THE BEAVER ARGUS

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY in the old Anous building, on Third street, Beaver, Pa., at

TWO DOLLARS PER YEAR IN ADVANCE.

Single copies of the paper will be furnished, in wrappers, at *five cents* each.

Communications on subjects of local or general interest are respectfully solicited. To insure attention, favors of this kind must invariably be accompanied by the name of the author, not for publication, but as a guaranty against imposition.

Letters and communications should be addressed to

J. WEYAND, *Editor & Proprietor.*

THE BEAVER ARGUS.

Vol. 50--No. 5. Beaver, Pa., Wednesday, February 5, 1868. Established 1818

FOR SALE.—A FRESH MILCH COW. Enquire of J. JACK, Industry township. Jan29'68.3t.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters testamentary on the estate of John Nevin, dec'd., late of Hopewell township, Beaver county, Pa., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JAS. B. EDIE, Allegheny City,
JAS. M. WALLACE, Hopewell tp.
Jan29'68.6t. Executors.

LAUGHING GAS!

COME ALL YE THAT HAVE BEEN SUFFERING the untold miseries of toothache, and dread of extraction, and you will find that Dr. Chandler & Co. are ready to relieve you by the use of the great pain destroyer—LAUGHING GAS—and make their extraction a source of pleasure rather than of pain.

All dental operations performed in the best possible manner, and at reasonable terms as by any good Dentist in the county.

☞ Office in Beaver Station, Rochester, Pa.

Jan29'67—1y. T. J. CHANDLER & CO.

Coal and Nut Coal for Sale.

THE UNDERSIGNED THANKFUL FOR THE patronage heretofore bestowed upon him, takes pleasure in informing the citizens of Rochester, Bridgewater, Beaver and surrounding country, that he is still prepared to furnish an excellent article of Coal and Nut Coal, on short notice, either delivered, or at the Bank, on the best of terms. The Bank is located on M'Kinley's Run, near Rochester, Pa. Orders left there, or at the Store of Thomas Allison, in Bridgewater, or at the Prothonotary's office in Beaver, will be promptly filled. Capt Seely is Agent, Rochester, Pa.

J. C. MOLTER.
jy17'67.1y. Bridgewater, Pa.

SPRING FASHIONS!
1867.

BRIDGE STREET, BRID GEWATER,

NEW ASSORTMENT MILLINERY WILL BE opened at my old stand, lately occupied by Mr. Geely, on Thursday, March 14th. I wish to inform my friends, and as many new ones as will please patronize me, that I am now receiving an entire new stock of Millinery, of the latest Spring Styles, and will be pleased with an early call.

MRS. S. REES.
ma7'67.1y.

HOWE'S SEWING MACHINES.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING RETIRED FROM the tailoring business, in Bridgewater, Pa., will in the future, devote his whole time and attention to the sale of Howe's Curtailed Sewing Machines. His warehouse is in the building formerly occupied by himself and Mr. Miller, as a Tailor Shop. These Machines range in price from $65 to $5, and will be delivered in good order to persons purchasing them. An experienced person will accompany each machine sold, and the purchaser will be thoroughly instructed in its use.

He will also keep sewing machine needles, machine oil, silk, thread and all articles needed in sewing, and dispose of them at reasonable rates. Thankful to the public for favors heretofore received, he solicits, in his new business, a continuance of the same.

sept5'67.tf. JOSEPH BRAUN.

NOTICE.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP UNDER THE FIRM name of L. H. Oatman & Co., expired by limitation Jan. 1st, 1868. All persons having demands against the above late firm, are requested to present the same, and all indebted are hereby notified to settle the same without delay, as it becomes necessary to close all the business of the concern immediately.

L. H. OATMAN,
W. H. PARSONS,
J. GLENDENNING.

Rochester, Jan. 6, 1868.

The undersigned having formed a co-partnership under the name of Oatman, Parsons & Kinzer, will continue the lumber business in all its branches at the old stand of L. H. Oatman & Co., (near Railway Station,) where all the business of the late firm will be settled.

L. H. OATMAN,
W. H. PARSONS,
J. S. H. KINZER.

Jan29'68:3t.

Polly Bonton vs. James Allen. } In the Court of Common Pleas of Beaver County, No. 141 September Term, 1867. Summons Ejectment for a lot or piece of land situate in Rochester township, Beaver county, Pa., bounded and described as follows, viz: Beginning at the corner of Mullen's lot, thence along said lot 150 feet to Locust alley, thence south 55½ degrees east to an alley, thence south 57 degrees west to Walnut street, thence by said Walnut street to the place of beginning, containing one fourth of an acre of ground more or less, with the appurtenances.

