Select Miscellaneous.

BARBARY FREMONT.

WHO WAVED THE FLAG AT FREDERICK?

The following appears in the Washington *Star*:

Editor Star:—The attack upon my son in an article from a New York paper copied in the *Star* demanded his defence, and in making it to support the loyalty of his family, he alluded to my vindication of the National Flag in the city of Frederick, Md., September 6, 1862. In your issue of the 5th inst, you remark in reference to his allusion to me, "If Mr. Quantrill can establish this fact he should do so at once," &c. Passing by the hostile tone of society in that city during the war, which doubtless effected my interests proportionably as much as those of any other, I shall submit to the public an extract from a private letter written by me on the 12th ult., which may afford some amusement, and at the same time prove how easy a matter it is for even journalists, in these sensational times, to be imposed upon:

By the setting of the sun on the eve of the date already given, a stranger might have paused in the streets of Frederick, and asked what "change had come over the spirit" of the city? Not a flag was to be seen; not a citizen upon its streets; the pulse of business (never very strong) had almost ceased to beat; and no friend met friend they whispered with white lips of the approach of the enemy. It was true. General Robert Lee, at the head of the Confederate army, was marching on Frederick, left in the main with its women and children (I speak of the loyal portion) to the mercy of a chivalrous enemy. Gen. Sonewall Jackson entered the city on Saturday, the 6th of September, and Gen. Longstreet on the following Monday came in with the remaining forces. So far as I am informed as good order prevailed as could be expected under the circumstances.

Their sojourn was brief, for the morning of the 10th raised the curtain, and the scene presented was truly warlike. Day dawned upon marching columns of infantry, cavalry and artillery, wending their way to South Mountain and Antietam. Onward they pressed, presenting little variety, excepting national flags were tied in horses tails and trailed through the streets, as a warning to Unionists of what might occur thereafter. Seated at my door I had been a silent observer of the morning's pageant. It may be well to state here although I had not the acquaintance of a solitary Confederate soldier, save those who had been my neighbors, the house where the U. S. flag floated under more friendly auspices, was known to many. To continue: Music was swelling, the stars and bars were waving; and as I gazed upon brave men enduring every degree of danger and suffering for what they called their rights, my reverie was interrupted by the sudden halt of a subordinate officer before my door, who shouted at the top of his voice, "G—d d—n the stars and stripes to the dust, with all who advocate them!"

The *hero* was borne off by the dense throng, but the insult admitted of no second thought. The flag of my country, sacred to the memory of my grandsires, and to the best men of the revolutionary history, damned to the dust. It was too much! My little daughter who had been enjoying her flaglet, secretly, at this moment came to the door, attracted by this blasphemous salute; and, taking it from her hand, I held it firmly in my own, but not a word was spoken. Soon a bright spot in this motley mass was visible. A splendid carriage, accompanied by elegantly mounted officers, evidently the flower of the army, was approaching. As they came near the house they caught the glimpse of the tiny flag and exclaimed, "See, see the flag! the stars and stripes!" and, with true chivalry, hats were removed and courtesies were offered the bearer, but not her standard. They had advanced some paces, when a halt was ordered, and soon a lady—*then* Miss Martha Sinn, *since* Mrs. J. Arnold—of Frederick, standing near with other ladies of the neighborhood, admonished me to fly with my colors. I did not fly, however, nor move, until an officer from the above named company rode up, and, directing his attention to me, I stepped forward, and the following remarks were exchanged:

Officer—Madam, give *me* your flag.

Ans.—No, sir, you can't have it.

Off.—Give me your flag to present to Gen. Lee;

Ans.—General Lee cannot have my flag.

Off.—Why?

Ans:—I think it worthy of a better cause.

Off.—Your flag has been dishonored.

Ans.—Only by the cause *you* have espoused.

Officer—(Regarding me sternly)—Come down South and we will show you whole negro brigades equipped for the service of the United States.

Ans.—I am informed on that subject.

