functions properly, the whole body suffers. Tens of thousands die annually of Dysentery, Diarrhœa Chronic Constipation, and other diseases of these waste pipes of the system. The effect of the Pills upon all intestinal disorders, whether casual or epidemic, is a phenomenon in medicine. By following the printed directions, the most alarming cases of bowel complaint are promptly controlled.

A WORD TO FEMALES.

The local debility and irregularities which are the especial annoyances of the weaker sex, and which, when neglected, always shorten life, are relieved for the time being, and prevented for the time to come, by a course of this mild but thorough alternative.

Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known in the world for the following Diseases:

Asthma,	Diarrhœa,	Indigestion,
Bowel Comp'ts,	Dropsy,	Influenza,
Coughs,	Debility,	Inflammation,
Colds,	Fever and Ague,	Venereal Affe'n
Chest Diseases,	Female Compl'ts,	Piles,
Costiveness,	Liver Compl'ts,	Headaches,
Worm, all kinds,	Lowness of	Inw'd weakness
Dyspepsia,	Spirits.	

*** Sold at the Manufactories of Professor HOLLOWAY, 80 Maiden Lane, New York; and 244 Strand, London, by all respectable Druggists and Dealers of Medicine throughout the United States, and the civilized world in boxes, at 25 cents, 62½ cents, and $1 each.

☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the largest sizes.

N. B. Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box. feb18

Corn Wanted at the Rochester Starch Factory.

Feed for Sale at the Rochester Starch Factory.

Spring Trade for 1857.

B. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO.

CORNER OF WOOD AND FIRST STREETS.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

Drugs,	Lard Oil,	Linseed Oil,	Window Glass,
Medicines,	Alcohol,	Turpentine,	Glassware.
Chemicals,	Tanners' Oil,	Varnishes,	Perfumery.
Dye Stuffs,	Sperm Oil,	Brushes,	Patent Medicines,
Paints,	Whale Oil	Spices,	Surg'l Instruments.

MANUFACTURES OF

WHITE LEAD RED LEAD & LITHARGE

Our White Lead, ground in Oil, is put up in packages of 25, 50, 100, 200, 300 and 500 pounds, which we guarantee to be strictly pure and full weight not surpassed by any for fineness and whiteness.

Our facilities for the purchase and importation of Drugs, &c. are such as enable us to sell on as favorable terms as Eastern Jobbing Houses.

Feb. 11, 1857.

Sheriff's Sales

BY virtue of sundry writs of Fieri Facias Venditioni Exponas and Levari Facias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Beaver county, and to me directed, will be exposed to sale by public vendue or out cry, at the Court House in the Borough of Beaver, on

FRIDAY MARCH 5th 1857.

at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following described property, to wit—

No. 1. All the right, title, interest and claim, of defendants of, in and to that certain stone building known as Trinity Church, in Rochester, in the county of Beaver, being twenty-five feet by fifty feet in the clear, wit six feet portico in front and a chancel six feet square and eight feet deep; the said building being one story high, with five walls, and being fourteen feet high to the ceiling, and situated in a certain lot of ground in the Borough of Rochester in the county aforesaid, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: beginning at the corner of New York and Jackson streets, on the south east side, thence along Jackson street north 62 deg. east, 99 feet to a stake in said Jackson street, thence at right angles with Jackson street, south 28 deg. east, 100 feet to a stake, thence, south 62 deg. west, 100 and 56 feet to New York street, thence along New York street 115 feet to the place of beginning. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the Rector, Wardens and Vestry men, of Trinity church, Rochester, at the suit of Silas Dowell and Thomas Hays, also at the suit of George Henkle.

ALSO.

No. 2. At the same time and place all the right, title, interest and claim, of defendant, of in and to three certain lots of ground situated in the Borough of New Brighton, Beaver county, Pa., Nos. 148, 149 and 150, bounded on the north by Market street, east by Brush alley, south by alley and west by Fourth street, containing 150 feet front by about 150 feet back, more or less enclosed with board fence and planted with fruit trees. Seized and taken in execution as the property of Thomas T. Reed, at the suit of the Trustees of Beaver Academy.

No. 3. ALSO.

At the same time and place, all the right, title, claim and interest, of defendant, of, in and to a lot of ground situated in the Borough of Rochester, Beaver county, bounded on the north by street, on the east by Samuel Moore, on the south by the Ohio River, and on the west by William Alexander; on which is erected one large ware-house. Seized and taken in execution as the property of Rollin G. Parks, at the suit of William Porter, use of Elias Francis, now for the use of Thomas Cunningham.

