The Beaver Argus.

Beaver, Pa., March 8, 1871.

Circulation Thirteen Hundred.

Rates of Advertising.

TIME.	3w.	6w.	3m.	6m.	1 year
1 sqr—10 lines,	$3 00	$3 00	$5 00	$7 00	$10 00
2 squares, do	3 50	5 00	7 00	10 00	15 00
3 squares, do	5 00	6 00	9 00	12 00	18 00
4 squares, do	6 00	8 00	10 00	15 00	21 00
¼ column,.....	8 00	11 00	15 00	20 00	35 00
½ column,.....	11 00	15 00	20 00	30 00	50 00
1 column,.....	15 00	20 00	35 00	50 00	100 00

Administrators' and Executors' Notices....$3 00

Special notices per line, ten cents.

☞ Payments to be made Quarterly, except for transient advertisements, which must be paid in advance.

GEO. P. ROWELL, 40 Park Row, N. York, AND

N. W. PETTENGILL & Co, 37 Park Row, New York, are the *sole* agents for THE BEAVER ARGUS in that city, and are authorized to contract for inserting advertisements for us at our lowest cash rates. Advertisers in that city are requested to leave their favors with either of the above houses.

State of the Thermometer for the week ending March 4th, 1871.

	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.
Feb. 28	41 deg.	47 deg.	38 deg
" 27	35 deg.	37 deg.	35 deg
" 28	31 deg.	41 deg.	42 deg
March 1	42 deg.	47 deg.	41 deg
" 2	39 deg.	64 deg.	57 deg
" 3	61 deg.	41 deg.	35 deg
" 4	33 deg.	40 deg.	34 deg

February of 1871, was nearly 4 degrees warmer on an average than the same month of 1870.

R. T. TAYLOR.

TIME TABLE.

Cleveland & Pittsburgh R. R.—Trains going East leave Beaver Station as follows: Morning Accom'n 9 17; Mail, 2.47 p. m.; Evening Express, 5.30; Local Freight (carries passengers) 8.31 p. m.

Trains going West leave Beaver Station as follows: Mail, 8.23 a. m.; Local Freight (carries passengers) 10.05 a. m.; Accommodation, 5.47 p. m.

Pitt. Ft. W. & C. R. R.—Trains going East leave Rochester Station (at end of bridge) as follows: Beaver Falls Accom. 6.04 a. m.; Enon accom. 7.10 a. m.; New Castle accom. 8.30 a. m.; B. Falls accom. 12.10 p. m.

Trains going West leave Rochester Station, (at end of bridge) as follows: B. F. accom. 10 a. m.; Enon accom. 5.19 p. m.; Erie night express 5.45 p. m.; B. F. accom. 7.27 p. m.

Trains going East leave Rochester (Upper) Depot as follows: B. F. accom. 6.05 a. m.; Enon accom. 7.15 a. m.; New Castle accom. 8.40 a. m.; Chicago exp. 10.29 a. m.; Beaver Falls accom. 12.15 p. m.; Chicago Mail 2.05 p. m.; Erie exp. 4.10 p. m.; Chicago exp. 6.08 p. m.; Erie mail 9.50 p. m.

Trains going West, leave Rochester (Upper) Depot as follows: Chicago mail 8.15 a. m.; Erie exp. 8.25 a. m.; Beaver Falls accom. 9.35 a. m.; Chicago exp. 11.20 a. m.; Chicago exp. 3.35 p. m; New Castle accom. 4.30 p. m.; Erie exp. 5.45 p. m; Beaver Falls accom. 7.45.

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

Special Notices—B. Mulheim.
Special Notice—S. & J. Snellenburg.
Special Notice—Hugo Andriesson.
Special Notice—Dr. R. V. Pierce.
Special Notice—Dr. Keyser.
Special Notice—J. C. Buffum & Co.
Special Notice—Spoyerer & Sons.
Furs Wanted—Col. R. Walton.
Card—Jake Stunkel.
Card—Josiah Thompson & Co.
Administrators' Sale—E. M. Power.
Stereoscopes—E. & H. Anthony & Co.
Carpets, &c—Bovard, Rose & Co.
Advertisement—J. C. Buffum & Co.
New Adv'ts—Dauchy & Co.
Planing Mill—M. Miller & Co.
New Wagon for Sale—Geo. P. Smith.
Ag'l. Society Report—H. R. Moore.
Agricultural Notice—H. R. Moore.
Special Notice—Prof. N. R. Johnson.
Sale of Stock—Davidson's Adm'rs.

NOISELESS AND BOTTLESS.—Read without fail Geer & Cady's advertisement in another column, and write them at Marshall, Michigan. Jan11;1y.

"In like a Lamb and out like a Lion."—There is an old saying that if March comes in like a lamb it will be sure to go out like a lion, and *vice versa*. As last Wednesday (March 1st) proved to be a clear, pleasant lamb-like day, we may therefore conclude that the month will end in weather having a fierce, lion-like aspect. We wouldn't advise any one however to bet their pile on this. Weather, like a young lady, is very fickle.

