# The Beaver Argus.

J. WEYAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Beaver, Pa., Dec. 20th, 1871.


THE health of the Prince of Wales is improving; it is tho't he will live.

THE Grand Duke Alexis, did a neat thing a few days ago in bestowing five thousand dollars upon the poor of New York city. His generosity has been felt in other of our large towns, since his arrival in this country, but not to so great an extent as in the city above referred to.

ON last Wednesday, Dec. 13th Mr. A. T. Akerman, Attorney General of the United States, tendered his resignation of that office, in obedience to a verbal request of the President to do so. On the succeeding day Judge *Williams*, of Oregon, was appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate to fill the vacancy thus created. Judge Williams is regarded by all as a very able jurist, and his appointment to this responsible position meets with very general favor.

IN the annual message of the President—published last week—that officer recommends that all taxes from internal sources be abolished, except such as are collected from spiritous, vinous or malt liquors, tobacco in its various forms, and for stamps." Senator Sumner, has therefore, already given notice that he will introduce a bill in the course of a few days for the reduction of taxation and the abolition of the Internal Revenue Bureau. The bill here referred to provides for a stamp tax of seventy-five cents per gallon on whisky, the change to go into operation on the 1st of July, and the Bureau to be abolished on the 1st of September. If this bill becomes a law, we like everybody else, except the office-holders, will have that much to thank Congress for at all events.

THE New York *Tribune* of last Saturday, says: Mr. Wm. M. Tweed was yesterday arrested, on an indictment of felony, found by the Grand Jury, and will to-day be brought before Recorder Hackett, for bail or commitment. The action thus briefly announced may be accepted as one of the most important steps yet taken to hasten the downfall of the Ring, and as presaging even more startling developments (with other arrests to come), than any that have yet marked the brilliant campaign against the thieves that have ruled and robbed us. A bill has likewise been found against Controller Connolly, for misdemeanor in office, and the warrant for arrest in this is issued, to provide against any possibility of his release on bail from his present confinement. And even with this the Grand Jury has not finished its refreshing work.

DURING nearly the whole of last week the question of reviving the old Retrenchment Committee, whose existence passed away with the last Congress, was up in some shape or other in the United States Senate. Senator Trumbull of Illinois was for its immediate revival, and for the appointment of a committee to inquire whether certain New York Banks were not guilty of creating a temporary scarcity of money. Adj.

SENATE, Dec. 13.—A resolution was offered for a Standing Committee for Retrenchment and the reformation of civil service. Mr. Trumbull moved an amendment imposing active duties upon the Committee in reporting what offices should be abolished, what salaries reduced, with leave to sit during the recess for the Holidays. The matter was discussed until adjournment.

HOUSE.—After the introduction of bills and resolutions the House went into Committee of the whole on the Apportionment bill, and a lengthy debate ensued. The committee on education reported a bill for the appointment of a commission to hold office for three years, to investigate the subject of labor and capitol number of hours worked—wages paid—devision of profits between labor and capital, and the educational and Sanitary condition of the laboring classes of the United States, &c., &c., which was discussed until the hour of adjournment.

SENATE, Dec. 14.—Among the petitions presented was one from ten thousand women, against woman suffrage. The House bill to equalize the pay of workingmen, under the eight hour law, was referred to the Committee on Finance. The resolution for a Committee on retrenchment was then taken up, and the amendment of Mr. Trumbull—that they sit during the recess and have power to send for persons and papers—was defeated, and the original resolution adopted. A motion to instruct the committee to inquire into the subjects mentioned in Mr. Trumbull's amendment, was made, and was pending when the Senate adjourned till Monday next.

HOUSE.—The apportionment bill was passed, providing that the House shall consist of 283 members, distributed as follows: Maine, 5; New Hampshire, 2; Vermont, 2; Massachusetts, 11; Rhode Island, 2; Connecticut, 4; New York, 32; New Jersey, 7; Pennsylvania, 26; Delaware, 1; Maryland, 6; Virginia, 9; North Carolina, 8; South Carolina, 5; Georgia, 9; Alabama, 7; Mississippi, 6; Louisiana, 5; Ohio, 20; Kentucky, 10; Tennessee, 9; Indiana, 12; Illinois, 19; Missouri, 13; Arkansas, 4; Michigan, 9; Florida, 1; Texas, 6; Iowa, 9; Wisconsin, 8; California, 4; Minnesota, 3; Oregon, 1; Kansas, 2; West Virginia, 3; Nevada, 1; and Nebraska, 1.

The House then adjourned until to morrow.

SENATE, Dec. 15.—Not in Session.

