GRANT ON CUBA.

A Message from the President.

The Character of the War Portrayed—Barbarous Violation of the Recognized Laws of Civilization—A Word to the Cuban Junta and Other Non-Combatant Warriors—The Monroe Doctrine—What Constitutes a Belligerent Power—No Sufficient Grounds for Recognizing the Belligerency of the Insurgents.

WASHINGTON, D C., June 13.—The President sent the following message to Congress late this afternoon.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

In my annual message to Congress at the beginning of its present session, I referred to the contest which had then for more than a year existed in Cuba between a portion of its inhabitants and the government of Spain, and to the feelings and sympathy of the people and government of the United States for the people of Cuba, as for all people struggling for liberty and self-government, and said that the contest has at no time assumed the condition which amounted to war in the sense of international law, or which would show the existence of a *defacto* political organization of insurgents sufficient to justify a recognition of belligerency. During the six months which have passed since the date of the message, the condition of the insurgents has not improved, and the insurrection itself, although not subdued, exhibits no signs of advance but seems to be confined to an irregular system of hostilities, carried on by small bands of armed men without concentration through the woods and sparsely populated regions of the island, attacking from ambush conveyances and small bands of troops, burning the plantations and estates of those not in smypathy with their cause. But if the insurrection has not gained ground, it is equally true that Spain has not surpressed it. The climate, disease and an occasional bullet have worked destruction among the soldiers of Spain, and although the Spanish government has possession of every seaport and town on the island, they have not been able to subdue the hostile feeling which has driven a considerable number of natives to armed resistance against Spain, and still leads them to endure the danger and privations of the roaming life of a guerrilla. On either side the contest has been conducted and is now carried on with lamentable disregard of human life and of the usages and practices which modern civilization has prescribed as the necessary process of war. The war of Spaniard and Cuban is alike bringing devastation over fertile regions; murderous and revengeful decrees are issued and executed by both parties. Count Valmaseda and Colonel Bolton, on the part of Spain, have each startled humanity and aroused the indignation of the civilized world by the execution each of a score of prisoners at a time, while General Quesada, the Cuban chief cooly and with apparent unconcern, has admitted the slaughter by his own deliberative authority, in one day, of upwards of six hundred and fifty prisoners of war. A summary trial, with few, if any escapes from conviction, confirmed by execution, is the fate of those arrested on either side, on suspicion of infidelity to the cause of the party making the arrest.

Whatever may be the sympathies of the people of the Government of the United States for the cause or objects for which a part of the people of Cuba are understood to have put themselves in armed resistance to Spain, there can be no question of sympathy in a conflict carried on by both parties alike in such barbarous violation of the rules of civilized nations, and with such combined outrage upon the plainest principles of humanity. We cannot discriminate in our censure of their mode of conducting their contest between Spain and Cuba; each commit the same atrocities, and outrage alike these established rules of war. The property of many of our citizens has been destroyed or embargoed; the lives of several have been sacrificed; and the liberties of others have been restrained. In every case that has come to the knowledge of the Government an early and earnest demand for reparation and indemnity has been made, and most emphatic remonstrances have been presented against the manner in which the strife is conducted, and against the reckless disregard of human life, the wanton destruction of material wealth, and the cruel disregard of established rules of civilized warfare.

I have, since the beginning of the present session of Congress, communicated to the House upon their request an account of the steps which I have taken in the hope of bringing the conflict to an end, and for securing to the people of Cuba the blessings and right of independence. The efforts thus made have failed, but not without assurance from Spain that the good offiers of this Government might still avail for the objects to which they had been addressed.

During the whole contest the remarkable exhibition has been made of a number of Cubans escaping from the island and avoiding the risks of war, congregating in this country at a safe distance from the scene of danger, and endeavoring to make war upon our shores—to urge our people into a fight which they avoid, and to embroil this Government in complications and possible hostilities with Spain. It can scarcely be doubted that this last result is the real object of these parties, although carefully covered under the deceptive and apparently plausible demand for the recognition of belligerency.

It is stated on what I have reason to regard as good authority, that Cuban bonds have been prepared to a large amount, whose payment is made dependent upon the recognition by the United States of Cuban belligerency or independence. The object of making their value thus entirely contingent upon the action of this Government is a subject for serious reflection in determining the course to be adopted on the demand thus made for recognition of belligerency. The liberal and peaceful principles adopted by the father of his country, and the eminent statesmen of his day, followed by succeeding Chief Magistrates and the men of their day, may furnish a safe guide to those of the United States now charged with the direction and control of public safety. From 1789 to 1815, the dominant thought of our statesmen was to keep the United States out of the wars which were devastating Europe.

