The Beaver Argus.

Beaver, Pa., April 27, 1870.

Circulation Over Twelve Hundred.

Rates of Advertising.

TIME.	3w.	6w.	3m.	6m.	1 year
1 sqr. 10 lines,	$3 00	$5 00	$5 00	$7 00	$10 00
2 squares, do	3 50	5 00	7 00	10 00	15 00
3 squares, do	5 00	8 00	9 00	11 16	18 00
4 squares, do	6 00	8 00	10 50	15 00	21 00
¼ column,....	8 00	11 00	15 00	20 00	38 00
½ column,....	11 00	15 00	20 00	38 00	50 00
1 column,....	22 00	30 00	38 00	50 00	100 00

Administrators' and Executors' Notices....$3 00
Special notices per line, ten cents.

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

State of the Thermometer for the week ending April 23, 1870.

	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M
Apr. 17	45 deg.	5 deg.	43 deg.
" 18	44 deg.	53 deg.	47
" 19	43 deg.	55 deg.	46
" 20	45 deg.	53 deg.	45
" 21	46 deg.	55 deg.	46
" 22	45 deg.	64 deg.	55
" 23	54 deg.	75 deg.	60

R. T. TAYLOR.

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

Card—Dr. Levis.
Wanted—Wm. Sumner & Co.
Slate—Twin City Slate Co.
Wanted—Delaware Insurance Co.
Wanted Agents—A. H. Hubbard & Co.
Wanted—Worthington, Dustin & Co.
Soldiers' Bounties—B. F. Brown.
Dissolution—Shurlock & Cole.
For Sale—Joseph Beaner.
Special Notices—Will Smith & Co.
Wanted—J. Packer & Co.
For Sale—J. B. Clark.
Special Notice—B. B. Lakin.
Attorney at Law—J. B. Young.
Attention Horsemen—H. Neely.

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

Thos. P. Fleeson, New Brighton,	$3 00
Samuel Dinsmore, Beaver,	1 00
Dr. Wm. Shurlock, Darlington,	2 00
R. S. Imbrie, Beaver,	2 00
William Orr, Beaver,	2 00
E. S. McLain, Kansas city, Mo.,	2 00
Dr. A. R. Thomson, Seventy Six,	2 00
Dr. A. R. Thomson, Boyd Co., Ky.,	33
Smith M. Hazen, North Sewickley,	2 00
L. Malone, Chippewa tp.,	5 00
Mrs. John Hultz, Brighton tp.,	3 00

For Sale.—One pair cast iron Novelty Works Scales. Complete mercantile. N. B.—Inquire of John B. Clark, Beaver, Pa. 1t.

Attention G. A. R.—There will be a meeting of Post 204 G. A. R. at their Hall in Beaver on next Friday evening, (April 29th) at 7½ p. m. A full attendance is earnestly requested. By order.
ROBERT ANDERSON, Adjt.

Goods for spring suits very cheap, at "the cheap store," Rochester, Pa.
WILL SMITH & Co.

WHITE LEAD! Fahnestock's strictly Pure White Lead, at lowest manufacturers prices, Paints ground in oil, ready for use, Linseed Oil, Turpentine, Varnishes, Brushes etc., at Hugo Andriessen's, Beaver Drug Store. apr20;2t

HANDSOME Window Curtains, and fixtures of all kinds, at Evan Pugh's, New Brighton, Pa. 23;2m

Cider! Farewell.—The act of the Legislature prohibiting the vending of cider within the limits of Beaver, in quantities less than five gallons, went into effect on last Saturday.

STAMPED gold and gilt paper at Evan Pugh's New Brighton, Pa. 23;2m

☞ New style socks made to order, at Bence's, Beaver. 20;3w

WALKER'S California Bitters! Hostetters, Mishler's and Constitution Bitters! California Port and Sherry Wines—Just arived and for sale at the
apr20;1t] BEAVER DRUG STORE.

Ministerial.—On a careful count of the Ministerial strength of Beaver we ascertain that there are at the present time 22 ministers of the Gospel residing in our borough. Estimating our population at 150 0 we have one Minister for every 68 persons. We doubt if any town in Pennsylvania is better supplied with religious teachers than our own. If we are not good the fault is clearly our own.

FRESH LAKE FISH constantly on hand by Capt. R. F. McIlvain of Rochester. Will be in Rochester, Bridgewater and Beaver on Tuesday and Friday afternoon of each week; on Thursday afternoon at Rochester and Freedom; on Friday morning at New Brighton, Beaver Falls, Fallston and Sharon. apr20;4

☞ Buy your Dry goods at Bence's, Beaver. 20;3w

A LARGE assortment of Wall Paper at Evan Pugh's New Brighton, Pa. 23;2m

Drug Store.—Dr. Hibbard has just opened a new Drug Store two doors above S. J. Cross & Co.'s, Rochester, Pa. He has a fine lot of fresh drugs, oils, paints, varnishes, toilet soaps, fancy articles, and perfumeries, just received from New York, which he will sell cheaper than ever before sold in this market. He will also have a nice soda water fountain in operation during the warm days. [apr13;1m.

