THE
Murderer of Norcross Captured
DESPERATE STRUGGLE,
THE MURDERER WOUNDED!!

We learn from the Philadelphia Evening Journal, of Saturday, that McKim, who murdered young Norcross at Altoona, about a month ago, was captured near Wilkesbarre, after a desperate resistance. The following are the particulars:

We are gratified to announce that McKim, the murderer of Norcross, has been taken, after having eluded justice for a month. Since writing the item in reference to the assassin which appears in our local column, we have received a despatch from Pottsville, Pa., from a very reliable source, which gives information of the arrest, after a most desperate struggle.

It appears that three citizens of Luzerne county, who were fully possessed of the facts, among the gorges of the surrounding mountains. They knew the desperate character of the man, and that he was armed to the teeth. They armed themselves with rifles, and started in pursuit.

They were soon upon the right scent, as a number of farmers, of Wyoming Valley had seen the man they described, and the assassin, it seems, discovered that he was pursued. He fled, and those who were engaged in the chase, followed his trail with much sagacity, until they had fairly run him down in a defile of Kingston mountain, which runs along the western side of Wyoming Valley. He was almost exhausted, and setting his back, against a rock, he stood at bay with a revolver in each hand.

As the party of pursuers approached, one of them called out to him to surrender, at the same time menacing him with rifles—McKim replied with a defiance, and fired his pistols in rapid succession. It was the anxious desire of the party who attempted the arrest to capture the murderer alive, in order to secure the rewards, which are unusually large.

But they were compelled to fire in self defence, and McKim fell, disabled by a rifle ball. He was then secured and conveyed to Wilkesbarre. His wound is serious, but not necessarily fatal. None of the party who effected the capture were hurt, as far as we have heard. The capture has created much excitement in Luzerne County. The assassin is receiving medical attendance, and if possible, will speedily be conveyed to Altoona, in the vicinity where the bloody deed was committed.

Republican Meeting.

An adjourned meeting of the Republican citizens of Lawrence county, was held at Temperance Hall in New Castle, on Thursday evening Feb. 26.

The meeting was called to order by the President, J. S. Pomeroy. Jas. Dickson Esq. stated the object of the meeting to be to appoint Convention to be held at Harrisburgh on the 25th of March, for the purpose of forming [illegible]. H. Shaw and Jas. Dickson Esqrs. were appointed a committee to prepare resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting.

After retiring a short time for consultation, the committee returned, and reported the following resolutions, which, on motion, were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That this meeting cordially approve of the efforts now being made by the opposing columns of the Democracy to overthrow the conspiracy of the administration now in power, against liberty, and the policy of its successor, as based upon the platform of principles adopted at Cincinnati, and in endorsing the Union movement inaugurated by our members of the Legislature, we hereby instruct our delegates to use all their efforts to consummate the work so favorably begun.

Resolved, That we hereby instruct our delegates to use all honorable means to secure the nomination of Gen. R. B. M'Comb, of Lawrence county, as the candidate for Governor.

Resolved, That Col. John S. Pomeroy be our Representative delegate to the Union State Convention, to meet at Harrisburg, 25th proximo; and that we recommend the appointment of Geh. T. J. Power, as our Senatorial delegate for this district.

On motion, *Resolved*, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the officers and published in the Republican papers of Lawrence county.

J. S. POMEROY, Pres't.

J. L. Braden Sec'y.

First arrival of Spring Goods for Men and Boys Wear at Carnaghan's, corner of Federal and Water streets, Allegheny City.

The early attention of buyers is invited to an extensive variety of French and English Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, just [illegible].

The assortment includes the newest style of Spring Coatings, fashionable Pant [illegible], desirable Spring Vestings, and the most popular Fabrics for Boys clothing; a full stock of Gent's and Boys' furnishing goods, with a superior assortment of Fashionable Clothing, offer jointly peculiar inducements to cash buyers, as every article is prepared with the utmost care and sold at low rates for cash only.

RHEUMATISM A CASE OF THREE MONTHS STANDING CURED.

George W. Henderson, of Pittsburgh says—

"After suffering for three months with Rheumatism, a part of the time so severely as to confine me to my bed, I have been entirely cured by using Boerhave's Holland Bitters. I have had one attack since and found almost instantaneous relief in the same medicine. It is in my opinion, a sure remedy for Rheumatism."

Washington City, March 9,—Thos. J. Marshall and Dr. Bradford, both of N. Y. are reported dead of an affray at one of the principal hotels, on Sat. night, fought a duel in this city, yesterday afternoon. Two shots were fired, neither party being injured.

BEAVER ARGUS.

M. WEYAND..... J. WEYAND

M & J. Weyand, Editors & Proprietor.

