The Beaver Argus.

Beaver, August 25, 1869.

Circulation Over Twelve Hundred.

Rates of Advertising.

TIME.	1 wk.	2 wk.	3 m.	6 m.	1 year
1 sqr—10 lines,	$3 00	$5 00	$5 00	$8 00	$10 00
2 squares, do	5 50	6 00	7 00	10 00	15 00
3 squares, do	6 00	8 00	10 50	15 00	21 00
¼ column,....	8 00	11 00	15 00	20 00	30 00
½ column,....	11 00	15 00	20 00	30 00	40 00
1 column,....	22 00	30 00	38 00	60 00	100 00

Administrators' and Executors' Notices.....$3 00

Special notices per line, ten cents.

☞ Payments to be made Quarterly, except for transient advertisements, which must be paid in advance.

State of the Thermometer for the week ending the 7th of August, 1869.

	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.
Aug. 15	69 deg.	85 deg.	76 deg.
" 16	65 deg.	77 deg.	74 deg.
" 17	68 deg.	76 deg.	70 deg.
" 18	66 deg.	79 deg.	73 deg.
" 19	70 deg.	85 deg.	75 deg.
" 20	73 deg.	88 deg.	86 deg.
" 21	75 deg.	86 deg.	75 deg.

R. T. TAYLOR.

Subscriptions to the Beaver Argus.—The following named persons have paid the sums set opposite to their names on subscription to the Beaver Argus, since the date of our last publication:

John Caughey, Beaver,	$2 00
S. J. McClure, New Galilee,	1 50
B. B. Lakin, Beaver,	2 00
Capt. J. Nannah, Rochester,	5 00
Christian Seofried, Freedom,	2 00
Robert Sterling, Seventy Six,	4 00
James Todd, Green Garden,	2 00
E. S. M'Lain, New Brighton,	2 00
M. S. Knight, Industry,	50
Wilson Ussellton, Water Cure,	2 00

The attention of the public is directed to the following New Advertisements which appear for the first time in the Argus to-day:

Beaver Seminary—D. H. A. McLean.
Exr's. Notice—Geo. E. Rauscher, Chas. E. Rauscher, Executors.
Gold Watches—Oroide Watch Co.
Special Notice—Spoyerer & Sons.
Special Notices—J. H. Bonce.
Special Notices—Jas. A. Fortune.

Excellent Pears.—We are under obligations to S. C. Gormley, esq., of Raccoon township, for a basket of very fine pears. He has had an abundant crop of his fruit the present season, and we are glad to know that he found a ready and good market for all the pears he could spare.

Good Fresh Lime always on hand at the Mulvanon Lime Kilns, Vanport. [aug11tf.

Struck with Lightning.—On last Saturday evening the barn of Mr. Wm. Biggerstaff, of Raccoon township, was struck with lightning and consumed. All his grain and hay, together with one horse, were burned up. Mr. B's. loss is quite heavy.

One hundred and twenty-five bls. Canton City flour and 50 barrels New Creek flour just received and for sale at Spoyerer & Sons, Rochester Pa.

Local copy.

Cotton Batting cheap at Bonce's.

Beaver Ladies Seminary.—By an advertisement in another column it will be seen that Dr. McLean's Seminary opens on Tuesday, Sept. 14th 1869. Parents and others desiring to educate will find this Seminary one of the best in Western Pennsylvania.

Mowing Match.—There will be a Mowing Match on the farm of Jas. McGeorge, one mile from New Galilee, on Thursday Aug. 26, 1869, at one o'clock p. m.

The Knitten, Etna, Dodge, Clipper, Buckeye, World, Quaker, Woods and Smith machines will be tested. All mowing machine men are invited to attend and exhibit their machines. Come everybody. By request of the Farmers of Beaver and Lawrence counties.

Water-Proof Cloth cheap, at Bonce's Beaver.

More Fruit.—Henry Goehring Esq., of New Sewickley tp., than whom a better hearted man or sounder Republican can nowhere be found, visited our office on last Saturday, carrying a half bushel basket well filled with a choice selection of apples and pears. They were "fair to look upon," and after partaking freely of them, all hands tender Mr. Goehring hearty thanks for his luscious treat. Visits of that kind make the heart of the printer glad.

Calicos at six cents per yard at Bonce's, Beaver.

Struck with Lightning.—Friday morning one week ago a stable belonging to Mr. S. Engle, who resides near Green Garden, this county, was struck with lightning, and together with its contents was burned to the ground. Mr. Engle's team of horses were in the stable at the time, and were burned to death. The loss is a heavy one to Mr. E. who is an industrious man, but unfortunately his means are limited.

Alpaca Lustres very cheap at Bonce's.