The discussion of measures of neutrality begins with the State papers of Mr. Jefferson, when he was Secretary of State. He shows that they were measures of national right as well as of national duty; that misguided individual citizens cannot be favored in making war according to their own caprice, passions and interests for foreign sympathy; that the agents for foreign governments, recognized or unrecognized, cannot be permitted to abuse our hospitality by usurping the functions of enlisting or equipping military or naval forces within our territory. Washington inaugerated the policy of neutrality and of absolute separation from all foreign entangling, which resulted in 1794 in the first national enactment for the observance of neutrality. The duty of opposition to filibustering has been admitted by the President. It has been one of the constant cares of the government of the United States to prevent pirtical expeditions against the feeble South American republics from leaving our shores. In no country are men wanting for any enterprise that holds out the promise of adventure or gain. In the early days of our national existence the whole continent of America outside of the United States and all its islands were colonial dependents upon European powers. The revolutions which, from 1810, spread almost simultaneously throughout the Spanish-American continental colonies, resulted in the establishment of new States, like ourselves of European origin, and interested in excluding European politics and questions of dynasty and balance of power from further influence on the new world.

The American policy of neutrality, important before, became doubly so from the fact that it became applicable to the new republic as well as to the mother country. It then devolves upon us to determine the great international question, at what time and under what circumstances to recognize a new power as entitled to place among the family of nations, as well as the preliminary question of the attitude to be observed by this Government towards the insurrectionary party pending the contest. Mr. Monroe concisely expressed the rule which has controlled the action of this Government with reference to a country pending its struggle, by saying that as soon as the Government assumed such a steady and consistent form as to make the success of the province probable, the rights to which they were entitled by the laws of nations as equal parties to a civil war be extended to them. The spirit of adherence to this rule of public policy has been one of the highest honors of American statesmanship, and has secured to this Government the confidence of the feeble powers of this continent, and which induced them to rely upon its friendship in the absence of all signs of conquest, and to look to the United States for example and moral protection. It has given to this Government a position of permanence and of influence which it should not abdicate, but which imposes upon it the most delicate duties of right and honor regarding the American question, whether those questions affect emancipated colonies or colonies still subject to European dominion.

The question of belligerency is one of fact, not to be decided by sympathies for, or prejudice against, either party. The relations between the present state of the insurgents must amount in fact to war in the eyes of international law. Fighting, though fierce and protracted, does not alone constitute war. There must be military forces, acting in accordance with the recognized rules and customs of war, flags of truce, cartels, exchange of prisoners, &c., &c., and to justify a recognition of belligerancy there must be above all a *de facto* political organization of the insurgants sufficient in character and resources to constitute, if left to itself, a State among the nations capable of discharging the duties of a State, and meeting its just responsibilities. It may occur as such toward other powers in the discharge of its national duties.

Applying the best information which I have been able to gather, whether from official or unofficial sources, including very exaggerated statements which each party gives to all that may prejudice the opposite or give credit to its own side of the question, I am unable to see in the present condition of the contest in Cuba those elements which are recquisite to constitute war in the sense of international law. The insurgents hold no town or city, have no established seat of government, they have no prize Courts, no organization for receiving or collecting revenue, no seaport to which a prize may be carried, or through which access can be had by a foreign power to the limited interior territory or mountain fastness which they occupy. The existence of a Legislature representing any popular constituency is more than doubtful in its uncertainty. There is no probable evidence of an election of any delegates or authorities of any Government outside the limits of the camps occupied from day to day by moving companies of insurgents. There is no commerce, no trade, either internal or foreign, no manufactures. The late Commander in Chief of insurgents having recently come to the United States, publicly declared that all commercial intercourse or trade with the interior world had been utterly cut off, and he further added, "To day we have not ten thousand arms in Cuba."

The Foul Fiend.

A story is in circulation to this effect: A young lady in Boston or vicinity, had set her heart upon going to a public ball, and expected her lover, who is designated as "J.," and who boarded with her parents, to accompany her. Her parents objected to her going to the ball, especially with "J.," but she said she was determined to go, and, that if she could not go with "J.," she would "accept the company of the devil, should he offer to attend her." On the night of the ball, she slipped out of the house in proper trim, except that she had to buy boots for the occasion; and, having procured these, she was returning to put them on, when she met "J.," as she supposed, and he persuaded her to go with him to the ball at once, and change her boots in the ladies' room. "J." was her partner in the first dance, but afterwards disappeared until supper time, then suddenly presented himself, with rather frivolous excuses for his absence, and invited her down to the supper room. Offended by his neglect, she said she would return home at once, and he attended her thither. Very little was said by the party until they had nearly reached the house when "J." informed his companion that he was not going in; and presenting her with a beautiful pearl handled knife, and asking her when she used it to think of him, left her. The girl on telling her mother all that had passed, was astonished at learning that "J." had not been out of the house since early nightfall, and had gone to bed before the hour at which the ball began. The girl refused to believe it, but after some discussion, her mother took her to "J.'s" room, and there he was seen calmly and profoundly sleeping.—Nothing more could be said, and the daughter retired for the night. A strange sound shortly afterward brought the mother to the girl's chamber, and she was found with her throat cut with the penknife given to her by her companion at the ball. She lingered until noon, and then died, declaring that, remembering what she had said in her determination to go to the dance, she used the knife because she was overwhelmed by horrible suspicions as to who it was that, personating "J.," became her partner. The English journals copy this story with due gravity, and the *Pall Mall Gazette* says:—"Whether it is true or not, it will or ought to make young ladies in future more cautious in their language; nor is it half so strange or horrible as an event which is stated to have occurred at a country ball in England a few years ago, which we have no reason to believe is a pure fiction. A young lady being blamed by her mother for refusing to dance with a gentleman possessing vast wealth, but who was personally disagreeable to her, remarked that 'she would as soon dance with the devil.' She had hardly uttered the words when, a gentleman clothed in black stood before her, and offered his arm.—With a reproachful glance at her mother, which the latter never forgot, she accepted the invitation of the stranger, with whom she commenced to waltz. The other couples, by some strange instinct, ceased dancing, and all eyes in the room were turned on the young lady and her mysterious partner as faster and faster they whirled to the sound of the music—still faster—until they almost became invisible in their unnatural activity. Then came a noise like a clap of thunder, then a sulphurous smell; the gentleman in black was missing, and the young lady dead on the floor."