HOUSE.—Several private bills were passed. The Chicago Custom House bill passed, limiting the cost to $1,000,000. Two appropriation bills to carry out the Washington treaty were passed. Adjourned till Monday.

### Suicide of an Ex-Congressman.

The Memphis *Ledger* of December 6 says: Colonel John D. Ashmore, formerly a State Senator of and a Congressman from South Carolina, committed suicide yesterday morning at Sardis, Mississippi, by shooting himself with a Derringer pistol. Colonel Ashmore was before the war, a distinguished representative in Congress from South Carolina. The disastrous result of the late war deprived him of a large amount of wealth, a fact which had an evil effect on the unfortunate. A few years since he, with his family removed to the Mississippi bottom ten miles from Sardis, Mississippi. But Colonel Ashmore's agricultural efforts became failures, and he removed to Sardis for the purpose of resuming his profession as a lawyer. He was addicted to intemperance, and left Sardis for Batesville, Mississippi, on last Monday evening. Yesterday morning he returned on the early train, and was apparently not under the influence of liquor. He went to his boarding house, retired to his room, and in a few minutes a loud explosion was heard. The lady of the house rushed in and discovered the unfortunate man in a death struggle. Captain F. B. Randolph, of the Panola *Star*, was on the spot in a few seconds, and found the suicide lying on the bed. In his right hand he held the fatal Derringer, which he convulsively shoved against his neck, and was endeavoring to pull the trigger even in his death-agony. The ball entered the right side of his head, passing out through the top, inflicting a horrible wound, from which death resulted in a few minutes. The brains of the unfortunate man were scattered in all directions. Col. Ashmore was a polished and cultivated gentleman, and had a large circle of friends in Mississippi. For several months he had been suffering acutely from neuralgia, which, to a certain extent, shattered his nervous system. Before the war, while in the Senate of South Carolina from the Abbeville District, he was so unfortunate as to kill the Speaker of the house in a personal difficulty, and by a strange coincidence he committed suicide with the same Derringer with which he deprived his colleague of life.

## HERE AND THERE.

—According to the computation under the new census, each new New England State would lose one representative from its present delegation, New York three, Pennsylvania and Ohio two each, and Kentucky one, while Illinois would gain three, Missouri two, California, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, New Jersey, Texas and Wisconsin one each, those of the other States remaining unchanged, but the new bill in Congress, if passed, will knock this all into pi.

—A Rochester New York girl, in a note making indignant complaint because a man spit tobacco juice on her silk dress in the street says: "Never while men chew tobacco will I go to the polls to vote. This country may go to ruin before I will have my clothes spoiled or even jeopardized." The writer forgets that when women get the ballot they are expected to spit with the best, and do all other things pertaining to ordinary manhood.

—The editor of the Omaha *Herald* comes out broadly in defense of the Mormon women. He says: "Better wives or nobler mothers we have never seen than are to be found in Utah. By their rich fruits they may be known. No children in any land give better evidence of careful moral and parental training than those of Utah. A more virtuous youth cannot be found on the round globe, nor have we ever seen a people, nor do we believe in their existence, who have made such complete conquest of the monstrous evils that invade other forms of civilized society.

—A lunatic or knave named Flint has established a spiritualistic post-office in New York. Letters from lunatics in the flesh directed to spirits in heaven or hell, as the case may be, are forwarded to Mr. Flints postoffice in New York, and he sends them by express, to their destination, and receives the answer. The postage is rather binding, being two dollars a letter; but it must be remembered that the department is new, and expenses heavy. By and by a movement will probably be made in the direction of cheap postage, as the facilities for inter-communication between the celestial, infernal and terrestrial kingdoms are increased.

—For some years past the indebtedness of Bucks county, Pennsylvania, has been an unknown quantity—the county officials being unable or unwilling to give an estimate of its amount. Two years ago it was asserted that there was no out standing debt at all: and last year a debt of some where near $50,000 was admitted. A majority of the Commissioners, however, steadily resisted any legal investigation of the facts. Now that the political character of the board is changed by the election of some republican members, new books are to be opened, and the affairs of the county are to be conducted according to business principles. The commissioners publish a notice calling upon all persons holding claims against the county to present them before the first of January;

## Forty-Second Congress.

### SECOND SESSION.

SENATE, Dec. 11.—Among the bills presented was one for abolishing the office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and one to establish the Territorial government of Gilbway between Minnesota and Montana. After a lengthy consideration of the Hodge defalcation case and civil service reform, on which no definite action was had, the Senate went into Executive session, and then adjourned.

