e Beaver Argus.

NEYAND, Editor and Proprietor.

eaver, Pa., Dec. 6th, 1871.

MES N. KERNS, of Philadelphia, been appointed by the President, Marshal, for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, in place of Gregory, deceased. This appointment, is in no sense a popular Mr. Kerns does not enjoy the idence of the Republican party eState. He is, however, a "pet" ieneral Cameron, and that fact e procured him the above posi-

HE Evening *Mail*, a spicy Pittsgh paper, has been sold to Messrs. mpson, Macconnell and Spiking. Thompson, has, for a number of rs, been the business manager of *Commercial*, and his tact and eral good management had no e to do with the success that paper has finally reached. That the under the new managment, will success from the start, we have cely a doubt.

HE female Suffragists are receiva blow from Wyoming Territory, ch will retard their cause no lit-

By an act of its Legislature two rs ago women were allowed to e, sit as jurors, and hold offices of st and profit. After giving the a fair trial, so it is alleged, the sent Legislature has repealed it, l last week Governor Campbell proved the repealing act. Thus is the first trial, on the part of males to vote and hold office in this intry.

GEN. SICKLES our Minister to ain was married on Tuesday last ov. 28th, to Donna Carolina de eagh (which you will please pronunce with two syllables), a young l accomplished Andalusian beauty, daughter of a prominent official the Spanish Treasury. She was intimate friend of Miss Laura ckles, and accompanied her in the neral's recent tour in Europe. The dding was attended by a brilliant d distinguished company, representing the leading families in Spanish society.

THE formal case of our Government for presentation to the Geneva onference has been completed at ashington, and its translation into rench also finished. It is underood among diplomats that England is prepared an argument for this onference, based upon an effort to now that the United States, in her reatment of Spain since our war has encouraging and aiding the Cuban surgents, been doing exactly what re are now arraigning England for oing during our rebellion.

OUR readers will remember the ccount of the Avondale coal mine isaster, by which sixty miners lost heir lives. The accident was caused by the burning of the "breaker," he flames communicating with the nine. A man who has just died of mall pox, near Avondale, made a onfession on his death bed, that the lisaster was not an accident, but hat himself and five others fired the breaker. He died before he was able to make the matter out.

GENERAL SCHENCK, our Minister n England, is just now receiving full share of public censure on his side of the Atlantic. It seems hat he is President of a gold mining company in this country, called he Emma, and since his residence n London, it is alleged, he has been rying to dispose of some of the stock n the Emma to persons there. It is assumed that his conduct in this particular violates a law regulating the duties of Ministers abroad, and his enemies, therefore, are after him with unusual venom, and ask the President to recall him at once. The New York *Tribune* of last week refers to the matter and has this to say in General Schenck's behalf:

General Schenck is too old and valuable a public servant to be whistled down the wind on such a charge. If the mine is all that its managers represent it (and we are confident that General Schenck has taken care not to be misled on this point) and if he has broken no regulation of the service, then we insist that he shall not be discredited because of what is at the worst an error of judgment, whereof the controlling impulse may well have been a readiness to oblige and a hearty eagerness to befriend certain of his countrymen. There is nothing heinous per se in owning shares in a gold mine any more than in growing corn or making wagons; and the monarchical interdict of holding responsible office, and at the same time working or trading for a livelihood, is repudiated by the genius of our institutions. General Schenck must not be stricken down unheard. Men as able and worthy as he is are not so abundant that that we can afford to crush one on a blind presumption.

A GENTLEMAN writing to us from Washington, under date of Nov. 29, says:

From year to year the range of Congressional Legislation has increased in extent and importance. It is found that as the country becomes older its interests are more diversified, and that the old policy of allowing everything to drift with the tide and take care of itself can no longer be maintained.

Among the new measures which will come before Congress and upon which the press and the people ought to be be posted pro and con are:

The organization of Post Office Savings Banks, which will enable the people to have a Savings Bank that can never break at each county seat or other place of commercial importance. The Government will pay for the use of money from five dollars upwards 3 65-000 per cent. or one cent per day per hundred dollars, and transfer the deposits by means of post-office orders to any locality within the United States free of charge.

The abolition of the telegraph monopoly and the establishment of a postal telegraph system, so that messages can be sent everywhere at a uniform rate, not exceeding twenty cents for ten words and one cent for every additional word.

The establishment of a Bureau of Immigration to take charge of the interests of newly arrived immigrants who are now subject to very great and unnecessary hardships by which means immigration especially of the better sort is found to be impeded, and the immigrants demoralized.

The project of establishing a Government Insurance Company, which will insure all the real estate in the country at a greatly reduced rate of premium and not be affected disasterously by such a conflagration as that of Chicago, will also receive attention as it is now in successful operation in Germany.

Measures for the better protection of the ballot box will be devised, so that the purchase and intimidation of votes, the repeating and cheating going on in New York city and in the South may be checked, if not prevented.

The tariff will also be revised and taxation diminished, and preliminary legislation looking toward the resumption of specie payment will undoubtedly be enacted. Senator Sumner and other leaders are already moving in the matter of specie payments.

Measures for the revival of our foreign commerce and for the re-organization of the Civil Service will be up for discussion, and it being a Presidential year, all the political questions of the day will be thoroughly considered.

Under the circumstances the Capital will be the political focus of unusual brilliancy and power, and the political usefulness of every citizen during the coming campaign will be in precise proportion to his intelligent appreciation of the new measures. Our local politicians and publishers must evince a disposition to learn what is new. They will not be able to interest hearers or readers if their whole stock in trade consists of by-gone issues.

HERE AND THERE.

—Quite a scene occurred in a Detroit eating-house a few days since. Melancholy-looking man comes in; says he is not very well; asks permission to sit a while by the stove: leave granted; is observed to take out a small vial and apply to his lips; the proprietor immediately concludes that melancholy man is bent upon self destruction; rushes to him; throws him down; chokes him to make him cast out the fatal drug. At last the poor victim getting an opportunity, explains that he is troubled with a raging toothache and only took a little brandy to assuage the anguish thereof. A messenger was dispatched to tell the doctor that he needn't come, and all was serene. Appearances were, it must be owned, suspicious, and the officious Good Samaritan was no doubt influenced by the noblest motives; but, by way of atoning for his friendly assault, ought he not at least to have filled up the melancholy man's vial?

—If long hair be the glory of woman, then there is a glorious young lady in Boston. She was persuaded the other day to give a private exhibition of her beautiful head of long and heavy black hair. Her height is 5 feet 3 inches, and when she is standing erect her hair falls to her feet, and trails a quarter of a yard on the floor. It is 75 inches in length. Here, indeed is a favorable young person! No need has she of chignons, nor of braids, nor of fronts, nor of tricopherous compounds; and Eve herself, the primal and perfect woman nobly planned, had probably no greater wealth of tangled charms. Discarding all moral principle, we are tempted to lapse into the meanest kind of pun, and to pronounce this Boston beauty the greatest *hairess* in America, and probably one of the best behaved of girls. There! we have done it; so hastily asking everybody's pardon for our verbal misdemeanors, we drop the subject that we may sin no more.

