The Beaver Argus

J. WEYAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Beaver, Pa., April 12th, 1871.

AT the election held in Rhode Islands on last Wednesday, the Republicans elected their State officers by about 3,500 majority. Both branches of the Legislature are largely Republican.

CAPT. MCCLELLAND, our present Member of Congress, although a Democrat and elected as such, recorded his vote a couple of weeks ago, in favor of protection. He did this when the coal and salt bills were before the House. We tender him our thanks for this much, and hope he will continue "in the good work."

HON. JOHN SCOTT, United States Senator from this State has placed us under many obligations during the past winter for public documents from Washington. His last favor was the reception of his report on "Alleged Outrages" in the Southern States. It is an able document and should be generally read.

THE report of the Secretary of the Treasury for the month of March shows a diminution of the National debt of more than *eleven millions of dollars* during that month. This cheering result is mainly due to the unusually heavy importations on one hand and large sales of superfluous War Material on the other. The total debt of the Nation is now but a fraction over Twenty-three Hundred Millions, having been reduced Two Hundred and Fifteen Millions since General Grant's accession to the Presidency. At the same rate of payment twenty years hence the National debt will be wiped out.

THE elections last week were generally favorable to the Republicans. In Connecticut, State officers, Members of Congress, and Members of the Legislature were voted for. This State went Democratic last year by about 1,000 majority; this year the result for Governor is so close that the official figures will be necessary to determine who is to fill the executive chair. The Republicans have also elected three of the four Members of Congress, and have likewise secured a majority in both branches of the Legislature.

In Ohio and Iowa, elections for local officers only, were held. These generally resulted satisfactorily to the Republicans.

THE Joint Convention of the two Houses of the Legislature of this State met in Harrisburg on last Tuesday and opened the sealed proposals to do the public printing. The following bids were offered: John C. Barr, of Pittsburgh, thirty-seven per cent. below the rates of law; B. F. Myers & Co., Harrisburg, two per cent.; Wylie & Greist, Lancaster, thirty-one and a half per cent.; J. W. Jones, Harrisburg, forty per cent.; Benjamin Singerly forty-one and one-quarter per cent; George Bergner, thirty-seven per cent. Benjamin Singerly being the lowest bidder, received the contract, with sureties of Jas. Kelly and David R. Kerr, approved by Judge Sterrett.

WE are just now passing through the anniversaries of some eventful days in the history of our country. Nine years ago (April 6th and 7th) the terrible battle of Shiloh was fought. On the ninth of the same month, six years ago, Lee surrendered the remnant of the once proud and haughty army of Northern Virginia, to General Grant at Appomattox Court House; while ten years ago (come next Sabbath) President Lincoln issued his first prolamation calling out 75,000 troops, and that date therefore marks the beginning of a war which resulted in the loss of hundreds of thousands of noble lives, and brought freedom to millions of human beings.

GEN. BUTLER is a constant source of irritation to Southern nerves. His presence the other day on the floor of the Senate stung the garrulous old grasshopper of Kentucky into a fit of fury dangerous at his time of life, and yesterday the Maryland members suffered from the same mysterious visitation of impotent rage. Mr. Swann and Mr. Ritchie unpacked their hearts with words of most unwholesome savor, and in accusing Gen. Butler of being no gentleman, certainly proved that they had no right to an opinion on that subject. The immediate cause of Mr. Swann's agitation was the charge of having been a Know-Nothing, which he indignantly repelled and then calmly admitted, after which he went off into a vile cascade of bad language. It is hard to see what these worthies want. Gen. Butler is not the best man in the world for a Congressman; but if people like Swann and Davis begin to set themselves up in comparison with him, there is danger that he will gain a deplorable increase of popularity.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

ON Wednesday of last week the President transmitted the Report of the Commissioners sent to San Domingo, to the two Houses of Congress. In his message accompaning this report he advises that body to take no further action on the question of annexing San Domingo to the United States, during its present session, further than to disseminate all the facts brought to light on the subject. This recommendation on the part of the President is judicious and timely, and it is to be hoped that the angry discussions which have heretofore attended the question will now cease.

The report of the Commissoners is a sensible, straight-forward document, and leans strongly in the direction of annexation. The Commissioners say that the Island is healthy, very productive, and a very large majority of the people are heartily in favor of being brought under the protecting care of the United States.

The population of the Republic is about 150,000, more than nineteen-twentieths being native-born Dominicans. The white blood preponderates largely, the majority of the people being much nearer white than black. The total indebtedness of the Republic is about $1,565,831.50 Schools are scarce, and there is but one newspaper, and it but poorly equipped, in the country.—On the whole, the report is very interesting and will tend to vindicate the course of the President of the United States, and to induce the people of our own country to favor annexation.

THE Committee of the Methodist Book Concern N. Y., charged with the duty of selecting experts to investigate the accounts of that establishment, and to determine the question whether or no frauds have been committed by its employees, have adjourned and gone home without having done their work. They seem to believe that the Methodist people to whom the Book Concern belongs will consent to this mode of smoothing over and covering up all rascalities which may have been practiced in the management of their business. They will find out in due time, however, that this opinion is unfounded. The truth respecting the affairs of the Book Concern must be brought to light; and the more persistent the attempts to conceal it, the more thorough and dangerous the final explosion is sure to be.

