The Beaver Argus.

J. WEYAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Beaver, Pa., May 11, 1870.

IN Camden county, (N. J.) the Democratic party recently adopted the following platform:

White men only to hold office in Gloucester county, State or United States. No admixture of the Ancient Race with the African race in the public schools. White men only for juries, and all other public positions.

In Monmouth county, same State, where negroes are numerous, the *Democratic* constables select about as many colored men to try causes as they do whites. It strikes us that there is quite a confusion of precept and example over there in Jersey.

THE *Bedford Inquirer* says: the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad is progressing finely. There are twenty-four hundred men at work on the road. The first three miles east of Connellsville are completed and in operation. The balance of the road is well advanced and it is expected that the laying of the track will be begun in June. It is expected that the road will be completed by November next and in running order to Cumberland.

IN the U. S. Senate on Tuesday of last week, the House resolution declaring the 30th of May, the day on which the National cemeteries are decorated, a National holiday forever, was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. The disposition of the Senate was not as favorable to the adoption of the measure as was the House, still we think that this tribute of respect to the fallen soldiers of the country, will be accorded before the session closes. We earnestly hope it may be so.

THE Secretary of the Treasury has directed the Assistant Treasurer at New York to sell one million of gold on each Wednesday in the month of May, commencing May 4; the first and third sales on account of the Sinking Fund, and the second and fourth on account of the Special Fund, or four millions in all. Also, to purchase one million of bonds, each, on Thursday, the 12th, and Thursday, the 26th, for the Sinking Fund, and two millions, each, on Thursday, the 5th, and Thursday, the 19th, on account of the Special Fund, or six millions in all.

No little indignation is manifested in the eastern portion of the State at the conduct of several of our Congressmen, who were away from their posts when the duty on pig iron was reduced in the House of Representatives from $9 to $5 per ton. The apology that they were "paired" off with Free Trade men from the west, seems to satisfy nobody. The people believe when a man is sent to Congress, he is sent there to do *something*, and that "pairing" off or agreeing with a particular person to do *nothing* is not an element of the original contract between a member and his constituents when they agree that he shall represent them in the Congress of the country.

"DOCTORS" always did, and we presume always will differ. Take this as an illustration: Gov. English, (Democrat) of Connecticut, in his inaugural message last week, recommended a convention for the revision of the State Constitution, in order to carry out the spirit and letter of the Fifteenth Amendment. Hereabouts our Democratic doctors are bitterly opposed to the enforcement of the Fifteenth Amendment under any and all circumstances. When will we ascertain what the precise position of the Democracy on the negro suffrage question is? An authoritative and early answer would serve to throw a good deal of light on a very important subject.

THE amount of reductions of taxes as proposed by the bill introduced in the Senate by Mr. Sherman is as follows: On incomes, $14,000,000; sales, $8,763,000; gross receipts, $6,632,000; articles in schedule A, $836,000; salaries of United States officers, $633,000; passports, $27,000; legacies and successions, $2,848,000; miscellaneous, $118,000; special taxes, except spirits and tobacco, which includes license taxes and all taxes on employment, $9,311,000; total $43,607,000. This will leave the taxes on the following articles in force: on distilled spirits, fermented liquors, tobacco, gas, income, at rate of 3 per cent. All stamp taxes or taxes collectable are to be collected by stamp.

THE U. S. Senate Committee on Territories had under consideration, on Wednesday last, the House bill abolishing polygamy. The subject matter is as to whether the legislation proposed in the measure shall be retroactive, or to take effect in the future. On this they are considerably divided, and adjourned without coming to any conclusion. Some members of the Committee doubt the policy of adopting any very harsh legislation, or the expediency of provoking hostilities. A similar feeling prevails among leading Senators. The same Committee have agreed to a bill organizing what is known as the Indian country, occupied by the Cherokees, into a Territorial Government. The bill is very carefully drawn, and through its provisions the Indians are not only fully protected, but are permitted to participate in the Territorial Government.

THE Hon. L. E. Chittenden, formerly Register of the Treasury, is now in Washington city, gathering up testimony in relation to the counterfeiting or issuing of the counterfeit $1,000 7-30 bonds. It will be remembered that the Government redeemed about 100 of these bonds for Jay Cook & Co., Vermilye & Co., Fisk & Hatch, and other bankers, but when they found they were counterfeit, demanded that the money be returned, and also refusing to issue any more of them, it apparently that a number of these spurious bonds being still in the hands of some of the bankers. This 7-30 plate was stolen from the Treasury Department and an impression taken on lead, and from this the bonds were produced. Subsequently some of the parties were arrested, and the plates discovered, but not before a number of bonds had been placed in circulation. They were so much like the genuine that the most expert bankers were deceived. The Government now intends entering suit against the bankers for the amount of the bonds which it redeemed, and the bankers intend to demand payment for the bonds they yet have on hand, as they claim that they are not counterfeit, but a spurious or over issue, for which the Government should be responsible. Mr. Chittenden is counselor for the bankers. The suit will be brought in New York.

