The Beaver Argus.

Beaver, Pa., June 1, 1870.

Circulation Over Twelve Hundred.

Rates of Advertising.

TIME.	3w.	6w.	3m.	6m.	1 year
1-sqr—10 lines,	$3 00	$3 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	6 00	9 00	12 00	18 00
4 squares, do	6 00	8 00	10 00	15 00	21 00
¼ column,....	8 00	11 00	15 00	20 00	30 00
½ column,....	11 00	15 00	20 00	28 00	40 00
1 column,....	23 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 May 28, 1870.

	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.
May 22	65 deg.	72 deg.	65 deg.
" 23	65 deg.	75 deg.	64 deg.
" 24	65 deg.	74 deg.	64 deg.
" 25	63 deg.	67 deg.	58 deg.
" 26	57 deg.	73 deg.	62 deg.
" 27	61 deg.	75 deg.	65 deg.
" 28	62 deg.	72 deg.	60 deg.

R. T. TAYLOR.

REPUBLICAN TICKET. 1870.

For Congress:
MICHAEL WEYAND,
Subject to District Conferees' ratification.

For Assembly:
WILLIAM C. SHURLOCK,
Subject to District Conferees' ratification.

For Prothonotary:
JOHN CAUGHEY.

For Commissioner:
SAMUEL TORRENCE.

For Jury Commissioner:
JAMES WARNOCK.

For Poor House Director:
HIRAM REED.

For Auditor:
J. H. CHRISTY.

For Trustees of Academy:
REV. B. C. CRICHLOW,
M. DARRAGH.

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

Strayed—Charles Coale.
New Goods—A. W. Erwin & Co.
House For Sale—John Garvin.
Gift Enterprise—M. Schiff.
Printing Ink—C. E. Robinson.
Examination—A. D. Gilliland.
Advertisements—Dauchy & Co.
Special Notice—John Border.
Special Notice—Geo. Frederick.
Special Notices—Mrs. Neal.
Notice—W. R. Steer.
Notice—J. G. Templeton, Ch'n.
Special Notices—A Hanauer.
Special Notices—A. C. Hurst.

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.

Jas. Reed, Harshaville,	$1 00
J. P. Moore, Black Hawk,	2 00
R. A. Cunningham, Westmoreland county,	2 00
Rev. M. Spangler, Washington Co.,	1 00
D. Marquis, New Brighton,	2 00
J. B. Hayl, New Galilee,	1 00
Mrs. S. T. Neal, Rochester,	2 00
N. Nye, Rochester,	1 00
S. Stone, New Brighton,	2 00
A. M. Mechlin, North Sewickley,	2 00
Capt. Geo. Weaver, Vanport,	2 00
Henry Edwards, Beaver,	2 00
William Bromley, Fallston,	3 75
C. B. Hurst, Rochester,	2 00
James Tolbert, Freedom, Pa.,	50
Milo Grove, Beaver, Pa.,	1 00
J. G. Hunter, Beaver Falls,	2 00
T. B. Hunter, Brighton tp.,	2 00
Dr. Breckenridge, Rochester,	1 00
M. Campbell, Service,	2 00
C. White, Beaver Falls,	1 00
Dr. C. I. Wendt, New Brighton,	1 00

TRUNKS of all kinds, at A. C. Hurst's.

Go to A. C. Hurst's for your carpets and oilcloths.

BUTTERFLYS and Neckties, at A. C. Hurst's.

ALL the latest styles of Gents Summer Hats, at popular prices, at A. C. Hurst's Bridgewater.

ALL kinds of Ladies Hats and Sundowns, at low prices, at A. C. Hurst's.

AT Hanauer's, hats 50 cents

We warn all honorably discharged soldiers against noticing any circulars they may receive from New York swindlers, promising to obtain 160 acres of public land on receipt of $30. There is nothing in it.

AT Hanauer's, Ladies Hose, 10 cents.

Ice Cold Sparkling Soda Water, fresh from the fountain, at Hugo Andriessen's Beaver Drug Store. (my18 4t.

They are bound to sell at Pittsburgh prices at Fortune's, Diamond, Rochester.

AT Hanauer's, hats 75 cents.