Dissolved.—The Messrs. Bruin, who have been conducting a barber shop in the Quay building in Beaver, have dissolved their partnership, the elder Bruin retiring. John can be found at the old stand, ready and willing to attend to the wants of all who will favor him with a call.

It is rumored that the P., Ft. W. & C. R. R. Company will erect a rolling mill at Leetonia this summer, which will be used exclusively for the manufacture of railroad iron for the use of the company.

A Bold Robbery.—On last Friday evening at about 9½ p. m., while a lot of small boys were standing around the show window of Mr. Brehm, jeweler, &c. of Bridgewater, a strange man came along, and dashing his hands through one of the panes of glass, he seized a bronze deer on which a gold watch and some jewelry were hanging and immediately made off in a great hurry with his booty. The alarm was given at once, and a chase began. The thief thinking that he would be overtaken dropped the deer, and then the watch, but succeeded in getting away with the finger and earrings which unfortunately came into his hands. Who he was or whence he came is at present unknown. We trust an effort will be made to find him out, so that suitable boarding and lodging accommodations may be provided for him in Allegheny city.

WELL PATRONIZED. — Notwithstanding that of late frequent complaints about the depression of business, we notice considerable activity at the well-known Clothing Store of S. & J. Snellenburg. The firm have such an excellent stock of piece goods, as well as ready made clothing and are so particular to please, that they all times enjoy a fair trade. There is nothing in the clothing line for gentlemen that cannot be had at this establishment, and satisfaction is guaranteed both in the matter of quality and price. The best cutter is employed, and every article is gotten up in the latest style, so that the most fastidious cannot be disappointed. The furnishing department is stocked with everything in that line needed by gentlemen, all the latest novelties being promptly received.

Public Sales.—From bills printed at the Argus office, we learn that John Roberts, esq., of Brighton township will have a sale of personal property at his residence in that township on the 23d day of March at 10 a. m. Horses, cows, hogs, farming implements, &c., &c., will be disposed of at that time. A credit of six months will be given on all sales over ten dollars.

Mr. J. J. Hortter of New Brighton has also had bills printed at this office, announcing a public sale of groceries, &c., at that place on the 13th of this month.

Mr. William E. Hice, of Hanover tp., also makes known, through bills printed at the Argus Job office, that he will have a public sale of personal property on the 23d of this month. Persons on the south side of the river, should make it out to attend the sale.

Rev. J. I. Frazier, a U. P. minister, and for some time past a resident of Beaver, has been called upon to take charge of a congregation at Beaver Falls, this county. Mr. F., will take up his residence in that place in a short time. During Mr. Frazier's abode in our midst, he has succeeded in making many friends here, who earnestly hope that himself, and his amiable lady, will find their new home a pleasant one, and their means of doing good immeasurably enhanced.

ONE CAR of Canton City flour, one car of Rhinelander, 10 hogsheads choice New Orleans sugar, 90 barrels New Orleans molasses, 250 kegs Wheeling nails, a fine lot of carpet chain in all colors, fine batting and a lot of Cleveland white lime, received and for sale wholesale and retail. Also, cloverseed and grain bought and sold, for cash, at Speyerer & Sons, Rochester, Pa.

Arrest of an Alleged Seducer.—On Saturday Miss Isabella Reed, of Allegheny, related to Mayor Callow a seven years' history which, though strange in many particulars, bears the impress of truth. This young woman, who is not yet twenty-six years old, and still carries in her features the traces of former beauty, says that early in the spring of 1862, she was introduced by a mutual friend to Mr. David Stewart, of Freedom, Beaver county, in this State. It seems that on both sides there was an admiration that rapidly deepened into love. This, however, was the unwise love that inevitably brings sorrow, for, says Miss Reed, Stewart accomplished her ruin by force. She was loth to bring him within the pale of the law, and as he still clung to her with all the tenacity of the earlier and less harmful passion, the matter was passed by. Mr. Stewart retained his hold on the girl's affections, and though no marriage ceremony had been performed he continued to cohabit with her until the summer of 1869, when, as the lady alleges, he deserted her, went to New York, and there entered into an espousal of a young girl of high connections and considerable wealth. Miss Reed then took up her residence in Akron, and there remained until she heard of the alliance into which Mr. Stewart was about to enter. She then took another view of the case and being determined to resort to law, made an information before Mayor Callow, embodying the facts given above. The warrant for Mr. Stewart's arrest was issued, and upon it that gentleman was taken into custody. He desired to give bail, and before 'Squire Kerr, of Freedom, he entered into bonds of $2,000 to appear Wednesday next for a hearing. It is stated, with how much truth we know not, that Mr. Stewart has offered to make the girl every reparation in his power.—*Pittsburgh Post, Feb. 27.*

WALL PAPER! WALL PAPER!! WALL PAPER!!!—25,000 bolts of Wall Paper, all of the latest patterns, at B. Mulheim's.