JUST RECEIVED, cheap Wall Paper at Evan Pugh's New Brighton, Pa. 23;2m

SEA MOSS FARINE, Hecker's Farina, Mazena, Corn Starch Vermicelli, Maccaroni, a fresh supply at Hugo Andriessen's Beaver Drug Store. apr20;4

☞ Extraordinary inducements offered in millinery goods, at Bence's Establishment. Stock is now complete. 20;3w

New Boot and Shoe Store.—Those of our readers who are in search of a first class boot and shoe store, will find what they are looking for on the Diamond in Rochester, in the room formerly occupied by Messrs. Wilson & Stewart. Mr. J. B. Miller has opened up at that stand a very fine assortment of boots and shoes which he will dispose of at remarkable low rates. Call and see his stock.

BLACK SILKS.—A good assortment of black silks for sacks and dresses at Bence's, Beaver. Sacks and dresses made to order, after the latest and most approved styles. apr13;4w

IT will pay any one to buy their goods at "the cheap store" of Will Smith & Co., Rochester. They sell very low.

A SPLENDID stock of children's Carriages and Perambulators at Evan Pugh's Book and variety store, Broadway New Brighton, Pa. 23;2m

Good News for the Soldiers.—In our advertising columns of this week's paper will be found the card of B. F. Brown, U. S. Claim Agent. The Government is now offering $100 bounty to soldiers who were discharged for disability, and as there are thousands of such in the country they should at once apply for it and we can cheerfully recommend them to Mr. Brown. He also attends to collecting of pensions. Read his advertisement and either call on him or write him in regard to your case. He is now located in the *Gazette* building, corner 6th ave. and Smithfield street, Pittsburgh.

The Beaver County Agricultural Society, will hold its next Annual Fair in Beaver, on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, Sept. 28th, 29th and 30th 1870.
apr20;3mos.] H. R. MOORE, Sec'y.

"Secret Societies."—On next Thursday evening Dr. Dempsey of this place, will deliver a lecture in the Court House, on the subject of "Secret Societies." The proceeds to go to the Ladies Working Society of the M. E. church. The diversity of opinion which exists in this community on the subject selected, and the well known reputation of Dr. Dempsey as an able debater, will no doubt attract a full house. Admission 25 cts. Lecture to commence at 7½ p. m.

As the styles come out we get them, call and see. WILL SMITH & Co.

☞ Ladies' Cloths, in beautiful colors for summer wear, at Bence's, Beaver. apr20;3w

A. MORTON'S gold pens, best in the market at Evan Pugh's New Brighton, Pa. 23;2m

DON'T be humbugged with the foolish idea that catarrh cannot be cured. The world moves and medical science is progressive. The proprietor of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy will pay $500 reward for a case of catarrh which he cannot cure. Sold by druggists at fifty cents, and each package makes a full pint ready for use. Can get it by mail for sixty cents from Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

For coughs use Dr. Pierce's Alt. Ext. or Golden Medical Discovery.

$900.—Wanted an active man, in each County in the States, to travel and take orders by sample, for *Tea, Coffee* and *Spices*. To suitable men we will give a salary of $900 to 1,000 a year, above traveling and other expenses, and a reasonable commission on sales.

Immediate applications are solicited from proper parties. References exchanged. Apply to, or address immediately. J. PACKER & Co.,
"Continental Mills" 384 Bowery, N. Y.
[apr27;4w.

THERE are no Bitters so popular and so deserving of praise as the Constitution Bitters, prepared by Seward and Bently, Druggists, of Buffalo, N. Y. They have become famous more rapidly than any others, and all because they are the best Bitters for the afflicted.

PARASOLS, Fans, &c., &c.—Cheaper than ever before, at Will Smith & Co's.

☞ The largest stock of millinery goods ever brought to this place now opened at Bence's favorite millinery Establishment, Beaver. apr20;3w

☞ Save your money and buy your goods at Bence's, Beaver. apr20;3w

Roofing Slate.—It will be seen by an advertisement in this paper that the Twin City Slate Company are prepared to furnish to builders or slaters their dark blue colored roofing slate, from their quarries located in Northampton county, Pa., *at quarry prices*. This will afford our builders a rare opportunity to secure fire proof coverings for their buildings at a slight addition to the ordinary expense of a combustible shingle roof. The Northampton county slate is conceded to be superior for roofing purposes to any in the United States—perhaps in the world; and when it is remembered that a slate roof outlasts twenty shingle ones, it will readily be seen that it is by far the most economical. We doubt not our citizens will avail themselves of the opportunity presented by the above company, and purchase slate for their buildings now in progress, or hereafter to be built. E. S. Goodwin is the agent of the company, and his office is in Brewers Building, Duquesne Way, Pittsburg.