BEAVER, PA.,

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 11, 1857.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION

The Republican State Convention, for the nomination of candidates for Governor and other State officers, will be held at Harrisburg, on Wednesday the 25th of March 1857. Each District will elect Delegates in the usual manner, equal in number to its representation in the two Houses of the State Legislature; and no person will be entitled, by substitution to represent a district in which he does not reside.

CHARLES GIBSONS.
Chairman of State Executive Committee.

State Convention.

The citizens of Pennsylvania, who are opposed to the extension of Slavery, and to the other equally obnoxious principles of the infant [illegible] from our Common Schools, and in favor of protecting the ballot box from the corrupt influences by which the will of the people was defeated in the recent State and Presidential elections, are requested to elect delegates, equal in number, to the present representation in the Senate and House of Representatives, to meet in Convention in the Hall of the House of Representatives, at Harrisburg, on Wednesday, the 25th day of March next, at 12 o'clock, M., to nominate candidates for Governor, Judge of the Supreme Court and Canal Commissioner, to be supported at the ensuing October election.

David Taggart,	Fr. Jordan,
John R. Harris,	S. P. M'Calmont,
James J. Lewis,	E. V. Dickey,
De Lorma Imbrie,	C. E. Hoffman,
Parson Vickers,	G. P. Shaw,
W. Warner,	Isaac Benson,
John H. Wintrode,	John S. Vanvorhis
A. W. Crawford,	R. B. Moorhead,
A. Hine,	T. Struthers,
C. S. Kauffman,	Hiram Heaver,
John C. Sloan,	J. G. Shuman,
Jonas Augustine,	John Musselman
C. S. Lyster,	T. J. Coffey,
Joseph Brown,	Andrew Gregg,
Joseph D Pownall,	L. Reed,
John T. Rewis,	Jas. B. Backhouse
Nicholas Voegtly, Jr.	P. W. Housekeeper
James Penrose,	Wm A. Crabb,
John Purcell,	Glenni W. Scofield,
James M. Sellers,	E. D. Gazzam,
John Witherow,	G. J. Ball,
Charles B Penrose,	W E. Frazer,
Gen. T. Thorn,	J. Dock,
S. B. Chase,	Samuel Kerr,
David Mumma, Jr.,	S. S. Bishop,
John M. Globoney,	John A. Hiestand,
Henry Souther,	John Wright,
W. E. Stevenson,	J. W. Kellinger.

Harrisburg, Feb. 23, 1857.

COUNTY MEETING.

The National Anti Administration voters of Beaver co. are respectfully invited to meet in the Court House in Beaver on TUESDAY evening March 17, 1857, to appoint one Representative delegate, and in connection with Lawrence and Butler one Senatorial delegate to attend a State Convention, to be held at Harrisburgh on the 25th day of March, to nominate candidates for Governor, Canal Commissioner, and Judges of the Supreme Court.

SMITH CUNNINGHAM,
Chm. County Committee.

We have late St. Louis papers, among them that sterling free soil one, the St. Louis Democrat,

☞ On Friday, March 20th, the Spring elections will be held. Inspector's or Clerk's of Elections will oblige us by sending in the returns to this office as soon as they conveniently can, giving the names and politics of the persons elected.

Clerk to Commissioners.—On Wednesday morning last, the Commissioners elected, from a numerous body of worthy applicants, Richard H. Agnew, Esq., to act as their Clerk until October next. Mr. A. is a thorough business man, and is, by experience qualified to discharge, with credit, the duties assigned him.

Sabbath School Concert.—The exhibition in the M. E. Church, of Bridgewater, on Friday evening last, was well attended, and, considering the age of the performers, was highly interesting. Upwards of fifty pieces were performed by persons between the ages of five and twelve years.

The Governorship.—In to-day's paper we publish the communication of an esteemed friend and citizen of this county, on the subject of selecting a suitable candidate for the Governorship of Pennsylvania. The writer is an intelligent gentleman, a close observer in political matters, and is intimately acquainted with Gen J. K. Moorhead.

Democratic State Nominations.—The Democratic State Convention which was in session at Harrisburg on Monday and Tuesday of last week, nominated the following candidates:

For Governor—William F. Packer, of Lycoming county.

For Canal Commissioner—Nimrod Strickland of Chester county.

For Supreme Judge—Ellis Lewis, of Philadelphia.

The Cabinet.—On Thursday, the 5th inst., the following Cabinet appointments were confirmed by the U. S. Senate:

Secretary of State—Lewis Cass, o Michigan.
Secretary of Treasury—Howell Cobb, of Georgia.
Secretary of War—John B. Floyd, of Virginia
Secretary of the Navy—Isaac Toucy of Connecticut.
Secretary of the Interior—Jacob Thompson, of Mississippi.
Postmaster General—A. V. Brown, of Tennessee.
Attorney General—Jeremiah S. Black, of Pennsylvania.

