Select Miscellany.

[Correspondence of the Boston Journal.]

AMONG THE MORMONS.

SCENES IN SALT LAKE CITY.

From the top of an overland stage coach we have our first look at the chief city of the Latter Day Saints as we approach it from the west. We behold a beautiful panorama. Northward is the Great Salt Lake, calmly reposing beneath an autumnal sky, not a ripple on its surface, not a living thing in its transparent waters; solitude around as profound as that brooding over the Dead Sea of Palestine. Eastward rises a mountain wall, white with snow at the top, hues like the ever changing aniline dyes upon the slopes, in the ravines and gorges. Southward is the Salt Lake valley, through which flows the Jordan—not the stream dear to the Church Universal, but the Jordan of this Latter Day Church, flowing through a valley, ten or fifteen miles wide.

THE CITY.

The city lies before us on the eastern edge of the valley. We cross the river upon a substantial trestle bridge, meeting men with farm wagons—long, lumbering affairs, common throughout the West. Every farmer has a wife and children with him—the women wearing shaker bonnets—the children robust, chubby-faced, curly-headed, pictures of health.

We enter a broad street—houses of one story on both sides, built of bricks dried in the sun. A stream of pure water flows down the street. The gardens are green with cabbage and turnips. We look out upon the great peach orchards—the leaves falling earthward with every passing breeze. Rosy-cheeked apples are still hanging on bending branches. Along the street are rows of locust and ailanthus, with changing foliage.

A half dozen men stand across the highway, with rifles and main strength at their feet, ready to shoot any city for crimes committed in other states. Lively women, with baskets on we see a chain [illegible] station. [illegible] polygamous with children. [illegible] abound. Scores of women sit on the sidewalk rumbling hemp hammocks, or with children in their arms.

We whirl past the Church store, before which are the public scales. The church weigher is weighing a load of hay. A second team, loaded with grain, is waiting its turn. This is the tithing office, where one-tenth of the gross receipts of every Saint is paid over to the church.

Brigham Young, with his own wife and numerous concubines, lives on this street at our left hand, as we return to the stage office. We will take a look at his establishment by and by, when we draw another sketch.

We are in the heart of the city, gazing upon spacious works. We have been five days and nights in the desert, looking out upon barren wastes, upon scarred mountains, breathing alkali air, drinking bitter water, riding hundreds of miles without seeing a green leaf, and it is like a vision of Paradise to behold such outward signs of thrift, prosperity, care and comfort, happiness and peace.

With cracking whip and horses upon the gallop, we roll on to the stage office and descend from our high perch. We gaze astonished upon surrounding scenes. In this jewelry store we may buy the best of watches with chains. We may purchase of a broad-cloth suit or clothing in a store large enough to do credit to Washington street. Here is the great wholesale house of Walker Brothers, who are reported to be worth half a million. Prints, by the cord, cotton by the hundred bales, goods of every description are to be had. Do you want a draft on an Eastern city, or on the Barings of London, here are brokers who will accommodate you. Three hotels offer accommodation to weary travelers. One block distant is the Townsend house, where we sit down to excellent fare, and take a long sleep between clean sheets after our five days and nights in the stage.

RETROSPECTIVE.

Let us lay aside all prejudice, forget, if we can, that the inhabitants of this city and of this valley are polygamists, that we may see what virtues are theirs.

In the spring of 1847 Brigham Young, with 143 pioneers, started from Missouri to find a place far from civilization, where the church established by Joseph Smith might have room for its full development. They arrived in this valley on the 24th of July, the same year. They were one thousand miles from the nearest Gentile. Beyond them was the great unexplored desert, and still beyond was the Sierra Nevada, and beyond that was California. Gold had not then been discovered, or if discovered the news had not reached the Eastern States. Amid the seclusion of the mountains, at the heart of the continent, with room for expansion to Mexico on the South, the Pacific on the West, the frigid zone on the North, with the Rocky Mountains, which would be forever a barrier between them and those whom they deemed persecutors, the Saints determined to build a church and establish the State of Deseret, a religion and government both diverse and antagonistic to any existing ecclesiastical organization or republican order of Government.

It was a forbidding prospect. This was a verdureless valley. The wild artemesia which feeds on alkali was the only growth of the plains. Along the river there were a few willows. Up in the mountains there was timber, and when the spring rains came there was grass on the hillsides, but the heat of July and August parched the ground, and baked it into a solid cake. Swarms of grasshoppers came from the lands and devoured all vegetation. But streams trickled from the mountain sides, and the settlers saw that they could be turned to account for irrigation. Ditches were dug, potatoes planted, bricks molded and baked in the sun, cabins reared, a city laid out. Food became scarce, wolves, foxes, fish, sage roots, seeds of the mountain pine were consumed. The first grain crop was a failure. It was not more than six inches high, and the grasshoppers devoured it.—Many settlers became discouraged and returned to Missouri. Some died. Then came the rush of overland emigrants to California. The gold fever took away some of the settlers, but others came to take their places. Those who remained had strong faith and zeal.

