The Beaver Argus.

J. WEYAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Beaver, Pa. February 17, 1869.

FOR GOVERNOR, 1869.

JOHN W. GEARY.

JAS. T. BRADY, Esq., of New York, died in that city on Tuesday of last week, of apoplexy, aged fifty-four years. Mr. Brady was a lawyer by profession, and for many years stood among those at the head of the American bar. He was, in politics, a Democrat, and a leading and influential member of his party.

THE friends and relatives of Mrs. Surratt, who was executed in 1865 as one of the assassination conspirators and buried in the same enclosure with Payne, Harold and Atzerodt, have been making efforts for some time back to obtain leave to disinter her body and bury it elsewhere. On the 8th ult. the President gave his assent, with the understanding that there should be no public demonstration, and that the funeral services should be privately and quietly conducted. The relatives took charge of the body, and the funeral rites were performed as agreed upon.

THE Democratic county committee met at the office of S. B. Wilson, Esq., last week and appointed two delegates to their next State Convention and instructed them to support Gen. G. W. Cass, of the Fort Wayne Railroad, for Governor. The *Local* dissents from the action of the committee, and claims that it had no authority to either select the delegates or give them any instructions. It holds that a convention of the people should have been called to determine both of these questions, and favors the calling of a county meeting yet for that purpose.

ON last Wednesday both Houses of Congress met in joint convention in the Hall of the House of Representatives for the purpose of counting the votes for President and Vice President of the United States. Mr. Wade, acting Vice President, presided, while Mr. Colfax, Speaker of the House, sat at his side. After the counting had progressed some little time, Gen. Butler, of Massachusetts, took exceptions to the ruling of the presiding officer in the Georgia case, and henceforward, while the Convention was in session, made himself just as offensive to the Senate and its presiding officer as he possibly could. He indulged in remarks that were coarse, insulting, and which would have suited the prize ring much better than the American Congress. He was backed up, in his disgraceful prank, we are sorry to say, by such men as Schenck, of Ohio, and others, who should have been among the foremost of those who struggled to preserve the dignity of the joint convention. The proceedings throughout were disorderly and reflected credit upon nobody. At last, after various interruptions, the result was announced, first by Senator Conkling, and repeated by the presiding officer, that including the State of Georgia, Grant and Colfax had received 214 votes, Seymour and Blair 80 votes, and that excluding Georgia, Grant and Colfax had received 214 votes, and Seymour and Blair 71 votes.

The presiding officer, after repeating the result, said: I do therefore declare that Ulysses S. Grant, of Illinois, having received a majority of the whole number of electoral votes, is duly elected President of the United States for four years, commencing on the 4th day of March, 1869, and that Schuyler Colfax, of Indiana, having received a majority of the whole number of electoral votes, is duly elected Vice President of the United States for four years commencing on the 4th day of March, 1869.—The joint convention has accomplished the business which brought it here, and will now retire to the Senate Chamber.

THE surviving officers of the old Ninth Corps, as well as many of those of both army and navy, who participated in the Burnside Expedition to Roanoke in 1862, assembled at New York on the 9th inst. at the Armory of the 22 Regiment in Fourteenth-st. A constitution and by-laws were adopted forming a permanent organization, under the name of the "Society of the Burnside Expedition and Ninth Army Corps." The initiation fee is $2, and the annual dues $1; and a social reunion, to keep alive the memories of the past, is to be held each year. The following permanent officers were then chosen under the Constitution: President, Major-Gen. Ambrose E. Burnside; Vice President, Gen. J. G. Parke; Recording Secretary, Gen. Louis Richmond; Corresponding Secretary and Treasurer, Gen. D. R. Larned.

On motion of Gen. Burnside it was resolved that all honorably discharged soldiers and sailors, either of the Coast Expedition or the Ninth Corps be admitted to membership. The General said that it was to the rank and file of the army that the officers owed whatever of distinction they had obtained, and he thought that the most fitting acknowledgment they could make to these brave men would be to give them full membership in the social organization. Having transacted some routine business the meeting adjourned.