[Editorial Correspondence of the Argus.]

AFFAIRS AT WASHINGTON.

Washington, March 6th.

The House of Representatives adjourned at 12 o'clock on Tuesday. A resolution, presented by Gov. Aiken, of S. C., tendering thanks to Mr. Speaker Banks for the distinguished manner in which he discharged the arduous duties of his position, was passed by a large vote, although it met with furious opposition from the hot-spurs of the south, and a few northern men who deemed that they had been slighted. The valedictory of the Speaker was an eloquent and touching specimen of oratory.

The Senate will likely remain in session for several weeks yet. The business before it will be exclusively of Executive character.

Contrary to general expectation, the joint-committee of the two Houses agreed upon a bill, at the eleventh hour of the session, for a revision of the tariff. This bill enlarges the free list, and reduces the duties to a greater extent than was contemplated in the bill passed by the House a week or two since. The latter left the iron interest undisturbed; the former reduces the duty from 30 per cent. to 24. The Pennsylvania delegation resorted to all the expedients known in parliamentary tactics to defeat the measure, but all to no purpose. However much it may be regretted that this reduction has been made, still I think it fortunate for our State that she escapes even as well as she does; for, had no bill been passed for a disposition of the surplus revenue, an extra session of the new Congress would doubtless have been convened, and then, ten chances to one, the principle of free trade would have prevailed, and the iron interest been wholly sacrificed.

The morning of the 4th dawned beautifully, and the throng of visitors which had been daily augmenting, was early astir, and in the streets. [illegible] with four white horses, was chiefly remarkable for the number of military companies in line, at the head of which was an artillery company with their shining brass cannons. Another feature worthy of notice, was a miniature ship, full rigged, manned by sailors, and drawn by six horses. There were a few Democratic associations, with their banners, after the Roman style; and bringing up the rear, rather a meagre array of private citizens—not near so many I am told, as were present at the inauguration of Mr. Pierce, or of Gen. Taylor, and most of these were either office holders or office seekers. The number of intelligent spectators, or sterling citizens of the country was less than is usual upon such occasions. The North was not here. The pomp and parade, the music, the cannon, the marshals and outsiders bedizened with silk and satin scarfs of various colors, were all gotten up for the occasion. It seemed like the descriptions we have in history of the coronations of kings and emperors, on the other side of the Atlantic; a pageantry bought and paid for by those who were to share the immediate profits with the new dynasty.—The *voluntary enthusiasm*, the *honest glow* of disinterested patriotism was wanting, and the feeling that this was so, was such as to chill the heart of one who loves to dwell upon the virtues which clustered around our earlier statesmen.

Mr. Buchanan's Inaugural elicited some applause, but chiefly at the instance of those about him, for very few of the crowd could hear it. It was just such a paper as might have been expected. He favors Southern rights, but says the majority must rule in Kansas, and the question when that majority shall pronounce upon the establishment of Slavery should be decided by the Supreme Court. He favors free trade, but thinks that the tariff should be so arranged as to protect the iron interest, if it does not at the same time injure other interests. He favors State rights, and *strict* construction, but thinks a road to California necessary to protect that distant region. In short, one can learn little absolutely from the Inaugural, excepting that Mr. Buchanan [illegible] to be President for [illegible].

Most of the Republican members have left for their homes, but the Democrats still linger behind to look after the division of the spoils; and I have seen and heard enough of their movements to satisfy me that the President will find his task at the outset of his career hard enough. It is not to be wondered at that Taylor and Harrison died almost upon the threshold of office—they were new to its cares, and these cares are overwhelming. No one man, unless long acquainted with public duties, can possibly fill the Executive chair of this government. The true policy in regard to appointments is that of the early Presidents, to have minor appointments to the Cabinet; but Mr. Buchanan is not permitted even to select his chief advisers without importunate interference, and that he permits this, is a bad omen for his future. It indicates, unmistakably, that the South will continue to rule.

The citizens of Raccoon and Hanover have been desirous to have the mail carried direct from Beaver to Frankfort *via* Parkinson and Service; but the "grade road" is no longer a mail route, having been abolished by act of 1854. Mr. Allison, however, has succeeded in having an office established between Parkinson and Service, called *Greenfield*, and a section added to the Post Office bill, which passed the House on the 2nd inst., re-establishing a route between Beaver and Frankfort. The people interested should petition the P. M. General, without delay, to assign the contract for carrying the mail to some competent person.

M. W.

WILL KANSAS BE A FREE STATE?

