The Beaver Argus.

J. WEYAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Beaver, Pa., Jan. 25th, 1871.

MR. MERCER, of Pennsylvania, has reported a bill in Congress fixing the number of members of Representatives under the next Congressional apportionment at 230. The ratio of population to a representative is 137,-890. The present House consists of 243 members, and the proposed addition is, therefore, 37. Of these the Western and North-Western States will gain 19. If this bill be adopted, Pennsylvania will gain two members.

THE new Internal Revenue Commissioner, General Pleasanton appeared before the Ways and Means Committee of Congress, on last Friday, and recommended the repeal of the Income Tax law. It has since transpired that his visit to the Committee was made with the knowledge and consent of the President. It is highly probable, therefore, that before the close of the present session of Congress, this law, which has of late been denounced so fiercely, will be among the things that were.

THE bombardment of Paris continues. During the past week the Germans have captured two or three of the Forts outside of the city limits, and in two pitched battles, have defeated French armies, and put them to rout. The city can hold out but a little while longer, as food is becoming very scarce, and consequently sells at fabulous figures. Inside Paris the question of *peace* is much talked of, and rumors are current in Europe that negotiations to that end are about to be begun. Let us hope that this is so.

VICE-PRESIDENT COLFAX has written a letter to the Springfield (Mass.) *Republican*, denying the report that he and Mr. Boutwell "took advantage of the holiday good feeling to make up their long-standing difference," inasmuch as there was and had been no difference to make up. Mr. Colfax adds: "At the opening of this term, Mr. Boutwell was the one, above all others, whom I hoped to see in the Cabinet; and his administration of the Treasury Department has been so successful that he is to-day the last one whom I would wish to see leave it."

IT seems pretty well understood that that costly nuisance, the Legislative *Record*, will not be printed this session at Harrisburg. A large majority of the people of the State, and it is tolerably clear that a majority of their Representatives at the capital, are averse to its future publication. We are heartily glad that the matter is in this shape, and the taxpayers of the commonwealth may thank a few newspapers in western Pennsylvania for bringing this reform about.—That it is a "reform" is quite apparent when the fact is borne in mind that the State Printer will publish a Journal containing all the information the people want of the doings of the Legislature, at a cost of about $7,000 for both Houses during the session; while the Treasury robs $25,000. We hope the Legislature, will, therefore determine at once to employ the State printer to publish its proceedings, and thus rid itself not only of a troublesome but a costly question.

INFORMATION is given to the country from Washington that a large majority of the Republican Members of the House whose constituents did not think proper to re-elect them to the next Congress, are already thumbing the Blue Book, consulting their friends, and boring the President and Cabinet officers, to secure appointments as soon as their Congressional terms end. The ambition of some of these gentleman is to serve their country abroad, as Ministers and Consuls; others aspire to judicial honors, which accounts for the numerous bills now pending to create additional judicial districts. Assessships, Collectorships and District Attorneyships take the fancy of others. A few have an ambition to increase the population of the Territories, and would like to be Governors and Secretaries; and half a dozen hanker after the offices of Clerk, Sergeant-at-arms and Doorkeeper of the House, and are willing to serve where they now rule rather than to go back to private life.

THE Temperance question seems to be reviving all over the country. In the New England States, in particular, the prohibitionists are active, and are apparently determined to carry the "war into Africa." At Washington D. C., too, many of the prominent men of the nation, are taking an interest in the temperance movement, who have heretofore stood aloof from it. The Congressional Temperance Society celebrated its fourth anniversary on last Saturday night at the Metropolitan church, which was densely crowded, about 2,000 persons being present. Senators Pomeroy, Buckingham and Willey were appointed a committee to report officers, which resulted as follows: President, Henry Wilson, Mass.; Vice Presidents, J. W. Flanagan, Texas, and John Hill, N. J.; Secretary, Jesse H. Moore, Ill.; Treasurer, Jno. Lynch. Executive committee: S. C. Pomeroy, Kansas; W. A. Buckingham, Conn.; James Harlan, Iowa; J. W. Patterson, N. H., and B. C. Cook, Ill. The meeting was addressed by Senators Pomeroy, Tipton and Flanagan, representative Lawrence, Rev. Dr. Chickering, of Massachusetts, and General Carey, Rev. Mr. Jackson and Mr. Drew. The society agreed to the following: "Encouraged by results of its recommendations made last year, to hold semi-annual meetings for the purpose of promoting the interests of temperance throughout the United States, the Congressional Temperance Society renew that recommendation at this time, and respectfully urge upon their fellow citizens to observe the coming anniversary of Washington's birthday in a similar manner.