THE readers of the *Radical* have no doubt noticed for several weeks past that the Editor of that paper is labouring, in every possible way, to create the impression that much "bitterness of feeling" existed in this county between the rival candidates for Congress. Their respective friends, too, are represented as being in readiness to claw, tear, pummel, maim and disembowel each other at the tap of the drum or the drop of the hat. We need scarcely say to the people of the 24th District that no feeling of this kind exists *here*—that the whole story is pure fiction. A lively canvass it is true, has been going on in this county for some time past between Mr. Henry and Mr. M. Weyand for the Congressional nomination; but that this canvass has been invested with "bitterness," or more than the usual feeling between candidates for the same office we unquestionably deny. Thus far, we believe, they have conducted it alone, and it is highly probable that but few persons hereafter will take a very strong hand in the fight, rend their linen or grow delirious over the result, whatever it may be. The aspirants themselves, we understand, are good friends, and while this is so it is not reasonable to suppose that "outsiders" have already taken or will now take on more gall than they can conveniently toddle along with. Indeed so far as the *immediate* friends of one of these candidates are concerned, we have no hesitation in saying that they will "stand up to the trough—fodder or no fodder"—and we will go further still and pledge them, in case their favorite candidate is defeated at home that they will *not* attend the District conference to assist in thwarting the expressed will of the Republicans of Beaver county by *opposing* his successful competitor in that body. Will the *Radical* make similar promises in behalf of the other candidates, in the event of the vote of this county going as it did two years ago? We await an answer.

THE TARIFF.

OUR readers who have watched the congressional summary published in the ARGUS are, no doubt, surprised at the procrastination and discussion on the tariff bill. To show them how rapidly the House of Representatives progress with it, we insert a description of the proceedings in that body on the 4th inst., made while the tariff was under consideration. The correspondent of the N. Y. *Tribune* says:

The bill was taken up at about one o'clock, and the first two hours consumed in a debatement fight over the Bessemer steel rail section. The Republican "Revenue Reformers" and the Democratic ultra Free Traders doing their very best to undo the action of the Committee yesterday, in making the duty $36 per ton. On the first vote they were beaten by four votes—76 to 72, there being about 75 members absent or not voting. The Maine men through Peters, tried a compromise of $28 per ton, but it killed the Protectionists polling the same number of votes as on the previous question, while the "Reformers" lost ten. Mr. Allison followed with an amendment and a proviso which was ruled out of order. Mr. Holman then came in with a wholesale reduction, but it was beaten badly. By this time Mr. Brooks had got very angry, and made a silly motion to deprive certain persons holding the Bessemer steel patents in this country of their right in the same. The Chairman ruled the motion out of order, but Brooks thought he must make some show of a fight, and he appealed from the decision of the Chair. Tellers were paid, and Mr. Brooks stood alone against the ruling of the Chair. Mr. Cox next took part in the farce with several foolish amendments, which were voted down. Mr. Hampton followed with an amendment making the duty $30.50 per ton. Tellers were ordered, but just as they were about to count, an Illinois Democrat objected as Mr. Morrell of Pennsylvania voting, he being interested in the manufacture of the article in question. This necessitated the rising of the Committee to report the fact to the House, but no quorum voted and a call of the House was made. One hundred and seventy members answered. The *Tribune* then rebutted their places to take a vote on Mr. McKinley's proposition, notwithstanding 170 members had just answered to their names as being present. It was sometime before a quorum could be secured. Finally, they got the assistance of the doorkeepers and pages, a sufficient number of members were brought from the committee rooms and lobbies to secure a quorum, and the vote on the motion to reduce at *every* point, Mr. Ferguson made a last effort, but it shared the fate of the others, and Mr. Bingham's amendment—making the duty $36 per ton—was allowed to stand. Debate was then proceeded with on the next section, and at the time of adjournment the section on steel car wheels was reached, making ten lines disposed of for the day's work.

The above will serve as a fair sample of the manner in which each section of the tariff bill is considered in the House. If anything, a more protracted debate has since occurred in fixing the amount of duty on manufactured hair pins. There are many members of both parties—especially from the South and West—opposed to the protective principle, but they do not act in concert. They are afraid to act outside of their respective parties lest they be charged with defection; and they cannot carry them against that feature. Herein is the strong hope of final success on the part of the friends of home industry; hence they fight each section, inch by inch. Many items have been materially reduced from what the tariff on them now is—nearly all descriptions of iron and steel, in which our people are more largely interested than those of any other State—but, it is hoped and believed that, inasmuch as almost every free trade member has some special interest he wishes protected, such a combination may be formed before the close of the session as will result in the passage of such a tariff bill as will not only protect the interests of Pennsylvania but those of the Union at large.

