The Beaver Argus.

J. WEYAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Beaver, Pa., Sept., 6th, 1871.

Republican State Ticket.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
Col. DAVID STANTON.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,
Col. ROBERT B. BEATH.

Republican County Ticket.

Assembly.—Wm. C. Shurlock, William A. Mickey, Demas M. Leatherman, George W. Fleeger.
Associate Judge.—Joseph C. Wilson.
Treasurer.—Chas. P. Wallace.
Pros. Attorney.—J. R. Harrah.
Commissioner.—Hugh J. Marshall.
P. H. Director.—Samuel Gibson.
Auditor.—Ralph Covert.
Auditor (1 year.)—Clark A. Hunter.
Surveyor.—Azariah Wynn.
Trustees of Academy.—Henry Hice, John Murray.

ADVERTISEMENT.
For County Treasurer,
CHA'S. B. HURST, of Rochester, Pa.

THE county Republican committee met in Beaver on last Saturday afternoon. Nearly all of its members were present. An interchange of opinion deveoped the fact that little, if any, disaffection exists in our ranks in this county. After arranging some details, the Committee adjourned, determined on going to work, and securing for the ticket a regular old-fashioned Republican majority.

DR. SHURLOCK, Republican candidate for the Legislature for this county, visited Zelienople, Harmony &c., in Butler county last week, and returned, satisfied that everything was right in that end of the District He had been led to believe, before his trip over there, that Dr. Lusk, the Democratic nominee, would poll a heavy Republican vote in that vicinity; but after a minute investigation he finds the whole story to be a canard. From the active Republicans in that locality he learned that there would be but little cutting at the October election, on any candidates, and that the Republican ticket for that county would receive an average majority of from four to five hundred votes.

THE formal announcement by the Treasury Department of the taking of all of the Five Per Cent. Loan has already been anticipated. But the fact that this important negotiation has been concluded satisfactorily and without diminishing the credit of the Government is of great moment. It proves that the public finances are administered with discretion and economy. The National credit stands higher to-day than ever before; and though we have still a large debt to carry, we have manifested an ability to fund it on easy terms which speaks well for the resources and wealth of the country.

ANOTHER terrible calamity has overtaken the unfortunate Island of St. Thomas. A hurricane and earthquake prostrated almost all the houses on the island and made nearly six thousand persons homeless. No more dreadful commotion of the elements can be imagined than the disturbance which has thus afflicted St. Thomas. The island has been so frequently devastated by earthquakes and storms that it may be considered well nigh uninhabitable. Cerhabitation, and not to be coveted even as a naval station.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Cincinnati *Commercial* thus epitomizes President Grant's administration: I think him a good man, and his administration has certainly accomplished a good deal. It has been economical, honest and faithful. Thieves have been put out of office, and better men put in their places, at any rate the latter have not robbed the people as their predecessors under Johnson. Boutwell's financial policy, though open to objection, has been pretty successful. The Indian policy recommends itself to every body, as does the Washington treaty, and the appointment of the Civil Service Commission.

ARCHITECT Clark of the United States Capitol building has under consideration the proposition to extend the west front of the center of the Capitol, facing Washington, and make it the main architectural front, instead of its being at the back of the building, as it now is. He thinks the plan feasible, and one likely to meet with favor from Congress. The improvements now making in the Hall of the House of Representatives are very extensive. The new floor now being put down will allow 30 additional seats. The sections are done away with entirely, and the members desks, therefore, will be more compactly arranged than heretofore.

THE following admirable burlesque of the doctrines of the Ohio Democracy originated among the colored men of York county, Va.: "*Resolved*, That the following subjects deserve the serious consideration of the people: 1. The present system of tolls for grist should be one-tenth instead of one-eight. Such an enormous tariff works to the detriment of the masses of the people—the poor—from the boy with a half peck of corn on his head, trudging to mill, to the moderate farmer who cultivates his six, ten, or fifty acres. 2. A uniform system of education, as provided for by the Constitution, instead of the contingent system of education, as now conducted in violation of the Constitution. 3. A more strict maintenance of the Constitution, particularly of the homestead provision, or the entire repudiation of the public debt of the State will be just and eminently proper. 4. A reduction of taxes, and a more moderate expenditure of the State's moneys at this juncture of the people's poverty."