They recommend the people, especially Christian ministers and churches, in localities where temperance societies have not yet been formed, to take the necessary steps to organize such associations on the basis of total abstinence from all that intoxicates. They also urgently request that immediate measures be taken for the circulation of the pledge, and that special efforts be made to secure signatures of children and youth.

ACCOUNTS were received on Saturday at Washington, giving the particulars of a terrible Ku-Klux outrage at Louisville, Georgia, on the 14th inst. A party of masked marauders rode to the jail, broke it open, and took therefrom nine colored prisoners, five of whom had recently been convicted of offenses and were serving out their terms of punishment. The other four were awaiting trial. The victims were taken a short distance from town and unmercifully whipped. From seven of them the ruffians cut of one ear, and from the eighth both were taken, and the ninth was brought back into town and there shot, receiving nine wounds, most of which were fatal. The others were turned loose. So far as heard from none of the murderers have been arrested.

THE disabled soldiers of the country will read with pleasure that a bill passed the Senate of the United States on last Monday increasing their pay 20 per cent. This bill affects all pensioners, and was offered by Mr. Edmunds of Vermont. It will, in all probability pass the House of Representatives and become a law. It reads as follows:

Be it enacted etc., That the pensions of all officers, soldiers, marines, and sailors of the land and naval forces granted, or hereafter to be granted, by the provisions of the general law, and also the same pensions granted by special law not in excess of the rate provided by the general law for similar cases, be and the same are are hereby increased by the sum of twenty per centum thereof, to commence on the first day of March 1871.

METHODISM IN TROUBLE.

The Committee of the Methodist Book Concern, now in session in New York for the trial of Dr. Lanahan, are having their own trouble in the matter. Dr. Lanahan seeks a full investigation of the charges against him; while the prosecution shrink from the investigation, and are endeavoring to compromise their differences—

The head and front of the Rev. Dr's. offending, was, that in examining the books of the concern he found evidence of fraud and corruption in the management of the business, resulting in serious losses to the Concern.

There was a committee appointed to investigate these charges, and in their first report they admitted that "irregularities" resulting in loss had occurred but not to the extent claimed, afterward they denied this, but a minority report appeared which support Dr. Lanahan's charges.

By some mysterious proceeding—which in the course of the trial will probably be explained—Dr. Lanahan from being the accuser became the accused; he was suspended from office and charges preferred against him. What the result of the trial will be does not yet appear, but from the Dr.'s refusal to compromise it looks as if he might be able to refute every charge.

The Bishops are obliged to be present at the trial, but they have entered their protest and refuse to be responsible for the action of the committee.

Viewing the whole course of the committee—from an outsider's standpoint—it looks as if the victim of persecution—and as it were a crime for a man to raise his voice against corruption in high places in the church and the good name of those who occupy the chief seats in the Synagogue must not be called in question, even if the Book Concern is robbed.

—Since the above was in type, we learn that the committee have determined to abandon the trial of Dr. Lanahan, and to employ an impartial Commission to examine the affairs of the Book Concern, and to ascertain from this examination what frauds have been committed, their amount and their perpetrators.

This is generally regarded as a victory for Dr. Lanahan. The majority of this committee evidently came together to crush him, and shield those whose crimes he had detected. The Methodist Church is to be congratulated upon this result.

DURING the past week, quite a number of the State Legislatures have chosen United States Senators:

The Michigan Legislature has elected T. W. Ferry, (Rep.) in place of Hon. Jacob Howard.

The Massachusetts Legislature has re-elected Hon. Henry Wilson (Rep.)

The Delaware Legislature has elected Eli Saulsbury, in place of his brother, who is the present Senator.

The Maine Legislature has re-elected Hon Lot M. Morrill (Rep.)

The New Jersey Legislature has elected T. T. Freilinghuysen (Rep.) in place of Mr. Cattell, present Senator.

The Missouri Legislature has elected Gen. Frank Blair (Dem.) in place of (Senator Drake (Rep.) who resigned some weeks ago to accept a Washington Judgeship.