Vote of Thanks.—By a unanimous vote of the ARGUS office force it was resolved to thank Mr. Geo. Fredrick, proprietor of the Diamond Confectionary and Ice Cream Saloon, Rochester, for the handsome treat he sent them, by our very willing Agt., in the form of Ice Cream, Confectionaries, &c.—If you want the best things in his line, call on Mr. Frederick.

AT Hanauer's, hats $1.00.

at Hanauer's, corner of Market and Bridge street, Bridgewater.

The Beaver County Sabbath School Association Semi-annual Convention of 1870, will meet in the Methodist Episcopal church in Rochester at 10 o'clock, a. m., Wednesday June 8th and continue during Wednesday and Thursday the 8th and 9th.

Pastors, Superintendents, Sabbath School Teachers, and other school workers, from all parts of the county, are invited. Each Sabbath School in the county is invited to send one or more delegates.

Come, friends of the Sabbath School, and let us give a few days to the consideration of the interests of Christ a little once, and let all be present at the opening of the Association. Entertainment will be provided for all from a distance.

By order of the Executive Committee.
may25:2w] O. R. COE, Ch'n.

"CHARLEY," the agent for the book on Mormonism, by Beadle, is now canvassing this county for subscriptions It will no doubt be a work of thrilling interest, and those who are disposed to know more of the institution of polygamy in this country, should procure a copy of this work.

He is also canvassing for a Polyglot family Bible with illustrations and explanations. This is a superb work and should be in every family in the county. may11:2mos*

THE FASHIONS—*Ladies' Hats & Bonnets.*—Every lady is interested in the above two items of fashion. The first is *what* shall we wear? The next is, *where* is the place to get what you want in the millinery line? We would say to all who read this, go—and go at once—to J. H. Bence's Establishment, Third street, Beaver. You will there find by *far* the largest, the most fashionable and best assorted stock of millinery goods ever opened in this neighborhood. This stock was bought in New York, and is larger than most of the Pittsburgh millinery shops, and can be sold cheaper. A word to the wise is sufficient. may11;4w

CANDIES.—A nice assortment of Candies, George Frederick's, confectionary, Rochester. We manufacture candies ourselves equal to the best. may25;2t

The New Brighton Temperance League will meet in the M. E. Church, next Friday evening (June 3d). The meeting will be addressed by Prof. Johnson.
T. L. KENNEDY, Secretary.

Serious Accidents.—On last Saturday forenoon, a man named Charles Fallach, while engaged in carrying brick to the third story of a building now in course of erection in Beaver Falls by C. P. Wallace, Esq., fell backwards, a distance of about 27 feet, to the ground. Strange to say the man was very badly hurt, but in all probability will recover.

On last Sabbath forenoon, a boy aged about 14 years, named William Clow, was thrown from a buggy in Beaver Falls, and in the fall had his left leg badly broken. Drs. Grim of Beaver Falls and Barnes of Bridgewater have the lad under care, and will probably have him on his feet in a few days.

Go to Mrs. Neal's new store, Brighton street, Rochester, for millinery and dress making. She strives to please everyone. [june 1 2t.

Decoration Day was generally observed by our citzens. The turn-out was large. The soldiers' orphans from Rev. Taylor's school, Phillipsburg, were out in force, and presented an imposing feature of the procession. The G. A. R headed the procession, proceeded by a band of music. Altogether the day passed off pleasantly to all who contributed to pay honor to the sleeping patriots—to the honored dead of the war who saved the Republic to Freedom and equal rights. An extended report of the proceedings will be published in the ARGUS next week.

Mrs. S. T. Neal, milliner and dress maker, Brighton street, Rochester. 2t

Advance Sheets of the 2d volume of Alex. H. Stephen's great work on the War of the Rebellion have been received at this office. The work will soon be ready to lay before the public from the press of the National Publishing Company, of Philadelphia.