Sold Out.—We learn that Dr. H. S. Hibbard, druggist of this place has disposed of his establishment to Hugo Andriessen of Pittsburgh. Dr. Hibbard moves from here to Rochester, where he intends to commence the practice of medicine. His successor, Mr. Andriessen, is a regularly graduated druggist, and intends to stock the store anew.

Calico, the best makes, at 12½ cents, at Bonce's, Beaver.

Changed Hands.—We notice that Judge McCoy has disposed of his interest in the Carroll *Free Press*, and the paper will hereafter be conducted by Messrs. Teter & Cameron, the latter gentleman being the person who purchased Mr. McCoy's interest. Judge McCoy has been in the editorial harness for twelve years, and during that period catered intelligently to the people of "Little Carroll." Messrs. Teter & Cameron are promising young men, and the Republicans of that county should give them all the material aid in their power.

It is a fact worth knowing.—"Whittlesey's Dyspepsia Cure" is guaranteed by all Druggists to give satisfaction. It may be relied upon for Sick and Nervous Headache.

Mrs. S. A. Allen's Improved Hair Restorer and Dressing. The attention of the public is invited to the very important change recently made in this article. We offer in the Improved Preparation a Restorer prompt and infallible in its action upon gray hair, quickly restoring it to its natural color and beauty, together with an agreeable Dressing all in one bottle. This combination is perfect and unexceptionable in every respect, and is used with great satisfaction by old and young. Mrs. S. A. Allen's Zylobalsamum, another Preparation, clear without Sediment designed exclusively for Dressing, Strengthening and Beautifying the Hair, a refreshing toilet luxury, far preferable to French pomades, and sold at half the price. Sold by all Druggists. aug11;5t.

A Novel Proposition.—Dr. Sage has discovered a sure and speedy remedy for Catarrh, and the proprietor offers $500 for a case of that loathsome disease that he cannot cure. It cures catarrh in all its stages, forms and varieties, with unerring certainty. If your Druggist does not keep this Remedy take no other, but enclose sixty cents to the proprietor, R. V. Pierce, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y., and the Remedy will reach you by return mail. For sale by most Druggists everywhere.

Look to Your Interest.—*Save time and money.*

If you have anything to sell,
If you have lost anything,
If you have a house to rent,
If you want to rent a house,
If you want boarding,
If you want anything,
Tell Five Thousand People at once, by advertising in the Beaver Argus.

Alaska Territory.—We are under obligations to John H. Bulghley, of Co. E, 23d U. S. Infantry, now stationed at Sitka, Alaska Territory, for a copy of the Alaska *Times*, of the date of July 10, 1869. We were somewhat surprised on receiving it, as we were not aware that a newspaper had been established in that Territory yet. It has been printed now for about three months, and is a very creditable little, unpretending sheet. T. G. Murphy is its editor. From the copy before us we are unable to give the *Times* a political status. Judging from a local in the paper we conclude that Alaska would be good fishing territory. Here is the local to which we refer:

A Big Haul.—Mr. Lawolen and his men caught at one haul 1,421 large salmon in the bay near Steven's saw mill, on last Sunday morning. It was very amusing to see the salmon flounder around before being taken out of the net. Mr. L. has gone into the business of catching salmon in earnest, and is saving them in the same way the Russian American Company did. He also keeps a fine supply and sells them cheap to our citizens, who are saved the trouble of going to the Indian market, which, in its present condition, is no fit place for any person to enter.

It is an old saying that it is the cheapest always to buy the best. This is more important with medicinal preparations than anything else, and it should always be remembered by the invalid who requires a good stomach bitter, that the Constitution Bitters are far superior to the ordinary preparation sold as such. The justly celebrated Constitution Bitters are unequalled as a tonic, and will produce more happy results than any other bitter. Take none but Seward & Bentley's.

☞ A reliable medicine for throat diseases, Seward's Cough Cure.

Persons desiring to attend school should write for the catalogue of the State Normal School. Address J. A. Cooper, Edinboro, Erie Co., Pa.

About Potatoes.—We last week stated that George W. Hamilton, esq., of Beaver, had planted this season *three* pounds of Early Rose potatoes, and a few days ago had gathered his crop, which weighed *ninety* pounds. Believing this to have been an extraordinary yield we asked if it could be beat in this county. Since then Gen. Littell, our Sheriff, informs us that he planted, last spring, three pounds of the Early Rose, and was rewarded with a crop weighing *one hundred and seventy-three pounds.* This beats Mr. Hamilton badly. Now who can beat the General? The latter also informs us that he planted last spring *two potatoes* of the Scotch Russet variety, which yielded him thirty-nine pounds of plump potatoes.

Since the above was in type we have received the following letter which beats Gen. Littell's yield all hollow:

Wadsworth, O., Aug. 19, 1869.