CITY BOTTLING HOUSE.—The attention of our readers is called to the card in to-day's paper of Messrs. J. C. Buffum & Co., Bottlers, Pittsburgh. Mr. Buffum the senior of the firm, is the oldest Bottler West of the Mountains. They will keep on hand for immediate shipment, a large stock of Sarsaparilla, Mineral and Raspberry Soda Waters, also for medical and family use in bottles, Smith's Kennet, Wainright's and all the best brands of ales and London Porter. Give them a call.

The New Orleans *Picayune* tells the story of a printer, who when his fellow-workmen went out to drink beer, during the working hours, put in bank the exact amount which he would have spent if he had gone out to drink. He kept to this resolution for five years. He then examined his bank account and found that he had on deposit $521 86. In the five years he had not lost a day from ill-health. Three out of five of his fellow-workmen, had, in the meantime, become drunkards, were worthless as workmen, and were discharged. The water-drinker then bought out the printing office, went on enlarging his business, and in twenty years from the time he began to put by his money, was worth $100,000. The story, whether now or old, teaches a lesson which every young mechanic should lay to heart.

Marriage Licenses.—Mr. Rutan introduced a bill in the Senate a few days ago, regulating marriages and protecting clergymen and justices of the peace performing marriage ceremonies, providing that it shall be the duty of clergymen or magistrates to require a license from the Clerk of Orphans' Court of the county in which the marriage is proposed, which parties shall procure at a fee of one dollar. After the ceremony, the license shall be returned to the Clerk within thirty days, with an endorsement embracing the date of marriage, name of the party performing the ceremony, with the names of the witnesses present. The Clerk shall not grant license unless the parties are legally entitled thereto, or the parents or guardians apply, and when the application is doubtful the Clerk shall administer the oaths and examine the witnesses, and he shall keep a record of all applications and cases; for negligence or violation of the law, the Clerk or other persons may be fined one thousand dollars. The license shall release the clergyman or magistrate from all responsibility.

Harrisburg Morals.—The State *Journal* of March 1st says:

Every sober man in the land knows that there is too much drunkenness—too much misery imposed by those who make and drink intoxicating liquors upon others. These are facts which no one disputes, they are painful, disgreeful, and debasing, and for some reason the community at large is not moved by their existence. But on Sunday afternoon, a sight was presented, on Second street, which, in all respects, was heart-rending and horrible as an exhibition of drunken degradation. Two youths, neither over eighteen years of age, staggered along that thoroughfare, completely and fearfully intoxicated. Where did those boys get the liquor which intoxicated them? Who sold the poison on Sunday? These are questions well worthy the investigation of our detective police. It is bad enough to give liquor to minors at any time, but to send them forth to reel along our streets on the holy Sabbath is a spectacle of atrocity which no community should allow without making an effort to detect the guilty parties. The law is plain on the subject of selling liquor to minors, it is clear as to selling on Sunday, and the man who violates it in this respect is unfit to be recognized anywhere with decent consideration.

CARPETS! CARPETS!! CARPETS!!!—A very large stock of the most desirable patterns of Carpets, as cheap as the cheapest, at B. Mulheim's, Bridgewater.

Miss Hattie Oliver, for some months past a visitor in our city, was married by Bishop Domenec, at the Episcopal Residence in Pittsburgh, assisted by Rev. Father Devlin and Rev. Father Grace, on the 21st inst. Mr. Gilbert Rafferty is the happy man—and the couple have the best wishes of many friends hereabouts for a long life of contentment. —*Monongahela Republican.*

The bride here referred to was for some time a pupil in Prof. Taylor's school in this place, and we believe she is a graduate of that institution.

NEW WAGON FOR SALE.—A splendid new two-horse wagon with the celebrated cast spindles, and completely finished in the latest and best style. Only $100. Parties finding themselves in want of a new wagon will find it to their interest by purchasing. Inquire of Geo. P. Smith, corner of Brighton street and the public square, Rochester, Pa. mar8;2t

College Thieving.—It seems that even our Colleges have thieves within their walls. A Mr. Monroe, a student at the Alliance College claims to have been robbed on Monday night of last week at the college boarding house, of fifty dollars in money and a note calling for one hundred dollars. He accuses his room-mate, a Mr. Kent, of committing the theft. On the other hand Kent claims to have lost a watch and some six or seven dollars. An examination was had at the college hall, but nothing elicited that would point to where the money and effects went. On Wednesday forenoon the pocket books were picked up near the house, by one of the lady boarders, the money abstracted, but the note was left in the book.

Adjourned.—The sale of the "Dunlap Property"—D. Reisinger, agent,—has been adjourned till Saturday, March 18th, at 2 p. m. See advertisement in another column.