It will be understood by the reader that the book above referred to, written by the Vice President of the so-called Confederate States, is a Southern view of the Rebellion—a view behind the scenes—and, while it attempts to cast odium upon President Davis, and other leaders of the rebellion, it is in fact but a sophisticated apology for the great Southern revolt. In reply to the charge that the Confederates began the War, our author says his whole argument is based upon facts that can never be erased or obliterated. "It is a fact that the first gun was fired by the Confederates. It is a fact that Gen. Beauregard did, on the 12th of April, 1861, bombard Fort Sumter before any blow had actually been struck by the Federal authorities. That is not disputed at all. It is a truth that will live forever." With an assurance of fairness, for which the learned author is an adept, he places the responsibility of inaugurating the War upon Mr. Lincoln's administration by maintaining that "it was inaugurated and begun—though no blow had been struck—when the hostile fleet styled the "Relief Squadron," with eleven ships carrying 285 guns and 2,400 men, were sent out from New York and Norfolk with orders from Washington to reinforce Fort Sumter peaceably if permitted—but forcibly if they must." "The War," says he, was then and there inaugurated and begun by the authorities at Washington. Gen. Beauregard did not open fire upon Fort Sumter until this fleet was very near the harbor of Charleston, and until he had inquired of Major Anderson, in command of the fort, whether he would engage to take part in the expected blow then coming down upon him from the approaching fleet." Major Anderson refused to make this promise, "and therefore," says our author, "it became necessary for Gen. Beauregard to strike the first blow, which he did; otherwise the forces under his command might have been exposed to two fires at the same time—one in front and the other in the rear."

Mr. A. H. Stephens' justification of the South in firing upon the United States flag—taking it for granted that the act of secession passed by the respective State Legislatures absolves them from all allegiance to the Union, is but sophistry; for the learned author is too sound a statesman not to know that no dissolution could be legal without the consent of all the parties to the compact, or by successful appeal to arms. Hence, any interference with right of the United States to reinforce its own garrison; or even to erect new fortifications on the soil of South Carolina, would be an overt act of rebellion—would be treason.

To justify the South "in firing the first gun" our author sagely remarks:

"The Confederate States, then seven in number, had as stated, all passed ordinances of secession. All of them in regularly constituted conventions, had withdrawn all their sovereign powers previously delegated to the United States. They had formed a new confederation, with a regularly constituted government at Montgomery, Alabama, *as they had a perfect right to do.*"—

The *italics* are ours. If a State has "a perfect right" to withdraw from the Union whenever it sees proper, then our Government is liable at any moment to be dissolved. The bond of Union is not worth the paper it is written upon. But such is not, nor ever was the fact. The theory and decisions in all governments contradict this assumed position. Our author proceeds:

"This new confederation had sent a Commission to the authorities at Washington to settle all matters amicably and peacefully. War was by no means the wish or desire of the authorities at Montgomery."

But "they held themselves in readiness" to receive the Relief "Squadron" and the Charleston "was an invasion," according to Mr. Stephens. Vattel, a standard authority on the law of nations, defines a rebellion or insurrection to be "resistence to the sovereign power of any society, commonwealth or State by those owing it allegiance, and may be justified, or not, according to the facts in the case." The same author says, "custom appropriates the term 'civil war' to every war between the members of one and the same political society." Our author denies that the late war falls under either of these definitions; because, the act of secession and formation of a new gavernment, absolved them from all allegiance to the United States and made them an independent power. On this point, we think the learned author exhibits a weakness of logical conclusions, of which we should be loath to have suspected him.

Mr. Stephens is very candid and fair in his statements of facts; and were his premises tenable, he would make a strong apology for the Southern rebellion—we can call it, properly, by no other name.

The book is highly interesting, and no library of the war can be considered complete without it. As a valuable Southern authority, the great literary and historical character of its author warrants the public in giving it credence.

Martin L. Knight, of Industry, is engaged in wool growing; and, from present indications, he will make it pay handsomely. He lately imported quite a flock of Cotswold sheep from Canada; said to be of excellent species for the heft and fineness of fleeces, and vigorous in growth. One ewe had triplets, which at eight weeks old, weighed sixty-one pounds. Another ewe had twins which, at the same age weighed fifty-one pounds. The average weight of their fleeces was six and a quarter pounds. One sheep had a fleece weighing nine pounds clean wool; hair fifteen inches long. This promises to be a remunerative flock of sheep.

In this connection it may not be amiss to say something in relation to the wool market. There has been but little movement in wool thus far this season, washing and shearing having but just closed. So far as we can learn none of the wool buyers of Pittsburgh have commenced operations, and the prices and range of operations are considerably mixed. The impression among dealers is gaining strength that prices are likely to rule lower than last year; one strong argument in support of this theory being the stagnated and very unsatisfactory condition of the woolen goods market. It is believed that there is loss, wool in the hands of growers than for several years past, and the stocks in the eastern markets are pretty well reduced, but, as already intimated, the woolen goods trade is very dull, and this, of course, will have its influence upon the wool market, as the one must of necessity sympathise with the other. It is very difficult to give quotations, though buyers are inclined to the opinion that the market will open up at 35 to 40c, possibly 42, for the different grades. As we have already stated, there has no wool changed hands in this section of country, and it is supposed that there will not be much done until late in the season, as growers will not feel like selling at the prices.