Here a brother officer warned him of the value of time, and urged a return, which was accordingly made. The Confederate soldier said the officer who asked for the flag was General Hill. I remained in the same position, resting the staff of my flaglet on the railing of the porch, musing upon the incident which had just transpired when a soldier, who it appeared, had heard the remarks, stepped behind me, and with his bayonet, cut off my staff close to my hand.—The report resembled that of a pistol, and, turning about, I saw him tear my flag into pieces, and stamp them in the dust. I pronounced this the act of a coward, and again turned to view the army. Among the young ladies present, but who died about the close of the war, was Miss Mary Hopwood, daughter of Mr. James Hopwood, well known as a Union citizen of Frederick. Seeing my flag cut down, she drew a concealed flaglet from her sleeve and supplied the place of mine. In another instant the second flag was cut down by the same men. As soon as the information was conveyed to the officers, one man more advanced in years than either of those already referred to, came back to the spot and reproved in sharp language the man who cut down my flags.

In conclusion, I can endorse every word of S. G. Merrill's statement. Mrs. Babara Fritchie was held in high esteem by the people of Frederick City, and the ladies [illegible] to honor for their devotion to our country.

MARY A. QUANTRILL.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 9, 1869.

TO MOTHERS GENERALLY.

We want your views on the treatment of boys and girls in their early teens. About twelve, and sometimes sooner, the girls begin to consult their looking-glasses, and to instruct Ma how to make her dresses. At thirteen Miss Emma Wells is escorted home from church by Mr. Jim Jester, of fifteen, and Pa is startled into a recognition of the boy's manliness, and rather hurriedly offers him a chair and makes some remark about the weather. Miss Emma takes off her wrappings and seats herself quietly beside her mother, but the latter, somewhat exasperated, tells her to get out her little books and dolls, as they may amuse her little friend.

Sally Brown, between thirteen and fourteen, asks her mother to let her have a fire in the parlor, and invite a few other schoolmates, boys and girls, to spend the evening, and Mrs. Brown is bothered what to do, but finally gives in, and the little party assembles and Ma goes in occasionally to find some playing chequers, some jackstraws and others jolly over the multiplication trble cards. They separate in good time and—what can a body say?

Mrs. Dill, in patching her little boy's trous, found several love letters in the pocket. She read and replaced them, wondering why Lucy had not shown them to her, as she thought she had her child's entire confidence. So she had, poor anxious mother, in all things else, but this was something different. However, she questioned the child the next day and the blushing Lucy owned the soft impeachment. Mrs. Dill insisted on seeing all the letters written and received, and Lucy at once agreed and produced a new one which ran thus:

"Dear Lucy—You know I love you better than enny of the other gurls, you are the nicest gurl in this town and the purtiest, and sum of these days I will giv you a ring wurth having. I am goin to finkle's to stay a week and I will rite to you every day and you must rite every day too and you must not forgit me and tell Molly Davis not to forgit me. I am glad you don't speak to Tom Baker any more, I think all the gurls has giv him up. No more at present from your true friend,

JOHN MORE."

Lucy went to school again while Ma went to thinking, and she concluded to speak to her husband about it and see what was best. If she shut down too hard she feared some deception might be practiced, and she wanted to keep the run of things; she had proposed to Lucy to receive the letters as usual and not to answer them, but the sweet eyes grew moist and the quivering lips betrayed so much feeling that she forebore to exact it until she could have more time to think it over.

When Pa was shown the letters he said he wouldn't be bothered with such trash, it was all nonsense anyhow, and that it hadn't been so very long since Lucy was weaned and put in the trundle bed. "She is now fourteen," whispered the mother, "and your sister Sarah was married a very little over that." "Oh! if it comes to that," said the now enraged man, "lock her up in the garret and feed her on bread and water; I'll go to the store and get a heavy padlock." "You'll do no such thing," answered the wife, "just go about other business and leave this to me; our precious child is innocent of any serious attachment, and pure and truthful as we can wish her, and I fear you would only make trouble by such harsh measures. All children fall in love in that way and fall out again just as easy."