No. 4. ALSO.

At the same time and place, all the right, title, interest and claim, of defendant, of, in and to a certain lot of ground situate in the borough of Bridgewater, bounded on the north by street, east by Market street, south by lot of S. H. Darragh and west by alley; on which is erected one frame two story coach shop, upper story used for a Hall, and a number of tenements used for paint shops &c. Seized and taken in execution as the property of Hugh Sutherland at the suit of the Trustees of Beaver Academy.

No. 5. ALSO.

At the same time and place, all the right, title, interest and claim, of defendant, of, in and to a certain tract or parcel of land situated in New Sewickly township, Beaver county, marked on the north and east by land of Michael Harger, south by John Bend and west by Amos Romac, containing eighteen acres more or less, five acres of which are cleared and nine under fence. There are two coal banks opened on the place. Seized and taken in execution as the property of Thomas McKee at the suit of Aaron P. Smith.

No. 6. ALSO.

At the same time and place all the right, title, interest and claim, of defendant, of in and to the following described two lots of ground Nos. 139 and 140, situated in the borough of New Brighton, Beaver county, bound on the north by Falls street, east by John Robinson, south by lot 373 and west by third street, on which is erected one two story brick dwelling house, the lot is enclosed with a board fence.—Seized and taken in execution as the property of Milton M. Marquis, at the suit of David S. Marquis, also at the suit of David S. Marquis against M. & E. Marquis.

No. 7. ALSO.

At the same time and place all the right, title, interest and claim, of defendant, of, in and to a certain farm of land situated in Pulaski township, bounded on the north by Robinson's heirs, east by John Robinson, south by land of John Dickey and west by Beaver creek, containing about 37 acres more or less, of which 8 acres are cleared and under fence. Seized and taken in execution as the property of Robinson Jackson, at the suit of Charles Lukens and Andrew Stewart, late firm of Lukens and Stewart.

No. 8. ALSO.

At the same time and place, all the right, title, interest and claim of defendant of in and to a certain lot of ground situate in New Brighton Borough, bounded on the north by lot of Samuel R. M'Gowan, and east by Public Road, south by John M'Gowan, and west by State Road, containing one and one-third acres more or less. There is a number of fruit trees on the lot, all inclosed. Seized and taken in execution as the property of James M. Gowan Jr., at the suit of M. Elder and John M'Millin, Executors of the Estate of Major John M'Millin, dec'd.

No. 9. ALSO.

At the same time and place all the right, title, interest and claim of defendant, of in and to the following described lots of ground situate in Rochester Township, Beaver County, being lots Nos. 1, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 16, 17, 18, 19 and 20, in the plan of lots laid out by R. F. McIlvain in said township. Lot No. 1 being 56 feet Nos. 6, 7, 8 and 9 fifty feet and No. 10 forty feet in front on Deer Lane, running back 125 feet to Wood street, No. 6 being a corner lot bounded by Fox Lane, Wood street, Market St. and No. 7. No. 9 having erected upon it a two story stone dwelling house, Nos. 16, 17, 18, and 19 being fifty feet, and No. 20 forty feet in front on Wood street and running back 128 feet, to an alley adjoining Francis Reno.

Also the following described property situate in Bridgewater Borough, and Numbered Four (4) in the general plan of lots laid out by Daniel D. Garen, being a part of out-lot No. 22 according to the plan of the out-lots of the Borough of Beaver, fronting on Mulberry street 54 feet, thence by a twelve foot alley to Clarion St. thence 44 feet on Clarion street, to lot No. 5, thence by said lot to Mulberry street the place of beginning, being 123 feet in depth, on which is erected one frame house about 40 feet front, by 16 feet back, enclosed. Seized and taken in execution as the property of Robert F. M'Ilvain, at the suit of Erwin & Dilworths.

No. 10. ALSO.

At the same time and place, all the right, title, interest and claim of defendant of, in and to three certain lots of ground situated in the Borough of New Brighton, Beaver county, Pa., numbered 120, 121 and 122, bounded on the north by Market Street, east by Fourth Street, south by alley and west by Alley, enclosed by board fence. Seized and taken in Execution as the property of Thomas T. Reed, at the suit of Jas. Alcorn.

No. 11. ALSO.