The Illinois Legislature elected Gen. John A. Logan (Rep.) in place of Richard Yates, (Rep.)

The Nebraska Legislature has elected P. H. Hitchcock (Rep.) in place of Gen. Thayer.

The Minnesota Legislature, has elected, Hon. William Windom for the long and Hon. O. P. Stearns for the short term in the U. S. Senate. Both are Republicans.

THE recent visit of Mrs. Victoria Woodhull, and other ladies of New York city, to Washington, to convince the Judiciary Committee of Congress that women were entitled to the ballot under the recent amendments to the Federal Constitution, seems *not* to have had the desired effect. Mr. Bingham of Ohio, who is chairman of the House Judiciary committee, has prepared a report, in behalf of the majority of his colleagues denying that the original constitution or any of its subsequent amendments confers this right upon women. Mr. Bingham, therefore, may prepare himself for a first-class scolding in the "women's rights" papers of the country. He'll get it sure.

SECRETARY BOUTWELL has issued a circular stating that, in consequence of the daily receipt of communications enclosing letters from persons in the city of New York, offering to sell counterfeit money at nominal rates, the Treasury Department has prosecuted some of the persons issuing such letters, and is making all practical efforts to suppress the business. The treasury circular states that investigations already made show that the object of the authors of the letters is to induce people to send them genuine money for which no return whatever will be made.

HERE AND THERE.

—The most fearful struggle sympathetic persons are compelled to witness in this day, is to see young men struggle with their mustache. The conflict is fearful.

—The editor of the Wellsville *Local* became indignant at a suspicious individual for asking him if he really wrote the editorial in his paper or did he "only pretend?" He says his size was all that saved him from getting kicked down stairs. Well, *size* has something to do with the kicking business occasionally.

—Fourteen hundred and eighty-three marriage licenses were issued in the District of Columbia during 1870.—Forty-three divorce cases were filed during the same period, of which eighteen were granted, five dismissed and the remainder are pending.

—The Pennsylvania Supreme Court has decided that if a man puts his head or arm through a car window, and is injured by coming in contact with something that reached close to the window, he cannot recover for the injury, the act being considered as negligence on the part of the passenger.

—There is a touch of romance in Mrs. Belknap's history. She was a daughter of Dr. Tomlinson, of Hardrodsburg, Ky., and after his death removed to Keokuk, Iowa. Her brother was an officer on Confederate General S. W. Ferguson's staff, and was captured near Meridian, Miss. In her efforts to secure his release she made the acquaintance of General Belknap, which resulted in their marriage about two years ago.

—Another man has been found too poor to take a paper. He lives in Mercer county. Being anxious to get rich, he recently sent to a New York firm for a lot of "well executed counterfeit money." His box came in due time, and after paying $91 charges, he carried his fortune home in triumph, to find that it was composed of shavings and sawdust. "Only that and nothing more." He thinks there is cheating somewhere around the board.

—The Cleveland *Plain Dealer* says: The attempt of a well-to-do young man of this city, who is very respectably connected, to commit suicide by shooting himself has developed the fact that he had for some time previously been supporting a woman of doubtful if not notoriously bad character. His employer refused to pay his wages to him to squander on his mistress, and the woman then "went back on him," which so worked up his feelings that he drew a revolver and shot himself, not however inflicting a wound that will prove fatal. The young man is married and has two children.

—The body of a man named John Wilson was found, Friday morning, near the Atlantic and Great Western Railway, two miles below Greenville. His head was badly gashed and the skull fractured in one place. The body was found with the neck lying across the lower board of a fence, and from appearances, death was caused by strangulation while in this position. [illegible] another man. There are suspicions of foul play, but no evidence has been obtained which could confirm them. The deceased lived at the Big Bend, in that county, and leaves a wife and several children.

—King William has issued the following proclamation at Versailles, on the occasion of his assumption of the Imperial Crown. He says; "In consequence of the appeal of the Princes and free towns for us to restore the Germrn Empire after a lapse of sixty years, we consider it our duty to the fatherland to accept the Imperial dignity. Henceforth we and our successors will bring to the title of Emperor of Germany the hope that God will vouchsafe a blissful future to the fatherland, and that under our auspices its ancient splendor may be restored. We partake of the dignity conclous of our duty to preserve with German fidelity the rights of the Empire, and of its members to maintain peace; to support and strengthen the independence of Germany, in the hope that German people will reap in lasting peace, within our boundaries, the fruits of their bloody battles, and be safe against the renewal of French attacks. God grant that we and our successors may protect the Empire, not by warlike contests, but by works of peace, freedom and civilization.