DURING the representation of an India battle scene at Niblo's, in New York. Wednesday evening, a fine-looking gentleman, magnificently dressed, became very violent, and was removed to the station-house. Inquiry revealed the fact that he was an East India parsee merchant. He was placed in a cell, when he attempted to dash his brains out, making the most desperate efforts at self-destruction. He was finally removed to the hospital.

Every Disease has its Remedy.

Upon this broad *fact* is founded the whole art and science of medicine.

That every disease has its *curable* stage, under proper treatment, there can be no doubt.

That they have their incurable *stage*, under any treatment, may be equally true.

The curable period is during the early part of the disease, of course. The incurable being the advanced condition—the last stage.

To know the precise nature, *extent* and locality of the disease is of the first importance in the treatment of any case.

This is precisely the reason given by Dr. Oldshue, of Pittsburgh, for bringing into requisition the Microscope, Test-tube, Urinometer, and all the Chemical apparatus for the scientific examination of the urine in all chronic and complicated cases.

The long afflicted have not been slow to appreciate these scientific aids, and the consequence is, his office is one continued throng of patients, from all parts of the country, seeking the advantage of this skill in diagnosis.

A knowledge of the appropriate remedy, however, is quite important, as without the remedy no advantage would be gained by knowing the disease.

Every disease has its remedy. This is verefied in the fact that different medicines spend their action upon different parts of the human system.

As each particular disease spends its principal baneful action upon a certain organ or tissue of the body, according to its peculiar nature, so each particular remedy spends its medicinal action upon a certain organ or tissue, according to its medicinal qualities.

Having a knowledge of the true nature of the case, as also of the appropriate remedy, the next matter of importance is its proper preperation and application.

This should be carefully attended to, and, as far as paucticable, all medicines should be examined by the physician before being put into the hands of the patient or nurse.

This is done in the office of Dr Oldshue, before mentioned.

All his medicines are compounded and his prescriptions filled by his own special direction, and under his own supervision.

No medicines are passed from his prescriptions but through his hands.
—*Gazette.*

Late Hours.

Henry Ward Beecher preached on "Late Hours and Unfruitful Works of Darkness." He said: "If you want to make the ruin of a child sure give him liberty after dark. You cannot do anything nearer to insure his damnation than to let him have liberty to go where he will without restraint. After dark he will be sure to get into communication with people that will undermine all his good qualities. I do not like to speak to parents about their children. Their child cannot, will not lie, when his tongue is like a bended bow; he will not drink, when there is not a saloon within a mile of his father's house where he is not as well known as one of its own decanters; he never does iniquitous things, when he is reeking in filth. Nineteen of every twenty allowed perfect freedom at night will be wounded by it. There is nothing more important than for a child to be home at night; or, if he is abroad you should be with him. If he is too see any sights, or take any pleasure there is nothing that he should see that you should not see with him. It is not merely that the child should be broken down, but there are thot's that never ought to find a passage into a man's brain. As an eel, if he wriggle across your carpet, will leave his slime which no brushing can ever efface, so there are thoughts that can never be got rid of, if once permitted to enter; and there are individuals going round with obscene books and pictures under the lappels of their coats that will never be effaced. There are men who have heard a salacious song, and they never will forget it. They will regret having heard it to the end of their lives. I do not believe in a child's seeing life as it is called, with its damnable lust and wickedness, to have all his imagination set on fire with the flames of hell. Nobody goes through this fire but they are burned, burned; and they can't get rid of the scars."