Those who have flattered themselves with the idea that Kansas would be admitted into the Union as a Free State, we fear will very soon see their hopes blasted. And those who may have calculated upon the influence of Mr. Buchanan in bringing about a result so desirable, will see at the very outset of his presidential career, that they were deceived in him in this respect, or at least [illegible] that if he ever had the remotest intention of doing what his Northern friends promised for him, he has now abandoned it, and fixed his canvass to sail with the South. What other interpretation can be put upon his words. In his inaugural address he says:

"A different opinion has arisen in regard to the point of time when the people of a territory shall decide the question for themselves. This is happily a matter of but little practical importance, besides it is a judicial question which legitimately belongs to the Supreme Court of the United States, before whom it is now pending, and will, it is understood, be speedily and finally settled. To their decision in common with all good citizens, I shall cheerfully submit, whatever this may be, though it has ever been my individual opinion that, under the Nebraska-Kansas act, the appropriate period will be when the number of actual residents in the Territory shall justify the formation of a Constitution with a view to its admission as a State into the Union."

Now let us recall to mind that the Northern Democrats contended, during the campaign, that the Kansas-Nebraska Bill permitted the actual settlers of Kansas to determine themselves whether Slaves should be held in the *Territory* or not; while the Southern Democrats insisted that slavery was carried into the Territory by the United States Constitution, and that if it was expunged at all, it could only be expunged by the Constitution creating it a State—not by the will of the settlers at all, *while in a territorial condition*. Mr. Buchanan says the appropriate period will be when the number of actual residents in the territory shall justify the formation of a constitution with a view to its admission as a State into the Union"—not before. What rights, then, are the settlers of Kansas, according to Mr. Buchanan, before they number 90,000 persons—the number necessary to form a State constitution? None, absolutely none; and if the [illegible] of the people decide that Slaves shall not be held in the territory, Mr. Buchanan says that they are powerless to meddle with the question until they are prepared for admission into the Union as a State. "Squatter sovereignty," truly! What more has the Southern demanded, and what more could the *Missouri* borderers ask to force slavery into the Constitution of Kansas? Nothing. It is apparent, then, that the Missourians will receive no curb from Mr. Buchanan. Let us now look at the schemes, and the facilities they already [illegible] for carrying them successfully through. A regular correspondent of the St. Louis (Democrat, says:

The work being done by the Pro-Slavery men to carry their [illegible] and peculiar [illegible] is silently progressing, but is vigorously [illegible] Kansas adroit. Judge "Jeffries" Lecompte, [illegible] not removed after all, and is not likely to be. The Legislature instead of repealing the worst features of the "bloody code" have made it more barbarous, intolerant and diabolical than ever. The measures [illegible] by the Ruffians are almost certain to bring Kansas before the next Congress for admission as a State with a Slave Constitution. The following from the Lecompton correspondence of the Mo. Democrat, will show the drift of the pro-slavery policy.

"The bill for the call and providing for the election of delegates for a Constitutional Convention has passed both Houses without amendment, just as it came from the joint committee. It has been sent to the Governor for his signature, so that it can be passed over his veto, in case he should veto it. The particulars of this bill I gave you before. It leaves the entire management of the census taking and the election in the hands of the county officers appointed by this body.—It also provides that a census shall be taken before the first of April, none arriving after that time can be listed as voters.—Those listed are only required to be 'inhabitant,' up to and on the first of April. All cases of electioneering are to be determined by the Convention itself, when it assembles, and not by the Governor, who has no power in the matter, by this bill. The whole thing is regarded as a part of a plan contemplating fraud, and giving no chance for justice. The Free State settlers declare that it would be folly to go into such an election, and that they will not. It is not intended to submit the constitution so framed to the people."

At a later date he again writes:

Messrs. Editors: I learn by a Pro-Slavery man just from Lecompton, that the last final effort to make Kansas a slave State will soon be made. The triggers are all set, and they are confident of success. The plan is, to be ready and order men—have this Legislature allow none to vote who have not been [illegible] the territory ninety days—the free State element next spring from voting. In the meantime every member of the Blue Lodge in Missouri is to send over one citizen and get his neighbors to send one, who are to go over before navigation opens—get claims, hold pre-emptions away from the Free State settlers and have them entered by Southern companies, and then elect a Pro-Slavery Convention and return. They threaten especially to keep the Yankees out of the Shawnee Reserve. They are building towns there, and members are daily coming over. Governor Geary tells them, if they trample on justice, it must be over his dead body. They are devising some scheme to get him out of the way. Whether they will urge Buchanan to remove him, or get some worthless scamp to massacre him is not yet determined. Pistols are carried for him.—The Ruffians threaten to open the ball again in the Spring. If they do, they will find it an up-hill business.

Reading and Non-Reading People.

