A GRECIAN ONE.

She stepped upon the platform,
Her grace I can't forget—
For oh! that Grecian bend of her's
Clings to my memory yet.

Her smile was like the sunbeam;
Her bonnet "some," you bet;
But that lovely Grecian bend of her's
Was the "heaviest" bend I met.

Her waterfall was gorgeous,
And all who saw contend
That her grace was never equaled
By the "Saratoga bend."

But, alas! for maiden beauty,
Dust will return to dust,
And the most enchanting "bender"
Is doomed to moth and rust.

In stooping to assume her seat,
(I hate to tell, but must,)
Some whalebone thing that staled her up
Bent double—and then it "bust!"

She softly sighed, and sweetly smiled,
And then in accents tender—
As she rubbed her back—she gently said:
"Thank Heaven, I'm off my bender!"

The Force of Imagination.

Late one evening a couple of Irishmen stopped at a country inn and asked for lodgings. The porter escorted them to the door of their room; but just as the travelers entered it the candle was extinguished by the wind from the door as it closed behind them. The Porter had already returned to the bar-room, and after vainly groping on the mantlepiece, in search of matches, the travelers resolved to go to bed in the dark. In the middle of the night one of them awoke, and after shaking his companion to arouse him, said:

"Terence, I'm as wake as a vaccinated kitten for the want of air. Get up and open a window. The room is as close as a patent coffin, and I'll die if you don't give me air!"

Terence arose, groped about the room for a few moments, and then said:

"I've found the window, but bad luck to me if I can budge it. I can't move it aither up or down."

"Then knock a couple of panes out wid yer shoe, and we'll pay for them in the morning," said the sick man.

Terence did as directed. After two crashes were heard by the man in bed, he seemed to recover, for he remarked:

"Oh! that air is invigorating. I feel better already. Out wid a couple more panes; glass is chape, and the landlord won't be angry when we're willing to pay for them."

Terence's stout brogans soon shattered the few remaining panes, and the weak man soon recovered his exhausted store of strength, and in ten minutes was enjoying his slumbers, undisturbed by the snores of his companion, who had also possessed himself refreshed by the current of fresh air admitted through the broken glass.

Considerable time elapsed, and the travelers awoke. For thirty minutes they lay conversing, wondering why they could not sleep.

"Surely it must be near morning, for I don't feel a bit sleepy," said Terence.

"Morning!" echoed the other. "By the morthal, but it appears to me it's perpetual night they have in this part of the countiry."

In a few moments more they heard a knock at the door, and the travelers asked what was wanted.

"It's twelve o'clock!" answered the porter, opening the door and entering the room with a candle in his hand.—"Aren't ye going to get up at all?"

"Only twelve o'clock!" exclaimed Terence. "Why, I thought it must be at least five. What d'ye mane by rousing us in the middle of the night? Do the people in these parts get up at midnight?"

"No, but they get up at breakfast time."

"Why didn't you wait till breakfast time before ye disturbed us?"

"Because it's hours after breakfast time now—in fact it is just dinner time!"

"Get out or I'll throw my brogan at ye. What a barefaced liar ye must be to say it's dinner-time before it's daylight. The candle in yer hand makes a liar out of ye!"

"Ha! ha! ha!" and the porter chuckled with the exuberance of delight. "No wonder ye think's it isn't day light, for there's no window in this room to let in the light."

"Then what did I brake last night?" Terence asked, looking around the room in astonishment. His eyes at last alighted on the bookcase, the glass doors of which presented a dilapidated appearance. "Be the powers, Jerry," he added addressing his comrade, "Whin I thought I was smashin' the windy, I was only breakin' the glass in the bookcase. But it did ye a power iv good, Jerry; for ye said that ye felt the fresh air revivin' ye!"

THE following customs of the people of the Ramree district in Arracan are given by Capt. C. W. Plant, now deputy commissioner of Mayanoung: A father-in-law may not jest or laugh with his son's wife A father-in-law may not touch the hand of his son's wife. In presenting her a cup of water she must place it down—anything else, he must may take it. An elder and then she sister, and younger sister's husband going together in a boat, and the elder sister falls overboard and is drowning, the brother-in-law must not save her with his hand, but may try to do so with a bamboo; on no account may he touch her with his own hand. A man leaves his own village or island, gets married in another, and returns with his wife, who is *enceinte;* the babe must not be born inside the village, but in a shed or house erected for the purpose outside the village. If a man die on the last day of the month he must be buried at once. The corpse of one month must on no account be left unburied at the commencement of the next month. No burial to take place on a Wednesday. If the last day of the month is Wednesday, burial may take place. Two men die on the same day in the same village, one in the morning and one in the evening; the evening corpse must be buried first, or, if taken to the burial place together, must precede the morning corpse in the procession. If a stream runs through the village, and separate the houses of the two persons who died the same day, the corpses may be buried independently.