For "Black Horse" run in the county commissioners' advertisement for sealed proposals from bridge builders, read *Block House Run.*

Attempt at Housebreaking.—We learn that on Wednesday night last a bold attempt was made to enter the dwelling of Thomas Bartilson, esq., in Hopewell township. Mr. B. was in this place at the time having been subpœnaed as a witness in the Brown murder case. It fortunately happened, however, that a young man named Elias Adams, employed by Mr. Bartilson, was staying with the family. There were two of the robbers and their first attempt was to open the door of the dwelling by forcing the lock. Failing in this they seized upon a broad-axe which happened to be lying upon the porch and endeavored to pry the door open. This aroused the family and young Adams seized a gun, went to the front window, and endeavored to discharge it, but the weapon failed to go off. He then proceeded down stairs and made another effort to shoot, which was this time successful, the shot penetrating through the door. The robbers fled, and an investigation showed spots of blood on the porch, indicating that some of the shots had taken effect. No clue to the parties has yet been discovered.—*Washington Reporter.*

The Ohio Legislature has a bill before the House limiting the charges for seats or berths in palace, sleeping or dining-room cars. The rates fixed is for a single chair, berth or sofa for twenty-four hours, one dollar, for a section one dollar and fifty cents; and for a state-room two dollars.

Seminary Society.—At the meeting of this society last week, the young ladies and others discussed the question: "Resolved, that circumstances make the man." Misses Boscom, Roberts, Harrah, Richardson and Atkins, read very creditable essays on the subject; which was followed by speeches from several gentlemen. Miss Hunter read an interesting and amusing paper. The exercises were interspersed with music—both vocal and instrumental—by the pupils. We were much pleased with the spirited singing on the occasion; especially that of the classes, Prof. Beuter played, by request, a couple of pieces in his inimitable manner. These weekly meetings are very pleasant for invited guests, and must be highly improving to the young ladies and gentlemen who participate in them. We understand the school is preparing to give an entertainment for the public—at the close of this term—the 23d of this month.

We have received two communications—one from New Brighton, and the other from Glenn Arbor, Beaver county, in reply to K. K. K. in the last *Radical*; both too late for this paper. They will appear in our next.

NEW BRIGHTON SEMINARY. — The Spring Term opens next *Tuesday.*

NEITHER druggists nor customers will have accidents, explosions, &c., if they use Andriesen's Standard Refined Carbon Oil, for sale at Beaver Drug Store. Also, "Excelsior" Crude Oil, which is better than non-explosive humbugs.

OIL CLOTHS AND WINDOW SHADES, in a large variety, at B. Mulheim's.

Killed by the Cars.—A young woman whose name was Crawford, and residing near Clinton, Lawrence county, was killed last week by a train of freight cars striking and running over her.

B. Mulheim.—Success is almost sure to come to those who merit it. There are many dealers in the borough of Bridgewater who conduct business in an honorable way; and who, by strict attention to the wants and necessities of the people, and a judicious method of purchasing and selling at reduced prices, have proved themselves eminently worthy of success, and the liberal patronage they receive. Prominent among this class, we may point to the gentleman whose name heads this article. By unwearied application, courteous demeanor, and a great variety of excellent goods in his line, Mr. Mulheim has established a reputation and a trade of which any merchant might be envious. His new stock of carpets, wall-paper, stationary, &c., is unprecedentedly large, well selected and cheap. Now is the time to prepare for spring renovation in refitting your houses, and Mulheim's, Bridgewater, just the place to purchase.

Whatever may be said of the merits or demerits of Miss Hindman's lecture, delivered in the M. E. Church of Beaver, on last Friday evening, all will agree that she drew a larger crowd of people, than any of the five gentlemen lecturers who preceded her.

UPPER SANDUSKY, Ohio, Feb. 24th 1871.

EDITOR ARGUS:—While roads are muddy and business dull, I will give you a few local items that may be of interest to some of your readers:

Since writing my last letter to the Argus, there has been a raid made on the "whisky ring" of this place. There have been about a dozen suits began against grocers and parties owning property that was occupied for "whisky saloons." One Mike Donald had a hearing before the mayor on Tuesday last, and fined $2,00 and cost of prosecution, and he will have another trial to-morrow for another offense, where in $3,00 damages are claimed. Damages claimed by other parties run up as high as ten, twelve, and fifteen hundred dollars. In every case the ladies are the prosecutors. Able counsel have volunteered their services, the community are very much excited over the matter and hardly anything else can be talked about. A few cases were began some time since, but were dropped or compromised for want of sufficient funds to prosecute. But the "Good Templars" of the place kindly took the matter in hand, and furnished means and counsel, free of charge to those innocent women, who were compelled to see their husbands robbed from day to day of their hard earning.

Two men were sent to the Penitentiary from this place, some two weeks since for burglary. It was whisky that caused them to err, "as it does all men who drink it." Their families are now left to the public to be cared for; one of the broken hearted women has taken an action in Court for $15,000 damages against the one that furnished her husband with drink, and there is not a reasonable doubt but that she will recover the full amount claimed. We think before long that instead of twenty-eight doggeries in our town, they will be numbered with the things that were.