HOUSE.—Among the many bills introduced we mention: One to carry out the treaty of Washington; for general amnesty without exception; for a constitutional amendment to raise revenue from taxation alone—thus doing away with tariffs, &c.; and one to facilitate railroad travel by a uniform and cheap system of transportation. A resolution passed directing the Committee on expenditures to inquire whether the disbursements of the Treasuty department have been fairly conducted with proper vouchers, &c.—in other words, whether any fraud has transpired,—and whether further legislation is required for the public funds. A concurrent resolution to adjourn from December 21st till January 8th was adopted. Mr. Wood asked leave to offer a resolution for a reduction of taxation and import duties; for reduction of expenses in every department of the Government; for the abolition of all unimportant officers; the dismissal of spies and reformers; to restore the people of the States to their original rights under the Constitution; to restore specie payments; to abolish the employment of military officers to perform civil duties; to prevent the purchase and sale of the public credit at the option of the Secretary of the Treasury; to subject the President and his cabinet to the authority of law, the same as other citizens; to restore equal rights to Southern people; revive Commerce, restore American credit, reinaugurate Republican simplicity in the administration of public affairs, and to develop the entire resources of the country. After some sparing among members, leave was not granted. A bill passed appropriating $480,000 to pay the deficiency for taking the last census. Mr. Campbell asked leave to present a resolution asking England and Mexico what they will take for Canada and Mexico, and let them be annexed to the United States; but leave was not granted. After some further unimportant action the House adjourned.

SENATE, Dec. 12.—A bill appropriating $2,000,000 to pay balances of war claims of the several States was introduced and referred. The Senate concurred in the House joint resolution to adjourn over from December 21 to January 8. After executive session, adjourned.

HOUSE.—Various bills and resolutions were introduced and referred. Mr. Dawes' resolution to investigate the frauds the transactions of the va- [illegible] ed up next morning yelling and kicking in the body of a young philosopher who, after making himself famous in the earth for his wisdom, re-appeared in his next transmigration with four legs, long ears, a loud voice, and a special appetite for thistles; and so passed on through the whole circle of being, and at last lapsed into original and impersonal ether. Of course, the thoughtful observer will note how beautifully this theory of progression tallies with the actual condition of mankind, and will not wonder that so many philosophers act like monkeys, when the connection between the monkey and the philosopher is so intimate and so easily defided!

Now, sir; if this be the true doctrine of the origin of the human species, then of course "progression" is an established fact. For surely the philosophers are as far in advance of their monkey grandfathers, as those were superior to their tadpole great-grandfathers. So that, if any philosopher insists that his humanity is of the tadpole variety, and came originally from the sublime splendors of the frog-pond or the oyster-bed,—why, of course he has "progressed," and "progressed" amazingly!—has chance he has had! And, if this be the starting-point for humanity, the race have progressed in some directions at least. For argument's sake we grant them their claim.

My dear sir, we do not propose to argue this great question at present. We confess our incompetence to perform such a task. For the moment, we would admit all that the philosophers claim for themselves. We have no wish to rob them of any ancestral glories or heraldric dignities which they may trace through the long lines of their paternal gorillas, ourang-outangs, monkeys, baboons and pollywogs. We grant them their claim, and much good may it do them—but, for our own self, and for humanity at large, we plead a higher origin; ever in power of an Almighty Creator, a Great First Cause; for we read believingly the Scripture record that *the Lord God formed man of the ground.*

And if man came from the Creator's hands, a creature good and fair, and blessed; then what becomes of the "progression" of the race? If man was good at first, surely he is not now better, but worse. His course is downward and not upward; for now vice, sin, disease and misery, tell that the race, as a race, are defective, imperfect and frail. If it be claimed still that man, with all his infirmities and imperfection, is yet, God has been, for the past ages, progressive in his character, the question then arises, what must he have been at *first*? How low down did he *start*? If God made him a *man*, and not a monkey, what kind of a man was he to need six thousand years of "progression" to bring him up to his present condition of ignorance? And there arises another grave question. What kind of a Creator must He be, whose work, after six thousand years of *improvement*, is no better than are mankind, as a race, to-day? Must not a Creator, whose work, after six thousand years 'progression,' is *yet so imperfect*, be either weak, ignorant or wicked? These are questions that stand in the way of this "progressive" theorizing, and provoke the inquiry whether, after all our searching, we shall not be forced to say with the wisest men, "Lo, *this only have I found, that God hath made* man upright, but *they* have sought out many inventions?"—Eccl. vii, 29.

Respectfully submitted to the readers of the *Beaver Argus*.