They had covenanted at Nauvoo never to cease their efforts, nor relax their zeal, till every man, woman and child who wished to come should have the means of reaching Salt Lake.

[illegible]

[illegible] Denmark, Germany and Scandinavia, and thousands of the saints came trooping to Zion.

A beehive was adopted as the emblem and symbol of the church. We see it on the walls of houses, over the entrance to stores, above the gateway leading to the grounds of Brigham Young—a golden hive. It is the business of the Saints to fill it with honey. Work is the duty enjoined by the church.

In foreign lands the persecution which the Saints had suffered in Missouri was the stock in trade of the missionaries. Their mission was to the ignorant. Christ and the apostles were persecuted, and so were the latter day saints, for righteousness sake. Sympathy lent a willing ear.

The missionaries went to the poor, the toiling, the hopeless. In this far off valley there was no moneyed power to oppress them; no laws to grind them down. Here was freedom, work, plenty, comfort—a blessed future for Time, and in the bosom of the church bliss for eternity. They preached the new revelation. God had not withheld communication to his children. "Revelation" had not died with the apostles, but it was still continued through the servant of the Lord Jesus, that holy apostle and head of the church on earth, Brigham Young. Come and hear the tidings, be baptized for the remission of sins! Accept the bliss!

WHY THE CHURCH HAS PROSPERED.

Is it any wonder that willing ears and consenting hearts were found when the attractiveness of this new Zion was preached to the poor, toiling, ignorant people of Old England and Europe? England at once became the grand recruiting ground.—Thousands who wished to emigrate to America found that the Church of the Latter Day Saints had the machinery of emigration in operation—agents to help them, steamships to carry them. The Church was ready to advance money to enable them to reach the land blessed of the Lord.

Benefits for this life and special blessings for the life eternal were strong forces. The Welsh miner who had groped for years in darkness in the collieries of England, here might walk over his own green acres. The men of Denmark, who found it hard work to keep soul and body together on the marshes of their native land, here could find ease and comfort in a genial clime. And if there were men with strong passions anywhere in the wide world, here, in the bosom of the Church, they could religiously gratify all carnal desire and serve God acceptably while so doing. They might become patriarchs under the new revelations and work out for themselves a far more exceeding and eternal weight of glory!

[illegible] error is always as zealous, [illegible] and denying as religiously as the zeal of Paul was as [illegible] and sincere when [illegible] persecutor as when an apostle. [illegible] window with, giving her husband, returned with the body of [illegible] husband, and the Mormon woman [illegible] accepting marriage from a man already counting his concubines by the score, alike are moved by a religious fanaticism. The woman stifles the instincts of the soul, accepts the repulsive, because it is more blessed to herself and of greater benefit to the Church, and more for the glory of God to take for a husband a man with many concubines than to remain single.

Religious zeal, superstition and fanaticism have been strong elements toward building up this church. But the prosperity of the community is due to other causes. It is an industrious community. Its recruits have been from the classes accustomed to labor. The teachings of the Mormon preachers are that labor is acceptable to the Lord, that by labor the new Zion is to be established. Men are industrious here, as a general rule, but there are idlers here as well as in other lands. There are men who oversee things while their wives work.

The isolation of the community—so far from the States—has contributed greatly to its prosperity. This city has been the chief trading point between St. Louis and San Francisco, supplying all the country between New Mexico and Oregon. The discovery of gold in California, followed by the discoveries in Colorado, then in Nevada, Idaho, Montana, then in Wyoming, brought a rush of fortune hunters. The long lines of emigrant trains over the plains all tended in this direction.

Emigrants, miners, traders, trappers all have had this as their outfitting point. There has been a steady influx of emigration—about fifty thousand per annum from the old world—men and women, with a new life before them—hope, aspiration, ambition awakened and quickened.

It is a community—a machine moved by strong forces, faith and zeal—and all its energies directed by one man, with one object in view, to build up the church. It is a despotism. Brigham Young, more than Louis of France, can say "I am the State!" One-tenth of all a man receives during the year—not his net receipts, but the gross—goes into the treasury of the church, and it goes out only under the direction of Brigham Young.

