## Reduction of the Army.

**REMARKS OF HON. J. B. DONLEY.**
*Of this Congressional District, in the House of Representatives, March 10, 1870, on the reduction of the Army.*

Mr. DONLEY. Mr. Speaker, what I desire to say can, I trust, be said in the few minutes allotted me. The general features of the bill reported by the Committee on Military Affairs meet my approbation and shall receive my hearty support. In my judgment very important changes are demanded in the system on which our Army is organized. Patterned after that of England, it retains many of the features long since discarded in that country. It needs to be Americanized, to be made to conform to the modern policy of our Government. I have no antipathy to the regular Army, no prejudice to consult, no revenge to gratify. On the contrary, I am proud of the glorious record it has made for itself and the country, and will be the last man to detract from its well earned laurels, gained by its devotion and skill on a thousand battle fields. Neither have I any sympathy with the movement contemplated—from what motives it is not for me to judge—against the very existence of our national Military Academy at West Point. It has proved its power, its usefulness, and its loyalty too fully; it has given to the country too many noble names that shine brightly in our history, and are the admiration of our people to be, if assailed, in any serious danger at the present time. If there are abuses existing let them be corrected but the same policy that founded demands the continuance of the institution. A wiser policy might dictate for the Academy an enlarged usefulness by enabling it to train a greater number of young men in the higher and completer walks of education, not merely for the Army, but for a hundred pursuits in which men of the highest skill and science are required, and who, when the tocsin of war is sounded, are ready and able to render valuable assistance to the Government by whom they were educated.

The essential provisions of the bill are the reduction of the number of officers of the Army, as its title indicates, and the change in the system of payment. No one will seriously dispute that the number of officers is greatly in excess of the requirements of the service. The opposition to the reduction is based on entirely different grounds. By the act of July 28, 1866, as modified by that of March 3, 1869, requiring the consolidation of the infantry regiments, the regular Army now consists of five regiments of artillery, ten of cavalry, twenty-five of infantry, a battalion of engineers, and the cadets undergoing instruction at the Military Academy. By the consolidation, after assignments to vacancies, transfers to other arms, resignations, dismissals and so on, there remains, as appears by the Army Register just issued, five hundred and sixteen unassigned or supernumerary officers. Many of these are engaged temporarily in various duties, such as reconstruction and recruiting, while many are at home "awaiting orders." With reconstruction accomplished and the Freedmen's Bureau closed, the greater part of this number will be out of business as we say in civil life, and the list "awaiting orders" greatly increased. This large excess exist after the companies and regiments are all officered according to law, and it seems to me there is no kind of necessity for a greater number than is sufficient to complete these organizations. Any detail necessary for recruiting, courts martial, Indian agencies, can be made from assigned officers without at all impairing the efficiency of the service. During the late war there were seldom more than two thirds and often but one third of the complement of line or field officers of a company or regiment present for duty. These organizations are now much depleted and can certainly in time of peace spare an officer occasionally for the before mentioned duties, or any other that the exigencies of the service may require.

It is urged against the reduction that these officers entered the Army with the understanding that they were to have a life tenure in their profession, subject only to their good behavior, and that they are unfitted to engage in other pursuits. The first objection is not without force, but the tenure is always subject to the requirements of the service. This is true in the civil service of the Government, and the rule is becoming recognized in Europe in both civil and military affairs. If our military establishment grew too large in time of war for a time of peace, as it did, it is a duty that we owe to the country to reduce it, not only in the number of enlisted men, but in the excess of officers occasioned by the reduction of the former. Two good reasons demand such a course. It is contrary to the genius and practice of our Government to have a large number of employes filling positions in which there is no service to perform. It is required by that idea of economy now happily and necessarily pervading and the country. The second objection, that these men are unfitted because of their present life for the civil professions, possesses very little strength, except, perhaps, in a few cases. The Military Academy furnishes to those who are so fortunate as to become its students and graduates a complete mental and physical training, as well as thorough knowledge of the arts, sciences and several languages. It seeks, and perhaps more fully accomplishes its aim than any other institution in the world, to send out from its venerated halls full developed manhood. Nor does subsequent service in the field impair those high qualities so successfully ingrafted into the student. Rapidity of thought, self-reliance, and promptness of execution are required by the demands of the profession, and the man, whether from the Academy or the walks of civil life, if worthy of an officer's position, will be influenced and strengthened by the vigorous training.

The qualities thus taught and secured are sure passports to success anywhere and in any business. Some may be expected to fail, but some, quite too many, I fear, are already failures, and from these we should be speedily delivered. The great majority are comparatively young men, skillful and active, and they will as readily adapt themselves to the change of life as did the noble volunteers when disbanded in 1865 after three or four years' gallant service. In this country the field of labor is too broad and the avenues to success too many for any man to fail that has a willing hand and a brave heart.

The numbers and grades of the unassigned officers are as follows: seventeen colonels, eighteen lieutenant-colonels, twenty majors, one hundred and eighty four captains, two hundred and nineteen first lieutenants, fifty six second lieutenants, and two chaplains. At the rate of payment proposed in the bill these supernumeraries would receive $904,000, without including the ten per cent. for every five years of continuous service. With the burden of our public debt, and with taxation pressing upon the people, it behooves their Representatives to economize at every point; to discharge every employe who is no longer required, and bring down the expenditures to the lowest standard, to the end that taxes may be lowered while our debt is being steadily decreased. Here a large economy can be practiced. It is proposed to increase the retired list from one hundred and seventy seven to two hundred and fifty, with seventy-five per cent of the pay of the rank when retired. Even when this is done a discharge of the supernumeraries, after a thorough examination of all arms of the service with a view that reduction may fall equally, will work a saving to the Treasury of over three fourths of a million of dollars. If in addition the staff corps is reduced to the number that the requirements of the service demand, as it should be, and the other changes made that are suggested, the whole amount saved will exceed $1,500,000. In my judgment the country demands this economy and will hold us responsible for its exercise. Professions of reform are not sufficient; the people want real, tangible evidences of success in that direction. Let their Representatives be faithful to this sentiment, and equal to this demand, and they will receive the approval of 'well done good and faithful servants.'