ELSEWHERE in the ARGUS of this week, the reader will find a call of the chairman of the county committee for a meeting of that body on the 22d of this month "to take action on the report of the committee to revise the rules and regulations."

A rumor has been current for a couple of weeks past that an effort would be made at this meeting to postpone the holding of the county convention *this year* until the last week in June. If a majority of the committee determine to defer it until that time, we cannot avoid thinking that a very serious mistake will have been made. Section Fourth of the rules and regulations of the Republican party in this county reads as follows:

SEC. 4. The primary election for nominating candidates shall be held at the usual place of holding primary meetings in each district on the last Saturday in May in each year, and shall be opened at 2 o'clock p. m., and close in the townships at 7 o'clock p. m. and in the boroughs at 8 o'clock p. m.

Here it will be noticed that the *time* is definitely fixed, not for one year only, but for "each year," and it is extremely doubtful whether the present committee—having no instructions from the people—have any authority to make a change. But suppose the power did rest in the hands of the committee, would it be proper, under all the circumstances, to use it? One of the objects sought to be reached by the popular vote system of nominating candidates is to get as many persons as possible to attend the primary meetings. The last of May is usually a slack time with the farmers, and they would be more likely to come out at that time than at any other during the whole summer. The framers of the rules and regulations of our party no doubt realized this when they fixed the time permanently "on the last Saturday in May in each year."—Change the time now, and put it off until the middle or last of June and the farmers will be caught in the midst of their clover hay harvest, and hundreds of them will thus be kept away from the primary meetings who would, under other circumstances, willingly and gladly attend. With these absent the *boroughs* would nominate the candidates, the ticket would be unsatisfactory, trouble would arise, and in all probability defeat would follow. Then, too, the arguments of the opponents of the popular vote system would be verified. They always contended that the boroughs would have an advantage, and if they obtain it this year by having the primary meetings held at a time when not more than one half of the country people can attend them; we will very quickly hear them say "I told you so."

Let us hope then, that the county committee will not be governed in this matter by the wishes of one or two candidates, but that their action will tend to promote the interests of the *whole* Republican party of the county.

A TERRIBLE civil war is raging in France. A telegram of Friday last, says of the battle of the preceding day, that the funeral of the killed was an extraordinary scene. There were three huge hearses, with black velvet palls, each decorated with sixteen red flags, containing the dead. Following them were eight thousand National Guards and double that number of citizens, and women marching in hundreds passed along the Boulevard at a solemn pace. Many members of the Commune joined the procession as they arrived at the Pere La Chaise. Each hearse contained thirty-three coffins; twenty-three other hearses were already in the Cemetery filled with the dead from various hospitals. It was an awful scene. One hundred graves for all. The bodies were covered one at a time amidst the shrieks of women and shouts of men for vengeance on the assassins of Versailles. The La Chaise is one mass of people, swaying with passion and screaming "Viva la Republique," and "Viva la Commune." A nun who escaped from Paris reports that the churches have been sacked, the priests insulted, arrested and maltreated. A rumor prevailed before she left, that twenty Jesuits had been shot. The situation was hourly becoming more alarming. The forces of the Commune were growing stronger and bolder. Theirs' proposition to treat had inspired the Commune with fresh hopes, and it was believed they had one hundred thousand men who would be ready. The Government troops retain the conquered positions and make no advances for peace. To-day (Friday) a battle is raging in the fields between Chatillon and Vanvres. From the latter place the Insurgents maintain the fort. Crowds of women and children, frantic with grief, are searching each ambulance, as it arrives, for the bodies of their husbands and fathers. Terror reigns and the prisons are crowded. The churches and the houses of aristocrats are pillaged and all the priests imprisoned. A great many murders have taken place. On this, Good Friday, there were no religious services in Paris. German intervention is the only hope.

Later.—PARIS, April 7, 6 p. m., *via* LONDON, April 8.—The fighting is terrible. The Nationals on Thursday night re-occupied the barricade of Neville, and it was to-day fiercely attacked by battallions of the Versailles army. The army of the Nationals defends the position with barricades. There was a perfect rain of shells from the Versailles battery until half-past four in the afternoon, when it became apparent that a direct assault was intended by the government forces. The movement proved a feint; however, for instead of following it up, the Versailles troops advanced upon both the right and left flanks of the barricade.—There was for the space of an hour an effective fire of musketry, and then, the fighting increasing in intensity, the commander hastily advanced two fresh battallions of infantry, supported by eight guns. There are crowds of women and children in dangerous positions near the Arc du Triomphe watching with the utmost anxiety the changing scenes of the battle field. The fire of the artillery has, up to this time, spared the enclente. The Nationals resist the advance of the Assemblists with determination, and will defend every inch of the streets, should the Assemblists succeed in entering the city. There is a strong concentration of the Nationals in the Place Vendome and many pieces of artillery in the Palais Royal, and in front of the Church of Madeleine. The utmost bitterness towards the Versailles Government prevails in the public mind, but a portion of Paris, remote from the scene of conflict are to all appearances calm.

