# THE BEAVER ARGUS.

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**THE BEAVER ARGUS**

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY in the old Argus 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 To insure attention, favors of this kind must invariably be accompanied by the name of the author, not for publication, but as a guaranty against imposition.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.*



C. WENDT, M. D.,

HOMEOPATHIST,

NEW BRIGHTON, BEAVER COUNTY, PA.

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE ON LOCUST ST between Railroad and Bridge sts. [my1'67:3m.

**LAUGHING GAS**

ADMINISTERED BY DR. MURRAY, Bridgewater, Pa., in extracting teeth. I have added to my many other facilities for the successful prosecution of my profession, this invaluable pain-killing agent. All branches of Dentistry performed in the best and most modern style. All work done as cheaply, and fifty per cent. better than at any other Steam Dental Establishment in the States. [my9'66:tf

**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 country.

☞ Office in Beaver Station, Rochester, Pa.

jan'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 banks, 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,

jy1'67:1y. Bridgewater, Pa.

**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 Unrivalled Sewing Machines. His show-room 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.

sep18'67:tf. JOSEPH BRAUN.

**Henry Lapp,**

DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF

**FURNITURE**

*Brighton street, above the Plow Factory,*

ROCHESTER, PA.

THE LARGEST STOCK IN BEAVER COUNTY constantly on hand, and selling at the very lowest prices.

apr8'68:tf.

Fairbanks Standard Scales

OF ALL KINDS, ALSO

BAGGAGE BARROWS,

WAREHOUSE TRUCKS,

COPYING PRESSES, &c.

FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.,

Corner Wood & Second St's.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

☞ Be careful to buy only Genuine Scales Repaired promptly. [mar25'68:3m.

QUARTERLY STATEMENT OF

**The National Bank of Beaver Co.**

NEW BRIGHTON, Apr. 6, 1868.

ASSETS:

| | |
|---|---|
| Loans and Discounts | $130,431 76 |
| " " under Protest | 750 00 |
| U. S. Bonds deposited with U. S. Treasurer to secure circulation (par value) | 120,000 00 |
| U. S. Bonds and Securities on hand | 50,000 00 |
| Furniture and Fixtures | 2,981 68 |
| Expense Account | 1,693 15 |
| Real Estate and Banking-house | 11,501 93 |
| Due from Banks | 23,180 89 |
| Coin | 1,831 08 |
| Legal Tender, Bank Note, and Checks | 24,879 20 |
| | $372,256 91 |

LIABILITIES:

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital Stock | $150,000 00 |
| National Bank Circulation | 92,810 00 |
| State Bank Circulation | 110 00 |
| Dividends unpaid | 1,065 27 |
| Contingent Fund | 9,329 60 |
| Due Depositors | 111,291 59 |
| Discount, Exchange and Interest | 6,630 05 |
| | $372,256 91 |

The above is a correct abstract from the report to the Comptroller of the Currency.

apr8'68. EDWARD HOOPS, Cashier.

**ROOFING SLATE!**

**TWIN CITY SLATE MINING**

AND

**MANUFACTURING COMPANY.**

J. S. NEWMYER, President. S. H. ANDERSON, Secretary. J. N. SHALLENBERGER, Superintendent.

OFFICE,

No. 13 Seventh Street, Pittsburg, Pa.

It is believed that the time has come in the progress of American architecture, when the question will no longer be asked, "What shall we use for roofing?" but, "WHERE CAN WE OBTAIN THE BEST SLATE?"—Older countries have long since established the fact, that no material is so well adapted, and so durable, as slate for covering buildings. Two obstacles to its general use in this country have existed heretofore: first, the transition character of society, which is necessarily opposed to permanence in architecture and second, the great abundance and low price of lumber. The first impediment is rapidly yielding to times and riper ideas on the subject of building, and the other must soon give away to the scarcity and advancing price of lumber suitable for roofing purposes.