THE Republican papers at Harrisburg have taken up the cudgel in behalf of the State Legislature. They insist that no extravagance prevails there, and that the whole posting and folding question is a humbug. Not satisfied with trying to make it appear so, they are going a step further and *denouncing* all the other Republican papers of the State for daring to think otherwise. Messrs. Editors of Harrisburg, go slow. The Republican papers outside of the shadow of the capital know a thing or two as well as yourselves. They know that there is no law for the employment of the twenty-seven additional pasters and folders that are hanging about the House, and if employed without the authority of law that there is no labor for them to perform. They know further that if this little operation is carried through it will cost the State some $20,000 or $30,000, and they have no disposition to undertake to carry that item along through the next campaign. So, gentlemen, if you desire the Republican party to be in light marching order next summer, withhold your fire from its most faithful sentinels, and join with us in "whirling" the "immortal twenty-seven" to their respective homes.

"We take pleasure in recording the fact—and that it is a fact we take some credit to ourselves for—that the number of the Republican members of the House at Harrisburg are outspoken in their determination to pay only the legal number of officers of that body to wit: thirty-four. Having seen that the attempt to increase the number was not only a piece of outrageous extravagance, but in defiance of law, they are for conforming to the provisions of the law, and save the State twenty thousand dollars which otherwise will go into the pockets of office-seekers brought to Harrisburg solely to enable each Republican member to have an office at his disposal. We yet hope to record that the sixty-one Republican members of the House agree to take this view of their duty.—*Pitts. Com.*

"J. W. McWILLIAMS, Esq., of the Washington *Reporter*, has disposed of his interest in that paper to James R. Kelley, Esq., formerly a member of the Legislature from this District. Mr. McWilliams will engage in the practice of law in the future. We hope success may crown his efforts in the legal profession. His successor, Mr. Kelley, has had good deal of political experience, and will no doubt make a live editor.

THE present Congress will undoubtedly propose a constitutional amendment regulating the suffrage question, and submit it to the various State Legislatures for ratification.—Precisely what shape the amendment will be in is the question which now troubles the two branches of Congress. The House, on the 30th of January, by a vote of 150 yeas to 42 nays proposed the following:

Be it resolved, &c., (two-thirds of both Houses concurring,) That the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States, as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures, shall be held as part of the said constitution, namely:

Article—Sec. 1. The right of any citizen of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any State, by reason of race, or color, or previous condition of slavery of any citizen or class of citizens of the United States.

Sec. 2. That Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

The Senate rejected this, and on the 9th of February, by a vote of 40 yeas to 16 nays adopted the following joint resolution:

Be it resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives, two-thirds of both Houses concurring, that the following articles be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as amendments to the Constitution of the United States, either of which, when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures, shall be held as a part of said Constitution:

ARTICLE 15.—No discrimination shall be made in the United States among the citizens of the United States in the exercise of the elective franchise or in the right to hold office in any State, on account of race, color, nativity, property, education or creed.

ARTICLE 16.—The second clause of the first section of the second article of the Constitution of the United States shall be amended to read as follows: Each State shall appoint, by a vote of the people qualified to vote for Representatives in Congress, a number of electors equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the said State shall be entitled in Congress, but no Senator or Representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an elector, and Congress shall have power to prescribe the manner in which such electors shall be chosen by the people.

The House will, in all probability not concur, when a conference committee will be appointed to harmonize the views of both bodies, and report an amendment upon which both Houses can agree.

LITTLE Greece, for the present submits to the demands of the Paris Conference. With France, Austria, and England firmly allied to Turkey, with Prussia yielding to the majority of the Conference, and Russia unprepared to oppose it, it would have required an extraordinary degree of courage on the part of Greece, to remain in her defiant attitude with regard to Turkey. The people of Greece were ready to risk their all against such fearful odds, relying only on the co-operation of the christians of Turkey; but the foreign-born King lacked courage and sided with the Great Powers against his own people.