HERE AND THERE.

—The Mercer *Press* tells of how a couple came to that town to be married, but could find no 'Squire, so they drove on to Sharon in search of one, declining the services of a minister, because of the uncertainty of the charge. We suppose the groom thought the bride wasn't worth more than the lowest fee.

—There are seventeen ex-Confederate officers members of the Forty-second Congress. One Major General, P. M. B. Young, of Georgia; three Brigadier Generals, Jos. Lewis, of Kentucky; Dudley M. Dubolse, of Georgia, and Wm. Terry, of Virginia; six Colonels, Edward J. Gohlday, and Robert P. Caldwell, of Tennessee; Edward Crossland, of Kentucky; A. T. McIntyre, of Georgia; James M. Leach, of North Carolina; and Richard T. W. Duke, of Virginia; one Lieutenant, Colonel, Alfred M. Waddel, of North Carolinia; two Majors, M. Baxton, of Virginia, and Joseph H. Sloss, Alabama, and Captains, Wm. A. Handley, of Alabama, Richard H. Whitley, of Georgia, and Charles Hays, of Alabama.

—The family of Captain John Brown, the hero of Harper's Ferry, are now living near Prohnerville, Humboldt county, California, having moved thither a year ago from Tehama county to which they emigrated during the war. Mrs. Brown is living with her only surviving son, Salmón, who is a sheep farmer; her daughters Sarah and Ellen are with her; her health is poor, as is that of Miss Sarah. Anne, who was with her father at Harper's Ferry, is married in California, and has one child—a daughter. The family have not been very prosperous in California. Two of Captain Brown's sons by his first marriage live in Ohio with their families—John and Jason, Owen lives near Oil City in Pennsylvania, and Ruth, (Mrs. Thompson,) still lives in North Elba, we believe.

—The exceptional human being is always a curiosity. We read, with mixed emotion, of an old gentleman in Northampton, Mass., aged 84 years. He has never been sick a day in his life—pray how could he appreciate health? He has never paid a lawyer's bill—what knows he of the rapture attendant upon a victorious verdict? Finally he has never given a single penny for preaching—was he willing to be saved at the expense of more liberal people, like the heathen? We need not add that this close character has acquired during his 84 years a snug fortune of $100,000. Our consolation is, that to save a few dollars he will try to draft his own will, and, of course, make a mess of it.

—The care which the rising generation receives in Boston, and in Massachusetts generally, is extraordinary. A Committee of the General Court is now considering the expediency of a law prohibiting minors attending any theater or other place of amusement unless accompanied by their parents or guardians. The proposed law may in some respects be a good one; but if a boy of nineteen or twenty (perhaps we should say a young man) is not to be trusted to go alone to the play-house, at what period of life is it probable that he can be safely trusted? And cannot parents keep their children from places really immoral without a special act to assist them? It seems to us, and it is not a good sign, that in Massachusetts the law is undertaking a good deal of work which properly belongs to fathers and mothers; and the fact does not speak well for the average adult morality.

—The Chaplain (Rev. Mr. French) at the West Point school has resigned; and we are told that there will be a great scramble for the vacant pulpit. The Presbyterians want a man of their kind, and so, naturally enough, do the Methodists, and possibly the Unitarians; the Baptists, the Universalists, the Independents. We are not at all particular as to the theological stripe of the new chaplain, if we can have any assurance that his exhortations will teach the cadets the fundamental principles of human brotherhood, and impart to them a knowledge of the conduct becoming an officer and a gentleman. We are not much encouraged by this sectarian scramble for the post, to which no persuasion as such has the smallest title. What we want is a chaplain who will preach the truth and soften the hard hearts of the sucking lieutenants.

—A public exhibition of the wonderful circumstantial memory possessed by Daniel McCartney, an old and illiterate man, was given in Columbus, Ohio, one night last week. It began by some one asking him on what day of the week was December 1st, 1864. He answered promptly, Thursday, and said it was pleasant where he lived (in Iowa) at that time. He associated with the day a marriage in his neighborhood, and gave the names of the parties. Similar questions were asked, until 26 dates had been mentioned by different persons, and the answers, on an average, given correctly inside of six seconds. He was then examined in mathematics, multiplying three figures, and extracting square and cube root mentally with great rapidity. His knowledge of the Bible was then tested, and he told, with rare exceptions, the exact chapter and verse of every passage read.

SCRANTON.

The Miner's Riot!

THREE MEN SHOT!

AN ARMED MOB!

A Reign of Terror!

TROOPS SENT FOR!

SCRANTON, Pa., April 7.—A band of five hundred men armed with muskets, clubs and revolvers visited Tripp's mines, in this city, this a. m. and prevented the workmen from entering the mines. Three miners employed at the works were shot dead in cold blood by the mob and others beaten with stones so that they will probably die.

COAL WORKS TORN DOWN.