THERE seems to be some difficulty in the United States Senate on the question of giving Mrs. Lincoln a pension of $5,000 per year. We believed nearly every Senator hostile to the appropriation is governed in his opposition by a lack of sympathy or respect for Mrs. Lincoln. It is a little singular that Senators should suffer their dislike to a particular person to interfere with a plain duty. There is no soldier's widow in the whole country, who suffered more during the war than did the widow of our martyred President, and why the latter should not be as tenderly cared for as the former is more than the public generally, will be able to understand. It is generally understood that should Congress refuse to give Mrs. Lincoln the pension asked for, then the colored people of the United States will take the matter in hand, and by voluntary contributions on their part raise the sum required for the widow of their departed benefactor.

IN the American Medical Association assembled in Washington, May 6th, Dr. John O'Sullivan, of Boston, offered a resolution that no distinction of race or color shall exclude persons from claiming admission to the Association who are duly accredited thereto. The resolution was received with a storm of hisses. Dr. Sands, of the Committee on Ethics, explained the reason for the exclusion of the District of Columbia Delegates viz: that they were members of the National Medical society, which society receives medical men who are not licentiates, openly violates the rules of the Association, misrepresented the action of the Medical Association of the District of Columbia, and is dishonorably endeavoring to procure the destruction thereof by inducing Congress to abrogate the charter.

ADMIRAL PORTER has written a letter in which he says that the Delaware is the most defensible river in the world, and that Chester is the very best location in the United States for building iron ships. He adds, "There is going to be an immense business done in the next ten years in iron ships. Our Government is awakening to the necessity of rescuing our commerce from the hands of the English, and must necessarily from year to year grant liberal drawbacks and subsidies until we can stand on our legs again."

The Casualties of the Rebellion.

At a recent meeting of the "Confederate Belief and Historical Society," held at Memphis, a paper was read, giving the casualties on the rebel side during the war, from 1861 to 1865. It was asserted that the available Confederate force, capable of active service, did not during the entire war exceed 600,000 men, of whom not more than 400,000 were enrolled at any one time, and of these only 200,000 were in the field. These figures, it is alleged by competent statisticians, require corroboration before they can be admitted as correct, the number of soldiers in the rebel army being supposed to be much larger. With the above basis the statistics of the casualties are as follows:—Killed, 53,773; wounded, 194,026; prisoners, 202,283. The death from disease in the rebel army can only be estimated, but the records of part of two years show that they were about three times as great as the deaths from wounds. The grand total of deaths in the rebel army is therefore placed at 200,000. On the part of the United States, the estimates of the casualties are—deaths from wounds, 96,089; and from disease, 184,331; giving a total of 280,420. It will be seen from the above figures, that on the Union side the deaths from disease were twice those from wounds. If to the above totals be added the soldiers who have died after the war from wounds and diseases contracted in the service, there is no doubt that the loss caused by the rebellion amounts to over 300,000 lives.

FROM what we can hear of the Congressional contest in Greene Co., between the friends of Messrs. Downey and Donley for the vote there, we judge it partook of a bitterness rarely equaled in similar contests. And while the result was in Mr. Donley's favor, it will be seen from the following letter from Mr. Downey to the Pittsburgh *Commercial*, of last Saturday that the end is not yet:

WASHINGTON, May 4, 1870.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

The dispatch published in your paper of Tuesday does me great injustice. I was the candidate who opposed Mr. Donley. In Waynesburg upon an animated contest, being the place where your correspondent (Dr. S.) resides, I lost Donley more than two to one. The *vote stood* Downey eighty-six, Donley forty-one. In Franklin township, where Donley in two years ago, had twenty majority, on Saturday last the majority in my favor was forty. In Center he had sixty-one, I had seventy-three votes. In Springhill the polls were closed at four o'clock, it being then known to the board, who were in the interest of Donley, that at that moment there was a small majority for him; yet in less than an hour ten more voters, all of whom were my friends, were at the polls and offered to vote, but were refused. Had these been received the majority in my favor would have been six. In Morgan, Jefferson, Cumberland, Carmichaels, Wayne, Gilmore, Jackson and Richhill I had a very respectable vote. When it is known that the time for holding the election, which was fixed by Mr. Donley's chairman, allowed no but one week, after a two weeks court to canvass the county against the sitting member, and wide weeks earlier than the usual time of holding our elections, the victory, if victory it may be called, is one pregnant with omens of defeat to Mr. Donley in October. More especially will it be so regarded when the facts are known that this is an effort on his part to secure a second term—that he has all the necessary garden seeds and Patent Office reports to influence the weak—that he had the County Committee and county press under his control, and yet it required a superhuman effort of the cadet dodes and two of his uncles to prevent an inglorious defeat in his own county. The brief account in the REPOSITORY of to-day is too short to give the whole truth. A protest was read, backed by some of the best men in the Convention, against the nomination of a Congressional candidate, but the paper does not publish it, nor even mention that a protest was made. Mr. Donley has succeeded admirably in sowing seeds of discord in the Republican party of the district. The contest last Saturday was intensely bitter, and is not at an end, it is but transferred to the other counties of the district.