The prosperity is not due solely to industry and frugality, but circumstances have all been favorable to the accumulation of wealth. The military expedition sent out during President Buchanan's administration, at a cost of forty million dollars, inured to the benefit of the church. The ten thousand troops—the great army of camp followers swelling the number to seventeen thousand—paid ready money and the highest prices for every article of provision the Mormons had for sale. Up to that time there was a great scarcity of iron, of wagons and carts in the Territory, but when the expedition was recalled an immense amount of material was left behind, which the Mormons obtained for nothing. The construction of the overland stage road, the movement of the thousands of emigrants, all contributed to build up the church. For a long time Brigham Young had the government of the Territory in his hands. The Territory was organized in 1850. President Fillmore appointed Brigham Governor. He held the position until 1858; was succeeded by Governor Cummings, who held the office for three years, but upon his resignation Brigham again came into power. Being himself the State, owing no responsibility, having all the revenues of the church at his disposal, obeyed implicitly, accompanying circumstances favoring, religious fanaticism, zeal and sensuality, the highest and lowest of human passions brought into play, the and his people have transformed the desert to a fruitful valley, with the sound of labor breaking the long sollitude of ages.

LAW AND ORDER.

Every visitor upon entering the city, is not only struck by the evidence of prosperity, but with the order in the community. It is order maintained by theocratic law under the administration of the church. Gambling is not allowed. All drinking saloons are licensed by the church. There are four kept by Gentiles, who pay each $300 per month in advance, and one billiard saloon, which also pays $300 per month, making a total of $18,000 per annum paid into the treasury of the church from liquor and billiards. This is so much money from the pockets of the Gentiles, for the church has its own liquor store, as the saints are forbidden to trade with Gentiles, inasmuch as the church has no license to pay, the church liquor store is exceedingly profitable. The church enjoins temperance, but does not require total abstinence. Men joining this church do not lose [illegible] for whisky, but he must [illegible] in moderation. [illegible] time will come, [illegible] goes into the church treasury. It is not greatly [illegible] to see drunkenness.

The church maintains a rigid police—military, secret and ecclesiastical. The military and special police are appointed by the Mayor, Mr. Apostle Wells, Brigham Young's right hand man, chosen by him to administer secular affairs. The policemen hold their office at the pleasure of the Mayor. The ecclesiastical police are the bishops of the church. The city is divided into twenty wards, each under the superintendence of a bishop, who receives his appointment from Brigham. Subordinate to the bishop, and appointed by them, are teachers, who have each a small district. It is their duty to keep track of all that takes place; to know who comes, who goes. They make frequent visits to every family, catechise men, women and children, not only upon doctrine and belief, but upon worldly matters. Their reports go to Brigham.

If a Mormon is disaffected, or indulges in religious doubts, he is at once surrounded with difficulties. Merchants do not care to trade with him. If a laborer, he will not be able to find employment. He must cast out his doubts, accept unhesitatingly the authority and dogma of the church, and all will be well. There is law and order in Paris and in Rome. Louis Napoleon has his secret police and so has the Pope. Brigham, combining the systems of Fouché, of the first Empire, and Ignatius Loyola, the order of the Jesuites, has law and order in Utah.

The theocratic state is a harp of many strings, and Brigham's fingers sweep every wire, or it may be likened to an organ—Brigham at the keyboard and every pipe responsive to his touch.

THE CHURCH TELEGRAPH.

He is laboring to make his power not only supreme but universal throughout the territory. Walk up this side street and notice the telegraph wires radiating from his private office, connecting it with every hamlet in Utah—a line 500 miles long. Do the commercial interests of the people require a telegraph? Are the ignorant creatures who but a few months ago were in the mines of Wales and the alleys of English cities now engaged in business here sufficient to demand a telegraph line? It is not an educated community, but on the contrary one of the most ignorant of civilized lands. Yet every settlement of half a dozen houses has a telegraph office. In every such settlement there is a bishop who receives his appointment from Brigham. A corps of girls have been taught telegraphy, through whom the bishop may make instant report of all that takes place. From his private office here in Salt Lake City, like the watchman in the fire telegraph, Brigham may give an order or ring an alarm from Idaho to New Mexico.

CARLETON.

Robbery and Suicide.

On Saturday night last, in Washington city, a man named Gales, who kept a boarding house over the store of the American Tea Company, opposite Willard's, was discovered by a gentleman connected with the store making his escape out of one of the windows. The man, it appears, had been in the habit of stealing various articles at different times from the store, and concluding that all was now discovered, he went straight to his room and took strychnine, from the effects of which he soon after died.

Gales was a man advanced in years, and leaves a wife and several children. Let the tragical end of this man be a warning to others yet on the threshold of the career he followed, and cause them to retrace their steps ere they, too, are brought, by suicide or the hangman, to untimely graves.

NEWS ITEMS.

—If Queen Victoria lives as long as her grandfather, her reign, it is said, will not close before 1901.

—A pauper in Easton, Connecticut, named Josiah Buckley, is 112 years old, and is vigorous and healthy still.

—Queen Victoria passed the 14th of Dec., the anniversary of Prince Albert's death, in weeping over his tomb in the royal mausoleum.