Last night Morris & Week's retail coal works in this city were torn down and most of their mines blown down and the track torn up.

A large mob was engaged at noon in driving men out of the Iron Company's mines near the mills. These several gangs of men hoisted Irish and American flags and have the arms of a militia company. Great excitement prevails here and a bloody time is expected.

TROOPS SENT FOR.

General Osborne, of Wilkesbarre, has been telegraphed for troops.

THE MAYOR HOOTED.

The Mayor of the city was hooted while reading the riot act to the mob to-day. There is not an American militia company in the northern half of Luzerne county.

THE MOB.

Demonstrations yesterday were first made here during suspension. The mobs altogether numbered over a thousand men and they are visiting in rapid succession such mines as are being worked here. Cornell's mine near this city was besieged to-day and suspension of work compelled.

MOVING SLOWLY.

The proper authorities for preserving the peace are moving slowly and unless decisive measures are taken at once this whole city will be under terrorism of the rioters.

ANOTHER DISPATCH.

SCRANTON, Pa., April 7.—Yesterday afternoon, about two o'clock, a large body of miners and boys from other mines, congregated at Tripp's Slope, and assailed with clubs and stones, the men at work in that place, stopping work.

It is reported on the streets this morning that a large number of miners, numbering four or five hundred, have been driven out of Connell's mine and a mine worked by Morris & Weeks. At the latter place they blew up the mouth of the slope with powder taken from the mine, tore up the railroad track, and committed other depredations.—Three men were killed and several wounded at Tripp's Slope on the 7th.

BURNING MINES.

Two coal breakers were destroyed in the afternoon. One of them, the Nayang shaft, is now burning, with about two hundred tons of coal in the chute.

THE LATEST.

SCRANTON, April 7.—During the afternoon the rioters to the number of about one thousand proceeded to the Nayang and Clark coal breakers in the Third ward, of the city, and the men at work in the former were driven off. They then set fire to the Nayang breaker and it burned to the ground.

ARRIVAL OF THE TROOPS.

This evening at 7:20 o'clock, one battalion of infantry and a section of artillery of the State Guard arrived, and the troops are quartered in various halls in the city. Several more battalions are expected to arrive during the night. The troops are under command of Maj. Gen. Osborne, an experienced officer of the late war.

RESUMING WORK.

It is reported here that some of the works from which men were driven to-day will resume to-morrow under the protection of the military. Many miners are anxious to resume work and will commence at once if they can be assured that they will be protected against terrorism and the malignity of the rioters.

Up to ten p. m. no additional acts of violence have been committed, but threats of renewed violence to-morrow are numerous. One company of troops have been sent to Tripp's Slope, where renewed hostility is threatened in the morning. Since the arrival of the troops greater confidence is felt by the people, and many believe there will be no renewal of lawlessness.

Bismarck in Disgrace.

His Peace Terms Dissatisfactory.

A correspondent, writing from Berlin, March 24th, says: Count Bismarck is reported to be in disgrace, or something very like it. It was observed that he arrived not only before the Emperor, but perfectly unexpectedly, as if he himself had made up his mind at the last moment. Still, that might be explained, but on his arriving in Berlin, the capital of strict etiquette and unswerving court rule, his Excellency was taken no notice of by the Empress for three or four days, and was only then summoned to an audience at which, by rights, he should have been the very first day. The story worked out of these materials is thus:

Count Moltke and General Von Roon were dissatisfied with Count Bismarck's terms of peace, They took several exceptions to them, and were especially indignant at being cheated out of their triumphial entry into Paris. A squabble ensued. The Chancellor appealed to the Emperor; the Emperor decided with the discontented Generals; the Chancellor in a huff ordered his special train, and posted off to Berlin suddenly and unexpectedly. There he sulks now, and will sulk for some months to come, at Varzin, until his master again learns to value his services and restores him to his ancient place of favor. The reconciliation will be facilitated by both his adversaries quitting the field, both contemplating their resignation of office. Both officers will have a great deal of work to do still before they can retire, but their intention to resign is considered certain. General Von Padbulski is named as Von Roon's successor in the War Office.

Frederick Douglass on the Haytiens.

To the Editor of the Tribune:

SIR—The Rev. H. H. Garnett, is wrong in attributing to me the crazy statement "that the people of Hayti are an inferior race to those of San Domingo." I don't know where my reverend friend heard or read that statement, but I do know that it was never uttered by me. If I am for annexing San Domingo, and am not for annexing Hayti, it is because the one is in favor of being annexed, while the other is not. Mr. Garnett cannot admire more than I do the truly heroic struggles of Hayti for freedom and independence; but he, no less than I, must deplore the present almost anarchial condition of that country. When the Haytien people shall desire to be joined to this country, Mr. Garnett shall not find me joining with all the negro-haters and murderers of the colored race in opposing the measure. The fact that our long-honored and trusted friend Sumner opposes the annexation of San Domingo does not conceal from me the fact that San Domingo is opposed mainly, if not wholly, because her people are not white. If they were of the pure Caucasion race, all parties would jump at the acquisition of San Domingo.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS

Washington, D. C., April 1, 1871

Forty-Second Congress.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE, April 3.—There were several bills introduced. A resolution was offered for information under what laws individuals and corporations were allowed to hold large bodies of the public lands and close them from settlement. The Ku-Klux resolutions of Mr. Sherman were then taken up, and discussed until the hour of adjournment.