R. W. DOWNEY.

A VERY foolish and profitless controversy has arisen concerning the religious belief of the late President Lincoln. The sum total of the whole matter is, this to be that Mr. Lincoln at an early period of his life was sceptical, as thousands of young men are, and that even at a later time he was inclined to be speculative in regard to dogmatic theology as thousands of old men are. In a published statement, Mr. Herndon, once his law partner, admits this; and he also alludes to the fits of "deep, intense, terrible melancholy" to which Mr. Lincoln was subject. But he gives a letter which we may as well reproduce, as it will settle the matter in many minds, although it has had no special effect upon our own. It was written by Mr. Lincoln on the 12th of February, 1851, to his step-brother, Mr. Johnson, and it is as follows:

"I sincerely hope that father may yet recover his health; but at all events, tell him to remember to call upon and confide in our great, wise and good, and merciful Maker, who will not turn away from him in any extremity. He notes the fall of a sparrow, and numbers the hairs of our heads; and he will not forget the dying man who puts his trust in him. Say to him that, if we could meet now, it is doubtful whether it would not be more painful than pleasant; but that, if it be his lot to go now, he will soon have a joyous meeting with many loved ones gone before, and where the rest of us, through the help of God, hope ere long to join them." "A. LINCOLN."

—This is not the letter of a disbeliever in the essential truths of Christianity. That the mind of Mr. Lincoln was sometimes harassed by doubts is extremely probable. So was that of the excellent Cowper; yet we have never seen that poet charged with infidelity. We confess that this is a case which we are not disposed to judge upon technical grounds. If asked for the religious belief of Mr. Lincoln, we would point to his blameless life, to the comprehensive benevolence of his nature, to the alacrity with which he responded to every call of public and of private duty, to the boldness and firmness with which he acted upon his own convictions of what the day and the hour demanded. Instead of an atheist, we believe him to have been one of the most thoroughly Christian men of his time.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

DECORATION DAY.

General Order to the Grand Army—All Graves of Loyal Soldiers to be Covered with Flowers.

The following general order has been issued from the headquarters of the Grand Army of the Republic in Washington, by order of Gen. Logan, the Commander-in-Chief, relative to the observance of "Decoration day," Monday, May 30th.

HEADQUARTERS, GRAND ARMY OF REP.,
Adjutant General's Office,
WASHINGTON, April 30th, 1870.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 8.—First—The annual ceremonies of "Memorial Day," which has been firmly established by national choice and consent, will take place on Monday, May 30.

Second.—All departments, districts, posts and comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic, wherever dispersed throughout the land, will unite in such manner, and with such ceremonies for the proper observance of the day as may be best suited to each respective locality, and all organizations, communities and persons whose grateful aid, sympathy and prayers sustained us throughout the dark days of the nation's peril; and those whose loyal patriotic hearts beat in unison with our own, and who have heretofore, or may hereafter, join with us in the observance of this national Memorial day, are hereby cordially invited to unite and are earnestly requested to lend their aid and assistance in strewing the pure garlands of spring that come with vernal memories of love and prayer, over the mounds that mark the country's altar and fold in rest eternal our martyred dead.

This is the third public observance of a day which has now become national for this sacred occasion. Many are now missing from our ranks who were with us before. Time, with busy finger, counts the hours for all. "In the midst of life we are in death," and one by one our veterans are "mustered out" to join the Grand Army on high. But this reaches us that we should so live that when we too are gone, it can be said: He was a citizen, a soldier, and comrade "without fear and without reproach."

Third—It is desirable that the memorial services may be preserved, and Department and Post Commanders will forward direct to the Adjutant General at National Headquarters, a record of such proceedings as may occur in each locality. Should the same appear in the press, or by pamphlet, a duplicate corrected copy is requested.

By order of
JOHN A. LOGAN, Com-in-Chief.
WM. T. COLLINS, Adjt. General.
Official: HARSON E. WEAVER, Assistant Adjutant General.