So Mrs. Dill tries to be a true friend to her children and hopes she is; and opens her house to the boys and girls that love to go there, and thinks it good taste in boys to love girls' company, and they should be encouraged, instead of spending their evenings lounging in places where their morals would suffer from bad examples. There is, too, less letter-writing under this dispensation; that is, more sense and less sentiment.

Pa rather thinks he will have no occasion for the padlock, as Mother is right as usual. Is she right? She wants to hear from other mothers.

A MOTHER.

Gen. Longstreet on the Situation.

The Washington correspondent of the Troy *Times*, in giving an account of a recent interview with Gen. Longstreet, says:

"He was exceedingly cordial and communicative, full of hope for the future, and glowingly sanguine that the South, purged from the blight of human slavery and recognizing equal rights of all men, would grow and flourish, and blossom all over like a second land of promise.

"General, said I, what more peril have these obstructionists at the South undergone, what more suffering have they endured, what more bravery have they shown, that they should revile you for the frank renewal of your loyalty to the Government?"

"None," he exclaimed.

"Then why not follow your example," I inquired, and give us the fruits for which we fought?

Simply, said he, because you of the North—I rather mean your Administration—made a wrong start when the war ended. If vigorous means of reconstruction had been put in force when the Confederate armies surrendered there would be no obstructionists now. It was the dallying policy of Andrew Johnson, tolerated too long by our people, that fed the spirit of the South with false hopes of recovering what they had lost, and while these false hopes prevailed, it required no small amount of courage to take the stand I did. Up to the 3d of last November this same delusion existed, and had Seymour and Blair been elected, good-by to peace and reconstruction at the South.

"But Grant will set all things right down there, I obsessed."

Yes, he responded, *the entire sensible mass of the Southern people secretly rejoice at Grant's election.* I myself am growing in favor with them every day, which is an excellent sign, and but for the infernal tyranny of politicians, who will hold on as long as a breath of popularity remains to the most fossilized or exploded political theories, my ranks would be more largely recruited.

"General, I presume you have seen Grant since you arrived in Washington?" I asked.

Oh, yes, he answered, with a smile of pleasant recollection, we dined together. We talked over our battles and had a very pleasant evening.

"What opinion did you form of Grant, I inquired."

"Very favorable, indeed," he returned, Grant, to my mind, is the beau-ideal of a soldier's companion. To explain this to you, I might lay it down as a rule that a soldier detests long sentences of rhetoric—he prefers a short, nimble mode of expression, and likes a man of general information who is not a bore.

Grant has not read extensively, but it is amazing how clear and precise he is on every subject. His mind would appear to flash across a question like lightning over the wire, and then, after a brief pause, he gives you his opinion in the simplest words but in the tersest form. It is all a mistake about his reticence. In public he is taciturn, but meet him as I did, in social conversation, and under the convivial cloud of a cigar, and no man can be more entertaining than Grant; at least to my mind he appeared so, and I had no favors to ask. Grant thinks deeply, but talks little on what he meditates most.

You will find [illegible] his policy [illegible] be assured it will be a grand one—in detail, as a general develops his plan of battle. Under his administration this country will take a bound forward and achieve a degree of prosperity beyond our most sanguine expectations.'"

A ROMANTIC STORY.—The Hartford (Conn.) *Post* says a lady and gentleman are now living in that city who were engaged to be married more than thirty years ago, and who are still anxiously waiting the day when they shall be made one. In 1840 they had been engaged for some time, but did not marry because each had a mother dependent upon him or her for support. The two mothers refused to live together, and their children would not leave them, but decided to postpone their marriage until one or the other should die. Both mothers are still living and the gentleman continues to visit the lady, their filial duty still keeping them apart. The man has had the consumption for several years, and doubtless ere either of the very aged mothers shall take her departure, he will have gone to his last resting place. Every day a trembling old Romeo, leaning heavily on a cane, the house of Juliet, a withered maiden lady, whose hair is silvered by age and trouble. Truly they deserve happiness if any couple ever did.

Robbery and Recovery of a Stolen Pocket-Book.