THE exploration of the scene of the disaster in the Nevada mines revealed a horrible sight. Nine of the bodies found in the Crown Point mine were lying close together, in every position, a short distance from the pump shaft. The air pipe was broken—evidently by these unfortunates in their frantic efforts to sustain life. A little further off one was discovered sitting with his back against a post with his head resting on his open hand. Upon the top round of the pump shaft ladder stood another, his arms tightly clasped around the air pipe, which in his desperate agony he had disjointed in several places. The body of another, one of the nine found together, was lying across the chair or crossbar at the 900 station, where he must have fallen from the 600 station, at which level he was known to have been at work. The corpse was a horrible sight, being nearly cut in two—the bowels protruding, limbs mashed, and the face fearfully mutilated—so that he could only be recognized by the hair and clothing. It is supposed that he ran to the station at the 600 level to ring the bell for the cage, became asphyxiated by the gas, and fell down the shaft; or else that he walked into it in his excited desire to escape. In order to remove the mangled body it was necessary to lash it to a plank in the most careful manner, lest it should fall to pieces.

—The dramatic company of the Olympic Theatre, of St. Louis, have chartered a steamer for five months, and will sail along the Ohio river exhibiting at different towns, leaving St. Louis May 10th.

HONEST ELECTIONS.

The Registry Law Passed by the Last Legislature.

An act further supplemental to the elections of this Commonwealth:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That it shall be the duty of each of the assessors within this Commonwealth, on the first Monday of June each year, to take up the transcript he has received from the county Commissioners under the eighth section of the act of 15th April, 1834, and proceed to an immediate revision of the same, by striking therefrom the name of every person who is known by him to have died or removed since the last previous assessment from the district of which he is the Assessor, or whose death or removal shall be made known to him, and to add to the same the name of any qualified voter who shall be known to him to have moved into the district since the last previous assessment, or whose removal into the same shall be or have been made known to him, and also the names of all who shall make claim to him to be qualified voters therein. As soon as this revision is completed he shall visit every dwelling house in his district and make careful inquiry if any person whose name is on the list has died or removed from the district and, if so, take the same therefrom, or whether any qualified voter resides therein whose name is not on his list, and if so to add the same thereto; and in all cases where a name is added to the list a tax shall forthwith be assessed against the person; and the assessor shall in all cases ascertain, by inquiry, upon what ground the person so assessed claims to be a voter. Upon the completion of this work, it shall be the duty of each assessor as aforesaid to proceed to make out a list, in alphabetical order, of the white freemen, above twenty-one years of age, claiming to be qualified voters in the ward, borough, township or district of which he is the assessor, and opposite each of said names shall state whether said freeman is or is not a housekeeper; and if he is, the number of his residence, in towns where the same are numbered, with the street, alley or court in which situated; and if in a town where there are no numbers, the name of the street, alley or court on which said house fronts; also, the occupation of the person; and where he is not a housekeeper, the occupation, place of boarding and with whom, and if working for another, the name of the employer, and write opposite each of said names the word "voter;" where any person claims to vote by reason of naturalization, he shall exhibit his certificate thereof to the assessor, unless he has been for five consecutive years next preceding a voter in said district; and in all cases where the person has been naturalized, the name shall be marked with the letter "N;" where the person has merely declared his intentions to become a citizen and designs to be naturalized before the next election, the same shall be marked "D. I.;" where the claim is to vote by reason of being between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-two, as provided by law, the word "age" shall be entered; and if the person has removed into the election district to reside since the last general election, the letter "R." shall be placed opposite the name. It shall be the further duty of each assessor as aforesaid, upon the completion of the duties herein imposed, to make a separate list of all new assessments made by him and the amounts assessed upon each, and furnish the same immediately to the County Commissioners, who shall immediately add the names to the tax duplicate of the ward, borough, township or district in which they have been assessed.