THE following from *The Alta California* relates to the probable result of the election on to day (Wednesday): "There was a majority of 9,000 against the Republicans in the last Gubernatorial fight. There are, of course, many sound reasons for believing that majority will be reversed. The calculation is that Mr. Haight will be beaten in this city by from 3,000 to 4,000. All accounts go to prove that there will be as great a majority against him in the interior, but the votes are not counted yet. It will be wise, therefore for every Republican to go into the fight with the belief that his vote is actually necessary to win a victory. Indeed, the calculations which are given above mainly based upon the belief that superhuman exertions will be made by the opponents of the Democracy to rescue the State from the bad hands into which it has fallen."

OF the Richmond project to unite the South in a grand political movement for $3,000,000,000 in payment for liberated slaves, *The Chicago Times* thinks as follows: "*The Richmond* (Va.) *Whig* suggests that political parties divide on the question of paying $3,000,000,000 for liberated slaves, half of the money to go to the freedmen themselves, in order to secure their votes. *The Whig*, being a sensible journal, of course knows that on such an issue no political party could be organized in any Northern State. It knows, too, that the Fourteenth Amendment forbids the several States and the United States to pay "for the loss or emancipation of any slave." Hence it knows that the question of compensation is not a practical one, and its suggestion must have been made either for the purpose of calling into being a Southern sectional party, having local spoils for its aim, and a fool's dream for its platform."

THERE is a great sensation in the city of New York, over the discovery of the corpse of a female, about 18 years old, packed in a trunk left at a railroad Depot, and ticketed for Chicago, on last Saturday a week ago. It appears, a lady hired a drayman to take the trunk to the depot from a certain house mentioned. She preceded him, and on his arrival, hired a boy to assist in conveying the trunk into the depot, when the lid showed signs of giving away. A strap was purchased and bound around the trunk. She purchased a ticket for Chicago and had the baggage checked. But, some hours would pass before the train left, and the woman went out into the city. During the afternoon, the rough handling of the trunk caused the lid to open so far as to emit a loathsome stench; when it was determined by the baggage master, to open it and ascertain the cause. They found a beautiful female doubled up and packed therein. The authorities were notified and the corpse removed to the morgue for identification. But, before many hours passed it was so disfigured by decomposition as to render identification impossible. Physicians declare she came to her death from forced abortion. The drayman who took the trunk to the depot, and the boy who helped him carry it in, have been examined. The result was the arrest of an abortionist named Rosenzweig, at whose house the trunk was obtained by the drayman—Rosenzweig having assisted him in loading it upon the dray. It was with the utmost difficulty the officer could protect the prisoner from the fury of the mob; who at once suspected him of having been arrested for murder, his character as an abortionist had become so notorious. Among the many who visited the dead house for the purpose of identifying the body, was Josephene Norton and Mrs. Kelly, of Boston, Mass. Both gaudily dressed; the latter keeper of an assignation house in that city, and the former an inmate. They said they thought they saw a resemblance, in the distorted features of the deceased, to those of the girl they tifully white complexion and blonde hair. She came to Mrs. Kelly's about two month's ago, giving her name as Ruth Billings; and was three months advanced in pregnancy. She had been seduced by a medical student, who had gone to California. She had declared she would get rid of her trouble, and left for that purpose. The inmates of Dr. Rosenzweig's house have been examined but all deny that such a trunk as the one in which the body was found was ever in the house. Of course the doctor denies it, as well as ever having seen the drayman. The girl who took it *into* the depot has not been found. It is now stated that there are three young woman, lately missing in New York, who answer to the description of the corpse found as above stated. Over sixty prisoners had examined the remains, all of whom claimed they thought them those of a relative or acquaintance who was missing under suspicious circumstances. It was at length pretty clearly proven that they were those of a Miss Bolsby, of Patterson, N. J. A Dentist identified his work in her teeth, and also other marks upon the body. This testimony was confirmed by the discovery of a handkerchief in a wash-tub at Rosenzweig's dwelling. But, what a commentary does the case present on the immense practice of abortionists when so many persons are found on the hunt of relatives or friends whom they suspect to have applied for their services?