Editor Argus—*Dear Sir*:—Mr. Hamilton will have to try again with Early Rose Potatoes. I planted *one* pound of Early Rose and raised *eighty* pounds of as fine potatoes as ever were seen.

Yours, &c., J. K. Parrish.

Good Fast Colored Prints, at 10 cents, at Jas. A. Fortune's.

Died Broken Hearted.—On last Thursday a sad funeral wended its way to the old Cemetery, bearing the corpse of a man who died of a broken heart. It appears that Mr. Cornelius Thomas, a Scotch minor, left his home some three weeks ago for the coal mines of Pennsylvania, and on his arrival here his health failed him, and he saw no prospects of being able for months to come to send money for his family, a wife and six children left in Scotland. This so preyed on his mind that he died from melancholy and grief. During his last days he longed to be back to his home in Scotland in such imploring pathetic strains as to move to tears all those who heard him.—*Monongahela Republican.*

Best Calico's only 12 cents, at Jas. A. Fortune's, Diamond, Rochester.

The Lady's Friend For September.—A handsome steel engraving of Portia, the heroine of "The Merchant of Venice," opens the September number of this charming periodical. This is followed by the usual large and brilliant Fashion Plate, by an appropriate engraving of a Picnic, and by engravings of Children's Fashions, Young Lady's Toilet, Mantelet, Headdresses, Bodice, Corsage, &c. Among the literary matter are "The Prize of two Men's Lives," by Amanda M. Douglas; "Ingratitude," by Florence Percy; "Aunt Mabel's Story," by Aunt Alice; "Roland Yorke," by Mrs. Henry Wood. "My Catechism and its consequences," by Harrie Boyor; "Between Two," by Elizabeth Prescott, &c., &c. Published by Deacon & Peterson, 319 Walnut Street Philadelphia, at $2.50 a *year* (which also includes a large steel engraving). Four copies $6. Five copies (and one gratis), $8. "The Lady's Friend" and "The Saturday Evening Post" (and *one* engraving), $4.00. Specimen numbers sent for ten cents.

Heavy yard wide sheeting, only 12 cts. at Jas. A. Fortune's, Diamond, Rochester.

Lent's Circus.—Those of our readers who are in the habit of visiting circuses will find a New York circus advertised in the Argus. It will be in Rochester on next Saturday, at 2 p. m., and at 7 p. m. This company are being highly spoken of by the press, and their entertainments are said to be conducted with the greatest decorum. No doubt a large audience will be in attendance, both in the afternoon and evening.

This establishment, which is under the direction of Mr. L. B. Lent, is the only one that has a footing among the permanent places of amusement in New York, and is endorsed in the most unequivocal terms by the principal papers of that city, as a first class exhibition in all respects, and of a more elegant and refined type than the public have been accustomed to see in traveling shows. When papers like the *N. Y. Tribune* speak of an exhibition in terms like the following it is safe to assume that it must be one of real merit:

"The New York Circus is firmly established in local popularity. Indeed it is the only Circus which has ever obtained a permanent footing in New York. And this it has obtained by the simple process of deserving it. The performers who have appeared here are of the first class in their pursuit. The company is numerous and comprises many varieties of talent. The entertainments given have always been free from objectionable features. The manager has fully succeeded in showing that there is nothing necessarily vulgar in circus representations. It is only natural that the patronage of the best classes of our citizens should have rewarded an enterprise so conducted."

Cheapest Dry Goods in Beaver county at Jas. A. Fortune's, Diamond, Rochester.

Beaver Falls, Aug. 15, 1869.

Mr. Editor—About one year ago we did adopt the National Series of School Books. They did give good satisfaction to all who were not too indolent to study them. Fair Play.

Sad Accident.—On Monday morning at about eight a. m., William, son of John Caughey, esq., Prothonotary of this county, while engaged as brakesman on an express train on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, met with an accident which caused his death. It appears that the train on which he was engaged, was coming from Oil City toward Pittsburgh. On reaching Kittanning it was necessary for his train to go out upon a switch so that another train could pass. After this passing occurred the express started, and in doing so the train parted, in consequence of the slipping out of the bolt or the breaking of the link connecting two cars. It is supposed that Mr. Caughey was in the act of stepping from one to the other of the parting cars, when he missed his footing and fell upon the track, the rear car passing over and severing one arm and one leg. He lived but a short time after the casualty occurred. His age was about twenty-eight years.

Sometime during the forenoon of Monday his father received a telegram from the Railroad Company informing him of the accident and requesting him to come to Pittsburgh as soon as possible. He did so, and was met there in the afternoon by his son's corpse. It reached this place at about 8 p. m., the same evening.

His sudden and melancholy death was a severe shock to his parents, sisters and brothers, and the community heartily sympathize with them in their sad bereavement.

Correspondence.

A LAST WORD.