PATTERNS FOR SALE.—Beautiful Dress Goods at Bence's new store, Beaver. apr20;3w

HATS and Bonnets done over in any shape required, at Will Smith & Co.

☞ Gimp and straw hats and bonnets done over cheap, at Bence's large millinery Establishment, Beaver. apr20;3w

Sudden Death.—On last Wednesday morning Mr. Conrad Roehl, of Bridgewater, was found dead on the floor He had been unwell for some time but no immediate danger was apprehended. An inquest was held on the corpse by Coroner Corbus, on the forenoon of that day, and a verdict "died from natural causes" was rendered. Mr. Roehl was about 58 years of age. He leaves a wife and several children.

☞ Beautiful Poplins at Bence's, Beaver. apr20;3w

☞ Extraordinary bargains in all kinds and colors of Alpacas at Bence's, Beaver. apr20;3w

An Important Railroad Movement.—The *Erie Dispatch* of Monday says: The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Erie & Pittsburgh Railroad Company for the election of President and Directors, and transaction of other business, was held at the Company's office, Saturday morning. It was voted to reduce the number of Directors from thirteen to seven, and the following gentlemen were then elected officers of the road for the ensuing year;

President—Wm. L. Scott, Erie. Directors—John H. Walker, Erie; Milton Courtright, Erie; James Pierce, Sharpsville; John F. Tracy, New York city; Alanson Robinson, New York city; Horace F. Clark, New York city; Wm. L. Scott, *ex-officio*.

The only subject of importance submitted to the stockholders was the proposal to lease the road to the Pennsylvania Central. The following was proposed lease: The Erie and Pittsburgh Road to lease its entire property to the Pennsylvania Central for a term of 999 years, the latter guaranteeing seven per cent. annual interest on the aggregate bonds and stock of the Erie and Pittsburgh, now amounting to $1,576,000. It was decided to tender a lease of the road on the above terms, which will doubtless be accepted by the Directors of the Pennsylvania Central at their meeting on Wednesday next. The Erie and Pittsburgh will be operated as a branch of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, under the supervision of J. N. McCullough, Esq., General Manager of the latter road.

BEAUTIFUL Hats, Bonnets and Flowers all late styles, at Will Smith & Co., Rochester, Pa.

The present spring has brought about many changes in the population of the towns hereabouts. Business men, too, have struck and pitched their tents, some here others there. Among the latter we may mention that Dr. W. H. Sutherland, who has practiced dentistry in Beaver for several years past has recently removed to Rochester, one door above Cross' Store, where he will be found ready at all times to do work in his line. He has had considerable experience in the dental business, and if any one is so unfortunate as to have aching molars the Doctor can cause them to ache no more. Give him a trial.

An Absconding Pupil.—A boy named Willie Collins, aged twelve years, ran away from the Soldier's Orphan School at Phillipsburgh, this county, a short time ago, and was apprehended at Birmingham last week by the Principal, Rev. W. G. Taylor. The boy appealed to the members of the Grand Army of the Republic for assistance, alleging that he had been ill treated by Mr. Taylor, and did not want to come back to the school at Phillipsburg. As it is one of tenets of the organization to which the lad appealed, to see that the children of deceased soldiers are properly treated, one of the Pittsburgh Posts selected Maj. E. A. Montooth to act as attorney for the boy. Soon after this was done a hearing was held before Justice E. G. Krehan, of Birmingham, who took the testimony of Mr. Taylor and Hiram Cowan, the latter being the boy's grandfather. The evidence of these two persons closed the hearing and the Justice then asked the boy if he desired to go back of his own free will and he replied in the negative. He was then held to bail in the sum of $100 for his appearance at the next term of the Court at Beaver, to answer a charge of being an absconding apprentice. A member of the G. A. R. became bail for the lad.

While, of course, we know nothing touching the treatment of this particular pupil received at the Phillipsburg school, we are nevertheless very loth to believe that it was in any sense severe or even unkind. Mr. Taylor, to our knowledge, has been charged with nothing like this before, and he has had charge of the school for the past three years. He is a mild, sensible, intelligent gentleman, and until the contrary is shown by disinterested testimony, we shall not believe that this particular boy or any other pupil has been unjustly dealt with by Mr. Taylor, nor that the discipline in the institution over which he presides is any more rigid than it should be.