—The American Quarterly Review contains a letter from G. W. Irving, Esq., giving a sketch of his visit to Marino, a small republic in Italy, between the Appenines, the Po, and the Adriatic. The Territory of the State is only forty miles in circumference, and its population about 7,900. The republic was founded more than 1,400 years ago, on moral principles, industry and equality, and has preserved its liberty and independence amid all the wars and and discords which have raged around it. Bonaparte respected it, and sent an embassy to express his sentiments of friendship and fraternity. It is governed by a captain regent, chosen every six months by the representatives of the people (sixty in number,) who are chosen every six months by the people. The taxes are light, the farm houses are neat, the fields well cultivated, and on all sides are seen comfort and plenty—the happy effect of morality, simplicity and frugality.

—Trial by jury, fast falling into disrepute in this land, where it has had its own fair trial, has, in the young and prosperous State of Iowa, been arrested somewhat in its downward career. The Supreme Court of that State, it is said, recently decided that if a juror drinks intoxicating liquor during the time he is engaged on a trial, whatever the amount may be, and though no visible effect is produced, the verdict is null and void, and must be set aside. This decision is a step in the right direction, and practically prescribes certain qualifications for a juror, viz: He must be temperate, clear-sighted and in possession of all his reasoning faculties. The next will be to prescribe that, in addition, he must be intelligent and educated. It also naturally follows that if a juror must be all these—temperate, clear-sighted in possession of all his faculties, and intelligent and educated—so must he as a judge. It is a poor rule in law as well as in everyday life, which does not work both ways.

Forty-First Congress.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE, January 14.—The Senate held no Session, having adjourned on Friday until Monday.

HOUSE.—The Senate amendment to the House bill to restore Captain Lynch to active service as Captain was concurred in. The remainder of the session was devoted to the consideration of the Legislative, Judicial and Executive appropriation bill; the question being on an increase of the salaries of Judges, which were fixed at $3,500 for Chief Justice, and for Associates and retired Justices, $3,000. Adjourned.

SENATE, Jan. 16.—The committee on Pensions reported favorably a bill to increase the pension of disabled soldiers and widows and children of deceased soldiers. There was a lengthy debate on the bill ceding jurisdiction of a certain district to the State of Ohio. Mr. Sherman explained that the bill was necessary. By a recent decision of the Supreme Court of Ohio, some thirty or forty soldiers in the asylum near Dayton, under the laws of the State, and otherwise eligible were disfranchised as non-residents because they were within one mile of the square ceded by Ohio to the general government. He commented on the decision referred to as a shock to the feelings of every citizen. Without disposing of the bill the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—Several bills were presented and referred, among which was one to extend the provisions of the Homestead laws to unsurveyed lands. The representatives elect from Georgia were sworn in. A bill relating to telegraphic communication with foreign countries was passed. Adjourned.

SENATE, Jan. 17.—The Senate concurred in the amendments of the House bill authorizing the issue of an additional $300,000,000 of five per cent bonds. Among the bills introduced was a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to make eligible to the office of President all persons who have attained the age of thirty-five years, and have been fourteen years a resident of the United States, and one in reference to Life Insurance companies. It provides that no penalty shall be imposed upon any Life Insurance Company incorporated by any State, on account of any action of such company, which is authorized by the laws of the United States, nor shall any tax or other condition doing business, be imposed on any such Company which is not by the same authority imposed on all Life Insurance Companies. After some debate the bill to cede jurisdiction of certain land to the State of Ohio was passed. It is the real estate occupied by the Soldier's Asylum at Dayton. The bill refunding to States the money advanced to the Government during the rebellion, was taken up, discussed and amended; but without final action the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—A resolution was offered and referred authorizing the President to appoint three Commissioners to examine and report as to the distribution of aid granted by the Government to the Pacific and other railroad companies, what persons have derived benefit therefrom; to what extent and what manner. At half past one the House went into committee of the whole, Schofield in the Chair, and resumed consideration of the Legislative, Executive and Judicial appropriation bill, amendments to which were discussed till the House adjourned.

