The Beaver Argus.

J. WEYAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Beaver, Pa., April 24th, 1872.

Pennsylvania Republican Nominations.

For Governor,
JOHN F. HARTRANFT.

For Supreme Judge,
ULYSSES MERCUR.

For Auditor General,
HARRISON ALLEN.

For Congressmen at Large.
HARRY WHITE,
LEMUEL TODD.

For Delegates at Large to the Constitutional Convention:

William M Meredith, Philadelphia. J. Gillingham Fell, Philadelphia; Harry White, Indiana; William Lilly, Carbon; Linn Bartholomew, Schuylkill; H. N. McCalister, Center; William H. Armstrong, Lycoming; William Davis, Lazerne; Jas. L. Reynolds, Lancaster; Samuel E. Dimmock, Wayne; Geo V. Lawrence, Washington; David N. White, Allegheny; W. H. Arney, Lehigh; John H. Walker, Lehigh.

THE independent press is not and never has been a power in politics, for it is but the reflex of the opinions of its editors and their individual opinions are of no more weight than those of the corner grocery oracles.—*Pittsburgh Mail*

—There are not many editors who would indulge in talk similar to the above. Even if they did wear the "collar," they would hardly care to make a public confession of the fact.

HERE is an argument against the election of Judge Davis, clipped from an administration paper the *Alliance (Ohio) Local:*

Judge David Davis weighs 225 pounds, and since his appointment as Judge has made the country the extra expense of providing a chair of suitable dimensions to fit his portly proportions. If he should be placed in the White House another chair would have to be ordered. It is a noteworthy fact that the country has never had any fleshy men as Presidents.

That Editor no doubt, expects a few advertising crumbs, the postmastership at Alliance, or a clerkship in one of the departments at Washington. He ought to have one or the other, for such cogent reasoning should be neither unnoticed nor unrewarded.

THAT Mr. S. P. Brown, who received twenty thousand dollars of the Evans plunder, and who said before the investigating committee that he *heard* Gov. Geary was to get a share of it also, turns out to be a department clerk at Washington. We incline to the opinion that it would be in order now for the Government to give him a permanent leave of absence. Men of his stripe had better be out than in official positions.

The latest dates from Cuba State that the American Consul at Kingston is very actively at work prosecuting Melchor Aguero, the leader of the Edward Stewart expedition, on a charge of having committed an act of piracy, and also against the Captain of the Edgar Stewart. The arms and ammunition of the Stewart are being discharged. The Spanish man-of-war Basa is anchored along side of the Stewart, with orders to prevent her leaving at any cost.—Another telegram says that the Edward Stewart, after running along the northern and southern coasts of Cuba, was unable to land anything, and put into Kingston, where, by an agreement with the American and Spanish Consuls, she is detained.

ANOTHER bloody tragedy is reported from Muskagee, Indian Territory. It appears that the United States Court was in session there, and was engaged in trying a murderer named Proctor. The general belief was that he would be acquitted, on account of the fact that the Jury was chiefly composed of men but little better than himself. Arrangements were therefore made to arrest him on a new charge in case of his acquittal, and a Deputy Marshal, with a posse of men, went there for that purpose. Before the Marshal and his men, however, went into the court room, they were fired on from within by Proctor's friends, and two or three of the arresting party killed or wounded. The fire was immediately returned, but at a great disadvantage. Subsequently the friends of the arresting party in the court room, began to shoot at the Proctor desperadoes, and when the smoke had cleared away it was discovered that the Judge had been killed and eleven other persons either killed or wounded.

MISS ANNA E. DICKINSON delivered a lecture in Cooper Institute, last Friday evening, which was listened to by an immense audience. She scourged the corruptionists of this country with a merciless lash. In referring to them in detail she thus alluded to Senator Cameron: "We have one from Pennsylvania. His party wrote over against him in the Congress of the United States in 1862 the verdict, "common thief," and, so far as I know the verdict was correct."