Thus the Eastern question stands once more adjourned. The Cretans must dismiss their hope for immediate deliverance, and wait with Greece for the time when the Christian tribes of Turkey shall have perfected their organization and be ready for a general and simultaneous rise.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

TOBACCO dealers must bear in mind that on last Monday the new law regulating sales went into effect. After that date it becomes a State prison offence for any person to sell or offer to sell any *smoking, fine-cut chewing tobacco or snuff*, if it be not packed and stamped as the law directs. The packages must be of the following sizes: All fine-cut chewing tobacco, in packages containing one-half, one, two, four, eight and six teen ounces, or in wooden packages containing ten, twenty, forty and sixty pounds each.

Smoking tobacco of every description, fine-cut shorts which have passed through a riddle of thirty-six meshes to the square inch, and all refuse scraps and sweepings of tobacco, in packages containing two, four, eight and sixteen ounces each.

All snuff in packages containing one, two, four, eight and sixteen ounces; or in bladders containing not exceeding ten pounds each; or in jars not exceeding twenty pounds each.

THE appropriation bill as reported differs our prediction of yesterday, that the expenses of the present House will be some fifty thousand dollars less than they were in former years, and that the general appropriations are reduced about one million of dollars.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

So much is due to the labors of the Republican press in the cause of retrenchment. Who will pretend for a single moment that but for the demand that went up from all quarters of the State such a result would have been reached? When the Legislature has secured the Treasury against the contemplated raid from the twenty-seven supernumeraries who have twenty thousand dollars in their eye, and want to transfer it to their pockets, it will have full reason to claim credit for the economy. As yet the most that has been done, and the danger is that it will not be. We have said from the beginning that the Republican party would correct the errors of its own agents, and prove itself worthy of the confidence reposed in it by the people; and it will have done so to the fullest extent when the Legislature cuts loose from the supernumeraries and provides for the payment of the regular officers only. The people are watching for the action of the Legislature on this point.—*Pitts. Com.*

PRESIDENT GRANT.

Official Notification of his Election—Grant's Views as to his Cabinet—His Policy: Economy, Retrenchment, Faithful Collection of the Revenue and Payment of the Public Debt.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Feb. 13, 1869.

The joint committee, composed of Senator Morton, and Representatives James E. Wilson and J. V. L. Pruyn, of New York, appointed by Congress to officially inform General Grant of his election as President of the United States, waited on him this morning at half-past ten o'clock, at his headquarters, and discharged the duty assigned them. The ceremony took place in the General's private office. About two dozen gentlemen were present, among whom were nearly all the members of the General's staff. Representative Robertson, General Logan, and one or two personal friends. The whole affair did not occupy more than twenty minutes. After the usual courtesies, Senator Morton, on behalf of the Committee, said:

"GENERAL: The joint committee appointed by the two Houses of Congress visit you this morning to notify you officially that you have been elected President of the United States for the term of four years from the 4th of March next. The great majority of your countrymen hail your election with delight, while even those who did not support you at the polls entertain for you the highest confidence and respect. The friends of our country, and the friends of liberty throughout the world, rejoice at your elevation to the Presidency, and all believe that you will bring to the performance of your duty, unalloyed patriotism, inflexible integrity, great powers of intellect, and all the high qualities that enabled you to achieve such distinguished success in another sphere of duty. They cherish full faith in your ability and virtues, entertain the highest hopes of your success, and that during your administration the work of reconstruction will be completed, and the wounds of civil war healed, and that our country will take a new departure in growth, progress and prosperity."

Senator Morton then handed the official notification to General Grant, of which the following is a copy:

"BE IT KNOWN, *That the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America*, being assembled at the Capitol in the City of Washington, on the second Wednesday, being the 10th day of February, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, the undersigned, *President of the Senate*, did, in the presence of said *Senate and House of Representatives*, open all the certificates and count all the votes of the Electors for a *President and Vice President*, by which it appears that ULYSSES S. GRANT was duly elected, agreeably to the Constitution, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES for four years, commencing on the fourth day of March, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine.

