[Concluded from First Page.]

the national tax gatherer may not disappear from the door of the citizen almost entirely. With the revenue stamps dispensed by the postmaster in every community, a tax upon liquors of all sorts, and tobacco in all its forms, and by a wise adjustment of the tariff which will put a duty only upon those articles which we could dispense with, known as luxuries, and on those of which we use more than we produce, revenue enough may be raised after a few years of peace, and a consequent reduction of indebtedness. To fulfil all our obligations, a further reduction of expense, in addition to a reduction of interest account, may be relied on to make this practicable. Revenue reform, if it means this, has my hearty support. If it implies a collection of all the revenue for the support of the Government, for the payment of the principal and interest of the public debt, pensions, *etc.*, by directly taxing the people, then I am against revenue reform, and confidently believe the people are with me. If it means failure to provide the necessary means to defray all expenses of the Government, and thereby repudiation of the public debt and pensions, then I am still more opposed to such kind of revenue reform. Revenue reform has not been defined by any of its advocates to my knowledge, but seems to be something which is to supply every man's wants without any cost or effort on his part. A true revenue reform cannot be made in a day, but must be work of the national legislation and of time. As soon as the revenue can be dispensed with, all duty should be removed from coffee, tea, and other articles of universal use not produced by ourselves. The necessities of the country compel us to collect revenue from our imports. An army of collectors and assessors is not a pleasant sight to the citizen, but that or a tariff for revenue is necessary. Such a tariff, so far as it acts in encouragement to home products, affords employment to labor at living wages in contrast to the pauper labor of the old world, and also in the development of home resources.

The Army.

Under the act of Congress of the 15th day of July, 1870, the army has gradually been reduced, so that on the 1st of January 1871, the number of commissioned officers and men will not exceed the number contemplated by law. The War Department building is an old structure, not fire-proof, and entirely inadequate in dimensions to our present wants. Many thousands of dollars are now paid annually for rent of private buildings to accommodate the various Bureaus of the Department. I recommend an appropriation for a new War Department building situated to the present and growing wants of the nation. The report of the Secretary of War shows a very satisfactory reduction in the expenses of the army for the last fiscal year. For details you are referred to his accompanying report.

The Navy Department.

The expenses of the navy for the whole of last year, *i. e.*, from December 1869, the date of the last report, are less than nineteen million dollars, or about one million less than they were the previous year. The expenses of the navy department in this fiscal year, since July 1st show, for the five months, a decrease of over two million four hundred thousand dollars from those of the corresponding months of last year. The estimates for the current year were $28,265,678. 37; those for next year are $20,683,317, $95,100 additional for temporary and permanent improvements. These estimates are made closely for the most economical maintenance of the naval establishment as it now is, without much in the nature of permanent improvement. The appropriation made for the last and current years were evidently intended by Congress, and are sufficient only, to keep the navy on its present footing—the repairing and refitting our old ships. This policy must of course slowly but surely destroy the navy, and it is in itself far from economical, as each year that it is pursued the necessity for more repairs in ships and navy yards become more imperative and more costly, and our current expenses are actually increased for the mere repairs of ships, many of which must soon be unseaworthy and useless. I hope, during the present session of Congress, to be able to submit to it a plan by which naval vessels can be built and repairs made with great saving upon the present cost. It can hardly be wise statemanship in a government which represents a country with over five thousand miles of coast line on both oceans, exclusive of Alaska, and containing forty millions of progressive people, with relations of every nature with almost every foreign country, to rest with such inadequate means of enforcing any policy, either of protection or redress. Separated by the ocean from the nations of the Eastern Continent, our navy is our only means of direct protection to our citizens abroad, or for the enforcement of any foreign policy.

The Postal Service.

The accompanying report of the Postmaster General shows a most satisfactory working of that department with the adoption of the recommendation contained therein, particularly these relating to a reform in the franking privilege, and the adoption of correspondence /cards, a self-sustaining postal system may speedily be looked for, and at no distant day a further reduction of the rate of postage be attained. I recommend the authorization by Congress to the Postmaster General and Attorney General to issue all commissions to officials appointed through their respective departments. At present these commissions, where appointments are made, are issued by the State Department. The law in all the departments of Government except those of the Post office and of Justices authorizes each to issue its own commissions.

Civil Service Reform Recommended.