And now, to wit: Jan. 15, 1868, on motion of Plaintiff's attorney, the Court grant a rule on defendant to appear and plead on or before the fourth Monday of March, 1868.

Beaver County, ss: A true extract from the record.

Attest: JOHN CAUGHEY, Prothonotary.

SEAL

jan22'68.

Lamps, Glassware and Carbon Oil.

J. P. SMITH & CO.,

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers IN

Lamps, Chandeliers, Glassware, Carbon, Lubricating and Lard Oils.

WE ARE PREPARED TO FURNISH AT RETAIL or to the trade all styles of goods in our line, which for quality and price defy competition. Our No. 1 Carbon Oil, we warrant to be pure and at least 115 degrees fire test. We have also on hands, the new patent SUN and SOLAR burners and chimneys.

J. SMITH & CO.,
Liberty St., head of Fifth,
jan22'68:1y. Pittsburgh, Pa.

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES
Vegetable & Flower Seeds.

JOHN R. & A. MURDOCH,
Nurserymen, Florists and Seedsmen.
NO. 112 SMITHFIELD STREET,
Pittsburgh, Pa., opp. the P. O.

ARE PREPARED TO FILL ORDERS FOR Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Grape Vines, Roses, Evergreens, &c., Vegetable and Flower Seed of best quality, Onion Sets, Early Goodrich, Harrison and other variety of seed potatoes, Garden Implements and Greenhouse Plants. We will send by mail, when desired, all orders for seeds to the amount of one dollar or upwards, except Corn, Beans and Peas. Catalogues sent on application and all orders promptly attended to.

Jan29'68.

R. W. & W. J. SNODGRASS,
WHOLESALE
DRUGGIST
CORNER OF
Federal and Lacock Streets, Allegheny,
(First corner below Depot.)
DEALERS IN
LEADS, PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES, DYE-STUFFS, DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PROPRIETARY MEDICINES, FOREIGN and DOMESTIC PERFUMERIES, SOAPS, TOILET ARTICLES, FANCY GOODS, &c., &c.

BEING LOCATED CLOSE BY THE DEPOTS OF the different Railway Lines we have superior facilities for the accommodation of our customers, and the speedy transportation of Goods to all parts of the country. Persons favoring us with their patronage save considerable expense and annoyance, by having their goods delivered on the platform free of charge, and carefully marked and shipped as they may direct.

We respectfully call the attention of Physicians and Invalids to our fine selection of Imported WINES and BRANDIES, which we bottle ourselves, and guarantee to be pure. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

ap1'66.1y.

BLANKS! BLANKS!

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

SALE OF OIL STOCK

THREE SHARES OF THE STOCK OF THE TAYLOR Oil Company, will be sold at public sale at the Court House, in Beaver, WEDNESDAY the 19th of February, 1868, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

By order of the Co.
jan29'67:4t. R. T. TAYLOR, Sec'y.

For Sale.

PHILLISEE ISLAND, CONTAINING 108 ACRES, 1,000 Peach Trees, bearing, 150 Apple Trees, bearing, choice fruit, 10 D. Plum Trees, 15 Cherry Trees, 3 Quince Trees, 1 Pear Tree, and Grape Vines, all bearing, with 50 Acres of tillable ground, good House with 6 rooms, good Barn and Stable, with all the necessary Out Houses connected.

TERMS, $1,000 down, the balance in two years.

jan29:6t] HENRY KINSEY.

Andrew M'Kindley vs. Joseph Edie, Oscar Jenkins, Mortimer Jenkins, Byron Jenkins, Jack Boice and James Buchanan, partners under the name and style of the Vienna Oil Co. } In the Court of Common Pleas of Beaver county, No. 95 Nov. T, 1866. Foreign Attachment in assumpsit for $192 28, bal. Book acc't. Jan. 15, 1868, on motion the Court gives judgment against the defendants. Jan 27, 1868, affidavit of claims being filed, rule on the garnishees to answer the plaintiff's damages on the judgment in this case.

Notice is hereby given to all concerned, that said damages will be assessed at the Prothonotary's office, on the 10th day of March, A. D., 1868, at two o'clock, P. M.