In another portion of the address from which the above was quoted, we find the following, which will find a ready response from many an ex soldier:

"They say that he is the only man, and if you ask the question in one sense I will grant it all, that he is a statesman. We are, I remember, a millionaire men may urge their claims on equally good grounds. Not one in a million, however, say, but the contingent is enough. Now I may make a very unpopular statement, but I think I make a true one when I say that if there ever was a war fought in this country which was brought to success, in spite of the generals and commanders, it was this war. And the man who demands his reelection because he conquered the Rebellion, insults the dead heroes who fought it."—Applause!

IF there are any persons hereabouts, who took in that the Evans plunderers will ever be brought to light, we suggest that they may as well dismiss such a thought at once. The whole matter, we suspect, has been arranged, and will be heard of but little in the future. Thus Evans and his confederates escape, and Pennsylvania is minus nearly three hundred thousand dollars. The "ring" organs in effect, say this is all right, and abuse the independent newspapers of the State, for declining to see it in that light.

THE Philadelphia *Press*, and the Lancaster *Express*, both widely circulated Republican newspapers, have thus far refused to hoist General Hartranft's name for Governor. They both allege that his nomination was one not fit to be made. Whether they will eventually wheel into his support remains to be seen, but judging from their present tone, we think it very doubtful.

The London *Times*, of Monday, says perhaps President Grant intends to keep the Alabama question of consequential damages open until the reassemblage of the Tribunal at Geneva. England, under the circumstances, should refuse to proceed in the arbitration if the American claims for indirect damages are not withdrawn. Parliament is urged to address the Crown to stay further proceedings.

HERE AND THERE.

—Mr. Wm. A. Ford, of Caroline county, Md., has a pet lamb that goes rabbit hunting—that is, he follows the dogs to the woods and, when they strike the trail, he follows in pursuit and seems to enjoy the fun as well as the hounds themselves. The lamb is not always successful in keeping up with his swift-footed companions, and sometimes he is left behind and gets lost. When this occurs, he loiters about, stops at some of the neighbors, and finally works his way home again.

—The Secretary of the Navy has written a letter to Gen. Garfield recommending the appropriation of $40,000 to the purchase of two large trial guns to be converted from smooth-bore into rifled guns, for the purpose of conducting a series of experiments, with a view of determining whether the smooth-bore guns of the navy can be increased in strength and efficiency by rifling.—The matter has been referred to the Committee on Appropriation.

—The divorce mania continues to rage in Massachusetts. Look at the docket of the Supreme Court now in session at Taunton! One hundred and fifty-one cases in all; and of those seventy-four are petitions for divorce and four for leave to marry again. Thus more than one-half the business of the highest court in the Commonwealth relates either to the dissolution of marriages or to petitions arising out of such dissolutions! Not a very fragrant docket we must say.

—Henry Meiggs, the American contractor, seems to be establishing an enviable reputation in South America as a man of enterprise and benevolent deeds. It is now stated that he has purchased a large portion of the suburbs of Lima, and that his intention is to immediately erect a large number of cottages for persons of moderate means, and on an improved plan. He is also about to establish a journal, and not for any special or partisan purposes, but for the furtherance of the broad material interest of Spanish America.

—Our Western Indians, says the Boston *Globe*, were long supposed to be the greatest experts at torture, but the Chinese, it seems, are more advanced in this fiendish capacity. A court at Hong Kong lately condemned a criminal to be killed by wakefulness. The culprit, a strong and healthy man, was kept awake constantly for fifteen days, his sufferings for the last few hours being of the most excruciating character. At last he dropped down and the heart ceased to beat. Roasting alive is a mercy compared with such torture.

—A report having been circulated that Senator Schurz was in default to the Treasury six thousand dollars, on account of his mission to Spain, he called upon the Fifth Auditor lately and ascertained that his account, like many others, was kept open, because the last six month of his salary had not been receipted for, and a small item of contingent expenses had not been certified by the legation in the usual form, and that instead of Senator Schurz being in default to the Government, a balance is still due him from the Government.