ON September 19th a new constitution is to be submitted to the people of Nebraska for acceptance or rejection. Five articles are to be voted on separately, to wit: An Amendment authorizing the Legislature to pass laws compelling every child, between eight and sixteen years of age, unless educated at private schools, to attend public school for a certain number of weeks every year. Also, an amendment, prohibiting municipal corporations from lending their credit to railroads or private corporations. An article making the stockholders, in banking corporations individually responsible for all debts contracted by the institution while they are stockholders, but limiting the responsibility to three times the par value of the stock held by them. And an article requiring the Legislature to pass laws providing that towns and counties shall decide by vote whether they will prohibit the sale of liquor, and if the traffic be allowed, how it shall be regulated. The constitution also contains an article providing for minority representation.

THE residents of Paterson N. J., were thrown into a state of great excitement on Thursday morning by a rumor that a friend of Miss Alice Bowlesby, Walter Conkling, living in that city, had committed suicide. It was soon ascertained that the rumor was well founded. The young man deliberately shot himself with a revolver in the throat and neck, and died in less than fifteen minutes. He was a son of Alderman Conkling, of Paterson, and was employed at Sale's silk factory. Various stories are in circulation as to the circumstances which led to the act, But the belief is that it was prompted by his connection with the Bowlesby affair. At the police headquarters in New York that afternoon, before the news of the suicide had been received, it was known that orders had been given to detectives to seek for and arrest young Conkling.

A DISPATCH from San Domingo, dated August 28, says the Revolutionists under Cabral have formed a provisional government, having its seat at Las Matas. A new and well organized attack is to be made against the troops of Baez. Baez, on his side, is not idle. He continues making great military preparations in Azua, and the United States war steamer Nantucket is said to have left Samana and to be at present cruising near Azua to co-operate by sea.

HERE AND THERE.

—A rather plain-spoken Southern orator recently began a stump speech thus: "I intend to speak plain English to you. I would like you to listen to me calmly. I do not come here to stun you with any oratorical eloquence. I want to enlighten you, and it will not take much of an orator to do that."

—New Orleans is threatened with another flood. The levee has caved in between Carrollton and Camp Parapet, seven miles above the city, and if not repaired immediately, before the river rises again, the whole of the city will be from four to eight feet under water. The levee at the point where it has broken is fifteen feet high, and it will not take much of a rise to send water through it. It is singular, that instead of going to work to repair it, the city and State are quarreling about whose place it is to do it.

—Dispatches contain an account of the progress of the Polaris on her North Pole voyage. She has arrived at Disco, Greenland, having had, so far, a most favorable trip. All on board were well, and the prospects are that the expedition has fortunately hit upon an unusually favorable year for the prosecution of its enterprise. We trust that in another year we shall hear that the North Pole has been found—if there be any—and that the stars and stripes have claimed it as their own.

—They tell a droll story of a Colorado bar-keeper whose customers complained that his liquor was weak and impotent. This stimulated his ingenuity, and he devised a compound mixture of pure spirits, poison oak and butternut which agreeably astonished those who partook thereof; the first imbiber who tried it fairly yelled with delight; the next took two drinks and turned a double somersault in front of the shebang, and finally a peddler, under the influence of this extraordinary draught, actually stole his own pack, and hid it in the woods. The bar-room has greatly risen in reputation in those parts, and its keeper is looked upon as a public benefactor.

—*The Boston Advertiser* has rather a cool way of criticising the acting of Miss Dolly Bidwell, who is playing in that city, and who is announced as "the handsomest woman on the American stage." "She owes," says this cynical observer, "a large portion of such success as she attains to the fact that her gown is somewhat though not immodestly low in the skirts as to display to great advantage a beautiful pair of striped stockings." Miss Bidwell might retort that this gentlemanly critic went to the theater to see and not to hear, and saw what he went to see. Really, if an actress is pretty, we should remember that she can't help it.

—Sir Duncan Gibb told the British Association at its late meeting of an enormous woman, Caroline Heenan, now exhibiting in London, age 22 years, weighing 560 lbs., 7 feet around the body, 26 inches round the arm, and 3 feet 6 inches across the shoulders. Still, it appears that this large lady is not so much fat as muscular, and, unlike most fat people, she is able to sustain great physical exercise. She is also "handsome and pleasing," and "highly intelligent," not in the least "drowsy," nor is her face "fat and greasy." Miss Heenan is expected to grow greater as she grows older; but she is big enough for our money now, so that we conjure Mr. Barnum to engage her at once.