"In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the Senate, this 10th day of February, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine.

B. F. WADE,
"President *pro tem.* of the Senate."

General Grant, on receiving this certificate, made the following response, speaking very deliberately and with evident embarrassment:

"I can promise the Committee that it will be my endeavor to call around me as assistants such men as I think will carry out the principles which you have said the country desires to be successful; economy, retrenchment, faithful collections of the revenue and payment of the public debt. If I should fail in my first choice, I shall not at any time hesitate to make a second, or even a third trial, with the concurrence of the Senate, who have the confirming power. I should just as soon remove one of my own appointees as the appointees of my predecessor; it would make no difference. There is one matter that I might possibly speak of here, and that is the selection of a cabinet.

"I have always felt that it would be rather indelicate to announce or even to consult with the gentlemen whom I thought of inviting to positions in my Cabinet before the official declaration of the result of the election was made, although I presumed that there was no doubt about what the declaration would be. But after consideration I have come to the conclusion that there is not a man in the country who could be invited to a place in the Cabinet without the friends of some other gentleman making an effort to secure the position; not that there would be any objection to the party named, but that there would be others whom they had set their hearts upon having in the place. I can tell you that from the great number of requests which come to me in writing and otherwise for this particular person or that one, from different sets and delegations. If announced in advance efforts would be made to change my determination, and therefore I have come to the conclusion not to announce whom I am going to invite to seats in the Cabinet until I send in their names to the Senate for confirmation. If I say anything to them about it, it will certainly not be more than two or three days previous to sending in their names. I think it well to make a public declaration of this to the committee, so that my intention may be known."

At the conclusion of Gen. Grant's remarks Mr. Pruyn stepped forward and said:

"General: In the great principles which you have marked out for the conduct of your administration, you will have the political support of those with whom I am associated, ready to act with you."

Gen. Grant made no response to this, beyond bowing his thanks. The committee and most of the gentlemen present then shook hands with him and retired.

They afterwards waited upon Mr. Colfax at the Capitol, and were received in the Speaker's room. A similar notification was handed to him by Mr. Wilson, when he handed to the committee his response in writing, as follows:

"Gentlemen: Please convey to the two Houses of Congress my acceptance of the office to which I have been elected by the people of the United States, and assure them that I shall endeavor to prove worthy of this mark of confidence by fidelity to principle and duty."

This ended the ceremony.

Fort Wayne, Ind.

Conductor Corwin, of the Toledo and Wabash Railroad, Fatally Shot While in the Discharge of His Duty.

FT. WAYNE, IND., Feb. 12, 1869.

Conductor Corwin, on the Toledo and Wabash Railroad, was bringing his train east last night, and while at Peru, Ind., discovered a man secreted in one of the cars for the purpose of stealing his passage. After some trouble, Corwin got him off the train, when the man drew a pistol and fired at him, but missed. He fired again. This time the ball took effect near the heart. A brother of Conductor Corwin, who was breaking on the same train, attached the would-be assassin with his hand-lamp, but he escaped, and when a few yards off turned around and fired the three remaining shots at the brakeman, neither one hitting him. In his flight he dropped his hat and a small bundle, which may lead to his arrest. Neither brother recognized him. One man has been arrested on suspicion, but since discharged. No hopes are entertained of Conductor Corwin's surviving longer than a few hours.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

Another attempt at Retrenchment—Land Subsidies to Railroads—The Postage of the Senate—Local Legislation—The Greenback Contested Election Case.

HARRISBURG, PA., FEB. 12, 1869.

SENATE.

LAND GRANTS TO RAILWAYS.

A bill instructing Congressmen against further grants of lands or bonds to railway corporations. Reported affirmatively.