—Columbia county, Arkansas, is excited. A Dr. Roberts has there "picked up"—such is the phrase used by the Washington (Ark.) *Telegraph*—has "picked up," we repeat, just as if such stones were plentiful in the vicinage, "a genuine diamond, large as a partridge egg, and weighing forty carats." It is valued by the admiring and astonished beholders at $200,000! "Hurrah," cries the *Telegraph*, "for the diamond fields of Arkansas! Africa has no such diamonds as that!" Probably not.

—The New York *Evening Mail* says: Look for pure Vermont maple sugar. They have been boiling a man in it at Fairfield. This man was boiling sap in a forty-gallon kettle, hanging on a pole, when he struck his head against the pole and fell into the kettle. From what we know of the character of those Vermont farmers, we have not the least idea that they will throw away that much simply because it had a man in it. It will yet appear on our tables in the form of syrup, and if anybody finds buttons in theirs, they will please return them to Joseph Minor Fairfield Vt.

—Cincinnati is so growing in importance that the need of a new hotel is greatly felt there, and the want is to be at once supplied, or promises to be, three thousand dollars of the necessary stock having been already subscribed. "The May Convention," says *The Commercial*, "will again illustrate your lack of public houses such as add to the attractions of other cities." Indeed, it is the opinion of the same newspaper that Cincinnati is "the natural city of National Conventions," and that when the new hotel is built, all such Conventions will be held there simply as a matter of course.

—The Chicago *Tribune* compares the refusal of the missionaries to baptize the illegitimate child of George H. Butler, Consul General to Egypt, to a similar manifestation of vindictiveness in a Western State, where a minister declined to baptize the child of a misguided woman.—The mother belonged to some sect that believed that no soul could be saved unless the body it inhabited had been duly sprinkled and sanctified. Her child died without baptism, and she died, a year or so ago, without her reason.

—The *Cleveland Leader* mentions the invention in that city of a machine called the Patent Cat Exterminator. This is described as a large sheet-iron cat with cylindrical attachment and steel claws and teeth. The motive power is like that of a clock; the tail is swelled by a bellows in the interior, which also, by a tremolo attachment, causes the patent cat to utter wild cries of defiance. The machine being duly wound up is placed upon the roof of a house. Roused by its diabolical yells, every cat within half a mile rushes to action, sometimes from 50 to 100 attacking at once. Then the iron teeth and claws begin to work with lightning rapidity, and all the adversaries within six feet of the machine are torn to shreds. Reinforcement come up, only to meet a like fragmentary destiny, and soon great heaps of hair, toe-nails, and fiddle-strings are gathered upon the roof. This is probably the greatest mechanical invention since Dr. Tushmaker's beautiful machine for extracting teeth, so well described by the late Mr. John Phœnix.

—Mr. Lay, of the navy, has invented a torpedo, which is now before Congress, and for which he asks one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, provided it does all he claims for it. He proposes to send it out two miles at sea, keep it under perfect control from the shore by electricity, and direct it under a ship and blow it up, or to let it proceed one mile and cause it to return without exploding, showing the perfect control he has over the infernal machine. It is proposed that a board of naval officers shall examine it and certify that it has all the merits claimed. If what is said of the machine is true, it will create a complete revolution in naval warfare and provide another means of defence against a foreign invasion. As naval officers would have to use it in time of war, they oppose its adoption unless the most perfect tests are made by experienced officers.

POLITICAL.

Cincinnati Convention.

PHILADELPHIA, April 18.—A call has been issued to the Liberal Republicans of the State, indorsing the Cincinnati movement, and signed by the following named Republicans:

John M Hickman	M B Lowery
David Barclay	A K McClure
W W Irwin	J Bayard Wood
R S White	A W Bailey
Chas B Lee	Charles Hower
Thomas J Power	Theo Herr
Jay Caldwell	J M Bayer
Samuel Evans	Wm Fold Thomas
H E Sutherland	Wm M Bull
Caleb H Needles	Jas W Clark
Jonas M Walker	W W Rutherford
C F Ballinger	J C Bombager
B T Etter	Jas M McClure
F H P Jackson	J R Sypher
Wm Painter	Wm L Dennis
Thomas Warnel	S Darlington
W H Armstrong	Geo D Cheyney
Charles Wistar	E T Chase
Heinrich Weber	Joshua Kames
Robert Morris	Daniel D Dillinore
Henry Cake	

Gov. Palmer's final Declaration against Grant.