The Milwaukee *Wisconsin* gives the particulars of a robbery at New Stockholm, Iowa, and the remarkable recovery of a part of the property. It appears that during the absence of a farmer named Knutteson from his house, a daughter thirteen years of age being the only occupant, it was entered and robbed of a pocket-book containing $250 in U. S. bonds and some papers of value. Upon securing these the thief grasped the girl by the throat and made her swear by all the solemn oaths he could think of not to tell who he was. The girl afterwards acknowledged she knew the man well, but could not tell who he was, as she had promised not to. All efforts to induce her to break her promise were ineffectual, although she appeared to feel great sorrow at the loss her father had experienced. Whenever urged to give the name of the thief she replied with tears that she could not break her promise. The excitement of the affair threw her into a fever, and for many days she was quite out of her head. In her delirium she talked incessantly of the robbery, but the only word she uttered that in any way gave a clue to the robbery, was an occasional appeal "Casper" to spare her and she would not tell. The rest of the narrative is as follows:

"When the child had nearly recovered from her illness and was able to walk about a little, her mother, who slept with her, awoke just at daylight one morning to find the bed empty. Calling and receiving no answer, the mother gave the alarm to the father, who arose and hastened out of the house. In the light snow that had fallen he saw tracks of the child's feet leading to the barn, and followed them. Entering the barn, the father saw a sight which paralyzed him—a single timber, stretched from a scaffolding to a small platform high up, and on this timber the girl was slowly working her way along. The position was a dangerous one, and the father was aware that few persons, even with steady nerves, would care to take it, as a mis-step would cause a fall of at least twenty feet. The father, not daring to speak, and fairly holding his breath from fear, watched the girl as she made her way across the timber, and breathed easier when he saw her at length reach the platform and secure a firm foothold. Then she reached among some old boxes, and drew out the lost pocket-book. As she did so she uttered a cry of joy and immediately after a cry of affright.

The farmer did not stop, but reached the platform by a ladder, and when there found the girl holding the lost pocket-book in her hand, and trembling with fear. The girl was in her night clothes, and was soon taken from her position and into the house and abed. She could give no account of how she reached the platform, only that she had been thinking very hard of the father's loss, and had dreamed one night that the thief had gone to the barn and up to the scaffolding and across the timber, and had hidden the stolen article among the old boxes. She had dreamed, too, of following him and recovering it, and it was understood that she had made the perilous trip in her sleep.

The pocket-book was found to contain all the papers lost except the bonds, and the finding was to those about another evidence of the guilt of the young man Casper, he having frequently walked across the timber, preferring the dangerous route to the more easy one of ascending the ladder."

At Harrisburg.

The Harrisburg *Telegraph* and *State Guard*, both of which enjoy the patronage of the Legislature, undertake to defend the extravagance of the House by assailing the editor of the *Commercial*. If this suits them we are quite content. But it would be much more to the point did they deny if they can, and confess if they cannot, that the first act of the present House was to override the law of last session, fixing the number of officers of that body at *thirty-four*, and increase the number to sixty-one, solely because the sixty-one Republican members could not agree how to divide among themselves the thirty-four officers to be appointed. We have repeatedly called the attention of members and these Harrisburg papers to this shameful proceeding, but not a word of denial has been raised anywhere.

Such a beginning promised badly, in view of which fact we suggested that the back track should be taken. Such an illegal act of extravagance was well calculated to occasion alarm; for a body that could do this might do worse. The alarm became general, and if in the end these *twenty-seven supernumeraries get not their pay, the legislative expenses are retrenched and the general appropriations are cut down, such a result will be due to the alarm, in spreading which the Commercial is proud of its share.*

Just such an explosion was needed to save the Republican party from responsibility for the extravagance in which in the very first hour of the session the House began to run wild. We are not at all concerned what will be the verdict of the Republican party and the public in general on our course. Of the half-million dollars which we are assured will be saved in the appropriations this year, we feel entirely conscious that a good share will be due to the course which the *Commercial*, in common with almost the entire Republican press of the State, has pursued. And as applicable to this point, we print an extract from a private letter from a well-known and trusted Republican, who has been at the capital the greater part of the present session. It is as follows:

"I do not think the supernumeraries will get the money which was the only object for increasing the number of the House officers. No one pretends they were needed. After the cry was raised many, perhaps nearly all of them, scattered homeward; some of them under the advice of members who brought them here, and who had the good sense to tell them plainly to go back. But for your timely and persistent course, every man of them would have got his money; twenty thousand dollars would have been abstracted from the Treasury for no earthly necessity, and a most pernicious custom sanctioned and perpetuated. The truth is, the cry was loud and conspicuous in raising all over the State, has made the House afraid and disposed to do right, and I have no doubt that every item in the appropriation bill will be closely scrutinized, and hundreds of thousands of dollars, perhaps a round million, will be saved. How much of this will be due to the *Commercial* in its wide influence, people whose opinions you care for will not be slow to determine."

We have not doubted that the Republican party would clear itself from the impution of gross extravagance, and the responsibility involved in the early action of the House. Not only will the State this year save a large sum, but we have reason to believe that permanent retrenchment will be inaugurated, redounding to the credit of the party and increasing its hold on public confidence. The Republican press will then have performed a great work, saved the party from a crushing weight of responsibility, and proved themselves faithful sentinals. We feel as though we could afford to have our Harrisburg contemporaries say of us what pleases them best. In the end, however, we expect to see them stand with us.—*Pitts. Com.*

—Eastern journals announce the fact that 3,000 Christians have been put to death for their faith in the kingdom of Corea, in Asia. The persecution, which commenced in March, 1866, has continued until all the Christians have been dispersed, and a great number have perished from want.

—It has been charged many times in the *Commercial* that the reason why the officers of the House of Representatives at Harrisburg were increased to sixty-one, was not because the public service required them, but because the number fixed by law, thirty-four, could not be divided equally among the sixty-one Republican members. This has not been denied by any one; on the contrary, Mr. Strang, who affects to be leader of the House on the Republican side, admitted the truth of the charge against dismissing the supernumeraries. He said: "Sixty-one might be half a dozen more than were actually necessary for a rigidly economical administration of the business of the House. *But how was each man in the House to have one appointment? This was necessary to have harmony.*"

A more shameless avowal was never made; but this is a specimen of the arguments made use of to sustain the act of extravagance. We conclude that Mr. Strang may with safety be left to his constituents, who know how to deal with a man who glories in his corruption.—*Pitts. Com.*

Shall We Have a Penal Colony?

The rapid increase of crime of every denomination in this country—the fact that murder, arson, rape, burglary, highway robbery, larceny of every degree, seduction and child-murder are every-day occurrences, and that the public receptacles for criminals, our penitentiaries and jails, are becoming every year more and more crowded and the expense of maintaining them proportionally increased, has seriously suggested the idea of transportation for certain degrees of crime—in other words the establishment of a penal colony—and Alaska has been mentioned as a suitable place. The idea was we believe originally broached by the New York *Sun*, and although we are not, and the public may not be prepared to express a decided opinion on the subject, the question is nevertheless of sufficient importance to entitle it to a fair consideration. In an article pressing its views in relation to the matter the *Sun* remarks:

We trust that the project of converting Alaska into a penal colony, which we have brought forward, will receive from Congress, the press, and the public the consideration it merits. Let Congress pass a law to put Alaska to this use, and provide that every State in the Union may sentence all offenders above a certain grade, males and females—all vagrants who have no visible means of employment—to be transported thither, such transportation to be made at certain specified periods every year, in government vessels, at so much a head, to be paid by the State sending the convicts. In this manner the community would get rid of its robbers, burglars, thieves, incendiaries, and stout, able-bodied lazy vagrants and beggers, both domestic and imported.