A MEETING of the Colored State Equal Rights League in session in Harrisburg, has been engaged in reforming its organic structure so as to adapt it to the new condition of things brought about by the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment. Among the objects sought to be attained by the League are: The improvement of the colored schools, which can be accomplished by the exercise of the colored vote and influence in the choice of school directors; the complete grading of all common schools for colored children, when their numbers are sufficient, and their admission in the public schools, the same as other children, according to merit and acquirement where the members are insufficient for separate training; the proper location of schools, etc.; the removal of distinction on account of color in regard to the admission of laborers into manufactories and places for mechanical instruction. A memorial was adopted addressed to the school authorities, setting forth that under present management, our our public schools do not give colored children the chance and attention accorded to white children, and asking them to grant the colored race better school houses and better teachers and in schools where all races attend together, that all receive the same attention. Resolutions were also adopted thanking God for the privileges recently bestowed on the colored race, and pledging them to use their votes with care and fidelity to principle; recognizing the Republican party as the means of deliverance, and that they regard the King James Bible as the true word of God which they commend to be read in the public schools as heretofore.

NOT CONSUMPTION.

We have on our Books of Record the name, age, residence, date, disease and prescription of every case treated by us during the last twenty years. In these books are contained the names of over *sixty thousand* persons, and more than *two hundred thousand* prescriptions. In this vast number of cases, every *kind* and *variety* of diseases have fallen under our observation, and every form of treatment has been fully tested.

In Consumption and "Lung diseases," we have had ample opportunity to test not only every kind of treatment, but every kind of medicine.

We know that there are many cases of disease that so nearly resemble consumption, but which is not; that without a very careful diagnosis, serious mistakes might be made, which would lead to very prejudicial results in the treatment. It is the duty of every physician to ascertain as nearly as possible the precise nature of every malady before prescribing. "No more certain sign is offered in this case than is found in the urinary secretion," says Simon. And in this disease, we are especially favored with indications in the urine which enables us to determine not only the facts relative to the true nature thereof, but to measure tolerably correctly the extent of the same.

We have thus detected and determined the *extent* of hundreds of cases of *Consumption*, many of which being incipient only, have been *cured* by us in a very short time. And whilst we would not hold out inducement or promise more, in the "last stage" of this dreadful malady, we would just say, that we have cured many cases that so nearly resembled Consumption, that it was impossible to determine the fact by any other means than by examination of the urinary secretion.

Among these we might mention, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Heart Disease, Female Weakness, &c., &c.

These diseases often so much resemble Consumption in many particulars. They may come on with cough and expectoration of blood and mucus, pain in the breast and side, heats and chills, followed by weakness, night sweats, &c. These symptoms are taken for Consumption, and the patient is informed that the case is "hopeless one," when perhaps it was yet as curable as nine tenths of our most common diseases, and when some prompt and efficacious remedy administered for the real disease would dispel it in a very short time.

We have cured many cases of this kind, even after they had been abandoned as hopelessly consumptive, by their relatives as well as the physician. Whilst there is life there is hope, in such cases.

L. OLDSHUE, M. D.

The last Legislature of Louisiana repealed the old statutes for the punishment of crimes, etc., and enacted the laws now in force, but made no provision for the prosecution of persons charged with crimes committed prior to April 1st, 1870, leaving a hiatus through which one hundred and twenty-five persons indicted for various offences will likely go unpunished.

Damage by Storm—Red Cloud Collecting His Forces—The Horn Expedition.

OMAHA, May 7.—A terrible hail storm occurred at this place on the night of the 4th and during the 6th. Several churches here partially unroofed of moved from their foundations. Several stores and public buildings were unroofed, some private dwellings finished, and in course of construction blown down and chimneys generally demolished. All telegraphic communication east was interrupted by the breaking of the wires crossing the Missouri river; no person succeeded in crossing the river yesterday, the ferry boat attempted it but had her chimneys blown down and abandoned the attempt. Passengers from the east were obliged to stop on the east side of the river this morning.

A telegram from Fort Fetterman says Red Cloud left there to collect his bands before Sherman's reply reached there, but that a runner was sent to him with it.

The Big Horn Mining Expedition is receiving large reinforcements daily at Cheyenne and expects to start on the 10th or 15th of this month.

The Erie and Pittsburgh Railroad.

The Erie *Dispatch* of Wednesday says: "On Monday last, the officers of the Erie and Pittsburgh Railroad, Hon. Wm. L. Scott, President, F. N. Finney, Superintendent, and G. V. Mason, General Freight Agent, took a special train for Newcastle, where they met J. N. McCullough, General Manager, D. D. Layng, Superintendent, Wm. P. Shinn, General Freight Agent, and F. B. Myers, General Passenger Agent, officers of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, and representatives of the Pennsylvania Central in the transfer of the lease of the Erie and Pittsburgh Railroad to that corporation. The party stopped at the various stations on their way up to this city, to look over the buildings, machinery and material belonging to the road, and also looked through the shops here, when they adjourned to the railroad office, and the formal transfer of the road was effected. The general offices will be at Pittsburgh. It is not probable that there will be any sweeping changes in the officials and employees here, but quite likely that some transfers to new duties will be made, and some assigned to duty elsewhere on the line. The road is hereafter to be operated as a branch of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, which is owned by the Pennsylvania Central Railroad."