We submit a few leading advantages of a Slate roof:

**It is superior to every other in appearance.**

**It is easily put on.**

**It saves insurance.**

**It is fire proof.**

**It is imperishable.**

The Twin City Slate Company's Mines are in Northampton County, Penn'a. The Slate is a beautiful dark blue, unchangeable in color, splits in perfectly smooth plates of any size required, and hardens steadily by exposure to the atmosphere. No Slate in the United States is superior to it, in all the qualities essential to a good roof, and we think but little equal to it. It is furnished at the yard in Pittsburgh, at the rate of $12.00 a square (one hundred square feet), which with expense of laying, will add about 25 per cent. to the cost of a shingle roof at present prices.

Samples of Slate may be seen, and orders left at the office of A. T. Shallenberger & Co., Rochester, Pa.

Parties at a distance, can address J. S. Newmyer, No. 43 Seventh street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

mar15'68:3m.

**IRON CITY BELT WORKS.**

**Geo. O. Clarke & Co.**

409 Liberty st.,

(OPPOSITE UNION DEPOT.)

PITTSBURGH, PA.

*Manufacturers of Patent Stretched, Cemented and Riveted*

**Oak-Tanned Leather Belting,**

ALSO, AGENT FOR PATENT LACING LEATHER.

REFERENCES.

T. Perkins, Agt. Pitts. Loco. and Car Works,
A. French, Supt. Pitts. Cast Steel Spring Co.
Wm. R. Porter, Supt. Pitts. Forge and Iron Co.,
Messrs. Martin, Brickell & Co., Pittsburgh,
Messrs. Lindsay & McCutcheon, Pittsburgh,
A. A. Barker, Esq., Ebensburg, Pa.
J. L. P. McAlister, Esq., Indiana, Pa.
Messrs. W. M. Faber & Co., Pitts. Pa.
J. R. Lindsay, Esq., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Geo. J. Rodgers, Esq., Ebensburg, Pa.

Orders Respectfully Solicited.

apr1'67:1y

**Upholstery.**

**WM. F. & GEO. NOBLE,**

(Sons & Successors to Wm. Noble, Sr.)

UPHOLSTERS, FEATHER MERCHANTS, AND dealers in Feathers, Beds and Bedding, Matresses of pure curled hair, Husk with hair top, Husk with cotton top, Husk and Straw Beds, Lounge, Crib and Cradle Beds, Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows, Pew Cushions, Prime Goose Feathers in any quantity, warranted good. Damasks, Morceens, Hollands, Tassels and Cords, Quilts, Spreads, coverlids, and all articles usually found in an Upholstery Warehouse.

All work warranted as represented, and at one uniform price.

**Cor. of Smithfield and Third sts.,**

(IRON DOGS AT THE DOOR.)

PITTSBURGH, PA.

apr1'68:6m.

**HARDWARE!**

**B. WOLFF, JR. & CO.,**

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

**HARDWARE & CUTLERY,**

*Corner of Liberty and St. Clair streets,*

PITTSBURGH, PA.

W and complete assortment of Hardware and Agricultural Implements, which we are selling at New York prices.

Special inducements offered to Country Merchants. Call in and examine our Stock.

apr1'68:2m.

**HOFFMAN, HOENE & CO.,**

**53 FIFTH STREET,**

PITTSBURGH, PA.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE MARSHALL & MITTANER Pianos, so highly recommended by Gottschalk, Mason, Maretzek, Grobe, and all other musical authorities, as the very best Pianos now manufactured.

Also, agents for the B. Shoninger, Church Cabinet and Cottage

**ORGANS AND MELODIANS.**

These instruments have the new patent never failing Tremolo, new patent Kneeswell and Octave couple, and a specialty of two lately invented stops, representing the celestial and human voice, which are not found in any other make. Bands furnished with Brass and German Silver instruments, at less than New York prices.

We import instruments, strings, &c., direct from manufacturers in Europe, and we are prepared to fill all orders promptly. Our instruments are warranted, and sold lower than any other house in the city.—Country dealers are requested to send in their orders.