We took occasion a short time since to refer to the general lack of intelligence among the people in the States, that cast their Electoral votes for Mr. Buchanan; since then we have had leisure to investigate more strictly the census tables, and from them we gather the following statistics, which we commend to the attention of our readers:

States.	FREE SCHOOLS. No. of free schools	No. of teachers.	No. of scholars
11 Fremont St's	43,023	51,512	1,984,011
19 Buchanan st's	36,996	39,053	1,356,758
Fremont St's over Buchanan states	6,027	12,850	627,263

States	PUBLIC LIBRARIES. No. of public libraries.	No. of volumes.
11 Fremont St's	800	794,608
19 Buchanan do	393	530,557
Fremont States over Buchanan states	407	264,051

States	SCHOOL LIBRARIES. No of Common school libraries.	No of Sunday school libraries.	No of vols in Sund'y school libraries.
11 Fremont st's	11,809	1,260	363,512
19 Buchanan do	251	644	149,794
Fremont st's over Buchanan states	11,558	616	213,718

States.	NEWSPAPERS. No of copies of newspapers printed annually.
11 Fremont states	234,068,617
19 Buchanan states	190,664,133
Fremont states over Buchanan st's	74,304,481

FREE PERSONS OVER 21 YEARS OF AGE WHO CANNOT READ OR WRITE.	
19 Buchanan states,	745,880
11 Fremont states,	240,409
Buchanan states over Fremont states,	505,471

Any one who will cast his eyes over these tables, will see that in the eleven Free States that cast their votes for Col. Fremont, there are over six thousand more free schools, twelve thousand more teachers, and more than six-hundred thousand more scholars than in the nineteen States that cast their votes for Mr. Buchanan. In public libraries the Fremont States double the Buchanan States, and in their volumes, the former far out strip the latter.—But again, in the Free States, there are more than eleven thousand more common school libraries, about double the number of Sabbath school libraries, and more than two hundred thousand more Sabbath school scholars in the States that went for Fremont, than in the States that cast their votes for Buchanan. The eleven Fremont States send out to the world over seventy million copies of newspapers more than the nineteen Buchanan States, and in the former it is only one person, on an average, over 21 years of age, in every thirty six, that is unable to read and write; while in the Buchanan States, every thirteenth person over this age whom you meet is unable to do so.

Now if it be true that knowledge is the conservator of the public liberty, in all sincerity we ask, where does the National freedom rest!

Agricultural Society Officers.—On Monday Evening last, the following officers were chosen to serve for the ensuing year:

President—Hugh Anderson.
Vice President—R. H. Barclay, Robt. Potter, Richey Eakin.
Rec. Secretary—De Lorma Imbrie.
Cor. Secretary—Scudder H. Darragh.
Managers—Dr S. Cunningham, Spencer Briggs, James Darragh, Thomas Hunter, Silas Caughey, John Garrard, R. N. Nelson, J. H. Dickson, George C. Minis, Wm. Sterling, John Scott, Thomas Reed, Wm. Irons, W. M. Reed, Capt. John Brodes.

DONATION PARTY.

The friends and patrons of the Beaver M. E. Seminary are respectfully invited to attend a Donation party in the Seminary building on the evening of Tuesday March 24th at 6½ o'clock.

The object is to secure means to grade and ornament the lot of ground on which the seminary is located.

In the early part of the evening a concert of vocal and instrumental music will be given under the direction of Prof. Lenhart. Refreshments will then be served, after which addresses may be expected from several distinguished gentlemen from abroad.

All donations are requested to be in money.

R. P. Roberts, Mary S. Agnew,
R. H. Agnew, Agnes B. Quay,
D. Minis, Jr. M. E. English.
Committee

For the Beaver Argus.

OUR NEXT GOVERNOR

Mr. Editor:—The Democracy have already selected their Candidates for Governor Canal Commissioner, and Judge of Supreme Court, and the period is approaching when we, of the opposition, should be casting about to mark our men and leaders in the coming contest.

Our present Governor, unexceptionable and able as he has proved himself to be, will not likely be a Candidate for re-election. The Democracy have put in nomination for the important and dignified position of Governor of this great State, William F. Packer, a man of some political and standing and fairly accredited abilities and withal in their estimation, the best and most available man in their ranks. In this position, a result attributable alone to want of harmony and union in our ranks, (and which lost to us the Presidency) the greatest prudence and caution should be exercised in the choice of a man to lead our Vanguard. For such a position permit me to suggest the name of one who is already, to some extent, announced as the man of our choice, GENERAL JAMES K. MOORHEAD, of Pittsburgh.

