## U. S. SUPREME COURT.

The Supreme Court of the United States began its first full session at Washington, under the law of the last Congress, on Monday last. The full Court consists of nine judges, but since the death of Justice Wayne (the vacancy still existing) the number has been reduced to eight, as follows: Hon. Salmon P. Chase, of O., appointed on the 6th of December, 1864, by President Lincoln; from the Fourth circuit, composed as follows: Maryland, West Virginia, Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina.

Hon. Samuel Nelson, of N. Y., appointed by President Tyler, on the 9th of January, 1845, from the Second circuit, composed of the States of New York, Vermont, and Connecticut.

Hon. Robert C. Grier, of Pennsylvania, appointed August 4th, 1846, by President Polk from the Third circuit, composed of the States of Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware.

Hon. Nathan Clifford, of Maine, appointed January 12th 1858 by President Buchanan, from the First circuit, composed of the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island.

Hon. Noah H. Swayne, of Ohio, appointed January 4th 1862, by President Lincoln, from the Sixth circuit composed of the States of Ohio, Michigan, Kentucky, and Tennessee.

Hon. S. F. Miller, of Iowa, appointed by President Lincoln, July 16th, 1862, from the Eighth circuit, composed of the States of Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, and Arkansas.

Hon. David Davis, of Illinois, appointed December 8th 1861, by President Lincoln, from the Seventh circuit, composed of the States of Indiana, Illinois, and Wisconsin.

Hon. Stephen J. Field, of California, appointed March 10th, 1863, by President Lincoln, from the ninth circuit, composed of the States of California, Oregon, and Nevada.

The vacancy is in the Fifth circuit, composed of the States of Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas.

There will be two annual sessions of the Supreme Court hereafter in Washington—one in the autumn, the other in the spring. That which began on Monday last is the first held at this season of the year, and will attract during its sittings many of the leading lawyers of the country. On the first Monday of December the following act of Congress will take effect:

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Supreme Court of the United States shall hereafter consist of the Chief Justice of the United States and eight associate justices, any six of whom shall constitute a quorum; and for the purposes of this act there shall be appointed an additional associate justice of said court.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That for each of the nine existing judicial circuits there shall be appointed a circuit judge, who shall reside in his circuit, and shall possess the same power and jurisdiction therein as the justice of the Supreme Court allotted to the circuit. The circuit courts in each circuit shall be held by the justice of the Supreme Court allotted to the circuit, or by the circuit judge of the circuit, or by the district judge of the district sitting alone, or by the justice of the Supreme Court and circuit judge sitting together, in which case the justice of the Supreme Court shall preside, or in the absence of either of them by the other (who shall preside) and the district judge. And such courts may be held at the same time in the different districts of the same circuits, and cases may be heard and tried by each of the judges holding any such court sitting apart by direction of the presiding justice or judge, who shall designate the business to be done by each. The circuit judges shall each receive an annual salary of $2,000.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That nothing in this act shall affect the powers of the judges of the circuit court, expect in the appointment of clerks of the circuit courts, who in each circuit shall be appointed by the circuit judge of that circuit, and the clerks of the district courts shall be appointed by the judges thereof respectively; provided, that the present clerks of said courts shall continue in office till other appointments be made in their place, or they be otherwise removed.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the Chief Justice and of each justice of the Supreme Court to attend at least one term of the circuit court in each district of his circuit during every period of two years.

SEC. 5 *And be it further enacted,* That any judge of any court of the United States, who, having held his commission as such at least ten years shall after having attained to the age of seventy years, resign his office, shall thereafter, during the residue of his natural life, receive the same salary which was by law payable to him at the time of his resignation.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That this act shall take effect on the first Monday of December, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine.

Approved April 10, 1869.

In each of the nine circuits above described one judge will be appointed by the President to discharge most of the local business heretofore transacted by the members of the Supreme Court. The President has made no selections as yet. When he does make them he will have a long list of distinguished jurists from which to choose. He will also be called upon to fill the vacancy in the Fifth circuit, created by the death, on the 5th of July, 1869, of the Georgia patriot, Hon. James M. Wayne.

The subjoined biographies of the eight members of the Supreme Court are historically interesting:

SALMON P. CHASE.

He was born in Cornish, New Hampshire, January 13, 1808. His education began at home, and was continued at the schools and academies of New Hampshire and Central Ohio, and completed at the Cincinnati College and at Dartmouth, New Hampshire, graduating in 1826. He studied law in Washington city with William Wirt, and practiced his profession at Cincinnati, Ohio, for many years. His first public position was that of school examiner in Cincinnati, in 1839; in 1840 he was a city councilman; in 1845 he projected what was called a Liberty Convention; was a member of the Free Soil Convention held at Buffalo in 1848; and was a Senator in Congress, from Ohio from 1849 to 1855, and elected Governor of Ohio in 1855, and re-elected in 1857. In 1860 he was again chosen a Senator in Congress; but the day after he took his seat he was appointed Secretary of the Treasury in President Lincoln's Cabinet, but resigned in September, 1864. It was while the country was passing through the trials of the great rebellion that the national finances were successfully carried through under his administration. He was a member also of the Peace Congress of 1861. On the 6th of December, 1864, he was appointed by President Lincoln Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, to succeed R. B. Taney. By virtue of his position as Chief Justice, he presided over the Senate while acting as a court of impeachment during the trial of President Johnson.

SAMUEL NELSON.

One of the biographers calls him the oldest man on the bench. He has spent forty-five years in the judicial harness, yet his clear eye and manly frame indicate rare vigor of brain and body.