JOHN CAUGHEY, Prothonotary.
Jan29'68.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE COURT OF APPEALS for the several Townships and Boroughs of Beaver county, will be held by the County Commissioners, at the time and places as follows, viz:

Time.	Townships & Boro.	Places of holding Appeals 1868.
Feb. 17,	Moon,	William Elliott's.
" 18,	Hopewell,	Calvert & Patton's (Shef)
" 19,	Independence,	Alex. Thompson's,
" 20,	Hanover,	John Porter's.
" 20,	Frankfort boro.,	" "
" 21,	Greene tp.,	Elijah Nisewinger's.
" 21,	Hookstown boro.,	" "
" 22,	Raccoon,	David Ewing's.
" 24,	Economy,	Geo. C. Minis'.
" 25,	New Sewickley,	Geo. C. Hanscher's.
" 26,	Marion,	Geo. Hartzell's, Jr.
" 27,	Franklin,	E. Autenruth's.
" 28,	North Sewickley,	Nathan Hazen's.
" 29,	Pulaski,	Dongherty's S. house.
Mar. 2,	Industry,	John Aber's.
" 3,	Georgetown boro.,	C. Calhoon's Store.
" 3,	Glasgow boro.,	Jesse Smith's.
" 4,	Ohio,	Jamison Elliott's.
" 5,	South Beaver,	John Rowe's.
" 5,	Darlington tp.,	Anderson's Hotel.
" 6,	Darlington boro.,	" "
" 7,	Big Beaver,	Johnston's House.
" 9,	Brighton tp.,	Richey Eakin's.
" 10,	Chippewa,	Azariah Inman's.
" 11,	Patterson tp.,	J. Sterling's Store.
" 12,	New Brighton,	Keystone Hotel.
" 13,	Fallston,	Edgar's Hotel.
" 14,	Bridgewater,	Alcorn's Hotel.
" 20,	Rochester boro.,	Ankeny's Hotel)
" 20,	Rochester tp.,	" "
" 31,	Freedom boro.,	Wagner & Lowery's S.
" 31,	St. Clair boro.,	" "
Apr. 2,	Philippsburgh,	Capt. J. Shrodes'.
" 3,	Beaver boro.,	Commissioner's office.
" 8,	Bor[illegible]	

By order of Board.
JOHN R. EAKIN, Clerk.
jan29'67.

(Local copy.)

T. E. BATEMAN & SON

Druggists.

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

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

And all other articles belonging to the Drug business.

S, Jan. 6, To amount outstanding bounty warrants, " " " bonds,

By balance $44,851 49.

Delinquent C[illegible]

COLLECTORS.	TOWNSHIPS.
m Thompson	Darlington twp.
Evans	Patterson twp.
Nelson	Pulaski twp.
Dawson	Glasgow boro.
Amount forward	

n under our Hands and Se[illegible]

AL

ttest: J. R. EAKIN, *Clerk.*

COLLATE[illegible]

[illegible] Singleton, Esq., Register, in acc't. of Colla[illegible]

an. 9,	To Col. Inher. tax,			R. Mulvannon's estate,	
pril 29,	"	"	"	C. M. Keelin's	"
ay 4,	"	"	"	A. Glass'	"
" 10,	"	"	"	John Russell's	"
pril 27,	"	"	"	C. M. Keelin's	"
une 12,	"	"	"	H. Jackson's	"
ug. 21,	"	"	"	J. Smith's	"
ov. 18,	"	"	"	H. Miller's	"

Balance due Register.

ATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, BEAVER COUNTY, ss: [illegible] examine the accounts, &c., of the Register, hereby cer[illegible]

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. There are five sizes of this plow, all of which I manufacture and keep for sale; also "Patent Lever"—right and left—"Mountain King,"—right and left—"Side Hill," and nearly all the different kinds in use.

COOKING, FRANKLIN AND HEATING STOVES

Having made several important improvements on the "Climax," by which coal or wood can be supplied without lifting lids, and having two places for pipe, either or both of which can be used at the same time, with a ventilation to the oven, thus having the advantages of a Cooking Stove, Bake oven and Franklin Stove combined. This Stove has been in constant use for twenty years, and many of them after being used for this period of time, are now in good order. There is but a small portion of this stove that ever burns out, and this is easily and cheaply replaced. To make them still more lasting, we are now putting in die or fire brick lining. Our other patterns are the Enterprise, Keystone and Premium, Parlor Stoves, large and small heating Stoves, Franklin Stoves, Jenny Lind's, &c. Grate and Grate Fronts, Fenders, Iron Railing of various styles, Wagon Boxes, two Irons, Tire Benders, Corn Shellers, Force and Cistern Pumps, Sad Irons, Metal Sinks for kitchen, Sheet Iron and Tinware, always on hand and made to order. In fact, I manufacture and keep for sale, almost everything wanted in the machinery or hardware line.

In addition to our other Stoves, we are now making two new patters, No. 7 and 8, of the Great Republic, which are taking captive, the best cooks and housewives in the country.