**HOFFMAN, HOENE & CO.**

apr1'68:1y.

**One of the Largest & Most Successful**

**WHOLESALE HAT HOUSES**

Is the old extensive and reliable House of

**Wm. Flemming,**

**No. 139 Wood Street,**

**PITTSBURGH, PA.**

OUR GOODS WILL BE SOLD AT EASTERN PRICES, and will be found to compare in extent and variety with first class houses in New York. The stock consists of Men and Boys Fur and Wool Hats, Silk and Cassimere Hats, Men and Boys Caps, Men, Boys and Childrens Straw goods, Palm leaf Hats, Shaker Hoods, Sundowns, Ladies and Misses Hats, trimmed and untrimmed. Country Merchants are invited to call and examine our Stock. [nov27'67:1y.

**NEW HARDWARE STORE.**

**144 SMITHFIELD ST.,**

*PITTSBURGH, PA.*

A LARGE, NEW AND COMPLETE ASSORTment of

**HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &C.**

Hay and Manure Forks, Hoes, Shovels and Scythes, with every variety of goods usually found in a

*HARDWARE STORE.*

Call and examine my stock.

**N. STUPY.**

apr1'68:3m.

**WEED SEWING MACHINES**

ARE NOW ACKNOWLEDGED BY ALL THAT use them, to be the best in use; will perform greater range of work than any other machine, either fine or heavy sewing; uses a straight short needle; makes a stitch alike on both sides.

Please call at the agency and see them at work.—

**J. BOGGS,**

REEVES' BLOCK,

NEW BRIGHTON.

Agent for Beaver County. [mar25'67:tf.

**Administrator's Notice.**—Letters of Administration on the estate of William Ralston, late of Hanover township, Beaver county, Penn'a., dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the estate of said decedent, will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

ARCHIBALD RALSTON,

mar15'67:6t. Administrator

**Administrator's Notice.**—Letter of Administration on the estate of William Todd, dec'd., late of Hopewell township, Beaver county, Pa., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the estate of said decedent, will make known the same without delay.

JANE TODD, Adm'rx.,

mar15'68:6t. THOS. A. TODD, Adm'r.

**THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE:**

THAT ON THE 15TH DAY OF MARCH A. D. 1868 a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of M. P. Scott, of New Brighton, in the county of Beaver and State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such Bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by Law; that a meeting of the Creditors of the said Bankrupt, to prove their Debts, and to choose one or more Assignees of his Estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Huron House in New Brighton, Penn'a., before Joseph B. Donley, Esq., Register, on the 2d day of May, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M.

THOMAS A. ROWLEY,

mar25'68:4t. U. S. Marshal, as Messenger.

**I. W. GRAFTON'S**

**HOUSE FURNISHING STORE,**

AND

**Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron ware Manufactory;**

**66 Federal st., near the Depots,**

ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

CHILDRENS' CARRIAGES, COG WHEEL NOVELty Clothes Wringers, Refrigerators, Ice Cream Freezers, Union Coffee Pots, Bird Cages, Baskets and a general assortment of House Furnishing Goods, at prices to suit the times. Sign of the Gilt (Union) Coffee Pot.

ma:3in.r16'68

**Reeves' Ambrosia for the Hair, Improved.**

It is an elegant Dressing for the Hair.
It causes the Hair to curl beautifully.
It keeps the Scalp Clean and Healthy.
It invigorates the Roots of the Hair.
It forces the Hair and Beard to grow luxuriantly.
It immediately stops Hair Falling Out.
It keeps the Hair from Changing Color from age.
It restores Grey Hair to its Original Color.
It brings curl hair on heads that have been bald for years.
It is composed entirely of simple and purely vegetable substances.
It has received over six thousand voluntary testimonials of its excellence, many of which are from physicians in high standing.
It is sold in half-pound bottles, (the name blown in the glass), by Druggists and Dealers in Fancy Goods everywhere, at one Dollar per bottle. Wholesale by Demas Barnes & Co.; Schieffelin & Co., New York

mar.18'67:3mos.