He has a face of rare refinement, and his manners are those of the old school. His familiarity with decisions and practices, his thorough knowledge of the law, and his constant attention to his duties, make him one of the pillars of the court, while his polished address and genial nature have established him as one of the favorites of Washington society.

NATHAN CLIFFORD.

He was born in Rumney, Grafton county, N. H., August 18, 1803. He fitted for college at the Haverhill Academy, and completed his education at the Hampton Literary Institution. He studied law, and, after being admitted to the bar, removed to Maine in 1827. He was elected to the Legislature from York county, in 1830, and re-elected for three years, during the last two occupying the post of Speaker. In 1834, he was appointed Attorney General for the State of Maine, which office he held for four years; and he was a Representative in Congress from 1839 to 1843. In 1846 he was appointed by President Polk, Attorney General of the United States, which office he held until March, 1847, when he was appointed Commissioner to Mexico. When peace was declared between the United States he settled in Portland, devoting himself to his profession; and in 1858 was appointed by President Buchanan an associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

DAVID DAVIS.

He was born in Cecil county, Md., March 9, 1815; graduated at Kenyon College, Ohio, in 1832; studied law in Massachusetts, and went through a legal course at the law school of New Haven; in 1835 he removed to Illinois, and was immediately admitted to the bar, and soon afterwards settled in Bloomington; in 1844 he was elected to the State Legislature; in 1847 to the convention which formed the present State constitution; in 1848 he was elected by the people judge of the Eighth judicial circuit of the State; re-elected in 1855 and also 1861, but, before completing his last term, he was appointed by President Lincoln a justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. He was for many years the intimate friend of Abraham Lincoln, rode the circuit with him every year, and was a delegate at large to the "Chicago Convention" of 1860, which nominated Mr. Lincoln for President. Just before entering upon his duties as a justice of the Supreme Court he was appointed a visitor to the West Point Academy.

STEPHEN J. FIELD.

He was born in Haddam, Connecticut, November 4, 1821, and his father was David Dudley Field; while yet a youth he travelled in Europe and the East; graduated at Williams College in 1837; studied law in New York city with his brother, David Dudley Field, with whom he formed a law partnership; in 1848 he made a second visit to Europe; toward the close of 1849 he went to California; in January 1850 he was elected First Alcade of the city of Marysville, and continued the practice of his profession; in October of the same year he was elected to the Legislature, where he took a leading part in moulding the judiciary of the State; in 1857 he was elected a judge of the Supreme Court of California for six years, and was elevated to the position of Chief Justice, and in 1863 he was appointed, by President Lincoln, a justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. In the discharge of his official duties he is obliged to travel annually over 13,000 miles. He is a brother of Cyrus W. Field, the distinguished projector of the Atlantic telegraph.

ROBERT C. GRIER.

He was born in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, March 5, 1794; he graduated at Dickinson College in 1812; studied law, and came to the bar in 1817, practicing his profession in Northumberland, Columbia, Lycoming, Union and Schuylkill counties; was appointed president judge of Allegheny county in 1833, when he became a resident of Pittsburgh; and in 1846 he was appointed, by President Polk, an associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, and since 1848, he has been a resident of Philadelphia.

SAMUEL F. MILLER.

He was born in Richmond, Ky., April 5, 1816; graduated at the University of Transylvania, and, after taking the degree of Doctor of Medicine, practiced the profession a few years, and then turned his attention to the law; having been from 1848 in favor of emancipation, and, though generally taking no part in politics, the course of public affairs caused him to remove from the State in 1850, when he settled in Iowa and became one of the leaders of the Republican party in that State; desiring no local or State offices, and declining many nominations, he attended wholly to his profession, and in 1862 was appointed by President Lincoln a justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

NOAH SWAYNE.

This gentleman is still in fine health, though verging on sixty. He had a high professional character when he was appointed in 1862, and he has sustained it since he took his seat in this elevated court. Justice Swayne, like Justice Miller, is especially endeared to the progressive statesmen for his advanced views on jurisprudence, and the learning, brevity, and courage of his opinions. He is a great student, and outside of his profession prosecutes his researches into English literature with all the enthusiasm of a man of letters.

### A Sharp Transaction.

Some days since, as a financier was just leaving his office in Wall Street after a busy day of stock and banking operations (which had evidently been satisfactory, since his countenance wore that pleasant expression which is compatible only with unqualified success), he noticed a countryman, with slouched hat, homespun coat, and thick mud-covered boots, driving along a cow and a calf. The cow's udder was brimming full, so that fine streams of the lacteal fluid were running from her teats. The thought of pure country milk crowded the broker's brain, and the temptation to secure such a luxury induced him to pause.

"I say," cried he to the countryman.

"Hello, yerself," replied the rustic.

"That's a fine cow you have there."

"Waal, yes; pretty smart animal, I reckon."

"Where do you come from?"

"Dutchess county, a leetle back of Pokeepsy. Been drivin' all day round town; consarned tired any how."

"Is your cow for sale?"

"Don't know; hate to part with her, but mought dicker. Like to buy?"

"Perhaps so. What's your price?"

"Look here Mister you can't have the calf. That's half Devonshire and more'n a quarter Durham. I want her."

"Well, don't want the calf. What will you take for the cow?"

"What a thunderin' big house," soliloquised the countryman, as his glance rested on the Exchange. "Must a cost a heap of pewter!"

"Oh, if you won't sell, I'll go," observed the gentleman.