SEC. 2. On the list being completed and the assessments made as aforesaid, the same shall forthwith be returned to the County Commissioners, who shall cause duplicate copies of said lists, with observations and explanations required to be noted as aforesaid, to be made out as soon as practicable and placed in the hands of the assessor, who shall, prior to the 1st of August in each year, put one copy thereof on the door of or on the house where the election of the respective district is required to be held, and retain the other in his possession, for the inspection, free of charge, of any person resident in the said election district who shall desire to see the same; and it shall be the duty of the said assessor to add, from time to time, on the personal application of any one claiming the right to vote, the name of such claimant, and mark opposite the name "C. V." and immediately assess him with a tax, noting, as in all other cases, his occupation, residence, whether a boarder or housekeeper; if a boarder with whom he boards; and whether naturalized or designing to be, marking in all such cases the letters, opposite the name, "N." or "D. I.," as the case may be; if the person claiming to be assessed be naturalized, he shall exhibit to the assessor his certificate of naturalization; and if he is not the same person to whom such certificate was issued, he shall exhibit the evidence of his identity to the assessor, and make oath or affirmation that he is the same person named in said certificate; and if he has been naturalized before the court of any other county than that in which he resides, he shall also exhibit the certificate of his naturalization; and if he has lost his certificate of naturalization he shall make oath or affirmation to the fact; and if he has changed his name by reason of marriage or otherwise, he shall also exhibit the evidence of such change of name; and if he has been naturalized by the court of this county, he shall state the time when and the term of court at which he was naturalized, and shall also produce his certificate of naturalization for examination; the said assessor shall also state when and where the tax claimed to be paid by the applicant was assessed, and when, where and to whom paid; and the tax receipt therefor shall be produced for examination, unless the applicant shall state in his affidavit that it has been lost or destroyed, or that he never received any; but if the person so claiming the right to vote shall take and subscribe an affidavit, that he is a native born citizen of the United States, (or if born elsewhere, shall state that fact in his affidavit, and shall produce evidence that he has been naturalized, or that he is entitled to citizenship by reason of his father's naturalization;) and shall further state in his affidavit that he is, at the time of taking the affidavit, between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-two years; that he has resided in the State one year and in the election district ten days next preceding such election, he shall be entitled to vote, although he shall not have paid taxes; the said affidavits of all persons making such claims, and the affidavits of the witnesses to their residence, shall be preserved by the election board, and at the close of the election they shall be enclosed with the list of voters, tally list and other papers required by law to be filed by the return judge with the prothonotary, and shall remain on file therewith in the prothonotary's office, subject to examination, as other election papers are; if the election officers shall find that the applicant or applicants possess all the legal qualifications of voters, he or they shall be permitted to vote, and the name or names shall be added to the list of taxables by the election officers, the word "tax" being added where the claimant claims to vote on tax, and the word "age" where he claims to vote on age; the same words being added by the clerks in each case respectively, on the lists of persons voting at such election.

SEC. 5. It shall be lawful for any qualified citizen of the district, notwithstanding the name of the proposed voter is contained on the list of resident taxables, to challenge the vote of such persons; whereupon the same proof of the right of suffrage as is now required by law shall be publicly made and acted on by the election board, and the vote admitted or rejected, according to the evidence; every person claiming to be a naturalized citizen shall be required to produce his naturalization certificate at the election before voting, except where he has been for ten years, consecutively, a voter in the district where he offers his vote; and on the vote of such person being received, it shall be the duty of the election officers to write or stamp on such certificate the word "voted," with the month and year; and if any election officer or officers shall receive a second vote the same day, by virtue of the same certificate, excepting where sons are entitled to vote by virtue of the naturalization of their fathers, they and the person who shall offer such second vote, upon so offending shall be guilty of a high misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof, be fined or imprisoned, or both, at the discretion of the court; but the fine shall not exceed one hundred dollars in each case, nor the imprisonment one year; the like punishment shall be inflicted, on conviction, on the officers of election who shall neglect or refuse to make, or cause to be made, the endorsement required as aforesaid on said naturalization certificate.

SEC. 6. If any election officer shall refuse or neglect to require such proof of the right of suffrage as is prescribed by this law or the laws to which this is a supplement, from any person offering to vote whose name is not on the list of assessed voters, or whose right to vote is challenged by any qualified voter present, and shall admit such person to vote without requiring such proof, every person so offending shall, upon conviction, be guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall be sentenced, for every such offense, to pay a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or to undergo an imprisonment not more than one year, or either or both, at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 7. Ten days preceding every election for electors of President and Vice President of the United States, it shall be the duty of the assessor to attend at the place fixed by law for holding the election in each election district, and then and there hear all applications of persons whose names have been omitted from the list of assessed voters, and who claim the right to vote, or whose rights have originated since the same was made out, and shall add the names of such persons thereto as shall show that they are entitled to the right of suffrage in such district, on the personal application of the claimant only, and forthwith assess them with the proper tax thereon. After completing the list, a copy thereof shall be placed on the door of or on the house where the election is to be held, at least ten days before the election; and at the election the same course shall be pursued, in all respects, as is required by this act and the acts to which it is a supplement, at the general election in October. The assessor shall also make the same returns to the County Commissioners of all assessments made by virtue of this section; and the County Commissioners shall furnish copies thereof to the election officers in each district, in like manner in all respects as is required at the general elections in October.