—It is not often that the mean and unscrupulous persons, who attempt to break the will of a deceased man of wealth because their mercenary desires fail to be satisfied, are caught in a trap of their own setting. Recently, however, in Provincetown, Mass., two such fellows seem to have come to that sort of well-deserved grief. One John Nickerson died there and left a large estate in sums of $10,000, to his relatives. Two of them, dissatisfied with their proportion, set diligently to work, and, by dint of spending a good deal of time and money, succeeded in getting on a perpetual injunction against the distribution to be made by the executors. They then learned, to their amazement and wrath, that the estate had been divided according to the will among all the legatees, except themselves. Thus are they hoisted by their own petard.

—In Massachusetts, the State Board of Health, while exhibiting some activity in prosecuting nuisances, is also giving the people good advice through the medium of the municipal governments. The Board urges that special attention be given to collections of rotting materials in streets, yards, cellars, slaughter-houses, and elsewhere, and to streams and ponds whose waters are used for drinking. It recommends householders rigidly to cleanse their own premises, and especially their drains; and to insist upon personal cleanliness and temperance in eating and drinking in their own families. "With these precautions," says the Committee, "we shall be prepared for Asiatic cholera if it comes." If this kind of purgation shall be neglected, praying we suspect, will do but little good.

—The old superstition of love powders seems to be one that will never die out. Among the Southern negroes it is exceedingly popular, and there comes the story now of a Long Island maiden who has been drugging the coffee of an unappreciative swain, with the usual result of making him sick, and nothing more. It is curious to note how minds influenced by a strong passion or desire may readily be controlled by superstitions that it would appear the veriest child could see through, but in which these excited people place the greatest confidence. It is upon this class that the vile hags known as fortune-tellers and clairvoyants subsist, and, working alike upon their credulity and their passion, extort from them money and destroy their peace of mind. Certainly these charlatans have humbugged the ignorant quite long enough, and, for the general good of society, it would be well were the police, in their next raiding mood, to sweep away these spots upon the fair face of civilization.

NIAGARA.

Fresh Sketches of Oft Described Scenes.

We condense the following from a correspondence to the New York *Evening Mail*:

GOAT ISLAND.

The first visit that one makes from the Cataract House is to Goat Island. Passing around the side of the hotel you follow a narrow plank walk along the edge of the rapids immediately under the large piazza, then through a short covered bridge which spans a race divided from the force rapids by only a narrow stone wall, and through which the waters flow quietly on as if peacefully happy at having apparently escaped the terrible fall—a fancied security, however, for but a few feet further on they turn abruptly on the very edge of the precipice and rush over, roaring with fear and disappointment, dropping innumerable dewy tears of sorrow, and sending back clouds of spray that rise up like the released spirits of the lost, lost waters. After passing by the inevitable Indian store, and escaping the irrepressible white conqueror of Mr. Lo, who stands at the door and with his blandest smile urges that you just step in and look at his goods, we reach the iron bridge that spans the rapids.

THE ROMANCE OF NIAGARA.

A few evenings since, starting for a moonlight walk, I crossed over to Goat Island and chose this narrow path. No sounds were to be heard save the roaring of the cataract and my smothered footsteps on the damp ground, and struggling beams of the full moon throwing ghost-like beams and shadows on the tall trees and tangled underwood. Emerging from the dense forest and crossing the narrow bridge to Luna Island a scene of beauty was before us that no words can describe. At my feet so close that I could have stepped in the very crest of the falls the waters curved over the edge of the precipice, looking in the moonlight like molten, silver, while the spray rising up in my face assumed strange and weird-like shapes, changing from fairy to hob-goblin with each zephyr of the evening breeze. Hanging in the midst of the base of the falls was to be seen the lovely lunar, bow, perfect in form and coloring. This is the only point from which this bow can be seen, and that only two or three nights in the month, when the moon is at the full, and rises in mid heaven directly over the American Fall. The steep Canada bank of the river opposite was dark and undefined in the shadows, and the dull green waters of the river far below seemed too unearthly to be other than those of the dread river Styx. To the left rose the tall trees of Goat Island, their branches overspreading the terrible chasm, while beyond the waters of the great horse-shoe fall seemed to crumble away like the front of a great chalk cliff and roll down the rock like dense white smoke—Terrapin tower standing like a grim sentinel keeping solitary guard over this strangely beautiful scene.

One had no thoughts of hours or moments in the fascination of this lovely picture. The mind rebelled from the thought of turning one's face toward the busy lighted streets of the village and the large hotels teeming with humanity, and leaving this rare loneliness.

"TWO HEARTS THAT BEAT AS ONE."