—Last March, in Portland, Me., Mr. Woodman fell through the scuttle of his store, wrenched his ribs out of place, twisted his spine, and "displaced one of his intestines. He was put to bed and everybody was expecting him to expire. But he 'was poulticed according to spiritual direction," and the ghosts of two doctors, and of a woman named Amanda, ministered unto him in a very odd way by raising him from his bed, twirling him in the air, dressing him and walking him about the room, lifting him into bed again, singing to him "angelic music," Mrs. Woodman playing a piano accompaniment. The spirits informed those in attendance that they were giving the patient spiritual medecines, and applying spiritual steam and shower-baths. The sick man was thirsty, and down from the ceiling came a spiritual goblet; suspended by a thread, containing

—"Ichor,
Or some such spiritual liquor."

The vessel stopped at his mouth, and "its contents were administered by unseen hands," he complaining that the water was bitter and tasted of tanzy. Meanwhile, all sorts of side shows were going on in the room.—Colored lights were seen. The medium, one Dr. Hopkins, was carried three times round the apartment.—The sick man's mother's ghost was present at the fandango in "full costume;" and there was a strange ghost with whom nobody was acquainted. One day sixteen spirits carried the poor patient into the entry. Then they balanced him on the foot-board of the bed. One attendant who was rubbing the injured man "was seized and carried some distance," probably because he did not rub nicely. Finally, the man with the damaged back and ribs has now as good a back and as well set ribs as any person in Portland.

—California emigrants have a summary way of disposing of murderers. A party of 500 were encamped near Council Bluffs recently, when one of their number murdered a young herder. When news of the deed reached the camp, search was made for the murderer. It was found that he had been arrested and taken before a magistrate. An emigrant tersely describes what followed: "We, the 500 emigrants quietly marched to the Justice's court and demanded the prisoner. They refused to give him up. We, the 500 emigrants, took him, tried him, condemned him, and hung him on the same tree he had murdered his victim under. 'Farewell, vain world' were his last words, as the mule walked away and left him there. We, the 500 emigrants, followed the mule."

—We find in *The Boston Commonwealth* a story so refreshing that a few more such instances of magnanimity would make the arid field of politics to blossom like a rose-garden. The writer knows "an estimable official" who was once a candidate for reelection to an important body of which he was then presiding officer. Desirous of reelection, he would have been reelected had not a personal friend of his run against him and beaten him. After a while the people called the first of these men "to go up higher," and, a position of the first-class in his gift becoming vacant, he bestowed it on his old competitor and successful rival. "His old age," says *The Commonwealth*, "will doubtless be full of peace." There is a melancholy suggestion in this that the generous-minded man is well advanced in years, if not absolutely fallen into the sere and yellow leaf; and we mourn for this because, when he dies, we do not believe that there will be another man like him left in Massachusetts or anywhere else.

—There was a queer row in Boston the other day over a dead body; and a bill in equity to get possession of a corpse, is a novelty in legislation. One Dr. Kelly died. His sister and sole heir sent her son from New-York to bring what was left of the doctor, his property to this city, and his bones to Greenwood Cemetery; but, meanwhile, the housekeeper of the defunct physician had bestowed the relics in Boston. She claimed that the estate of the deceased would be diminished by the great expense of the removal, and that her chance of being paid what the doctor owed her would be proportionately lessened. Moreover, to be buried in Massachusetts was the very last wish expressed by the doctor with his dying breath. Gray, J., looking at the matter from a legal not a sentimental point of view, decided that the remains were the personal property of the nearest of kin, and that they might entomb him where they pleased.

On the Plains—Trains Snowed In.

The Denver (Col.) *Times* says:

From a letter received by Mr. Samuel Heller yesterday from our fellow citizen Samuel Schneider, we are enabled to lay before the readers of the *Times* the following:

"The express train on the Kansas Pacific which left Denver on Wednesday last encountered a heavy snow storm on Friday between Carson and Fort Ellis. The storm continued to increase in power, and the snow-drifts accumulated so rapidly that by night the train was completely snowed in. The storm increased to a hurricane, telegraph poles were blown down and hurled across the track for miles, the wires becoming entangled in the machinery and the wheels of the cars. The engineer and fireman were driven from their posts by the intense cold, while hundreds of buffalo congregated around the cars seeking shelter from the hurricane.

"The train left Carson at 5:30 on Friday morning, but on arriving at Monument, one hundred miles eastward, the telegraph announced the awful news that Carson had caught fire, and was burning up in the gale. The town is built entirely of wood, and is piled full of goods in transit for New Mexico. The wires were blown down soon after this dispatch was received, hence no news has since been received from Carson.

"The western-bound express arrived in the snow-drifts on Sunday morning and was unable to go farther. At Sunday noon the drifts were higher than the tops of the cars. All the train had been abandoned excepting one Pullman car, one passenger coach, and the baggage car. By hard pushing the train was able to move a little on Sunday and reach a little shanty on the plains, where some food was obtained. We expect to reach Saline on Sunday night. We make about twenty miles per day by digging and pushing the snow."

—There was a great gale at Cape Breton, on the night of the 27th ult., doing immense damage to houses, barnes, trees and shipping. The gale began at eight o'clock and lasted until five o'clock the next morning.—... in the village several houses were blown down. A number of vessels anchored at Port Mulgraer dragged their anchors and passed out of the Strait to sea. The Burmudian brig Jabez, from Charlottetown, was wrecked on Fox Island and only one man saved. Ten schooners were wrecked on the Strait of Canso. It is feared there has been considerable loss of life by the gale.

GRAND ARMY OF PENN'A.

Resignation of Commander Calhoun His Removal from the Philadelphia Pension Agency—The Reasons—An Eloquent Letter.

[From the Philadelphia Press.

There is something manly and soldierly in the following address of Col. A. R. Calhoun, resigning his post as Commander of the Department of Pennsylvania of the Grand Army of the Republic, and no one can read these frank and honest words without believing that our brave fellow-citizen is still worthy of the confidence and affection of his countrymen:

HEADQUARTERS, G. A. R.
DEPARTM'T OF PENN'A.,
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 22, 1871.

To the Council of Administration, Department of Pennsylvania, G. A. R.:

GENTLEMEN: I hereby tender my resignation as Commander of the Department of Pennsylvania Grand Army of the Republic.

The command of the department will therefore devolve, from this date, on comrade Howard J. Reeder, Senior Vice Commander, Headquarters, Easton, Pa.

I deem it proper, before closing this letter to state briefly the motives that induced me to surrender a position of so much honor, and so indicative of your confidence, which for two years I have held by the almost unanimous voice of the department through its representatives.