Always favoring practical reforms, I respectfully direct your attention to one abuse of long standing which I would like to see removed by this Congress. It is a reform in the Civil Service of the country. I would have it go beyond the mere fixing of the tenure of office of clerks and employees, who do not require the advice and consent of the Senate to make their appointment complete. I would have it govern not the tenure but the manner of making all appointments. There is no duty which so much embarrasses the executive and heads of departments as that of appointments, nor is there any such arduous or thankless labor imposed on Senators and Representatives as that of finding places for constituents. The present system does not secure the best men, and often not even fit men for public places. The elevation and purification of the civil service of the Government will be hailed with approval by the whole people of the United States.

Reform in the Management of Indian Affairs.

Reform in the management of Indian Affairs has received the special attention of the Administration from its inauguration to the present day. The experiment of making it a missionary work was tried with a few agencies given to the denomination of Friends, and has been found to work most advantageously. All agencies and superintendencies not so disposed of were given to officers of the army. The act of Congress reducing the army renders army officers ineligible for civil positions. The Indian agencies being civil offices, I determined to give all the agencies to such religious denominations as had heretofore established missions among the Indians, and perhaps to some other denominations who would undertake the work on the same terms, *i. e.*, as a missionary work. The societies selected are allowed to name their own agents, subject to the approval of the Executive, and are expected to watch over them and aid them as missionaries and Christians, and civilize the Indian, and to train him in the arts of peace. The Government watches over the official acts of the agents, and requires of them as strict an accountability as if they were appointed in the regular manner. I entertain the confident hope that the policy now pursued will in a few years bring all the Indians upon reservations, where they will live in houses, have school houses and churches, will be pursuing peaceful and self-sustaining avocations, and where they may be visited by the law-abiding white man with the same impunity that he now visits the civilized white settlements. I call your special attention to the report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for full information on this subject.

The Public Domain.

During the last fiscal year 8,095,413 acres of the public land was disposed of. Of this quantity 3,638,910 acres were taken under the homestead law, and 2,159,515 acres sold for cash. The remainder was located with military warrants, college or Indian scrip, or applied in satisfaction of grants to railroads or for other public uses. The entries under the homestead law during the last year covered 961,545 acres more than during the preceeding. Surveys have been vigorously prosecuted to the full extent of the means applicable to the purpose. The quantity of land in market will amply supply the present demand. The claims of the settlers under the homestead or the preemption laws, are not, however, limited to lands subject to sale at private entry. Any unappropriated surveyed public land may, to a limited amount, be acquired under the former laws, if the party entitled to enter under them will comply with the requirements they prescribe in regard to the residence and cultivation. The actual settler's preference right of purchase is even broader, and extends to lands which were unsurveyed at the time of his settlement. His right was formerly confined within much narrower limits, and at one period of our history was conferred only by special statutes. They were especially enacted to legalize what was then regarded as an unauthorized introduction upon the National domain. The opinion that the public lands should be regarded chiefly as a source of revenue is no longer maintained. The rapid settlement and successful cultivation of them is now justly considered of more importance to our well being than is the fund which the sale of them would produce. The remarkable growth and prosperity of our new States and Territories attest the wisdom of the legislation which invites the tiller of the soil to secure a permanent home on terms within the reach of all. The pioneer who incurs the dangers and privations of a frontier life, thus aids in laying the foundation of new commonwealths, renders a signal service to his country, and is entitled to its special favor and protection. The laws secure that object and largely promote the general welfare. They should, therefore, be cherished as a permanent feature of our land system. Good faith requires us to give full effect to existing grants. The time honored and the beneficent policy of setting apart certain sections of public land for educational purposes in the new States should be continued. When ample provision shall have been made for these objects, I submit as a question worthy of serious consideration, whether the residue of our national domain should not be wholly disposed of under the provision of the homestead and pre-emption laws.