"Waal, I don't like to part with old Bet; but if you'll give sixty five dollars in California shiners, you can take her. Look at that," continued the Yankee, pointing to a little pool of milk that had gathered on the pavement, "that's true old Dutchess county grass juice, two thirds cream and the rest sweet buttermilk."

The financier thought the price was high, but the sight of the milk—and such a bag full—convinced him that the bargain would be a good one, so he stepped into his office and produced the gold, which the Yankee carefully counted, hefted, bit, &c., to make sure that it was good, observing that "folks are pesky sharp down here, and somebody said this was Wall street, so I'd better look out." Having satisfied himself that the gold was good, he turned away with the calf, almost crying at parting with old Bet, who, he said, he loved more'n he did his brother.

The Wall street gentleman hired a Hibernian to drive old Bet to his home, across the river. That night there was rejoicing in Brooklyn. Great was the flow of pure country milk, so abundant that the broker began to think that he had tapped the Milky Way. New pans were purchased, the children were filled up like demijohns, even the cats had a little extra, and Biddy called in all the helps around to talk over the new wonder. The proud owner and his wife congratulated each other a hundred times, and went to sleep only to dream of sailing in a huge tin pan over an ocean of milk. Old Bet was fed on corn meal, and bedded like a pet dog. Next morning, instead of fifteen quarts, she gave but three; next day about a pint, and in a week she was as dry as a book of logarithms.

The Wall street financier was completely sold. The Yankee never saw Dutchess county, but had got an old "farrow" cow, just drying up, borrowed a calf, set him to nursing until the flow was somewhat stimulated, then kept the cow without milking for a week, when she was in proper order to appear "on Change," when he dressed himself for the occasion, and made his debut in Wall street. The done-brown broker has since sold his cow to a butcher, for some twenty dollars, and taken the milk pans to his office to pitch pennies into.

## BOGUS DIVORCEING.

In cities of such excessive magnitude as New York every type of rascality and villainy flourishes with a vigor surprising to those who have no familiarity with Gotham's doings. And among all the criminal objectionables, none have possessed such features of miserable treachery and cruel heartlessness as that of the divorce traffic—the trade in human hearts. For years it has pursued the undisturbed tenor of its way unheeded. No agents of the law have demanded an explanation of rights or wrongs, and its rascalities have gone on at such a pace that those whose hearts have been broken, their domestic circles enveloped in misery, and their affections outraged, have been unable to overtake and punish these dealers in the finer sensibilities of the human mind.

Divorce business is a tender offshoot of the law, peculiarly susceptible of careful handling, and yet there has been enough of it going on here to supply the ordinary wants of seven moderately ambitious Chicagoes. The legimate type of the business has through the strangely liberal laws which govern society in New York, necessitated considerable business before Courts, and there was scarcely any need for the developement of a first class divorce swindle. Unscrupulous lawyers and their too guilty supporters have the credit of it, and until we look upon a few of them from outside the bars of a prison we shall continue to enjoy an ample supply of superior rascality of this particular sort.

The fair means which the code provides for the severance of marital relations have in too many cases proved inefficient to meet the mercenary demands of over guilty "bosom partners," and the low, unscrupulous limbs of the law to whom money is the god of all idolatry, lent their agency to complete a scheme of the most disgraceful and outrageous nature.

Obtaining a divorce with as little trouble as was characteristic of the initial experiments, was a matter not to be carelessly treated by domestic lords overburdened with affection or surcharged with outside love. Hence those who found their legal lore insufficient to make them shine as pettifogging pleaders even in minor causes, put up their shingles in new quarters, and become first class barterers in this much demanded commodity.

The patronage which they receive is, in its extent, somewhat beyond the comprehension of the general reader.

The way they do business is somewhat after this style:

The heartless wretch who has found home life distasteful to him through his outside gyrations with powdered and jeweled cupids with all the modern improvements, consults some successful villain in the legal walks of life. This successful villain has just enough knowledge of the statutes and code to keep himself within the bar, and just enough of necessity for nerve steadying to keep him constantly before one. The applicant for a non explosive divorce has a very private interview with his "legal adviser," and the retainer is given in a good round sum, which pays for everything. A very few facts are given as to the name, residence age, business, and other details concerning both parties—given, however or rather obtained, more for a clincher on the part of the legal acrobat than for any other purpose.

Papers are then drawn up with much haste, and, upon the guarantee that no publicity shall attend the affair, a good sum is paid down by the anxious fellow in search of freedom.

According to the sum paid will be the time consumed in securing the necessary papers.

The legal ghouls proceed before the courts with their hastily, prepared paper; make their application in any of the various forms at their command, and conform to all outward appearances with every requirement of the law. The advertisement is published duly, but an inquiry will reveal the fact that it is in some out of the way obscure sheet which not many persons beyond the publisher, the pressman and their families read. The notice thus gets into print, and after the expiration of the stipulated time, the "counsel for plaintiff" marches into court for his papers In all of the cases where this bogus style of divorcing goes on there is no appearance from the defendent, nor is there any answer to the complaint filed by plaintiff, unless perchance of the defendent—always well anticipated by the counsel—gives additional weight to the complaint, and ninety nine cases out of a hundred the Court grants the divorce and the limb of the law his way to his client with his patent emancipator safe and all right.

This is one style of settling up unpleasant domestic matters. The party who thus, with moderate expense and trouble, obtains alienation from his family circle, perhaps depart suddenly to some place which ever after hides him from those to whom his discovery is a matter of the deepest interest.

Bad news travels fast, and the result of court manipulations become, known soon enough. Misery and ruin follow. Hearts are broken, domestic circles broken—weeping and wailing, shame, disgrace, and wretchedness—and all through this free and liberal use of the courts and their powers for the basest purposes.