This is a new idea. Exile was first introduced as a punishment in England in the thirty-ninth year of Elizabeth, when Parliament enacted "that such rogues as were dangerous to the inferior people should be banished the realm." Next, in the time of Charles II, Parliament gave power to the judges, at their discretion, either to execute or to transport for life. But it was not until 1718 that transportation was brought into general use in England by statute 4 Geo. I. c. 11, empowering courts to transport felons to the colonies in America. This system of transporting to America continued up to the time of the Revolution. The rigid discipline which the colonial laws authotized the masters to exercise over their servants, joined to the prospects which agricultural pursuits held out to these convicts, tended to reform the chief part of the convicts. After the expiration of their servitude, these people mingled in the society of the country, under circumstances highly beneficial to themselves and even to the colony. If our Secretary of State had this use of Alaska in his mind when he purchased it, it was a far-seeing, statesmanlike act."

BREVITIES.

—St. Louis hasn't a velocipede.

—A Texas railroad has been sold for $500.

—Lancaster complains of business stagnation.

—Pareps has the rheumatism.

—Mrs. General Banks is in Paris.

—Frankfort, Ky., has a female phrenologist.

—Harrisburg has obtained a velocipede, but nobody can ride it.

—A Miss Hill is preaching in Paris about the millenium.

—Indiana county meditates a soldiers' monument.

—Lotta is making a sensation in New Orleans.

—The New York Herald approves of Christianity.

—Ex-President Pierce is slowly recovering his health.

—New York city paid $5,409,00. income tax last year.

—Louisville police arrest all velocipedists on the streets.

—The Susquehanna is reported much swollen by recent rains.

—Cincinnati thinks of electing the editor of the Times Mayor.

—Kossuth is said to be poor, old, decrepit and living on charity.

—Velocipedists in Nashua, New Hampshire, have made their mile in 2.47.

—Garibaldi speaks fourteen languages. English he learned last.

—Boston saw the thermometer at 64 degrees Saturday afternoon.

—'Financial irregularities' is the latest term for wholesale stealing.

—Feb. 15th was the anniversary of the capture of Fort Donaldson.

—Small-pox prevails at Phillipsburg and Harmony in Beaver county.

—Schuylkill county holds borough and township elections next Friday.

—Boston's length, from northeast to southwest, is nearly seven miles.

—The late James T. Brady was a bachelor.

—[illegible] warns the faithful against planchette.

—Yale College sports can't decide where the next University boat race should be held.

—The total number of Odd Fellows in Massachusetts is 3200, and in the United States 250,000.

—The Legislatures of Wisconsin and Minnesota, after jollifying at Madison, will visit Milwaukee.

—Erie celebrates Washington's Birthday with a drunman's parade.

—It is rumored in New York that Callicott has been pardoned.

—New York's elevated railroad is completed to Cortlandt street.

—A female editor in Minnesota declares against woman suffrage.

—Great Britain has only about 46,000,000 of acres under cultivation.

—Brigham Young will pocket $2,500,000 from his Pacific Railroad contracts.

—Miss Maggie Mitchell is building a thirty thousand dollar house in New York.

—Boston brings forward two or three late robberies, and wants New York to beat them.

—Paris papers credit Burlingame with speaking French unusually well.

—Lieut. Gen. Sherman left New Orleans on Thursday evening for Red river.

—An organized gang of thieves are now boldly operating upon the lower Ohio.

—A Mr. Guy Mitchell and a young man shot and killed each other at Marianna, Ark., recently, but "the cause of the duel" is not given in the weather report from almost every quarter.

—A new Jewish paper is to be started in New York, which will advocate progressive ideas.

—During the last six months two thousand persons have died of smallpox in San Francisco alone.

—The Cubans of New York are issuing a weekly journal devoted to the interests of the revolutionary cause.

—King William thinks of embracing Roman Catholicism, and being crowned sacred Emperor of Germany by the Pope.

—A Pittsburgh clergyman, while on his way to church, mailed his sermon instead of a letter. His congregation got off with a very short discourse.

—Lebanon, Mo., has a new paper, entitled the "E Pluribus Unum Clipper."

—Brackett, of Boston, who made a bust of Miss Dickinson, has painted Nasby.

—Massachusetts Republicans do not want Charles Francis Adams in the Cabinet.