Second hand stoves always for sale cheap. Two good new engines, suitable for saw-mill or shop purposes now on hand, and will be sold reasonable.

mar13'67—1y. JOHN THORNILEY.

Shallenberger Bros:

SUCCESSOR TO

ST ILES & SHALLENBERGER,

Bridgewater, Penn'a.

DEALERS IN

FINE FAMILY GROCERIES

Queensware, Hardware,

NAILS, WINDOW GLASS, WOOD AND WILLOW WARE, BACON, FISH, GRAIN,

AND

Country Produce

OF VARIOUS KINDS.

SIMON SNITGER & CO.,

(At the old stand, 3rd street Beaver, Penn'a.,)

DEALERS IN

ALL KINDS OF

GROCERIES,

SUCH AS

COFFEES, TEAS, SUGARS, SYRUPS, MOLASSES, SORGHUM, RICE, PEPPERS, SPICES, SOAPS, CANDIES, RAISINS, ENGLISH CURRANTS, FIGS,

FLOUR, FEED, FISH, GRAIN, &c., &c.

They are constantly receiving a fresh assortment of these articles, and the public may rely upon getting from them as good as the market affords.

All goods delivered if required.

jan15:1y.

HARDWARE STORE

J. S. WINANS,

NEW BRIGHTON, PA.,

DEALER IN

HARDWARE,

IRON, NAILS, GLASS, AND

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

CARPENTERS' TOOLS,

BLACKSMITHS' TOOLS,

MASONS' TOOLS,

SHOEMAKERS TOOLS,

SADDLERS' TOOLS,

PLASTERERS' TOOLS,

MINERS' TOOLS.

SADDLERY HARDWARE,

BENT FELLOWS & SHAFTS,

LOCKS, BOLTS & HINGES,

PICKS, MATTOCKS & HOES

COUNTER & PLATFORM SCALES,

TABLE & POCKET CUTLERY,

HORSE SHOES & NAILS,

TIRE & CARRIAGE BOLTS & NUTS,

CORN SHELLERS, STRAW CUTTERS.

ALSO, PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES, AND PUTTY.

AGENT FOR

EXCELSIOR MOWER AND REAPER, AND NEW BRIGHTON FIRE BRICK WORKS.

m2,'67.

EDUCATIONAL COLUMN.

G. L. EBERHART, Editor.

BEAVER, February 5, 1868.

[ALL COMMUNICATIONS FOR THIS DEPARTMENT OF THE PAPER, MUST BE ADDRESSED TO G. L. EBERHART, NEW BRIGHTON, PA.]

Report of the Superintendent of Common School.

The report of the Superintendent of Common School for the year ending June, 1867, appears in the *School Journal* for January, from which we gather the following very interesting and gratifying statistics:

Whole number of schools	18,061
Increase since 1866	288
Whole number of pupils	660,163
Increase since 1866	10,644
Average attendance	414,637
Increase since 1866	1,488
Average length of school term, 5 mos.	16¾ d.
Increase since 1866	1¾ d.

The average cost of tuition per month for each pupil was 85 cents—an increase of 13 cents over the previous year.

Whole number of teachers	15,209
Increase since 1866	368

Increase per month in male teacher's salaries was $1.53, and females $120. There were 8,390 female teachers.

Total cost of tuition	$2,482,512.93
Increase since 1866	270,991.23
Cost of fuel and contingences	601,037.21
Cost of building, repairing, etc.,	985,152.85
Total cost of the system	$4,068,752,69
Increase since 1866	802,243.69
Amount of State appropriation	355,000.00
Av. No. mills on dol school tax	7.25

The above items do not include Philadelphia, in which city the expenses of the system were $1,091,997.48; making the total cost of the system in the State $5,160,750.17, with a grand total of 13,435 schools, 16,523 teachers, and 789,380 pupils.

PLANS FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE SYSTEM.

Under this head the Superintendent makes five recommendations:

1st. A largely-increased State appropriation. 2d. An increase of the legal school term. 3d. A more thorough supervision of the schools by an appointment of local Superintendents. 4th. A more efficient qualification of teachers by increasing the number of Normal Schools in the State. 5th. A more close union among the various educational [illegible] the Superintendent's report for 1866. He concludes his recommendations with the remark that he is "fully satisfied that Pennsylvania will never reap the full measure of good from her schools until she broadens out her system so as to include all grades of institutions."

The report is clear and full, and should be carefully perused by all who feel any interest in the cause of common education—and especially should it be read and calmly considered by those who pay little or no attention to our school system beyond finding fault with it.