SENATE, Jan. 18.—Mr. Morton asked leave to introduce a resolution which was read for information, providing for the appointment of a select committee of five Senators to whom shall be referred the documents and papers recently laid before the Senate relative to the Southern States, and whether there be in those States security for person and property, and that such committee have power to employ a Secretary and stenographer, to send for persons and papers, administer oaths and investigate the matters referred to in the documents and papers aforesaid, and the truth or falsity of the crimes and outrages of a political character alleged to have been committed in the Southern States.

Mr. Bayard objected.

Mr. Morton, in order to accomplish the purpose of his resolution by avoiding objection, then moved to take from the table the papers accompanying the President's message, with a view to their reference to a committee.

The motion was agreed to, when Mr. Morton moved to refer them to a special committee on the subject.

Mr. Casserly moved as an amendment to refer the papers to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Wilson said the Senate had before it from official sources such a record of crime as no christian civilized land during the last five years could present. What Congress now wanted to do was to put down the Ku Klux organization in the South, which has all the semblance of the old Southern code system.

Mr. Warner hoped the Special Committee would be appointed, by whom some remedy would be devised for the insecurity of life and property, and the wholesale denial of the rights of the exercise of citizenship.

Without reaching a vote, the Senate at 5 o'clock, after an executive session, adjourned.

HOUSE, Jan. 18.—Mr. Julian offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Public Lands to inquire into the expediency of legislation to guard the rights of States to land granted them for educational purposes; and prevent their monopoly. Adopted.

Mr. Stoughton reported a bill to enable the honorable discharged soldiers, and widows and orphan children of soldiers, to acquire homesteads. Recommitted.

Mr. Negley offered a resolution in regard to the new buildings for Custom House, &c., Pittsburgh, Pa. Referred.

The House proceeded to vote on amendments to the legislative appropriation bill.

The amendment for paying J. W. Douglass, late acting Commissioner of Internal Revenue, the salary of Commissioner for November and December was agreed to by 91 to 90.

The amendment increasing the appropriation for the Bureau of Education from $4,500 to $6,000 was agreed to.

The amendment increasing the salaries of the Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court to $8,500. and $8,000 respectively, was agreed to. The bill was then passed.

Mr. Sargent introduced a bill to enable the people of Washington Territory to form a Constitution and State Government, and for its admission as a State of the Union. Referred.

Mr. Dawes from the Committee on Appropriations, asked leave to report a joint resolution for the appointment by the President of a Commissioner on fish and fisheries. Objected to.

The House then went into Committee of the whole on the Postoffice appropriation bill, Mr. Blair of Michigan in the chair. After disposing of it, the Committee rose and the bill was passed by the House.

The House adopted a resolution exonerating Mr. Brooks from the charges made by Mr. Hastings, and discharged the Select Committee from further consideration of the subject.

The House at 3:45 adjourned.

SENATE, January 19.—Among other petitions presented was one by Mr. Harlan, from the citizens of Iowa, praying for establishing an Umpire to prevent wars.

Mr. Sherman presented a petition from J. L. M. Curry, ex-Congressman from Alabama, to be restored to his position and rights. Mr. Sherman favored granting the request, and referred to the excellent character of the petitioner, who had been a fellow member in the House with himself and Vice President Colfax. The petition was referred.

At one o'clock the unfinished business, being Mr. Morton's motion for a special committee to investigate the condition of the South, taken up, and Mr. Morton by unanimous consent, presented a communication from the colored national convention, recently held in Washington, on the condition of affairs in the South. He said he had read the paper, and in view of its importance asked to have it presented.

The subject was then temporarily laid aside, to permit the Secretary to read written remarks forwarded him by Mr. Brownlow, whose physical infirmities prevented him from personally addressing the Senate, in advocacy of the private claim of Mrs. Melinda Harmon, of East Tennessee. The statement set forth in advocacy of the claim the bridge burning operations in East Tennessee in the early part of the war in the Union interest and the execution of the claimant's son and husband for alleged complicity in the same. The bill appropriates $4,090 to pay a mortgage executed by Mr. Harmon to the counsel who defended him before the Military Commission of the enemy which tried him. The bill passed.