—The last mushroom city created by the Pacific Railroad is called Ogden, and is situated about 40 miles north of Salt Lake City.

—Time and vegetation have almost obliterated all traces of war from the Spotsylvania battle field in Virginia, including the once formidable earthworks.

—Two young ladies of Iowa have taken up lands in that State under the Homestead act, and purpose removing upon them to their own account.

—A Western journal says that it is in favor of allowing women to vote because they would not constantly be urging a fellow to treat when he was a candidate for office.

—Last year the two hundred and fifteen boys in the Michigan Reform School have caned the seats of forty-four thousand chairs, and the backs of eight thousand. A little colored boy is the quickest at the job.

—In view of President Johnson's amnesty proclamation of December 25th Jeff. Davis, John Slidell, Jas. W. Mason, Dudley Mann, and other ex-rebels, now in Europe, are preparing to return to the United States.

—Coal in abundance, and of excellent quality has been discovered half a mile from Argenta, on the line of the Central Pacific Railroad, four hundred miles from Sacramento furnishing the Company a much needed supply of fuel at the point desired.

The Huntingdon Globe published at the home of John Scott, our new United States Senator, says: when Hon. John Scott takes a seat in the United States Senate it will be a public notice to dishonest speculators hanging around Washington to leave. President Grant will want the help of, just such men as Scott, and it would be something in the pockets of the people if there could be several more Scotts elected from other States.

—Allan Pinkerton, the great detective, is out in a statement in which he asserts that Reno and Anderson not only perpetrated the Express robbery at Seymour, Indiana, but that Detective Falker knew they were guilty and could have arrested them had he been so disposed.—This in reply to a statement made by Falker, to the effect that neither of the murdered men were concerned in the robbery, and that Pinkerton fixed up a case against them.

—Mr. Shepard, of Everton, Indiana who had the misfortune to lose his wife by elopement, thus describes the fair runaway: She is five feet in height, rather heavy, having very dark hair and eyes, a short concave nose, dark skin, a little black moustache, thick lips, no front teeth, all the teeth in her head decayed, and not much of them left but the roots, round shoulders, subject to phthisis, a scar on her collar bone caused by a burn, one or two scars on her face, and one crooked rib.

—A fatal fight took place Friday night at a spelling school at Silver Lake, Kosciusko county, Indiana, twelve miles from Warsaw, between two young men named George Haines and George Barbour. Some difficulty had occurred a night or two before between the young men, and they had arranged to meet and fight it out on that night. Haines knocked Barbour down and stabbed him, the knife entering his heart, killing him instantly. Haines has made his escape, but officers are on his track. Barbour had been but a short time married. Haines' brother has been arrested as a participant.

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ADVANCEMENT OF MEDICAL SCIENCE.

GENTLEMEN OF THE BEAVER COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY:—We cannot fail to express the satisfaction we feel in view of the fact that our organization is still in healthful existence, and that the salutary influence is felt not only upon physicians in and out of it, but also upon the community in general, and in retiring from the Presidential chair, I return you my sincere thanks for the support and assistance you have rendered me during the past year. And in giving place to my worthy successor my only hope and desire is that you render him an equal amount of the courtesy and kindness you have ever shown to me.

Our constitution makes it my duty to deliver an address on some medical subject. I know of none better than the advancement of Medical Science, the purpose to which we have all devoted our lives, and we are happy to say, that at no period in the history of the human race has there been such efforts made to ameliorate its condition as at the present time. The pages of ancient history contain little but records of apprehension, persecution and degradation of the masses to satisfy the love of power and lust of ambition. And so it must have remained had not some mighty mind conscious of its inherent greatness, arose and broke the shackles of ignorance and superstition. As we might expect from the circumstances by which the founders of medicine were surrounded, and the multiplicity of disadvantages under which they labored, facts, accumulated but slowly, and for a long period bore but a small proportion to the number of erroneous views entertained with regard to the origin and treatment of disease. But few as they were, enough was elicited to satisfy earnest inquirers after truth that close research and observation, with careful experiments, would establish a science calculated to soften the pangs of disease, and prolong life.—The people, accustomed to see the pestilence nearly depopulate portions of the country and leave it an abandoned waste, that had witnessed the plague's unimolested march, as it swept away the flower of their youth, and left desolation and distress in its track, was ready to shower honors upon any one who should devise means by which to turn away the blighting hand that had so often stolen into the family circle and sapped the sweets of social life. As soon as the public eye was turned upon the subject, a crafty priesthood, eager for notoriety, with no knowledge of anatomy or phistology, endeavored to convince a grossly ignorant populace that all diseases were only manifestations of God's wrath, and offered for their cure remedies only to be found in the wildest dreams of fancy.