But I could not help being interwild scenes of nature. But a short distance from me, on a shawl that they had spread on the floor of the balcony, sat a young girl and her lover; she might have been twenty-two, possibly but eighteen. Her face told but little of her age. They may have been married, but they certainly were lovers. All the afternoon these two sat hand in hand, looking on the might and majesty of Niagara and listening to its deafening roar of endless melody. Her face was strangely attractive, not beautiful—not even what would be called pretty. I can remember little else of it save her wondrous, expressive blue eyes, and the classical forehead that was absolutely perfect in form, and from which the brown hair was carelessly rolled back showing its beauty in its entirety. As she held her round hat in her lap and with her delicate, sensitive face slightly inclined forward, and the summer breeze toying with her nut brown hair, I could read in her expressive face all the emotions of awe, wonder and delight which the sublime spectacle wrought in her mind. When I left the tower, after nurse Gloaming had come and put the sun to bed behind the Canada hills, leaving the falling red in the sun's decline and gray as the evening slowly fell upon them, these two still sat there side by side knowing only each other and the strange beauty about them, and I could not but look back and wish that this "little one" might pass over any trouble or sorrow that the future may have in store for her, (as it has for us all) as unharmed as do the waters over Niagara's great precipice.

Redemption of Bonds.

The following notice was issued Aug. 31st, for the redemption of the five twenty bonds of 1862:

Treasury Department, September 1 1871.

By virtue of authority given by an act of Congress, approved July 14, 1870, entitled an act to authorize the refunding of the national debt, I hereby give notice that the principal and accrued interest of the bonds herein below designated, known as 5-20 bonds, will be paid at the Treasury of the United States, in the city of Washington, on or after the first day of December next, and that the interest on said bonds will cease on that day, that is to say, the coupon bonds known as the first series of the act of February 25, 1862, dated May 1st, 1862, numbered as follows: 1 to 30,699, inclusive, $50 each; 1 to 43,572 inclusive, $100 each; 1 to 40,011 inclusive, $500 each; 1 to 74,104 inclusive, $1,000 each; and registered bonds of the same act, 1 to 595 inclusive, $50 each; 1 to 4,103 inclusive, $100 each; 1 to 899 inclusive, $500 each; 1 to 8,906 inclusive, $1,000 each; 1 to 2,665 inclusive, $5,000 each; 1 to 29,06 inclusive, $10,000 each. The amount outstanding embraced in the numbers as above is $100,000,000. The coupon bonds of the act of February 25th were issued in four distinct series. The bonds of the first series, embracing those described, above do not bear a series designation upon them, while those of the second, third and fourth series are distinctly marked on the face of the bonds. United States securities forwarded for redemption should be addressed to the Loan Division, Secretary's Office.

[Signed.] J. U. HARTLEY,
Acting Secretary.

—Persons fond of speculating concerning the mysteries of nature have a wide field before them in the coincidence about this time of so many earthquakes, tempests, railroad and steamboat causalities, and shocking crimes. The material and the moral world seem both to be the prey of extraordinary evil forces, which manifest their activity in furious outbreaks. How far these forces are in or above nature, or how far they proceed from an invisible spiritual world above or within nature, is a question concerning which a great deal may be said.

—A LAKE GEORGE letter writer moralizes in this fashion on a topic ever dear to the feminine heart:

BOUNDING GIRLS.

The Fort William Henry, where my heart—by which I mean my trunk—for the time poses, shelters just now a large number of pretty, buoyant and bounding girls, whose voices ripple over the piazza, thro' the halls and up and down the stairs with a peculiar tone, which must be perilous to sentimental youths and widowers in their first year of mourning.

DREAMS OF WEDLOCK.

There is something both pleasant and melancholy in observing this troop of feminine joyousness, ranging from sixteen and seventeen to what may be two and twenty. All of them seem to have been well educated and tolerably well reared, having, no doubt, parents in easy circumstances and the advantages of cultivated society. Strong-mindedness, as it is termed, evidently is not among their faults. Not one of them, I venture to say, but has fixed her faith and future upon marriage—that state so delightful to the fancy, and usually so dull and dreary in fact.

I presume they all have their loving lords cleary outlined in their own mind. He who is to rule their destiny must be distinguished in appearance, elegant in his manner, brilliant in speech, and particularly must be blest with shekels in abundance, and these he must be willing to scatter lavishly in the cause connubial. He must be all that a woman would desire, and a bank account capable of exciting her admiration and her anxiety to draw upon.