But when this dodge dose not suit the taste of the wayward ones who seek liberation from unpleasant ties, the out of town buiness comes in play. As in the above dodge, information is lodged with the legal ghoul of what is wanted, and he proceeds. He writes to a confederate in some distant city, and informs him in the most matter of fact way that Mr. So and so wants to be divorced from his wife; that there are not the slightest grounds upon which to base his application, but that he must have it because he has paid a good round sum for it. Confederate goes to work at once and procures a divorce without publicity, much in the same style that it is procured here. The object of changing the location is to provide against the possibility of the scheme being discovered and baffled. But when the paper has been secured and everything all right, secrecy is no longer necessary, so the truth of the matter comes out. Then the bad ends to which the engine of justice may be preverted are bared, but there is no redress.

In hundreds of cases of this kind, divorces are obtained without the knowledge of those who, if it is known would put a stop to the proceeding.

The many cases that have transpired of late, lead the people generally to the belief that something must be done to put an abrupt termination upon the villainous schemes.

Our courts have lately well ventilated the matter, and brought some members of the bar up in a light by no means enviable. With them the law will deal harshly, and it only remains for the authorities to hunt out other guilty parties and visit upon them the extreme penalty of violating a law which covers this offense.—*N. Y. Democrat.*

## AN ARISTOCRATIC GHOST.

Louisville, it is now conceded, has a haunted house; that is to say, as much of a haunted house as can be expected in the present incredulous, pooh-poohing condition of the public mind as to the appearances and disappearances of unseasonable visitors from the other world. We have now-a-days a scientific explanation for everything illusory, and shadowland itself might be explained away into substantial territory and annexed to our tremendous country, if some emphatic, must-be-so philosopher would but undertake the job. Looking at it from these premises, in the day-time, the haunted house we hear about as being located within the corporate limits of Louisville may yet be explained away and converted into rentable property.

This house, at which we arrive by a route so circuitous, is down town. We do not choose to give it a particular location, for we have no designs on the property, and care nothing for the sneers of the incredulous who would insinuate that because the number and street are not mentioned, the house exists only in the brain of some over-worked reporter whose midnight oysters are yet in a state of non-digestive preservation. The house can certainly be seen, and if the ghost is as certain as the house, there can be no doubt of the truth of the stories told by house-wives and others in the neighborhood of the property.

It is alleged that there is certainly something wrong with the house, for perhaps no other building in the city, of its age, has had as many different tenants. The house is a two story structure, and every now and then the blinds will be thrown open, curtains will appear in the windows, and the smoke of a kitchen fire rolls out of a portly chimney. This is a sign that a tenant has been found. After the lapse of a day or two, the curtains come down, the blinds come together with a bang, the air above the chimney is clear, and a big wagon full of furniture moves solemnly away from the front. Then the tenant is gone. It may be that he has not advanced rent, or it may be half a dozen other things, but he comes and goes, and others come and go, and the house remains without a tenant.

One of the large rooms in the house is the subject of the neighborhood gossip, and strange, weird sights are said to have been seen in this room. Some time ago, a committee of twelve stout men, much more familiar with the yielding qualities of beef steak than with the conventionalities of spiritual society, were detailed to visit the house and occupy the haunted room until the ghost should appear. They went early one night, when a storm was howling through the city, and when in the gloom and the darkness each lonely street lamp seemed a grinning death's head or a leering Jack o' lantern. These ghostly, flickering street lamps might well have been taken for the toplights of strolling corpses, come out of some of the old cemeteries for a tramp through deserted avenues and a peep at the struggling watchmen cowering for shelter along the route. The portly twelve, however, could see no such sights as these, for, as they pursued their way to the haunted house, they laughed and cracked jokes at the ghost's expense, and scarcely noticed what a dismal night was over them. At length, arriving at the house, they struck a light and made their way to the room said to be the resort of the ghostly visitor. More lights were produced, and the room began to look quite cheerful. The little company became convivial, and until nearly midnight they told good stories and made the building echo with applause and laughter. Then, all at once, the conversation ceased, as if every one had said all he had to say, and could not think of anything more to talk about. It was about time for the ghost to appear. The storm was howling louder than it had howled before that night, and it was almost time for the bells to be striking twelve.

They sat perfectly quiet for a few minutes, then one of them suddenly ejaculated, "There she comes!" As he spoke, there was a light rumbling sound like that of carriage wheels, and it was strangely clear and distinct above the noise of the storm. On the instant, the lights in the room sank down, and a light mist filled the apartment. Every object in it could be distinctly seen, however, as the lights were not totally extinguished, and the vapor itself did not tend to darken the room. The twelve strained their eyes, and some of them sat open-mouthed. As the vapor appeared, the sound of carriage wheels became louder, and in a moment, to the horror of the committee, a carriage itself, black as a hearse, came rolling into the middle of the room and stopped. No horses were visible, but as soon as the roll of the wheels had ceased, a figure resembling that of a lady, clad in white, suddenly appeared and was seen to step into the strange vehicle. Then the carriage wheeled off and was seen no more. The rattle of the wheels died away in echoes, and the lights in the room shot up again, the vapor disappearing with the apparition. Some of the twelve asserted that the carriage made several revolutions about the room, but the appearance and disappearance seemed to have taken place in an instant.