ANOTHER ATTEMPT AT RETRENCHMENT.

Mr. Billingfelt, from the Committee on Retrenchment and Reform, reported a resolution that on and after the 15th and for the residue of this month, it shall be the duty of the Senate Postmaster to prepay postage by placing postage stamps on all documents and letters before delivery to the Harrisburg Postmaster, and the Speaker of the Senate shall draw a warrant on the State Treasurer in favor of the Senate Postmaster for five hundred dollars for the purchase of stamps; that at the end of the month the Senate Postmaster shall report the number of documents and letters sent and stamps used; that the Senate shall not incur any account for postage with the Harrisburg Postmaster till the end of the month. After some discussion, on the motion of Mr. Davis, postponed for the present.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. Lowry—Authorizing the Buffalo and Erie Railroad to mortgage property and franchises; supplement for Erie and Allegheny Railroad Company.

Mr. Graham—Enabling the school directors of McClure township, Allegheny, to borrow money.

Mr. Errett—Supplement for the Pennsylvania Institution for Deaf and Dumb.

PASSED FINALLY.

The bill from the House authorizing the Commissioners of Washington county to lease certain public grounds to Washington borough passed finally; also House bill authorizing Washington borough to borrow money for a new town hall.

THE PAY OF A DEFEATED CONTESTANT.

The bill from the House paying Whitham, ousted from his seat as a Representative from Philadelphia, one thousand dollars full salary for the session, was amended in the Senate Committee to four hundred, but the Senate to-day restored it to one thousand. Pending discussion adjourned till Tuesday afternoon.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House was occupied nearly the whole time discussing the resolution of Webb, of Bradford, to adjourn till Tuesday afternoon to allow the Greenbank Contested Election Committee to sit in Philadelphia, but after various fruitless amendments it was defeated.

CALCTUM GAS LIGHT.

Mr. Wilson, of Allegheny, introduced a joint resolution requiring the Auditor General and State Treasurer to examine the Petroleum calcium gas light, and if deemed practicable, to introduce the same into public buildings and grounds. Passed second reading.

Adjourned till Monday evening.

The Fortieth Congress.

THE FINANCIAL QUESTION.

The Currency Bill Discussed in the Senate—Speeches by Messrs. Morton, Williams, and Sherman—Debate on Butler's Resolution of censure in the House—It is Laid on the Table—The Internal Revenue Bill Discussed &c. &c.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12, 1869.

SENATE.

Mr. Ramsey introduced a bill to encourage telegraphic communication with Europe. Referred.

Mr. Abbott introduced a bill to aid in the construction of the Texas and Pacific Railroad. Referred.

Monday was set aside for the consideration of District of Columbia business.

Mr. Cragin, from the Committee on Territories, reported with amendments, and recommended the passage of the bill to provide for the better administration of justice in the territories of the United States.

Mr. Ramsey moved to take up the joint resolution declaratory of the act to establish an American line of mail steamships between this country and Europe. It gives the company another year to build their ships.

Mr. Hendricks opposed the taking up of the bill.

Mr. Whyte also opposed it, and said he would oppose the bill itself. There were already two lines of American steamships from Baltimore.

Mr. Nye asked him what flag those ships sailed under.

Mr. Whyte admitted they sailed under a foreign flag.

Mr. Thayer was in favor of taking up the bill. He liked at least the object of it, to take our mail carrying business from foreign vessels.

Mr. Sumner said his course in regard to the proposed line of American steamships would be determined by the degree in which it would cheapen ocean postage.

The motion was still under discussion at the expiration of the morning hour.

Mr. Sherman moved to resume the consideration of the currency bill.

On motion of Mr. Trumbull, Wednesday was set for the consideration of the bill to reorganize the judicial system of the United States.

Mr. Pomeroy, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported adversely a bill to extend the limits of certain Pacific Railroad land grants in Iowa and Minnesota. Also adversely on the bill amendatory to certain acts of Congress granting lands to the States of Iowa and Minnesota to aid in the construction of railroads.