Mathematical.

A solution of the following equation is requested:—Given X square plus the square root of X equal 18 to find the value of X.

If a pipe 3 inches in diameter will discharge 400 gallons in 3 minutes, what must be the diameter of a pipe that will discharge 1600 gallon in the same time?

What length of rope must be attached to a halter 4 feet long, that a horse may feed over 2½ acres of ground?

A man is to receive a certain sum of money in 12 payments; the first payment is to be $300, and each succeeding payment is less than the previous one by $20: what will be the last payment?

The State Superintendent gives notice that during January a copy of the Annual Report will be sent to the President and Secretary of each School board.

Boxes containing copies of the Annual Report, School Laws, etc., will be sent to county Superintendents for distribution among "teachers and private citizens."

PROF. LAKIN sends the following in answer to queries inour issue of Jan. 22.

Why are some mountain tops continually covered with snow?

One reason is, because of their great elevation above the general surface. The temperature decreases according to the perpendicular height above the level of the sea. The rate of decrease is about one degree for each 352 feet of ascent; and consequently, at an elevation of about 15,000 or 16,000 feet, we arrive at the region of perpetual snow, in the *tropical regions*, and at a less elevation in other regions. If an answer be desired, why the temperature decreases with increased elevation, then we answer: But little of the sun's heat is absorbed by the air before it reaches the earth. The sun's rays first strike the surface of the earth, and are either directly reflected, or are first absorbed, and then radiated, or thrown off into the atmosphere; and some mountains, being isolated, receive but little of the heat thus imparted; and their oval tops, being of limited extent, do not present surface sufficient to form a radiation of their own; therefore they remain covered with snow.

If a tree were to be uprooted and dashed to the earth, where no ear was within a hundred miles of it, would sound be produced?

Sound is said to be an impression, or the effect of an impression, made on the organs of hearing by an impulse or vibration of the air, caused by a collision of bodies, or by other means.

I answer there would be sound, but not audible. Does not all exist by which sound is produced? The ear is only the means by which we receive the sound which is produced, and thus become cognizant of its presence. If an impression must be made upon the ear, the organ of hearing, before sound can *exist*, then I can conceive of many paradoxes that will arise from such a view. Suppose two men near, to where the tree should fall, one of whom is deaf and the other possess the sense of hearing. One would say sound existed, and the other would deny its existence. Now, does the fact that the deaf man did not hear the sound prove that it did not exist, or does it not rather show that the organ by which we receive sound, is imperfect?

What portions of the earth's surface are rainless—and why?

The rainless districts of the New World comprise a tract of country along the coast of Peru, and a part of Central America, Lower California and the Table-land of Mexico. On the Eastern Continent they consist of an enormous tract of country, 1200 miles wide, commencing in Africa near the Atlantic coast and extending in a north-easterly direction across nearly to the river Indus; and another tract nearly as large, north of the Himalaya mountains, including the Table-land of Thibet, the Desert of Cobi, and a part of Mongolia.

The rainless district of Peru is situated in the region of the South-east trade winds.—These winds bear abundant moisture across the plains of South America to the foot of the Andes; but in crossing this chain of high mountains, their moisture is all precipitated on the eastern declivity; caused by the proximity of the clouds to their snowy tops, by which the vapor in the clouds is condensed into drops and falls in the form of rain, snow or hail. To understand this subject fully, it must be remembered that a decrease of temperature is always necessary to a fall of rain. Therefore, as soon as the clouds cross these mountains and begin to recede from them, the influence of their cold being no longer felt the temperature will rise, which will prevent the fall of rain by increasing their capacity for retaining more moisture; consequently no rain falls on the coast of Peru.

The rainless district of Northern Africa is a desert region, the intense heat of which disperses the clouds that the moist winds from the Atlantic and Mediteranean cause to blow over it—If high mountains with their snow-clad tops, were placed upon this desert by which a fall of temperature would be produced, then it would not be rainless.

The rainless districts of Central Asia lie to the north of the Himalaya mountains. This lofty range arrests the moist south-west winds which blow from the Indian Ocean, and draws from them nearly every particle of their moisture—[illegible] northern Hemisphere, by the sun's [illegible] heated than the water of the Indian Ocean lying south of it; and in the winter of the Northern Hemisphere, (at which time the wind will blow from the North,) not much rain if any will be borne from the Artic Ocean, for two reasons; First. it is too cold in that locality to cause sufficient evaporation to form many clouds, or fill the air with vapor enough to cause much rain; Secondly, the desert region of Central Asia is too far inland to receive much rain from that quarter at any rate; hence it is rainless or nearly so.