What pleasant pictures the maiden's mind paints of matrimony against the rosy clouds of to-morrow. And when matrimony and the morrow come, how different they prove from what they have been imagined! The husband shows himself to be cut out of materialism and prose, instead of sentiment and poetry. He is not rich, or, if he be, he is not generous. Domestic discords, narrow economies, tormenting children and household bondage are not the rude facts exchanged for all the wealth and splender of expectation. The hope and ambition of the wife are surrendered, and she lives through the little creatures who drove her half distracted and cluster forever about her knees. They grow up in turn to dream and hope, to awake and be disappointed; and so from generation to generation the tragi-comedy of existence goes on.

ILLUSIONS ARE SWEET.

Of the many blonds and brunette idlers and triflers registered on the books of Fort William Henry, how few, if any, will half realize what they anticipate from wedlock. But let them cherish their illusions, since sorrow never comes too late and joy too swiftly flies. Let them laugh and flirt, be silly and sensimental, while they may. Let them look for an Admirable Chrichton in Mr. Jonathan Jones, and for Chevalier Bayard in Jacob Jenkins, esq., until truth, which soon or late, comes to all, deceives them, oh! so cruelly.

A Miner's Experience.

An old miner who has experienced explosions and describes them: As soon as the explosion occurs it drives like a whirlwind and with force enough to carry any weight before it in the direction of the nearest vent. In going it sweeps along the ceiling, tearing away props, brattices and everything else, even the pillars of coal. The unfortunate miner who may be within its influence, instinctively throws himself flat upon the ground. Before he can rise the gas has encountered the body of air moving in an opposite direction. They come together with an elastic shock, sufficient to change the direction of the gaseous tornado, and back it comes with a rush, lifting the miner and flinging him probably a distance of fifty feet against the ragged or pure in the mine, there is a slight pause, then the gas whirls back with undiminished fury, lifting the miner once more and dashing him back from whence he originally came. Again and again this terrible game of battledore is repeated. Nothing can resist its impetuosity. Meanwhile the terrible, afterdamp accumulates with surprising rapidity. This is composed of the black damp which hangs from the roof and the white damp which gathers along the floor. It joins the gas at every rush, and adds power and volume to its fury. The helpless miner struggles with superhuman strength, to resist the buffettings of the mine-fiend; but now the damp begins to seize upon his senses. The sensation is not unpleasant. He feels a slight dizziness; becomes weak and sleepy; he staggers; his knees lose all their power and he falls.

—A telegram on Saturday last from New-York says there have been no new developements touching the Rosenzweig abortion case. Miss Bowlesby has been removed from the Morgue to Hart's Island, where she was interred. There were no friends, not even a sister, present, to shed a tear over the grave of the unfortunate girl. Her relatives, however, have announced it as their intention to remove her remains to Paterson when the approach of cold weather will enable them to do so. At the Coroner's inquest the evidence was clear and conclusive upon the important points of the doctor's identity with Ascher, the admission of the girl to his den, and the removal of the trunk from here with the body. The mysterious woman who had charge of the trunk has not yet been discovered, but her presence and testimony are no longer absolutely necessary to the conviction of the doctor. The police, however, are still on the alert to find additional evidence.

—The steamer Java, of the Cunard line, which arrived at New York on Wednesday, ran down the Norwegian bark Annita, while in mid-ocean, on the night of August 25th. The Java was under full steam when she struck the Annita amidships, sinking her so suddenly that only one out of the crew of twelve escaped. Although the sea was very high and the night extremely dark, boats were at once lowered from the Java and a long search made for the crew of the ill-fated vessel, but only one man could be found. The Annita was bound from Portsmouth to Quebec. No injury was suffered by the Java except the loss of the foretopgallant-mast and some of her iron railing. On the second day after the disaster the passengers of the Java passed resolutions commending the bravery and prompt action of the officers and men in searching for the lost crew of the Annita, and expressing sympathy for the afflicted families and friends. Over $1,000 was subscribed by the passengers in aid of these families. The officers of the Java say the Annita had no sidelights visible until just before the collision.

New Advertisements.

TEACHERS' EXAMINATIONS,

OFFICE CO. SUPT. OF COMMON SCHOOLS, July 5th, 1871.