WILLIAM L. STONE recently delivered an oration before the Meta Delta Chi fraternity in New York. In the course of his remarks he gave the following bit of information concerning the disposition which was made of the rebel archives at the collapse of the rebellion. "On the morning of Mr. Davis' capture," says Mr. Stone, "David Tilghman waited upon him at his bedside, and said: 'Mr. Davis, by this map you may see that the enemy is here, such and such is the situation of the roads. If you come with me you will be able to leave the country in safety. If you do not, you will be captured in five hours.' To Mr. Davis replying curtly, 'that he knew his own business best,' Tilghman continued, 'Very well, sir; I have been entrusted with the treasure and archives, and propose to secure them, even at the peril of the loss of your favor and of my life. I shall start at once by the route I have marked out.'

The result is well known. In less than five hours Mr. Davis was a prisoner, but the archives were safe. When, a few weeks after, in the recesses of the forest, Tilghman learned that all was lost, he alone, and with his own hands, buried the treasure and archives, and unless, during the four days that elapsed between parting with me and his untoward death he revealed the spot, the secret as to the whereabouts of the archives is forever buried, and as long as they shall be kept from the ken of man, so long shall the story be a monument to our brother's unswerving fidelity. This is the true history of the archives of the Southern Confederacy, altho' rumors are from time to time set afloat of their being now in the vaults of this bank, and now of that."

HE THOUGHT HE'D WADE.—It was election day, and Grimes having assisted on the occasion by the deposit of his vote and the absorption of as much old rye as he could walk under, started with two of his neighbors, who were in the same state of elevation, to make their way to their homes. They had to cross the Wissahickon creek by a footbridge constructed by a single log thrown across; and hewed flat on the upper side, but without any hand-rail to aid in the transit. There would have been no difficulty with a clear head and steady legs in crossing, but with our party it was felt to be not devoid of difficulties under the existing circumstances. However, the creek must be crossed. Grimes' friends took the lead, and with much swinging of arms and contortion of the body, reached the farther side. It was now Grimes' turn to face the music, and making a bold start, he succeeded in getting about one-third of the way over, when a loud splash announced to his friends that he was overboard. Emerging from the water, it being about up to his breast, he quietly said, as if his course was the result of mature deliberation: "I guess I'll wade!"

AN eccentric banker was eyeing with suspicion a bill presented to him for discount. "You need not fear," said the palpitating customer; "one of the parties keeps his carriage." "Ah," said the banker, "I shall be glad if he keeps his feet."

"WHAT do you mean," inquired an inquisitive lady of a fecetious lawyer, "by the term 'putting a leading question?'" "When I offer you my arm, dear," replied the learned gentleman, suiting the action to the word.

Deferred Articles.

—Indianapolis has eight colored physicians and one student in the Medical College; also one law student; one telegraph operator, one insurance agent, and two printers—all colored.

—It seems to be a settled fact that the fruit crop, including cherries, plums, pears, apples and peaches, throughout north western Missouri and northern Kansas, will be a failure this season.

—Cotton and corn in some portions of South Carolina are having a bad time of it from drouth. There has been no rain for six weeks, and as a consequence farmers are gloomy and despondent.

—A dutiful wife in Iowa went to a sewing circle, leaving her little girl to keep house. She returned just in time to see the roof fall in, and the child's remains were found in the ashes.

Two sons of Henry Clay yet survive him; T. H. Clay, Ex-Minister to Honduras, now residing on his place, "Mansfield," near Lexington, and John M. Clay, the racer of *Kentucky*, and one of the greatest turfmen living.

A DARKEY gives the following reasons why the colored race is superior to the white race: "All men are made of clay, and like the meerschaum pipe they are more valuable when highly colored."

"LOOK here, Pete," said a knowling darkey, "don't stand dar on de railroad." "Why, Joe?" "Kase, if de cars see dat mouf of yourn dey tink it am de depot an' run rite in."

—In Helena, Arkensas, Monday, P. H. Reymer committed suicide by shooting himself through the head. He first fired at his wife, but the ball struck her waterfall without injuring her. But seeing her fall, and believing he had killed her, he turned the pistol upon himself and fired with deadly effect. Intempeaance was the cause of the rash performance.

—A dispatch to Chicago from Fort McPherson, states that Lieut. Thomas, with a company of the Fifth Cavalry, gained a victory over a party of Indians who ran off horses near that fort. He surprised their camp after a hard chase of over sixty miles, and captured all of the stolen stock and thirty-three head of horses of the Indians. They wounded several Indians, destroyed their camp, and captured their blankets, buffalo robes, saddles and camp equipage. Lieut. Thomas and his command had nothing to eat for two days, and were constantly on the march.

—Reaumur relates the following anecdote of which he was witness: A queen bee, and some of her attendants, were apparently drowned in a brook. He took them out of the water, and found that neither the queen bee nor her attendants were quite dead. Reaumur exposed them to a gentle heat, by which they were revived. The plebian bees recovered first. The moment they saw signs of animation in their queen, they approached her, and bestowed upon her all the care in their power, licking and rubbing her; and, when the queen had acquired sufficient force to move, they hummed aloud, as if in triumph.