The system of payment to officers of the army is somewhat of a curiosity. But few of them can tell what amount they will receive on the next pay day. How is it calculated? Look at the items entering into each monthly account—pay proper, commutation of rations, pay for servants, commutation for servants' clothing, commutation for servants' rations, commutation for fuel, for quarters, for longevity rations, additional compensation for commanding company, and so on. It is a fact that, owing to the complications, intricacies and embarrassments attendant upon a proper adjustment of Paymasters' accounts in the War and Treasury Departments, by reason of the complexity of the system and the many questions of law and regulations arising therein, but few employes have been found competent to properly adjust them, and that skill has been acquired after years of patient toil and careful study. This is unnecessary, and should be corrected. A simple statement, such as this bill proposes, of the pay of each grade will prevent false certificates, wrong in principle, but, in this case sanctioned by long established custom, and perplexing mistakes. It will insure to the officer prompt payment instead of embarrassing delays, and will reduce the expenses in the examination, auditing, and settlement of the accounts of paymasters, by causing a large reduction of the force of employes engaged thereon in the War and Treasury Departments.

The present anomalous system is part of our heritage from England. It is now in opposition, but should be made to harmonize with our modern policy. The Post Office Department having become fully satisfied of the failure and abuse arising from allowing its agents a percentage on their seizures, has entirely changed, with good results, its policy in this respect. A similar change, and for the same reasons, is recommended by the President and Secretary of the Treasury for the Treasury Department. The reform is needed, and will insure greater honesty and closer attention to legitimate business when the salary is definite and certain, and should be applied to all the branches of the Government. If the proposed change is effected some inequalities will doubtless appear, but they will be far less than exist under the present system. The officer in the city may complain that he is not paid equally with his brethren on the frontier, inasmuch as from the necessity of the situation the latter will be furnished quarters and fuel free of expense by the Government, but surely this would be but a slight compensation for the hardships and deprivations of frontier service.

Thus far the bill has received my unqualified approval and support, but there are one or two features which I think should be modified or stricken out. If, however, the House decides otherwise, I shall cheerfully submit and not hesitate to vote for the bill on its passage. It seems to me that the brevet titles gained by meritorious service, and costing nothing to the Government, should not at one fell stroke be entirely destroyed. They are esteemed as highly as the Frenchman prizes his cross of the Legion of Honor, and we should hesitate before stripping the gallant soldier of his hard earned decoration. He will keenly feel the degradation imposed by the country which he serves. Refuse to confer the rank, if you choose, in time of peace, but let those wear the honor who by valor and skill have already secured it.

The reduction of the heads of the staff corps from their present rank to a lower grade is, to my mind, unjust to the present incumbents. It has been said that they can retire if they do not choose to accept and let others take their places; but that it is hardly a sound argument, though often used in other connections as well as in this. Most of these gentlemen gained their position, and all for efficient service during the war, and every soldier knows how well they did their work; for the wants of no army in the world were ever so well administered to as those of the Federal Army during the rebellion by the chiefs whom we now propose to degrade.

Their services are yet required, for there are yet great duties to be performed under their supervision, and it is not proposed to dispense with them. Why then reduce them? As an example of the injustice of this measure, take the case of the Quartermaster General, whose loyalty and ability at the head of his department have been so conspicuous since 1861. The proposition to strip him of the rank personally conferred by President Lincoln for gigantic labors efficiently executed, and reduce him to a colonel's grade and pay, and at the same time disbursement of $15,000,000 during the coming year, is unwise and should not receive the sanction of Congress. These officers are compelled, by the necessity of their positions, to reside in the capital of the nation, the most expensive city of the United States; and I submit we should not, in justice to them, for this reason, as well as others, adopt this feature of the bill. If the Government would have honest, faithful servants, it must be true to them. Let us be just to all, to the country, to the Army, and to ourselves.

### A Reminiscence of Slavery—A Mother's Sacrafice of her Child.

The Cincinnati *Chronicle* contains the following intensely interesting article upon a historical subject:

It cannot have passed from the mind of any reader who lived in this city fifteen years ago, that one morning early in February, 1856, a great sensation stirred the whole community, as it had scarcely ever been stirred before. The river was frozen over solid, and the old "Mason and Dixon line" between freedom and slavery almost as much obliterated as it is now; so much so, at least, that there were frequent stampedes of the "sleek and well fed" slaves, so poetically described by one of the great champions of the peculiar institution. In consequence of this facility for escape, United States Marshals, and detective police were vigilant, their "itching palms" stimulating to duty, as the scent of blood incites the hound to the chase.

Among those who improved the opportunity, and, like too many others, fell woefully short of realizing their fond expectations, were a family of Garners, the old father and mother about fifty years of age each, and a son, Robert Garner, his wife Margaret, and four children—two boys and two girls. The old people and Margaret belonged to James Marshall, of Boone county, Ky., while the wife and children of the latter belonged to Archibald K. Gaines, of the same neighborhood, the husband, of course, having no control over, or duties in regard to them. But his desire to exercise such rights and privileges led him to hitch up two of his master's horses to a sleigh in the dead hour of night, and, putting his old father and mother and his own family therein, drive rapidly to the river.

Leaving the team on shore opposite the foot of Western Row, they all crossed on the ice, and were met on this side by a colored man named Elijah Kite, son of "old Joe Kite," of notorious reputation, who had been notified to assist them to the "underground railroad." He conducted them to a tenement, occupied by himself, a few squares below Mill Creek bridge. He then left them until he went out to arrange for their departure to Canada. He was to be back before day, according to the injunction of Robert Garner, but did not come until about nine o'clock, when he was soon followed by a posse of officers, accompanied by the masters of the slaves.

The scene that followed was described by the newspaper reporters of that day, as obtained from the white persons present, all of whom had interests in conflict with those of the unfortunate negroes, and was colored accordingly.

We yesterday learned that Robert Garner, the principal mover in this affair, and whose wife was the tragic heroine in its bloody termination, was now residing in our city.

Mr. Garner says that Elijah Kite was an own cousin of his wife's, and was, therefore, advised of their coming, and requested to assist in their escape; but, instead of assisting them—he now believes, and at the time suspected—was guilty of treacherously selling his kin-folk back into the hands of their masters. His long absence, while professing to be making arrangements for their continued flight, which should have been ready beforehand, and his neglect to return before day to secrete them, is strong justification for the suspicion.