In our order there are thousands of men who differ from me in politics, many of whom have held, like myself, public positions of well deserved honor and trust, by election or appointment. In April, 1870, the President saw fit to appoint me pension agent at Philadelphia. My duty was to pay the mothers, widows, fathers and children of my fallen comrades, in this State, and to the best of my abilities I have faithfully done this work; for I never saw an old mother coming to me for her money that she did not suggest a brave boy sleeping on a southern battle-field, where he died for principle. Every widow and child called to mind a manly form stricken down for country by hunger, the bullet, or disease. I could do no wrong to the living so near to the presence of the dead.

Having tried, in this my adopted home, to make myself known as one whose past record for principle could not be tarnished by any present love for gain, I disbursed to the best of my ability nearly four millions of Government money since I came into office. During this time I was mainly instrumental in changing the payments to quarterly instead of semi-annually, and in making the Government pay the fees from which I derive my salary, and not the poor pensioners. This doubled my work without increasing my pay. I gave, since being in office, four hundred thousand dollars security in two bonds.

My first bond was broken up by the withdrawal of a prominent gentleman of this State, last January, who "wished," as he said, "to limit his obligations." While making my second bond, my funds became exhausted, but to help the widows and orphans and sustain my character as an officer, I went on paying, determined to use my own, or borrowed money, till the new bond was filled and funds sent me. Recent defalcations, by other officials, led to an examination of my accounts, and the "irregularities" of running the two accounts together resulted in the President asking for my resignation, which I at once tendered.

From Washington there has not been a harsh word uttered against me officially; on the contrary, there has been much sympathy and kindness expressed. The public press has, however, damaged my good name, and until I stand clearly acquitted from the shadow of suspicion I shall occupy no position above the ranks of the Grand Army, as I do not wish anything that may be said against me to damage our noble Order.

As heretofore, I shall do all I can to the full extent of my limited power and means to aid my suffering comrades.

I thank my staff and the department officers for their aid, promptness and fidelity, and, with more gratitude than I can express, I think the Posts and the hundreds of comrades, while I am in F. C.* and I. theirs.

A. R. CALHOUN,
Ex-Commander Department of Pennsylvania, G. A. R.

*Hon. Simon Cameron.

From the Pittsburgh Dispatch

The Credit Mobilier Decision.

We have the *Legal Opinion*, with the decision of the Supreme Court, in the appeal from the decision of the Dauphin County Court, on a writ of error. The opinion read by Judge Read is more brief than that of dissent by Judge Agnew, and is so wanting in clearness as to be only a technical and seemingly biased discussion in the interest of the Credit Mobilier. We have heretofore stated the facts in the case in general terms. It seems however, that the case was complicated, by means of a tripartite arrangement apparently gotten up for the purpose of creating confusion. Oakes Ames, of Boston was a large contractor for the building of portions of the Union Pacific Railroad. For convenience and credit, he and his associates bought up the stock and charter of the Credit Mobilier of America. This corporation appointed trustees to transact its business, allowing them a salary of $3,000 a year, but requiring all the dividends made to be given to the stockholders. Thus a tripartite agreement was made between Oakes Ames, the trustees mentioned, and the Credit Mobilier. The stockholders of the Mobilier received dividends on their stock, from the contracts assigned by one Hoxie and by Oakes Ames. On this ground suit was brought by one of the State officials for tax on the dividends thus declared. The precise manner in which our judges, after having declared the State entitled to these taxes, now argue that it is not entitled, may be seen by examining Judge Read's opinion.

After referring to the history of the alliance above described, Judge Read quotes an agreement between these parties, "That the trustees shall adjust and pay over to the Credit Mobilier of America such portion of the net profits of the work done and materials furnished on the first 100 miles west of the 100th meridian, as was done and performed prior to January 1, 1867." He then says, "It must therefore be said that, conforming to all the testimony in the case, the Credit Mobilier had no interest whatever in either of these contracts, or in the profits of the work, except as above stated, and that it was an entire mistake of the accounting department to tax as dividends net profits not belonging in any way, manner, or shape, to that corporation." In other words, in all the subsequently executed contracts, the Credit Mobilier was not an interested party. The parties of the second and third part (the trustees and the Mobilier) exchanged releases and "all connection was formally dissolved." But it seems that dividends were made by the trustees, as receipts were "given them for dividends declared by them on the 12th of December, 1867; January 3d, 1868; and June 17, 1868, recognize and adopt all the terms and conditions of the contract of the ... whereby "all the trusts in favor of stockholders of the Credit Mobilier of America, and Assignees of Stockholders thereof are hereby transferred and vested in the following persons in the shares and proportions annexed to their respective names."—The judge then says that the dividends declared by these trustees were not dividends of the Credit Mobilier. The final argument of Judge Reed is that dividends were to individuals, and while these individuals did compose the Credit Mobilier, the dividends were to them as individuals, and not to the Mobilier—hence they were not liable to the State taxation.

Judge Agnew argues that there was enough in the case for it to be submitted to a jury. As to the logical bearings of the tripartite contract, which Judge Read uses to show that the dividends declared did not belong to the Mobilier, but to the persons composing it in their private capacity, Judge Agnew makes the following unanswerable statement:

"What was this tripartite contract, in its true essence, between Oakes Ames, the trustees and the Credit Mobilier? Ames, was the owner of the construction contract for the 667 miles of railroad west of the 100th meridian, and yet by the tripartite agreement he divested himself of all title and interest, as owner, without a reservation of any of the profits or the receipt of any consideration other than the covenant of the trustees to perform the construction contract and of the Credit Mobilier to guarantee the performance. The trustees were to receive nothing but a salary. The whole risk and responsibility of the contract and of providing the means for its execution therefore fell upon the Credit Mobilier, and yet it was to recieve but a formal compensation by way of a small commission on loans, the interest being but the ordinary compensation for the use of the money. What then was to become of the profits? Profits were expected and were realized to the extent of about a million a month. These profits by the tripartite contract were given to none of its parties, but to persons not parties, to wit: the stockholders of the Credit Mobilier in the proportion of the stock in that institution. Here then is a circumstance of the most pregnant character. The real responsible party, which was to risk all and pay all, received nothing but a paltry commission; while the earnings were to be paid to persons who paid nothing and risked nothing, excepting so far as they were stockholders of the only party that paid all and risked all. The corporation furnished the sinews of work and the shield of security to both the other parties, and why should not its stockholders reap the benefits? To the corporation it mattered not that the profits were paid to its stockholders directly by the trustees and not by its own treasurer. Thus the external and the internal evidence unite in imparting strength to the conclusion that the right of the stockholders to the profits secured to them by the tripartite contract, came to them through the instrumentality of the Credit Mobilier as the meritorious party to that contract."