—The disinfecting power of water has been receiving considerable attention of late. With the exception of charcoal, it is said that no other substance is so perfect an absorbent of odors. It absorbs its own volume of some gases, and more than six hundred times its volume of others. For instance, of ammonia gas, which is one of the largest products of decomposition, six hundred and seventy cubic feet is absorbed by one of water. Another offensive odor, always present where animal matter is decaying, arises from sulphide of hydrogen. Water absorbs two and a half times its own volume of this. These facts are worthy of remembrance and practical attention. A quantity of water placed in an open vessel in a sick-room, and changed often, makes an excellent disinfectant.

—A singular case of suicide occurred at Hoboken, on the West Penna. Railroad, Wednesday evening, the facts connected with which Coroner Clawson was called upon to investigate yesterday morning. Jacob Hetzel, proprietor of a public house, being the victim. In the morning Mr. Hetzel and his wife came to the City and returned, after which they spent the remainder of the day working in the garden. When the supper bell rang Mrs. H. went into the house to attend to the boarders, leaving her husband in the garden. After the boarders had finished supper Mr. Hetzel was missed, and one of them volunteered to look for him. He proceeded to the barn, which was some distance from the house, and in passing the door he heard an unusual noise. He looked in and saw Mr. H. hanging from one of the rafters by a rope, still alive. Instead of cutting him down he ran to the house and made the fact known. He then returned, accompanied by several others, and the body was cut down but life was extinct.

The jury, after hearing the evidence, returned a verdict in accordance with the above facts.—*Pittsburgh Gazette.*

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 9.—The great conflagration is quenched. The scene of disaster and desolation is deplorable. The loss is set down at five millions sterling. The bodies are all recovered.

The loss of life by the conflagration here is frightful. At some points whole families were hemmed in by the flames and perished in full view of spectators who could not rescue them. The panic among the people was terrible and many lost all presence of mind and were unable to save themselves. Others in despair made no effort to save themselves and were lost. Some of the Turks, in the spirit of fatalism peculiar to the race and religion, shut themselves up in burning houses, refused assistance and met death without a murmur. Twenty-five hundred personsr were burned to death or killed by falling walls. Many more are missing.

The McLeod Murder.

Particulars of the recent horrible double murder near Fayetteville, North Carolina, have just come to hand. Neill McLeod, who, with his family of grown up children and an old batchelor brother, reside in a remote corner of Cumberland county, a short distance west of Fayetteville, were on the 25th ult., startled by the appearance at the door of their dwelling of three men, disguised by having their faces blacked. Before any words could be exchanged the ruffians fired on the McLeods, killing them both almost instantly. One of the girls made her escape from the house and ran toward a neighbor's; the other daughter and the mother attempted to run up stairs, and were fired on and both wounded—the mother in the arm, and the daughter in the arm and breast. A son of Neill McLeod, who was in a field hard by, hearing the firing, ran to the house, and, on his approach, was fired on by the men, receiving fifteen buckshot in his body. The robbers then, after cutting the wounded daughter about the head with a bowie knife, making several ugly wounds, pillaged the house, obtaining two or three hundred dollars in money, a considerable quantity of jewelry clothing and other articles, with which they made off. The daughter who escaped gave the alarm, but all attempts to capture the murderers have thus far proved unavailing. The murdered victims were both men of intelligence, and had before the war been wealthy, and though stripped of much of their property, were still in quite independent circumstances. The latest information from the family states that the mother and daughter, though very painfully wounded, will probably recover. The sons condition is very critical.

Miscellaneous.

STATE AND COUNTY TAXES.

The County Treasurer will attend in the several townships and boroughs, for the purpose of receiving the State and County taxes for the year 1870, at the times and places designated below, viz:

Tsp. & Borough.	Time	Place.
New Sewickly,	June 27,	Unionville.
Economy tp.	" 28,	George Kinley's.
Darlington bor.	Aug. 29,	Anderson's Hotel.
" tp.	" 31,	J. P. Smith's.
South Beaver tp.	July 7,	Isaac Stevenson's.
Chippewa tp.	" 8,	Mrs. Cunningham's
S. Beaver & Ohio tps.	" 9,	Adam's Store.
Ohio tp.	" 7,	E. H. Derringer's.
Rochester bor. & Green tp.	July 11 & 12,	Hotel
Hanover & Green tp.	July 13,	Swaisgarden's hotel.
Frankfort boro.	" 14,	Mrs. Stevenson's.
Hanover tp.	" 15,	J. R. Wilson's store
Raccoon tp.	" 18,	Hall's store.
Independence tp.	" 19,	John Hisbon's.
do & Ropewalk	" 20,	J. Davis' store.
Hopewell tp.	" 21,	Robert W. Scott's.
Moon tp.	" 22,	Rice's store.