When the officers and masters arrived at the door and demanded admission, Robert drew a pistol with which he had provided himself, and said the first man who attempted to enter he would shoot dead. At the same time, his wife, Margaret, seized a butcher knife that was lying on the table, and declared she would kill every child she had before she would see them carried back into slavery. While some of the outsiders were banging at the door, another, a Mr. Patterson, of the Fourth Ward, raised a window and was about to enter, when Robert shot him in the mouth. He fell back, but was not killed. On turning round, Robert saw that his wife had cut the throat of her girl Mary, three years old, from ear to ear, who was weltering in her blood on the floor, and was making a dash at his boy Samuel. He sprang to his rescue, calling on her to desist, and received part of the blow himself, the remainder taking effect on the child. Then the door was broken open, and he fired two or three shots at the intruder, who, by the way, was Clinton Butts, the present well known Marshall of Covington. They were then overpowered, and with an immense mob at their heels, carried off to prison.

Of the hearing of the case before U. S. Commissioner Pendery, which lasted about two weeks, and in which they were voluntarily defended by that ever ready legal friend of the slave, Mr. John Jolliffe, assisted by Mr. Gitchell, we need not now write. It ended, as all such cases did in those days, in remanding the whole party back to their masters.

Robert, his wife and children, were speedily sent off to the South—the fearful purgatory of Northern slaves. Clinton Butts conducted them as far as Louisville, where they were shipped to a brother of one of their old masters, LeGrand Gaines, a cotton broker of New Orleans. On their way down, their boat was run into by another, and sunk, and among the lives lost was the infant child of the unhappy slaves. It was reported that the mother drowned her child, in accordance with her frenzied declaration, under fearful excitement, that she would kill all her children rather than see them all go back into slavery. But the father protests that such was not the case, and that his wife never attempted to injure her children afterward, although she frequently repeated her conviction that it would be better for them to be put out of the world than live in slavery.

In New Orleans Robert hired his own time, and that of his wife, and supported his own family by hard work and in great destitution, until all were sold to a Judge Bonham and taken to Tennessee Landing, where they were forced to labor on the plantation. Here Margaret Garner died in 1858, of typhoid fever. Her last words to her devoted husband were, never to marry again in slavery, but to live in hope of freedom, which she believed would come soon in some way.

Robert hooded her injunction; remained at Tennessee Landing till the war broke out, when he made his way to the Union lines, entered the gunboat service; was in the siege of Vicksburg, and was in active service until the close of the war, when he received an honorable discharge. He subsequently married, and is now living in this city. His two boys, Thomas and Samuel, are living on a farm opposite to Vicksburg, Mississippi.

### WHO KILLED THE CONFEDERACY.

We make some extracts from a communication in the New York *Tribune*, by Edward A. Pollard, a rebel editor in Richmond during the war, and since then the author of the life of Jefferson Davis. We principally reproduce it because of the views it expresses of the relative merits of Gen. McClellan and Gen. Grant. They are those that impartial history will most certainly sustain. He says:

The suspicion is gaining ground that had we put in the war Grant & Co. at the time we did McClellan, they would in all probability have come out about [illegible], as he was. These last great heroes of the war had the good luck to be in command when the Confederacy had no longer the fierce armies that sent them whirling back into Washington. The war had ended in the South nearly a year before we learned the fact in the North.

The statement is one made either in gross ignorance of historical facts of the late war, or in a reckless desire to support the preference of a certain person at the expense of another.—But before proceeding to correct a statement so utterly at variance with truth let the present writer be understood. He is no panegyrist of Grant, and politically he dissents from him. It is then from no personal admiration of Grant that he attempts to extricate him from an unjust comparison, but from the simple, and irrepressible desire which every honest man feels to correct a false statement made in his presence, and where his own knowledge furnishes him with means of contradiction, he has undertaken the present explanation forcing an indifference to persons named in the comparison, and careful only for the truth of history.

To those at all acquainted with the comparative condition of the Southern Confederacy at different times of the war, the fact is certain that with reference to the inferiority of numbers opposed on the Confederate side, Gen. McClellan had, in the year 1862, advantages greater than Grant or any Northern commander ever had. He had these advantages inviting him steadily for six months; and that he did not avail himself of them, and that there was at last an accumulation of Confederate numbers allowed by him sufficient to whip him, so far from furnishing an excuse, but gives to his condemnation the additional charge of torpor and imbecility. In February, 1862, when urged by President Lincoln to advance, when the Federal troops in Virginia and about Washington numbered 193,142, and when McClellan himself boasted that his "Grand Army" was "magnificent in material, admirable in discipline and instruction, excellently equipped and armed," he had on his front, to dispute his passage to Richmond, a force which numbered of all arms a little more than *twenty-seven thousand men!* This estimate of the Confederate army at Manassas is from a staff officer of Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, its commander, and must be taken as authentic. More than this, that little army was, in the early months of 1862, in the saddest state of disorganization, having been turned into an 'electioneering camp' by the folly of the Confederate Congress, and, says a staff officer of Gen. Stonewall Jackson, "had McClellan then advanced, he would have found little else than demoralized men, disgracing the uniform of soldiers, covering the way to Richmond."

Did Grant ever have such a chance? And if McClellan did not use it, is not the act of omission in a military commander to be taken as a proof of inferior generalship quite as well as that of commission?

Again; when McClellan went down to Yorktown, and opened another campaign there, the 'fierce army' that then opposed him was exactly *seven thousand five hundred men.* General Magruder commanded all that was then in the pathway of McClellan, while the bulk of the Confederate forces was still in motion in the neighborhood of the Rappahannock and Rapidan, and he had no assurance of 'reinforcements.' The 'force' of McClellan was then ten times his own; they had commenced a daily cannonading upon his lines; and a council of general officers was convened to consult whether the little army of 7,500 men should maintain its position in the face of ten fold odds, or retire before the enemy. The opinion of the council was unanimous for the latter alternative, with the exception of one officer, who declared that every man should die in the intrenchments before the little army should fall back. "By G—d, it shall be so," was the sudden exclamation of Gen. Magruder, in sympathy with the gallant suggestion. And so Richmond was saved.