To John Graebing, esq., Greeting:—My neighbor M. S. Quay, in the last issue of his paper, proposes to do some printing for a few *wealthy* men, (candidates for office) without any compensation. I propose now to do a neater thing by offering to do some printing for a number of *poor* men without any pay from you or them: Your duty as Sheriff of the county obliges you, very often, to sell the lands, tenements, &c., of those who are not able to meet the demands of their creditors. Themselves, wives and children are thus turned out into the world without a home and not unfrequently without a cent with which to clothe and feed them. You will agree with me that these poor people are deserving of our commiseration and entitled to such relief as we can give them. In selling the homes of these persons the law obliges you to advertise their property in two papers of the county. The expense of doing so at the March term of court is said to have reached $150,00 or $200,0 ! Now my offer is this: I will agree to publish these sales for nothing, provided either of the other papers in the county will do likewise. By an arrangement of this character we can put several hundred dollars worth of food and raiment into the hands of a large number of poor people, during the year, who would otherwise go without many of the necessaries of life. Be pleased therefore, to confer with the proprietors of the other county papers at your convenience, and advise me of the result at an early day. Yours &c.,
J. WEYAND,
Pro. of Beaver ARGUS.

FALLSTON, April 16, 1870.

MR. EDITOR:—We expected ere this to see in one or both of the Beaver papers, a report written by one more able than we, of two literary entertainments given at the academy in this place on the evenings of the 30th and 31st of March. No such report having appeared, and deeming it but due to those who gave the entertainment that some notice of them should be given to the public through the papers, we desire you to give this a place in your columns.

The first evening's entertainment was given by Prof. Franklin's pupils. We were not in attendance, but we learn that the performers acquitted themselves in a creditable manner. We did not hear of a single failure, although a majority of the pupils had never before appeared in public on the stage. We are sorry that owing to our absence on that occasion, we are unable to give a more extended report of it.

We had the pleasure of attending the second evening's entertainment, and, to say the least, it was a grand success. The performers were mainly young ladies and gentlemen not connected with the school. The performances consisted of comedies and tableaux. The plays were not only amusing, but most of them were instructive, and were all, perhaps, with a very few exceptions, performed with perfection. Every performance, with the names of the performers deserves particular notice, but as we took no notes during the progress of the exhibition, we can only mention a few of the most prominent plays. They are as follows: The Surprise, Dandelion, Aunt Betsy and her Beaux, The Hoyden, Petroleum, and Taking the Photograph of a Greenhorn. Each of the above contained from two to four scenes. They were all performed in a masterly manner, and were heartily applauded.

Some of the performers gave evidence of possessing talent, which, if cultivated, would place them in the front rank of professional *artistes*. The New Brighton Brass Band was present, and discoursed some excellent music.

At a late hour the exhibition closed, and the audience dispersed much pleased with the evening's entertainment.
SPECTATOR.

[We learn by letter that a communication touching the above subject was sent us by an esteemed friend of Fallston a couple of weeks ago, which never reached the office. This accounts for the late appearance of the one found in our columns to-day.]

For the Argus.

MEMORY.

A true definition of memory cannot be given and yet retain in that definition any of the popular notions of that faculty of the mind. An idea is everywhere prevalent that most of the acts of our lives may be forgotten and covered up from our mental recognition; that an act when once forgiven or repented of, is repudiated by our moral sensos and done with forever. But a greater error does not exist in mental philosophy, and it leads to the most immoral and paralyzing results so far as keeping our conscience void of offence is concerned. The wretch who believes that he may forget an act of infamy, an outrage on the weak and defenceless, is not careful about committing another. The crime of today if submitted to eternal forgetfulness is as though it had never been, but the stain is impressed upon the soul, it cannot be effaced but will return at some future period when the equilibrum of selfishness is disturbed by the memory of injustice or crime.

In that mysterious world of mental lights and shadows some strange events occur which startle the thinker when he looks into the future. Many instances have occurred to most physicians who have seen much practice, in which the affected individual was lost to himself; and up to a certain point, life and all its acts were cut off and forgotten, but as we trace out the thread of the future we find in the end that when remarkable physical changes occur in such systems the lost impressions of memory revive and pass with distinctness before the mind's eye, not as shadows but as occurrences real and lasting. Persons whose brains are deeply disturbed by fevers often lose their life's doings up to a certain point till the change goes further when they suddenly regain all that was lost.

The near approach of death often discloses the same fact as described in the sensations of drowning persons who declare that the entire occurrences of life are flashed out before them as in a mirror or on a burning canvas, where each figure teemed with a living fulness. Memory is to me the daguerreotype plate of the soul, whose images are set in eternal colors, each thought, each shadow as in life, the time we set for the impression, its lineament in joyous or horrid fulness will stand out in true relief as the subtle chemicals of a future life will light up this, the sleeping and what to us was lost will again gleam out as a living and real thing. De Quincey's confessions of an opium eater are full of testimony on this point. He describes memory, or brain impressions, as resembling a parchment from which the writing had been discharged by chemical action, when by the touch of some unseen element the minutest lines that had been effaced for years are brought again into full light, and read with as much ease as the last impressions made upon the parchment. It is known to every observing physician that patients under the impression of certain medicines whose action is direct and powerful on the nervous system, seem to be re-enacting the scenes of former life; all past occurrences are revived and reflected before the mind of the sufferer as though real and present.