Reasons why he Declined to be a Candidate for Re-Election.

[By Telegraph to the Tribune.]

CHICAGO, April 17.—The following important letter from Gov. Palmer to his neighbors and friends of Macoupin County, to-day made public, is in explanation of his declination to permit his name to be used before the Republican State Convention for renomination. It attracts a great deal of attention: *To the Editor of The Carlinville Democrat:*

Such of my old friends as may have heard the announcement you were authorized to make, that I would not be a candidate before the Republican State Convention for renomination, no doubt felt some curiosity to learn the reason for my conduct, and I know of no medium so proper for giving them the information as the columns of the newspaper established by us in 1859 when the Republican strength in Macoupin County amounted to 800 votes, out of a voting population of nearly 4,000.

The State Convention, which has been called to meet at Springfield on May 22, will be controlled by men whose leading object will be to secure that renomination and election of President Grant. They will make all the nominations of State officers subordinate to that object, and have a right to expect that the candidate they select for Governor will sympathize in their object, and undertake the canvass of the State to promote its success. I do not believe President Grant should be renominated by the Republican party, and will not say so. Nor will I consent to canvass the State to promote his reelection, unless the candidate placed in the field against him is more objectionable. I supported General Grant in 1868 with great cheerfulness. Then the issues which followed the war were of transcendent importance. It was then necessary to provide complete guarantees for the liberty, equality, and protection of all; and, in the comparison with the perfect accomplishment of these fundamental objects of the Government, measures of administrative reform were of small importance, and, in fact, from the state of the public mind, were then impossible. Now the most important public questions are such as relate to the enforcement of the laws, the administration of the public funds, provision for the care of the helpless classes, the reduction of the burdens of taxation, the enforcement of official honesty and responsibility, and the protection of the liberties of the people. As all who are familiar with my opinions know, I believe that all reforms and improvements in the direction indicated must begin in the State, and the first step towards success must be to win to the Government of the State the confidence and affection of the people.

No man need expect reforms in the administration of the Federal Government until the people assume the Government of the State, and enforce honesty and good government. The President and Congress are too remote from the people to pay any great degree of attention to their wishes; they must be impressed by the action and example of the State. With these views, I cannot defend or justify the opinion acted upon by Gen. Grant when he ordered four companies of infantry into this State to act as police, and that dictated his approval of the acts of Gen. Sheridan in raising troops by his own authority in this State, subjecting Chicago to military rule, whereby a peaceable citizen of the State was unlawfully killed. These lawless and dangerous assumptions of authority cannot be defended or apologized for by me, while the obligations of an oath to support the Constitution and enforce the laws of the State rest upon me. If the powers claimed and acted upon by the President in these instances exist in him, the State of Illinois is but a dependency of the Government at Washington, and the lives and liberties of the people are subject to the will of the President. To defend these acts of the President is to concede that the power he claimed exists. Such a concession by the Governor would be a crime against the people of the State. Nor could I, if a candidate for Governor, say to the people that President Grant has the inclination and ability to enforce economy and reform in the Government, nor will I submit my judgment on these points to a Convention that will be dominated by his appointees and partisans. JOHN M. PALMER.

The "Liberal" Movement in Illinois.

CHICAGO, April 17.—The call which has finally been made public endorsing the principles put forth by the Liberal Republicans of Missouri is signed by three or four hundred of the most prominent Republicans of Illinois. The call suggests that citizens of Illinois present at Cincinnati select a due proportion of their number to represent their State in the Convention.

SPRINGFIELD, April 17.—The *State Register* of this date contains additional "liberal" movement intelligence. The latest recruits are Governor Palmer, Hon. Newlin Bateman, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Secretary of State Rummel, Adjutant General Dilger, Hon. Wm. L. Gross and hundreds of private citizens. The Lieutenant Governor, Auditor and Treasurer have not yet signified their intentions.

Advice to Colored Men.