The committee remained to see nothing further, and, we believe, there have been no more similiar committees. Doubtless their story has been very much enlarged upon, but there can be no doubt that some very strange and probably very human hocus-pocus has been played in this house, and that the cause of the mystery has not been reached. The house is quite valuable, but no tenant has yet been found who would remain in it. Not long since laborers were digging post holes on the premises, upon some ground where a stable had formerly stood, and while at work they unearthed the remains of an infant. This was at once connected with the appearance of the apparition, but no clue was discovered by which the dead child could be identified, and it was quietly buried again. Thus the mystery remains unexplained, and the house is still unoccupied. —*Louisville Courier and Journal.*

IT is claimed that Fall River, Mass., is the largest cotton manufacturing town in the United States, its spindles being more than those of Lowell or Lawrence.

There are twenty-two mills within its limits, and the place can boast of 12,000 inhabitants, eight hundred looms and nearly six thousand spindles. This gives employment to 7,500 hands, whose wages approximate a quarter of a million of dollars monthly, and whose labor produces one hundred and twenty million yards of goods a year. It is said that the mills, although thrifty, and undoubtedly profitable, have been the subject of but little improvement for a number of years past, except in the character of the mechanism used. Some will be surprised to learn that this is for the most part imported. The managers of one establishment have recently ordered ten thousand spindles from English makers, and in spite of duty and cost of transportation, claim to find a profit in so doing.


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**Marshal's Sale.**

By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Western District Pennsylvania, and to me directed, I will expose at public auction at the Custom House in the city of Pittsburgh, on Friday the 22nd day of October, 1869, at 2 o'clock p. m., all the right, title, interest, claim and demand of Josiah M King and Isaac Pennock, partners as King & Pennock, and of each of them, of and in a certain tract of land situated in the township of North Sewickley, Beaver county, Pa., bounded by the Beaver River, by lands of A. & J. Robison, by land now or late of Walter's heirs, and by lands of John Funkhoun and others, containing 1,211 acres, more or less, upon which are erected several frame houses, barns, and other improvements. Taken in execution as the property of Josiah M King & Pennock at the suit of the Union National Bank of St. Louis.

A. MURDOCH, U. S. Marshal.

oct6:3t.

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*Trees, Vines, Berry Bushes & Plants.*

I have for sale on my farm one mile west of Beaver, on the Lyon Road, a large lot of Nursery Stock, comprising the following: 20,000 Concord Grape Vines, 5,000 Clinton vines, 10,000 Peach Trees—budded natural—5,000 Gooseberry bushes, Currant bushes, Rochelle Blackberry, and several good varieties of

**Strawberry Plants.**

I am making arrangements to have a general assortment of Apple, Pear, Cherry, Quince and Plum Trees, and several varieties of Evergreens. I will plant trees and vines purchased of me, and insure them, at moderate rates.

GEORGE ENGLE, Beaver, Pa.

sep29:4t.

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**Also, Elegant Oroide Gold Chains** of latest and most costly styles, for Ladies' and Gentlemen's wear, from 10 to 40 inches long, at $2, $4 $6 and $8 each, sent with watch, at lowest wholesale prices.

Our watches are all made of the **Genuine Solid Oroide Gold Refined,** are all perfectly regulated and adjusted, and **Guaranteed by the Company** *to keep correct time and wear and not tarnish.* State the kind, size and price of watch required, and order only of

**THE OROIDE WATCH CO., 148 Fulton Street, New York.**

aug. 25:3m.

**Executors Notice.**—Letters testamentary on the estate of Jane Caldwell, of Darlington tp., 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 properly authenticated for settlement.

HARVEY McCOWN, Ex'r, Enon Valley, Pa.

sept1:6t.

*Hanauer's Column.*

SPECIAL

**Announcement.**

**A. HANAUER,**

**Wholesale & Retail**

DEALER IN

**MILLINERY & FANCY GOODS,**

*OPPOSITE U. P. SEMINARY,* BEAVER, PA.,

*WILSON'S BUILDING,* NEW BRIGHTON, PA.,

*OPPOSITE NIXON HOUSE,* ALLIANCE, OHIO.

I call the attention of the people of Beaver County to the fact that I have opened a new Store, opposite the U. P. Seminary, in Beaver, where I will constantly keep on hand and offer at the lowest prices everything kept in a first class

**MILLINERY & FANCY GOODS'**

**Establishment.**

**ONE PRICE TO ALL.**

All goods are marked in plain figures.

Look at the Prices:

Hat Frames, all Styles............10 cts.

Bonnet Frames, all Styles..........25 cts.

Hats,........................25, 50, 75, $1

Good Hoopskirts,...................50 cts.

All Linen Handkerchiefs...........10 cts.

**Good Linen Bosoms 25 cts.**

*LADIES' HAIR SWITCHES,* 35 CTS.

**French Corsets, $1 00,**

The best ever sold for the money,

**Call and Convince Yourself.**

**Mr. Isaac Hanauer,**

Who has an interest in the business in Beaver will superintend the same, and will endeavor by

**FAIR DEALING**

to deserve the custom and

**GOOD WILL**

OF ALL.

ALSO

Miss Louise C. Wilson

Will be happy to see all her friends at the

**STORE,**

and will show them the

**FINEST STOCK**

OF

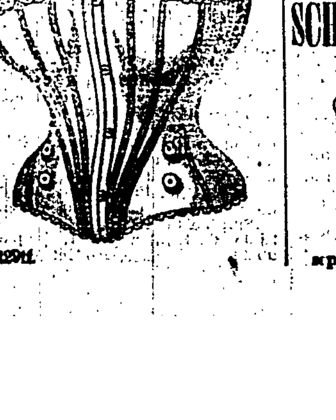
**MILLINERY & FANCY GOODS**

AT THE

**LOWEST PRICES**

*Sole Agent of Beaver County for the*

**Health Corset.**



sept29tf.