A history of the science of medicine can not be given in the time allotted us. We first view it as a narrow stream, almost inaccessible on the heights of antiquity, and as it rolls forward, is at times almost lost among cascades and shadowy coverts; but in time it reaches the plains of historic truth, and flows onward a majestic river, securely embanked by written documents and recorded facts.

I am aware that the idea is frequently entertained that all that is valuable in medicine has originated in the nineteenth century, which is far from being true. In the writings of Galen and Hippocrates, though their ideas were crude and imperfect, we find guiding principles that must ever remain pillars of wisdom that charlatanry or quackery can never break down.

That medical science is now advancing more rapidly than at any former period I have no doubt. This is accounted for by the more general recognition of the old axiom that in union there is strength. The genius of our science is such, that with the increased aid of collateral sciences it is impossible for us to remain satisfied with our present attainments. Mind, no less than matter, gains new form and force by consociation. The desire of rousing the energies of skillful men, and increasing the number of offerings for the public good, of opening to its full width the channel which leads to the great foundation of benevolence, alone led to the foundation of this and kindred associations, and the benefits that accrue not only to the members composing them, but to the recipients of their care, are incalculable. In these are found the ablest and most valued talent in the profession. Cases of peculiar interest, with the success attending a certain course of treatment, that never would appear in the journals of the day, are here given in detail, and whatever of value is in them is preserved for the public good. That professional jealousy which frequently proves an impassible barrier between worthy men is here subdued, and the withered hand of friendship regains its form and usefulness. No class of men so much as ours are tempted to question the ability and doubt the honesty of their co-workers. We are almost daily told of some body that is made a cripple for life by injudicious treatment; of some patient that was killed by too much medicine, or of some other that died for want of more; which, with the wonderful things our informants "know of," are calculated to lead us to believe that some doctors are not any better than they should be. It is due not only to ourselves, but to our patients, to whom they are ever ready to offer their sickly tattle and advice, that these meddlers in such matters, these mildewed specimens of humanity, should receive such rebuke as their meanness demands. It is only by association that we gain a correct estimate of each other's merits, and he who refuses measurement by this standard, can hardly presume to stand above suspicion.—If at times we differ upon certain points, there is no place where truth is so likely to be elicited as here; and however warm and animated the discussions may be, new ideas are sure to spring out of them, and instead of arousing a spirit of animosity between the contestants, there springs up a feeling of warmer friendship and increased respect. It is here that the dormant energies are called into action, and sleeping indolence is ecstombed by the active engagement of the nobler powers of the mind. By literal contributions from members situated in different localities, that have subjected disease to different modes of treatment, and carefully noted the result, medical societies advance rapidly the cause for which they were instituted, and will eventually become the great reservoir of thought, in which must spring up the "balm for the healing of nations."

Associations for the purpose of advancing medical science are now becoming deservedly popular, and receive, as they merit, the consideration of those who are desirous of improving themselves or advancing the best interests of the community in which they live.

System after system of quackery has originated in the idle dreams of some brainless mountebank; and each, like Jonah's gourd, for a time have grown, and like it, died. Their scions are always transplanted in shallow ground, which for a time yields them a support, but they ultimately drop, die, disappear, and are forgotten. We gain an instructive lesson from the effects which the almoons of empiricism have produced in the last few years. Willing martyrs have appeared to test the efficacy of every remedy clothed with the charm of mystery. Some have been swathed in cold sheets, endeavoring to freeze out the intermedlers of health, while others have made fruitless efforts to accomplish the same by being boiled. In common [illegible]

DEAFNESS, CATARRH, ASTHMA.

Discharges of the Ear, Bronchitis, Affections of Throat, Consumption, and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

DR. LIGHTHILL requests to see his patients but once. His treatment being mild and pleasant, can be applied at home.

DR. LIGHTHILL

—ON—

CATARRH.

Among civilized communities there is no disease more prevalent, more universal, offensive, more productive of discomfort, or more liable to give rise to a variety of distressing and dangerous complications than Catarrh. In its progressive stages of development, the sense of smell and taste are frequently lost, hearing and sight often suffer severe injury. Throat Affections, Asthma and Bronchial Complaints are successfully produced, and Consumption is almost its inevitable result.

Catarrh usually manifests itself at first in the cavity of the nose, but spreading beyond its primary seat, it soon penetrates into every cell, crevice and cavity of the head with which the nasal passages communicate, and at length becomes diffused over the entire extent of the muco-pulmonary tract.

The earliest, most prominent and characteristic features of Catarrh is a discharge from the head containing sometimes of a clear acrid fluid, but oftener of a thick, purulent yellow or greenish yellow matter, which is usually secreted in excessive abundance, and assumes a very fetid odor. This purulent substance is discharged as a thick offensive fluid, or in hard flakes through the nostrils or throat, and frequently by both channels.