Mr. Editor:—I do not propose to continue the discussion of the Church Question, either on the street corners or through the press. Such discussion can result in no good. The controversy can be settled only in a Court of Justice. There I am content to stak it, and abide the result.

For every unkind word that has been written on this subject, the church party is alone responsible. The notice served on the Trustees was drawn up in respectful terms. It was signed by citizens who sincerely believed that the best interests of the town as well as of the churches would be promoted by removing them from the Public Square. It was published solely for the purpose of bringing home notice to all concerned in the erection of the new church, that the title to the ground selected was in dispute. Now, all this was proper and commendable; but the Trustees saw fit to publish a reply which was not creditable to its author, for the reason that it was evidently intended to place citizens, who were in every respect the peers of the Trustees, in a false position before the community. A decent respect for public opinion required the persons thus wronged to vindicate their action; and, in so doing, they employed no language which was not justifiable in repelling the attack that had been made upon them.

Here it was hoped that the newspaper controversy would end; but last week "A Citizen" came to the aid of the Trustees in an argument which is no doubt the most ingenious that can be made on that side of the question, but the time and place to answer it will be on the trial of the cause. It can then and there, I think, be successfully shown that "Citizen's" argument is based on a proposition which cannot be supported either by reason or authority.

The Trustees have announced, somewhat boastingly, that they will, on "the final decree," exact the utmost penalty of the bond! I am authorized by my associates to say that we accept the situation; and it may not be improper to remind our opponents that litigants who give no quarter should expect none.

As each party now understands the position and purposes of the other, we should all be content to await "the final decree" with becoming forbearance. In the meantime, let us have peace.

One of the Twelve.

The M. E. Church Question.