De Quincy affirms that in his deepest state of stupefaction by opium the minutest acts of life were reproduced; not as memories, but as real things. There is no such thing as forgetting in the future. Every man must face his earth life; the lawyer carries with him his legal tricks, and will hear again the sad wail of the widow and orphan he has robbed; the doctor whose quackeries have filled his purse and the graveyard will meet his victims again. BEAVER.

Deputy Marshals—Marshal Murdock has appointed his deputies for this county to take the census. Their duties will commence about the 1st of June. Their names and districts are as follows:

Jas. Patterson of New Galilee Deputy Marshal for Darlington, Chippewa, Big Beaver, North Sewickley and New Galilee.

A. J. Lawrence of South Beaver township deputy Marshal for Fallston, South Beaver, Industry, Borough tp., Bridgewater, Ohio tp., Brighton tp., Beaver Borough and Darlington tp.

C. P. Wallace of Beaver Falls deputy Marshal for New Brighton, Pulaski, Beaver Falls and Patterson.

W. W. Kerr of Freedom deputy Marshal for Rochester Borough, Freedom Borough, Franklin, Rochester tp., St. Clair Borough, Marion and New Sewickley.

J. B. Vance of Hanover township deputy Marshal for Hanover, Hopewell, Independence and Frankfort Springs.

Jas. H. Trimble of Hookstown deputy Marshal for Green, Moon, Harmony, Raccoon, Phillipsburg, Economy, Baden and Hookstown.

Removal.—Those who delight in a smoothly shaved chin, or "feel good" while their locks are being oiled and "tumbled," will please bear in mind that the Beaver barber shop is now located in the basement room of the Quay building, on the corner. J. Bruien and Son have established themselves there, and their shop presents quite an attractive appearance, rivaling with first class city institutions of the same character. Ladies and gentlemen can have their hair, wigs, beards, &c., "fixed" to order at short notice and at moderate prices, by calling on Bruien & Son, at their shop in Beaver.

The Radical, from some cause or other, has obtained but little job printing since it was established. Feeling that something desperate must be resorted to in order to get a little work, it last week proposed to do the county committee's printing for *nothing*. We have had no communication on the subject of the *Radical's* proposition with any member of the committee, but we presume that that body, generally, would hesitate to give their printing—which by the way requires *accuracy* in execution—to an establishment whose printers omit the sheriff's name to his sales, who stick "*furnishing*" in a poster for *promising* and who call *Battery B* a "cavalry company", all in the same week! Such typographical genius, would no doubt be highly appreciated by the county committee? but it would hardly be captivating enough to "gobble up" its patronage, either for or without pay.

The Fifteenth Amendment.—Our colored friends in this vicinity intend celebrating the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment, on the 2d of May. A meeting to perfect arrangements was held in New Brighton by colored people of that neighborhood a few evenings ago, at which a number of committees were formed to make the necessary arrangements, and several officers were also chosen. The committee on music consists of James Robinson, and Levi W. Murrell. James Robinson was selected to act as Chief Marshal, and Wesley Leland as assistant Marshal for the procession from New Brighton, Beaver Falls, &c.

A similar meeting was held in Bridgewater on last Friday night, and measures taken on the part of the colored people of that place, Beaver and Rochester to unite with their brethren of New Brighton &c., in celebrating the adoption of the amendment to the Constitution which enfrachises their race in the U. S. At this meeting committees were also appointed to arrange matters, and officers chosen to conduct the exercises. The following officers were selected: Chief Marshal—James Bruien; Assistant Marshal—Fielden Banks; Captain of Artillery squad—James Gardiner; 1st Lieut—Washington Hulen.

The two processions will unite on the hill in Fallston, proceed from there to Beaver, thence through Bridgewater, Rochester, New Brighton, Beaver Falls, and back to New Brighton, where they will disperse. The procession will halt at various places along the route when addresses will be delivered by persons selected for the duty.

Our colored friends will permit us to urge it upon them that they see to it that everything done in connection with this jubilee of their's is done "decently and in order." Let there be no boisterous conduct, no drinking, no profanity, and by abstaining from all vices of this character they will show their white fellow-citizens that they are worthy of the great trust recently confided to their hands.

BEAVER, Pa., April 20, 1870.

EDITOR ARGUS, *Dear Sir*;—With your permission, Mr. Editor, we wish to call the attention of the proper authorities to one of the greatest annoyances of this quiet town of Beaver. You hear a good deal of praise in regard to the "high toned morality" of this place, the residents delight to point to the fact that not one "drinking saloon" disgraces it, &c., and yet it seems to us that the practice of loafing is, comparatively speaking more rampant here than in large towns. For the benefit of some, who, presuming upon their position in society or the good clothes they wear, while assuming the character of a gentleman, play a part merely in keeping with the character of a low blackguard, we will endeavor to state a few things that are, to say the least, ungentlemanly in the extreme.