The disposition of the profits was the precise point at issue. Judge Read argued that the instructions given the jury were erroneous, and that the jury should have been differently instructed. Judge Agnew very properly dissents, arguing that the jury was to judge of the credibility of witnesses; that any other course would be subversive of the jury system. But to show that they were properly instructed he quotes the charge:

"We instruct you that if the Credit Mobilier received the whole of this money arising from the profits of constructing the Union Pacific railroad *as a corporation*, and divided it among its stockholders as such, it is taxable. If it was received by the trustees to be divided among the stockholders as *individuals*, it is not taxable, and on that point this case turns. Using the names of the trustees in making the dividends is unimportant, provided the money belongs to the corporation."

These instructions were strengthened in response to a request from the counsel of the plaintiff in the original, that the judge instruct the jury to find the same whether the dividends were paid to individuals or stockholders. To this the judge replied that it was a question of *ownership*. If the Mobilier owned the money, it mattered not how it was paid.

We have been at the pains of drawing out these views, because of the point being made by Judge Read that the court below was in error. Also, that the point at issue was, whether the dividends were received as individuals, or as members of the Mobilier. Judge Agnew argues that the Mobilier was the *owner of* the money, and that it is not a question in what capacity this money was received by other parties. The question for the State was that of ownership. This being determined favorably to the Mobilier, the State is entitled to the tax. We think this reasoning very clear. To us that of Judge Reed seems narrow, partisan and pettifogging.

FIGHTING A RAILROAD.

A Curious Crusade [illegible] Pennsylvania Fa[illegible].

In 1848 a charter was granted to certain persons in Pike county Penn., authorizing them to construct a railroad from Matamoras to Milford, Penn., a distance of eight miles, connecting with the New York and Erie Railroad at Port Jervis. For some reason nothing was ever done in the matter, and in the Winter of 1870 a new charter was obtained from the Pennsylvania Legislature for the same purpose. A company under the title of the Milford and Matamoras Railroad Company was formed, and the contract awarded for building the road. The new charter also appropriated to the road, for 99 years, the $10,000 annual bonus paid by the Erie Railway Company to the State of Pennsylvania for right of way through that State. The Company under the old charter, however, succeeded in stopping all proceedings under the new charter, and the enterprise again came to a stand still.

All difficulties in the way were finally removed, and on the first of October last, work was begun on the road, the contract being awarded to Col. J. H. Moorhead, of New York. But some of the landholders along the route were opposed to the road, and a few days since a force of about 50 laborers, together with Col. Moorhead and J. H. Dimmick, President of the Company, were arrested for trespass at the suit of Wm. Brodhead, upon whose lands they were working. Bonds were given for damages, and the work proceeded. On the land of R. C. Bull the work met with more serious protest. The proprietor of the land, in company with his attorney, proceeded to where the men were working, and while the former drove a team of oxen in front of the laborers across the line, the latter took his position in advance of a team that was breaking ground, and when it came up to where he was standing, the lawyer seized the horses by the head, and pushed the driver away. At once an affray ensued, and the sheriff of the county was summoned upon charges preferred by the driver of the team. R. C. Bull was arrested for assault and battery. He gave bail to appear for trial, and caused the arrest of eight of the laborers, on a charge of riot, and the President of the road and the contractor for inciting to riot. They were taken to Milford, and gave bail in $10,000 to appear for a hearing next day, which was postponed. The day after the arrest the work was resumed, when the laborers were rearrested, gave bonds and continued working. ... as rioters, which he refused to do, and the work was completed on Bull's land without further molestation. Subsequently the President and contractor and the laborers were arrested on the land of Soveryne Van Noy. They again gave bonds and proceeded with the work, when an unexecuted writ obtained by Bull was served upon them requiring further bonds. Since then the work has been resumed, and the grading of the road will soon be completed.

The road is to be of the new three-foot gauge, and will eventually be extended to Easton, Pennsylvania, to connect with roads for Philadelphia.

—The last ship from the Arctic Ocean had arrived at Honolulu, and the last of the shipwrecked men landed without casuality. The men are being cared for at the expense of a thousand dollars a day. The whaling bark Chance reports that strong northeast gales set in before she left Behring's Strait, lasting from September 23 to October 2, and an attempt to reach the abandoned whaling fleet would have been made if the vessel had been seaworthy. The opinion prevails that the fleet was abandoned too early.

Corruption in the Jury Box.

A case occurred in Philadelphia last week which contributed largely to establish the fact that a frightful state of corruption exists in the jury system. It has long been known, and occasionally boasted of, that men are put on juries, to do understood things, to convict or discharge parties, and to render verdicts in the money interests of litigants who are able and willing to pay for such service. We admit it has long been known that such is the condition of the jury box in most of our large cities, where the professional juryman, witness and "straw bait" man are recognized adjuncts in the course of corruption, whose favors are sold as publicly in the shadow of temples of justice, as are the caresses of the *nymph de pave*. But it is not possible that courts are fully aware of this condition of affairs. The case in Philadelphia is that of a party who asks to have a re-hearing before the grand jury on the ground that she can prove that at least *one member* of a former grand jury was bribed to secure the ignoring of a bill before it. This case added to the case which lately took place in Lancaster county, where a bill was ignored, the facts of which were sworn to by three of the most respectable and reliable men in that county, shows a condition of affairs, well calculated to arouse the apprehensions and solicitude of all good citizens. Corruption at the ballot box, in legislative halls, in public treasuries and at last in the jury box, is of course logical and irresisted as long as the people close their eyes and ears to facts and circumstances which they should control and dispose of. Whither are we drifting to?—*Harrisburg State Journal.*

—It really begins to seem as though there was no end to the wealth of our Pacific coast. California is noted for its gold and silver mines; its fruit is gigantic, lucious and perennial; the silk worm weaves its costly web on the leaves of thousands of its mulberry trees; cotton has found a home upon its soil; almost everything counted as valuable and belonging to the mineral kingdom is found among its mountains, and now a fine vein of Carrara marble" recently discovered sends its citizens into ecstatic transports. "Art flourished under Grecian and Italian skies, and the same reasons exist for its cultivation here. The Carrara marble to carry on one branch of the fine arts is said to be within our reach," shouts an enthusiast. The locality where this new source of wealth is said to be found is somewhat vaguely described as being "near the south end of Pyramid Lake, on the Indian Reservation there, and about twenty-two miles from the railroad." Permission has already been obtained to open the quarry by an enterprising gentleman or Sacramento, and ere long California marble will be brought before the eyes of an anxious and expectant public.

The Nathan House, New York.