For the Argus.

MY VOCATION.

BY JEAN.

I have been hunting my vocation ever since I was eleven years of age. I started on the theory that every person has a vocation if they would only study their adaptation to certain pursuits before engaging in them; but some how I cannot succeed in finding out mine.

In the first place, I, as a school girl was rather obtuse, what little I ever mastered came not to me without much exertion.

While all the rest were eating apples or writing billet deaux sub rosa to the boys, I, poor I had to apply myself diligently or class recitations paid dearly for it.

How some of the girls ever made even a third rate recitation, was more than my humble mind could comprehend; for even with attentive care I could not begin to compete with them, when I knew they only read their lessons over barely once.

To advance my stupidity I was afflicted with bashfulness, when even the Teacher who was a young gentleman would ask me questions, my blushing face would look like a pipin apple, and shaking as if seized with an ague fit, would frantically strive to catch the idea called for; but would only succeed in getting hold of the tail end of it.

I could think of everything not connected with the lesson, and recall with remarkable brilliancy every unnecessary idea.

Then I was "tall as a flag staff," and completed my growth very early—so early that while I was the youngest pupil in school, I was the only one dignified by the title of miss. I sympathize with those who get an early growth especially if they are large—they are to be pitied. I never could keep control of all my person at once. My feet were always in somebody's way, treading on their's or kicking their shins, and divers and sundry other performances not noted for elegance or style; then I was an adept in falling down, never failing to keep red in the face all the while.

Of all recitations reading aloud was my particular horror. By the time I had risen to my feet to read, I felt the importance of my position so much that straightway their arose in my throat a lump which almost choaked me, but by dint of perseverance and great exertion I could between the sobs manage to gulp out the verse, fully appreciating what a dunce I was.

I do heartily commiserate a bashful person.

You may think it strange but all the while I was so unpromising, there was an inward longing to distinguish myself in some way—a something crying me to do, to act, to become great, and yet the very absurdity of the idea would almost make me laugh in my own face.

It was an impossibility to excel in mathematics, then the question arose what else.

I imagined I might become a writer, I attempted, and wrote a famous composition to be read at a literary circle of the school, and showed my ignorance beautifully. How famous you may judge it was, when I quoted from the Lady of the Lake in this way, made James Fitz James dip Blanches braid in Murdocks blood, instead of Rodericks. After it was read I discovered my mistake, and become so disgusted with myself, that I gave up all thought of becoming a literary star.

But still dreaming—wasting much time dreaming over the grandeur of Niagara, or the glorious scenes of the Hudson, hoping to visit the cities of the United States, and even dared to turn my wandering thoughts to the old world.

I read of Englands Kings and Scotlands Queens, until in fancy I had traversed Scotlands magnificent mountains, and viewed its beautiful lochs immortalized by Walter Scott.

I would behold Rome on her seven hills, the proudest city of the ancient world, and view her old cathedrals and listen to the reverberation of the te deums, the mausoleums, the great hanging gardens, would have a share of my admiratation. Paris too would afford wonders in her picture galleries, works of fine art. And Switzerland, oh! yes Switzerland must not be neglected, and the most magnificent of all, Alpine scenery, oh! what charms for me. I would go to the home of Wm. Tell.

How learned I would be, and so courted for my knowledge as I returned from the Holy Land and Egypt.

But dear friends would you believe it, Pittsburgh is the nearest Egypt I have ever been. I have scarcely been out of Western Pennsylvania, so I have concluded traveling is not for me. I have never seen the Eastern cities, or Western cities, or Niagara, or the Hudson, and have never been more than fifty miles from my native place.

Then I thought to turn my attention towards music. Oh! yes music, divine music. I would become a musician. I ran the scales up and I ran the scales down. I had found my vocation. I tortured the keys in every imaginable style. I was going to conquer the world in a short time; but on being asked to play for company I discovered I had not forgotten my old habit of blushing, and the trick of trembling. Oh! oh! it was no better than reading aloud, the lump was there in my throat and my fingers got unaccountably twisted up, the piano keys would get very much out of place, and what is very singular I never could succeed in touching the right ones, until the tortured instrument shrieked out a protest against such treatment, and I was obliged to give it up in despair.

Then next came along a handsome stranger and falls in love with *me*. Now I have found it at last, I wonder why I never thought of that before. It is a wife, that's my vocation. I got all the sermons on matrimony I could, read "lessons to young people," and resolved to become a pattern wife, to steer clear of all the weakness which have wrecked so many married lives, in short I would re-organize the whole married world by my example for prudence, frugality and industry. I would stay at home and mind my own business, not tattle of others short comings, but praise my husband who would be a hero; but judge my surprise when one lovely June morning I received a note that run thus:

HEAD FLAG STAFF.—I've changed my mind rimonial for a few days. Yours, &c.