—They had rather an interesting scene in Congress some days ago, while the Tariff bill was under consideration. A large number of the members had absented themselves without leave and in consequence the House found itself without a quorum. A resolution was passed instructing the Speaker to send for the absentees and a warrant was issued to the Sergeant-at-arms for the arrest of the absconding statesmen. Quite a number were hunted up and brought prisoners into the House. Many of the excuses offered were absurd in the highest degree. The House, however, was relentless and a majority of the truants were fined at the rate of ten dollars each. This is a new and excellent policy, and if the House will only persist in it the result will be that a number of Representatives will be found more frequently in their seats, or a considerable sum will be added to the revenue of the Government.—*Washington Reporter.*

ANOTHER NEW STATE.—It is now believed that before Congress adjourns an enabling act will be passed to authorize New Mexico to organize a State government, elect two Senators and one Representative to Congress, and apply for admission into the Union next December. The proposition to create the thirty eighth State at first met with some opposition but this has disappeared under the assurance that New Mexico will be as Republican in politics as she will be Republican in form. The Committee on Territories are already prepared in the House to report a bill. New Mexico contains nearly eighty millions of acres of land, and a population exceeding one hundred thousand.

NEWS SUMMARY.

—Franklin Peale died in Philadelphia Thursday, aged seventy-five.

—The Third Army Corps Association have chosen Gen. Sickles President for the ensuing year.

—The Jackson, Michigan and Ft. Wayne Railroad will be completed in ninety days. The Grand Rapids and Indiana road will be completed about the middle of June.

—In New York, Thursday, Mary Ann McMahon, a teacher, fell down the stairs of the school house where employed, receiving injuries which caused her death in a very short time.

—Rev. Frederick Fremont Lovell, pastor of the Universalist Church in Essex, Mass., is accused o gross licentiousness and it is reported left his parishioners the town under threats of a coat of tar and feathers.

—A disastrous fire occurred at Wilkesbarre Pa., yesterday morning, which destroyed some half dozen barnes and outbuildings and the extensive livery stable of P. Coruell, in which thirty-one horses were burned to death.

—A disastrous storm prevailed yesterday at Council Bluffs, Iowa. A church just completed at a cost of $15,000, was entirely demolished and numerous small buildings were destroyed. The loss it is estimated will aggregate $30,000.

—Only twenty-five persons all reported Democrats, assembled at Dover, Delaware, on Thursday, in response to a call for a "White Man's Convention." The attendance was so small that it was decided not to organize, and the movement is probably dead.

—It is understood there is a final and determined secret movement among the leaders in the present coal strike in the East to persuade the Lehigh and Wyoming men to join them. They are becoming convinced that unless other regions suspend they cannot succeed.

—At Kalamazoo, Michigan, Thursday, Fred. Warner, sixteen years of age, shot and killed Albert Smith, of the firm of Hurd & Smith, butchers. A quarrel had occured between them, when the boy went into his house, got a gun, and shot Smith in the head. He is in custody.

—The Clearfield *Republican* says a tree was cut in that county, the past winter, which stood five thousand four hundred and eighty feet, and produced twenty sixteen feet logs, one of fourteen and one of twelve feet, which would make *nine* free, without sump or branches, three hundred and forty-six feet long.

—On the night of the 2d, near Millville Station, on the Honesdale branch of the Erie Railway, as John Hayes and wife were retiring, a musket loaded with buckshot was fired through the window, several of the shot lodging in the brain of the former. He was alive at last accounts, but no hope entertained of his recovery.

—A Democratic politician was engaged in earnest conversation with a one-eyed colored man on Wallace's corner, one day last week, and seeing a lady pass remarked to her that he was making a convert to the Democratic faith.

"It is well yon tried the one-eyed darkies first," she remarked, "for you can never find one with two eyes that couldn't see through your miserable blarney."

"Lord, missus," said the newly enfranchised, "if this darkey is got only one eye, he has two ears, and he lets the copperheads talk in at one, and out it goes at the other."—*Franklin Repository.*

—The Reading Railroad, which already controls the various lines of road lying between Easton and Columbia, now aims to open a through route from New York to the Ashland coal region, via Easton, Reading, Columbia, York, Hagerstown, connecting with the Shenandoah Valley road at Sharpsburg or the Antietam Iron Works.