The Nathan house, in New York, has afforded a frequent theme for paragraphs, and many interesting stories concerning it have been put into circulation. It has been said that the house was sold at a reduced price because of the horror connected with the tragedy which occurred within its walls. Another statement informs the public that it has been rented by a noted gamester for a faro bank, while it is said on the other hand that such is the taint connected with it that no tenant will take it at any price. The stories are all equally false. The facts are these: The family abandoned the house immediately after the dreadful affair which has given them such painful publicity. They did not, however, remove the furniture, which still remains in its former condition, and a trusty servant with his family has charge of the establishment. The house has never been in the market, either for purchase or tenant, and will not in all probability be offered very soon. The family has hired a stylish house on Fifth avenue for which they pay about $10,000 per annum, this rent including that of furniture. The Nathan mansion has been correctly described as being of elegant finish, and was built under the inspection of its late owner. He took great delight in this mansion, and having made his property by assiduous attention to business, he was the better prepared to enjoy it. He frequently mentioned to an acquaintance of mine that he could get two hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars for the property. This price is now out of the question, but it would readily bring one hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars. Mr. Nathan's estate has been rated from five hundred thousand dollars to one million dollars, but its precise amount is only known to the little circle of heirs. The mystery of the murder remains as impenetrable as ever, but I have been told by a person who lives near by, that many, if not most of the neighbors discard the sneak thief theory.—*Letter to the Troy Times.*

A Prison Romance.

The Chicago *Evening Post* says: Every prison has its romance, and that of the Penitentiary at Kingston, Canada, is worth recounting. In 1842, near Toronto, the serving man of a Captain Kinnear murdered his master to obtain a sum of money which was in the house. After killing him the wretch slew the housekeeper. He was arrested, and at his trial implicated a girl of fifteen, named Grace Marks, who was living in the house, as an accomplice, alleging that she knew of the murder of the master before that of the housekeeper took place. Her story was that he threatened her with death if she gave the alarm; but as she had been on intimate terms with the murderer it was discredited. He was hanged and she was sentenced to the Penitentiary for life.

Almost thirty years have elapsed, and she is still a prisoner, no more a blooming girl, but an old woman, pale, sad, silent, prematurely gray. From time to time some newspaper correspondent, visiting the institution, hears and publishes her story. There is talk of a petition for her release; people say 'tis passing strange 'tis pitiful, 'tis wondrous pitiful, and then the matter dies away. Even if this woman were guilty, a lifetime of imprisonment might be held to have condoned her crime, and she might be set free to die. There would be little for her to do in this later world. Where she lived and the cry of murder went up are now acres of brick and mortar and miles of dusty streets. Her kindred are familiar.

The name "Pennsylvania."

The origin of the name of the State of Pennsylvaia will be found in a letter of William Penn, its founder, dated January 5, 1681, from which the following is an extract:

"This day, after many watches waitings and disputes in council my country has been confirmed to me under the great seal of England, with large powers and privileges, by the name of Pennsylvania—a name the king would give it in honor of my father.

"I chose New Wales, being a hilly country; and when the secretary, a Welshman, refused to call it New Wales, I proposed Sylvania, and they added Penn to it, and went to the king to have it struck out. He said it was past, and he would not take it upon him; for I feared it might be looked upon as a vanity in me, and not as a respect in the king to my father, as it really was."

—The "Democratic" party is in the position of a man apparently drowned, with a crowd about him, each member of which suggests something perfectly sure to bring him to life again—rubbing, brandy-and-water-hot, gin-and-water-cold, standing him on his head, rolling him on a barrel, &c., &c. A country newspaper, affectionately interested in the resuscitation of the comatose old party, suggests the nomination for the Presidency, of Judge Chase, or of Senator Trumbull, or of Gratz Brown, or of Charles Francis Adams —*of somebody*, it does not seem to matter who he may be, if only he has a name to conjure with. As the Jack-at-a-pinch would be obliged to accept the "Democratic" platform, if there were any, it seems generally thought wisest not to have any for him to adopt, if so, there will be at the next election, the most unmerciful game of "going it blind" ever witnessed in this country. In desperate cases, desperate measures must be resorted to; but this little experiment of the "Democracy" would be more amusing, we fancy, than alarming.

New Advertisements.

THE

AMERICAN WASHER

PRICE, $5.50.

The American Washer Saves Money, Time, and Drudgery.

The Fatigue of Washing Day no Longer Dreaded, but Economy, Efficiency, and Clean Clothing, Sure.

In calling public attention to this little machine, a few of its invaluable qualities, (not possessed by any other washing machine yet invented,) are here enumerated:

It is the smallest, most compact, most portable, most simple in construction, most easily operated. A child ten years old, with a few hours' practice, can thoroughly comprehend and effectually use it. There is no adjusting, no screws to annoy, no delay in adapting! It is always ready for use! It is a perfect little wonder! It is a miniature giant, doing more work and of a better quality, than the most elaborate and costly. One-half of the labor is fully saved by its use, and the clothes will last one-half longer than by the old plan of the rub board. It will wash the largest blanket. Three shirts at a time, washing thoroughly! In a word, the ablution of any fabric, from a Quilt to a Lace Curtain or Cambric Handkerchief, are equally within the capacity of this LITTLE GEM! It can be fastened to any tub and taken off at will.

No matter how deep rooted a prejudice may exist against Washing Machines, the moment this little machine is seen to perform its wonders, all doubts of its cleansing efficacy and utility are banished, and the doubter and detractor at once become the fast friends of the machine.

We have testimonials without end, setting forth its numerous advantages over all others, and from hundreds who have thrown aside the unwieldy, useless machines, which have signally failed to accomplish the object promised in prominent and loud sounding advertisements.

It is as perfect for washing as a wringer is for wringing. The price another paramount inducement to purchasers, has been placed so low that it is within the reach of every housekeeper, and there is no article of domestic economy that will repay the small investment so soon.

$3.50.

All that is asked for this GREAT LABOR SAVER, is a fair trial. We guarantee each machine to do its work perfectly.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES,

A. H. FRANCISCUS & CO.,

513 Market St., Philad'a., Pa.

The largest and cheapest WOODEN WARE HOUSE in the United States. [dec6-3m

A CALAMITY IN EGYPT.

Death in the Harbor of Alexandria—Seventy-five Persons Drowned.

ALEXANDRIA, Nov. 23.—[Special to the New York *Herald*.]—A terrible catastrophe has just occurred in the harbor of this port, in consequence of a collision between two steamships carrying passengers and mails. The vessels met with great force, the shock and sinking resulting in the death of seventy-five Algerine pilgrims by drowning. The men were overburdened with gold, the weight of which rendered their efforts to swim unavailing—indeed, impossible.

New Advertisements.

W. BUECHLING, German Apothecary & Druggist. In Diamond, near Post-office, Rochester, Pa. Prescriptions carefully compounded. dec6;1y

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE—Letters testamentary having been granted to the undersigned, on the estate of James A. Johnston, dec'd., late of Chippewa township, Beaver county, Pa., this is to notify all persons indebted, to make immediate payment; and those having claims against the said estate will present them duly authenticated for settlement, to SCOTT MITCHELL, dec6 6w Of South Beaver, Ex'r.