It is generally considered very ungentlemanly to insult a lady, and a true gentleman would not be guilty of doing so. It is equally ungentlemanly to annoy ladies, or to be guilty of conduct which is calculated to offend your fellow-citizens. It is ungentlemanly for men to congregate in crowds on the sidewalks, in the evenings or during pleasant days to blockade the sidewalks, to chew tobacco, spit on the sidewalks and compel ladies to run the 'gauntlet' through the filthy stuff. All this and more too is daily done by men claiming to be gentlemen. We know of places in this town where ladies have been grossly insulted by such men. These loafers you will find, lounging around the most public corners of 3d st., at almost any hour during the day till late at night, Sundays not excepted. You find them, staring at passers by, making remarks that no "gentleman" would be guilty of. We have heard frequent complaints in regard to this matter. What would these "gentlemen" think of the man, or set of men, who would be guilty of treating their wives, sisters and friends as they are in the habit of treating other ladies equally as respectable and perhaps fully as sensitive as they? We think there is a legal way to put a stop to this practice and should rejoice to see the law enforced. Let every scoundrel who insults a lady on the street receive stich punisment as he deserves. H. A.

Life Insurance.—The New York State Superintendent of Insurance, referring in his last report to the increased popular favor of Life Insurance, says: "It will be noticed that the amount insured, which, five years ago, was less than two hundred millions, has already reached the numeration column of our national debt, and exceeds a *billion of dollars!*"

Among the many prosperous and well managed companies which are contributing their part in doing an immense amount of present and prospective good, may be mentioned the "Empire Mutual," of New-York, Organized April 24, 1869. It has only been one year in existence, and yet so much vigor and skillfulness have been exercised in its management, and such confidence inspired by the names of the well known men who are at the head of it, that its success has been unprecedented and unparalelled by any Company of Europe or America; and justly so, by reason of its most liberal and peculiar features. This company does not forfeit any of its policies, but extends its insurance to a time commensurate with the cash value of the policy, or gives a paid up policy for proportionate amount of same, according to premiums paid in by the insured. E. B. LAKIN, agent, Beaver, Pa.

Eagleshot.—One day last week, Mr. Benjamin F. McGaffick, of Brighton tp., shot at a distance of one hundred and fifty yards—a gray Eeagle measuring from tip to tip, seven feet, six inches. Who can beat this for length of distance, and size of bird?

EDUCATIONAL.

BEAVER COUNTY CONTINUED.

GREENE.—There are nine frame school buildings and nine schools in this district. There are three very fine school houses, comparatively new, which reflect much credit upon the township—the others should give way to more modern structures. There were some fair schools in this district; others, again, that certainly did not meet the expectations of the patrons. A want of zeal, interest, energy, ambition, enterprize, &c., was quite apparent. Grander educational results should have been accomplished. In one sense, the teachers are responsible; in another, I am disposed to apologise for them. There was an educational atmosphere in the community that had a tendency to dampen the zeal and chill the efforts of the most conscientious educators; I beg leave to advert to some of them; and then in this, and subsequent articles, endeavor to attract public attention to a clearer conception of our common school system and our duty toward the schools. A want of appreciation of our school system was perceptible—a longing, metaphorically speaking, for the flesh-pots of Egypt in the administration of school affairs was apparent—an expression that school officers were autocratic in their powers, and that the people were subjects of a species of school despotism, was heard;—these things, together with a jealousy existing among teachers themselves, and a disposition to tear and hawk at each other's professional reputation were, in my opinion, sufficient to interfere with the progress of the schools. And because they did so I feel it to be my duty to comment upon them. It is gratifying to remark, however, that the great mass of the people entertain for our schools and our school system the most profound respect, and are earnestly laboring for their advancement and prosperity. That our school system is faultless no one will say. That the practical workings of our schools, in all their details, are what the friends of popular education desire, no one will assert. Nevertheless, it does seem to me that it is the duty of every man to calmly consider this question of public instruction, and entertain a well defined opinion as to what policy the State should pursue in this matter of educating her future citizens and establishing her institutions on a firm foundation and a righteous basis.

I propose, now, to discuss this question: Whose is the right to educate children? In doing so I will answer some of the opinions to which I have adverted; and, at the same time, sound a note of warning—if not of alarm—for the benefit of those who have not as yet realized the efforts put forth by the Romanists to overthrow our common school system—as a precursor to the demolition of our free institutions. I am indebted to a prominent divine for some of the sentiments herein expressed.

There are three claimants to this right to educate: the parents, the Church and the State. Has any one of these parties an exclusive right to control this important matter; and if not, to what extent are their rights co-ordinate?