**WALL PAPER**

AND

**Window Shades!**

Only new pattern and magnificent designs, for Parlors, Chambers, Dining Rooms, Halls, Offices, Churches, Lodges and Public Buildings, selected with great care, comprising the best stock ever brought to Pittsburgh.

Prices greatly reduced. Call and examine at the

**WALL PAPER WAREHOUSE,**

**No 91 Wood street,**

Between 4th and 5th sts., 1 door below Diamond alley.)

PITTSBURGH, PA.

THOMAS PALMER & CO.

Store Shades made and lettered to order. Special inducements offered to wholesale dealers.

mar17'68:3m.

**FALLSTON FOUNDRY!**

**ENGINE & REPAIR SHOP,**

**IN FALLSTON,**

BEAVER COUNTY, PA.

HAVING refitted and enlarge dmy 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 the market among which is the "Great Western," which has been THE plow of the county for the last fifteen years. Also, almost all other Plows now or previously in use.

*STOVES! STOVES!!*

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

COOKING, FRANKLIN AND HEATING STOVES

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

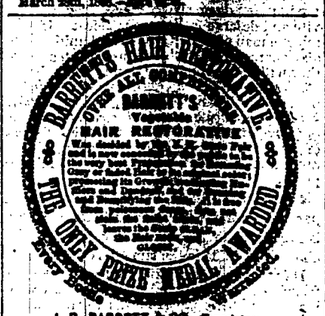
| | |
|---|---|
| Dr. Isaac Winans, | Jason Richardson, |
| M. T. Kennedy, | James McGehen, |
| Eli Reno, | Capt. Woodson Glenn, |
| John Watson, | Thomas R. Davis, |
| Mrs. Geo. Fulton, | Samuel Murphy, |
| Capt. J. S. Winans, | Miles Holdship, |
| William Sagers, | Hiram Stowe, |
| Joseph Darling,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

mar18'68:1y JOHN THORNLEY,

**NOTICE.**

MY WIFE HAVING LEFT MY BED AND BOARD without just cause or provocation, I hereby notify all persons or persons against harboring or trusting her on my account. ISAAC JONES.

March 26th, 1868.




J. R. BARRETT & CO., Proprietors,

MANCHESTER, N. H.

Sold by J. Moore, Beaver, Pa., and all Druggists and dealers in Medicines.

mar18'68:1y.

**NEW DRY GOODS STORE,**

IN THE DIAMOND,

ROCHESTER, PENN'A.

**James A. Fortune.**

I WOULD RESPECTIVELY ANNOUNCE TO THE citizens of Beaver county, that I have just opened a new and splendid stock of Spring Dry Goods and Notions, in the room formerly occupied by Messrs. Nelson & Roessler, in the Diamond, Rochester. Consisting in part of

**Dress Goods of every Description.**

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

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

*PAPER COLLARS,*

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

Please call and examine, as we are bound to sell

**PITTSBURGH PRICES.**

NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS.

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

*IN THE DIAMOND,*

ROCHESTER, PA.

JAMES. A. FORTUNE.

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

**LIME!**

FRESH LIME ALWAYS ON HAND AT THE

**MULVANON LIME KILNS,**

**Vanport Pa.**

The best and cheapest LIME in the

**MARKET:**

Send orders to W. J. DUNN Beaver, Pa., or to the Kilns, at Vanport.

Lime delivered at short notice.

mar18'68:1y.

**ROCHESTER**

**MARBLE WORKS!**

**W. H. Marshall,**

DEALER IN

**ITALIAN & AMERICAN MARBLE**

MANUFACTURER OF

MONUMENTS, HEADSTONES, MARBLE MANTLES, STONE & MARBLE POSTS FOR CEMETERY LOTS,

**Grin Stones**

Of a superiority on hand.