Bonnets and hats as cheap as the cheapest. We study to please. Mrs A. E. Kooken.

Ice Cream is a great luxury in hot weather, and not hard to take even in cold. And—to those whose business or circumstances will not permit them to spend the heated season at Saratoga, Cape May, Rockaway, Long Branch, Bedford Springs, Niagara, or on an excursion up the lakes to Sault Ste Marie and the cities of Lake Superior—a good, cool place to while away a few minutes in luxuriating on ice cream—*real frozen cream*, none of your milk, chalk and flour compounds—is a comfort, almost a necessity. We believe there has been no ice cream saloon in Rochester for some length of time. We understand Mr. John Border is about to supply this much needed desideratum; and he is just the man for the occasion and the demand, and will no doubt be amply remunerated for his outlay in fitting up apartments for such purpose. He opened up his freezing bakery on Monday of this week. It strikes our reporter very forcibly that he will partake, slightly, of the lacteal congelation during the present season. See if he don't! His corporosity indicates that he has the bump of alimentativeness largely developed, and is a judge of good things edible and drinkable. Mr. Border will furnish ice cream for parties, pic-nics, festivals, etc., as well as retail it to customers at his rooms. Call in his saloon, on Third street, blue front, above Mr. Fast's grocery store and, as the senior Weller remarked, "you'll be glad on't arterwards."

Millinery, hats, flowers, every style, at Mrs. A. E. Kooken's millinery store, Madison st., near Diamond, Rochester, Pa.

State Dental Society.—The Dental Society of Pennsylvania will hold its second annual meeting in the city of Pittsburgh, on Tuesday the 21st of June, 1870, to continue three days; one day to be devoted to clinics. Local societies are requested to send delegates. All dentists in regular practice who cannot send delegates are respectfully invited to be present and listen to the proceedings.

J. G. TEMPLETON, *Ch'n. Ex. Com.*

Practice vs. Theory.—Without disparagement to any other school we can safely say that the Iron City College is the only institution in the country in which the system of *Practical Actual Business* training has been carried into successful operation. The superiority of this system over any merely theoretical course cannot be questioned.—*Pittsburgh Chronicle.*

☞ More than 500,000 people bear testimony the wonderful curative effects of Dr. Pierce's Alt. Ext., or golden medical discovery. It cures bronchitis, and the worst lingering coughs. As an anti bilious medicine for liver complaint it has no equal. It permanently cures constipation of the bowels, cleanses and purifies the blood and thereby cures scrofulous and syphilitic taints and all diseases of the skin, as pimples, blotches, boils, rashes and eruptions. Sold by druggists. Dr. Sage's catarrh remedy is backed by $500 reward.

ROBINSON'S PRINTING INKS.—The Pittsburgh, Pa., *Index* says that in their advertising columns will be found a number of extracts from newspapers complimenting the Printing Ink manufactured at the Gray's Ferry Printing Ink Works, Philadelphia, C. E. Robinson proprietor. That paper says they have been using the ink manufactured at those works for the past year, and it always proved satisfactory. Mr. Robinson deserves the encouragement and patronage of the press and of printers generally, for the following good and sufficient reasons, to wit: *First*—He was the first to put down the price of printing ink to a reasonable figure. *Second*—This ink equals, if it does not surpass in quality, that of any other manufacturer, and his prices are as low as any other. *Third*—Mr. Robinson is one of the most pleasant and accommodating gentlemen to deal with that we ever met. Besides his newspaper inks, he also manufactures the most superior and desirable qualities of job ink, his best qualities being unexcelled by any other manufactured any where.