The old saying that, "there is many a slip between the cup and lip," was brought to my mind a few days since, the circumstances are about as follows: A young couple appeared before Esq. Fraxwell, (who lives about three miles from this place), a few days since and wished to be "made one" on short notice, whereupon the Esq. after carefully surveying the licence, to see that all was right proceeded to unite them in the holy bands of matrimony. He proceeded until he came to that part of the ritual, "*Do you promise to honor and obey your husband and that*"—"*Hold on Squire,*" said the lady," please read that part over again; whereupon the Squire again read until he came to the "honor and obey," when the lady interrupted by exclaiming, "No by thunder not by a jug-full," the youth looked in astonishment, first at the lady then at the Justice, and soon they took their departure without giving the Squire a marriage fee.

There have been several foot races here within the last few months. A lively boy from Pittsburgh finally carried away the belt.

Harmon Ebersole gave two young men a complete horse-whipping, a few days ago, on the street, for over driving one of his livery teams.

WYANDOT.

EDITOR ARGUS.—In the *Radical* of the 24th ult., we noticed a communication headed, "Our Nation and its capability" "of supporting itself," and subscribed by one "J. H. C." Who "J. H. C." is, or where he lives, or what he does, does not appear. But that he will not long remain "A youth to fortune and to fame unknown," seems evident. His production has evidently been prepared with great care, and now that he sees it in print, he doubtless thinks he has reached "the top of manhood's expectations."

Had a friend not called our attention to this most wonderful production, we might not have had the pleasure of its perusal. The very first sentence struck us as entirely original. We confess that to us, "the eye of intellectual reason" is new. What kind of reason is "intellectual reason?" Perhaps the illustrious father of the thought sees "towers above" "the surrounding world in his princely "magnificence" can tell, for he, doubtless, has looked into her "eye."

And, then, who ever heard of the howl of a savage being a ravishing sound? If we recollect aright, the word as used by our unknown friend means to delight, to rapture, or to transport with delight: but it would seem that when "this Republic was clothed with the garments of financial and domestic poverty," the howl of the savage ravished its ear. What bad musical taste that "little Republic," must have had before "the great crisis of its history." Surely those "garments of financial and domestic poverty" must have blown over its head and dulled its ear, so that it was prevented from drinking in the concord of sweet sounds as they floated on the air. Truly "music hath charms," but we never before knew that savage howls were classed among these charms. However we suppose it is on the same principle that

"The crow doth sing as sweetly as the lark,
When neither is attended; and I think
"The nightingale, if she should sing by day,
"When every goose is cackling, would be thought
"A better musician than the wren."

What a dark, doleful time it must have been to "the new born Republic," when the "chords" (musical chords, we suppose,) which had "bound it to its mother country had been severed, and the hideous form of bankruptcy flapped its raven wings of demand" over its devoted head. Perhaps 'twas then those savage yells greeted the ear of the "emaciated, and almost annihilated little Republic," causing her to think any sound more ravishing than the flapping of those dreadful wings.

Having viewed this republic in its infancy, and having told of that fearful struggle "which spread the veil of despair over every loyal heart, and shook the monumental structure of our liberty to the very centre" (in which occurs a sentence of thirty-seven lines—longer than any we ever saw—even in "Pollock's Course of Time,") our author (for, of course he is one now, and will have no peace until he writes a book on Political Economy) proposes the startling question, "Are we able to support ourselves now and in the future?" He then proceeds to say that "reason tells us that the guiding star to all national greatness and durability is the code of laws by which the nation is governed—and going to the colossal structure of the American Republic we find ensciribed upon its *key arch* (may be be meant inscribed on its key stone) the wholesomest (probably the most wholesome would have been more like it) code of laws that ever received national life through legislative breathing, when glittering hosts bestud the sky." Would that we could behold the dazzling beauty of that star! O, that he had put told us where we might find that glorious "key arch," whereon are "ensciribed such superlatively wholesome laws! But alas for us and for posterity the secret is his, and he alone may visit the sacred place where it is hidden from the gaze of "the common herd," and with "the eye of intellectual reason may peruse the wondrous things "ensciribed" thereon. There, too, he can listen to the deep breathing of that great legislative body, inspiring with "nation-al life" that great code of most wholesome laws. Of course by this the Pennsylvania Legislature is not meant, for its said its breath "is rank and smells to heaven," so that by no possibility could our new political economist contemplate the beauties of that "key arch" with the least degree of comfort.