Mr. Editor:—From indications quite apparent it would seem that the controversy touching the occupation of the Public Square by the churches, so far as the newspaper *forum* is concerned, is about to end; the respective combatants no doubt to meet hereafter before an authoritative tribunal, when and where the mooted question will be settled; and although it is not our intention to uncover, still we deem it proper to say a few words in reply to a communication in your last over the signature of "Citizen." The article referred to is written in much better temper than was a former one signed by the Trustees, whereof it is substantially a repetition. The argument of "Citizen," briefly stated, amounts to this: that the State having reserved the square for public uses had the absolute right to declare what uses were of "public importance," and that churches are such, and within the meaning of the Act of 1791, and strange to say quotes the Allegheny Act of 1787 as construed by the Supreme Court in the case of Commonwealth vs. Rush, in support of his position. The 4th section of the Allegheny act provided that there should be so much land "*reserved* for the use of the State as should be deemed necessary for a court house, jail and market, for places of public worship and for burying the dead." Thus it will be seen at a glance that there is no similarity whatever between that Act and the Beaver town Act, that in the former case the reservation was special, including in its terms churches, whereas in the latter it was general, and susceptible of no special meaning, as he contends. Great stress is laid upon the fact that the square is reserved for instead of being dedicated to public uses. Where is the distinction? We conceive that there is none, that the grant differs only in terms, the uses being declared the effect is the same in either case. The construction given to the Allegheny Act in the case above referred to was this, "the dedication must be considered with reference to the use for which it is designed, and must be so construed as to carry into effect the purpose intended." This is precisely our position, and we think we are fully sustained by the very case which "Citizen" contends supports the position of the Trustees. Was it the intention of the framers of the Act of 1791 that this square should be blocked up by the erection of houses of worship thereon? If it was not, "Citizen" admits in effect that the churches on the square are without authority of law, notwithstanding the acts of 1824-5. If houses of public worship were within the meaning of the reservation would they need additional legislation granting to them rights which they *already* possessed? In other words, if such "uses" were within the Act of 1791, for what purpose were the Acts of 1824-5 passed? We take it that no lawyer on the church side of this controversy can be found who will take the position that the court house, jail or public offices needed or required an Act of the Legislature authorizing their erection upon the square. If not why? The answer readily comes up, such buildings and only such are within the Act of 1791, and the custom of this Commonwealth, and for the simple reason that they are public buildings and the occupancy of so much land as is necessary therefor is a public use. These buildings then, as stated before, go upon the square as matter of right, and if churches are entitled to occupy the square at all they must fall within the same rule. But what will "Citizen" say to this? "Others only can imitate our example when the law permits." Is this answer founded in christian charity, is it just? If our position be true *all* churches have a right to go upon the square without special legislative license, (and none can doubt that this only would be fair) and if so the result would be its complete occupancy. Was this the intention of the Act of '91? Would it be in good faith toward the lot holders and public generally? Glance at the plot of the town of Beaver, and you will discover that the streets are one hundred feet in width and the alleys twenty-five feet. Ask a surveyor or any other man, which way the lots on the Diamond front, and he or they will unhesitatingly say on the square. This answer would be clearly right, and we may add—since all the buildings have been erected fronting in that direction—such has been the invariable, uniform construction given to the plot. Now if our christian brethren, backed by "Citizen," are right in their view of the power of the State, it follows that though the Diamond lots have a one hundred foot stock in the rear yet, front upon alleys twenty-five feet is the most [illegible] [illegible] width [illegible] the Diamond, while upon this branch of the also [illegible] are the [illegible] [illegible] ever. These alleys running parallel to and at right angles with each other pass through the whole plot, and are therefore for uniformity sake traced across the square. Were it otherwise they would not have appeared upon the square at all, and the result would have been a one hundred foot street in rear of lots, but not one inch in front. It is perhaps not out of place to mention here that the plot of Beaver, made many years ago by Mr. McCallister, a highly intelligent gentleman and skillful surveyor, does not show the alleys upon the square at all, and for the manifest reason that he considered them as standing upon the same footing as the balance of what we are now told is "State land." The writer of this holds title to his lot from a patent granted by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, bearing date 21st day of July, 1796, and has or has not rights in the square by virtue thereof. And our position is this, that the reservation being a general one, that the State thereby contracted with those who took her title long before these obstructions were set up, that the square should forever remain public; and hence that no erections thereon beyond the county public buildings enumerated above can be made. This position is certain, founded in reason, and once departed from there is no end to the defection. We therefore deny that the State had a right to make grants beyond, even for "public uses," much less sell or give away the same to individuals or private corporations. We deem it unnecessary, in the view taken above, to examine the question as to whether or not churches are public institutions, and the occupancy by them of land a "public use" in a legal sense; still as this view forms the *gravamen* of "Citizen's" argument, it does vary, perhaps, [illegible] legal pen tries hard to make good that position, it is perhaps due to him to briefly touch the point. By the constitution of the United States Church and State were completely divorced, and it is expressly written in that instrument that no religious test shall ever be set up. The Act laying out the town of Beaver was passed subsequent to the adoption of the State Constitution of 1790. Now what says that instrument? Why! following in the wake of the Constitution of the United States, which had not only demolished the old idea of the unity of Church and State, but forever provided against church establishments containing among other things the following, "*and no preference shall ever be given by law to any religious establishments or modes of worship.*" Is it not clear from the organic law itself, that the church, if it ever had been, was to be no longer a public institution, in a legal sense? Is it not equally plain that the parcelling out of the square to two societies is the exclusion of all others is giving a "*preference by law to religious establishments*" in palpable violation of not only the spirit but the very letter of the Constitution itself? Suppose that at the next session of the Legislature our colored brethren, having concluded to erect a church edifice in Beaver, should submit a bill to build upon "the square," and come pleasant morning, with picks and shovels, would break ground just across the alley and within twenty-five feet of the front door of any of the gentlemen opposed to us in this controversy, would he quietly swallow his own medicine, or wouldn't he risk an injunction? Though not numbered among sporting characters we would be willing to risk our last dollar that there is not among the gentlemen referred to a single citizen who would not quickly seek the aid of some enlightened tribunal that would understand the case and help him in the emergency. But, Mr. Editor, I must not further trespass on your space; but you will bear in mind that our side have been content only to answer the positions assumed on the other side, and not go beyond in uncovering our own, neither will we. In conclusion we think our showing, by way of reply, has established among other things the following propositions:

1st. That the occupancy of the square by the churches has no foundation in justice, morals, equity or good conscience and from such stand point is wholly wrong and indefensible.

2nd. That based as it is upon alleged legal right, such claim of right is unfounded in principle and wholly unsupported by authority.

3rd. That as regards the building torn down, and which is to be supplied by a new one, the offer upon our part to contribute a large proportion of the money necessary to purchase a site was fully vindicated our motives, and before the country clearly put our brethren in the wrong, leaving them no foundation to stand upon save that of mere stubbornness.

4th. When hereafter the day of reckoning shall have dawned, and if the irreversible *fiat* of the law shall be pronounced to the effect that your brick and mortar may no longer occupy public ground, then upon your heads, not ours, will rest the responsibility.

An Individual.

Darlington Correspondence.

Editor Argus:—I am happy to say that the entertainment given here on Wednesday evening, July 28th, by the Academy High School, J. B. Rhodes Principal, was a perfect success.

The weather was quite unfavorable, yet the old Presbyterian church with its capacious galleries and vestibule was filled to overflowing, and many went away who could not even find standing room; and in consequence of this the performance was repeated on the following evening to a large and appreciative audience, and every one concided that the pupils performed better the second evening than the first. The stage was really beautiful, and much credit is due the ladies of Darlington and vicinity who manifested such good taste in the decorations and stage arrangements. The programme of exercises was an excellent one—but I will only ask your indulgence to notice some of the leading points, prominent among which was a floral drama, entitled "The Queen of May." This was performed by twenty-four young Misses, with Mary Cochran as May Queen, and Delia Rosd the first maid of honor. The performance of this closed with a grand tableau, and all pronounced it a "perfect picture," with the beautiful Queen seated in the centre on her floral throne.