The Little Beaver Valley Mineral Resources.—On last week we copied an article from a Pittsburgh correspondent of the Pittsburgh *Commercial* relative to the mineral and Railroad matters connected with the Little Beaver Valley, in this county. In reply to that a writer, in the same paper, from New Galilee, says, "Your correspondent 'Observer,' under the caption of Darlington Pa., of date 16th inst., does very great injustice to Darlington, the Little Beaver Valley coal fields, railroads and all interest connected therewith, either ignorantly, selfishly, or form a peculiar weakness he has of over indulgence in "imbibing," sometimes, which weakens the judgment and renders the mental vision uncertain. First, there is a good railroad running from New Galilee, where it forms a junction with the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway, through Darlington, thence along the Little Beaver Valley to the coal fields now open and being operated, getting out cannel and bituminous coals, which are daily shipped over this road to New Galilee, thence by the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway, and other roads to Cleveland, Chicago, Erie, Buffalo, New York and all points which can be reached by rail or by lake navigation. This railroad, commonly known as the Darlington Cannel Coal Railroad, is a substantial, well built T railroad, equipped with two good locomotives, a large number of coal cars, engine house, shops and sawmill, capable of furnishing timber and doing all repairs. This road is generally running two trains per day of coal when the mines are in operation, doing a fair business, but capable of serving a much larger business, provided there were more operatives and men with capital to open up the coal fields along the line or near its present terminus; and also to build furnaces, manufacture fire brick, and open stone quarries and ship for building purposes. This road is owned and operated at present by the Harmony Society at Economy, who are able and willing to do all the business along the line of the road at fair rates of compensation, with all due promptness, and with hope for the future increase of business.

BILL Heads neatly printed at this office.

RETURNS of the Primary Elections held Saturday, May 28, 1870

ELECTION PRECINCTS.	Congr's. William Barry.	Congr's. Michael Weyand.	Assy. Mg. William C. Shurlock.	Assy. Mg. Thomas J. Crawford.	Assy. Mg. John Caughey.	Commissioner. George M. Stevenson.	Commissioner. George Smith.	Commissioner. Thomas Wilson.	Commissioner. C. W. Crouch.	Jury Commissioner. Elias Lawrence.	Jury Commissioner. William Warnock.	P. H. Director. Gilbert Hamilton.	P. H. Director. Hiram Reed.	P. H. Director. Thomas M. Kennedy.	Auditor. H. C. Christy.	Auditor. James Scott.	Auditor. Jackson Robinson.	Trustees Acad'my. William M. Fetterman.	Trustees Acad'my. M. Crawford.
Big Beaver tp.,	98	18	34	38	88		1	13	21			8	16	20	12	9		11	35
Beaver borough,	89	108	27	83	128	19	3	6	12	86	16	90	46	30	39	60	1	25	63
Borough township,	7	14	12	9	20	5	1	1	12	5	4	7	7	6	11	5	1	13	16
Bridgewater borough,	21	69	49	35	46	21	1	3	37	24	25	12	24	30	41	4	2	22	47
Brighton township,	11	35	1	30	40	3	1	1	26	3	37	6	3	1	13	1	3	18	19
Beaver Borough,	9	19	12	4	18	1	1	1	8	2	7	2			16			8	7
Beaver Falls borough,	64	134	39	128	128	1	1	1	132	33	4	14	105	7	37	130	1	41	41
Chippewa tp.,	9	21	23	9	27	18	2	2	18	4	8	15	8	5	8	2	4	6	16
Darlington tp.,	60	85	84	9	86	1	1	1	28	4	2	53	10	55	7	5	65	4	51
Economy township,		39	11	8	18	17	1	1	13	6	1	19	1		20	17	5	3	14
Fallston boro,	46	15	83	25	27	18	3	3	26	9	15		3	30	4	14	16	7	28
Franklin tp.,	9	8	2	12	12				4	2		4	2	1	11	2	10	1	1
Freedom district,																			
Freedom borough,	19	6	14	4	15	2	1	1	15	1	6	2	9	5	15	1	6	7	11
Hanover, (Frankfort dist.)	86	18	82	14	44	1	1	1	8		3		15	3	12	20	17		25
Greene township,	77	52	109	27	126			1	41		41	12	37	20	54	61	50		56
Georgetown boro,	1	15	2	9	18	2		1	12		12	1				1	1		
Hopewell tp.,	21	39	4	56	56		25	2	9	1	12	8	16	13	15	1	40	7	12
Independence tp	3	14	3	72	12		1	1	6		6	2	3	2	1	1	1		3
Industry tp.,	8	41	2	38	4		4	1	18	10	32	1	13	31		31	11	6	3
Marion tp.,		6								1	3				4	1			4
Hanover, (McGuire's dist.)	15	21	16	81	18	1	1	1	16	1	16	21	12	8	33	1	8		3
Moon tp.,	25	26	21	26	31	1	1	1	16	1	21	1	1	1	6	1	6	31	17
New Brighton, North Ward	69	21	19	83	68	2	31	2	25	13	29	18	13	61	2	6	51	46	51
New Brighton, Middle Ward	72	15	81	67	28	18	33	1	20	2	1	24	2	11	2	11	22		38
New Brighton, South Ward	58	16	81	39	42	18	4	4	31	1	1	9	2	23	3	30	3	36	32
New Sewickley, Feazle dist.	20	8	35	14	38	1	1	1	12	2	6	10	2	3	26		1	2	3
North Sewickley tp.,	14	15	12	1	18	1	1	1	12	2	1	1	2	1	31	1	9	4	15
New Galilee borough,		12	1	18	18	1	1	1	12		3	1	15			1	10	14	21
Ohio tp.,	24	69	55	21	55	1	1	1	68	1	25	1	8	19	9	19	11	14	44
Patterson tp.,	5	5	4	3	16	1	1	1	12	1	1	1	1	10	1	1	1	1	1
Phillipsburg boro.,	12	11	8	31	18	1	1	1	8	1	8	1	10	11	1	1	1	14	1
Pulaski tp.,	13	17	25	38	22	4	1	1	22	1	22		8	16	1	17	5	6	22
Raccoon tp.,	4	29	7	73	22			1	22	4	22	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Rochester borough,	38	52	53	13	80	1	1	1	62	11	32	32	32	40	1	8	40	5	49
Rochester township,	4	9	2	11	12	1	1	1	10	2	1	1	10	2	1	8	3	2	7
South Beaver tp.,	53	15	38	20	48	1	1	1	38	15	23	4	25	3	16	43	12	6	19
St. Clair borough,																			
Total	897	1085	958	911	1466	139	137	109	1126	143	449	273	401	436	815	535	488	561	449

REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

The Republican Convention which assembled in this place, on last Tuesday, was organized by calling James Patterson, esq., of Beaver Falls, to the chair, and Samuel Magaw, esq., of New Brighton, and Mr. W. W. Kerr, of Freedom, were chosen secretaries. The votes of the different candidates were then counted. The result will be found in tabular form above. After the result was announced, Dr. David Stanton, of New Brighton, was elected Chairman of the County Committee for the ensuing year. The following gentlemen compose the County Committee:

Big Beaver,—J. S. Littell, Robert Wallace.
Beaver boro.—D. L. Imbrie, J. F. Dravo.
Borough tp.—Charles Fisher.
Bridgewater.—A. Darragh, J. C. Levis.
Brighton tp.—D. W. Scott.
Baden.—L. J. Berry.
Beaver Falls.—James Patterson, C. White, A. G. McCreery.
Chippewa.—Wm. Thomas.
Darlington—J. P. Martin, R. A. Cochran.
Economy—S. W. Neely.
Fallston—Thos. Campbell.
Franklin—R. C. Aiken.
Freedom—W. W. Kerr.
Frankfort—J. B. Vance.
Greenе—J. H. Trimble, B. Swearengen.
Georgetown.—Edward Spence.
Hopewell.—D. E. McCallister.
Independence.—Robert Sterling.
Industry.—Joseph Ammon.
Marion.—S. Stone.
McGuire.—H. W. Nelson.
Moon.—Daniel B. Short.
New Brighton.—C. I. Wendt, S. Magaw, J. C. Boyle, M. Townsend, Dr. D. Stanton, Benjamin Wilde.
New Sewickley.—George Teets.
North Sewickley.—John Swick.
New Galilee.—P. L. Grim.
Ohio Tp.—C. A. Hunter, W. F. Dawson.
Patterson.—S. A. Dickey.
Phillipsburg.—J. A. Irons.
Pulaski.—W. W. Irwin.
Raccoon.—M. Campbell, L. H. Crail.
Rochester Bor.—Thos. J. Powor, A. T. Shallenberger.
Rochester Tp.—J. J. Foster.
South Beaver.—Samuel Lawrence, N. J. McCormick.
St. Clair.—J. Paul.