In addition to the swamp and of overflowed lands granted to the State in which they are situated, the lands taken under the agricultural college acts and for internal improvements or improvement purposes, under the act of September, 1841, and the acts supplementary thereto, there had been conveyed up to the close of the last fiscal year, by patent or other equivalent evidence of title to states and corporations 2,783,257 13-100 acs.; for railways, canals and wagon roads, it is estimated that an additional quantity of 17,473,552 3-100 acres is still due under grants for like uses. The policy of thus aiding the States in building works of internal improvement was inaugurated more than forty years since in the grants to Indiana and Illinois, to aid those States, in opening canals to connect the waters of the Wabash with those of Lake Erie and the waters of the Illinois with those of Lake Michigan. It was followed with some modifications in the grant to Illinois of alternate sections of public land within certain limits of the Illinois Central Railway. Fourteen States and sundry corporations have received similar subsidies in connection with railways completed or in process of construction. As the reserved sections are rated at the double minimum, the sale of them at the enhanced price has thus in many instances indemnified the Treasury for the granted lands. The construction of some of these thoroughfares has undoubtedly given a vigorous impetus to the development of our resources and the settlement of the more distant portions of the country. It may however, be well insisted that much of our legislation in this regard has been characterized by indiscriminate and profuse liberality. The United States should not loan their credit in aid of any enterprise undertaken by States or corporations, nor grant lands in any instance unless the projected work is of acknowledged national importance, and I am strongly inclined to the opinion that it is inexpedient and unnecessary to bestow subsidies of either desciption, but should Congress determine otherwise, I earnestly recommend that the right of settlers and of the public should be the more effectually secured by appropriate legislation.

The Patent Office.

During the year ending September 30, 1870, there were filed in the Patent Office 19,411 applications for patents, 3,374 caveats, and 160 applications for the extension of patents; 12,622 patents, including reissues and designs, were issued, 110 extended, and 1,089 allowed but not issued by reason of the non-payment of the final fees. The receipts of this office during the fiscal year were $136,304 29 in excess of its expenditures.

The Census.

The work of the Census Bureau has been energetically prosecuted. The preliminary report, containing much information of special value and interest, will be ready for delivery during the present session. The remaining volumes will be completed with all the despatch consistent with perfect accuracy in arranging and classifying the returns. We shall thus at no distant day be furnished with an authentic record of our condition and resources. It will, I doubt not, attest the growing prosperity of the country, although during the decade which has just closed it was so severely tried by the great war waged to maintain its integrity and to secure and perpetuate our free institutions.

Pensions.

During the last fiscal year the sum paid to pensioners, including the cost of disbursement was $57,780,811 11, and 1,758 bounty land warrants were issued. At its close 198,686 names were on the pension rolls. The labors of the Pension Office have been directed to a very severe scrutiny of the evidence submitted in favor of claims, and to the discovery of fictitious claims which have been heretofore allowed. The appropriation for the employment of special agents for the investigation of frauds has been judiciously used, and the results obtained have been of unquestionable benefit to the service.

Education—Agriculture.

The subjects of education and agriculture are of great interest to the success of our Republican institutions happiness and grandeur is a nation. In the interests of one a bureau has been established in the Interior Department—the Bureau of Education—and in the interests of the other a separate department—that of agriculture. I believe great general good is to follow from the operations of both these bureaus, if properly fostered. I can not commend to your careful consideration too highly the reports of the Commissioners of Education and of Agriculture, nor urge too strongly such liberal legislation to secure their efficiency.

The Policy of the Administration.

In conclusion, I would sum up the policy of the administration to be a thorough enforcement of every law, a faithful collection of the tax provided; for economy in the disbursement of the same; a prompt payment of every debt of the nation; a reduction of taxes as rapidly as the requirements of the country will admit; the reduction of taxation and tariff to be so arranged as to afford the greatest relief to the greatest number; honest and fair dealing with all other people, to the end that war with all its blighting consequences may be averted but without surrendering any right or obligation due to us; a reform in the treatment of Indians, and in the whole civil service of the country, and in securing a pure, untrammeled ballot, at which every man entitled to cast a vote may do so just once at each election, without fear of molestation or proscription on account of his political, faith, nativity or color.

[Signed] U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Dec. 5, '70.

"HIGH LIFE."

Mrs. Blobbs at Long Branch.

In the middle of the season, the Rev. Mr. Blobbs, who is theologically "sound," sent his wife, who was physiologically unsound, and their son Billy, to Long Branch. Billy, who is a precious child, and whose father had cautioned him not to forget to write to him, penned a letter a few days after, and unread by his mother, sent it. The same mail carried to Mr. Blobbs a letter from his wife. We print both letters below. The first, Billy's, reads thus:

DEAR DADDY: It's awful nice here in the country, and she and ma are having such jolly times! I think the nicest place in the world is a watering place—don't you, daddy? At first it was awful lonesome without you, and says I to dear ma: "When is pa coming up from the city, ma?" "Never, I hope, Billy," says she; "your father's such a dry old stick, and we are so much better without him."

O daddy! you wouldn't know ma now if you had seen her before—she's looking so well and young. She has taken to wear such lots of fine things; and our maid, Sally, says she doesn't look older than many a gal of seventeen. Ma's got a real splendid beau, too, with such moustaches and whiskers! Ma calls him Charlie. I call him a brick, because he gives me such heaps of candy. Sally says he is the nicest gentleman she ever saw.