—Specials say that official advices are that Gortschakoff has ordered Cataczay to leave America after accompanying the Grand Duke as far as Saint Louis, and the Legation is to be placed in charge of Baron Dantz, its secretary, until the arrival of the New Charge D'Affairs, who will leave Russia at once.

living man who will have no fuss over his grave about the coffin when dead. This reminds us of an old coon in Murfreesboro N. C., who had a coffin cast of iron before the war. He had his grave dug and walled up with brick, with a magnificent tombstone setting forth his name, place of birth, and fixing his death, "somewhere about the year 1861." But he was alive and kicking in 1863. The old chap kept his cast-iron coffin in the corn crib, and used to shell corn in it. The crib needed no lock at night, for you couldn't get a negro to go near it after dark.

### GRATUITOUS LABORS OF PRINTERS IN ELECTING INDIVIDUALS TO OFFICE.

The Hollidaysburg *Register*, edited by David Over, esq., who has had as much experience in making men, out of the smallest kind of timber, as any other man in the State, copies our paragraph—"*The Way Some People Pay The Printer*"—and makes the following comment:

"Poor! *Mr. Journal*, we have plenty men as mean as that in this county. A few years ago, one refused to pay us five dollars for printing tickets for Poor Director, it being for his re-election to the office—and gave as his reasons that he didn't authorize us nor the County Committee to print his tickets, and that he was a subscriber to our paper, and helped to support us in that way, although he owed us for four years subscription at the time! Another, who was elected Associate Judge, discontinued his paper because we charged him fifteen dollars for ticket printing! What do you think of that, when down in Huntingdon you charge twenty dollars to the candidates for this office? Others who have been elected Poor Director, Auditor and Coroner refuse to pay us all the way from $2.50 to $5.00 for this work, and never even notice our duns. Those who pay for the printing for these offices are the exception hereabouts. The men who act the meanest with the printer are generally the little township politicians, who are continually boring for petty township and county offices. Haven't you found it so, *Mr. Journal?*"

We are mortified to hear that in any other locality, there should be any one found who so little appreciates the services of the partizan journal. We had come to the conclusion that our case was a rare exception. But we were mistaken, Mr. *Register*, and all the consolation the gentleman gets from the above statement he is welcome to.

But we wish to pursue this subject a little further. Do office seekers know the extent to which they are indebted to their partizan journal? If they do not, we give them due notice that we intend to inform them. And before we proceed further, we desire to have it distinctly understood, that our enterprise—the publication of this paper—is a private enterprise, as much so as the telegraph, the intelligence office, the mercantile agency, the store, the *mill*, or the blacksmith shop. Our business enables us to reach the ear of the public, and as a means of spreading intelligence, is considered the best, and as such, to us it *becomes* a source of profit. We charge specified rates for certain space, and we faithfully adhere to the terms unless we may, like the miller, storekeeper, or blacksmith, come to the conclusion to do it gratuously. No one will gainsay our right to charge. This being the case, we have as much right to charge one man as another. If we charge the farmer, the mechanic, the artizan, the shopkeeper, why should we not charge the office-keeper? The object of all is—money.

The public being informed that our enterprise is a private one, we will now pay our respects to the politician. Do you think, sir, because we advocate the principles of a certain party, that it is our duty to further, gratuitously, all the little schemes which you may conceive for your personal advancement? If you do, let us assure you that every other member of the party, in the country, has just as much right to ask the same for himself as you have. And if all did, would this not be just the least bit burdensome? It strikes, us that our readers would become just a little restive under such repeated doses of egotism. Then, since we cannot accommodate the people, that we possess the means of doing so. If you secured the services of a man to go, from house to house, throughout the country, to tell just what you wanted told, you could not expect him to do it for nothing, on the other hand you would be outraged at any one for supposing that you wanted it done on such conditions, and yet you ask printers to do this, year in and year out. You know that one line in the editorial or local columns of a newspaper, of ordinary circulation, will introduce you to more people than you could be presented to in years. No wonder, then, that you seek our space, knowing its value as you do. And if it is so valuable to you, is it not worth paying for?

Are not printers miserable stupids to use their facilities for reaching the public, write up unknown, and very often third-rate men, without compensation? It seems to us that it is a great presumption for any one to expect any thing of the kind, and yet nine-tenths of the politicians, of the day, expect to be constantly kept before the people in this manner. Yes, hundreds of men, who would never be heard of outside of the limits of their election precinct, were it not for printers' ink, are made in this way. We want it distinctly understood that we are not around making men out of this class of timber. If our space is not worth paying for, we will fill it with matter of more general interest to the public.