SEC. 8. The same rules and regulations shall apply at every special, and at every separate city, borough or ward election, in all respects, as at the general elections in October.

SEC. 9. The respective assessors, inspectors and judges of the elections shall each have the power to administer oaths to any person claiming the right to be assessed or the right of suffrage, or in regard to any other matter or thing required to be done or inquired into by any of the said officers under this act; and any wilful false swearing by any person in relation to any matter or thing concerning which they shall be lawfully interrogated by any of said officers, shall be punished as perjury.

SEC. 10. The Assessors shall each receive the same compensation for the time necessarily spent in performing the duties hereby enjoined as is provided by law for the performance of their other duties, to be paid by the county Commissioners as in other cases; and it shall not be lawful for any Assessor to assess a tax against any person whatever within ten days next preceding the election to be held on the second Tuesday of October, in any year, or within ten days next before any election for electors of President or Vice President of the United States; any violation of this provision shall be a misdemeanor, and subject the officers so offending to a fine, on conviction, not exceeding one hundred dollars, or to imprisonment not exceeding three months, or both, at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 11. On the petition of five or more citizens of the county, stating under oath that they verily believe that frauds will be practiced at the election about to be held, in any district, it shall be the duty of the Court of Common Pleas of said county, if in session, or if not a judge thereof in vacation, to appoint two judicious, sober and intelligent citizens of the county to act as overseers at said election; said overseers shall be selected from different political parties, where the inspectors belong to different parties, and where both of said inspectors belong to the same political party, both of the overseers shall be taken from the opposite political party; said overseers shall have the right to be present with the officers of election during the whole time the same is held, the votes counted, and the returns made out and signed by the election officers; to keep a list of voters if they see proper; to challenge any person offering to vote, and interrogating him and his witnesses, under oath, in regard to his right of suffrage at said election, and to examine his papers produced; and the officers of said election are required to afford to said overseers so selected and appointed every convenience and facility for the discharge of their duties; and if said election officers shall refuse to permit said overseers to be present and perform their duties as aforesaid, or if they shall be driven away from the polls by violence or intimidation, all the votes polled at such election district may be rejected by any tribunal trying a contest under said election: *Provided,* That no person signing the petition shall be appointed an overseer.

SEC. 12. If any prothonotary, clerk, or the deputy of either, or any other person, shall affix the seal of office to any naturalization paper, or permit the same to be affixed, or give out, or cause or permit the same to be given out, in blank, whereby it may be fraudulently used, or furnish a naturalization certificate to any person who shall not have been duly examined and sworn in open court, in the presence of some of the judges thereof, according to the act of Congress, or shall aid in, connive at, or in any way permit the issue of any fraudulent naturalization certificates he shall be guilty of a high misdemeanor; or if any one shall fraudulently use any such certificate of naturalization, knowing that it was fraudulently issued, or shall vote or attempt to vote thereon, or if any one shall vote or attempt to vote on any certificate of naturalization not issued to him; he shall be guilty of a high misdemeanor; and either or any of the persons, their aiders or abettors, guilty of either of the misdemeanors aforesaid, shall on conviction be fined in a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars, and imprisoned in the proper penitentiary for a period not exceeding three years.

SEC. 13. Any person who on oath or affirmation, in or before any Court in this State, or officer authorized to administer oaths, shall, to procure a certificate for himself or any others, willfully depose, declare or affirm any matter to be a fact, knowing the same to be false, or shall in like manner deny any matter to be a fact, knowing the same to be true, shall be deemed guilty of perjury; and any certificate of naturalization issued in pursuance of any such deposition, declaration or affirmation, shall be null and void; and it shall be the duty of Court issuing the same, upon proof being made before it that it was fraudulently obtained, to take immediate measures for recalling the same for cancellation; and any person who shall vote or attempt to vote on any paper so obtained or shall in any way aid in, connive at, or have any agency whatever in the issue, circulation or use of any fraudulent naturalization certificate, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall undergo an imprisonment in the penitentiary for not more than two years, and pay a fine of not more than one thousand dollars for every such offence, or either or both, at the discretion of the Court.