McClellan was defeated at last by an army not greatly inferior in numbers, which he had supinely allowed to be drawn in from the ends of the Confederacy. But so far from its being a 'fierce army,' we report the facts as it came from the lips of Gen. Lee: "Nearly two-thirds were raw conscripts, who had never been under fire, and were only half instructed."

If any balance of generalship is to be held between McClellan and Grant as to the numbers of forces which opposed them in their respective campaigns in Virginia, or as to the veteran material of these forces, their condition of discipline, and, in general, their formidable character, we shall have no hesitation in deciding who was the greatest General. The test is not the most certain one, but the correspondent referred to has chosen to interpose it, and however significant this act of ingenuity may be in his own person, there are not a few Southern newspapers which have solemnly adopted it.

As to the general question of comparative merits as commanders, between McClellan and Grant, what we have said of the former suggests the main difference between the rivals. McClellan may have been an excellent organizer of armies; it has been said of him that he had the pedantry of war without its inspiration. There could be no greater contrast to his moral timidity, the mechanical sense of order, the slow genius, if genius at all, of "Athelstane, the Unready," than those quick instincts of fight in Grant which gave him this merit of a great commander—that he *never declined a battle*, and that he went at it with a force of decision that sometimes appeared irregular, simply because it never calculated the inferior circumstances of the situation. His military genius might have been unbrilliant and ponderous one of a commander determined to conquer by repeated strokes of physical force; but no one can doubt the readiness and determination with which he struck at all times. If he had no finesse, he had no procrastination. He was never bothered by that nice attention to details which is always adjusting and re-adjusting, which never realizes precisely the combination it desires, and which, instead of making real preparations, keeps itself only in a constant state of unreadiness and distrust.

But the fact which we wish especially to bring to light, and which may surprise some readers, is that the Southern Confederacy, so far from being the extremity of despair described by the Washington correspondent when Grant undertook the campaign of 1861, was never at any time of the war, in a *military* point of view, more able and sperate. The lapse from the condition was sudden and awful before the year was out, and from causes at which we shall presently glance. But the truth is indisputable to those who lived in the South at the time, and made careful and intelligent observations around them, that the Confederacy never turned upon her foe a more imposing and determined aspect than when, in the early months of 1864, Grant took command of the Northern forces in Virginia, and found on his front an army which, though somewhat less numerous than that which defeated McClellan around Richmond, was formidable. It was an army of 60,000 men, all told—the best seasoned army that Virginia had ever put in the field—composed entirely of veterans, and inspired by a combination of every circumstance that could breed courage or insure devotion.

* * * * * *

Gen. Grant, however we may esteem him as a commander superior to McClellan, has but small honors as a conqueror. Let it be said in justice to him that in the opening of the year 1864 he fought against advantages at which McClellan would have been appalled; that the Confederacy, at least in Virginia, was far stronger then to expel him than it was to drive McClellan from Mannassas or from Yorktown; that he fought Lee's army with decision, with spirit, and with something of success. So far, the comparison between himself and McClellan, may be held; and here it ends. While Grant was 'pounding away,' insidious causes intervened at last to anticipate him; and while the Northern General was doing his best in the field, there was a black hand laid inwardly on the vitals of the Confederacy, slowly compressing the life out of it, and leaving him only a strangled victim to be carried in his train of triumph.

The Southern Confederacy was never conquered by the force of arms. No desperate and multitudinous battle decided its fate. There was no dramatic close; it was the collapse, suddenly and completely prostrate, of a thoroughly rotten thing.—Jefferson Davis was not where, in his speech at Rocketts in 1861, he promised he would be—"where the last line of bayonets was leveled;"—that clown of the war, Bombastes Furioso Wise, did not do, as he once declared he would do, in his colicky style of oratory—having a habit of delivery as if his eloquence cut him across the bowels—die in the arms of glory on the battle field; "the last ditch" proved bloodless, a slough from which have been bred creatures with ditch-water in their veins, the toad-eaters and dirt eaters of our day.

The former ruler of eight millions of our people survives to felicitate himself over a bargain by which he has sold out his historical notoriety to a trading company for $15,000 a year; the clown of the war, having laid aside his feathers and flint lock pistols, superintends a gift enterprize of "real diamonds and plated ware," advertised by the certificates of negro barbers who have drawn prizes in his lottery; the man of Atlanta, he "of the lion's heart and wooden head," sells beans and potatoes; Northrup, the great, has crept somewhere into a small hole and drawn it in after him; Memminger, the sorrowful Knight of the tall, black, beaver hat, no more [illegible] the world with schemes of raising national revenues by collections in the [illegible], or black bags suspended from the ends of long reaching poles; the gunboats that were to have been built from broken pots and old horse shoes, and the national treasures that were to be amassed of gifts of sugar tongs and finger rings, have passed away, or are remembered rather as crazy farces than as classical romances. Into such a mean and grotesque show have dwindled and sunk all the theatrical glories of the great Southern Confederacy. From a descent so base and ludicrous it remains for the historian of the South, at once faithful and affectionate, to rescue the fame of his country, to show that a great cause was lost, not, indeed, through the weakness or demerits of the people of the South, but that it was ruined by the incompetency of leaders who, in a proper order should have been at the rear of its followers, and burlesqued by the follies of champions who are thought of now only as commedians and charlatans.

EDWARD A. POLLARD.
Lynchburg, Va., March 4, 1870.

—Barbara Ubryk, the famous Cracow nun, whose unheard of sufferings excited so much indignation last year, died on the 24th of February, at the Cracow Hospital. She was privately burried, apprehensions being entertained by the authorities that a public funeral would give rise to riotous demonstrations on the part of the populace.

—They have trouble in New York because the proprietors of Irving Hall will not permit the Anti-slavery Society to meet there, giving as a reason that "to admit colored people to their hall would injure its reputation and their patronage." Shame!

### Mr. Nasby's Friends at the Corners March in Triumph upon Cincinnati, the Bearers of Resolutions—the fate of the Resolutions and the Bearers thereof—A Letter from Deacon Pogram.

HARP UV ERIN S'LOON,
6th Ward, Noo York, Feb. 27, 1870.