We will now turn our attention to the candidate for office, or, in other words, to the office-seeker, who may or may not be a politician: He supposes that the moment he receives the party nomination it is the duty of the partizan journal to place his name at the head of its editorial columns and display it there, advertise him to the world, week after week, until the close of the campaign; giving him at least twenty dollars worth of advertising, on account of the party, which never pays anything. This is a grand mistake. We are under no obligations to do anything of the kind. It is our duty to vindicate the principle and measures of the party, because we have espoused them and firmly believe in them, but supporting Bill Jones or John Smith is quite another thing. These gentlemen are availing themselves of the party to receive honors and emoluments. It is a private speculation with them, and they are in the same category with us. What right, then, have they to ask us to advertise them, recommend them to the public favor, find a thousand excuses for their shortcomings, and place them in the mouths of the public so that they may not lose votes, without paying us for the services we thus render them? It is a foul imposition to ask us to do so! And yet country newspapers have done this thing and are doing it all over the land. City papers have discontinued the practice long ago, and it is time that the country press followed in its footsteps. We have defended and advocated the cause of men, through the colums of our paper, for the several offices, and when elected, we have received a paltry fee for "printing tickets," for which we had rendered a fair equivalent in tickets, that would scarcely pay for the pencils, pens, and ink and paper used in preparing a case in court, for the same parties and not of half the pecuniary value to them, he would have charged them from $300 to $500 We blame printers themselves for this want of appreciation for their services, and in the future the man who receives personal support, over and above the support of the party, must pay us for our services and our space, or he will not receive cicher. We will not be unreasonable with any one, but we shall charge sufficiently to make men appreciate our labors.

There has not been a man elected to the most trifling office, in any county, in this State, for twenty years, that has not got twenty dollars worth of printing and puffing from his partizan journal, and yet when he has been asked to pay five dollars for printing tickets, which would hardly pay for putting them in type, he has groweled and intimated that he had no right to pay, but he expected the honors and emoluments of the office—without any outlay on his part. This is the yearly experience. The printer alone, who must buy everything, pay his hands and rent is expected to furnish all this without compensation. Surely there is no other class of men, under the sun, that are expected to do so much for individuals without being paid. The experience of the *Register* is our experience, but we intend turning over a new leaf now, and henceforth we will charge reasonable fees for our services and space, according to the amount of either *furnished*.—*Huntingdon Journal.*

## OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 14, 1871.

The weather is again delightfully fair, and pleasure rides, and promenade through the day, and attending places of amusements and waiting on M. C's. at night are all the rage.

The nomination of Ex-Congressman Ela (known at home in N. H. as Jake Ela) and David W. Mahon, of Pa. to the 5th and 1st Auditors of the Treasury respectively—are considered the best that could possibly have been made.

Senator Conklin presented a memorial, numerously signed by citizens of New York, asking some recognition, by pension or otherwise, of the services rendered by women during the late war of the rebellion in the capacity of nurses in hospitals and in the field. The Committee on Pensions, to which it was referred, it is thought, will first determine before making a report, how many such claims it would be necessary to satisfy in case there should be made a favorable report.

The bill concerning the eight hour law which has been pending from the last Session, providing that there should be no deduction from the usual day's pay on account of the reduction of the time, was called up to day in the Senate, and after sufficient discussion to indicate a strong opposition to it, it was referred to Committee on Finance.

Whatever may be the true state of affairs existing with us toward Cuba, there is one thing certain, that the late outrages committed in Havana are deep-seated in the breasts of almost every Member of Congress, and ere another week rolls round some action will doubtless be taken in the matter.

There is a strenous effort made by Senators Trumbull and Schurz to appoint a committee, whose duties shall be to go through the different departments to investigate the miscellaneous charges of corruption; and in the Republican caucus yesterday, it is said, that these gentlemen expressed themselves as wishing the country to know that they were first and foremost in advocating such investigation. There certainly can be no reason why proper investigation should not be sanctioned, but whether such men as Senators Trumbull and Schurz should dictate as the prime movers in the matter for political capital when it is well understood here that the President and the Heads of the different Departments are desirous that Congress should at once throw around them safe guards whereby fraud may be effectually prevented, is a question.

The Woman Rights, the Social Evil Club, and the different Temperance societies of the District of Columbia, are becoming very active in arranging in their respective associations for a vigorous campaign. Congress may expect to be besieged by them this session and ever afterwards until their prayers are satisfactorily complied with.

Members who are favorable to voting an enforcement act by virtue of the fifteenth amendment.