SEC. 14. Any assessor, election officer or person appointed as an overseer, who shall neglect or refuse to perform any duty enjoined by this act, without reasonable or legal cause, shall be subject to a penalty of one hundred dollars; and if any assessor shall assess any person as a voter who is not qualified, or shall refuse to assess any one who is qualified, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor in office, and on conviction be punished by fine or imprisonment, and also be subject to an action for damages by the party aggrieved: and if any person shall fraudulently alter, add to, or destroy any list of voters, made out as directed by this act, or tear down or remove the same from the place where it has deen fixed, with fraudulent or mischievous intent, or for any improper purpose, the person so offending shall be guilty of a high misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both, at the discretion of the Court

SEC. 15. All elections for city, ward, borough, township and county officers, shall hereafter be held on the second Tuesday of October, subject to all the provisions of the laws regulating the election of such officers not inconsistent with this act; the persons elected to such offices at that time shall take their places at the expiration of the terms of the persons holding the same at the time of such election: but no election for the office of Assessor or Assistant Assessor shall be held, under this act, until the year 1870.

SEC. 16. At all elections hereafter held, under the laws of this Commonwealth, the polls be opened between the hours of six and seven o'clock a. m., and closed at seven o'clock p. m.

SEC. 17. It shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Commonwealth to prepare forms for all the blanks made necessary by this act, and furnish copies of the same to the County Commissioners of the several counties of the Commonwealth; and the County Commissioners of each county shall as soon as may be necessary after receipt of the same, at the proper expense of the county, procure and furnish to all the election officers of the election districts of their respective counties, copies of such blanks, in such quantities as may be rendered necessary for the discharge of their duties under this act.

SEC. 18. None of the foregoing provisions of this act shall apply to the city of Philadelphia, excepting sections twelve and thirteen.

SEC. 19. That citizens of this State temporarily in the service of the State or of the United States governments, on clerical or other duty, and do not vote where thus employed, shall not be thereby deprived of the right to vote in their several election districts if otherwise duly qualified.

SEC. 20. The act entitled "A further supplement to the act relating to the elections of this Commonwealth,' approved April fourth, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty eight, and all other laws altered or supplied by this act, be and the same are hereby repealed.

"THE DEAREST GIRLS IN THE WORLD."

In the midst of the reign of the girl of the period, with her slang and her boldness—of the fashionable woman, with her denial of duty and her madness for pleasure—we come every now and then upon a group of good girls of the real old English type, the faithful few growing up silently among us, but none the less valuable because they are silent and make no display—doves who are content with life as they have no desire to be either eagles, dwelling on romantic heights, or peacocks, displaying their pride in sunny courts. We find these faithful few in town and country alike; but they are rifest in the country, where there is less temptation to go wrong than there is in large towns, and where life is more simple and the moral tone undeniably higher. The leading feature of these girls is their love of home and of their own family, and their power of making occupation and happiness out of apparently meagre materials. If they are the elders, they find amusement and more in their little brothers and sisters whom they consider immensely funny, and to whom they are as much girl-mothers as sisters; and if they are the youngers, they idolize their baby nephews and nieces. For there is always a baby going on somewhere about these houses, babies being the great excitement of home life, an antiseptic element which keeps everything else pure. They are passionately attached to papa and mamma, whom they think the very king and queen of humanity, and whom they do not call by even endearing slang names. It has never occurred to them to criticise them as ordinary mortals, and as they have not been in the way of learning the prevailing ascent of disrespect, they have not shaken off that almost religious veneration for their parents which all young persons feel naturally, if they have been well brought up and are not corrupted. The yoke in middle class country houses is one fitting very loosely round all necks; and there being no power of greater freedom, if even they had it, the girls are not fretted by its pressure, and are content to live under it in peace. They adore their elder brothers who are from home just beginning the great battle of life for themselves, and confidently believe them to be the finest fellows going, and the future great men of the day if only they care to use those splendid talents of theirs, and take the trouble of plucking the prizes within their reach. They may have a slight reservation, perhaps, in favor of the brothers' friend, whom they place on a pedestal of almost equal height. But they keep their mental architecture a profound secret from every one, and do not suffer themselves to let it grow into a solid structure unless it has some surer foundation than their own fancy. For, though doves are loving, they are by no means lovesick damsels; they are too healthy and natural and quietly busy for wholesome dreams. If one of them marries they all unite in loving the man that comes in among them. He is adopted as one of themselves, and leaps into a family of idolized sisters who pet him as their brother—with just that subtle little difference in the petting that it comes from sisters unaccustomed, and so has the charm of novelty if not the excitement of naughtiness. But this kind of thing is about the most dangerous to a man's moral nature that can befall him. Though pretty to see, and undeniably pleasant to experience, and though perfectly innocent, still nothing enervates one so much as this idolatrous submission of a large family of women. In a widow's house, where there are many daughters and no sons, and where the man who marries one marries the whole family, and is worshipped accordingly, it is of course increased tenfold; but if there are brothers and a father, the sister's husband though affectionately cooed over, is not made quite such a fuss with, and the association is all the less hurtful in consequence.