The following letter wuz resceived yesterday from that long sufferin old saint, Deekin Pogram:

*Confedrit X Roads* (wich is in the Stait uv Kentucky), Feb. 20, 1870.

*My Deer Nasby:* Wunst more hev I cum to greef, wich is wat I hev bin doin with wonderful regularity ever sence yoo left this part uv the heritage. The afflictin circumstances is ez follows:

'Yoo remember wat an eggcitement the ackshen uv Ohio on the 15th Amendment perdoosed in Kentucky. Here wuz too Staits contiguous to each other, the same river lavin both uv their banks, one on one side and tother on tother—and wich wuz connectid by other holy and tender ties and sich—and one uv these Staits hed gone and ratified an Amendment wich placed the niggers uv the tother Stait on a level with her white citizens. Uv course Kentucky wuz indignant, and no part uv it more so than the Cross Roads. Our citizens biled over when they got the noose, and ez we alluz do when we effervess, we called a meetin.

I need not say that we missed yoo. We hev never had a competent man sence yoo left us, and consekently our biznis goes slip shod. But after speeches by myself, Capt. McPelter, Bascom and others, we finally passed the followin resolooshens:

*Wareas*, Our sister State uv Ohio whose banks are laved by the same river wich laves the banks uv Kentucky, hez degraded herself by elevatin the nigger to a level with her white citizens, [illegible]

*Wareas*, By this ackshen Ohio hez assistid to degrade the white citizens uv Kentucky, by forcin them onto a level with niggers, and

*Wareas*, Kentucky hez alluz contributed uv her means to support Ohio, by buyin uv her goods and sich; and

*Wareas*, Kentuck hez self-respect; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That Kentucky, to assert her self-respect, declares that henceforth and forever, she will never hev intercourse with Ohio, in any shape, either ez buyer or seller.

The wareases and resolooshens wuz passed with more enthoosiasm than ever I saw manifested. The aujence riz ez one man, and cheered vociferously. O, how I wisht that cheer could hev reached Cincinnati! How the bloatid merchant princes uv that aristocratic city would hev quaked hed they heard it!

To give the ackshen doo effect, McPelter, Bascom and myself wuz appointed a committee to go personally to present the wareases and resolooshens to the merchants uv Cincinnati, each delegate bein empowered by the convenshun to pay his personel and sich other expenses ez he mite contract.

"Go!" sed Issaker Gavitt, "go and be the horn wich 'll batter down the walls uv that Ablishen Jericho!"

"Go!" sed all the rest, "and return to tell us how ther cheeks blanched ez you red to em their doom!"

We went, with the percedins uv the meetin neatly written. Ez we approached Cincinnati McPelter's heart softened towards her. "Perhaps," sed he, "we're too severe. Shel we hold all uv Cincinnati 'sponsible for the ackshen uv a porshen uv her citizens? Shel we hold Cincinnati 'sponsible for the ackshun uv the State? There are Dimocrats in Cincinnati—shel we crush them with the others? Shel the Innocent suffer with the guilty?"

I wuz disposed to side with McPelter, but Bascom wuz inflexible. He wood never go back an inch. This insult wuz put upon Kentucky by Ohio, and Cincinnati wuz the commershel capital uv Southern Ohio and the only way to reach Ohio wuz to crush Cincinnati. The thunderbolt we hed in our pockit must fall on Cincinnati, no matter who it crushed. Ef the Dimocrats in that city didn't want to be smashed let em git out.

McPelter yeelded with a sigh, and we entered the city. Bascom smilin a grim smile ez he put his foot on its pavement.

'Reel estate will be cheaper here tomorrow!' he remarked, glancin at the buildins on either side uv the street. 'I may possibly conclood to invest to some extent myself. When Kentucky refooses to trade with Cincinnati its days is numbered. We'll buy it up and re-popilate it with Kentuckians.'

The next morning we commenst our work.

'We'll begin,' sed Bascom, 'on the likker merchants, they bein more intimitly connectid with us. We'll crush the likker merchants first by refoosin to trade with em, from this time out.' And we entered the first rectifyin establishment we come to. We didn't go very far into it. The proprietor advanced to meet us—Bascom glanced at him—he glanced at Bascom—the proprietor turned red, Bascom turned ez white ez a sheet, and darted for the door, McPelter and I followin soot without knowin precisely what for. Down the street we rushed, the proprietor close behind us, till finally by dartin down an alley we elooded him and leaned up agin a wall to breathe.

'Why this foot-race?' I asked uv Bascom.

'I owe the cuss a bill for likker bought the year afore the war,' returned he. 'I didn't notis his name over the door or I shouldn't hev gone in.'

McPelter whisled a long, low, soft whissle, and I coodent avoid thinkin uv sevral things connected with our mishun ez he spoke them words.

After breathin ourselves, we resoomed our raid onto the merchants. We entered another store, a boot and shoe concern, wich we perposed to crush by declinin to buy of it. McPelter's eye rested onto the proprietor, and he glided out uv the store like a startled fawn. Uv course Bascom and I follered, and the proprietor after us. There wuz another chase and more dodgin, which resultid as before.

'Why is this?' I asked McPelter.

'When I busted in the boot and shoe trade two years ago, this villian wuz my principal creditor. He thot I wuz ded, but ez he's seen me in the flesh I shel never agin hev any peece.'

The next place we essayed wuz a general dry-goods and noshun house. Jist ez we pulled the resolooshen from our pocket to read it, the proprietor uv the store perdoosed a note of Elder Gavitt (Isaker's father), on wich I wuz bail, and we tried to dust out uv that place. But by this time Bascom and McPelter's men hed found wher we wuz, with a score or more uv others who hed heerd uv us bein in the city thro these, and the thing got so hot that we hed to run for it. Fearin all sorts uv legal annoyances about obtainin goods under false pretences, et settry, we didn't stop till we hed got well out uv the city, and the next day we hailed a boat and sailed for Looisville.

I can't say that our visit resultid in accomplishin wat we desired. We didn't git a chance to read our resolooshen at all, owin to the cupidity uv the merchants who, with a groveling, mercenary spirit wich I never saw ekalled, appeared to be more anxious to git wot we already owed em than to lissen to resolooshens declinin to trade with em, or to open new accounts, and Cincinnati don't know to this day the doom wich hung over her.