Payments can be made in adjoining townships. All Licenses must be paid on or before June 15th, otherwise they will be collected by proper officers with costs.

EBEN ALLISON,
may4:tf *Treas. Beaver Co.*

COAL FOR SALE.—The undersigned has constantly on hand a good article of Lump and Nut Coal, which he will sell at reasonable prices, either at the bank, or will deliver to purchasers.—The bank is located on McKinley's Run, a few rods from the Pitt. Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railroad, and but a short distance from Beaver station. I have also a good article of Fire Clay, which I will dispose of at reasonable rates.

Orders left at my residence in Bridgewater, or at Michael Camp's in Rochester, or at the bank, will receive prompt attention. J. C. MOULTER.
apr30:1870—1y

LOOK HERE.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.—The undersigned begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally that he has just received a new stock of goods of the latest styles for Spring and Summer wear, which he offers at very moderat rates.

GENTLEMENS FURNISHING GOODS,
CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

Clothing made to order on the shortest notice. Thankful to the public for past favors, I hope by close attention to business to merit a continuance of the same.

DANIEL MILLER, *PA.*
BRIDGE ST. BRIDGEWATER.
mar 24:tf

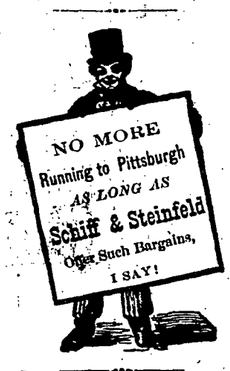
FIRST ARRIVAL
OF
SPRING - GOODS
AT
SCHIFF & STEINFELD'S
DRY GOODS & CLOTHING STORE,
NEW BRIGHTON.

They have purchased in the East at the late low, panic prices, a heavy supply of

Domestic & Foreign
DRY - GOODS,
CASSIMERES,
CLOTHS,
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
NOTIONS, &c.,

Which they are offering now as low as

Before the War.



They are now selling

Good comfort calico at.....6 cents.
Splendid dress calico at.....10 "
The very best dress calico (elegant patterns).....12½ "
Spring styles of delaines.....18 "
A No. 1 bleached and unbleached 4-4th muslins.....12½ "

Black and Colored Alpacas

25 per cent. less than last Fall.

Good unbleached Socks, 3 pair for 25 cts.

Good bleached Ladies' Hose, 10 cts.

All other goods at correspondingly low prices.

Their Stock of Clothing,
OF THEIR OWN MAKE,
IS NOW COMPLETE;

And they can assure the Public that they

Cannot be Undersold by Any One.

Merchant Tailoring

Is carried on by this Firm in a way which
MEETS THE APPROVAL
Of Every one who has Patronized them.

Only one price, is their motto;
Low Prices, their aim—
Honest Dealing, their practice, and
Elegant Fitting Garments their recommendation.

THEY ARE EMPLOYING NOW

15 Hands in this Department,

And are, therefore, enabled to
EXECUTE all ORDERS PROMPTLY.

NO ONE WHO WISHES TO GET

Goods at a Bargain

Should fail to call at

Schiff & Steinfeld's,
mar30:3m] NEW BRIGHTON.

BISSELL & CO.,
235 Liberty Street,
Pittsburgh, Pa.,
Manufacturers of all Sizes and Styles of
GRATE FRONTS,
SUMMER FRONTS,
FENDERS,
COOKING RANGES,
Coal and Wood Cooking Stoves, &c., &c.
THE TRIUMPH STOVE FOR COAL,
The Jackson Stove for Coal & Wood,
And the Black Cook Stove for Wood only,
ARE THE BEST STOVES
For Baking & Cooking.
We Warrant their Operation.
THEY NEVER FAIL!
mar30:6m

☞ Blank Summon's for sale at the ARGUS office.

Medicinal.

ADDRESS
TO THE
Nervous and Debilitated,
WHOSE SUFFERINGS HAVE BEEN PROTRACTED FROM HIDDEN CAUSES, AND WHOSE CASES REQUIRE
PROMPT TREATMENT.
To Render Existence desirable.

If you are suffering, or have suffered from involuntary discharges, what effect is produced on your general health? Do you feel weak, debilitated, easily tired? Does a little extra exertion produce palpitation of the heart? Does your liver or urinary organs, or your kidneys, frequently get out of order? Is your urine sometimes thick, milky or ropy, or is it ropy on settling? Or does a thick scum rise to the top? Or is there a sediment at the bottom after it has stood awhile? Do you have spells of short breathing or dyspepsia? Are your bowels constipated? Do you have spells of fainting, or rushes of blood to the head? Is your memory impaired? Is your mind constantly dwelling upon this subject? Do you feel dull, listless, moping, tired of company, of life? Do you wish to be left alone, to get away from everybody? Does any little thing make you start or jump? Is your sleep broken or restless? Is the lustre of your eye as brilliant? The bloom on your cheek as bright? Do you enjoy yourself in society as well? Do you pursue your business with the same energy? Do you feel as much confidence in yourself? Are your spirits dull and dagging, given to fits of melancholy? If so, do not lay it to your liver or dyspepsia. Have you restless nights? Your back weak, your knees weak, and have but little appetite, and you attribute this to dyspepsia or liver complaint?