NEW ORLEANS, April 18.—The following will appear, by permission, in *The New Orleans Republican* to-morrow, as to the duty of the colored men in the South:

Hon. T. W. CONWAY, New Orleans.

SIR: I have yours of 21st inst. I think colored people will be benefitted by, and should sympathize with the Cincinnati Convention, because it tends to free them from the odium of complicity with the villainies and robberies which have been perpetrated in the abused name of Republicanism during the past five or six years, especially in the South. The monstrous exaggeration of taxes and debts in most of the Southern States is the fruit of white villainy. The thieves who perpetrated these robberies are now seeking to escape the just punishment of their crimes by bawling lustily, "Grant," "Grant," "I'm for Grant," "Hurrah for Grant."

The Cincinnati movement is at deadly feud with these robbers and their evil deeds. Let the honest and upright colored men join it then, and thus rid themselves of crimes which others only have perpetrated. Yours, HORACE GREELEY.

☞The Philadelphia *Herald* makes the announcement that "Hon. F. B. Penniman, of Wayne county, formerly editor of the Pittsburgh *Gazette*, and one of the ablest Republicans in the State, has consented to attend the Cincinnati Convention in the interest of reform."

Forty-Second Congress.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE, April 15.—On a motion from the Committee on military affairs a bill was passed permitting the interment in national cemeteries of all honorably discharged soldiers and sailors. A bill was introduced providing that no money shall be paid from the proceeds in the Treasury of any captured or abandoned property without a special appropriation to be made hereafter therefor.

HOUSE.—Much time was consumed on dilatory motions on Mr. Hooper's supplementary civil rights bill. *Petitions were presented against* further land grants, and recognizing God in the constitution for religious liberty. The river and harbor improvement bill, which appropriates above $5,000,000, including $225,000 for the removal of Hell Gate and other obstructions in the East river at New York, was passed. A bill was introduced and passed for the appointment by the President of three commissioners at a salary of ten dollars per day each to inquire into depredations on the frontiers of Texas by bands of Indians and Mexicans, and appropriating $6,000 for the expenses of the commissioners. Adjourned.

SENATE, April 16.—A bill was passed to provide for the redemption and sale of lands held by the United States under the several acts levying direct taxes. Also, a bill from the Committee on Mines and Mining to promote the development of the mining resources of the United States. Adjourned.

HOUSE.—Nothing of interest transpired.

SENATE, April 17.—The following bills were passed: One appropriating $50,000 for the observation of the transit of Venus; to perpetuate testimony in the courts of the United States; to further the administration of justice, and a supplement to an act amending the enforcement act. The bill to authorize the President to accept the resignation of the judge of any Court in the United States was amended so as to confine the operations to Judges who shall have been ten years in office and it was rejected.

HOUSE.—The bill to regulate the seizure and examination of books and invoices in customs revenue cases was taken up, amended and passed. The bill appropriating $255,292 for the Military Academy at West Point was passed. Adjourned.

SENATE, April 18.—Nothing of interest to the citizens of Beaver county occurred.

HOUSE.—The bill incorporating the great Salt Lake and Colorado Railroad was passed. The civil service reform bill was taken up, but the House adjourned without action.

LEESBURG POISONING CASE.

Further Details—Mrs. Lloyd a Monomaniac on Graves and Dead People.

From the Leesburg (Va.) *Mirror* of Wednesday we gather the following additional particulars connected with the legal proceedings against Mrs. Emily E. Lloyd charged with poisoning her children, &c: The inquest on the body of the youngest child, Maud, was called on the 26th of March, immediately after the death of the little girl. Mrs. Lloyd was among the witnesses examined, but no verdict was rendered until after the analysis by Prof. Totry, when, on Saturday last, a secret session of the jury was held, and a verdict was rendered as follows:

The jurors sworn to inquire when, where, how, and by what means the said Maud Lloyd came to her death, upon their oath do say that, upon the testimony of witnesses and other evidences taken by them, it is their belief that the said Maud Lloyd came to her death on or about the 25th day of March, 1872, by reason of the administration to her of arsenic, and that the said arsenic was administered to said Maud Lloyd by her mother, Emily E. Lloyd.