*New Advertisements.*

**SCHIFF & STEINFELD,**

Have received this fall a heavy stock in

**DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS, NOTIONS, FANCY GOODS. &C.,**

Which they have purchased direct from the headquarters at

NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA,

And are therefore able to sell their goods now at prices which cannot be beat anywhere, Pittsburgh included.

They have received a full line of the celebrated

**Double Warp Alpacca,**

Considered the best make imported into this country.

IN

**DRESS GOODS**

They have on hand now the latest in the

**NEW YORK MARKET.**

**PRINTS,**

They have on hand hundreds of different patterns of the best makes at 12½ cents; also inferior qualities at 8 and 10 cents.

**WATERPROOF**

Will be much worn again this fall, and on that account they laid in a large stock of all qualities.

IN

**PLAIN AND CHECKERED FLANNELS**

They have a larger assortment than any other establishment in the county.

They also offer extra bargains in bleached and unbleached

**MUSLINS.**

New Styles in

BLANKETS,

COVERLETS,

HOOP SKIRTS,

WOOLEN YARN

And all kinds of

**NOTIONS**

AND LADIES

**Dress Trimmings.**

IN

**FANCY GOODS**

SUCH AS

BREASTPINS,

EARRINGS,

SLEEVE BUTTONS,

CHAINS, &C.,

They have received the most elegant styles, the like of which was never seen in this town.

If you see their stock in new styles in

**MEN'S and BOYS' HATS,**

and all kinds of

**GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS**

you must surely think they mean business.

In Fancy and Plain

CASSIMERES,

CLOTH,

DOESKINS,

BEAVERS,

CHINCHILLAS,

They say without bragging that no one in the county is able to show a more select stock of

**FINE STYLES,**

and can offer them at

**LOWER PRICES**

than they do. Therefore they can guarantee whoever patronizes them that they can furnish a suit of clothing which can not be beat, either in cut or prices.

They can say again that they have the best cutter in this county, a gentleman who goes ahead with the fashion, and has practiced his trade for twenty years in first class merchant tailoring establishments in New York, Cleveland, and lately at Alliance, O. Their force of tailors and tailoresses are all schooled hands, as will be seen by the work they intend to turn out this fall. To keep their old customers and get new ones this firm has concluded to make suits to order

*CHEAPER THAN EVER.*

All wool cassimere suits they will now make for

**$20**

For which thirty dollars has to be paid elsewhere, and all wool black broadcloth suits for

**$30**

For which other houses charge $40. It would be advisable, and in fact it is to the interest of every one to price the goods and examine the stock of

**SCHIFF & STEINFELD,**

(Before purchasing elsewhere.)

**BROADWAY,**

***NEW BRIGHTON.***

sep29:1m.


*Railroads.*

RAILROADS.

PITTS., FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY. On and after Aug 30th, 1869, Trains will leave Stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follows.—[Train leaving Chicago at 4.20, P. M., leaves daily.] [Train leaving Pittsburgh at 1.35 P. M., leaves daily.]

TRAINS GOING WEST.

| STATIONS. | EXP'S. | EXP'S. | EXP'S. | EXP'S. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pittsburgh | 155AM | 645AM | 850AM | 125PM |
| Rochester | 300 | 930 | — | 231 |
| Salem | 455 | 1019 | 1058 | 430 |
| Alliance | 530 | 1115 | 1130 | 530 |
| Canton | 601 | 1221PM | 1205PM | 607 |
| Massillon | 640 | 1245 | 1230 | 636 |
| Orrville | 731 | 126 | — | 702 |
| Wooster | 730 | 155 | 106 | 731 |
| Mansfield | 853 | 405 | 241 | 918 |
| Crestline A | 925 | 445 | 315 | 950 |
| Crestline D | 950 | 605 | 305 | 1015 |
| Bucyrus | 1017 | 633 | — | 1054 |
| Upper Sandusky | 1051 | 709 | 403 | 1109 |
| Forest | 1121 | 740 | — | 1153 |
| Lima | 1230 | 845 | 518 | 1235AM |
| Van Wert | 210PM | 1000 | — | 200 |
| Fort Wayne | 330 | 1143 | 710 | 320 |
| Columbia | 409 | 1221AM | — | 357 |
| Warsaw | 456 | 125 | — | 443 |
| Plymouth | 548 | 228 | 900 | 600 |
| Valparaiso | 730 | 408 | 1010 | 720 |
| Chicago | 920 | 630 | 1140 | 910 |

TRAINS GOING EAST.

| STATIONS. | EXP'S. | EXP'S. | EXP'S. | EXP |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chicago | 450AM | 820AM | 420PM | 1000PM |
| Valparaiso | 720 | 950 | 547 | 1228AM |
| Plymouth | 903 | 1103 | 715 | 228 |
| Warsaw | 1007 | 1149 | — | 338 |
| Columbia | 1058 | — | — | 439 |
| Fort Wayne | 1205PM | 110PM | 905 | 600 |
| Van Wert | 133 | 200 | — | 718 |
| Lima | 258 | 244 | 1043 | 825 |
| Forest | 423 | 343 | — | 916 |
| Upper Sandusky | 452 | 403 | 1151 | 1012 |
| Bucyrus | 535 | 440 | — | 1053 |
| Crestline A | 605 | 505 | 1250AM | 1125 |
| Crestline D | 600AM | 515 | 1255 | 1205PM |
| Mansfield | 635 | 542 | 120 | 1231 |
| Wooster | 823 | 703 | 230 | 155 |
| Orrville | [illegible] | 728 | — | 220 |
| Massillon | 935 | 757 | 325 | 250 |
| Canton | 1000 | 818 | 341 | 305 |
| Alliance | 1125 | 905 | 420 | 350 |
| Salem | 1210PM | 933 | 445 | 420 |
| Rochester | 205 | 1105 | — | 555 |
| Pittsburgh | 315 | 1200 | 710 | 6.5 |