Mr. Howard introduced a joint resolution authorizing the Northern Pacific Railroad Company to issue first mortgage bonds to the extent of $32,000 per mile on its main road and branch to Portland, Oregon.

Mr. Morton then addressed the Senate on the bill in relation to the public debt and currency.

Mr. Williams followed in advocacy of his amendment, providing that not more than $2,000,000 currency shall be converted in any one month. The Senator from Indiana (Morton) had attacked with equal vehemence the original bill and its defects, and the amendments designed to remedy those defects. That Senator seemed determined to oppose every proposition coming from any member of the Finance Committee, without regard to its merits. It was well known that he (Morton) had a pet theory upon the subject of finance, and he appeared to think it impossible that any one but himself could suggest anything valuable in relation to it unless the suggestion harmonized with his theory. [illegible] The Senator from Indiana had agreed and attempted to show from the history of England that the most disastrous results must follow from any considerable contraction, but it was easy to demonstrate that his own plan for resumption of specie payments, if adopted [illegible] a more vicious [illegible] would be brought [illegible] their plan [illegible] Government should issue [illegible] said it receives except what is [illegible] interest on the public debt, for the [illegible] one-half years and then [illegible] payments. [illegible] it would be most [illegible] contracted, the greenback currency would be contracted and [illegible] in another way. A man having $10,000 in greenbacks, worth only $7,000 in gold, would, upon the adoption of the plan of the Senator from Indiana, withdraw it from circulation and hold it in his safe, having the guaranty of the law that at the end of two and a half years his $7,000 would be worth $10,000. This would be the inevitable result, because no man would take the risk of ordinary business when he could so profitably hoard his money.

Mr. Williams went on to defend the scheme of the Finance Committee, which with his amendment would be the best and safest way yet suggested of bringing about what all parties professed to desire, the resumption of specie payments.

Mr. Sherman opposed Mr. Williams's amendment, because he thought there would arise a difficulty in determining what parties should be entitled to preference in the conversion of greenbacks into bonds, when the amount to be converted was limited to $2,000,000 a month.

Mr. Williams said the rule should be, first come, first served.

Mr. Sherman replied that according to that rule, a man in or near the Treasury Department could get served first every month.

Mr. Williams thought the difficulty suggested a very slight one compared with the great difficulty and injury that would arise from too rapid contraction.

Mr. Morton said the amendment of the Senator from Oregon (Williams) was no better than the provision in the original bill, because it proposed to limit the amount of contraction to $2,000,000 a month, but he was opposed to all contraction as uncalled for, unnecessary and utterly useless.

Mr. Fessenden thought it would be wiser to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to issue bonds in exchange for greenbacks, and to leave the time and amount of the issue to his discretion, than compel him to make the issue in an amount and at a time fixed by Congress.

The Senate then voted on the first clause of the amendment offered by Mr. Williams, limiting the amount of conversion to $2,000,000 a month, which was rejected, all the Senators present voting in the negative except Buckalew, Cattell, Davis, Dixon, Hendricks, Howe, Ross, Patterson, of Tennessee, and Williams. Then at four o'clock the Senate took a recess until 7:30.

EVENING SESSION.

The Senate reassembled at 7 o'clock and resumed consideration of the River and Harbor bill. The appropriations for removing obstructions in East River, at Hell Gate and other places, were reduced to $315,000.

One of the amendments reported by the committee was to strike out the appropriation of $450,000 toward completing the Louisville and Portland canal, the appropriation to be made upon the condition that Kentucky relinquish her claim upon the canal to the general Government.

The amendment was discussed at length by Davis, Buckalew, Yates, Nye, Morton and Hendricks in favor of the appropriation, and Stewart and Frelinghuysen against it.