Sept. 5th, Pulaski, at Forksburg school house. Sept. 6th, Brighton, at Eakin's school house. Sept. 11th, North Sewickley, at Laurel Point school house.
Sept. 12th, Franklin, at Phillis' school house.
Sept. 14th, New Sewickley, at Unionville school house.

One hundred and ninety questions will be asked on the following topics, viz: 75, Orthography; 20, Grammar; 30, Geography; 10, Reading; 20, Practical Arithmetic; 5, Mental Arithmetic; 10, Penmanship; 20, History; and 10 on Theory of Teaching.—90 to 100 per cent. of the questions answered correctly, Grade 1—70 to 90, Grade 2—60 to 70, Grade 3. No certificate issued whose Grade falls below fifty per cent.

Special examinations will be held after the regular examinations on Friday and Saturday of each week, in the office of the Superintendent at the Court House until October 14th. Applicants however, must have a *written request* from Directors. It is highly probable that at many of the examinations two days will be required; when this is the case, an educational meeting will be held during the intervening evening. Exercises will commence promptly at 9 o'clock, a. m.

GEO. M. FIELDS, *Co. Supt.*

1913-tf.

Medicinal.

A GREAT MEDICAL DISCOVERY

Dr. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA

VINEGAR BITTERS

Hundreds of Thousands

Bear testimony to their Wonderful Curative Effects.

WHAT ARE THEY?

Are not a vile fancy drink made of Fusel 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, Biliousness, 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.

J. 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

New Advertisements.

MARBLE.

W. H. MARSHALL, ROCHESTER MARBLEWORKS,

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 Stone than elsewhere. We will guarantee the 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,

at 1 cent 1½ and 2 cents per pound,

and all the new style fixtures to hang stones, a reasonable prices. apr12tjm

COAL and NUT COAL
FOR SALE.

The undersigned is operating a COAL BANK on McKinley's Run, about half way between Rochester and Bolesville, where he will be glad to receive orders for lump or nut coal. Orders can also be left at B. Mulheim's, in Bridgewater, or at John Farris' in Beaver, or at the Anous office or at the residence of the undersigned on Market street, Bridgewater. Coal on the platform at all times. Coal delivered at short notice.—Terms cash on delivery. Prices as low as the lowest. J. C. MOLTZE.

1955:1y

BEAVER SEMINARY

AND

Musical Institute.

Rev. R. T. TAYLOR, D. D., Principal,

OPENS ITS

Seventeenth Annual Session Sept. 12.

Beautiful Grounds suited for out door exercise and recreation

Cheerful Room, well furnished and ventilated, warmed with steam.

Principal's Family includes all teachers and pupils from abroad, rendering the Seminary a real home for all.

Vocal and Instrumental Music has been made a specialty for years. This was the first institution in the West to open a special Musical Department. Two Organs and ten Pianos, one full-sized Chickering Grand, give ample opportunity for practice.

COURSE OF STUDY.—English and Classical more extensive than in most Female Colleges. Painting and Drawing taught by a skillful artist.

Two Buildings, on opposite sides of the street, in fine repair, afford opportunities for both sexes and for brothers and sisters to sit at the same table and in the same recitation room, the only intercourse allowed, the departments being entirely distinct. For twelve years the present Principal has been in charge of the school, and it is safe to say that wherever it is known it is favorably known and that it has the fullest confidence of thoughtful men. DANIEL AGNEW,
Pres't. Board of Trustees.

aug 23:4w.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

Be it Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendment of the Constitution of this Commonwealth be proposed to the people for their adoption or rejection, pursuant to the provisions of the tenth article thereof, to wit:

AMENDMENT.

Strike out the Sixth Section of the Sixth Article of the Constitution, and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"A State Treasurer shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the State, at such times and for such term of service as shall be prescribed by law."

JAMES H. WEBB,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
WILLIAM A. WALLACE,
Speaker of the Senate.

Approved the fifteenth day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

JNO. W. GEARY.

Prepared and certified for publication pursuant to the Tenth Article of the Constitution.

F. JORDAN,
Sec'y. of the Commonwealth.

Office Sec'y. of the Commonwealth, Harrisburgh, July 5th, '71.

July19:3m.

LIST OF PREMIUMS.

To be awarded at the Eighteenth Annual Fair of the Beaver County Agricultural Society to be held at Beaver, Pa., September 27th, 28th and 29th, 1871.