The following Executive Committee was also selected: J. F. Dravo, D. L. Imbrie, J. C. Boyle, Jonathan Paul, Jas. A. Irons, Jas. Patterson, D. B. Short. Secretary of committee W. W. Kerr.

—We would call the especial attention of the teachers, of both sexes, to the notice in another column of the Normal School of Prof. R. N. Johnstone, formerly of this city, not only as a recommendation to a well-tried teacher who has had many years' experience in the best and most modern modes of teaching; but, particularly, we would urge all persons who are making, or expecting to make teaching a profession, the importance of embracing such an unexpected opportunity of learning the principles and theory of teaching. A few oral lectures and illustrations are worth volumes of written rules upon the subject. Teachers, we know, are more deficient in the theory of governing a school and the modern methods of instruction than in anything else, and these are the very points which professor Johnston proposes to elucidate, and it is only by the long experience in every department of study and teaching that he is enabled to compete in this specialty, at his school in New Brighton, with the best teachers of Allenburo or any other school of the kind.—*Lawrence Journal.*

A Post Office has recently been established at Shippingport, Beaver county, Pa. Wm. Elliott esq., has been appointed Postmaster. The office was much needed, and we congratulate the citizens of that place upon its establishment.

Every man who makes any pretentions to business should use printed bill heads, letter heads and statements. People don't like to pay written bills. We print them to order at this office. Call and see specimens.

What is an Editor?—An exchange answers the above question thus: "Why, he is the man who reads the newspapers, writes articles on most any subject, sets type, reads proof, folds, mails, runs on errands, saws wood, draws water, works in the garden, talks to all who call, is blamed for a hundred things which are nobody's business but his own, helps people to get into office, (who forget all about it afterwards) and frequently gets cheated out of half his earnings. He puffs and does more to build up a town than any other person, and the miser and fogy are benefitted thereby; yet they will say that the editor's paper is of no account, will not advertise or take the paper, but will borrow it. Who wouldn't be an editor.

—Quite a storm of wind, rain and hail, passed over Washington, Pa., on Monday afternoon last. The sky darkened until it seemed almost like night, and in many houses the gas had to be lit. For more than half an hour the storm raged, accompanied by thunder and lightning. The hailstones that fell were not very numerous but of unusual size, many of them being as large hen's eggs. Some glass was broken in the windows of houses in the town, and Mr. Alex. McKinley, who happened to be out in the street, was struck by a large hailstone and cut quite severely above the eye.

—The Titusville *Herald* says that during the thunder storm on last Sunday night thirty five derricks were blown down on the Tarr and Blood farms. On the Woods farm there was a considerable destruction of derricks, and at many other points on the creek. On the Cherytree road miles of fence were prostrated. A bolt of lightning entered the telegraph office at Pionoer, scattering things generally, and chasing the operator three times round the stove, when he dodged it. An oil tank on Shaffer hill was struck by lightning and set on fire Sunday morning. The A. V. R. R. Depot, at Venango city, was also struck by lightning. A dwelling house at White Oak was blown down and one man severely injured. In Titusville fruit and shade trees were blown down, and a new frame building on Spring street entirely demolished.

—On Saturday last, three men, James Roe, Eli George and John Rodgers, were engaged in taking a flat load of coal across the Beaver river at Clinton, Beaver Co., when the boat sprung a leak, and commenced sinking. Mr. Roe, being the only one of the party that could swim, reached the shore, but before assistance could be rendered, the other two men went down with the boat and were lost. George leaves a wife and one child, and Rogers a wife and two children, to mourn their untimely end. The bodies were found about 3 p. m. on Saturday.

—There is good sense in this "new motto for merchants:"

Late to bed and early to rise,
Never get tight—and advertise."

Forty-First Congress.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE, May 23.—A resolution was adopted calling for information relative to the St. Joseph Railroad of Missouri; also one in reference to the Report of the Commissioners sent out to examine the Pacific Railroad. The Executive, Legislative and Judicial appropriation bill was considered and amended; one of the amendments authorizes an expedition to the North Pole, it having been reported that "the pole was cracked by reason of hard frost." An amendment was reported appropriating $450,000 for the enlargement of the canal around the Falls of the Ohio River. Without further action the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—Many bills and resolutions were introduced and referred. A resolution was adopted authorizing a new contract to be entered into for the public printing. A bill to exempt vessels engaged in internal and coasting navigation and the fisheries from the payment of tonnage duties passed. The Senate joint resolution to provide for the appointment of an examiner of claims for the State Department, and additional clerks, passed. A resolution donating eight condemned cannons to be used in the construction of a monument in Allegheny city, passed. A bill passed extending the right of naturalization to such foreigners as have or may enlist in the U. S. naval service. The Diplomatic and Consular appropriation bill was then considered until the hour of adjournment.