The waiter fellows here are bully boys, pop, and I get no end of stale tarts, pie and pound cake; besides bottled ale and tobacco. They are teaching me to play euchre, too, and I think it's a real nice game. Ma has no time to look after me; she's so taken up with dressing, dancing, and dear Mr. Charlie!

Oh pa! I want to see you so awful bad; but don't come yet—it would make ma so hopping mad. Please write soon, and don't forget to send some plenty of pocket money. A fellow can't do without "tin" here. Your affectionate son, BILLY.

Mrs. Blobbs' read as follows the only point of contrast being that it gives a different view of the same matter:

MY DEAREST HUSBAND: My health is a little better, thank the Lord, and I begin to enjoy the Sabbath-like peace of this splendid place. I miss you very much, and my thoughts are often with you; but for the sake of your flock, I will not ask you to join me at present. Dear little Billy and the Bible are my usual companions, though when I seek it I find a good deal of religious society here. Are you lonely without me, dear husband? I hope not for the fresh invigorating air here is doing me more good than medicine, and if I could remain until September, I believe I might be quite restored to my former health.

Give my fondest love to the dear sisters of our church, and tell them I remember them in all my prayers. I read your soul-stirring sermon in Monday's *Inquirer*. It filled my heart with great peace and comfort. With love and many kisses, I bid you adieu. Will write you again. Our Billy sends you a note, which you will receive with this. Your loving wife. LUCY BLOBBS.

Mr. Blobbs, in a state more easily imagined than described, left for Long Branch, immediately after reading the above epistles. How Mrs. Blobbs received her indignant lord and master, we don't know, but he has brought her back to Gotham. Last Sunday she sat in her old pew at church, looking very sorrowful. The pastor Mr. Blobbs, preached a very eloquent sermon, taking for his text the following: "Who can find a virtuous woman? for her price is far above rubies."

A Political Reminiscence.

A writer in the Boston *Journal* relates an incident in the United States Senate, when the nomination of Hon. Edward Everett as minister to England was under consideration in secret session. The confirmation was opposed by Hon. W. R. King of Alabama and others, on the ground that Mr. Everett was "an abolitionist" Mr. King closed his speech with these words: "I would tell you, Mr. President, that if this gentleman, holding views so opposite to the interest of the South, and so destructive to its institutions, is appointed this Union must and will be dissolved." The moment he had taken his seat, Mr. Clay arose in his place, and pointing his long arm and fore finger at Mr. King, said, in a loud, firm voice: "And I tell you, Mr. President, that if a gentleman, so pre-eminently qualified for the post of minister should be rejected by the Senate, and for the reasons given by the Senator from Alabama, *that this Union is dissolved already.*

—Mr. Clay's speech on this occasion is said to have been one of his most splendid oratorical efforts. The nomination of Mr. Everett was confirmed.

The True Value of a Thing.

Experience by those who have tried and been cured by a remedy is one of the best tests of its merits, and whilest we would not wish to speak disparagingly of other remedies we would encourage all those who may be either afflicted with recent or chronic diseases of the lungs or air passages to try a bottle of Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure. It is exceedingly valuable both on account of its healing virtues and its expectorant properties, whilst it cleans the blood, it heals the lungs and strengthens the system. No remedy that we are aware of has superior claims to public confidence. Dr. Keyser's principal office for lung examinations and the treatment of chronic diseases, No. 167 Liberty street, Pittsburgh. $1,50 per bottle, if your druggist does not keep it, send five dollars to Dr. Keyser, and he will send four bottles securely boxed, by express, with full directions how to use it.

—The London *Standard* warns England that the Gladstone ministry is preparing for an infamous and disastrous capitulation to Russia. In spite of Granville's resistance, the conference has been accepted without the withdrawal of the Russian note. The mere meeting of the powers will be a virtual submission to all Russia asks.

Take my Hand, Papa.

In the dead of night, I am frequently wakened by a little hand stealing out from the crib by my side, with the pleading cry:

"Please take my hand, papa?"

Instantly the little boy's hand is grasped, his fears vanish, and soothed by the consciousness of his father's presence, he falls into sweet sleep again.

We commend this lesson of simple, filial faith and trust to the anxious sorrowing ones, that are in almost every household. Stretch your hand, stricken mourner, although you may be in the deepest darkness and gloom, and fear and anxious suspense may cloud your weary pathway, and that very act will reveal the presence of a loving, compassionate Father, and give you the peace that passeth all understanding.