Now, reader, self-abuse, venereal diseases badly cured, and sexual excesses, are all capable of producing a weakness of the generative organs. The organs of generation, when in perfect health, make the man. Did you ever think that these bold, defiant, energetic, persevering, successful business men are always those whose generative organs are in perfect health? You never have such men complain of being melancholy, of nervousness, of palpitation of the heart. They are never afraid they cannot succeed in business; They don't become sad and discouraged; they are always polite and pleasant in the company of ladies, and look you and them right in the face—none of your down cast looks or any other meanness about them. I do not mean those who keep the organs inflated by running to excess. These will not only ruin their constitutions, but also those they do business with or.

How many men, from badly cured diseases, from the effects of self-abuse and excesses, have brought about that state of weakness in those organs that has reduced the general system so much as to induce almost every other form of disease—idiocy, lunacy, paralysis, spinal affections, suicide and almost every other form of disease which humanity is heir to—and the real cause of the trouble scarcely ever suspected, and have doctored for all but the right one.

DISEASES OF THESE ORGANS REQUIRE THE USE OF A DIURETIC.

HELMBOLD'S
FLUID EXTRACT
BUCHU

Is the great diuretic, and is a certain cure for diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, Dropsy, Organic Weakness, Female Complaints, General Debility.

And all diseases of the Urinary Organs whether existing in male or female, from whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing.

If no treatment is submitted to, Consumption or Insanity may ensue. Our flesh and blood are supported from these sources, and the health and happiness and that of posterity depends upon prompt use of a reliable remedy.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRAC BUCHU, Established upward of 19 years prepared by

H. T. HELMBOLD,
DRUGGIST,
594 Broadway, New York, and
104 South 10th Street, Phila'd., Pa.

PRICE—$1.25 per bottle, or 6 bottles for $6.50, delivered to any address.

Sold by all Druggists Everywhere.

None are genuine unless done up in steel engraved wrapper, with fac-simile of my Chemical warehouse, and signed

H. T. HELMBOLD.
may18:1y.

Hanauer's Column.

A. HANAUER,
CORNER OF BRIDGE AND MARKET STREETS,
Bridgewater, Pa.,

Calls attention to the fact that he has now ON HAND, AND WILL RECEIVE DURING THE SEASON,

The Latest Styles of
Spring and Summer
Millinery Goods,
CONSISTING OF
Trimmed & Untrimmed
Bonnets & Hats,
RIBBONS,
OF ALL WIDTHS AND COLORS,
FINE LACES,
FRENCH FLOWERS
& ORNAMENTS.

I would also Inform my Customers and the Public that I have Engaged

First Class Milliners,

And will take pleasure in Showing You the Finest

Bonnets and Hats

Ever made in Beaver County.

Bonnets & Hats
Bleached and Pressed
IN THE MOST APPROVED STYLE.
apr18:tf

In Fancy Goods,
HOSIERY,
GLOVES,
TRIMMINGS,
NOTIONS,
OUR STOCK IS COMPLETE,
And we will sell at prices to deserve the FAVOR OF ALL.

A. HANAUER,
Corner Bridge and Market Streets,
BRIDGEWATER, PA.,
WILSON'S BUILDING,
NEW BRIGHTON, Pa.,
And Opposite Niagara House,
ALIANCE, O.

Dry Goods.

GOLD PRICES.

S. J. Cross & Co.,
ROCHESTER,
Have received, within the last few days, the following goods, which they propose to sell at
GOLD PRICES:
SPRING STYLES OF
PRINTS AND
DELAINES,
MUSLINS,
FLANNELS,
TICKING,
CHECKS,
JEANS;
DENIMS,
TOWELING CRASH,
HOSIERY, &C., &C.

BOOTS & SHOES.

COFFEE,
TEA,
SUGAR,
MOLASSES,
SYRUP,
BACON,
LARD.

100 Kegs of Shœnberger's Juniatta Nails.

ONE TON
—OF—
B. L. Fahnestock & Co's.
Pure White Lead.

50 Bbls. Massillon
WHITE WHEAT
FLOUR,
March 23, 1870

☞ Blank Commitments for sale at the ARGUS office.

CARPETS,
Oil Cloths, &c.
Wholesale and Retail,
At Lowest Prices,
M'CALLUM BROTH'S.
51 Fifth Avenue,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

We Have Facilities for Supplying
RETAIL DEALERS
Equal to
ANY EASTERN JOBBING HOUSE.
McCALLUM BROS.
apr6:1y

☞ Blanks of nearly all the different kinds for sale at the ARGUS office.