Mrs. Dahlgreen, Mrs. General Sherman and others of the anti-female suffrage society, present their strong-minded sisters, for their edification, a list of thirty-five hundred names of respectable women protesting against woman suffrage.

The President, Fish-Catacazy embroglio has furnished a great deal of fuel for social as well as political gossip here in Washington. Although the apparently elaborate newspaper publication of the case has, to some extent, appeased the suffering of the anxious public, it has opened a mine, the contents of which are unknown to any one save those connected with it, affords matter for curious speculation.

Those portions of the Cateczay's letters which were suppressed, are what the public now wants to know, and neither Secretary Fish or Senator Cameron can well afford to suppress anything connected with the case whether or not it may have any bearing on the subject. The *quid nunes* are after them.

The brief stay of Alexis in Washington is accredited to that difficulty, feeling as he did that so long as M. Catacazy was Minister, he could not ignore him, his intercourse with either the President or Secretary Fish would be formal, not social.

The income tax expires by limitation on the 31st inst. The modification of it last year to wit: from one thousand to two thousand exemption and a reduction to 2½ per cent, was at that time considered a compromise; and it is now thought that those who opposed a modification last year will make an effort to continue it in its present shape a year longer.

Our city jail is fast filling up with Government defaulters. Their trials will probably take place during the present session of the Criminal court.

The case of ex Congressman Stokes, together with other persons charged with conspiring to defraud the Government out of sixty thousand dollars by presenting to the War Department fraudulent mustering rolls, will be tried this month and will be attended with much interest.

### SUING FOR DIVORCE BY PROXY.

*An Insane Husband Allowed to Bring Suit Against His Wife by Next Friend.*

Judge Cardoza, of New York City, has rendered his decision in the Appleton divorce suit, in which an insane husband sues through others for a divorce. The suit was brought in 1865, for divorce against Amelia Warner, otherwise called Amelia Appleton. The defendant had been previously married to Wm. Warner, who left her and went to California. In 1864 she instituted a suit for divorce from Warner in Indiana, and on April 26 of that year obtained the decree. The plaintiff's friends now charge that she married Appleton in March, before the decree was obtained. Warner, whom she believed to be dead, subsequently proved to be alive. Later still, Mr. Appleton became insane, and was removed to an asylum, and his brothers began this present suit in his name for a divorce. James T. Brady appeared for the wife, and made nearly his last argument in the case. Two motions were made some months ago before Judge Cardoza at a Special Term of Supreme Court, one by the defendant to strike out the complaint as not being authorized by the plaintiff, the other by Daniel S. Appleton, the plaintiff's brother, to be appointed his next friend to conduct the suit. Judge Cardoza has rendered the following opinion in substance:

Of course, if the plaintiff were sane, the motion to strike from the files would necessarily fail, and the real question presented to me is, what should be done upon the substantially conceded fact that the plaintiff was when the suit was instituted, and still continues to be, insane? The question has given me more trouble than almost any that has ever been presented to me, principally because of the doubt that I entertained as to the propriety of allowing any one but the plaintiff himself to elect on a matter which seems so personal to him, and to concern his individual happiness, whether his marriage should be declared void or not. That objection was strenuously urged by the defendant's counsel, and I felt this point to be one of great delicacy and importance, and the researches of the counsel on either side failed to supply me with any case bearing on that view. Within the last few days, however, I have found a case in which the question was directly presented, and decided by Sir William Scott, in Parnell against Parnell, 2d Haggerty, Condensed Reports, 169, which was a suit brought to obtain a divorce on the ground of the adultery of the wife. The bill was filed on the part of the husband, who was a lunatic, by his committee. It was, among other things, argued that the court "would not entertain a complaint of this nature, which depends so much on the acts and disposition of the husband, on a suit instituted by any other persons" but Sir William Scott allowed it to be prosecuted in the name of the Committee, and cited the case of First vs. Bowerman, a suit to annul a marriage, as a precedent. He said if any other rule applied, the wife of a lunatic would have free license to commit adultery, and that no injury could ensue from allowing the case to proceed, because the lunatic, if he recover, may either condone the offense or stand on what has been done for him (Portsmouth vs. Portsmouth.) In this case a similar course was taken (Bowden, 2d Swab and First 417.) It follows from these cases that the Court will permit the action to be prosecuted in behalf of the lunatic by some one representing him, although it is a case in which it seems that he has to make an election, and that being so, the motion to appoint next friend should be granted, the cause to proceed in the name of the lunatic by his next friend, and upon that being done, the motion to strike from the files should be denied. Ordered accordingly.