AGENT FOR THE

**Phenix Hydraulic Cements.**

ALL PERSONS BUYING MONUMENTS OR Headstones, give us a call and examine our stock before purchasing, as we have always on hand a large and superior stock of finished work, which we are selling cheaper than can be had in the city or can be had from agents through the country. So beware of a call and examine for yourselves before purchasing.

feb 26'67:6m.


**EDUCATIONAL COLUMN.**

G. L. EBERHART, Editor.

**BEAVER, April 15, 1868.**

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

**PARENTS AND SCHOOLS.**

In all communities is found a certain class of innocent persons that never deigns to set foot inside of a school, or to cheer the teacher with a single smile of approbation or word of encouragement. Perhaps few, if any individuals of this class ever enjoyed the advantages of a good school in childhood; and certainly have never visited one since they became parents; yet they know, if we take their word for it, exactly how schools—and especially those in their own district—*should be* conducted; and even those who do visit schools do not know so well as they how their schools *are* conducted. These interesting and extremely wise (in their own conceit) individuals invariably possess one very remarkable faculty; and that is that although they can never mention any *good* points in the schools, they can name many *bad* ones; and, although when questioned closely they utterly fail to tell how the schools are actually conducted, they generally contrive to tell how they are *not* conducted.

To the class to which we refer, we very earnestly commend the following article which we found recently in the Pittsburgh *Commercial*, under the above head. Please read, mark and inwardly digest; and it may add much to your peace of mind.

"The responsibility of parents is not to be measured by dollars and cents. The loss or injury from neglect or misdirection cannot be calculated. Neither can the responsibility be shifted to another; it cannot be wholly delegated. Yet very many parents act as though they believed that when they have provided teachers for their sons and daughters their duty as to their education is discharged—they have nothing more to do in this respect. Their business matters they do not so readily confide to others. The loss here can be computed. But that teacher to whom a child is entrusted for twenty-four hours, a week, or one-seventh of his time, is not a parent to your child, only in part. He has not a parent's trusts committed to him, and has not his rights in relation to your child. This is at once seen if he punishes your child. You feel that injustice has been done. One of the most able writers on the duties of parents says they are bound to devote much time and attention to the subject teacher discharges his duty with relation the With many parents the ascertaining whether their children like or dislike their teacher or not is the limit of their obligations, and this they learn from their children at home at some time, it may be when they are disaffected in consequence of the faithfulness of the teacher. The child's testimony is all that is asked—an interested and incompetent witness—as to the capability and fidelity of the teacher. It is as if a manufacturer should be condemned as inefficient or incompetent by a disaffected operative or prejudiced visitor.

We have often heard teachers and institutions of learning accused by parents of defects and of unjust regulations from which they were wholly free. The institutions should be visited, the teachers seen, and the testimony taken on both sides, and even in this case the parents prejudice would be likely enough to decide unjustly in favor of his child. Even if the defect did exist it might not be sufficient to condemn the whole institution. Imperfection mark everything in this world, and perhaps family government may not be an exception. Parents would not like to have their management of two or three children judged by one or two cases of discipline selected by the servant only temporarily employed. Would the manufacturer wish to have his establishment judged by the working of the most defective article of machinery to be found in it, or by the most unskilled workman there? And yet this is what many parents are constantly doing. Their children whom they send to school to learn may be urged to study beyond their inclinations; or may have been thwarted in the gratification of their desires for mischief, or their overweening self-conceit may have been somewhat diminished by the disclosure of their ignorance; or they may not have been advanced according to their own exalted opinions of their capacities; or who may have told imperfectly, innocently, or otherwise, what was said or done, and they are full of dissatisfaction with the teachers. Brains the teachers cannot furnish, neither can they train, as they would, the feeble capacities often furnished in consequence of the little power given to them. In this way parents injure their own children, and the reputation of many most worthy teachers.