"The Wandering Sprite," a piano Solo by Miss Minnie Barriss, was worthy of much praise. She performed with a very delicate touch, and her hand made some very good improvements. You have an idea of what good means. It seems rather hard, then, for Government to sell the land to Joy & Co., and allow Mr. Joy to put his own price on the land, and make Mr. Settler pay it or "get up and dust." Some of them have been on these lands for ten years, but most of them not quite so long. A great many of them served in the Union army (red legs), are mostly intelligent people. Passed through the Neutral lands into Osage county, Kan. Osage Mission is the capital at present. This place was formerly called the "Catholic Mission," a place erected years ago for the benefit of the Osage Indian children; and they yet keep from fifty to seventy-five at school there; but I think Government had as well stop that little expense, for I was told that as soon as they were free from school, they went back to "the blanket" again, and little more cultivation she will be a first class singer.

A new arrangement of "The Seasons" was represented and sung by Misses Testie Curry, Jennie Cochran, Annie Curry and Lou Anderson. The beauty and success of this piece depended almost entirely on the costumes, which were adapted and arranged in admirable manner especially for this colloquial song by Mrs. Sarah Cochran, Mrs. Wm. Curry, and Mrs. George Youtz.

A very difficult tragical representation of Joan of Arc. Trial was well rendered by Miss Mary Crowl as Joan, and Mr. Walter C. Dunlap as Judge. Also Mr. S. H. Caughey and Mr. R. S. Dunlap "did the tragical" in a scene from Catiline in a manner which would reflect credit on many who are on the boards as a profession.

"A short colloquy, "Eight o'clock," was performed so well by Ettie Lovejoy and Blanche Shurlock as to call forth a hearty laugh and general approbation of the case with which they acted.

One of Claribel's best songs was sung in an admirable style by Miss Mollie Carson, of Allegheny City, Pa., and Miss Cynthia Dunlap and Miss Lucy Steer sung in a very expressive manner the Duett by Fricker, entitled "There's a sigh in the heart;" but the crowning vocal piece of the entertainment was sung near the close of the performance the second evening by Prof. Rhodes and Miss Wright. I refer to "The Gipsey Countess," Glovers' favorite Duett. The piece was received with a storm of applause, boquets in great profusion, and now immediately repeated, by numerous and hearty encores of the audience.

Neither time nor space will allow me to particularize more, but suffice to say that all did well, and deserve much credit.

The piano used on the occasion was kindly furnished by Mrs. Sarah Cochran, and the Mason and Hamlin Metropolitan organ lately purchased for the school, was used on the stage. Dr. W. F. Ball permitted his excellent organ to be used in the orchestra.

Prof. W. W. Hull, of Pittsburgh, a deservedly popular Elocutionist, recited "Darius Green and his Flying Machine" with fine effect.

Efficient aid was also given by Prof's. Martin and Hahn, teachers of vocal and instrumental music.

I presume the greater number of your readers are aware that Darlington is one of the oldest towns in Western Pennsylvania, and here is located the old Academy which many of the great and good men of the glorious old Keystone State are proud to own as their *Alma mater*.

There our present (and next) Governor received his early education, and within these classic halls John Brown, of Harper's Ferry fame, received the high principles of freedom to all mankind, which will ever cause his spirit to go "marching on" with the hearts of true and noble men.

Here the Foster's and Forward's prepared themselves for high positions in church and state. But they are gone and the living present claims our attention. We want a school of high grade in this village, and have an abundance of young people here and in the surrounding country to sustain a school of this order almost the entire year. I am informed that Prof. Rhodes will not remain with us longer than two more terms. He is preparing himself to practice the "healing art," and will undoubtedly succeed in the profession of his choice. The people here owe a debt of gratitude to him for his very efficient services in connection with the Academy. Our citizens will part with him reluctantly, for he is an estimable young man and a successful teacher.

A Friend of Schools.

Trip through Neosho Valley.

We are permitted to copy the following from a private letter of a former citizen of this county, who has been making a tour through Southern Missouri, Arkansas and Kansas. It will be found of interest:

Warrensburg, Mo., Aug. 8, 1869.