The motion of Mr. Morton for the appointment of a special committee of five to investigate the charges of violence and resistance to the laws in the South was then disposed of without debate.

Mr. Casserly's motion to refer the subject to the Judiciary Committee was rejected, only eight Senators rising in the affirmative.

Mr. Morton's motion was then agreed to without division.

At 1:45 the Senate went into executive session.

After coming out of executive session the Senate, at half-past five, adjourned.

Mr. Van Horn, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported a bill to provide for the consolidation of Indian tribes and organize a system of government in Indian territory. It seats and establishes a temporary government by the name of the Territory of Okahoma, bounded on the north by the southern boundaries of Kansas, west by the eastern boundary of New Mexico and Texas, south by the northern boundaries of Texas, and east by the western boundaries of Arkansas and Missouri.

Mr. Van Horn proceeded to explain and advocate the bill. He said there were but two policies to be pursued towards the Indians by the United States Government—the policy of civilization and the policy of extinction. He referred to the organization of the Cherokee nation as proof that the Indians could be civilized.

Mr. Armstrong made an argument in support of the bill. He said that the proposed territory embraced about 5,076 square miles containing over 45,000,000 acres. This country was occupied by a population of 68,870 Indians.

Mr. Sargent suggested that the form of government agreed on by the Indians of that Territory at the recent convention was entirely inconsistent with the principles of the bill, and thought consideration of the measure should be postponed until the proceedings of the Indian Convention be laid before Congress.

After some further discussion the morning hour expired, and the bill went over until Tuesday.

The House then, at 3:30 P. M., went into Committee of the whole on on the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation Bill, which appropriates $1,438,000. Without disposing of the question the committee rose. Adjourned.

SENATE January 20.—The Vice President laid before the Senate Legislature in favor of the House bill granting pensions to surviving soldiers of the war of 1812.

Mr. Morton presented the certificate of election of Foster Blodgett as United States Senator from the State of Georgia, for six years from the 4th March next, which, at Mr. Morton's request, was laid on the table.

Mr. Sumner presented a communication from the National Labor Union Convention (*colored*) lately in session in Washington, for the passage of what is known as Senator Sumner's bill supplementary to the civil rights act, now pending before the Judiciary Committee, the object of which is to apply a remedy for the alleged indignities and proscription to which colored people are subjected in railroad cars.

Mr. Sumner asserted that there must be equal rights in railroad cars hotels, schools, and in every institution which had the sanction of the existing laws, and appealed to Mr. Trumbull, as Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, not no longer delay the remedy of legislation.

HOUSE, January 20.—The Senate bill to provide a government for the District of Columbia was taken up and read. It proposes a sort of territorial government in the district, with a Governor to be appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, and who shall hold office four years, with a Council of eleven members and House of Representatives of twenty-two members, with a Secretary to be appointed by the President for four years, and with a delegate in Congress. The bill having been read through the House proceeded to consider it by sections.

Among many of the amendments proposed, was one by Mr. Julian to amend the sixth section, giving the elective franchise to all citizens, by striking out the word "male," and he declared that he offered the amendment in good faith, and desired a vote upon it by yeas and nays.

Mr. Cook opposed the amendment. He hoped the House would not encumber the bill with the issue of female suffrage. The district had been made the scene of experiments with every form of government, and he did not want it to be made of that experiment.

A vote was taken by yeas and nays, and the amendment offered by Mr. Julian, was rejected, yeas 55, nays 115. There was much excitement and amusement in the House as the members responded to their names. Some votes in the affirmative provoked much laughter, while the positive and decided tone with which others voted "no" brought down the House.

New Advertisements.

BUYERS, LOOK HERE.

It may not be a matter of special interest to the people of Beaver county to know what is transpiring between King William, Napoleon III, Bismark and Trochu in Europe, but it is a matter that effects them materially to know where they can buy fine and cheap GROCERIES.

S. SNITGER & Co.

At their old stand in Beaver, Pa., are still furnishing to their customers everything called for in their line. They always keep a full assortment of

GROCERIES,

Flour, Feed, Coffees, Teas, Sugars, Spices,

Tobacco and Cigars;

And all other articles usually found in a First Class

GROCERY STORE.

From their long and intimate acquaintance with the Grocery, Flour and Feed business, and their disposition to render satisfaction to those who may favor them with their patronage, they hope in the future, as in the past, to obtain a liberal share of the public patronage.