We sed little uv the result uv our trip on our return. McPelter did intimate that Radicalism hed receved a stunnin blow from wich it would never recover, but we declined to go into pertikelers. I shel never go on sich a mishun agin. Is there an openin for me too in Noo York? I am weary uv life here.

Faithfully, ELIJER POGRAM.

Blessed Saint! Almost martyr! Hed he bin arrested in Cincinnati for obtainin goods under false pretences, and hed he died in a Bastell, wut a fittin climax to a life so crowned with beauties! And hed he so died my det to him wood hev bin cancelled. But we can't expect to hev everything arranged to soot us. I shel rite the aged saint a letter uv congratulashen on his happy escape.

PETROLEUM V. NASBY,
(Wich wuz Postmaster.)


## New Advertisements.

**Beaver Ladies' Seminary.**—The next term of this Institution will begin on **Monday April 4th, next.** We have no disposition to boast of what we have done or can do. The character of our boarding department we leave to the reports of our boarders. The thoroughness of our instruction, and the progress of our pupils in every department, we leave to the test of the final examinations, and of the public exhibition set for the 20th of next June, being willing to abide the judgment of those who are capable of distinguishing gold from tinsel—themselves scholars therefore know what constitutes scholarship—and the success of our patronage we leave to the testimony of our catalogue, counting names of pupils only once.
Prof. V. de Ham, of Pittsburgh, so long and favorably known as a master of the science of music, will continue in charge of this Department.
Prof. R. Leonhart, now of our borough, and well known to this community, will continue in charge of the classes in Drawing and in German Language.
Leaving all free to choose, I expect to receive, as heretofore, a liberal patronage during the next session.
D. H. A. McLEAN, *Prin.*
mar23:tf

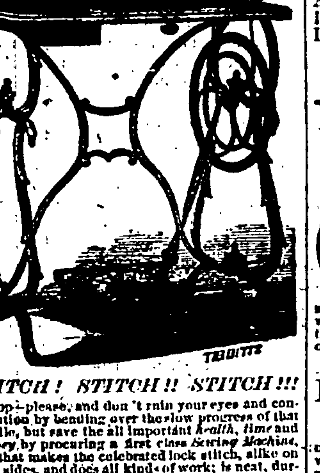
DR. J. C. LEVIS—Office, Dunlap's Corner, Bridgewater, Pa. I will pay prompt attention to all surgical cases. [mar5;1y

SALESMEN.—Wanted, a few reliable, energetic salesmen to sell by sample standard goods. Address H. H. RICHARDS & CO., nov10:6m. 413 Chestnut street, Phila., Pa.

**Wall Paper, Wall Paper!**
WALL PAPER! WALL PAPER!!
**Carpets, Carpets, Carpets!**
**Carpets, Carpets, Carpets!**
**Oil Cloth, Oil Cloth!**
OIL CLOTH! OIL CLOTH!
*Window Shades! Window Shades!!*
WINDOW SHADES! WINDOW SHADES!!

**B. MULHEIM,**
In the Store formerly occupied by A. S. HARVEY, on Bridge Street,
**Bridgewater, Pa.,**
is just receiving one of the Largest and Best Selected Stocks of
**WALL PAPER**
Carpets, Oil Cloths, Window Shades, Books, Stationery, Travelling Bags, Satchels, Baskets, Trunks, Valices, Toys, Guitars, Violins, Fluits, Accordeons, all kinds of Music Strings,
**LOOKING GLASSES,**
(all sizes), Picture Frames, Bird Cages, Inks, Blank Books, Sterescopes and Steroscopic Views, and everything desirable in his line that has ever been brought to this county. His Stock is
*CAREFULLY SELECTED,*
Purchased from first hands, and will be *Sold at Greatly Reduced Prices.*
Call and Examine for Yourselves.
**OUR STOCK OF CARPETS**
Will be unusually large for the present season, and a room for the keeping and sale of Carpets will adjoin the Store.
mar23:3m] [Radical copy.]

**The Celebrated Wilson Shuttle Sewing MACHINE.**



*STITCH! STITCH!! STITCH!!!*
Stop—please, and don't ruin your eyes and constitution by bending over the slow progress of that needle, but save the all important *health, time* and *money*, by procuring a first class *Sewing Machine*, one that makes the celebrated lock stitch, alike on both sides, and does all kinds of work; is neat, durable and simple in construction; runs very light; is easy to operate; received the first diploma at the late fair; is giving the best of satisfaction to its purchasers; warranted for three years, and price only $40. Such an one is *The Celebrated Wilson Shuttle Sewing Machine.* For further particulars call at the office, one door below L. N. Atkins' Hat Store, Beaver, Pa., or address for testimonials, circulars, &c.
S. J. ANDERSON, Agent,
mar23;1y) Beaver, Pa.

ELECTION.—The Stockholders of "The Company for erecting a Bridge over Big Beaver Creek, at or near Wolf Lane, in the county of Beaver," are hereby notified that an election for one President, six Managers and a Treasurer, will be held in the Toll House of said Company, on the first Monday—the 25th day of April next, commencing at 10 o'clock, a. m.
JAS. ALLISON,
mar23:1w] Treasurer.

**Administrator's Notice.**—The undersigned, having been appointed Administrator of the estate of Washington Londis, deceased, late of Moon township, Beaver county, Pa., all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment; and all those having claims against it will present them duly authenticated for settlement. G. W. SHROADS, *Adm'r.*
mar23:6w

**MARBLE.**

**MANUFACTURER**
OF
**MONUMENTS,**
**Head and Foot Stones,**
**Marble and Stone Posts**
**FOR CEMETERY LOTS.**

We have now on hand the largest selection of Monuments and Head Stones that have ever been offered for sale in this county; which we are **Selling from 10 to 20 per cent. Less** than they can be had in the cities, or bought from Agents traveling, as agents generally misrepresent both as to quality of marble and the size of work contracted for.
Persons wishing anything in our line will please call and examine our work and prices before purchasing elsewhere, and see what they are buying, and get what they buy.
Grindstones always on hand. [mar16;6m.