HOUSE.—The House discussed the Ku-Klux bill all day Saturday—and the session of this day, by adjournment was a continuation of Saturday's session—and it was agreed that the general discussion should continue to-day and to-morrow; and so the debate proceeded until the House adjourned. Many members made speeches.

SENATE, April 4.—The debate on the resolution providing for a bill to suppress Ku-Klux, was proceeded with; Senator Frank Blair, of Missouri, finished his speech; and several others were made. It was agreed that a vote on the resolution shall be taken at 3 o'clock p. m., to-morrow. Of course, the resolution will be adopted; and all this lengthy debate might as well (if not better) have been dispensed with.

HOUSE.—The debate on Ku-Klux, occupied the entire session, with the exception of a few minutes devoted to reading a dispatch announcing a Republican triumph in Connecticut.

SENATE, April 5.—A bill was presented to pay Minister Schenck his full salary, from the time of his appointment, as Minister to the Court of St. James; but not to pay him anything for his services as a member of the High Commission but was objected to, and laid over. The Ku-Klux resolution was then discussed until 3 o'clock p. m., slightly amended and passed by a party vote. The President sent in a message transmitting the report of the San Domingo Commissioners. On motion it was laid on the table and ordered to be printed, with leave for Senator Morrill of Vermont to address the Senate on the subject on Friday, and no other Senator to speak on that question.

HOUSE.—A bill was introduced to pay Minister Schenck. The House had a lengthy Ku-Klux debate, during which Mr. Swann, of Maryland, and Mr. Butler of Massachusetts, indulged very freely in personalities.

PENNSYLVANIA SUFFERERS.

The State of Pennsylvania certainly cannot be accused of being too tender a mother. Some of her suffering hardlings in the shape of Dutch farmers in Cumberland and Franklin Counties have been crying out vehemently of late for substantial comfort and recompense for their losses in the war, but so far have received only hard raps instead of consolation. We cannot but consider these complainants hardly used. They are reported to have always been a most inoffensive, respectably, stationary body—a sort of ballast, in fact, in American politics, voting steadily for Andrew Jackson up to the time of Lee's invasion, when they wakened to the fact that there was a difficulty in progress in the country and immediately took part in it by making out bills of their losses from Union and Rebel troops, which bills they now present. Apart from this action, nothing could have been more admirably pacific and conservative than their behavior.

The bills for their losses which they are urging upon the State to pay and afterward collect from Congress, enumerate their departed household gods with such pathetic fidelity and disclose such a devotion of sorrow to their memory that the hardest heart must be touched unawares. We have such records as this.

C. S. Sufferer in McConnellsburgh	
Spoiled suit of clothes, black cloth	$35 05
One shoulder of bacon, 14 lb.	1 70
A. L. Sufferer in Ayr township	
Half barrel of mackerel	4 00
New hat	3 50
H. B. Sufferer in Franklin Co.	
Two hams	3 20
Soap and apple butter	5 00
Use of horse 8 days by Union troops	8 20

There are tragical hints here of domestic affections and wounds for the future poet or novelist. To C. S., sufferer in McConnellsburgh, the flag naturally was but a bit of bunting; the menaced Capitol he has never seen; the Government meant the Squire's office and taxes; but his new suit of clothes which the buckwheat crop had paid for, and the cut of which his sweetheart had praised!—for how can you account for that odd five cents unless by a touch of sentiment? Why talk of blood or glory to this sufferer? How will the blood of a thousand battle-fields wash out the loss of actual black cloth and tailor's work? The nation may stand again erect and free in the eyes of men, but how does national glory cover C. Seltzer's bare back?

"We may have many happy years, and rulers just and clever;
But those black pantaloons are gone forever and forever"

Pennsylvania seems inclined to turn a deaf ear to these Jeremiahs whose cry has come up from her borders for a year or more. They encompass Harrisburg this Winter, and go round about it, like the prophets of old; they have cast dust upon their heads; their eyes do fall with tears and their bowels are troubled while they lift up a lamentation for their soap and apple butter. The State, it seems, has incumbered itself with pensions for their soldiers' widows, and the education of their orphans, and feels these claims to be paramount. But there is another way of regarding the subject, it appears to us. The lamenting Dutch farmer might very justly state that those young men (and no State offered more than Pennsylvania), who threw their lives and fortunes into the deadly breach for love of country, or hatred of Slavery, have met with their reward. They saved their country, and their sacred names and record are in her keeping. They fought for an idea and gained it, and they receive ideal wages. C. Seltzer, we are sure, does not want such. He and his compatriots had other business to attend to than the war. It was assuredly against their will that their hams and new hats left the peaceful firesides for the tented field, or that the half-barrels of mackerel have sought and found the bubble reputation in the cannon's. These are sufferings which can be estimated in dollars and cents; should not the just land of Penn pay the debts, even though the pensions go unpaid, and the orphans' schools be closed.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

The Prospects of the Crops.