SENATE, May 24.—A joint resolution to admit foreign photographs free of duty, for exhibition in Cleveland in June next, passed. The Legislative appropriation bill was then proceeded with during the remainder of the day.

HOUSE.—A bill to remove the charge of desertion from Soldiers who served their terms of enlistment and was honorably discharged, was passed. The Consular and Diplomatic appropriation bill then came up and was discussed at great length; and, after several amendments it was finally passed. The Post-Office bill was under consideration when the House adjourned.

SENATE, May 25.—The bill appropriating $25,000, from the funds of the Freedmen's Bureau to the Wilberforce University was passed. The Fifteenth Amendment Enforcement bill passed. The Appropriation bill was debated and amended, but without final action the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—The Currency bill was debated, and laid over until next Wednesday. The Senate Northern Pacific Railroad bill was considered and an amendment passed under a call for the previous question. An amendment forbidding the company to sell its lands to other than actual settlers in lots of 160 acres, or at a price beyond $2,50 per acre, was rejected; *the bill was not finally disposed of when* the House adjourned.

SENATE, May 26.—The appropriation bill was proceeded with, and several amendments were adopted. The bill was then reported to the Senate, and the amendments to the Committee of the Whole agreed to, except those upon which separate votes were desired by Senators. An agreement was made that the amendments undisposed of be voted on at one o'clock to-morrow. Adj.

HOUSE.—The Committee on Commerce reported the river and harbor bill which was referred to the Committee on appropriations. It makes appropriations to the amount of nearly $3,500,000. The following are among the items: For the improvement in Erie harbor, $20,000; Dunkirk, $25,000; Buffalo, $80,000; Olcott, $10,000; examinations and surveys of the Northern and Northwestern lakes and rivers, and Atlantic and Pacific coasts and contingencies, $150,000. The Northern Pacific Railroad bill passed by a vote of 107 to 85. The bill to revive the commerce and navigation interests of the United States was discussed at length; but, before definite action the House adjourned.

SENATE, May 27.—The Senate agreed to adjourn from Saturday until Tuesday, in order to pay proper respect to Decoration Day. The appropriation bill was resumed and an amendment adopted placing female clerks in the several departments on an equality with males, in regard to compensation. An amendment appropriating money for the extension of the Capitol Grounds was debated and carried. The appropriation of $100,000 for an expedition to the North Pole was also adopted. An amendment was adopted making the salary of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court $10,000, Associate Judges, $8,000, Circuit Judges, $6,500, Court of Claims and District of Columbia Judges, $5000. A motion to increase the salary of the United States Treasurer to $8,000 was rejected, and the bill passed.

HOUSE.—The House adopted a rule prohibiting the change of a vote after the announcement of the result, and prohibiting the recording of any member's vote who was not present when the vote was taken. The report of the Conference Committee of the two Houses on the bill to enforce the XVth Amendment was agreed to by a strict party vote. The Internal Revenue bill was reported and first reading dispensed with. The bill was under consideration up to the hour of adjournment.

SENATE, May 28.—Several petitions were presented and referred. The bill to revive and foster American commerce was debated at length. District of Columbia business occupied the remainder of the day's session.

HOUSE.—A bill passed granting pensions to Soldiers and Surviving Widows of Soldiers of the War 1812. The consideration of the bill to reduce internal taxation was resumed, debated and amended; but, without final action the House adjourned.

From the Phillipsburg, Pa., Journal. This issue of the *Journal* is printed with ink from Gray's Ferry Printing Ink Works, Philadelphia, and greatly to our satisfaction, it surpasses any we have heretofore used. It deserves the high encomiums showered upon it by the press.

—A Connecticut little girl has just jumped the rope two hundred times without stopping, and then jumped into her little grave.

At a Meeting of New Brighton Lodge No. 301, I. O. G. T., of New Brighton, Pa., held March 19th 1870, the following resolutions were adopted on the death of sister