While the amendment was still pending, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

After some unimportant business, Mr Pike, from the Naval Committee, reported a bill to pay Commodore John A. Winslow, and the other officers and crew of the U. S. Steamer Kearsage $19,[illegible] to be distributed as prize money, being the estimated value of the rebel pirate vessel Alabama, destroyed by the Kearsage on the 19th of June, 1864.

After some discussion, and the insertion of a proviso that no money should be paid to the assignee of any mariner entitled to a share, but only to the mariner himself, his wife or children, the bill was passed.

Miscellaneous.

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Jan 20-'69 J. C. HAMMOND.

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Medical.

DR. BETTELLE'S CATARRH, ASTHMA, DEAFNESS, Discharges of the Ear, Bronchitis, Affections of Voice, Consumption, and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs.

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CATARRH IS A DISEASE REQUIRING TO BE THOROUGHLY WORKED OUT. THE VERY BEST TREATMENT BEING MILD AND PERMANENT, CAN BE APPLIED AT HOME.

DR. LIGHTHILL

OF

CATARRH,

Among civilized nations this disease is so almost universal, 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 senses 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 makes its first appearance 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 is finally secretly 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, consisting 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 augments the general distress. In some cases even the most powerful efforts may fail to clear the head until some cod or stimulant is swallowed, after which the viscid secretion becomes somewhat softened, and is then discharged more readily.

Again, the offensive matter concerts into dry, hard masses of crusts, which obstruct breathing; and are very difficult to detach, their dislodgment often requiring the most violent efforts. Sometimes these incrustations come away in small hard lumps, or fragments of a deep green tint, but occasionally broad and flat casts of notable size are expelled, on which traces of blood may at times be observed. This condition is very liable to run on to ozena ulcerations, involving loss of the bony structure of the nose, and a subsequent flattening of that organ.

In cases where the discharge is copious, and of a loose and fluid character, it frequently disturbs the sufferer's rest by the necessity of frequent expectoration, because the purulent fluid is not readily more apt to run into the throat, when as during sleep the head is thrown back. Should expectoration be neglected, as may occasionally happen during heavy sleep, the invalid is startled from his rest by a sensation of choking, caused by the filling up of the throat with the accumulated secretion from the head.

The nasal membrane is usually very much thickened and congested, causing the nose to be stopped up sometimes on one side and sometimes on the other, and often on both, giving rise to a disagreeable stuffy sensation in the head, and occasionally to violent paroxysms of sneezing.

The thickened condition of the mucous membrane, and the collection of the purulent matter in the nasal canals, interferes with respiration through the nose, and obliges persons so affected 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 face, of a severe character but 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 unpleasant sniffling quality. Cough of variable severity is not unfrequently one of the symptoms and results of Catarrh.

The breath is usually tainted, and assumes, 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 diseases of this complaint, but according to our extensive observation it should always be regarded as a premonition, 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 26 Penn Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Dec31y

Farmers Take Notice.—The undersigned having placed their Grist Mill in thorough repair with new Bolts, &c., and having secured the services of Wm. Sodisko, our old miller, and late of the Industry mill, we are prepared to warrant all work and give the largest turn out of any mill west of the mountains.

Come one, Come all, and try us.

LUMBER, SHINGLES AND LATH,

as cheap as the cheapest.

J. & H. DARRAGH.

Sheron Mills, Beaver Co., Pa.

Miscellaneous.

NEW FAMILY GROCERY

AND

PROVISION STORE!

Rochester, Pa.

By COE & DARRAGH

WHERE MAY BE FOUND

Family Groceries and Provisions, Fish, Flour, Cheese, Butter, Lard, Beans, Oil, Pure Cider Vinegar, Syrups, Molasses, Salt, Teas, Coffees, Sugars, Crackers, Tobacco, Cigars, Queensware, Willow-ware, Wooden-ware, and everything in their line and they hope by strict attention to business, to merit a

LIBERAL SHARE OF THE PATRONAGE.

N.B.—All kinds of Country Produce taken at the market price.

COE & DARRAGH.