DEWDROP.

for my vocation [illegible] it yet, at all events I do not think [illegible] ry right away, at least not "for a few days."

CIRCULATE THE DOCUMENTS—NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE—SPECIAL RATES FOR 1868—THE DAILY AND WEEKLY TELEGRAPH.

The conventions, to nominate candidates for President and Vice President of the United States, and also to place in nomination the candidate for Auditor General and Surveyor General of this State, have been called, and in the course of less than three months both political parties will persent their respective candidates to the support of the American people. A country still in imminent peril is to be saved by the success of the Republicans in 1868. The grand question is to be settled for free government or for anarchy; for lasting peace or for another war, as to whether Union men or ex-rebels shall dictate the reconstruction. The battle of the war is continued in the political arena. Our enemies have consolidated under a treacherous President to wield every energy that desperation can summon, to dominate the land to the ideas of the ex-confederacy. These men are using the main engines of popular power, and are putting forth unprecedented exertions to circulate newspapers that misrepresent the doing of the Republican party.

In order to do our part of the work, the proprietor of the DAILY AND WEEKLY TELEGRAPH has concluded to make proposals that will enable our friends to extend the circulation everywhere. The position and influence of the TELEGRAPH is well known. As a paper for business men, it challenges competition. The news from all parts of the world is received over the magnetic wires and published in advance of other journals.

The following are the reduced terms for clubs, on which, at no considerable sacrifice, we offer to furnish the TELEGRAPH for the present year.

TERMS.

THE DAILY TELEGRAPH.

DAILY, to city subscribers, 10 CENTS PER WEEK.

Daily, one year, in advance	$6 00
" six months "	3 00
" three months "	1 00
" 5 copies for one year	25 00
" 10 " " " "	45 00

THE WEEKLY TELEGRAPH.

WEEKLY, 1 copy, one year, in advance	$1 50
" 5 copies " " "	6 25
" 10 " " " "	10 00
" 20 " " " "	18 00

We hope that every Republican will constitute himself an agent, and aid us in extending the circulation. Address

GEORGE BERGNER,
Harrisburg.

A DESCRIPTION of the new Mormon Temple concludes with the following about the great organ: One remarkable structure inside of this immense building is the grand organ, standing upon a base twenty-three feet wide by thirty deep. The front of this organ is octagonal in form, rising to the height of forty-five feet. It contains 2,200, pipes, two banks of keys, and thirty-five stops on the register. It contains 3,500 feet of lumber, which was brought on wagons from Iron county, a distance of three hundred miles. The longest piece of lumber used in the pipes of the organ is twenty-five feet in length. The lumber of which this organ is built has been three years in seasoning. It requires four men to blow the bellows. The builder of it, is Joseph H. Ridges, and every portion of it was made by Salt Lake workmen and Mormons. It is undoubtedly one of the largest organs in America, surpassed perhaps, by that in Boston only.

"DOES pa kiss you because he loves you?" inquired a snobby nosed urchin of his maternal ancestor the other day. "To be sure, sonny, why?" "Well, I think he loves the cook too, for he kissed her more than forty times last Sunday when you was gone to meeting!"

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements are inserted at the rate of $1,00 a square for first insertion, and for each subsequent insertion 50 cents. A liberal discount made on yearly advertisements.

A space equal to ten lines of this type measured is a square.

Business Notices not under a head, by themselves, immediately after the local news, will be charged at rate of ten cents a line for each insertion.

Marriages and deaths announced free of charge.

The publisher reserves the right to change advertisements from one place in the paper to another whenever it is desirable to do so.

Advertisements should be handed in before Monday noon to insure insertion in that week's paper.

Morals of the Revenue Service.