General Moorhead is well known to the people of the State, and can present as pure and faultless a record as any public man in it. No man in our party is so unexceptionable to both wings of it, or could more fully and completely compass that union, which is the only desideratum for our success. He is a man of dignified, high-toned and popular demeanor. He is well and intimately acquainted with the policy and politics of Pennsylvania. He is a clear-headed, far-seeing prudent man, having had much experience in public business. We doubt indeed whether any man can be found in the State who has so uniformly proved himself equal to his duties and responsibilities, in every case in which he has been tried as General Moorhead.

The West has been disappointed in the choice of a Governor time and again, and the Democracy once more proved recreant to her call, and with such a cause as ours, success would be inevitable.

AMERICAN REPUBLICAN

For the Beaver Argus.

EXTREMELY SENSITIVE.

Mr. Editor:—Your last issue contains an article from the pen of John Murray, in the character of a reply to one from me in your number of the 25th of Feb., in which he seems to have claimed that which was intended for the public benefit, and (as he is wont to do) appropriated it to his *personal* use. We might have expected better, considering his theological advantages, for all admit, that a too speedy application, evinces a bad theology. That he could suppose *he* was alluded to in our article, to us is a presumptious conclusion, inasmuch as the position he occupies in our esteem, is such, that we seldom of late make a *descent* to his abode. That he should be "the theme of my conversation," on the condition that his *Satanic Majesty* is only secondary on the tongue of every good minister of the Gospel. But that I refuse all friendly relations, on the ground that I ever respectfully decline allegience to *sovereign*, or friendship with *servant* of so dark an empire. Were it not for the sacred calling he has assumed for the purpose of accomplishing his jesuitical schemes I would not deign to reply. But it seems that this "*pseudo*" *priest*, who has assumed the exclusive censorship of the moral, political, professional and business, transactions of this entire community, has become so wonderfully aroused at my presumption, in presuming to pen a communication without the special permission and inspection of his *Inquisitor Generalship*, that he has not only uttered his anathemas, but actually issued his *bull of denunciation*.

The great object of our article, was to call the attention of the public mind to the consideration of a subject, heretofore greatly neglected, to do which we presented the article that appeared in your paper, divested of all personalities, as far as a clear statement of practical cases would allow. It was not our purpose to give names, but cases, and I presume the public would never have been better informed on this matter, if "*guilty conscience*" had not proclaimed "*innocence*" before an accusation of guilt was made.

If Mr. Murray has performed a surgical operation, or effected a cure and been requested to report it to the "Medical Society" (a fact however we did not know) we are willing to award to him all he merits. But it may be my great blunder in stating these facts, was to create some suspicion in the minds of these medical men, that his very *learned* article was not wholly original; or if it should reach the ears of some of those kind hearted, unsuspecting old ladies, their faith might be somewhat shaken in his *miraculous skill*. Who but John Murray would have come out in a rejoinder to an article submitted to the *public*, without a personal allusion, unless the "shoe pinched." If his hearers on the Sabbath were only as ready in application, we would soon witness a great moral reform—but the whole thing establishes the already well known fact, that he is one of those "busybodies," whose aspiration is fame, to attain which, he is ever ready to sacrifice truth on the altar of ambition.

Mr. Murray charges us with opposing his election to the Trusteeship of Beaver Academy. It is true—from our personal knowledge of the man we believed him unfit for the position, and we had his word while with us that if he were there he would make it (what we believe it never has been) a sectarian institute. Is Mr. M fearful we are using his "*soft solder*," and feeling aggrieved and sensitive over it, when we referred to your kindness and proverbial courtesy—Mr Editor?

His charge of "plagiarism" is too trifling to notice. He makes a comparison of paragraphs from "Harris' practice of Dental Surgery" fifth edition, and charges me with copying from a work I have not, nor never had in my possession; though I have some of his earlier editions. The charge of having taken from "Cutter" is also false, though a modern school book, I have never perused it. In short I disclaim all dependance on Harris, or on any other author, for the article alluded to further than any student of science is dependant on the author of that science. Harris is our acknowledged standard author, and it is almost impossible to speak on the subject of which he treats, without employing not only his logic, but more or less of his form of language; for every scientific man knows that these are subjects that admit of the least variety of phraseology—and that this is allowable, and also established by *precedent* it will only be necessary to refer to an address on a similar subject, delivered by the Rev. gentleman himself before Miss Fraley's school in Beaver, and afterward published in the Argus. Not only so, but during his stay with me as a *dental student*, I have often had the pleasure of listening to sermons that must have delighted the congregations of John Wesley, and which I am free to confess were much more interesting than though they had not been *theological plagiarisms*.—We are not surprised however, that he should impeach our honesty in literary matters, adopting as we presume he does, the popular criterion of "judging others by what he is the last man who should charge any one with obtaining benefits falsely.