Our author then takes "the wings of morning" and soars "to the zenith of the literary sky," and in passing through the boundless realms of space, heralding the glad harbinger of liberty over the world, shakes "the hand of friendship with all the nations within the bounds of civilization," glances at "education, one of the greatest blessings that ever befell mankind," (we thought befall usually denoted ill,) he, at last, alights in an "earthly garden of paradise in the literary world." We presume he feared if he should use the word paradise without qualifying it with *earthly*, some one might mistake the location. After such an exhaustive flight one might suppose our author would feel like lingering for a time at least amid the beauties of his "earthly paradise," bathing his weary limbs in its crystal streams, and resting beneath the shade of its never fading trees. But not so, for, after demonstrating "our capability to support ourselves in a *moral* sense of the word," he again plumes his untiring wings, leaves the sweet pleasures of his "earthly paradise," and onward takes his flight to the tropical regions of gold and diamonds, shouting exultation and defiance to the surrounding world, as he passes along. He then leaves the glittering sands of South America, and flying o'er the stormy Gulf, and revisits once more his own loved land, only stopping to rest beside the grand "key arch" to listen with the ear of imagination to the "click of the machinery" of that wonderful legislative body that once "breathed national life into a great code of laws," but is now engaged in forging a great national key to unlock the mighty vaults of the snow capped mountains of the west. What a wondrous key! The keys in the apocalyptical vision, the lamp of Aladdin, the great "key arch," and the things that are written thereon, all sink into utter insignificance.

O, "J. H. C."!
O, wondrous key!

When that illustrious day shall dawn, when those ponderous doors shall be unlocked, "may we be there to see."

Again our author, after causing the voice of prosperity to echo from the villages and "hamlets" of the north and east, as wealth comes thundering down the mountain side, throws that wealth into the "commercial atmosphere, thereby "setting the great *wheels* of American commerce in motion—until its sails can be seen to float on every commercial sea." How setting the *wheels* of commerce in motion will cause us to see its *sails*, we fail to perceive. But we do not possess "the eye of intellectual reason," or we could not only understand this, but his meaning when he says "the corpse of American energy and enterprise *have* been unshrouded, (a corpse have been unshrouded) by the hand of science, and its untabernacled soul as the Godess of Liberty have been the guiding star to American achievement" O, unshrouded corpse! O, untabernacled soul! O, consistent author! We were at first taught that *reason* tells us that "the guiding star to all national greatness and durability is the code of laws by which the nation is governed. Who is this, then, that after such a proud boast, now makes an "unshrouded corpse," an untabernacled soul," the guiding star to American achievements? That corpse, if 'twere to revisit the "pale glimpses of the moon," might speak his name. We know him not.

Our author, after a long sentence occupying some twenty lines, introduces the shade of Daniel Webster, who, in deep, sepulchral tones, declares that "our obligations sink into pompous nothing." The great statesman must have been looking through "the eye of intellectual reason" when he uttered those words in relation to our present national debt. We, of the present generation, when we look at it with half an eye, think that debt of some two billions more than "a pompous nothing;" and if Daniel hadn't been a ghost when he said that, we feel assured he never would have made such an assertion. We are disposed to think that the sooner that imaginary legislature, that sits in solemn conclave under the shadow of the "key arch" forges that key, unlocks the vaults of those mighty mountains, and astonishes the eyes of mankind with the wealth with which they abound, the better it will be for us.

But we must hasten to a close. We would like to take a look with our political economist at the mighty conflagration which is to envelop the structure of British aristocracy. We would like to search among the ashes for the singed lion of British monarchy as he crouches before the eagle of American liberty. We would like to go with him to that grand volcanic mausoleum of South American Republics, and help him plant the glorious stars and stripes thereon. We should love to second with him the mountain tops and "cry to the inhabitants of the valley that liberty reigns, and that

"The star spangled banner is triumph antly waving,
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave."

but time forbids. We part, companying with him with no little reluctance.—We have traveled thus far with him, because we wanted to do him good. When we saw his piece, we said to ourself, here is a genius, let us bring him into notice. He was not "born to blush unseen," let us show forth his beauties and his graces. Some day when he has reached the topmost rounds of fame's high ladder, he will thank us for remembering him, and encouraging his first efforts. But we fear not.

"For 'tis a common proof
That lowliness is young ambition's ladder,
Whereto the climber-upwards turns his face:
But when he once attains the topmost round,
He then unto the ladder turns his back,
Looks in the clouds, scorning the low degrees
By which he did ascend."

A LOVER OF GENIUS.

List of Letters remaining in Beaver Post-Office March 1, 1871:

Mrs J Albert Barnes,	Miss Matilda Aldridge,
Miss Amanda Curran,	M C Barnes,
Mr Patrick McGrath,	Mr. Joseph Cole,
Miss Mary C. Steed,	J G M'Coy, Esq., 2
Tom Stewart.	J Kirk,
	M A McCartney, P.M.

Indiana county has 15 mutes and 9 blind persons.

Penn'a. Legislature.