Dear Brother—I will give you a short account of a trip, from which I have just returned:

I went in company with a Mr. Woods formerly of Lancaster, Pa., and Mr. McMath, formerly of New Jersey—both now residents of this place. They procured mules, and I furnished a wagon for the trip. We were out three weeks. Left Warrensburg, passed due south to Clinton, capital of Henry county. Changed our course a little, south west; passed Bates county, crossing the Grand river before we touched Bates; passed through Butler, the capital of Bates; passed on a south westerly course, crossing the famous Maries de Cygnes (Mary dezene) river, found it bank full; crossed at Ficket's ferry. The land is good in Bates county; land too high; no railroads yet raw land from 4 to 15 dollars per acre; passed through Bates into Burbon county, Kan. We may have touched the corner of some other county, though, but did not know it. Passed a small town called Burnsville; crossed the little Osage some twelve miles east of Ft. Scott; traveled within 6 miles of Fort Scott on Saturday; laid over till Monday morning, as Mr. McMath had a brother-in-law living close there whom he wished to see. Land good, north and east of Fort Scott; clean prairie, price from 6 to 15 dollars per acre according to quality and location, and how sick the holders are of it.

Arrived at Scott at 8 o'clock in the morning; found a good town of about three thousand inhabitants. The railroad will be finished to that point by September, from Kansas city, which will be quite a help to the town for a while. When the road is finished one hundred miles farther down the country, in all probability, it will be as dead as any other town; but at present it is a lively, business place, and is a point for emigration; has good buildings, a fine Court House, and at present is what we would call a "bully town." Left Scott; took up our line of march directly south, towards the Osage lands. I do not mean the Osage river lands, but Osage Indian lands. A treaty has been made and ratified for these lands, I think, with the big and little Osages; and, perhaps, the Black Dogs. Crossed the neutral lands, supposed to be owned by Joy and Co. It is his railroad that passes south from Kansas city via Ft. Scott. While we were down there, the settlers drove the hands off the road, south of Scott; and making a railroad is a slow process through the neutral lands. Government has been swindled out of part of the price of the aforesaid lands, and they appear to be slow about doing anything for Messrs. Joy & Co.; but, you know, Mr. Government must stand up to his contracts or else declare himself a bankrupt. A great many of those settlers have settled there under the homestead law, and have made some very good improvements. You have an idea of what good means. It seems rather hard, then, for Government to sell the land to Joy & Co., and allow Mr. Joy to put his own price on the land, and make Mr. Settler pay it or "get up and dust." Some of them have been on these lands for ten years, but most of them not quite so long. A great many of them served in the Union army (red legs), are mostly intelligent people. Passed through the Neutral lands into Osage county, Kan. Osage Mission is the capital at present. This place was formerly called the "Catholic Mission," a place erected years ago for the benefit of the Osage Indian children; and they yet keep from fifty to seventy-five at school there; but I think Government had as well stop that little expense, for I was told that as soon as they were free from school, they went back to "the blanket" again, and would be Indians still. The mission has grown to be quite a little town, perhaps as large as Darlington, Pa.; but has been built in the past two years. A very fine country there, but I think most too flat. We then changed our course south east, down the famous Neosho Valley; crossed, a very fine creek called, Walnut creek; met some old Warrensburgers; passed down twelve miles on the east side of the river and crossed; river high; crossed at Trotters ferry. We then struck Labette county; traveled on a south east course; and I must say, for the next thirty miles, that it was the prettiest country I ever seen. You may suppose it is not settled much but it is. I was surprised to see it so; I know of places that have been settled for twenty-five or thirty years and not half so thickly settled as that. Montana, a very fine little village, we passed was located on the west side of the river. The next town is Oswego, a flourishing little village of about five hundred inhabitants. The next town is Chetopa; they claim to have one thousand inhabitants, and it is a business little place. They mean business there. It is just on the edge of the State and close to the Cherokee nation; it is eighty miles from Fort Gibson. There is no government land in this Valley that I would want; the good claims are all taken; any not taken are out of the way of timber, and timber is very scarce almost anywhere in the Neosho country; but there are plenty of claims to be bought notwithstanding the beautiful country that it is. Nearly all of the claims are for sale, and the prices range anywhere from four hundred to three thousand dollars, according to improvements, location, &c. It costs tremendously to live there; corn from $2 to 2.50 per bushel; oats from 75 to $1 per dozen in the sheaf; flour $7 to 7.50 per sack of one hundred pounds. Every thing else in proportion except fresh beef. You can buy the best of fresh beef from six to ten cents per pound. We bought, in the meat market at the "Mission," as fine steak as ever you saw for ten cents per pound. You will bear in mind that this is a cattle country, and for once in my life, I believe I saw a place where cattle can find their own living, through the winter. The grass grows about twelve inches high, fine and very thick. We had a notion to go to Fort Smith, but our mules were small and the wagon most too heavy, so we changed our course slightly, traveled some fifteen miles through the Indian; passed through the Paola's and Paupaw's country; steered our course for Baxter springs, Cherokee county, Kansas. Do not like the place; some fine country there. Crossed Spring river, Shoal creek, and touched the corner of Vernon county Missouri; Getting into Missouri, we began to feel a little more at home, but I have not time to tell you more just at present, but will in my next. H. F. W.