There is nothing to this date, says the Germantown *Telegraph*, have we noticed a single complaint of the appearance of the wheat crop. On the contrary, from our own information as well as from what we can find in our cotemporaries, the common remark is that the wheat looks well. The winter was generally favorable to the crop. There was less thawing and freezing than for many years.

The frequent rains have wonderfully freshened up the grass, making it very forward, but it is, of course, too soon to speak of a hay-crop.

Many farmers got their oats in the latter part of March, and the rest are watching the openings in the weather to follow suit. The sooner this crop is sown the better.

The fruit-spurs on the pear trees rival even last year in number, and that was the greatest pear year we remember. The late cool weather was just what was needed to check the unusual forwardness. We shall probably have another snow-storm this month, after which there will be little danger of being "nipped in the bud."

The accounts from the great peach regions assure us that the prospects of a large crop were never more encouraging at this period, and the only thing to be feared are late frosts.

THE LAST CHAPTER OF A SAD HISTORY.

Suicide of Mrs. W. W. Fox—Recovery of the Body.

William W. Fox, a wealthy gentleman of Newport, R. I., has for several years past spent his winters in New York, boarding at the Everett House. During the winter of 1870, Mr. Fox began to indulge immoderately in the use of spirituous liquors, causing great sorrow to his young wife, and on their return to Newport the habit becoming more confirmed, great domestic unhappiness resulted. Again coming to New York in January, 1871, the husband and wife became more estranged in consequence of the wife's receiving number of a letters from a Mr. Bradford, an old school friend, whom mutual friends have since asserted endeavored by this means to widen the breach between husband and wife, receiving no encouragement, however, from the wife. In the meanwhile Mr. Fox's habits of life became more besotted, and Mrs. Fox's unhappiness increased to such a degree that she informed her friends that she would soon be driven to commit suicide.

In the first week of February Mr. Fox entered the Everett House with his lawyers, to obtain Mrs. Fox's signature to mortgage bonds for $30,000. To the husband's astonishment the wife refused to sign the bonds, the property having been left to her as an inheritance, and Mr. Fox departed from the hotel in great apparent rage, telling his wife, at the same time, that he was going back to Newport, and never wished to see her again. Mrs. Fox, immediately after her husband's departure, left the Everett House and went to the house of a friend, Mrs. William Moser of No. 432 Fifth-ave. While here, Mrs. Fox received several letters from Bradford importuning her to leave her husband. On the evening of Feb. 11, Mrs. Fox gravely told her friend that she was going to commit suicide that night. Mrs. Moser did not think that she was serious in what she said, and soon after left the house to visit a friend, at the same time, however, telling the servants to watch Mrs. Fox closely. The servants neglected their duty, and about 11 o'clock Mrs. Fox stole out of the house unobserved by everybody except a son of Mrs. Mosers, who followed the unhappy lady at a distance. Walking down Fifth-ave. until she came to Eighteenth-st., Mrs. Fox then turned to the west and walked rapidly toward the North River. At the corner of Eighteenth st., and Eight ave., Mrs. Moser's son lost sight of Mrs. Fox, and since then no trace of her has been given to her friends, despite the utmost efforts of the police.

Early last evening, Officer John Smith of the Sixteenth Precinct discovered the body of a drowned woman floating in the North River, off the foot of Twenty-second st. Upon being taken to the Police Station, the body was found to be that of Mrs. Fox. It was clothed in a black silk dress and resting upon the shoulders a black sealskin sack. The feet were naked. In one of the pockets of the dress was found a gold watch and chain. On one of the fingers of the right hand were a large diamond solitaire ring and a plain gold ring. Upon the middle finger of the left hand was another diamond ring, a cluster of 11 brilliant stones. Mrs. Fox possessed, in her own right, property worth $100,000 and was of fine personal appearance

Her husband, upon hearing of her disappearance, returned to this city and died at the Everett House the last week of February. Immediately after the husband's death there appeared in a journal of this city the following personal advertisement signed by Bradford:

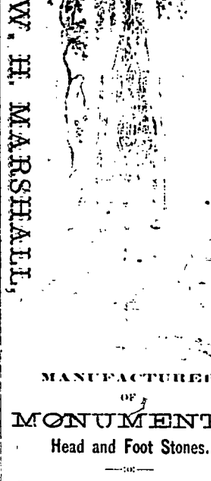
"Emma F.——: The boat is empty. Let me hear from you.—*New York Tribune.*

New Advertisements.

MARBLE.

ROCHESTER MARBLE WORKS,

W. H. MARSHALL,



MANUFACTURER OF

MONUMENTS,

Head and Foot Stones.

We keep on hand in our ware room, the largest selection of finished work than all the other works in the county combined; which gives persons desiring to erect a Monument or Head Stone to their departed friends, a better opportunity to select a suitable Monument or Head Stones than elsewhere. We will guarantee the workmanship, and the prices cannot be beat in the State.