Youngstown, New Castle and Erie Express leaves Youngstown at 2:25 p. m; New Castle, 3:05 p.m; arrives at Pittsburgh, 5:45 p. m. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh 7:15 a. m; arr. at Youngstown, 10:40. N. Castle, 9:50 a. m;

Youngstown, New Castle and Pittsburgh Accommodation leaves Youngstown, 6:30 a. m; New Castle, 7:20 a. m; arrives at Allegheny, 10:10 a. m. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh, 4:30 p. m; arrives New Castle 7:05 p.m; Youngstown, 7:50 p. m.

F. R. MYERS *General Ticket Agent.*

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH RAILROAD. On and after Aug. 30th 1869, trains will leave Stations daily (Sundays excepted) as follows.

GOING SOUTH.

| STATIONS. | MAIL. | EXP'S. | MAIL. | ACCOM |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cleveland | 815AM | 1210PM | ...... | 335PM |
| Euclid Street | 826 | 1221 | ...... | 346 |
| Hudson | 930 | 114 | ...... | 448 |
| Ravenna | 1004 | 143 | ...... | 520 |
| Alliance | 1100 | 219 | ...... | 625 |
| Bayard | 1132 | 243 | ...... | .... |
| Wellsville | 105PM | 355 | ...... | .... |

GOING NORTH.

| STATIONS. | MAIL. | EXP'S. | ...... | ACCOM |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wellsville | 855AM | 320PM | ...... | .... |
| Bayard | 1005 | 435 | ...... | .... |
| Alliance | 1125 | 513 | ...... | 725AM |
| Ravenna | 1210PM | 552 | ...... | 815 |
| Hudson | 1244 | 620 | ...... | 855 |
| Euclid Street | 146 | 708 | ...... | 956 |
| Cleveland | 200 | 720 | ...... | 1010 |

GOING EAST.

| STATIONS. | EXP'S | * | MAIL. | ACCOM |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bellair | 545AM | 725AM | 115PM | 420PM |
| Bridgeport | 555 | 815 | 125 | 440 |
| Steubenville | 700 | 1100 | 213 | 600 |
| Wellsville | 815 | 125PM | 415 | .... |
| Smith's Ferry | 840 | 140 | 437 | .... |
| Beaver | | | | .... |
| Rochester | 925 | 220 | 520 | .... |
| Pittsburgh | 1005 | 325 | 625 | .... |

GOING WEST.

| STATIONS. | MAIL. | EXP'S. | EXP'S. | .... |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pittsburgh | 620AM | 110PM | 425PM | .... |
| Rochester | 725 | 220 | 540 | .... |
| Beaver | | 600 | 600 | .... |
| Smith's Ferry | 817 | 251 | 630 | .... |
| Wellsville | 850 | 337 | 700 | .... |
| Steubenville | 959 | 435 | .... | 705AM |
| Bridgeport | 1059 | 543 | .... | 815 |
| Bellair | 1010 | 555 | .... | 830 |

* This is a mixed train to Wellsville and an express train from Wellsville to Pittsburgh.

TUSCARAWAS BRANCH.

Leaves N. Philadelphia, 640 a. m. | Bayard, 11:50 a.m. — Arrives Bayard, 915, a.m. | N. Philadelphia, 210 pm

F. R. MEYERS, General Ticket Agent.


*Dry Goods.*

**CASH BUYERS**

AT

**WHOLESALE**

WILL FIND A VERY LARGE AND

**ATTRACTIVE STOCK**

OF

**FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC**

**DRY - GOODS,**

At Very

**LOW PRICES,**

Either by the yard, piece or package

AT

*A. W. ERWIN & CO'S.*

178 Federal Street, Allegheny

jun2:1y.


**Surveyor General's Office,**
HARRISBURGH, PA., Aug. 12, 1869.

*To the Owners of Unpatented Lands:*

In obedience to an Act of Assembly, approved the eighth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty nine, you are hereby notified that the "County Land Lien Docket," containing the list of unpatented lands for Beaver county, prepared under the Act of Assembly of the 20th of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and the supplement thereto, has this day been forwarded to the Prothonotary of the county, at whose office it may be examined. The liens can only be liquidated by the payment of the purchase money, interest and fees, and receiving patents through this Department.

JACOB M. CAMPBELL, *Surveyor General*

aug18:3m


*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. [mar10tf

**FALLSTON FOUNDRY.**

**AND REPAIR SHOP.**

Engines and machinery made and repaired in the best style. Having great variety of Patterns, I can with promptitude accommodate customers with almost everything in the casting line at lowest rates.

**Plough and Plough Castings,**

of different patterns, including the Great Western, which speaks for itself wherever it has been used.

**STOVES,**

Cooking, Franklin and Heating, of the most popular Patterns, of all Cooking Stoves the GREAT REPUBLIC is the best as it takes little fuel, little room to do the most work, best baker, and most durable; taken altogether the best stove in use. In connection with the stove I have got up a

**Patent Portable Extension Top,**

which takes very little room, no additional fuel, can not get out of order, and not liable to wear out, dispensing with all Pipe, can be put on or taken off at any time and made to suit all stoves of any size or patterns.