The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* relates the following: I heard a very thrilling narrative yesterday involving the morality of the Internal Revenue Department, and showing how very narrowly one of its traveling agents escaped a finely laid plot that had been laid for him. It was in this wise: A gentleman whom I shall call Smith, which is simply no name at all, was on a visit to the East to examine the books of the assessors and collectors of that region, under the direction of the Treasury Department, and report the result of his labors to the headquarters here. While he was in one of the cities, he made an acquaintance with the wife of an assessor, which ripened into intimacy very rapidly. The story is that the assessor, so far from being ignorant of what was going on at home while he was making up revenue returns in his office, was privy to it, and helped to make the arrangement. He and a few of his friends conceived the ingenious device of sacrificing Mrs. Assessor's domestic virtue for the sake of compromising with the traveling agent for a few of the official irregularities of her husband.—A scheme was finally agreed upon which I commend to Wilkie Collins or Charles Reade as affording a better plot for a novel than is contained in either the Woman in White or Griffith Guant. The erring wife and the gay traveling agent were to go to the theatre one evening; thence to return to the assessorial mansion. Assessor not at home. Love and affection are declared between the two—and is being exemplified in full fruition when into the room bursts the outraged husband with a police force. Revenue agent is arrested.—Trouble is in store for him. Duel probable. Devil to pay certain. Friends interfere, however, and, after a great deal of negotiation, revenue agent can get off scot free if he'll leave town and not examine the assessor's books any further. Agreed. All fixed up.—Erring wife and defaulting husband make up. Husband keeps his place and wife hasn't lost her virtue. Hadn't much to lose. *Exeunt omnes.*

Now the above is what was to have happened in an Eastern city between an assessor and a revenue agent. That it did not occur is owing to the vigilance of a Brevet Brigadier-General who, hearing of it in time, warned his friend, the traveling agent, about the conspiracy that was on foot for him and saved him from the jaws of destruction. The General is my authority for what I have written

The African King.

Alexander of Macedonia, came one day to a distant province of Africa, rich in gold. The inhabitants wished to [illegible] him, carrying baskets full of gold and fruit. "Do where their fruits?" said Alexander. "[illegible] view your riches first. Just then a citizen of this [illegible] "Yah, yah, I have found in it a considerable treasure. The chaff is mine, but not the gold, and this man will not take it back. Speak to him, O King, for it is his."

His adversary, also a citizen of the place, answered: "Thou art afraid lest thou should retain something wrong, and I not fear to take it from thee? I sold thee this sack, including all that it contains; keep thine own. Speak to him to this effect, O King!"

The king asked the first if he had a son? He answered, "Yes." He asked the other if he had a daughter, and he also answered "Yes." "Friends" said the king; "You are both honest people, unite your children to each other, and give them the newly-found treasure for a marriage dower. This is my decision."

Alexander was astonished when he heard this sentence. "Have I judged unrighteously?" said the king of the distant land, "that thou art thus astonished?"

"No, by no means," answered Alexander; 'but in our country it would have been otherwise."

"And how?" inquired the African monarch.

"The disputants," replied Alexander "would have lost their heads, and the treasure would have come into the hands of the king."

The king smote his hands together, and said, "Does the sun shine with you and does Heaven drod upon you?"

Alexander answered, "Yes."

"Then it must be," he pursued, "on account of the innocent animals that dwell in your land; for over such men ought no sun to shine no Heaven to rain."

Hold on Devil.

In the early days of the States of Indiana, the capital was Croydon, and the annual session of the General Assembly usually brought together as wild a set of wags as could be found in the State, who had to rely on their own resources for amusement, for there were then few theatres, concerts or shows.

The lovers of mischeif had established a mock Masonic Lodge, into which they would entice such as were considered a little green, and take them through a variety of ridiculous ceremonies, to the infinite amusement of the crowd.

On one of these occasions, it being understood that a very good-natured, athletic young man, about half a simpleton, was to be initiated, the room was crowded, Judge Grass (it being a character in which he was particularly happy) consenting to act the role of the devil; and to make the service more impressive, had put on a false face and a large paper cap, surmounted with horns, and with some chains in his hands placed himself behind a screen.

After taking the candidate through a variety of ceremonies, he was brought to a stand before a screen and told that he had to confess all crimes he had committed during his whole life. The candidate confessed some trival offence, and declared that he could recollect no more.

At this the Judge made his appearance from behind the screen, groaning and shaking the chains. The frightened candidate related some other small matters, and then declared he had disclosed all the crimes he had committeed. At this the groans of the pretended devil became furious, the chains rattled, and he shook his horns in the face of the terrified candidate, who, starting back in alarm, cried out:

"H-hold on M-mister D-d-devil, if I m-must t-tell you, I d-d-did k-kiss J-j-udge G-grass's wife a c couple of t-times!"

The groaning ceased, and the devil disappeared.

BASIL W. DUKE, of guerrilla memory, familiarly known out West as the brains of John Morgan, has kindly published a letter of instruction to the Democracy of the Southwest, in which he suggests Mr. Pendleton as the proper candidate for the Presidency. Does General Duke propose to fill the same office for the Democracy as he did for John Morgan? His unquestioned ability as a guerrilla chieftain certainly entitles him to promotion in the ranks of the rear guard guerrilla of the North.