Parents can make no better investment of a part of their time than by visiting the schools where their children are, and ascertaining just what they are doing, suggesting changes where they may be necessary, and giving encouragement and praise where it may be deserved to children and teachers. It is better that business suffer somewhat and that the gains be a little less than that the education of their children be faulty, or it may be wholly defective through their neglect.

**Solutions.**

No. 3, of March 18th.

Dick's age is now 2 times Harry's; but 20 years ago Dick's was 4 times Harry's; hence, by the conditions of the question, ¼ times a certain number plus 20 is equal to twice 1 time that number plus 20. Twice 1 time a certain number plus 20 is 2 times that number plus 40; then, if ¼ times a certain number plus 20 equals 2 times that number plus 40, the difference between the quantities added—that is 40 minus 20—must equal the difference in the number of times the number is taken to *which* they are added; hence 40 minus 20 (equal 20) equals 2 times Harry's age 20 years ago.

If 20 was 2 times his age 20 years ago, he was 10 years old; and Dick was 4 times 10 or 40 years old; and with 20 added to each they are now respectively 30 and 60 years old—Dick's age is now 2 times Harry's.

We may solve the question thus: 1 time a certain number plus 20 equals ½ of 4 times that number plus 20; ½ of 4 times a number plus 20 is 2 times that number plus 10; hence 20 minus 10 was Harry's age, etc.

**Don't Leave the Farm.**

Come, boys, I have something to tell you,
Come near, I would whisper it low—
You are thinking of leaving the homestead
Don't be in a hurry to go!
The city has many attractions,
But think of the vices and sins,
When once in the vortex of fashion,
How soon the course downward begins.

You talk of the mines of Australia—
They're wealthy in gold without doubt,
But ah! there is gold on the farm, boys,
If only you'll shovel it out.
The mercantile trade is a hazard
The goods are first high and then low;
Better risk the old farm a while longer
Don't be in a hurry to go.

The great, busy West has inducements,
And so has the busiest mart,
But wealth is not made in a day, boys,
Don't be in a hurry to start!
The bankers and Brokers are wealthy,
They take in their thousand or so—
Ah! think of the frauds and deceptions,
Don't be in a hurry to go.

The farm is the safest and surest,
The orchards are loaded to-day,
You're as free as the air of the mountains,
And monarch of all you survey.
Better stay on the farm a while longer,
Though profits come in rather slow,
Remember you've nothing to risk, boys,
Don't be in a hurry to go.

**WHAT MODERN DEMOCRACY MEANS.**

**The Wail of a Democratic Editor at the Defeat of the Slaveholders Rebellion—Armed Traitors Pronounced the True Defenders of American Nationality.**

During the war of the slaveholders we frequently asserted and wrote that the men who led and the organs which conveyed intelligence to the masses of the Democratic party, were in league with the traitors conspiring to overthrow the Government. There were those in the Republican party who occasionally expressed their doubts as to whether it was really possible for any Northern man to so far forget himself as to maintain that the slaveholders' rebellion had the least shadow of right for its justification. Such men as these have no doubt discovered by this time that the Democratic leaders of the North are actually in league with the slaveholders, that they sympathize with and afford aid to traitors, and that the highest hopes of these Democrats, lodge in the desire to see the Union dissolved in order that the triumphs of the Republican principles may be arrested. If this discovery had not been made, the following extracts from the Bellefonte *Watchman*, organ of the Centre county Democracy, will serve to open their eyes to the revolting facts. The *Watchman* of the 15th inst. says:

When the army of Northern Virginia, under the command of Gen. Lee, surrendered to the North, human liberty received a blow from which it may never recover. The greater the distance which we look back upon this event the more firmly will men become convinced, that those who boast of intelligence and of a love of freedom, permitted a brave and heroic band of men to be starved into surrender to the worst power which the hand of despotism has wielded in modern times. That little remnant of the glorious band who had for four years hurled back the invading armies of the North, was the last obstacle between the usurping tyrants who had obtained possession of the Government of the United States and the consummation of their unholy purposes. From that hour, liberty was struck down, not only at the South, but all over the land, and misery and ruin have been the portion of those who permitted this thing to be done.