SENATE, Feb. 27.—Mr. Buckalew made a report on public printing, in which he showed by figures that the State Treasury had been fleeced of a considerable amount of money during the last ten years. He reported a bill regulating the public printing. Among the bills introduced were: One to pay for publishing the military history of Pennsylvania, five volumes at $4.00 per copy; 3,000 copies of each, twenty-five thousand copies in all—amounting to $100,000. Also, a bill to repeal the section of the fee bill which gives $3 attorney fee in judgments under $100. Also, a bill to collect mineral statistics; and one to establish a ferry over the Ohio river at Shawstown; and one authorizing an additional tax of three mills for school purposes in McKeesport, authorizing Peeble's sub-school district of Pittsburgh to borrow $28,000, supplement for the Pittsburgh Gas Co., which authorizes voting by proxy. Incorporating home Savings Bank of Pittsburgh, principal corporators H. Brady Wilkins, James McAuley and George Wilson.

HOUSE.—The House met at half-past 7 p. m., the special order being the Constitutional Convention Bill, and speeches were made before crowded lobbies. The bill was sustained by the Republicans and opposed by the Democrats, the difficulty being in the basis of representation, whether upon the apportionment of '64 or '71. The discussion continued until late hour, when the bill passed finally. Adjourned.

SENATE, Feb. 28.—Petitions were presented on various subjects. A communication was read from the Governor giving the opinion of the Attorney General, that the Legislature has the right to repeal the charters of Railroads and Canals when their Board of Corporators exact such high rates of toll on coal as to work an injury to citizens of the State. A thousand copies of the opinion were ordered printed. A motion was made to refer the message and Attorney General's opinion to the Judiciary Committee, with power to send for persons and papers. Mr. Billingfelt moved an amendment, that they be referred to a special committee of five, with the same powers. On this last motion a lengthy debate occurred; the amendment was lost, and the original motion prevailed. Adjourned.

HOUSE.—The petition of 1,000 citizens of Montour county for a law regulating toll on coal. Several others, very numerously signed, of a similar import, were also presented. Some discussion on the subject was had, but without definite action. A number of local bills passed; but none of interest to our readers. The Senate resolution opposing the granting by the General Government, of land subsidies to railroads, passed almost unanimously. Adjourned.

SENATE, March 1.—The supplement to the bill allowing the York & Wrightsville Railroad Co., to sell to the Pa. R. R. Co., and allowing the latter to issue new shares of stock thereon, passed. Also a similar bill to allow the W. Pa. R. R. Co. to sell to Pa. R. R. Co., and allowing the latter to issue new stock thereon, passed. The Finance Committee reported against selling the nine millions Sinking Fund; but recommended that the Governor be allowed to receive bids for the same, and report to the next Legislature. They also reported negatively the bill to sell the surplus funds to pay State debt, which, after debate, was recommitted.

HOUSE.—A new coal bill was introduced. The local option liquor law, after considerable debate, passed to a second reading without amendment.

SENATE, March 2.—A communication from the managers of the Western House of Refuge, notifying the Senate of the defalcation and absconding of Ringwalt Secretary of Board was received. A communication received from the President of the Workingmens' Beneficial Association of New York, urging legislation against the exorbitant charges by coal carrying companies. Some discussion was had relative to extending the law for the protection of anthracite coal miners; Mr. Rutan thought it not necessary for his region. The bill was laid over.

HOUSE.—The Treasury bill awarding State deposits to the highest bidders, was discussed most of the day. A number of local and private bills passed. Adjourned.

SENATE, March 3.—The apportionment bill, reported from committee and made the special order for Tuesday afternoon, provides that until the next septennial enumeration, there shall be 33 Senators and 100 Representatives. Beaver, Butler and Lawrence compose a Senatorial district; and Beaver county forms a Representative district—one member. Political figures from this bill give 17 Democrats to 16 Republicans in the Senate, and 51 Dem. to 49 Rep. in the House. It will not pass the House in its present shape. The joint resolution relative to the centennial anniversary at Philadelphia, making the Commission consist of the Governor, Speakers and three members of each House, passed. The Governor recommends the enlargement of the Penitentiaries.

HOUSE.—The annual appropriation bill was reported, amounting in the aggregate to $3,531,059. Many local bills passed, but uninteresting to Beaver citizens.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, March 2, 1871.

THE WEATHER.

The first Spring month opens with clear, warm, delightful weather. It is like May in the Northern States. The buds are swelling; and we may soon expect to see—in the parks and along the streets and avenues of the National Capital—the trees in leaf. But with this

BUSY CONGRESS,

—only forty-eight hours in which to finish the arduous and important work of its last session—no sunshine, rain or sleet, seem to have the least effect. The minor bills, or bills only interesting to private individuals, are made to give way to those of national importance.

THE NEW MEMBERS

of the Forty-Second Congress have nearly all arrived, and are critically surveying the ground on which they will shortly tread, and the prospect is for an active session, lasting until May.

CITY POSTAL WAGON.

The P. O. Department has put a wagon constructed for the purpose, into the letter-carrier service of this city. It is in excellent taste, drawn by one horse, and attracts much attention. It has separate compartments for letters, books and documents taken for delivery from, and return to, the office. It promises to be a success.