Why the terms "dental empiric" and "pseudo dentist" prey so mortally on the sensibilities of the Rev'd. gentleman, I cannot imagine unless it be on the consideration of "who struck Billy Patterson?" Desperate indeed must be his case, when he is compelled to resort to typographical errors—which however the editor generously corrects in the same number. The imaginary sketch drawn, is in perfect keeping with his inventive genius, for save in imagination his moral and intellectual identity are truly doubtful.

We did not give the names of the cases referred to in our former article, because we thought it unnecessary, and believing the public would be satisfied with the *facts* omitting personalities, but as he has compelled me, by attacking my character for veracity, to give the names of the persons alluded to, we now present them. The two first cases I had long since related to him, and the last he enjoyed the pleasure of a personal acquaintance. The first case was Mrs Husselton who resided in Beaver and well known to the citizens of that place. The 2d was Joseph Goering also well known to many of the old citizens here.—The 3d was Miss Rachel Gordon who was living in the family of Dr. Hannen. The practitioner was the "*dental empiric*," and the facts stated can be proven by the most competent and reliable authority. Shall I particularize further, John?

His recent (and no doubt unintentional) committal has placed him in rather an unenviable position, quite similar to that of the drunkard, who on attending a temperance meeting, and hearing the speaker portray the evils consequent upon drunkenness—responded to each point "that's poor Jim."

Now an article appears in the newspaper as a sentence is spoken containing the terms "pseudo dentist," "dental empiric," or like terms, immediately he exclaims "*that's poor John.*"

But to conclude, his entire article is a combination of low epithets, and vile insinuations, coated with the slime of falsehood, from the filthy mouth of the venomous reptile and must become a stench in the nostrils of an intelligent community.—The effusion however, is as chaste as could be expected from the well known source; the failing is no doubt constitutional, thus far rendering him a fit subject for commiseration. But not the apostle see this day when he spake as in Timothy 2d third chapter? We leave Mr. Murray in the hands of the community, expecting nothing more to do with him—we *knowing* him, and conscious that the citizens will eventually learn his true character.

"The worldly and the sensual, to gain some end, did homage to religion,
And the good man gave thanks as for a convert where others saw the hypocrite.
Yet none of these were cheated at the heart,
They feared the core was rotten, while they hoped the skin was sound.
Sycophancy liveth on the foolish,
So he groweth great and rich, that fawning supple parasite.
Sometimes he boweth like a reed—sometimes he struteth as a gallant,
I have known him listen with the humble—I have heard him wrangle with the obstinate.
Now he will barely be a winner—now he will hardly be a loser,
He laudeth his own worth, that the leader may have glory in himself.
Many wiles hath he, and many modes of catching
But every trap is selfishness, and every bait is praise.
Thus art all things to all men, for ends false and selfish;
Therefore shalt be nothing unto any one, when those thine ends are seen."

T. J. CHANDLER.

For the Beaver Argus.

Mr. Editor—Business affairs in Rochester are progressing at a very encouraging rate. One of our carpenters informed me on Friday, there were 28 buildings commenced within the last few weeks and being rapidly completed with a view to receive their inmates on the 1st of April, and many large brick and stone buildings to be commenced as soon as the weather will permit.

It will no doubt be good news to the citizens of Beaver, Bridgewater, Sharon and surrounding villages, to learn that the Accommodation train stops at the Beaver station at 11 o'clock A. M. and 1 P. M. as formerly, the interruption being the result of a misunderstanding on the part of the conductor, and the earnest disposition the company evinces to accommodate the patrons of said station. I have very little doubt if the company fully understood the inconveniences that a large portion of the population labors under, and the anxiety they feel to have the Mail Train stop, to suit the western travel, they would comply with their wishes.

But the present arrangement is much better than before, as the accommodation will not stop on the noon trip from Rochester to Pittsburgh, which will make its arrival in Pittsburgh a few minutes behind the mail, making regular connections.

Petit Jurors—21 Week.

Big Beaver—S. S. Jackson, Andrew Smiley Esq.

Borough—Robert S. Daniels, Charles Keelin, Samuel Purvis, Joseph Vera.

Darlington—Robert Hughes.

Economy—Wm. Dunlap, Jr., William Hicks, Alfred Hill.

Fallston—John Lloyd.

Franklin—Chas. H. Ellis, Nathan Hazen.

Freedom—Henry Bryan.

Georgetown—George Nash

Greene—Johnston Gillison, James Ramsey.

Harmony—John Eberly, Casper Henning.

Hanover—A. R. Miller, Jos. Miller.

Hopewell—J. R. McDonald.

Independence—Benj. Butler, Wm. B. M'Elhany.

Marion—Hiram Hickman.