—Peter Dowling, a wealthy New York stevedore, offers $1,000 reward for the arrest of parties who attempted to assassinate him a few days since.

—An important suit is now progressing in the United States Circuit Court at Cincinnati, involving the validity of the patent of Richard Tilghman, of Philadelphia, for the process of decomposing fats into fat acide and glycering; also, whether certain manufacturers at Cincinnati are not infringing upon the patent, if the same be valid. Yesterday was consumed by George Harding, of Philadelphia, in an argument for Mr. Tilghman the complainant.

New Advertisements.

ICE CREAM SALOON
AND
CONFECTIONERY ESTABLISHMENT.

The undersigned having bought out the Ice Cream Saloon and Confectionery establishment of J. C. Hays, near the Post office, in Rochester, Pa., would respectfully inform the public that he will

Keep the best quality of Ice Cream

during the Summer, and respectfully urges those in want of that article to give him an early call.

His Confectionery department is well stocked; and parties, weddings, &c., will be supplied with everything needed on short notice and in the best of style.

Families furnished with fresh bread as often as desired. GEORGE HEEDRICK.
may11:4y

ORPHANS' COURT SALE, IN PARTITION.—By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Beaver county, the undersigned Trustee appointed by said Court for that purpose, will expose to sale by public vendue or out-cry at the Court House in the borough of Beaver, in said county, on *Monday, the 6th day of June*, 1870, at 1 o'clock p. m., all the following real estate of Sylvester Dunham, dec'd, viz:

Part of purpart "E"—consisting of out lots No. s 60 and 61 adjoining the borough of Beaver, situated in Brighton township, bounded by lands of Joseph Mitchell, Leets land, Cooper's land, &c. and each containing 10 acres.

Purpart "D"—Being lots No.'s 9, 10 and 11 in Hamilton's plan in the borough of Bridgewater, bounded by Clarion street, Hickory alley, and lots No.'s 8 and 12.

Purpart "A"—A lot in Rochester township, bounded by lands of A. K. Lacock's heirs, D. Ramey and others, containing about one-half an acre, more or *less*.

Terms—One-third of the purchase money in hand on confirmation of sale by the Court, and the balance in 2 equal annual instalments from that date, with interest from the same, time deferred instalments to be secured by bond and mortgage, and the purchaser to pay expenses of preparing deeds, bonds and mortgages, and transfer of same.
may11:3] SAMUEL J. CROSS, *Trustee.*

NOTICE IN PARTITION.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, } ss. In the Orphan's Court.
BEAVER COUNTY,

In and for said county: In the matter of the partition of the real estate of Margaret McClelin, *deceased*. To the heirs and legal *representatives* of said deceased, to wit: Robert Doak, residing in the State of Iowa; Thomas Doak, residing in the State of Missouri; John Doak and Nancy McKibbin, residing in the State of Ohio; William Doak's heirs, to wit: Martha and Thomas Doak, residing in the State of Ohio. You, and each of you, are hereby notified that an Inquest to make Partition of the Real Estate of said deceased, situate in Greene Township, in the County and State aforesaid, will be held upon the premises on the 6th day of June, 1870, at which time and place you may attend if you think proper.

Sheriff's office, } JOHN GREBING, *Sheriff.*
May 4, 1870. } may11:3w

DR. JOHN C. LEVIS, Surgeon & Physician.—Office, during the day, at Dunlap's Corner; at night at my residence on Water street, Bridgewater, Pa. Wilsonville Nursery and Medicine. [mar9:1y]ch4 apr27

Mercantile Appraisments.

List of Dealers in Goods, Wares and Merchandise in the County of Beaver for the year 1870.