Doves know very little of evil. They are not in the way of learning it; and they do not care to learn it. The few villagers who are supposed to lead ill lives are spoken of below the breath, and carefully avoided without being critically studied. Many of the doves marry men whose work lies abroad; these quiet country houses being the favorite matrimonial hunting grounds for colonists and Anglo-Indians. So that some are always absent, whose healths are drunk in the traditional punch, with eyes that grow moist as the names are said. Doves are not disinclined to marry men who have to go abroad for all the pleasant family love common to them. Travel is a golden dream to them in their still homes—but travel, properly compunioned. For even the most adventurous among them are not independent, as we mean when we speak of independence in women. They are essentially home girls; family girls, doves who cannot exist at all without a dovecot, however humble. The family is everything to them, and they are unfit for the solitude which so many of our self-supporting women can accept quite readily. Not that they are necessarily useless as breadwinners. They could work if pushed to it; but it must be in quite a womanly way, with the mother, the sister, the husband as the helper, with the home as the place of rest and the refuge. Their whole lives are laid in love and quietness; not necessarily in inaction, but their wishes and their aims are all centered within the home circle. If they marry, they find the love of their husbands enough for them, and have no desire for other men's admiration; their babies are all the world to them and they do not think maternity an infliction as so many of the miserable fashionable think it, they like the occupation of housekeeping, and feel pride in their fine linen and clean service, and in their well ordered table and neatly balanced accounts. They are kind to their servants, who generally come from the old home, and whose families they therefore know, but they keep up a certain dignity and tone of superiority toward them in the midst of all their kindness, which very few town bred mistresses can keep to town bred maids.

Do not let our splendid passionate creatures lead madly wicked lives and make miserable uncomfortable homes? and are not our glorious heroines better in fiction than seated by the nursery fire, or checking the baker's bill? No doubt the quiet home staying doves seem tame enough when we think of the gorgeous beings made familiar to us by romance, and history, which is more romantic still; but as our daily lives run chiefly in prose, they are better fitted for things as they are; and to men who want wives, and not playthings, and who care for the peace of family life and the dignity of home, they are beyond price when they can be found and secured. So that on the whole, we can dispense with the splendid creatures of character and the magnificent queens of society sooner than with the quiet unobstructive doves; and though they do spoil men most monstrously, they know where to draw the line, and while petting their own at home, as women should, know how to keep strangers abroad at a distance, and to make themselves respected as only modest and gentle women are respected by men.—*Saturday Review.*

GOV. BURNSIDE'S disposition if we may take his own word for it, is sensitive but not sanguinary, in fact the happiest imaginable. In an interview with a New York Herald correspondent he spoke in very high terms of the First Rhode Island, which he said was made of the best material he ever saw in any army. While that regiment was hard at work on "the perilous edge of battle" Gov. Sprague thought he fought like a lion; it was like a scared lion, racing out at tremendous speed on a horse to the line of fire, then as suddenly wheeling round and racing back to get a drink; then racing out to another point and racing back just as fast to get another drink, until finally after his last drink on the field, when things began to look blue, he slipped off to Centreville, and got there in advance of the regiment, which was the rear guard of the retreating army.

A LETTER from Rome says: "The dramatic representations of Madam Ristori have terminated, and that eminent tragedian is now about to say farewell to Europe for a time, being on the eve of embarking for South America, where she will commence a professional tour in Brazil. Ristori intended to produce a new Biblical drama entitled *Deborah,* and written by Rosenthal, the Emperor of Austria's private librarian. The author has come to Rome to be present at the *debut* of his piece, but the theatrical censor disapproved of the production, and absolutely refused to permit its presentation. Count Trautmansdorff interceded in vain, and finally *Judith* had to be substituted for the promised novelty."

—In consequence of the inclemency of the weather, the commemoration services for Confederate dead, at Memphis, Tenn., was postponed.

Miscellaneous.