The right of the parents is first in the order of nature and of time. Surely, if any person may claim the right to direct the education of the children of a family it is the parents to whom they owe existence, by whom they are supported, whose love for them and interest in them are greater than that of others can be, and on whom God has plainly devolved the primary and principal responsibility of the case. The fact of parentage creates the closest and strongest of ties. The institution of the family ideally and chronologically precedes that of Church and State, and its sanctity must in all respects be preserved, or the foundations of both civil and sacred society are gone. Every thoughtful student of history knows the unnatural folly of the Spartan idea, that the children belong exclusively to the State; and are, therefore, to be taken from their parents and brought up together by the State. The somewhat similar conception of the socialistic theorists who would break down the family in favor of a "community" in which all the children should form a common group under the general care, has been found fundamentally vicious. But, equally unnatural and evil would it be for the Church to override the family in any similar way, gathering the children into ecclesiastical nurseries or asylums and trying to be a mother to them. The idea of "mother church" was never intended to be so literally taken.

We hold, then, that the rights of parents are first and paramount as to the education of their children, and that whatever is done by other parties in this direction—whether by Church or State—must not invade parental responsibility and liberty. The parents must be allowed to provide for their children the very best education which their opportunities will allow, free from civil or ecclesiastical dictation.

We acknowlege, next, a certain religious right in the Church to educate children. It would be strange, indeed, if the Church had no rights in this respect, seeing that children are so large a part of her charge, and that the character of adults is usually so dependent upon influences brought to bear in childhood. There must be a responsibility of some kind in the Church to see that the children of its members are not left in ignorance, and especially that they are trained in religious knowledge. But this obvious truth gives no countenance whatever to the extreme and absurd claim put forth by Romanists as to the jurisdiction of the Church over the subject of education. It was the refusal of Austria longer to admit and carry out this claim of the Romish Church, which in part produced the recent breach between the Pope and the Emperor of that country. The national schools were taken from under ecclesiastical control and were placed under civil supervision; and the Pope declared this to be a violation of the rights of the Church! But, on what is such a monstrous claim based? On the twofold fallacy that the Church embraces all the families of the nation, and that whatever it is under moral obligation to promote and secure, it must itself do directly and exclusively. Plainly, at the present time, no branch of the Christian Church includes all the children of the community; nor, yet, are all the children included within all the Christian denominations. Moreover, while the Church, in its various branches, should throw its influence effectively to secure the education of the children, it by no means follows that this must be done in Church schools, any more than the duty of the Church to secure industry in its members implies that all business must be carried on in ecclesiastical shops, stores, factories and offices; or, than that the duty of the Church to promote justice among men implies its right to carry on civil government by Church officers and ecclesiastical courts. The Church must do many things—yea, most things—indirectly, using the agency of the family, of society, of the State and of special voluntary organizations, contenting itself with being the animating spirit of all good, and with providing supplementary agencies. Thus it should promote general intelligence and education through the common schools of the State, through good private schools and colleges, and through family instruction, adding—for more direct religious training—Sabbath Schools and parochial and family visitations by the pastors.

Against any exclusive management of the schools by the Church, stand the rights of the State on the part of the community not in the Church, and of parents in the Church who may wish better advantages for their children than the Church schools offer.

We come now to the right of the State to educate. How can this be denied? The State is a divine institution equally with the Church, though for a different purpose. If, to preserve its existence, and to maintain its best character, the Church has a certain implied and God-given right to educate its children, then for precisely similar reasons the State has a right to educate its children equally implied and God-given. The family enters into both alike, and both must co-work with the parents to educate the children. No prosperous State—and least of all a republic—can be based on ignorance, which always debases mind and heart, and makes men the victims and the tools of tyrants. A republic, which is the self-rule of the people, demands a common school system as essential to its being, and still more to its well-being. It was the very instinct of liberty which led our fathers to establish schools for universal education. Hence the State must make definite provision for educating all its children. But in doing this it must be remembered that its work is co-ordinate with that of the family and the Church, and must refrain from an infringement of their rights. The State must act in good faith for the moral and intellectual objects common to all learning, to supplemental, parental and Church agencies, those special religious influences with reference to which citizens honestly differ. On such a basis alone can our common school system be perpetuated, and without that system republicanism will be periled, if not destroyed.

Now, having shown that it is not only the right but a duty, on the part of the State to educate its future citizens, in order that its institutions may be perpetuated and the principles of free government firmly established, I proceed to ask: What provision *has* the State made for universal education, and what *is* the system which it has established? We will examine this question next week.
GEO. M. FIELDS, Co. Supt.

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Mr. Joseph Wilson, of Canonsburg, while passing along the open space between the Grain Elevator and the Union Depot in Pittsburgh, about twelve o'clock on Thursday night last, was attacked by four men, who garrotted and robbed him of the sum of one hundred and thirty dollars and a valuable gold watch. The ruffians effected their escape and have not been overhauled.