## Miscellaneous.

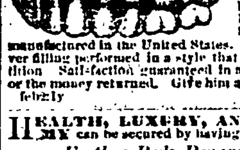
**BUYERS, LOOK HERE!**
The undersigned, thankful for past favors would respectfully inform the public that he has one of the finest selections of
**WALL PAPER,**
**WINDOW SHADES,**
**FLOOR OIL CLOTHS,**
**Etc., Etc.,**
on hand to be found in the county. His assortment of **School, Miscellaneous and Religious**
**BOOKS**
is complete; while no pains are spared on his part to make his STATIONERY DEPARTMENT equal to the best of City Establishments. He is the exclusive agent for the celebrated
**Foley's Gold Pen,**
for this county. Those seeking a good Gold Pen would do well to see them before purchasing.
He is the Agent for this county for Krider's Photograph Marriage Certificate. The attention of Clergymen is respectfully called to this, as he can sell them at the same discount as they would get from the Publisher. Atwater's School Government for sale at Publisher's prices.
Also on hand, Toys and Variety Goods, suitable for all seasons.
**J. F. PRICE,**
jan1, 1870:1y Broadway, New Brighton.

**CLOSING OUT SALE.**
Owing to the death of the senior partner, Mr. J. M. Burchfield, the entire stock of goods will be sold regardless of Cost.
The Stock consists of
Silks, black and colored,
**ALPACAS**
VALENE POPLINS, IRISH POPLINS,
Black Cloths, Cloakings, Brocha Shawls,
PLAID SHAWLS, CASSIMERES,
and a full line of
**DOMESTIC GOODS,**
AT
**J. M. BURCHFIELD & CO'S.,**
No. 52 Sixth Street, late St. Clair,
**PITTSBURGH, PA.**
nov10tc.

**Christmas Presents.**
**MEYRAN & SIEDLE,**
Successors to
**REINEMAN, MEYRAN & SIEDLE;**
No. 42, Fifth Avenue,
PITTSBURGH, Pa.
Have just opened especially for the coming holidays an unusually large and elegant stock of
**FINE JEWELRY,**
WATCHES, DIAMONDS,
SILVER AND PLATED WARE.
Fine Table Cutlery, French Clocks, Bronzes, Musical Boxes, Jas. Nardin's, Charles Jacot's and Frodsham's Watches.
*American Watches,*
made by Appleton, Tracy & Co., American Watch Co., E. Howard & Co., Elgin Watch Co.
*FINE AMERICAN CLOCKS,*
Made by SETH THOMAS,
Of which a large assortment is constantly kept on hand in our basement, and sold whosesale and retail. (ch dec 8.

**TRUSSES**
MADE UNDER
**Dr. Betzsl's Patent,**
And all other kinds manufactured. See Dr. S. D. Gross' System of Surgery, Vol. II., page 542. Send for a price list
PITTSBURGH TRUSS CO.,
188 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
jan5:tf

**Dentistry.**



Dr. J. Murray, of Bridgewater, is determined that no Dentist in the State shall do work better or cheaper than he offers it to his patrons.—He uses the best materials manufactured in the United States. Gold and silver filling performed in a style that defies competition. Satisfaction guaranteed in all operations, or the money returned. Give him a trial.
feb2:ly

HEALTH, LUXURY, AND ECONOMY can be secured by having your *Feather Beds Renovated.*
This process is done entirely by *steam*, and not only makes them clean and wholesome—which prevents sickness—but relieves each fibre from its matted condition, increasing the bulk of the bed oftentimes one half, rendering them more luxurious. In fact it is everything to old and new feather beds, destroying all moths, or liability to them, removing all disagreeable scent (common among new feathers) and all gummy or glutinous substance from the quill, thereby preserving them from the effects of long usage.
We would, therefore, say to the citizens of this place, that we are among them for a few days, to render essential benefit. Our facilities are such, that upon being ordered to do so, we can take and return beds the same day, well renovated and ready for immediate use, for two dollars per bed, including pillows and bolster, if suitable to run with bed. Now give us your best or poorest, new or old, provided they are geese, hen or duck feathers. We warrant satisfaction or make no charge. All orders left at our place of business—opposite Johnson's store, Rochester—will receive immediate attention. Cartage free. State and County Rights for sale. Patented June 23, 1858.
G. H. PHILLIPS & CO, *Proprietors.*
mar16:3w]

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration having been issued to the subscriber on the estate of Catharine Wiedmeyer deceased, late of New Sewickley township, Beaver county, Pa.; this is, therefore to notify all persons indebted to said estate that immediate payment is required. All persons having claims against said estate are requested to present them duly authenticated for settlement. WILLIAM DIEM,
mar9:6w*) *Admin'r.*

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE and Water Power, for sale at Fallston, Pennsylvania. The property formerly known as the Bucket and Tub Factory, in Fallston, Beaver county, Pennsylvania, with twenty shares of Water Power, Buildings, Machinery, &c., &c., is offered at private sale. First, the three-story Brick Warehouse, Iron Roof, Shutters, Rafters, Plates and Doors, being 20 by 40 feet, and attached thereto a three-story Frame Building, known as the Bucket Factory, being 40 by 60 feet. Second, a two-story Frame Building, being 30 by 50 feet, 50 feet above Factory. Third, a two-story Frame Building with Stone Basement, 30 by 60 feet, 70 feet above No. 2 and known as the Tub Factory. Fourth, a Brick Building with Slate Roof 30 by 50 feet and 35 feet above No. 3, they being connected by elevated causeway known also as the Tub Factory, all situated along the Fallston Race and Beaver Creek, about 270 feet in extent, with 20 shares of Water Power, together with all the Wheels, Tub and Bucket Machinery and Gearing for immediate use. This embraces by far the best available Water Power as a whole upon the Fallston Race, and can be adapted to any branch of manufacturing business.
For price and terms of sale information may be obtained on application to ALEX. H. MILLER, No. 93 Diamond Street, Pittsburgh, or R. B. CHAMBERLIN, New Brighton. [mar16:3w

Blank Constable's sales for sale at the Argus office.