—Bismark pronounces Sherman the greatest General of the American civil war; and, according to a private letter received in New York, has made arrangements to entertain him in the most sumptuous style at his country seat in Pomerania. The meeting of those two great men, one the leading military genius of the age, and the other by all odds its most gifted and illustrious statesman, would afford the philosophic chronicler of passing events a great opportunity to introduce an episode worthy of becoming historical. The meeting of Blucher and Wellington after Waterloo has been celebrated by the brush and pen, but how much more deserving of such celebrity would be the coming together of the two foremost representative men of the Old World and the New?


## New Advertisements.

ALPS INSURANCE COMPANY
OF ERIE, PA.

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| Asssets. Oct. 9, '71, | 311,948 29 |
| Liabilities, - - - | 5,200 00 |

O. NOBLE, President; J. P. VINCENT, Vice Pt.
H. W. WOODS, Treasurer;
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| Charles H Reed, | do | G T Churchill | do |
| H S Southard, | do | Capt J S Richards | do |
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| H W Noble, | do | F H Gibbs, | do |
| J Kaghebart, | do | John R Cochran, | do |
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| W H Abbott, Titusville. | | Capt D P Dobbins, | do |
| | | Jno Fertig, Titusville. | |

WE the undersigned, being loyal and liberal terms of the United States during the late war, to call at office and sign a petition to the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled, asking them to pass an Act to equalize the bounties of Soldiers, Sailors and Marines who served in the late war: and also to amend the 2nd section of the Act approved July 15, 1870, as to allow them to enter the land therein allowed without the requirements of settlement and cultivation. JAS. CAMERON.
Att'y at Law, 3d st., Beaver, Pa.
dec6'71

THE BEST REMEDY for BONE DISEASES, SKIN AND SCALP DISEASES, such as TETTERS, SCROFULA, FELONS, CANCERS, SALT RHEUM, CATARACTS, BURNS, BRONCHITIS, DEALED BREASTS, WHITE SWELLING, THE MOST DESPERATE CASES IN A SHORT TIME. PRICE 1 Dollar. I CURES

Address R. STEINFELD,
New-Brighton, Beaver Co., Pa. dec20tf

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

Closing-Out Sale
OF
BOOTS & SHOES,
AT
F. A. KNOLD & CO'S,
No. 19 FIFTH AVENUE.
20,000 PAIRS OF FINE
BOOTS & SHOES,
MUST BE CLOSED OUT.
Ladies' and Gents' Fine Slippers For
THE HOLIDAYS.
ALL ATREDUCED PRICES.
No. 19 Fifth Avenue,
PITTSBURGH, Pa. nov13;1m

FERRY NOTICE.
THE undersigned take this opportunity of informing the public that their Wire Ferry, at Vanport, Beaver county, is now completed and in successful operation. Persons on the south side of the river, wishing to cross without their teams, will be accommodated with stabling free of charge. During week days, the Ferry will be operated at all hours. On Sabbath day, it will be run only to accommodate church-going people and funerals.
The boat will leave the south-side shore 20 minutes before train time; thus giving plenty of time to cross the river and procure their tickets before the cars leave. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.
nov22;4w] J. B. & S. MAXWELL & CO

## Dry Goods

Large Stock of Fall and Winter Goods Received at SPEYERER & SONS', Rochester, Pa.

apr13;chgdnov15.

THE
—OF—
ART AND UTILITY!
A PLACE FOR
STRANGERS TO VISIT.
The Great Central House Furnishing Store of Messrs.
Sands&Reineman,
THEIR NEW DEPARTMENT
OF
CHINA, GLASS, AND QNEENSWARE.

The Stock for the Holidays is immense in its variety. There as hardly an article, useful or ornamental, that is not to be found in the Store. All the latest labor-saving improvements, and little utilities that go to make domestic life comfortable and beautiful, are found here. The latest patterns in

QUEENSWARE.

All kinds of Japanned, Wooden and Willow-Ware: Parian and Bohemian Vases; Bronze Work, Boxes, Writing Desks, together with the largest assortment of

TOYS

Ever brought to Pittsburgh, including Hobby-Horses, Sleds, Wheelbarrows, Children's Chairs, &c.

FANCY CHAIRS.

Expressly for the Holidays. Just opened a large line of

PEARL TABLE CUTLERY.

Including Pickle Forks, Cheese Scoops, Butter Knives, etc. Our great specialty of

FRENCH CHINA & GLASSWARE

Has not been neglected. We are receiving a large number of Decorated Dinner and Tea Sets, imported by us direct from France. In regard to Cut Glassware it is needless to add, our stock is the most complete in the city. The public will remember that we are the only house selling

Gold Band French China Tea Sets,

(44 pieces) for $10., and plain white for $8—prices which created general surprise—and sold over 300 setts since their introduction. We have a full stock of them at present. They form a very acceptable and useful gift.