OFFICERS:

PRESIDENT—JAMES DARRAGH.
VICE PRESIDENTS—JOHN GRESING, SR., D. PATTON, A. P. BLACOCK.
RECORDING SECRETARY—THOMAS G. ANSHUTZ.
CORRESPONDING SECRETARY—WM. S. BARCLAY.
TREASURER—I. N. ATKINS.
MANAGERS—*East Side*—H. REED, S. MAGAW, C. B. HURST, JOHN BAXTER, HENRY METZ, SR. *West Side*—W. A. LAIRD, D. M. DONEHOO, SAMUEL WALTON, D. O. C. PATTERSON, NICHOLAS TODD. *South Side*—B. SWEARINGEN, SAMUEL PATTERSON, W. EWING, ALEX. ANDERSON, JR., JOSEPH A. FLEMING.

TROTTING AND PACING RACES.

FIRST DAY.

Trotting match, (county), mile heats, best three in five; go as they please. Four or more entries to make a race, three to start. Ten per cent. entrance fee.

First premium	$15 00
Second premium	7 00
Third premium	3 00

Time of race, 2 o'clock, p. m.

Pacing match, (county), mile heats, best three in five; go as they please. Four or more entries to make a race, three to start. Ten per cent. entrance fee.

First premium	$15 00
Second premium	7 00
Third premium	3 00

Time of race be[illegible] Horses entering for [illegible] compete for the larger premi[illegible] and horses that have beaten $[illegible] in the above races.

SECOND DAY.

Trotting match, (county), mile heats, best three in five; go as they please, to rule.

First premium	$75 00
Second premium	30 00
Third premium	15 00

Four entries to make a race, three to start. Entrance fee ten per cent. Time of race, 2 o'clock, p. m.

Pacing match, (county), mile heats, best three in five; go as they please, to rule.

First premium	$75 00
Second premium	30 00
Third premium	15 00

Four entries to make a race. Ten per cent. entrance fee. Time of race between heats of trotting race. Horses competing for these races must have been owned and kept in the county for thirty days previous to the race, and will not be allowed to compete for the smaller premiums.

THIRD DAY.

Trotting match. Competition open to all horses. Premium $300.

First premium	$200 00
Second premium	70 00
Third premium	30 00

Four entries to make a race, three to go. To harness, and to rule, best three in five; mile heats. Entrance fee ten per cent. Time of race, 2 o'clock, p. m.

Pacing match. Competition open to all horses. Premium $300.

First premium	$200 00
Second premium	70 00
Third premium	30 00

Four entries to make a race; three to start. *To harness and to rule*, best three in five; mile heats. ¹⁰ per cent. entrance fee. Time of race between heats of trotting match.

CLASS NO. 1.—*Division A.*

Best stallion for all purposes	$8.
2d best do do	5.
Best 3 year old stallion	6.
2d best do do	4.
Best 3 year old stallion	4.
2d best do do	2.
Best brood mare with colt at foot	5.
2d best do do	3.
Best spring colt	2.
2d best do do	1.
Best 1 year old filly	2.
2d best do do	1.
Best 2 year old filly	3.
2d best do do	2.
Best 3 year old filly	4.
2d best do do	3.
Best 1 year old filly	3.
2d best do do	2.
Best native colt, 4 years old or over	5.
2d best do do	3.
Best native cow, 3 years old or over	5.
2d best do do	4.
Best native cow, 2 years old or over	3.
2d best do do	2.
Best native colt, 1 year old or over	2.
2d best do do	1.
Best yoke of oxen	5.
2d best do do	3.
Best Alderny bull, 3 years old or over	5.
2d best do do	3.
Best Alderny bull, 2 year old or over	5.
2d best do do	3.
Best Alderny bull, 1 year old or over	4.
2d best do do	2.
Best Alderny calf, 6 mos. old or over	2.
2d best do do	1.
Best Alderny cow, 4 years old or over	5.
2d best do do	3.
Best Alderny cow, 3 years old or over	5.
2d best do do	3.
Best Alderny cow, 2 years old or over	3.
2d best do do	2.
Best Alderny calf, 6 mos. old or over	2.
2d best do do	1.

JUDGES.—Michael Mateer, Captain Daniel Dawson, H. Metz, Jr. John Wilson and James Orr.

CLASS NO. 3.—*Sheep.*

	1st prem.	2d.
Best Spanish buck	$5.	$3.
best