**Wall Paper! Wall Paper!**
**For 1870.**
**Wholesale and Retail,**
*Cheap Brown, White & Satin Papers,*
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL.
*Paper Window Curtains every variety,*
GOLD BORDERED SHADES.
Oil Cloth Shades, Plain and Figured;
BUFF AND WHITE HOLLAND;
ALL AT LOWER PRICES THAN EVER BEFORE OFFERED.
**THOS. PALMER & CO.**
91 Wood St. between 4th & 5th Avenue.
2d door below Diamond Alley, Pittsburgh, Pa.
mar9:3m.

FOR SALE.—A first class Engine, Boiler, Smoke Stack and Counter-Shaft with Drum attached, all complete and as good as new; built by the well known firm of Sharps, Davis & Bonsell, of Salem, Ohio. Boiler tubular; Cylinder 6 inches in bore and 12 inches in stroke, on cast iron bed-plate; of sufficient horse power to run either a circular or muley saw. Also, a full set of Oil tools. Persons wishing to purchase a No. 1 Engine with the above fixtures complete, will do well to call on D. M. DONEHOO,
mar9:tf) Beaver, Pa.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters testamentary having been granted to the subscribers on the estate of James Caughey, deceased, late of Darlington Tp., all persons indebted to the said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment; and all persons having claims against said estate will present them duly authenticated for settlement. S. O. CAUGHEY, J. R. CAUGHEY,
mar9:6w] *Ex'rs.*

## Dry Goods.

**New Arrival of Goods**
AT
**Speyerer & Sons,**
Corner of Water and James Streets,
ROCHESTER, PENN'A.
Have just returned from the east with a large stock of goods bought at the lowest cash prices, which they offer to the public at
**REASONABLE PRICES,**
Consisting of
DRY GOODS.
GROCERIES, PROVISIONS,
AND HARDWARE,
PRINTS, TURKS, COBURGS, ALPACAS, WOOL DELAINS, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SHAWLS, SILKS, FLANNELS, MERINOS, MEN'S UNDERWEAR,
HATS, CAPS, *BOOTS AND SHOES*
ROPE, OCUM & PACKING YARN,
**IRON & NAILS,**
*Paints, Oils and Putty,*
**Queensware and Willow Ware,**
*FLOUR, FEED, GRAIN, BACON,*
&c., &c., &c.
We still have control of the celebrated
**CANTON CITY MILLS FLOUR,**
AND
**NEWCREEK FLOUR.**
We recieve the above brands by the car load, and can sell them at
**Pittsburgh Prices**
saving freight on same.
We can sell IRON, NAILS, SUGARS, COFFEES, TEAS, SOAPS, SPICES, &c. at wholesale prices to dealers.
Thanking the public for past patronage, we hope to merit a liberal share for the future. We always buy for cash and sell cheap.
P. S. Also agents for the
**KNIFFEN MOWER AND REAPER**
*and Pittsburgh National Plow Co's.*
**PLOWS.**
Pure Catawba and Concord wine of our own vintage for medical and Sacramental purposes are highly recommended by those who have used them.
nov3tc.

**DRUGS!**
**DRUGS & MEDICINES**
**TRUSSES!**
**W. BUECHLING**
*German Apothecary and Druggist!*
IN THE DIAMOND,
**ROCHESTER,**
Keeps constantly on hand a well selected stock of
PURE DRUGS,
PATENT MEDICINES,
PERFUMES AND SOAPS,
PAINTS, OILS,
PURE WINES AND LIQUORS FOR
**Medical Purposes.**
Cigars and Tobacco, Crude and Refined Oils.
**ALSO**
Sole agent for Dr. Betzel's Patent Trusses.
All kinds of Trusses will be delivered on short notice. Physicians prescriptions will be filled at all hours of day and night.
*A share of patronage solicited*
jy21:1y.

**AT**
**JOS. HORNE & CO'S.**
**Fall and Winter Millinery Goods,**
Ribbons, Flowers, Feathers, Hats, Bonnets Velvets, Embroideries, Handkerchiefs, White Goods, Dress and Cloak Trimmings, Hoisery & Gloves,
**WOOLEN GOODS,**
Yarns, Worsted, Flannels, Corsets and Balmoral Skirts,
**UNDERWEAR,**
*FURNISHING GOODS,*
Hair Coils, Rolls and Switches,
AND NOTIONS,
Stock always complete and prices low.
**77 & 79 MARKET ST.,**
PITTSBURGH, Pa.
oct6tc.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH PERFECTED!—T. J. & H. J. CHANDLER are purchased the exclusive right of Beaver county to use Dr. Stuck's Patent, by which they can put up Vulcanite as thin as Gold Plate, with a beautiful enameled polish; and so light and elastic as to perfectly adapt itself to the month; obviating all that clumsy and bulky condition, so much complained of heretofore; and lessening their liability to break one hundred per cent. Indeed, no one would be willing to wear the old style plate any longer than they could conveniently get them exchanged. All branches of Dentistry performed in the best and most substantial manner. In filling teeth with gold, etc., we challenge competition from any quarter, and can refer to living subjects whose fillings have stood between thirty and forty years. Among the number Hon. John Allison will exhibit fillings we inserted some 35 years ago; the teeth as perfect as the day they were filled. Laughing Gas prepared on a new plan, freeing it from all unpleasant and dangerous effects, making the extraction of teeth a source of pleasure rather than of horror and pain. Prices as low as any good dentist in the State. Office at Beaver Station, Rochester Pa.
nov3:tf] T. J. & H. J. CHANDLER.

## Miscellaneous.

**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.**
Jappaned 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. [mar16:tf

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

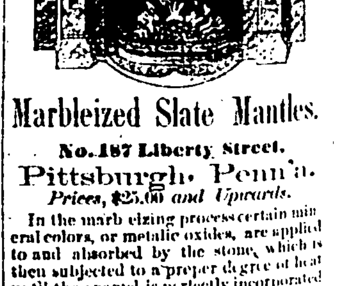
In introducing our stove we receive in part pay a great number of stoves recently manufactured and sold by other parties. These, as a general thing, are nearly new and embrace the newest and most improved styles now made, excepting those manufactured by myself. We will sell these at very low rates.
Having three first class engines on hand of about fifteen horse power capacity, they are offered to the public at reasonable rates. JOHN THORNILEY
feb 17 '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 sold cheaper than can be bought at any other Drug Store in the county.

...pouro'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.
jy11'67 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 marbleizing 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 patrerns in marble. [June:1y9