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I HAVE JUST RECEIVED A NEW STOCK OF GOODS OF THE

LATEST STYLES,

For Spring and Summer Wear

Gentlemen's Furnishing Good

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER

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

WILLIAM REICH, Jr.,
mar24:tf BRIDGEWATER, Pa.

SPRING, 1869.

M'Elroy, Dickson & Co.

No. 54 Wood Street,

Pittsburgh, Pa.

OFFER THEIR

SPRING STOCK OF

DRY - GOODS

And Notions,

At WHOLESALE,

And invite their customers, and the trade generally, to call.

mar10:3m.

Dr. E. S. Warner.

KNOWN FOR YEARS AS THE

"INDIAN PHYSICIAN"

of Pittsburgh, who has had twenty-five years experience in practice, and whose father was known for forty years, as

INDIAN PRACTITIONER,

treats with success nearly every form of disease, whether of recent or long duration. The Doctor's management of disease is, in many respects peculiar to himself and predecessor, and any persons who may avail themselves of his treatment for a sufficient length of time will be greatly benefited or cured, if at all curable. No matter under what system of practice the patient may have been treated for chronic diseases, among which may be included many female complaints as well as incipient Consumption,

Asthma, Colds, Coughs, Dispepsia, and those various diseases of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels and Kidneys, Dropsy, Scrofula, Tetter, Rheumatism, Erysypelas, Bronchial Affections, Sore Eyes, Nervous Disorders,

and many others, generally yield to his well known practice embracing the use of many Indian Remedies. Where desire d patients may be treated by correspondence, and medicine sent by having the case described, giving age, sex, &c.

Office, medicine, and consulting rooms, formerly on St. Clair, are now located at 211 Penn st., near St. Clair, Pittsburgh, Pa. [mar10:3m

Arbuthnot, Shannon & Co,
NO. 115 WOOD STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS,
AT EASTERN PRICES.
G. ARBUTHNOT. W. T. SHANNON.
JAMES FORD. J. G. STEPHENSON.

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—oct8'67:1.y

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 Peroleum 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 HARP STREET,
PITTSBURGH.

Hardware, &c.

STOVES & TINWARE.

O. R. ANSHUTZ,

DEALER IN

Tin, Copper & Sheet-Iron Ware.

ALSO

Keeps a Complete Assortment of

Fire-Fronts,

Grates, Cooking-Stoves

&c. &c.

Roofing, Guttering and Spouting

Done to Order promptly and on Reasonable Terms.

Particular Attention Paid to Job Work.

Japanned and

PRESSED WARE

Kept Constantly on Hand.

Shop on the lower end of Third Street,

Beaver, Pa.

Call and Examine our Stock before purchasing elsewhere. [mar10:tf

Bailey Farrell & Co.

Lead Pipe Sheet & Bar Lead

MANUFACTURERS, ALSO

Pig Lead, Iron Pipe, Rubber Hose, Steam Guages, 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. 107 SMITHFIELD STREET,

Send for Price List. Pittsburgh, Pa.
apr22.

S. J. Cross & Co.,

ROCHESTER, Pa

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

One Ton White Lead,

10 Bbls. Linseed Oil,

10 " N. O. Molasses,

100 " Choice Flour,

100 Kegs Nails,

3 Hhds. N. O. Sugar.

Large stock of

HARDWARE.

Fresh Stock of

Boots and Shoes!

New Spring Style

DRY GOODS.

All Bought Low, and for Sale Low.

March 1st, 1869.

REMOVAL

AND

CLEARANCE SALE.

HAVING found our present store too small for our business, we will Remove to

311 LIBERTY st.,

about April 1st. To save trouble and expense of moving, we are now closing out our Stock of

HARDWARE.

AND

CUTLERY

At Greatly Reduced Prices;

LINDSAY, STERRIT & EUWER,

337 Liberty st., Pittsburgh, Pa.

mar10 tf

AUDITORS NOTICE.

In the orphans' court of Beaver county. In the matter of the account of Wm. P. Townsend, Executor and Trustee of the will of Eliza Van Buskirk, deceased.

And now to wit: March 21st, 1869. On motion of S. R. Chamberlin, Esq., the Court appoint W. S. Morlan, Esq., an auditor to make apportionment of the balance of estate in the hands of Executor, &c., to distributees legally entitled thereto.

SEAL From the record. Attest:
JOHN A. FRAZER, Clerk.

I will attend to the duties of the above appointment at my office in New Brighton on the 11th day of May, 1869, at 9 o'clock A. M. when and where parties interested may attend if they think proper. W. S. MORLAN,
apr31:4t. Auditor.