We would respectfully invite persons wishing Marble Work, to call and see our work before purchasing elsewhere, and satisfy themselves.

Also, Grind Stones,

of 1 to 5 feet in diameter and 2 cents per pound,

and all the new style pictures to hang stones, at reasonable prices. apr12:26m.

NOTICE!

A SCHOOL TAX of eight mills on the dollar, has been levied on the taxable property of the borough of Beaver, for borough purposes, for the ensuing year. Tax receipts will be held at the office of J. Leslie, on the 15th day of April, 1871, between the hours of 2 and 5 o'clock p. m. of said day. By order of the Town Council.

G. W. Hamilton, President.

J. Leslie, Secretary. apr12:2t.

1871. SPRING 1871.

BOGGS & BUHL,

128 Federal Street,

ALLEGHENY, PA.

NEW DRESS GOODS, AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES;

4-4 *Corded Poplins, all Colors, at 25 cents per yard.*

LARGE STOCK BLACK AND COLORED SILKS.

BLACK GROS GRAIN SILK $1.25 AN EXTRA BARGAIN.

Finest Shawl Stock

IN THIS MARKET.

Black Alpacas 25 cents, 37½ cents and 50 cents.

EXTRA FINISH AND VALUE BARGAINS IN HOSIERY AND GLOVES.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

BOGGS & BUHL.

apr5:1y] ALLEGHENY, PA.

J. J. ANDERSON, having taken hold of his old Foundry again, in Rochester, Pa., will be pleased to meet his old customers and friends who may want either the BEST COOKING STOVE, Heating Stove, or any other kind of Castings of best material and workmanship. The business will be conducted by

J. J. ANDERSON & SONS.

feb23:tf

Blank Deeds for sale at the ARGUS office.

New Advertisements.

SUCCESS OF THE PERIOD!!

A MASSIVE COMBINATION.

GRANDEST ENTERPRISE OF THE CENTURY.

GREAT MAMMOTH

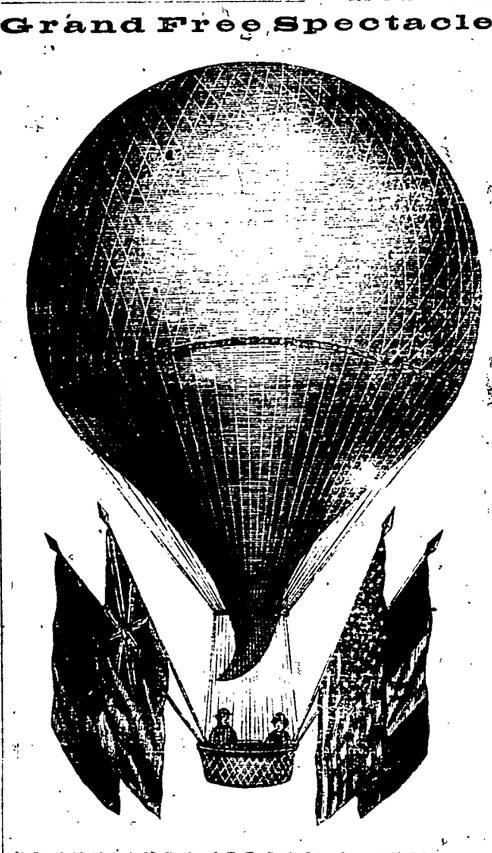
NEW-YORK CIRCUS, MENAGERIE

AND BALLOON!

ROCHESTER, PENN'A.,

Monday, April 24th, 1871.

Grand Free Spectacle.



GRATUITOUS BALLOON ASCENSION!

adjoining the Circus Pavillion, at 1 o'clock, p. m., and prior to the arenic Exhibition.

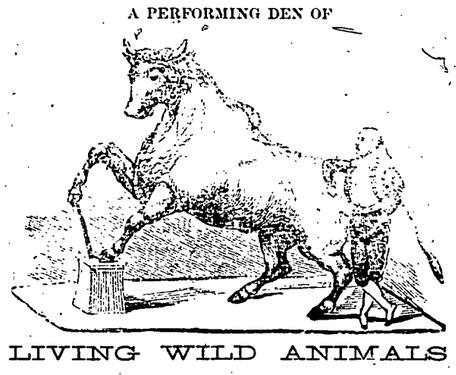
PROF. RENNO.

The French Areonaut, will make one of his aerial flights in his monster Balloon, "TALLAH," entitled

A JOURNEY BEYOND THE CLOUDS!

Eight Mammoth Air-Ships, 100 feet high and 160 feet in diameter, are carried with this great establishment, so that an ascension is guaranteed daily.

A PERFORMING DEN OF



LIVING WILD ANIMALS

From the almost impenetrable jungles of Asia and Bengal, and the dark caves of Ethiopia.

M. PAUL ROUXRIE.

THE GREAT LION KING,

will enter the cage with these untamed denizens of the forest, and FEED THEM RAW MEAT FROM HIS LIPS.