THE DARLINGTON CANEL COAL R. R. CO.—STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.—The Stockholders of the Darlington Canel Coal Railroad Company are hereby notified to meet at Mark's Hotel in Darlington, on Thursday the 28th day of December, 1871. Full attendance is requested, as business of great importance will be laid before the meeting. M. HARTSHORN, Dec. 6, –3w President.

The Improved Grand Oroide

GOLD WATCHES.

$9, $12, $15, $18.

We have recently brought our *Oroide-Gold Metal* to such perfection that it is difficult for the best judges to distinguish it from gold. The $9 watches are with patent escapement movements; in appearance, and for time, equaling a gold one costing $100. The $12 are full jewelled patent levers; equal to $150 gold watches. The $15 are the same as the last, but of a finer finish; equal to one costing $175. And the $18 watches are of a fine finish with full jewelled American movements, equaling gold ones worth $200. They are all in hunting cases; gentlemen and Ladies' sizes; and warranted for time and wear, by special certificates.

Also, elegant designs of Gent's and Ladies' Chains, from $1 to $8; and Jewelry of all kinds.

Goods sent C. O. D. Customers permitted to examine the goods they order, before paying, and on payment of express charges. When six watches are ordered at one time, we will send an extra watch of the same kind free. For further particulars send for circular. Address—

JAMES GERARD & CO.,
85 Nassau st. New York. P. O Box 3391.
dec6,6m

Valuable Property For Sale.

I OFFER FOR SALE the following property, to wit: *The Dwelling House and Lot*, in the Borough of Beaver, where I now reside. This is a very desirable property, and is beautifully situated, fronting on the Public Park south of the Court House. The Dwelling is surrounded by shade and ornamental trees; is large and commodious, containing eight rooms, a hall, two porches, a portico, and a first class cellar; attached are a wash-house, lumber, wood and coal houses, and all other necessary out-buildings. There is an abundance of water for all purposes in both the kitchen and wash house. The lot contains choice fruit of nearly every kind, such as apples, pears, peaches, quinces, cherries, grapes, &c., &c.

ALSO: A Lot of Ground, containing nearly four acres, with small frame Dwelling House, Stable, &c. A number of thrifty apple trees in full bearing, and some small fruits. Situate on the public road leading from Vanport to Beaver, nearly adjoining the latter. This is a desirable site for a Private Residence, or for Gardening, having formerly been used for that purpose.

ALSO: A Lot of Ground, containing over two acres, situate near the Brewery, back of the borough of Rochester, known as the "Dunham lot."

ALSO: All my interest in a piece of Coal Land, situate below and near the borough of Hookstown, in Greene township.

ALSO; All my interest in Oil Wells and Oil Property on Island Run in Ohio township.

As I intend moving to the State of Virginia, and wish to dispose of all my Real Estate before leaving, persons desiring to purchase any or all of the above described property, can do so at a bargain, as I am determined to sell at prices to suit purchasers. If it should be at a sacrifice. For further particulars inquire of E. P. Kuhn, Esq. or the subscriber D. M. DONEHOO, Beaver Pa. Dec6;3w

Election Notice.

National Bank of Beaver County,
New Brighton, December 6th 1871.

The Stockholders of the National Bank of Beaver county are hereby notified that the annual meeting for the election of nine Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House in New Brighton, on the second Tuesday (9th day) of January next (1872) between the hours of twelve o'clock and two o'clock of said day.

By order of the Board,
Dec6 EDWARD HOOPS, Cashier.

FOR SALE.

A COMBINED MACHINE for turning wagon and buggy spokes, all sizes from one inch to three inches in size. Also, all kinds of handles, such as axe, dirt-pick, coal-pick, sledge, hatchet, and hammer handles. It will also duplicate any patterns that may be put in the machine. Also, a machine with two sand belts for finishing. Also a machine for tenanting spokes, and a circular ... cost.

Any person wanting a machine of this kind can see it by calling on the subscriber at Rochester, where its work will also be exhibited. It is in good running order, and nearly as good as new. J. WOODRUFF, dec6 tw

Prospectus For 1872.

THE LADY'S FRIEND.

The Publishers of "THE LADY'S FRIEND" have concluded to reduce its price to single subscribers from $2.50 to $2—the prices to Clubs, already very low, remaining the same.

The following novelets, with the usual variety of short stories, are announced for 1872. Mrs. Wood's novelet will run through the whole year. *Within the Maze* ... By Mrs. Henry Wood, author of "East Lynne," &c. ... author of "One Woman's Experience," "Jealousy," etc. *Queen* ... By Daisy Ventnor, author of "Times Changing," etc. *Only A Wish* A. M. Dana, author of "Jarring Chords," etc. ... Mrs. Margaret Hosmer author of "A Tax on Ferguson," etc. *An ... Bonding*, By Amanda M. Douglas, author of ...

ENGRAVINGS.—The Engravings of THE LADY'S FRIEND ... superior character ... Fashions, the latest patterns from which patterns for almost everything can be ordered at a low price,) Illustrations of Ladies' Fancy Work, etc.

MUSIC.—A piece of the latest and most fashionable Music accompanies every number. The music is of itself worth the price of the Magazine.

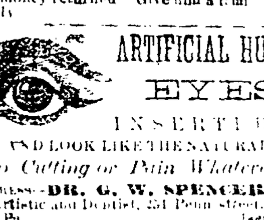
In short, THE LADY'S FRIEND aims to be, and its reporters think it is, the most Refined, Beautiful and Interesting of the Magazines. Being in Cover, Engravings and Contents, *just what a lady's magazine should be*.

TERMS: $2 a year. Four copies, $6. Eight copies (and one gratis), $12. One copy of THE LADY'S FRIEND $2 and one of THE POST $2.50 for $4.00. Address, DEACON & PETERSON, No. 319 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

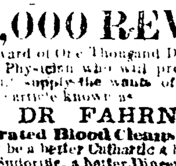
FARM FOR SALE

In North Sewickley township, Beaver county, Pa., containing 57 acres—40 clear, 17 in timber all under fence. The improvements: Hewed Log House and Kitchen, hewed Log Barn and good stone Spring House. There are sixty bearing Fruit Trees. Apples and Peaches, besides there has been planted the two last years 65 Apples, 200 Peaches, 25 Pears, 25 Cherrys, 1000 Concord Grapes, which will bear the next year, together with Raspberry, ever bearing Rutabney and Wilson Blackberry, Strawberry and Churrant's, all of the largest and best. For terms, inquire of the undersigned, on the premises JOHN H. BRIGHLEY. nov29-4t.

Dentistry.



Dr. J. Murray, of Bridgewater, is determined that no Dentist in the State shall do work better or cheaper than he offers it to his patrons. He uses the best materials manufactured in the United States. Gold and silver filling performed in a style that defies competition. Satisfaction guaranteed in all operations, or the money returned. Give him a trial. febl2-ly



ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES

INSERTED TO MOVE AND LOOK LIKE THE NATURAL EYE. *No Cutting or Pain Whatever.*

Address—DR. G. W. SPENCER, Surgeon Artistic and Dentist, 251 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa [sep14-ly

$1,000 REWARD!