When in 1861, a party obtained control of the Northern States and of the federal government which had for years declared its revolutionary purposes, and carried them out whenever practicable, the South, always a bulwark of freedom, stood up manfully for the protection of her liberties. The Union had been to them an outer line of defense; but when this was carried by the foe, they fell back to the inner and last citadel—their several States—to defend them to the bitter end. Right here, two great blunders, as we believe, were committed by the people of the South and by the Democracy of the North, and as these mistakes must yet be rectified if our liberties are saved, we propose briefly to point them out.

The sole and only object of the rebellion was to maintain negro slavery. From the formation of the Government, down to the hour when South Carolina passed her ordinance of secession in 1860, the South had the control of the Executive, Legislative and Judicial Departments thereof for almost double the term of years they were controlled by the North. In fact the entire policy of the Government was shaped by southern men to serve southern interest and institutions. Northern labor groaned under free trade to gratify the planters of the South. Wars were provoked by the South and fought to victory by the North that slavery might be extended. The national treasury was drained to keep up the postal routes of the South, to improve her rivers and harbors, and make up for the deficiency of her slothful labor. Nevertheless the States that were free outstripped those that tolerated slavery, while all the States that asked for admission to the Union came in the name of freedom. It was to put an end to the spread of liberty and to introduce and perpetuate slavery in all the States, that secession was precipitated. Yet in the face of these historical facts we are told by the *Democratic Watchman* "WHEN THE ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA UNDER THE COMMAND OF GEN. LEE SURRENDERED TO THE NORTH, HUMAN LIBERTY RECEIVED A BLOW FROM WHICH IT MAY NEVER RECOVER!" "Lee's army murdered thousands of loyal men at Gettysburg, and yet the editor of the *Watchman* who holds a seat in the Pennsylvania Legislature, tells the people of a portion of that State, Lee's army was the defender of human liberty,—Could political effrontery go any farther.

Further on in the same article from which we have already quoted, we find a lucid explanation of what the *Watchman* considers the "*blunders*" of the Democratic party. This is the style in which the astute editor of the *Watchman* discourses concerning those blunders:

"The mistake of the South was in forming a new Constitution and a new flag, and it was a fatal one. The machinery of State Governments might have been properly employed to compel obedience to law, and the South might have led the solid column which would have united to put down the revolutionary usurpers of the North. But secession opened a chasm at the feet of Northern men which filled them with horror, and the spectacle of a new flag displacing the glorious banner of our fathers caused our people to forget the danger which threatened on the other hand. The South in her humiliation can see the blunder now; but when her chivalrous blood was hot the thought only of the dog bright blows she could strike for freedom, without regard to the color of the bunting under which she fought.

"The error of the Northern Democracy was in giving any sort of assistance to the foul despotism which held the government of the Union. If we could not pass the gulf which the impetuous indignation of our brethern had dug, and assist them to achieve an independence which would leave us dependent, we could at least have refused to strike a blow or spend a dollar for their subjugation. Whatever mistake of policy they may have made they were unquestionably struggling for the most sacred rights of man, and would have crowned their success by the establishment of a free government. By our assistance the Mongrel party was enabled to crush the opposition of the South, and to build up a power capable of maintaining the despotism they have erected over us. The South struggled long and gallantly against the tyranny to which the North submitted without striking a blow. Mongrelism enslaved us by strategy, and we assisted to enslave the South by force. The result is, that we are all powerless, and forced to look upon the ruin of our beloved country without knowing where to turn for safety.

But numbering millions, and with the blood in our veins which flowed in those of our ancestors, it is folly for any one to think that we will sink into the cowardly repose of slaves without a long and bloody struggle for the liberty we love. There is work for us to do, and we must not shrink from its performance. We must fill the duty which we neglected in 1861.