Sands & Rineman.
29 FIFTH AVENUE, Pittsburgh, Pa. Nov13 3t

MANTUA - MAKING.
Fmilly 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. E. KEEN.

## New Advertisements.

ROCHESTER SAVINGS BANK.
JOHN V. M'DONALD, GEO. C. SPYERER, W. J. SPYERER, H. J. SPYERER, Cash'r.
SPEYERER & McDONALD
Deals in exchange, Coin, Government Securities, make collection on all accessible points in the United States and Canada, receives money on deposit subject to check, and receives time deposits from one dollar and upward, and allows interest at 6 per cent. By-laws and rules furnished free by applying at the bank. Bank open daily from 9 a. m., till 4 p. m., and on Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock. We refer by permission to—
L. H. OATMAN & Co., ALDEO, SCOTT & Co., S. J. CROSS & Co., SNIDER & WACKS, B. S. HAKGER, A. C. HURST, S. B. WILSON, Hon. J. S. RUPAN, ORR & COOPER, WM. KENNEDY, JOHN SHARP, R. S. EDGAR, TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, Pittsburgh Pa
nov16'71-1y-chd je28

LOST.—On November 30th, (Thanksgiving Day) between the lower end of Beaver and the residence of W. W. Irwin—near New Brighton—a package containing a lady's brown poplin skirt and waist. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving at this office. [nov15-2w.

G. S. BARKER. F. A. BARKER. C. A. BARKER.
G. S. BARKER & Co., New Brighton, Pa.
AND
G. S. BARKER & Co., Beaver Falls, Pa.
BANKERS,
Dealers in Exchange, Coin, Coupons, &c., &c.—Collections made on all accessible points in the United States and Canada. Accounts of Merchants, Manufacturers, and Individuals, solicited. Interest allowed on time deposits. Correspondents will receive prompt attention. [dec6;1y

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. McMillin, John S. Dilworth, F. Hahn, B. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, John Scott, Robert Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
D. W. & A. S. Bell, Solicitors. aug16;1y

The Improved Grand Oroide
GOLD WATCHES,
$9, $12, $15, $18.
We have recently brought out our Oroide Gold Watches to such perfection that it is difficult for the most judges to distinguish it from gold. The Watches are with patent escapement movements, in appearance, and for time, equaling a gold one costing $100. The $12 are full jewelled patent movements equal to $150 gold watches. The $15 are the same as the finest, 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 $4; and Jewelry of all kinds.
Goods sent C. O. D. to customers (permitted to examine the goods they order, before paying) 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 2791
dec6;6m

LOOK HERE.
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS. The undersigned begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally that he has just received a new stock of goods of the latest styles for Spring and Summer wear, which he offers at very moderat rates.
GENTLEMENS' FURNISHING GOODS.
CONSTANTLY ON HAND.
Clothing made to order on the shortest notice. Thankful to the public for past favors, I hope by close attention to business to merit a continuance of the same.
DANIEL MILLER, Pa.
BRIDGE ST., BRIDGEWATER.
mar 24;tf

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 (9) 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.
Decst6 EDWARD HOODS, Cash.

Seminary & Institute.
R. T. TAYLOR, Principal.
The attention of the Youth of this and adjacent counties is called to the
MALE SCHOOL
now being opened in connection with the Female Department.
Rooms have been provided for Thirty more Boys of Young Men, who will receive every attention.
nov29-4t.

FARM FOR SALE
In North Sewickley township, Beaver county, containing 57 acres—40 clear, 17 in timber—stone fences. The improvements are a Frame House and Kitchen, hewed Log Barn and a stone Spring House. There are sixty new Fruit Trees: Apples and Peaches, besides a fine orchard has been planted the two last years 65 Apple trees, 25 Peach, 25 Cherry, 100 Concord Grapevines which will bear the next year, together with Currants, Raspberry, Strawberry and Blackberry Bushes and best. For terms, inquire of the undersigned on the premises.
JOHN H. BEDNLE.
nov29-4t.

Dentistry.

Dr. J. Harry offers his services to the public. He guarantees satisfaction in all operations performed in a style that defies competition. Satisfaction guaranteed in all operations or the money returned. Give him a trial.
feb22-1y

ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES
INSERTED TO MOVE AND LOOK LIKE THE NATURAL EYE.