A reward of One Thousand Dollars will be paid to any Physician who will produce a medicine that will supply the wants of the people better than the article known as

DR FAHRNEY'S

Celebrated Blood Cleanser or Panacea.

It must be a better Cathartic a better Alterative, a better Sudorific, a better Diuretic, a better Tonic, and in every way better than the Pan-a-ce-a. No matter how long it has been in use or how lately discovered. Above all it must not contain anything NOT PURELY VEGETABLE.

$500 REWARD!!

A reward of Five Hundred Dollars will be paid for a medicine that will permanently cure more cases of Costiveness, Constipation, Sick or Nervous Headache, Liver Complaint, Bilious Disorders, Jaundice, Rheumatism, Gout, Dyspepsia, Chills and Fever, Tape Worms, Boils, Tumors, Tetters, Ulcers, Sores, Pains in the Loins, Side and Head and *Female Complaints* than

DR. FAHRNEY'S

BLOOD CLEANSER OR PANACEA,

which is used more extensively by practicing physicians than any other popular medicine known.

Prepared by P. FAHRNEY'S BROS & Co., Waynesboro, Pa., and Dr. P. FAHRNEY, Chicago. Price 1.25 per bottle. For sale by Wholesale and Retail Dealers, and by JOHN MOORE, Druggists Beaver, Pa [sjl2-ly.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—Letters testamentary having been granted to the subscriber on the last will of James Crawford, deceased, late of Beaver Falls, Beaver county Pa., this is to notify all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment; and those having claims against the same will present them for settlement without delay. Mrs. MARY CRAWFORD, SEYMOUR CRAWFORD, oct25;6w Ex'rs.

New Advertisements.

TREE ORNAMENTS.

(PAPER VERY ELEGANT.)

Also,

GOLD PENS,

POCKET BOOKS,

ARTIST & WAX FLOWER MATERIALS,

Very low, and Large Assortment.

J. G. BACKOFEN & SON,

161 Smithfield Street,

Above Sixth Avenue,
nov29-4t.] PITTSBURGH, PA.

MEYRAN & SEIDLE,

Successors to Reinaman.

MEYRAN & SEIDLE,

42 5TH AVE., PITTSBURGH, PA.,

GOLD AND SILVERSMITHS,

DEALERS IN FINE JEWELRY,

Watches, Diamonds, Silver & Plated-Ware, Seth Thomas' Clocks,

Fine Table Cutlery, French Clocks,

REGULATORS, BRONZES,

FINE SWISS WATCHES,
AMERICAN WATCHES,
JULES JERGENSEN,
WALTHAM WATCH COMPANY,
EDWARD PEREYGAUX,
ELGIN WATCH COMPANY
VACHESON & CONSTANTINE,
UNITED STATES WATCH CO.,
CHARLES E. JACOT,
E. HOWARD & CO.

"THE ZIMERMAN WATCH," made by CARL ZIMERMAN, Liverpool, is fully equal to any watch offered to the public, both in finish and time-keeping (not excepting the Frodsham.)

MEYRAN & SEIDEL,
nov29-1y.] SOLE AGENTS.

FARM FOR SALE, in Brighton tp., Beaver county, Pa., five miles west of Beaver, three miles from Potter's station on the C. & P. R. R. This farm contains one hundred and six acres. The improvements are seventy acres cleared and in good order; the balance well timbered, frame house and barn, very good orchard of all kinds of fruit. For terms, enquire of E. P. Kuhn, esq., Beaver; or Wm. C. Hunter, Bridgewater. (nov22 2m.

ROBT. CARSON, ALEX. CARSON,

R. & A. CARSON,

Whole-sale and retail dealers in groceries and country produce, foreign and domestic wines and gins, Monongahela, rectified, rye whiskey, &c, No. 82 Federal street, opposite P. Ft. W. & C. R. W., Allegheny city. [1y5-1y

Boggs & Buhl

OFFER SPECIAL BARGAINS IN

DRY-GOODS

IN EACH DEPARTMENT.

One case American Poplins, all colors, at 25 cents less than former wholesale prices

All-Wool Grey-mixed, Double Shawls At $5.00

25 PIECES VERY HEAVY & EXTRA Wide Serge Plaids, at 35 cents.

EXTRA INDUCEMENTS OFFERED TO CUSTOMERS IN BLACK ALPACAS, Satin Cloths, *Silk Poplins*, AND ALL STYLES OF DRESS GOODS.

IN OUR WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT

Extra good value in Cassimers, Flannels, Water Proofs, Jeans and a full stock of Domestics.

BOGGS & BUHL,

128 FEDERAL STREET,

ALLEGHENY CITY, PA

apr5-1y ... my17 ... aug9 ... nov22.

James H. Rankin.

DEALER IN

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

CUTLERY, PLATED WARE,

WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE,

Japannese and Plain Fine Ware,

WITH EVERYTHING NECESSARY FOR

HOUSEKEEPERS.

Call and see our stock and learn our prices

No. 6th St., (Late St. Clair St.)

PITTSBURGH, PA.

nov1;ly

M. MILLER, ... W. DOTRY, ... J. V. MARKS.

M. MILLER & CO.,

Contractors and Builders;

PLANING - MILL

AND

LUMBER-YARD.

Doors, Sash

AND SHINGLES

Constantly on hands, and made to order

Rochester, Pa.

Orders by mail will receive prompt attention. Mar5,'71—ly

MANTUA MAKING,

Fmily Sewing, &c.

THE undersigned, having had considerable experience in Mantua-Making, and general Family Sewing, tenders her services to the ladies of Rochester and surrounding boroughs. Her place of business is on River street, two doors west of Speyerer & Sons' store. Charge moderate. nov15 6w Mrs. M. H. KERR.

NEW

DRY-GOODS BAZAAR.

When you visit the city, do not fail to call and see the

New Dry-Goods Bazaar

OF

A. W. ERWIN & CO.

172 & 174

FEDERAL STREET,

ALLEGHENY CITY,

The Handsomest Dry-Goods Emporium in the State.

OUR MOTTO,

Good Goods at Low Pricees

Through the season we are in receipt of

NEW GOODS EVERY DAY.

Our stock is always full, fresh and complete.

We respectfully ask the attention of

WHOLESALE BUYERS

To our Stock, as our Wholesale Department is at all times fully supplied with goods which we offer, either by the piece or package, at the lowest

New-York or Philadelphia Prices.

REMEMBER THE PLACE,

Erwin's Dry-Goods Bazar

Nos. 172 & 174 Federal St.,

ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

nov. 29-1y

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
je9:tf] J. J. ANDERSON & SONS.

Hardware, &c.