Dry Goods.

New Firm, New Goods.

Speyerer & Sons,

SUCCESSORS TO

GEO. C. SPEYERER.

Having returned from the East with a large stock of Goods, bought at LOWEST CASH PRICES, offer to the public, at their OLD STAND

CORNER OF WATER AND JAMES STREET

ROCHESTER, PENN'A.

GENERAL DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS.

NOTIONS,

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS,

HARDWARE, IRON,

NAILS, CARPENTER TOOLS

ROPE, OCUM & PACKING YARN, WHITE LEAD and PAINTS dry and in Oil, & Putty

Queensware and Willow Ware,

FLOUR, FLOUR,

Still having the Sole Agency of that CELEBRATED CANTON CITY FLOUR, for Rochester and vicinity. we can sell dealers at Pittsburgh rates, saving freight.

FEED, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

ALSO AGENCY FOR

Buffalo Scale Company,

We offer Scales at MANUFACTURERS PRICE

ALSO AGENTS FOR

Eureka Bone Sulphate of Lime and

PLASTER PARIS FOR LANDS,

White and Water Lime at Wholesale Rates.

BEAVER SALT COMPANY'S SALT.

Always on hand. We always buy for Cash and sell CHEAP. Call and examine our Goods and be convinced.

RETAIL GOODS DELIVERED FREE OF CHARGE.

dec16

TO THE WORKING CLASS.—I am now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at their homes, the whole of the time, or for the spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Fifty cents to $5 per evening is easily earned by persons of either sex, and the boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. Great inducements are offered, those who will devote their whole time to the business; and, that every person who sees this notice, may send me their address and test the business for themselves, I make the following unparalleled offer: To all who are not well satisfied with the business, I will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing me. Full particulars, directions, &c., sent free. Sample sent by mail for 10 cts. Address E. C. ALLEN,
mar17:3m Augusta, Me.

MOORES' DRUG STORE,

IN BEAVER.

May be found the best assortment of

DRUGS,

Medicines,

CHEMICALS,

PURE

LIQUORS, WINES

And Brandies,

Paints, Oils,

AND

DYE STUFFS:

TOILET ARTICLES, SOAPS

BRUSHES.

PATENT MEDICINES

in great variety, all of the best quality, and sold cheaper than can be bought at any other Drug Store in the county.

Dupont's Female Pills, 75 cents per box; Cheesemen's, $1; Clark's, $1.

The Largest Stock of LAMPS & LAMP TRIMMINGS, LANTERNS, STATIONERY, WINDOW GLASS & PUTTY. Ever offered outside of the city, at Moore's Drug Store, and sold cheaper than can be bought anywhere else.

Let those who doubt this call and see, and they will doubt no more.

jyll'67 J. MOORE.

Chas. B. Hurst,

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.
apr9'68.

Wall Paper!
Wall Paper!
Wall Paper!

OIL CLOTH!
Oil Cloth!
OIL CLOTH.

CARPETS,
CARPETS, CARPETS!

Benj. Mulheim,

BRIDGEWATER, PA.,

Has just received a large stock of Wall Paper,

CARPETS,

Oil Cloths, Books, Stationery; all kinds of

Window - Shades!

Looking-Glasses, Trunks,

TRAVELING SACKS,

Satchels, Baskets,

Children's Carriages & Wagons.

All kinds of Toys, Fancy Goods

Also, An Extensive Assortment of

STEREOSCOPES

and

STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS.

This is the largest and best selected Stock of Goods in the county, and bought direct from manufacturers, at the lowest price, and will be sold lower than elsewhere. BENJ. MULHEIM.

mar17:tf

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Persons having business to transact with the County Commissioners, will find them in session, at their office, on Friday of each week, until Sept. 1st, 1869.

By order of the Board.
apr17'69:tf JOHN H. RAKIN, Clerk.

Miscellaneous.

IMPORTANT TO SOLDIERS

UNDER the provision of the act of Congress approved July 27th, 1868, Pensioners are entitled to pensions from date of discharge (or death, in case of heirs), providing application has been or shall hereafter be made within five years, and

THE ARREARS CAN NOW BE OBTAINED

by those who have only drawn from date of application. Soldiers discharged for Hernia (rupture) can now obtain BOUNTIES, the same as if discharged for wounds, it matters not how long they may have served providing the injury was received in the service. For particulars respecting and description of army or naval claims, call on or address (with stamp) B. F. BROWN,
108 Smithfield St., opposite P. O.
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Pensions drawn Semi-annually in any part of the United States, saving pensioners the tr