Collection of School Tax.—Considerable inquiry having been made of us from various parts of the county in regard to the provisions of the act passed at the last session of the Legislature touching the change in the manner of collecting school tax, we have concluded to re-publish the law. It would be well for all School Directors to preserve a copy. It is as follows:

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 from and after the passage of this act it shall be lawful for the board of school directors of any school district in this Commonwealth, by resolution of the board, to authorize the collection of the school tax in the manner hereinafter provided.

Sec. 2. The board of school directors shall place in the hands of the treasurer a certified duplicate of the school tax, and it shall be his duty to give at least one month's notice of the time and place at which he will attend, at least one day, for the purpose of receiving school tax; and it shall be his duty to receive and receipt for all school tax given him for three months after the date of said notice: *Provided*, That if any person, on or before the expiration of two months after the date of said notice, shall pay to the collector the amount of his or her tax, such person shall be entitled to a deduction of five per cent. on the amount thereof, and for the remaining month he shall make no abatement on the taxes received.

Sec. 3. In case the taxes are not all paid on or before the expiration of three months from the date of said notice the board of directors shall elect a collector, have the duplicate placed in his hands, and issue to him a warrant for the collection of the unpaid tax on said duplicate; and he shall proceed to collect the unpaid tax assessed therein with an addition of five per cent. on the amount thereof, in the manner heretofore provided by law; he shall be allowed such compensation as may be agreed upon, not exceeding five per cent. of the money collected; and in addition, in case of distress and sale of goods, he shall receive the same fees as are now allowed by law to constables for a levy and sale upon a writ of execution; which fee he shall retain out of the proceeds of such sales, after deducting the taxes and the addition of five per cent. thereon.

Sec. 4. All acts or parts of acts for the collection of school tax that are hereby altered or supplied are hereby repealed, so far as they relate to districts in which the board of directors authorize the collection of school tax by the provisions of this act: *Provided*, That none of the provisions of this act shall apply to the cities of Pittsburgh or Allegheny, or to the counties of Cumberland, York, Franklin, Adams, Sullivan, Columbia, Montour, Northumberland, Chester, Delaware, Montgomery, Berks, Somerset, Bedford, Fulton, Allegheny, Luzerne, Indiana, Cambria, and Jefferson.

JOHN CLARK,
Speaker House of Representatives.
WILMER WORTHINGTON,
Speaker of the Senate.

Approved—The twenty-first day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine.

JNO. W. GEARY.

Markets.

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

Office of the Pitts. Gazette, Monday, August, 16, 1869.

APPLES—In good supply and dull but unchanged, $1@2,50@3 per bbl.

BUTTER—Is quiet and unchanged; sales good to choice at 20@24.

CHEESE—Is firmer but unchanged; Western Reserve 13½@14; Ohio Factory 14@15; Ohio Goshen 15; and York Goshen 16.

CARBON OIL—Still quoted at 27@28 for round lots, and 29@30 in a small way.

EGGS—Demand more active, and prices stronger—sales at 15@16.

FLOUR—Is quiet and dull but unchanged, with continued liberal arrivals, and a full supply up to the demand. We continue to quote Winter Wheat flours at $7@7,50 per bbl, and choice Springs are quoted at $7,50@7,75. The mills are reported as selling a good bit of flour, but not making much money.

GRAIN—Wheat is less active and weak with a drooping tendency, though as yet unchanged here—$1,35@1,40 for now Red, and $1,43@1,45 for old. Oats in good supply and dull but unchanged; sales of new on track at 47@48, and in store at 50@52. Rye—little or none offering, and market quiet and unchanged—$1,15@1,20. Sale of 300 bushels fall Barley at $1,25. Corn is dull and unchanged; sale of 800 bushels prime at $1,05, delivered.

PROVISIONS—Firm but unchanged. Shoulders, 15¾@16; Ribbed and Clear Sides, 18¾@19; Cincinnati Sugar Cured Hams 23½ and fancy 24. Lard, 20½ in tierces, and 20½@21 in half bbls and kegs. Dried Beef 21¼. Mess Pork at $33,75@34.

SALT—Allegheny River brands are quoted by the car load, at $1,75@80.

To Consumptives.

The advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, etc. The object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he considers to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Parties wishing the prescription will please address

Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburg, Kings Co., New York.

May12:1y.

Errors of Youth.

A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the receipt and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience, can do so by addressing, in perfect confidence,

JOHN B. OGDEN,
No. 42 Cedar street, New York

may12:1y]

Married.

KECK—ALLISON—On the 17th of August, 1869, at the residence of the bride's parents, in Greenville, Pa., by the Rev. John O'Neil, Mr. G. O. Keck