Give us a Call

and see if we do not make it to your interest to call again.

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Medical

A REMINDER.

To Debilitated Persons,
To Dyspeptics,
To Sufferers from Liver Complaint,
To those having no Appetite,
To those with Broken Down Constitutions,
To Nervous People,
To Children Wasting Away,
To any with Debilitated Digestive Organs,

Or Suffering with any of the following Symptoms, which indicate Disordered Liver or Stomach,

such as Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness or Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness, or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pains in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, & Great Depression of Spirits.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

A Bitters without Alcohol or Spirits of any kind.

Is different from all others. It is composed of the pure Juices, or **Vital Principle of Roots, Herbs and Barks,** for as medicinally termed Extracts,) the worthless or inert portions of the ingredients not being used. Therefore, in a Bottle of these Bitters there is contained as much medicinal virtue as will be found in several gallons of ordinary mixtures. The Roots, &c., used in this Bitters, are grown in Germany, their vital principles extracted in that country by a scientific Chemist, and forwarded to the manufactory in this city, where they are compounded and bottled. Containing no spirituous ingredients, this Bitters is free from the objections urged against all others; no desire for stimulants can be induced from their use, they cannot make drunkards, and cannot under any circumstances, have any but a beneficial effect.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC,

Was compounded for those not inclined to extreme bitters, and is intended for use in cases when some alcoholic stimulant is required in connection with the Tonic properties of the Bitters. Each bottle of the Tonic contains one bottle of the Bitters, combined with pure SANTA CRUZ RUM, and flavored in such a manner that the extreme bitterness of the Bitters is overcome, forming a preparation highly agreeable and pleasant to the palate and containing the medicinal virtue of the Bitters. The price of the Tonic is $1.50 per Bottle, which many persons think too high. They must take into consideration that the stimulant used is guaranteed to be of a pure quality. A poor article could be furnished at a cheaper price, but is it not better to pay a little more and have a good article? A medicinal preparation should contain none but the best ingredients; and they who expect to obtain a cheap compound, and be benefitted by it will most certainly be cheated.

HOOFLAND'S

German Bitters,

OR

HOOFLAND'S

GERMAN TONIC,

WITH

HOOFLAND'S

PODOPHYLLIN PILL.

WILL CURE YOU.

They are the Greatest

BLOOD PURIFIERS

Known to the Medical world, and will eradicate diseases arising from impure blood, Debility of the Digestive Organs, or Diseased Liver, in a shorter time than any other known remedies.

The Whole Supreme Court of Penn'a.

SPEAK FOR THESE REMEDIES.

Who would ask for more Dignified or Stronger Testimony?

HON. GEORGE W. WOODWARD, *formerly Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, at present Member of Congress from Pennsylvania, writes:*

PHILADELPHIA, March 16, 1867.

I find "Hoofland's German Bitters" is a good tonic, useful in diseases of the digestive organs, and of great benefit in cases of debility and want of nervous action in the system. Yours tru y,

GEORGE W. WOODWARD.

HON. JAMES THOMPSON, *Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.*

PHILADELPHIA, April 28, 1867.

I consider Hoofland's German Bitters" a valuable medicine in case of attacks of Indigestion or Dyspepsia. I can certify this from my experience of it. Yours with respect,

JAMES THOMPSON.

HON. GEORGE SHARSWOOD, *Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania:*

PHILADELPHIA, June 1, 1868.

I have found by experience that "Hoofland's German Bitters" is a very good tonic, relieving dyspeptic symptoms almost directly.

GEORGE SHARSWOOD.

Hon. Wm. F. Rogers, *Mayor of the City of Buffalo, New-York:*

Mayor's Office, Buffalo, June 22, 1869.

I have used "Hoofland's German Bitters and Tonic" in my family during the past year, and can recommend them as an excellent tonic, imparting tone and vigor to the system. Their use has been productive of decidedly beneficial effects.

WM. F. ROGERS.

Hon. Jas. M. Wood, *Ex-Mayor of Williamsport, Pennsylvania:*

I take great pleasure in recommending "Hoofland's German Tonic" to any one who may be afflicted with Dyspepsia. I had the Dyspepsia so badly it was impossible to keep any food on my stomach, and I became so weak as not to be able to walk half a mile. Two bottles of Tonic effected a cure.