We regret sincerely to learn that Hon. George V. Lawrence is confined to his house by illness. Throughout the entire winter Mr. L. has been suffering severely with a bronchial affection, but a few weeks ago was thought to have mastered the disease, and entertained strong hopes of being able to shake it off entirely. Lately, however, he has been visited with a return of the malady and is now a prisoner in his room. He has the sympathy of a large circle of friends and acquaintances, and their warm wishes for his speedy and permanent recovery.

—About nine o'clock on Thursday morning of last week an interesting little child named Sarah Annie Steward, aged twenty-one months, daughter of J. Hamilton Steward, of this borough, died under very distressing circumstances. While playing in the yard attached to its parents' residence, it approached the cistern (the covering of which had been left unfastened, it is presumed by some one who had drawn water a few minutes previously), and accidentally fell in, and was drowned before assistance could be rendered. It had probably been in the water between five and ten minutes before being missed—otherwise it might have been rescued. It was a bright little girl, and the stricken parents have the sincere sympathy of our community in their sad bereavement.

Washington county has a number of candidates for the Legislature. The following persons were announced in last week's *Reporter* for that office: T. R. Hazzard, Wm. Herron, Capt. Wm. H. Horn, Wm. C. Campbell, Jonathan Allison, Wm. A. Mickey, Demas M. Letherman and Samuel Roney.

GREENE COUNTY.

About seventy-five horses were sold in town during Court week, netting at least $10,000. They go to eastern markets, leaving considerable money in the county.

Mrs. Mary Lindsay, wife of James B. Lindsay, died in this place last Wednesday evening of Consumption. Although yet young in years she had won the friendship of all who knew her, and her early death has brought sad grief to many a heart. She was buried Friday by the Good Templars, of which order she was a member. With Faith in her Redeemer, a Hope of Salvation, and with Love to God she passed away.

LAWRENCE COUNTY.

Col. D. Leasure, long and well known to all of us, has removed from this place to Allegheny City, where he is now engaged in the practice of his profession. He is an able physician and surgeon, and he now carries with him the friendship and kind wishes of this community.

Mr. George Taylor, an employee of the P. F. W. & C. R. R. Co. had his fingers badly smashed on the 19th inst., while coupling cars at the depot in this place. We hope Mr. Taylor didn't do as Mark Twain did on a trying occasion—go into a neighboring saloon and hire some worthies to swear for him.

On Thursday of last week, Mr. John S. McKee, of Shenango tp., this county, in company with Mr. Samuel Wilkinson, was riding in a buggy behind a spirited horse. The animal becoming frightened ran away at full speed, and Mr. McKee in trying to jump out had his leg badly injured. The bone of the left leg, near the ankle, was so badly fractured that several pieces have been taken out, and although the patient is relieved, it may yet be necessary to amputate the limb. The case was treated by Drs. Wallace of this city.

—Southern Arizona advices to Apr. 10th report the Indians ravaging the country in the limits of the military forces. There is one known murder and four others reported during the week.

Forty-First Congress.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE, April 18.—Several bills were introduced and reported from committees. A resolution was adopted, inquiring what legislation was necessary to secure equal rights on the Orange & Alexandria Railroad. It appears a colored member of the Georgia Legislature had been refused admission to a gentleman's car, and was compelled to ride on the platform. A resolution, instructing the Committee on Judiciary to inquire whether any attempt had been made to corruptly influence the vote of Senators on the bill for admission to representation of Georgia, with authority to send for persons and papers, was adopted. The bill to amend the act to protect the rights of actual settlers on public lands was passed. The Georgia bill was taken up and discussed during the remainder of the session.

HOUSE.—A number of bills were reported, and a great many introduced and referred. A bill for the apportionment of members at two hundred and seventy-five, exclusive of representatives of States to be hereafter admitted, no States to suffer a reduction till after the Forty-second Congress was passed. A bill calling on the Secretary of war to report the number of American citizens murdered by Indians on the frontiers of Texas, since January, 1869, was adopted. The tariff bill was then discussed till the close of the day.

SENATE, April 19.—After the transaction of some unimportant matter the Georgia bill was taken up and after considerable filibustering the amendment of Mr. Pomeroy to Mr. Wilson's amendment—declaring the existing Government of Georgia provisional; constituting it the 3d Military District, and providing for an election for Legislature on November 15th 1870—was substituted for the entire bill and passed. Subsequently, the Senate, passed a bill repealing certain laws, so as to allow the calling into service of the State militia.

HOUSE.—The tariff bill was discussed, but without action, the House adj.

SENATE, April 20.—After the introduction of several bills, the Pacific Railroad bill was taken up and discussed during the remainder of the session.

HOUSE.—The Post office appropriation bill was made the special order for Tuesday next. A resolution instructing the Committee on coinage to report on the expediency of directing the mints of the United States to make and issue a