In many instances the discharge is of a very tenacious or gummy character, adhering to the diseased membrane with glue-like tenacity, and is removable only with great difficulty. This fact is more particularly noticed on rising in the morning, because during sleep the purulent secretion hardens and accumulates with greater facility.

The efforts to relieve the head, at those times, by hawking or blowing the nose, are, therefore frequently most distressing to the one affected, and most disagreeable to those around him. Often they have to be so violent and persistent that the lungs and chest become strained and sore; nausea, retching and even vomiting ensues, and severe headache or dizziness usually follows, and sometimes the patient faints. In some cases the mucopurulent discharge takes place to such an extent as to cause the head when inclined to stoop, or when rising from a recumbent position, to be filled almost to overflowing, and on stooping the contents will gush out from the nostrils, or if the head be held upright, the fluid will run down the throat and occasionally be ejected from the mouth. In some cases the nasal passages become so much obstructed as to cause a partial suffocation, which is usually more severe during the night, and in such cases the patient is compelled to breathe through the open mouth, a practice very deleterious at all times, but more particularly so during sleep, which under such circumstances is always restless and accompanied with a heavy snoring sound.

A feeling of fullness, heat, irritation, soreness or pain is generally experienced in the nostrils near the root of the nose as well as in the upper part of the throat, above and behind the soft palate, and headache is rarely altogether absent. A distressing sensation of heavy weight or compression is usually complained of over the forehead, and especially in the region immediately above and between the eyes. Sometimes pain is obstinately fixed in some particular part, as in the temple, on the top of the head, at the back of the neck, or behind the orbits, and occasionally manifests itself in the form of so severe a character that it is frequently mistaken for neuralgia.

The voice is generally affected and becomes hoarse, muffled, weak or uneven, and assumes a nasal character or an impatient snifling quality. Cough of variable severity is not unfrequently one of the symptoms and results of Catarrh.

The breath is usually tainted, and sometimes, at times, an exceedingly fetid and sickening odor. In some cases it becomes so revoltingly offensive as to render the sufferer an object of disgust to himself as well as to others.

The sense of smell is usually blunted or entire lost in Catarrh, and a similar effect on taste may be occasionally observed. The eyes are apt to become irritable, and disposed to water excessively on exposure to the cold or wind, and a sense of weariness of sight is usually experienced after slight exertions. Hearing not unfrequently becomes more or less impaired, and noises in the head very often add materially to the existing distress.

The stomach generally suffers more or less, and becomes weak and irritable; the appetite is capricious, and is nearly always bad in the morning.

The patients generally complain of lassitude and fatigue, an incapacity for either physical or mental exertions, a feeling of weight and discomfort in the region of the stomach, and a constant disposition to drowsiness and sleep. The mental faculties are also sometimes slightly affected, loss of memory being more or less present.

Catarrh may prove fatal, either by debilitating the system and wearing out the patient, or by traveling downward and producing consumption. This fact has been so repeatedly noticed that all experienced practitioners now look upon Catarrh as one of the most frequent and important causes of this complaint, but according to our extensive observation it should always be regarded as a predisposition, and one of the very earliest manifestations of Consumption.

A systematic, judicious and well directed course of treatment, such as we have for years employed in our practice, is sure to be followed by a permanent cure.

DR. LIGHTHILL has associated with him the eminent specialist

DR. REED

who pays exclusive attention to all diseases arising from impurity or insufficient nourishment of the

BLOOD,

and cures permanently all affection of the Skin, Liver, Kidneys, Stomach and derangements of the

NERVOUS SYSTEM.

at 29 Penn Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Dec8'68

DENTISTRY.—The undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Beaver and vicinity, that he has opened an office in Beaver, Pa., for the practice of Dentistry. He has had considerable experience in the profession, and flatters himself to be able to give general satisfaction in his business.

Office in the old "German Hotel" building, Third street, Beaver, Pa. All work warranted for one year.

J. S. GOSHORN.

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WINE FOR SALE.—The undersigned has a large lot of Pure Domestic Wine, manufactured by himself, at his vineyard, near Industry, Beaver county, Pa., which he will sell at moderate rates. This wine is made from the Concord and Catawba Grape, and will be sold by the bottle, gallon or keg.

Concord plants one year old, for sale at my vineyard.

CHARLES ROEDEL.

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Miscellaneous.

NEW GOODS!

MRS. E. H. BEACOM,

Has just received a full and complete assortment of goods which she offers to the public at the lowest possible rate. The following are a few of her specialties:

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Woolen Gloves,

Plain and Fancy Yarns,

DRESS KEEPERS,

HOOP SKIRTS, VELVET STUFFS,

CORSETS, HANDKERCHIEFS, COLLARS, GLOVES, CUFFS, HOSIERY, EMBROIDERIES,

COLORED CAMBRICS,

LACES, PAPER MUSLIN.