Name.	Class.	Name.	Class.
BEAVER BORO.		A S Gochling	14
Simon Miller	14	Hunt & Thacker	14
Azariah Wynn	14	D Stewart & Son	14
James Moore	14	John Rohlfsky	14
J. B. Clerie	14	Jas Duncan	14
John Barclay	14	John Sterling	14
James Allison	14	H S Newton	14
Orr & Cooper	14	Charles Leet	14
I. N. Atkins	14	Wm Barnes	14
Robert Tallon	14	B F Nowling	14
Henry Mera	14	R G McKee	14
J. H. Bence	14	J J Cowling	14
De Carne & Floyd	14	M A Townsend & Son	14
Bell & Atkins	14	J McGovan & Irwin	14
Thomas Allison	14	Wm McCartney	14
Hugo Andriessen	14	Hillman & Bruce	14
John Moore	14	Hughes Brothers	14
F. D. East	14	M A Calvin	14
J. H. Purvis	14	D D Holmes	14
BRIDGEWATER.		A T Bradley	14
T. O. Morgan	14	Samuel Musser	14
J. M. Barlcoy	14	Duncan & Dawson	14
B. Mulheim	14	R A. Craighead	14
Daniel Miller	14	J G McQuaid	14
L. F. Wehman	14	J & F S Rapsom	14
A. C. Hurst	14	L B Chaney	14
Wm. Reich	14	John M Cook	14
B. S. Hanger	14	Bateman & Hawkins	14
Wm. Barnes	14	Edward Yohe	14
J. S. Davis	14	Wm Dodds	14
A. Brehmer	14	Henry Adams	14
J. H. Doherty	14	G W Smith	14
Barney Brown	14	J J G Hunter	14
A. Hausner	14	Stewart & Knowles	14
M. & S. H. Darragh	14	John A Paul	14
Styles & Jarvis	14	Fred Rohrbacke	12
ROCHESTER BORO.		BRIGHTON.	
J A Fortune	14	J Y Marks	14
H W Seeley	14	C B Beldo	14
John Conway	14	EAST BEAVER BORO.	
W D Johnson	14	Dunlap	14
E Meyhan	14	J Duncan	9
J Heittner & Co	14	BRIGHTON TP.	
S R C mpbell	14	Wm Harrah	14
Perry Brown	14	Baker Reed	14
Jacob Pfeifer	14	Wm Johns, jr	14
J. G. Neblig	14	FALLSTON BORO.	
D Aughenbaugh	14	W W Kerr	14
M. P. Alexander	14	J B Hodge	14
John Karcher	14	John Shipman	14
Andrew Daig	14	John Cheney	12
John Eaton Jamison	14	Jas Morgan	14
Leslie Steinfield	14	D C Lowary	14
W W Johnson	14	J Hetchie	14
Geo A Darragh	14	John Rickert	14
S J Cross & Co	14	LOGSTOWN TP.	
A Silverman	14	Jacob Brittenstein	14
Spencer & Sons	14	NEW SEWICKLEY TP.	
J D Coffin	14	A C Shafer	14
J W Hankins	14	Jas J Parks	14
Charles Yoner	14	P H Beckert	14
Jacob Beltzhoover	14	NORTH SEWICKLEY TP.	
John Sharp	14	A M Mechlem	14
Henry Lopp	14	OHIO TP.	
Charles Scharpp	14	R J Gibson	14
S C Hanna	14	J C Evans	14
John Camp	14	Robert Porter	12
Louis Schofield	14	Lesnett & Co	14
Nye & Marshall	14	H D Johnson	14
W Buehling	14	J S Hudson	12
Jacob Rose	14	Jas Fletcher	14
Will Smith & Co	14	J G Hunter	14
J M Mechlechen	14	J H Witherspoon	14
Wm Carey	14	J C Chapman	14
J D Miller	14	PARKE SECTION.	
E Y Ellis	14	Meeg & Kerr	14
Geo Frederick	14	J C Dull	14
S T Neal	14	H G Cook	14
NEW BRIGHTON BORO.		Freeman Batts	14
A D Gilliland	14	W F Hall	14
J S Berger	14	A F Reed	14
Geo Brown	14	INDUSTRY	
J B Anderson	14	John Jackman	14
Jas Wilson	14	Aber & Reed	14
John Grove	14	Jacob Hook	14
F Leppiell	14	Jas. Shaffer & Co	12
Winter & Bedson	14	OHIO TP.	
A Robison	14	Jos A T Russell	14
W N Miller	14	M N Warrick	14
Schiff & Steinfield	14	Michael Grim	14
John Boswell	14	John Boyd	14
John Gorman	14	J S Kenney	14
J S Wilson	14	John Jackson	14
Wm Krom	14	Alex Reed	14
C T Meyer & Co	14	P G Boyd	14
Dull & Thompson	14	H V Adams	14
R B Edgar	14	J L Sproul	14
Evan Evans	14	Manual Training	14
J Hoon	14	JOHN A. LOGAN, Com-in-Chief.	
R H Mills	14	GREENE TP.	
Roberts & Scott	14	Charles Calhoun	14
B Fair	14	Wm Boal & Co	14
Charles Cook	14	Trimble & Co	14
Thos Morgan	14	David Ramsey	14
M McLaughlin	14	J H Todd	14
S & J Shellenberger	14	J J Fausen	14
W M Weddell & Co	14	James Brittain	14
H L Wiper	14	Wm Elliott	14
Jas Mackey	14	HANOVER TP.	
Hogg & Swift	14	Morrison & Son	14
G T Simon	14	J R Wilson	14
R G Vollage	14	W H Frazier	14
A Hammer	14	HOOVER.	
Brenner, Miller & Co	14	James Scott	14
W H McDonald	14	H Hall	14
Miller & Hartler	14