New Brighton—J. R. Mann, Esq., C. M. Stewart.

New Sewickly—John Gray.

North Sewickly—Hugh Bennet, Esq., Hugh Donaldson, Hugh B. Thompson.

Philipsburgh—Jacob Schaffer.

Pulaski—Robert Ferguson.

Raccoon—Elijah Barns.

Rochester bor—Joseph Semple.

Rochester tp—David Mitchell.

South Beaver—Bernard Anderson, James Fowler.

GRAND JURORS.

Big Beaver—Wm. Wallace, Jr.

Borough—Wm. Wilson, Jr., Wm. Hamilton.

Darlington—Wm. Wilson.

Economy—Wm. Hartman.

Fallston—Wm. Wilson.

Franklin—Wm. Wilson.

Freedom—Wm. Wilson.

Georgetown—Wm. Wilson.

Greene—Wm. Wilson.

Harmony—Wm. Wilson.

Hanover—Wm. Wilson.

Hopewell—Wm. Wilson.

Independence—Wm. Wilson.

Marion—Wm. Wilson.

New Brighton—Wm. Wilson.

New Sewickly—Wm. Wilson.

North Sewickly—Wm. Wilson.

Philipsburgh—Wm. Wilson.

Pulaski—Wm. Wilson.

Raccoon—Wm. Wilson.

Rochester bor—Wm. Wilson.

Rochester tp—Wm. Wilson.

South Beaver—Wm. Wilson.

BEAVER MARKET

Beaver, March 11, 1857.
(*Corrected Weekly*)

FLOUR—Per hundred	$3.50
RYE FLOUR—per cwt	2.25
BUCKWHEAT—per cwt	2.00
WHEAT—per bushel	1.10
RYE—per bushel	.55
CORN—per bushel	.50
OATS—per bushel	.35
BEEF—round	.5
PORK—[illegible]	.5
BUTTER—per pound	.15
EGGS—per dozen	.10
POTATOES—per bushel	.30

PITTSBURGH MARKET

Pittsburgh, March 10, 1857.

FLOUR—per barrel	$5.50@5.62
BUCKWHEAT—per cwt	2.00@2.12
HAY—per ton	15.00@16.00
HOGS—per pound	5.00@5.50
BUTTER—per pound	15@16

MARRIED

In Kansas Feb. 4, Mr. *Henry S. Gillespie*, to Miss *Caroline Reno*, formerly of Rochester, Pa.

1857 SPRING 1857

A. A. MASON & CO.

Importers, Jobbers and Retailers,

ARE now opening and receiving one of the largest and most complete assortments of

SPRING GOODS

in this country. Their stock of

DRESS GOODS

comprises many novelties; a large assortment of silks, shawls grenedines, poplins organities, ducals, cameros, jaconets, cambies, barages, lawns, delaines, persians, ginghams, berages de buiges, jargentines, grenadines and organdie robes, muslin de Caine and jaconet do.

Embroideries and White Goods

of every description, hosiery and gloves of every variety. Gents furnishing goods, [illegible] of dress and fancy, damasks, table cloths, napkins, toweilings, diapers, [illegible], counterpanes, lace and muslin curtains, piano covers, [illegible] tels, and morseus.

Millinery Goods.

Flowers, an extensive assortment of ribbons, ruches, crapes, laces, frames, &c.

Straw Goods

A complete stock of straw, braid and lace bonnets, flats, &c.

A full assortment of variety goods, cloth, cassimeres, vestings, summer stuffs, 300 cases and bales of calicoes, ginghams, checks, drilling, jeanes, tickings, muslins, umbrellas, parasols.

Having now the most extensive facilities for manufacturing silk bounets and mantillas, laid shirts, &c., they will be enabled to offer superior styles at less than eastern rates. Merchants orders solicited for all kinds of goods, and prices guaranteed as low as the largest eastern houses. [mar 11'57] A. A. MASON & CO.

WOLFF & KAVE,

Importers and Dealers in

HARDWARE OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,

Sign of the Circular Saw

Cor. Liberty and St. Clair Sts.

PITTSBURGH, PA

Have now in store a full assortment of goods in the above line adapted to the spring trade, and comprising every variety of cutlery, saddlery and mechanics tools, to which they invite the attention of buyers.

Especial attention is given to keeping a full assortment of carpenters, coopers, millwrights, wagon makers, turners, blacksmiths and saddler's tools, pump chains, pump tubbing and fixtures, rifle barrels, mill, cross cut and hand saws; house trimmings, steel for springs, axles, chains, scythes, snaths, rakes sickles, &c.

They have also been appointed agents for the sale of machinery, belting and lace leather of which they have constantly on hand.

Mar. 11 1857.