Also a good assortment of

LADIES, MISSES, AND BOYS

FALL HATS

which will be increased as the season advances.

She asks a continuance of the patronage of her friends and the public generally. Goods not on hand will be had at twenty-four hours' notice.

CALL AND EXAMINE.

REMEMBER THE PLACE.

3d Street, Opposite the U. P. Seminary

Sept22:—

WALL PAPER.

WALL PAPER.

The largest and cheapest stock of Wall Paper in Beaver County.

BOOKS, BOOKS, BOOKS.

A large assortment of Miscellaneous, School and Religious Books, constantly on hand at Publishers' Prices.

Gift Books Suitable for the Holidays,

ON HAND.

STATIONERY, STATIONERY, STATIONERY,

An extensive variety of Paper, Envelopes, Lead Pencils, Gold and Steel Pens, Ink and Ink Stands, &c., &c.

We are the exclusive Agent for the celebrated

Foley's Gold Pen,

for this County; those seeking a good Gold Pen, would do well to see them before purchasing.

We are the Agent for this County for Krider's Patent Shoulder Brace. The Medical Faculty of Pittsburgh have repeatedly called to this, as we can call them at the same thousand as they would recommend any other American School Government for sale at Publishers' prices.

We keep constantly on hand Floor Oil Cloth in large variety.

WINDOW SHADES,

WINDOW OIL CLOTH,

RUSTIC & PAPER SHADES.

—ALSO—

on hand Toys and Variety Goods suitable for the Holidays.

J. F. PRICE,

Dec31 Broadway, New Brighton

Bailey Farrell & Co.

Lead Pipe Sheet & Bar Lead

MANUFACTURERS ALSO

Pig Lead, Iron Pipe, Rubber Hose, Steam Gauges, Whistles & Valves, Iron Copper Sinks and Bath Tubs, Steam Pumps, Farm Pumps and Force Pumps,

and every description of goods for

Water, Gas and Steam,

NO. 167 SMITHFIELD STREET,

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Send for Price List.

apr22.

BEAVER ACADEMY.—The Beaver Academy has been re-opened by

REV. JOHN WYNNE MARTIN, D. D.

Ex-President of Lincoln University, known as a successful educator of the deaf and the blind. The next term will commence, D. V.,

MONDAY, JANUARY 4TH, 1869,

at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Students of both sexes, may here learn, thoroughly, the Common School Course, under strict discipline. Should adequate classes offer, instruction will be given in most parts of the University course. Composition, elocution, rhetoric and oratory, the Hebrew, Greek and Latin Languages; logic with philosophy, natural, mental and moral, will be diligently taught by the Principal.

We purpose to use Wilson's Spellers and Readers; Mitchell's Geographies with Pelton's outline Maps, Greenleaf's Mathematical Series and Bullion's Grammar. For additional particulars please address

J. W. MARTIN,

Box 114, Beaver, Beaver County, Pa.

ORGANS.—A leading eastern paper speaks as follows of the great Eureka Organ: There is nothing so humanizing, so beautiful, so elevating as music; and nothing that we hear for many years cost less so near the perfection of sweet sounds as the Eureka Organ, made by Shoninger & Co., New Haven Conn. This instrument has the new Vox-Humana Stop, which is such addition to the old organ as to enhance their worth fifty fold. This stop creates, by a fan, a trill like unto the warbling of the white feathered tribe, doing away with the bellowing bourdoneys so detrimental to wind instruments. The volume of music it gushes forth is powerful, rich and full of pleasing melody, such as entrances the senses and intoxicates the ear. No person would think of weariness, where a performer was touching the pearl keys of the Eureka.

These most excellent instruments are for sale only by the agents.

MESSRS. HOFFMAN, HOENE, & CO.

53 Fifth Avenue.

Also, agents for that celebrated MAESCHALL & MITTANER PIANOS.

oct28'68.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

We have just opened the largest and finest stock of

House-Furnishing and Fancy Goods,

FOR THE HOLIDAYS,

ever offered in this city, comprising a full line of Silver Ware, Cutlery, Japanned Ware, Wooden and Willow Ware, Handkerchief, Glove and Work Boxes, Richly Inlaid Writing Desks, Parian Vases and figures. All kinds of Wooden, Tin and Iron Toys, Hobby Horses, Sleds, Barrows, &c.

Call and examine our stock of Housekeepers' Novelties.

SANDS & REINEMAN,

30 5th Avenue, Pittsburgh.

Dec8

Lamps, Glassware and Carbon Oil,

J. P. SMITH & CO.,

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers

IN

Front Jars and Fruit Wax in connection with Lamps, Chandeliers, Glassware and Carbon Oil Trade, Mason, Willoughby's and Newman's Self Sealers Union, C. K. and Cork Glass Jars, Rockingham and Tin of the very best in the Market, wholesale and retail. 3000 pounds IXL and XXX Fruit Wax not received; please call before purchasing.