The darkness may not pass away at once, night may still enfold you in its embrace, but its terrors will be dissipated, its gloom and sadness flee away, and in the simple grasp of the Father's hand, sweet peace will be given, and you will rest securely, knowing that the morning cometh."
—*Congregationalist.*

—The San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, on Friday last, appointed a committee to memorialize Congress for a subsidy for the projected Australian Steamship line.

—A dispatch has just been received at Munich, announcing that Gen. Von der Tann defeated the French army of the Loire on the first, in several successive battles west of Orleans and Tours.

—The Federal Council has ratified the convention providing for the union of the kingdom of Bavaria with the Confederation, and the Bavarian Diet will meet on the 10th, to take action on the treaty.

—The Prussians have entered Albert in the department of Somme, eighteen miles from Amiens. The evacuation of Amiens by the Germans under General Manteuffel is denied.

—The home government has accepted the resignation of Captain-General De Rodas, Valmaseda temporarily taking his place. He will sail for Spain about the 30th.

—Miss Josephine Calliday, who was so badly injured at Monmouth, Illinois, on Thursday, by the running away of a team attached to an omnibus, died last evening from the effects of her injuries. Miss Mary Grandy, another of the young ladies who jumped from the omnibus, is in a critical condition. The fireman, who maliciously blew the steam whistle on the locomotive for the purpose of frightening the horses, will be arrested and tried for manslaughter.

New Advertisements.

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It is one of the wonders of journalism—the editorial management of Harpers'.—[The Nation, N. Y.

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Miscellaneous.

THE ESTATE OF RICHARD GARDINER, U. S. DECD.—Letters of Administration on the estate of Richard Gardiner, late of the borough of Beaver, in the county of Beaver, dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, residing in said borough: all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them without delay to the undersigned, properly authenticated for settlement.

MARMADUKE WILSON, Adm'r.
nov24w

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apr13:tf

"TOM KING" FOR SALE.

In consequence of the death of one of his owners the celebrated English draught horse "Tom King" will be offered at public sale on the premises of the late John McMahon, in Brighton township, Beaver county, Pa., on Thursday, December 1st, 1870 at 10 o'clock, a. m. This horse has taken premium at our county Fairs for a number of years past, and his colts are among the best to be found in western Pennsylvania.

Pittsburgh weekly *Commercial* and Lawrence county *Journal*, copy one time and send bills to the Beaver Argus office. nov23;2w

MEYRAN & SIEDLE,

Successors to

HERMAN, MEYRAN & SIEDLE,

No. 62 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

GOLD AND SILVERSMITHS,

And dealers in

FINE JEWELRY,

WATCHES, DIAMONDS AND SILVER PLATED WARE.

Agency for all the best makes of

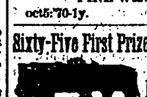
AMERICAN WATCHES,

SETH THOMAS CLOCKS.

Special attention paid to the repairing and adjusting of FINE WATCHES.

oct5:'70-1y.

Sixty-Five First Prize Medals Awarded.



THE GREAT Baltimore Piano Manufactory

WILLIAM KNABE & CO.,

Manufacturers of

GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT

PIANO FORTES,

BALTIMORE, MD:

These Instruments have been before the public for nearly Thirty years, and upon their excellence alone attained *an unparalleled pre-eminence* which pronounces them unequalled. Their

TONE

combines great power, sweetness and fine singing quality, as well as great purity of intonation, and sweetness throughout the entire scale. Their

TOUCH

is pliant and elastic, and entirely free from the stiffness found in so many Pianos.

In Workmanship

they are unequalled, using none but the very best SEASONED MATERIAL, the large capital employed in our business enabling us to keep an immense stock of lumber, &c., on hand.

☞ All our SQUARE PIANOS have our New Improved Over Strung Scale and the *Agraffe Treble.*

☞ We would call special attention to our late improvements in GRAND PIANOS and SQUARE GRANDS; PATENTED AUG. 14, 1866, which bring the Piano nearer perfection than has yet been attained.

Every Piano Fully Warranted for Five Years.

We have made arrangements for the *Sale Wholesale Agency* for the most Celebrated PAILLOR ORGANS and MELODEONS, which we offer Wholesale and Retail, at Lowest Factory Prices.

WILLIAM KNABE & CO.
Baltimore, Md.