—It would be labor lost to comment on such evidence of what can only be justly termed infamous perversion of history and dastardly outrage of the memory, of the noble dead who perished in freedom's cause, and cowardly insult of the patriotic living who survived the war of traitors to destroy the Government. But it is pure Democratic doctrine. The leaders of that party helped, encouraged and sacrificed all they had to aid traitors. It is consistent that they should now do as the *Democratic Watchman* does, maintain that traitors were and are right, and that the triumph of the Union men of the land is a result, the influence of which must be counteracted by another Democratic rebellion.

**The Origin of the Wilmot Proviso—A New Version.**

A correspondent of the New York *Sun*, respecting a special dispatch of the *Commercial*, that Judge Brinkerhoff, of the Ohio Supreme Court, was the real author of the "Wilmot Proviso," gives the following curious account of the origin of that measure, and the way in which it was presented to Congress:

The history of that proviso is this: In 1847 a political club met at the corner of Eighth street and Broadway, to partake of a weekly dinner. The club was composed of Barnburners—Democrats opposed to the extension of slavery.

At the dinner referred to, Mr. Howe, a Western member of Congress, was present.—His purpose in visiting New York was to take council with the friends of freedom how to head off the pro-slavery Democrats. Among the members of the club present were John Van Buren, Samuel J. Tilden, John A. Kennedy, Isaac V. Fowler, Andrew H. Green, and other well known freesoil Democrats.

During the consultation, John Van Buren said that the protest against the extension of slavery, introduced into Congress, was not worded right. He suggested that the exact words of Jefferson, in the famous ordinance of 1833 and 1837 should be used. This was agreed to.

Mr. Howe stated that it would be difficult to introduce the proviso, as the Speaker would not give the floor to any one friendly to freedom. Mr. Tilden, as the chief organizer of the movement about to be made, proposed that a stratagem should be played. It was agreed that each man composing the little body of sixteen or eighteen freesoilers in Congress should have a copy of the proviso in his pocket. Each should spring to the floor at the first chance, and shout "Mr. Speaker." It was thought that one of them would be recognized. Mr. Tilden with other members of the club, went to Washington to aid in carrying out the plan. At the time agreed upon the Spartan band, each with a proviso in his hand sprang to the floor, and in concert shouted, "Mr. Speaker!" The Speaker was bewildered. He could not ignore the whole crowd. He selected Judge Wilmot as the most moderate of the party, and so the Wilmot Proviso passed into history.

It is quite probable that a draft of the proviso in the hand of Judge Binkerhoff is preserved among his papers; but the original draft, if it exists at all, will be found among the papers of John Van Buren.

**The Sergeant Bates Bubble Pricked.**

Sergeant Bates, for some time before the beginning of his "march," lived at Edgeton, a small village on the railroad, about twenty-five miles east of this city. A citizen of Edgeton who was in our office a few days ago, says that the story that he laid a wager with another citizen of that place, that he could carry a United States flag through the Southern States has no foundation. Bates is a young and worthless sort of a fellow, and a violent Democrat. During the war he was a member of an artillery company stationed at Washington, but was never engaged in any battle, and saw no service more serious than drawing his rations and spending his pay about the capital. Last fall he went to Milwaukee, and after an absence of some days there appeared on the Democratic side of the *Daily Wisconsin* a long sensational account of the tremendous march which Sergeant Bates, in accordance with a wager, was about to undertake through the Southern States. From time to time the *Wisconsin* gave a column in the best sensational style of one of its Democrat editors, and other Democratic papers, and some Republican papers, began to have paragraphs, and longer articles, about Sergeant Bates. When he left Edgeton it was understood that he would be provided with a suit of black velvet and a flag, by his patrons, on reaching Louisville, Ky., the dress being devised to impart a romantic look to the flag-bearer. Meantime word was passed through the South, and the progress of Sergeant Bates has been made the occasion for demonstrations by the secesh element of stimulated enthusiasm over the national flag. The whole affair is a very cheap trick.—*Madison (Wis.) Journal.*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