FALLSTON

Foundry & Repair Shop.

Having been Engaged in the Foundry Business for more than thirty years, during which time I have accumulated a variety of useful patterns, besides constructing models and taking out patents for Improvements on

COOKING - STOVES

—and after having thoroughly tested these improvements, I feel warranted in offering them to the public.

PLOWS,

The GREAT WESTERN has no Superior for this Locality.

STOVES:

Stoves of Different Styles for Heating and Cooking.

The Great Republic Cooking Stove

Has the best Record of any Stove ever offered in this market.

IT TAKES LESS FUEL,

LESS ROOM TO DO MORE WORK,

BEST BAKER,

MOST DURABLE

ALTOGETHER

THE BEST STOVE IN USE.

In connection with the stove I have got up a Patent

EXTENSION TOP,

which occupies little room, no additional fuel, and is not liable to wear out, dispenses with all pipe, can be put on or taken off at any time, and made to suit all stoves of any size or pattern.

Five Hundred Persons

Who have purchased and used the

GREAT REPUBLIC COOKING STOVE,

Most of whose names have been published in the ARGUS, are confidently referred to, to bear witness of its *superior merits* as a cooking stove.

Having three first class engines on hand of about fifteen horse power capacity they are offered to the public at reasonable rates. JOHN THORNILEY
apr20 tf

Girl Wanted.

A GOOD GIRL wanted for general housework in a small family. Apply to W. H. MOORE, first station above Baden, Pitt Ft W & C Railway. nov29-3w*

CARPETS,

OIL-CLOTHS,

MATTINGS,

WINDOW - SHADES,

STAIR RODS, &C.

A full and well selected stock of,

AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

A Liberal Reduction made to Ministers and on Church Carpets.

BOVARD, ROSE & CO.,

21 Fifth Avenue.

mar8;'71—1y] PITTSBURGH Pa

ORGANIZED 1851.

BERKSHIRE

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Home office, Pittsfield, Mass.

Mutual protection is secured to the Policy Holders of this company by a Special Law of the State. For example: Suppose you are thirty five years of age, and take an ordinary Life Policy. If you should make ONE payment and should fail to make the SECOND payment when due, you still remain insured the second year and three days ... your family will receive the ... of the Policy, less only the overdue ... Annual Payment will keep you insured 2 years and three days. Two Annual Payments ... keep you insured 4 years and 12 days. Three Annual Payments will keep you insured 6 years and 27 days. Four annual payments will keep you insured 8 years and 46 days. Five Annual Payments will keep you insured 10 years and 56 days. Six Annual Payments will keep you insured 12 years and 6 ... days. The protection applies to any ... Policy issued ... Policy.

The Advantages of such Protection.

NEW YORK, March 11, 1871.

W. H. GIL... of New York, insured a few years since in the Berkshire Life Insurance Company for $1500, but, owing to misfortune in business was unable to make any payment to the Company during one year and ten months prior to his decease, which occurred January 12, 1871.

... day received at the New York office of the Company, 271 Broadway corner of Chambers street, Three thousand two hundred and ninety-nine dollars, ... due to his widow, after deducting the overdue payments and interest.

W. B. HARRISON, ... Broadway

A Special Law of the State of Massachusetts

Provides that if you should fail to make your payment when due, and still preserve the conditions of the Policy, you will remain insured for a certain number of years and days thereafter ... death occurs during that time the Policy will be paid as above.

The ratio of expenses to receipts in this Company is smaller than the average of all the Companies doing business in the United States.

The True Benefits of Life Insurance.

It is certain that those who seek the true benefits of Life Insurance should understand that Companies which strive to do the largest business at ... ignore future liabilities, are by no means the best companies in which to insure.

It is the aim of the Officers and Directors of the Berkshire to do a safe, progressive business, which shall each year add to the strength and stability of the Company, and at the same time to furnish its members with more Insurance, larger Dividends, and greater advantages than can be realized in any other Company.

Annual Cash Dividends.—This Company is Strictly Mutual, and divides all the profits among the Policy Holders, on the Contribution Plan. As your Cash Dividends increase, the future payments which you make will gradually decrease. Dividends may be added to the Policy, and are never forfeited by the non payment of premiums, but may at any time be converted into cash. EBEN ALLISON, Agent.

Beaver, Pa., Sept 13;ly

PITTSBURGH BANK FOR SAVINGS, No. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, Pittsburgh. Chartered in 1862

Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per cent. free of tax, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July Books of By Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

BOARD OF MANAGERS:
GEO A. BERRY, President.
S H HARTMAN, JAS. PARK, Jr., Vice-Pres't
D E McKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm K Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, B. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, John Scott, Robert Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
D. W. & A. S. Bell, Solicitors. aug 16;ly

Summons in Partition.

BEAVER COUNTY, ss.

(SEAL) *The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to the Sheriff of Beaver County, Greeting:*

If Jesse Smith make you sure of prosecuting his claim, then we command you, as heretofore, that you summon F. M. Manning Leonard Mallory, M C Hill, John Forsyth, A. W. Brown, Samuel Kennedy, and William G. Beatty, by good and lawful Summoners, so that they be and appear before our Judges at Beaver, at our County Court of Common Pleas there to be held the third Monday of March next, to show wherefore—

Whereas, The said Plaintiff and the said Defendants hold together, and undivided, a certain piece or parcel of land situate in the township of Ohio, county of Beaver, and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a chesnut, thence by land of R. Prichard south 31¼ degrees east 5 21-100 perches to a sycamore; thence, by land of same, south 15¼ degrees east 6 9-10ths perches to a post, thence north 75 degrees east 22 2-10th perches to a post, thence by land of said Jesse Smith north 5½ degrees west 11 45-100th perches to a white oak; thence by land of the same north 31¼ degrees west 36 84-100ths perches to a chesnut oak; thence by land of same north 5 degrees west 5 7-10ths perches to a stone pile; thence by land of Clark Thompson south 85¼ degrees west 63 perches to a post; thence by land of George Dawson's heirs south 16¼ degrees east 109 perches to a post; thence by land of R. Pritchard N. 70¼ degrees E. 27 7-10 perches to the place of beginning; (excepting therefrom lot No. 8, sold to Capt. E. Bennett, containing one acre and 15 perches.) The above described piece or parcel of land having been divided into lots numbered from four to forty-three inclusive, and containing in the whole [exclusive of lot No. 8,] forty acres and ninety-eight perches, as will appear by map or plan of said lots made by James Harper, August 5th, 1865, of which they, the defendants, deny partition to be made between them according to the form of the Act of Assembly in such case made and provided, and unjustly permits the same not to be done.

Witness the Honorable A. W. ACHESON, President of our said Court at Beaver, the 25th day of November, A. D. 1871. JOHN CAUGHEY, Pro.

JOHN BRÆBING, Sheriff.

Sheriff's office, Beaver, Nov. 28, 1871.—6w