At the same time and place, all the right, title, interest and claim of defendants, of in and to a certain messuage, lot or piece of ground, bounded on the south by Mill street, east by, on the west by clover alley 150 feet, to the north by plum alley 60 feet, and on the east by, parallel with clover alley and [illegible] being parts of lots numbered [illegible], the southern portion being in Daniel [illegible] plan, and the northern portion in Mary and Merricks extension of New Brighton, on which is erected a frame dwelling, having a front of thirty-eight feet, and eighteen feet deep, two stories high, one story thirty feet, the other eight feet in height, to which is attached a frame kitchen, to lot [illegible] and one and a half stories high together with the necessary tenements and appurtenances. Seized and taken in Execution as the property of Joseph [illegible] in Adam's of James [illegible] Flannegin, Adm'r of Mary Ann [illegible] at the suit of Henry Higbee.

No. 12 ALSO

At the same time and place all the right, title, interest and claim, of defendant, of in and to a certain lot of ground situate in the Borough of Bridgewater, Beaver County, bounded on the north by lot of Steen, east by alley, south by alley, and west by Market street, on which is erected one two-story frame dwelling house with frame kitchen and frame stable. There are a number of fruit trees on the lot all inclosed. Seized and taken in Execution as the property of George Miller at the suit of Samuel Ecoff.

No. 13. ALSO.

At the same time and place, all the right, title interest and claim of defendant, of, in and to a certain lot of ground situate in the Borough of Greene township, Beaver County, Pa., bounded on the north by Mill street, east by [illegible], south by heirs of Mathew [illegible], west by Christopher's heirs, containing one acre and twenty feet square, on which is erected one two-story frame house, and also [illegible] Seized and taken in Execution as the property of [illegible] in Adam's of James [illegible] Adam's of Thomas Stevenson.

No. 14 ALSO.

All the right, title, interest and claim of defendant, of, in and to a certain [illegible] situate in Beaver township, near the Ohio River, bounded on the north by land of Samuel Smith, east by land of John McMillan, south by land of John McMillan, and west by land of David [illegible] forty-eight acres, on which are some improvements and a [illegible] Seized and taken in Execution as the property of [illegible] at the suit of James Wright. Adm'r [illegible]

Feb. 18, 1857.

Dr. H. TUBB

Will be at [illegible] Hotel, Fairfield, [illegible] 1857.

For consultation on all diseases of the Throat, Lungs, Heart, Liver, Stomach, Kidneys and Spleen, also Dropsy, Gravel, Gonorrhœa, Nervousness, Debility, Female diseases, Ague and Fever, Ulcers of the blood, Eruptions, Cancers, Cancerous and other varieties of long standing complaints, external and internal.

For some ten years Dr. T. has devoted the time to chronic diseases, treating numbers, many of whom had exhausted the skill of other physicians within reach. Let no mineral or other poisons employed, make sick to make well, or tear down and build up again. The medicines can be taken with safety by the most delicate, and patients can remain at home, and continue with their ordinary diet and exercise. Many who have suffered under the treatment of other physicians had given up all hope, the only evidence of which can always be found in testimonials, have recovered and are now living to call, and may be assured that no pains will be given or expense incurred without a corresponding prospect of recovery.

We command the following astonishing cures: Ulceration of the right lung for twenty years, the Pleura on the point of suppuration, tentive perusal of consumptives.

Union tp., Logan Co., Ohio, [illegible]

Dr. Tubb—Dear Sir: When I saw you last July, I was in a very feeble state of health, had had a violent cough for several years previous, accompanied by a discharge of numerous quantities of purulent matter, which I supposed from an old sore. Sometimes I would cough up blood. The accumulation of matter in the chest became so great as to cause enlargement externally of the breast. When the abscess broke the flow of matter was so profuse as nearly to cause suffocation.

After expectorating thus freely, the cough would subside. The pus would then gradually collect again, producing the same symptoms and followed by a most copious discharge as before.

This continued for about four months, when I was so reduced in flesh, had high sweats, and my ankles and lower limbs swelled so large that diuretics were resorted to in order to reduce it. My cough was so continuous, some days depriving me almost altogether of rest or sleep. The improvement was gradual but continued after using you until I got entirely rid of my cough and expectoration, also the enlargement of the side, and am again as fleshy as is natural for me when in health. So far the severe weather of winter has produced no return of my old symptoms, and health and strength remain comfortably good. I had no expectation of ever again being as well as I now am. I now furnish this that others may know what means were employed during my recovery. Having resided forty years in Logan county, I am well known to its citizens, to whom reference may be had.

Yours Truly,
SAMUEL MOORE.

Feb. 18, 1856.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Robert Stevenson, dec'd, of Big Beaver, Beaver county, Pa., are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them, properly authenticated for settlement. S. G. CAUGHEY, Ex'r.

February 4, 1857.