The Aerial Department

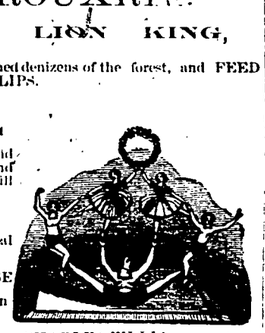
Is replete with the first Equestrian and Acrobatic talent of the world, and among the brilliant constellation will be found:

M'LLE. E. STOKES,

Premier Equestrienne from the Royal Circus of Britain.

M'LLES ANDREWS AND LOUISE

Cordes Elastique and Volante, from the Pable Fanque Cirque, Paris.



CHARLES FILLIS,

The Great British Somersault and Pirouette Rider

WATSON BROTHERS,

Three Flying Men of the Air.

EDWIN WATSON,

Unequalled Gymnast and Equestrian.

GEORGE WATSON,

Tumbler and Trapeze, extraordinary.

THOMAS WATSON,

Trapeze, Horizontal Bar and general Artist,

HORACE SMITH,

The greatest Bareback Rider in the world, with pupil, boy-prodigy, MASTER CLARENCE, introducing his two milk white ponies in an act of equitation.

SIGNOR BLISS, Grand and lofty Tumbler and Trick Clown.

JEROME TUTTLE, Terrific Voltiguer and Double Somersault.

J. C. LONG, Modern Hercules, Light and Heavy Balance.

BILLY ANDREWS, the Funniest Clown alive.

JEAN JOHNSON, the World's Greatest Jester.

And an endless list of efficient Auxiliaries and Assistants.

Herr Kopp's Silver Cornet Band,

Drawn by 12 Arabian Horses, and in the Oriental Chariot of "OBERON," will parade the streets at precisely 10 o'clock, m.

Strict order enforced, and no smoking allowed inside the Pavillion.

Carpeted Seats for Ladies without extra charge.

Admission, - - - - 50 Cents.

Children under 10, - - - - 25 "

Medicinal.

A GREAT MEDICAL DISCOVERY!

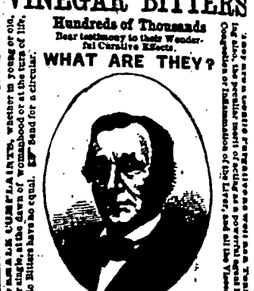
Dr. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA

VINEGAR BITTERS

Hundreds of Thousands

Bear testimony to their Wonderful Curative Effects.

WHAT ARE THEY?



THEY ARE NOT A VILE

FANCY DRINK,

made of Poor Rum, Whiskey, Proof Spirits and Refuse Liquors doctored, spiced and sweetened to please the taste, called "Tonics," "Appetizers," "Restorers," &c., that lead the Tippler on to drunkenness and ruin, but are a true Medicine, made from the Native Roots and Herbs of California, free from all Alcoholic Stimulants. They are the GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER and A LIFE GIVING PRINCIPLE, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the System, carrying off all poisonous matter and restoring the blood to a healthy condition. No person can take these Bitters according to direction and remain long unwell.

$100 will be given for an incurable case, provided the bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Dyspepsia, or Indigestion, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys, and Bladder, these Bitters have been most successful. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood, which is generally produced by derangement of the Digestive Organs.

DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the regions of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia.

They invigorate the Stomach and stimulate the torpid liver and bowels, which render them of unequalled efficacy in cleansing the blood of all impurities, and imparting new life and vigor to the whole system.

FOR SKIN DISEASES, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-Worms, Scald-Head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin, of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters. One bottle in such cases will convince the most incredulous of their curative effect.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure and the health of the system will follow.

PIN, TAPE and other WORMS, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. For full directions, read carefully the circular around each bottle, printed in four languages—English, German, French and Spanish.

H. WALKER, Proprietor. R. H. McDONALD & CO. Druggists and Gen. Agents, San Francisco, Cal., and 32 and 34 Commerce Street, New York.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS

oct.11;'70:1y

Miscellaneous.

MOWERS AND REAPERS.

C. AULTMAN & CO., Canton, Ohio,

Are extensively engaged in the manufacture of the

Buckeye Mowers,

(Both Junior and Senior,)

with Self-Raker and Dropper Attachments, with their

NEW ROTARY TILLER,

or more commonly known as the Revolving Disperser, is a decided improvement on the common Disperser with slats, and is destined to take its place everywhere. With our combined machines we furnish both a Mower and Reaper Bar.

Repairs for the above machines are kept at C. W. MEYERS & CO., New Brighton, Pa.

Also the famous SWEEP STAKES THRESHER, with their clean or mounted Power—from 4 to 10 horse powers—to suit purchasers. Farmers before purchasing elsewhere would do well to call on JAMES PATTERSON, Agent

apr5:6m New Galilee, Pa

FOR SALE.—Two farms in South Beaver township, the first containing Two Hundred Acres, about one hundred and thirty acres cleared, under fence and in good state of cultivation, on which there is a Stone Dwelling House, containing nine rooms, a bank frame barn, two sheep houses, wagon shed, carriage house and other outbuildings; a good