—Another attempt is to be made in New York to establish a co-operative grocery.

—Money is scarce in some parts of Mexico, and workman are paid in articles of food.

New Bedford, Mass., thinks velocipedes a nuisance, and calls for an ordinance to regulate them.

—The Great Eastern is nearly twice as big as was Noah's Ark, the former measuring 22,500 tons, and the latter but 12,000.

—It is said that Tennessee marble has become so scarce and expensive that it will not be used for the Lincoln monument.

—The New York Legislature is to be petitioned to permit the sale on Sunday of wine and lager beer.

—A Dubuque printer claims to be the author of the poem, "There is no Death," usually attributed to Bulwer.

—Bayard Taylor has finished the translation of the first part of Goethe's "Faust," and is now at work upon the second.

—The Wisconsin Legislature moved all their valuables to a safe during the late visit of their Minnesota brethren to Madison.

—Fires have been discovered at different times in the drawing-room of Barnum's Hotel, Baltimore, and incendiarism is suspected.

—An iron steamer has been built at Norfolk, Va., for the purpose of transporting fish and game from Currituck's Sound at all seasons.

The grave of General Zachary Taylor is six miles from Louisville. There is only a simple slab, with his name on it, to mark the spot.

—The Newsboys' Lodging House in New York, during its existence of sixteen years, has maintained 68,451 boys, at an expense of $82,736.

—Breckenridge has been stopping with his brother-in-law, Rev. Dr. Bullock, in Baltimore. He will probably return to Kentucky within ten days.

—One James M. Quin, a native of Charleston, S. C., but of Irish parentage, has fallen heir to the earldom of Dunraven, and is now an Irish peer.

A gentlemen who dined with General Grant lately, reports himself as coming away fuller of coffee and cakes than of Cabinet knowledge.

—Boston boasts that the appointment of an inspector of milk has led to a great improvement in the quality of the lacteal fluid furnished that city.

—The district of Vermont is the only one in the United States which has three lines of railway entering it from a foreign country. Its customs receipts for the last year were nearly $900,000.

—The Arkansas Legislature has passed a bill appropriating $25,000 additional to pay the militia. Also a bill authorizing the Governor to appoint a collector of revenue in each county, if he so desires, who shall hold office four years.

New Advertisements.

NEW FAMILY GROCERY

AND

PROVISION STORE!

Rochester, Pa.

By COE & DARRAGH

WHERE MAY BE FOUND

Family Groceries and Provisions, Fish, Flour, Cheese, Butter, Lard, Bacon, 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—oct9'67:1-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.

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. 30, 1869.

Medical.

DR. LIGHTHILL, has established a permanent office at 88 Penn Street, Pittsburgh, Pa., where he can be daily consulted on

DEAFNESS, CATARRH, ASTHMA,

Discharges of the Ear, Bronchitis, Affections of Voice, Consumption, and all diseases of the

Throat and Lungs.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

DR. LIGHTHILL REQUIRES TO SEE HIS PATIENTS BY PORCHRISE, 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 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 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 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 aggravates the general distress. In some cases even the most powerful efforts may fail to clear the head until some food 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 serious ulcerations, involving a 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 naturally 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 membranes 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 deleterous at all times, but more particularly so during sleep, which under such circumstances is always restless and accompanied with a heavy surging 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 so severe a character as to be frequently mistaken for neuralgia.

The voice is generally affected and becomes hoarse, muffled, weak or uneven, and assumes a nasal character or an unpleasant sniffing 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 revolingly 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 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.

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Dec28:y

AMARANTH Lodge No. 294, I. O. O. F., meets every Monday evening at 7 o'clock, at Rochester, in Coffin's Hall. [feb13:1f

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration upon the estate of Louis P. Steitzel, late of Rochester borough, dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them to the undersigned.

CATHARINE STETZEL,
J. H. PENDLETON,
F. M. ANDERSON,
Adm'rs

Jan 30-6w

Miscellaneous.

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

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MONDAY, JANUARY 4TH, 1869.

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