J. P. SMITH & CO.,

187 Liberty St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Chas. B. Morse,

Notary Public, Conveyancer and Insurance Agent.

Deeds and Agreements written and acknowledgements taken, &c.

Having been duly commissioned as Agent for several first class Insurance Companies, representing the Fire, Life, Accident, and Live Stock Departments, is prepared to take risks and write policies on the most liberal terms.

Also, Agent for the "Anchor Line" of first class Ocean Steamers. Tickets sold to and from all ports in England, Ireland, Scotland, Germany and France.

Office in Leaf's brick row, Diamond, Rochester.

apr29'68.

Dry Goods.

W. & J. H. BENCE'S,

Third Street, Beaver, Pa.

Now Opening a fine stock of

SHAWLS SHAWLS.

Blankets, Blankets, Flannels, Flannels

VERY CHEAP.

Ladies' Cloth, Cloth and Drab Cloths, Waterproofs, Chintzes, Ticks for Sacks, Open Flannels, Plain and Fancy Colors, Table cloths and Napkins, Cotton, German Wool, Hosiery knit Goods, Hoods, Misses' Cloaks, Sontags, &c., &c.

Gloves and Handkerchiefs,

a very good variety.

HATS AND BONNETS ALTERED AND DONE OVER.

Special attention paid to KID GLOVES.

Balmoral and Seamless Skirts.

including the very best.

New Felt Skirts.

Veil Silks, Crape Veils, &c., &c.

TRIMMINGS

of every description,

Ladies' Underwear, Mens' Shirts, Drawers and Suspenders, &c.

MILLINERY GOODS,

Hats, Bonnets, Flowers, Plumes, Velvets, Frames, Silks, &c., &c.

By far the largest stock of Millinery Goods ever brought to this county and cheaper than you can buy them at any other place.

Ribbons, Ribbons, Ribbons,

a large stock.

EMBROIDERY AND LACES

A good assortment always on hand.

TAMPING AND PINKING DONE TO ORDER.

We invite our friends and the public to call and examine our new stock of

FANCY GOODS!

WE CANNOT BE UNDERSOLD.

Now is the time to buy cheap. Don't forget the place.

J. H. BENCE,

nov11'68. Beaver, Pa.

CLOSING OUT SALE OF

DRY GOODS.

—AT—

J. M. BURCHFIELD & CO'S

FOR THIRTY DAYS.

DRY GOODS.

Now is the time to get your Holiday Presents of useful articles cheap.

Poplins worth 37½ cents 40c.
Amures for 50c, worth 87½c.
Cloaking Cloths for $2 75, worth $3 75.
Alpacas for 25c, worth 35c.
Paisley Shawls for $12, worth $20.
Velveteens for $2 50, worth $3 00.
Blankets for $4 50, worth $5 50.
Plaid Flannel for 31c, worth 40c.
44 Muslins for 18½c, worth 25c.
Table Linens, Napkins, Towels, Bed Spreads, Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, hem stitched Handkerchiefs, Evening Dress Silks, Black and colored Silks.

Call soon. Stock all new and best in city to prices.

No. 339 Sixth Street.

(Formerly St. Clair, near Liberty.)

Dec18

Bankruptcy.

U. S. MARSHALLS OFFICE.

W. D. of Pennsylvania.

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 24th, 1868.

This is to Give Notice: That on the 18th day of December, A. D. 1868 a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of Samuel Bailey of New Brighton, Beaver county, Pa., and William G. McCandless of the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, partners as Bailey & McCandless, who have been adjudged Bankrupts on their own petitions; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts to them or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, 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 No. 116 Federal St. Allegheny City, Allegheny Co., Penna., before John N. Purviance Esq., Register, on the 26 day of February A. D., 1869, at 10 o'clock, a. m.

THOMAS A. ROWLEY.

U. S. Marshal, as Messenger.

U. S. MARSHAL'S OFFICE.

W. D. OF PENNSYLVANIA,

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 9, 1869.

This is to give notice: That on the 6th day of January, A. D., 1869, a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of William F. Acorn, of Bridgewater, 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 Inn, New Brighton, Pa., before Joseph B. Donley, esq., Register, on the 17th day of February A. D., 1869, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

THOMAS A. ROWLEY.

U. S. Marshal as Messenger.

Jan14'69.

U. S. Marshall's Office,

W. D. OF PENNSYLVANIA.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 4, 1869.

This is to give notice: That on the 31st day of December A. D. 1868, a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of Francis W. Walker 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, Pa., before Joseph B. Donley, Esq., Register, on the 17th day of February, A. D. 1869, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

THOS. A. ROWLEY.

U. S. Marshal as Messenger.

U. S. Marshall's Office,

W. D. OF