JAMES M. WOOD.

REMEMBER

THAT

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

AND

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC

Will cure every case of

MARASMUS,

Or Wasting away of the Body.

REMEMBER

THAT

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN REMEDIES

Are the medicines you require to purify the Blood, excite the torpid Liver to healthy action, and to enable you to pass safely through any hardships or exposure.

DR. HOOFLAND'S

PODOPHYLLIN,

Or Substitute for Mercury Pills.

TWO PILLS A DOSE.

The Most Powerful, yet Innocent, Vegetable Cathartic known.

It is not necessary to take a handful of these pills to produce the desired effect; two of them act quickly and powerfully, cleansing the Liver, Stomach and Bowels of all impurities. The principal ingredient is Podophyllin, or the Alcoholic Extract of Mandrake, which is by many times more powerful, acting and searching than the Mandrake itself. Its peculiar action is upon the Liver, cleansing it speedily from all obstructions, with all the power of Mercury, yet free from the injurious results attached to the use of that mineral.

For all diseases, in which the use of a cathartic is indicated, these pills will give entire satisfaction in every case. They NEVER FAIL.

In cases of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia and ex[illegible] use Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters in connection with these Pills. The tonic effect of the Bitters or Tonic builds up the system. The Bitters or Tonic purifies the Blood, strengthens the Nerves, regulates the Liver, and gives strength, energy and vigor.

Shipping Bowels active with these Pills, and free up the system with bitters or Tonic, and no disease can obtain its hold, or even assail you.

Recollect that it is DR. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN REMEDIES that are so universally used and highly recommended; and do not allow the Druggist to induce you to take anything else that he may say is just as good, because it makes a larger profit on it. These Remedies will be sent by express to any locality, upon application to the PRINCIPAL OFFICE, at the GERMAN MEDICINE STORE, 631 Arch St., Philadelphia.

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New Advertisements.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE OF PENNSYLVANIA.—This Institution will reopen for Spring Term, (1871) of twenty-four (24) weeks, on Friday, February 10th. For general circular, catalogue, and other information address

THOS. A. BUCHANAN, *Pres't.*
Agricultural College P. O.
Centre Co., Pa.

jan. 25m.

House and Three Acres of Ground For Sale.—The undersigned offers his house and three acres of ground, in Beaver, for sale. The house is on the corner of Fifth street and Spring alley. It is a two story building and contains eight rooms, a spring of water in the basement. The lot is enclosed and on it are some fruit trees grafted. Terms moderate. For farther particulars enquire on the premises.

JOHN M. VEDER.

P. S. If the above property is not sold by the first of March it will then be for rent.

J. M. V.

jan25;3t.

Auditors Notice.—In the Orphans' Court of Beaver County. In the matter of the petition of Jane Dowling (formerly Reed) for the appointment of an Auditor to make distribution of the proceeds of sale of the real estate of John Reed, deceased, in the hands of Isaac M. Reed, Trustee, &c.

And now to wit, January 15th, 1871, prayer granted, and the Court appoint Frank Wilson, esq., an Auditor to report distribution of proceeds of sale of said real estate to and among the parties entitled thereto. From the Record.

Attest: JOHN C. HART, Clerk.

The Auditor above named will meet the parties in interest, for the purpose of his appointment, on FRIDAY the 10th day of February, A. D. 1871, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the office of Hice, Wilson & Moore, in the borough of Beaver.

FRANK WILSON,
Auditor.

jan25;3t.

In the Orphan's Court of Beaver Co., In the matter of the partial real estate account of Hugh Barnes, administrator *de bonis non cum testamento annexo*, of the estate of Josiah McCowan, deceased.

November Term, January 17, 1871, on petition of Robert Barnes, Guardian of the minor children of said decedent, the Court appoint E. B. Daugherty, esq., an Auditor to make distribution of the balance on said account to and among those legally entitled thereto. From the Record.

Attest: JOHN C. HART, Clerk.

SEAL.

The Auditor appointed in the above matter will meet for the purpose of his appointment at the Court House, in Beaver, on Thursday, the 9th day of February, A. D. 1871, at 1 o'clock p. m., at which time and place parties in interest may attend if they see proper.

E. B. DAUGHERTY,
Auditor.

jan25;3t.

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jan25;1y

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