NEW - GOODS

AT

A. W. ERWIN & CO'S

French Merinos

Wool Plaids.

Poplin Plaids.

Black Waterproofs.

Brown Waterproofs.

Corded Poplins.

Silk and Wool Poplins.

Irish Poplins.

New Dark Delains.

Plain Mixed Goods.

Grey Poplins.

AT EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES

Wholesale and Retail,

AT

A. W. ERWIN & CO.'S,

178 Federal St., Allegheny.

Sep28,1c

BUYERS, LOOK HERE!

The undersigned, thankful for past favors would respectfully inform the public that he has one of the finest selections of

WALL PAPER,

WINDOW SHADES,

FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, Etc., Etc.,

on hand to be found in the county. His assortment of

School, Miscellaneous and Religious'

BOOKS

is complete; while no pains are spared on his part to make his

STATIONERY DEPARTMENT

equal to the best of City Establishments. He is the exclusive agent for the celebrated

Foley's Gold Pen,

for this county. Those seeking a good Gold Pen, would do well to see them before purchasing. He is the Agent for this county for Krider's Photograph Marriage Certificate. The attention of Clergymen is respectfully called to this, as he can sell them at the same discount as they would get from the Publisher. Atwater's School Government for sale at Publisher's prices.

Also on hand, Toys and Variety Goods, suitable for all seasons.

J. F. PRICE.
jan1, 1870:1y Broadway, New Brighton.

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.
apr29;1870—1y.

Dry Goods.

FALL OPENING.

New Goods!

New Prices!

I Have Received A New Stock of

MILLINERY - GOODS;

Comprising an unusually Large and Select Assortment of

HATS,

FLOWERS,

VELVETS,

FEATHERS,

SATINS,

SILKS,

LACES,

FRAMES,

Plain & Fancy Ribbons, &c., &c.

In order to make this notice as attractive as possible, we shall exhibit a large number of Eastern trimmed

PATTERN HATS,

Together with many Desirable

NOVELTIES.

Bonnets and Bonnet's Trimmed to Order.

Soliciting a call I am,
Respectfully yours,
I. HANAUER.
Bridge st., Bridgewater, Pa. apr28:tf

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

Hardware, &c.

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, to 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 THORNLEY.
apr29:tf.

HENRY LAPP,

DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF

FURNITUE.

LOOKING-GLASS & PICTURE FRAMES,

OF ALL SIZES FURNISHED TO ORDER.

Brighton St. above Plow Factory,

ROCHESTER, PENN'A.

The largest stock in Beaver county constantly on hand, and selling at the very lowest prices. Coffins and Hearse provided at the shortest notice. Having a large stock of all kinds of furniture on hand, and wishing to make room for fall and winter work, I have reduced my prices accordingly. aug31:tf.

BEAVER

DRUG STORE,

HUGO ANDRIESSEN,

Druggist & Apothecary,

BEAVER, PENN.

Pure Drugs, Chemicals, Medicines.

AND ALL THE OFFICINAL

Pharmaceutical Preparations,

ALWAYS ON HAND.

Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Dye-Stuffs, Window Glass, &c.

At the Lowest Cash Prices.

Agents for Fahnestock, Haslett & Schwartz's

Strictly Pure White Lead

At Manufacturers' Prices.

Agents for the Chemical Paints, one hundred different shades, all ready for use.

☞ Physicians' Prescriptions carefully and scientifically compounded at any time day or night. [aug31:ebd

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 23:tf

BAKERY

AND

CONFECTIONERY ESTABLISHMENT.

The undersigned having bought out the Bakery 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 Oysters

which he serves in every style: also will supply them by the can at reasonable prices. Those in want of them should 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 FREDERICK.
may11:ly

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale A Farm of ninety one hundred and three acres, situated in Hanover township, Beaver county, one-quarter of a mile from the village of Hanover. Seventy-five acres cleared, balance well timbered; all under fence and in good state of cultivation; plenty of good springs, good fruit; convenient to church, schools and mills. Buildings are a frame house in good repair, frame barn, two frame sheep houses, hog house, and other out buildings. For further information address, or call on the premises.

JAMES SHILLITO.
Harshaville, Beaver Co. Sept 14, 1870.—3m*

☞ Blank Agreements between Teachers and Boards of School Directors, for sale at this office.

AGENTS WANTED

For a New and Elegantly Illustrated Work.

'OUR SISTER REPUBLIC.'

BY COL. ALBERT S. EVANS. JUST PUBLISHED.

Sight-