JAMES ALLISON
HAS RECEIVED
A new and well selected
ASSORTMENT OF
DRY - GOODS,
GROCERIES,
QUEENSWARE
AND
HARDWARE,
WHICH HE OFFERS
AT
LOW Prices.
may11:tf

BOUNTY.
$100 Bounty collected for all soldiers who called for three years between
May 4th and July 22d 1863,
who were discharged for disability before serving two years, and who have heretofore received no bounty. The undersigned is prepared
To Collect these Claims at once,
at moderate rates as allowed by Government. Also *Pensions for Fathers, Mothers, Minor Children, &c., &c.*
ALL SOLDIERS DISCHARGED FOR HERNIA (RUPTURE)
Are Entitled to Full Term Bounty, and also to Pensions.
Call on or send discharge to the Undersigned,
AND YOUR CASE WILL RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.
B. F. BROWN,
U. S. Claim Agent, GAZETTE Building,
Corner 6th Avenue and Smithfield Street,
apr27:3m PITTSBURGH, PA.

Dry Goods.

A. W. ERWIN & CO.,
No. 178 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY CITY,

Would respectfully call the attention of their customers to the fact that they have just opened a very large and attractive stock of Dress Goods at prices lower than they have been for years. We solicit an examination of our stock, and always take pleasure in showing our goods. Customers can always rely on being waited upon with attention and courtesy.

Among our new goods we have

100 PIECES GENUINE WASH POPLINS,
AT 25 CENTS.
160 PIECES CORDED POPLINS,
ALL COLORS, 25 CENTS.
40 Pieces Pure Mohairs,
31 CENTS.
1 case WASH POPLINS
SIXTEEN CENTS.
40 PIECES BEAUTIFUL
Black Alpacas,
37½ CENTS.

With a full stock of
DOMESTIC GOODS,
At prices as low as the lowest
A. W. Erwin & Co.
178 Federal St.,
ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.
jun1:1y.

OPERA HOUSE ENTERPRISE,
ALLIANCE, OHIO.
VALUE.....$50,000 | TICKETS....$5 EACH

THE Proprietor of this fine structure, Mr. Orr, having made an assignment, the mortgagee & assignee have consented to put it up in a
GIFT ENTERPRISE
For the benefit of his creditors generally, with outside of the mortgage holders, would not risk the entire loss of their claims if the building should be put at forced sale. The rents of the Opera House building amount to about $3000 a year, and could be made to pay better. The honesty of the transaction is endorsed by E. Peeters & Son, and Greiner, Steel & Co., Bankers, Alliance, Ohio, which firms can be consulted by any one desiring further information. The money from the sale of tickets will be deposited with the above named Bankers, at whose counters the ticket money will be refunded, provided anything should occur to prevent the distribution. If the tickets are not sold sooner, the drawing will take place September 10th, 1870. S. G. McKEE, Gen'l Ag't
Alliance, Stark County Ohio
Agent for Beaver County: M. SCHIFF,
[jel26m] Of Schiff & Steinfeldt, New Brighton

BANKING-HOUSE.
THOMAS M'CREERY & CO.
THOS. M'CREERY, Cashier.
J. F. DRAVO, J. B. ANGEL,
J. H. M'CREERY.

Interest paid on time deposits; Prompt attention given to collections. Also, Insurance Agents for good and reliable Companies. [may1w]

☞ Blank Mortgages for sale at the ARGUS office.

FALLSTON
Foundry & Repair Shop.

Having been Engaged in the Foundry Business for more than thirty years,—during which time I have accumulated a variety of useful patterns, besides constructing models and taking out patents for Improvements on

COOKING - STOVES

—and after having thoroughly tested these improvements, I feel warranted in offering them to the public.

PLOWS.
The GREAT WESTERN has no superior for this Locality.

STOVES:
Stoves of Different Styles for Heating and Cooking.

The Great Republic Cooking Stove
Has the best Record of any Stove ever offered in this market.

IT TAKES LESS FUEL,
LESS ROOM TO DO MORE WORK,
BEST BAKER,
MOST DURABLE
ALTOGETHER
THE BEST STOVE IN USE.

In connection with the stove I have got up a Patent
EXTENSION TOP,
which occupies little room, no additional fuel, and is not liable to wear out, dispenses with all pipe, can be put on or taken off at any time, and made to suit all stoves of any size or pattern.

Five Hundred Persons
Who have purchased and used the
GREAT REPUBLIC COOKING STOVE,
Most of whose names have been published in the ARGUS, are confidently referred to, as bear witness of its superior merits as a cooking stove.

Having three first class engines on hand, of about fifteen horse power capacity, they are offered to the public at reasonable rates.
JOHN THORNILEY.
apr30:1m