NEWSBOY CROPPINGS,

Of old devilries in a new quarter. Now comes bubbling up from the old Democratic caldron of devil broth, a new feature, or an old one in a new face.

A few days since a meeting of a few of the faithful was held in a western city to consult on a plan to secure a Democratic triumph in 1872. Many schemes were proposed and canvassed by the assembled savans, but it was generally agreed that the only plan which promises success is that adopted in Tennessee, Virginia and Missouri: To discard, for the time being, all ultra Democrats; such as Blair, Hoffman, Hendricks, &c., whose daring has led to defeat time after time, and to take up instead such men as Gen. Hancock and B. Gratz Brown, and whip in all Democrats to vote for them, hoping that these men may draw off enough of the Republican strength to constitute with the Democracy, a majority in the electoral college. There is no doubt about this plan being seriously canvassed. The Democrats are out and are likely to stay out, unless they can capture by strategy what they have failed to do by force. They point to the States of Missouri, Tennessee and Virginia as so many tributes to their wisdom and say, "we told you so, you elected by Democrats must act with Democrats;" Seutor did it, Walker did it, and now B. Gratz Brown is going through the same process. These schemers claim that their little game so successful in States can be made as successful over the United States. How the game will work remains to be seen. To be a success, three things are necessary, first, they rely on carrying with them certain Republican Senators, (say four) not one of whom has yet arrived to the plan. Second, a Democratic convention must be elected, composed of moderate Democrats, or a split is to be made in the Republican convention, and a man nominated upon whom the ultra Democracy will unite without calling a convention. Third, the old Copperheads of the north and Rebels of the south must keep out of the field as candidates for Gubernatorial and Congressional honors. A question presents itself in this connection of this kind, can the Republicans of this country be fooled in a national canvass of this character with such examples of treachery before them, as the states of Tennessee, and Virginia?

SAN DOMINGO.

The news of the safe arrival of the steamer Tennessee with the commissioners at San Domingo, fell like a bomb shell into the camp of the grumblers, and "I told you so's." Hardly a person can now be found who ever entertained a single doubt as to the safety of the vessel and its precious freight. Hard as it may seem, there is but little rejoicing among the few opponents of annexation, who in a fit of fanatical zeal had trained themselves to believe that the vessel was lost, by interposition of divine Providence, to vindicate the few who have carried personal spite into opposition to public measures. Thus far all the correspondents accompanying the expedition, unite in declaring the Island more beautiful and desirable than its warmest friends had claimed for it. Every line from the expedition thus far goes to prove that the assertions of Sumner, and the theories of Schurz as related by Commissioner of the Island, are without foundation in fact.

In regard to the sentiments of the people, sturdy old Ben Wade wrote just before the sailing of the Tybee: "We find that the people are all in favor of annexation; that a vote was taken on the question twelve months ago; that the people were then unanimously in favor of it, and are now more vehement and enthusiastic in their desires to be annexed to day than they were then. And that San Domingo rich beyond all comparison—richer and more fertile in soil than any of the surrounding islands." Thus is the President's judgment again vindicated and his traducers brought to shame by showing the facts in the case.

THE ENFORCEMENT ACT.

The Democrats in Congress upon the subject of the enforcement act, are like mad bulls with red shawls shook before them. They rave and tear, and go bellowing in those bodies until fairly exhausted. The subject being before the Senate on the 24th inst. was the occasion for another Democratic outbreak of unscalled eloquence, raving about the "sacred ballot box." "Tyranny," "the bayonet," &c., the same old stock in trade upon which they have been trying to do business for ten years past. No one will object to the arguments made use of by them, if made in a good cause, and honestly used, but it should not be forgotten, by those who read the buncombe speeches of these gentlemen, that they just as loudly declaim against every attempt to secure the enforcement of the laws which make enforcement acts necessary, as they do against the enforcement acts themselves.

In the House every Democrat voted against sending the Committee on Elections to Louisiana, to investigate in a manner in which the election was conducted in that State which reported forty thousand majority for Seymour, and a full Democratic delegation in Congress. The Committee was sent, and as a sequent two Republicans were seated and the elections in the remaining three districts, declared to be so wholly fraudulent that they were void. In 1870 a fair election was held resulting in the election of a full Republican delegation and an aggregate Republican majority in the State of thirty thousand.

When the House voted for a special Committee to investigate election frauds in New-York city, every Democrat voted against the measure. The Committee went and developed the most frightful frauds in registration, ballot box stuffing, ruffianism at the polls, and barefaced purjury in issuing and obtaining naturalization papers.

When it was proposed in the Senate to appoint a Committee to investigate affairs in the South, every Democrat Senator declaimed against it, and when the joint Resolution appropriating funds to enable the Committee to perform the duties assigned them, every Democrat in both Houses took occasion to denounce it as a political move, or voted against it in order to prejudice the people