Rochester Oct. 1st, 1867—octl'67:1.y

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED A NEW STOCK OF GOODS OF THE

LATEST STYLES,

For Fall and Winter wear.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER.

In latest and most fashionable styles, and at short notice.

WILLIAM REICH,
Bridgewater, Pa.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.—The undersigned begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally that he has just received a new stock of goods of the latest styles for Spring and Summer wear, which he offers at very moderate rates.

GENTLEMENS FURNISHING GOODS,

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

Clothing made to order on the shortest notice. Thankful to the public for past favors, I hope by close attention to business to merit a continuance of the same.

DANIEL MILLER,
BRIDGE ST., BRIDGEWATER, PA.

NON EXPLOSIVE.

The New Light Petroleum Fluid

Gives twice the light of Carbon oil, and is safe under all circumstances.

Can Not be Exploded.

The undersigned are now manufacturing, and have for sale the New Petroleum Fluid, made by distillation, without the aid of compounds, which is gradually taking the place of Carbon Oil, in all places where introduced.

Agents wanted in every town. Send for Circular. Address,

J. J. PALMER & CO.,
No. 6 HAND STREET,
PITTSBURGH.

SALT WORKS FOR SALE.

The Beaver Salt Manufacturing Company offer for sale their Salt Works, &c., located on Raccoon Creek, about one half mile from the Ohio River. The works are on the farm of Robert Potter, Esq. For further particulars, address, or call on,

S. S. FRENCH,
Jan. 20, 1869.—tf. Beaver, Pa

Executor's Notice.—Letters testamentary upon the estate of Wm. McClinton, of South Beaver, tp., Beaver county, Pa., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims against said estate will present them properly authenticated for payment. All persons indebted to said estate will make payment to the undersigned.

N. McCLINTON, Executor.

Jan. 20, 1869

Railroads.

RAILROADS.

PITTS., FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.

On and after Dec. 21st, 1868, Trains will leave Station daily, (Sundays excepted) as follows.

[Train leaving Chicago at 4.30, P. M. arrives at Pittsburgh at 7.30, P. M., leaves daily.]

TRAINS GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	EXP'S.	EXP'S.	EXP'S.	EXP'S
Pittsburgh	645AM	955AM	230PM	250AM
Rochester	820	1105	340	400
Salem	1036	1237PM	530	550
Alliance	1120	140	625	645
Canton	1230PM	225	710	735
Massillon	1346	346	829	743
Orrville	1521	519	900	813
Wooster	1558	546	933	840
Mansfield	407	515	1010	1017
Crestline { A	445	545	1040	1050
Crestline { D	600AM	600	1100	1105
Bucyrus	639	640	1125	1130
Upper Sandusky	715	721	1159	1201PM
Forest	749	757	1230AM	1220
Lima	902	918	130	132
Van Wert	1015	1033	235	230
Fort Wayne	1230PM	1230AM	330	405
Columbia	100	110	430	450
Warsaw	137	215	525	540
Plymouth	203	330	640	655
Valparaiso	258	510	830	808
Chicago	710	750	1015	955

TRAINS GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	EXP'S.	EXP'S.	EXP'S.	EXP
Chicago	820AM	920PM	450PM	405AM
Valparaiso	935	1110	657	857
Plymouth	1145	1245AM	930	926
Warsaw	1211PM	148	957	1014
Columbia	105	225	1045	1110
Fort Wayne	200	320	1055	1120PM
Van Wert	303	433	1200AM	148
Lima	408	530	109	170
Forest	510	650	205	440
Upper Sandusky	533	718	230	510
Bucyrus	609	801	315	556
Crestline { A	655	850	345	630
Crestline { D	655	900	400	645AM
Mansfield	725	935	451	730
Wooster	851	1107	608	840
Orrville	915	1153	634	915
Massillon	946	1234PM	707	955
Canton	1022	1230	735	1021
Alliance	1045	105	835	1130
Salem	1115	137	856	1207
Rochester	100AM	230