In testimony of what is here said, I offer a few names of persons having used the Stove for some time:

1 Dr. Isaac Winans,
2 M. T. Kennedy,
3 Samuel Kennedy,
4 Robert M'Gowan,
5 John Watson,
6 Dr. Jas. E. Jackson,
7 Dr. J. S. Elliott,
8 Dr — Parker,
9 Dr. J. D. McCreary,
10 Milo W. Miller,
11 William Lyon
12 Andrew Morrow
13 Ross B. Evans
14 Capt. James Roney
15 Capt. J. S. Winans
16 Mrs Major Wade
17 Mrs. Geo. Fulton
18 H. T. Reeves,
19 A. G. M'Creary
20 James Conkle
21 Thomas R. Davis
22 Hugh Sheals
23 Capt W. Glenn,
24 Thomas Bradshaw, Sr
25 Milo Bradshaw,
26 Robert Bradshaw
27 Thos J Bradshaw, Jr.
28 Dixon Reed,
29 Milton Reed
30 Milo Reed
31 William Reed,
32 Joel Reed,
33 Mrs Thos Hunter
34 Johnston Laughlin
35 James Thompson,
36 Martin Knight
37 Richard Staley
38 William Rogers
39 Joseph McFerran
40 David Carr
41 Dr. — Moon
42 Solomon Frank
43 James Knowles
44 Judge Cairns
45 William Morrow,
46 Wm. Bickerstaff
47 Samuel Crossen
48 Joseph McDermitt
49 Mrs. Jas M'Dermitt,
50 William Wagner
51 Rev B F Sawhill
52 Washington Engle
53 John Y. Marks
54 Capt. A. M'Donald
55 Capt. M. M'Donald,
56 Wm M'Donald,
57 Mrs Nancy M'Donald
58 Alex. White
59 Mrs Lundis
60 William Grove,
61 Boston Grove
62 John Grove
63 Abner Morton,
64 John G Gibson,
65 Jonathan McKenzie,
66 Mrs — Russell,
67 John W. D. Smith,
68 S. S. M'Ferran,
69 John Jackson,
70 Benj. F. Pugh,
71 Samuel Kennedy,
72 Capt. Jas Johnston,
73 Benjamin Franklin
74 Jacob Longnecker,
75 James P. Couch,
76 Frederick Katarn,
77 Mrs Robert Anderson,
78 John M. Duncan,
79 Mrs. Thos. Middleton
80 James H Mortland
81 David Lloyd
82 Thomas Beacom
83 John Dunlap
84 Andrew W. Jackson,
85 Samuel Taylor,
86 Hiram Stowe
87 Mrs. L Patterson,
88 William Davidson,
89 Geo Shively,
90 Samuel Dunlap,
91 Rev. D. P. Lowary,
92 Robert Imbrie,
93 Geo. W. Hamilton,
94 Frank Wilson, Esq
95 William Dunn,
96 George Wilson
97 Jason Richardson,
98 Maj E. Sankey,
99 Alfred Pierce
100 Austin Pierce
101 John Pierce
102 Mrs John Thomas
103 John Lowery
104 J. W. Funkhouser
105 James Thomas,
106 Robert Wallace
107 Daniel Maxwell
108 Thomas Morgan,
109 Dr. C. R. Tuttle,
110 Chas O Rourke
111 Henry Fetter
112 Francis Houlet
113 Eli Beno,
114 R. L. Higgins,
115 Henrici & Lenz,
116 Michael Weyand
117 William Petcand
118 Rev Wm Nesbit
119 Henry Bradford
120 William Stork
121 Joseph L. Blackmore

In introducing our stove we receive to put in a great number of stoves recently manufactured and sold by other parties. These, as a general thing, are nearly new and embrace the best and most improved styles now made, except those manufactured by myself. We will sell at very low rates.

Having three first class engines on hand of about fifteen horse power capacity, they are offered to the public at reasonable rates.

JOHN THORNILEY

feb17'69-1y

**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 cheaper than can be bought at any other Drug Store in the county.

Duponco's Female Pills, 75 cents per box; Cheeseman's, $1; Clark's, $1.

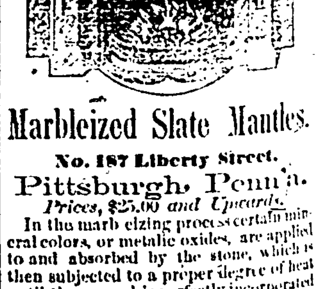
The Largest Stock of LAMPS & LAMP TRIMMINGS, LANTERNS, STATIONERY, WINDOW GLASS & PUTTY Ever offered outside of the city, at Moore's Drug Store, and sold cheaper than can be bought anywhere else.

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

jull'67 J. MOORE.

**Dan'l Hugus & Co.**

MANUFACTURERS OF



**Marbleized Slate Mantles.**

**No. 187 Liberty Street,**

**Pittsburgh, Penn'a.**

*Prices, $25.00 and Upwards.*

In the marbelizing process certain mineral colors, or metalic oxides, are applied to and absorbed by the stone, which is then subjected to a proper degree of heat until the enamel is perfectly incorporated with the slate, and becomes one substance forever. We have now, on exhibition, over thirty mantles of different colors and styles of finish; and we pay particular attention to orders where parties wish colors to harmonize with paper and carpets. We are receiving, monthly, new styles from European Designers, which enables us to produce the latest patterns in marble.

[june9:1y