The subsequent proceedings before the examining court on Tuesday, and the commitment of the accused to await the action of the grand jury have been fully given. It is said that Mrs. Lloyd is a monomaniac on graves and dead people, and that she seemed to derive a morbid and melancholy satisfaction in preparing her children for burial, in decorating their graves, &c. She attended to almost every detail of the preparation of the bodies of her children for burial, cutting out their grave clothes and dressing them elaborately with her own hands. Mrs. Lloyd is of medium hight, about thirty-five years of age, dresses in mourning, and has nothing remarkable in her appearance. On Monday she was engaged in her usual household duties, planning and arranging for the future with composure, as if nothing was impending to interfere with her domestic concerns. Her husband in 1868 kept a restaurant, and dying, left his widow and children a moderate income, sufficient for all their wants.

Searching for Victims of the Oceanus disaster.

ST. LOUIS, April 19.—Capt. Thomas W. Rea, who left last Monday for the scene of the late explosion of the steamer Oceanus, to recover, if possible, the bodies of those lost by the disaster, returned to-day, and reports that he and Mr. Fisher, the carpenter of the steamer, and four men, dragged the river from the point where the Oceanus exploded to the point where she sunk, three miles below, but found no bodies. They also explored both the Missouri and Illinois banks of the river as far down as Cairo, but the only thing found was the body of one of the lion cubs belonging to a menagerie on board of the steamer. The river has risen seven feet since the explosion, but Capt. Rea left Capt. Connelly in charge of the men, and the search will be continued. This is the ninth day since the disaster, and it is believed the bodies will begin to rise, and as the water is quite still, owing to the backwater from the Ohio river, all that rise can be easily secured.

☞The Mormon authorities commenced a series of arrests at Salt Lake City Thursday last, for refusal to pay oppressive taxes and licenses. An apostate mormon merchant, named Silver, was dragged over his counter and through the street, in all manner of indignity, and tortured with wire wrist cuffs, to City Hall. Intense excitement ensued. Hundreds flocked to the court room, angry and determined. Judge Hayden, for the prisoners, alleged that a great outrage had been committed, demanded time to prepare a defense and said $100,000, if necessary, was ready for bail. Silver was then released on recognizance till Monday. Eastern capitalists and others in Utah on mining business express strong apprehension of injury to the interest of the territory the coming season if the present situation remains intact.

The Situation in Matamoras.

NEW YORK, April 18.—A special from Matamoras says that from present appearances no attack will be made by the revolutionists on that city. There are plenty of men to carry the defense successfully, and Trevino, the revolutionary commander, has failed to obtain material for siege, and has neither food nor forage and his horses are starving. It is believed that he is compelled to abandon the attempt of capturing the city. Palacaise, the Government commander at Matamoras, promises to assume the offensive, and has ordered his troops to be ready to move at a moment's warning. He will start in pursuit of the revolutionists after the arrival of General Cevallos with reinforcements from Vera Cruz, hourly expected, who will occupy and defend Matamoras.

ROUT OF REVOLUTIONISTS CONFIRMED.

Mail advices from Victoria to the 12th, confirm the rout of the revolutionists under Narvarez, by Gen. Zapada, Governor of Conahuvila. The former were scattered, and are now between Tula and Naholuala, committing depredations.

Wool.

Wool cannot be a profitable product in most parts of the United States when it commands less than fifty cents a pound. According to the calculations of a prominent Western farmer this is about its actual cost in a washed condition, including interest on the value of the sheep, expense of wintering and pasturage. Yet the Australian and South American wools can be delivered in New York for from twelve to fifteen cents a pound. The farmer above alluded to, who recently before an agricultural convention in Wisconsin, urged, in view of the facts, the absolute necessity of protection for wool growers. There is no escape from his logic, and it is reassuring to read of such convincing arguments in favor of protection having been addressed by an intelligent farmer to his brethren. There will be no danger of relapse into the ruin of free trade if the agricultural classes are only kept wide-awake on the subject. The advocates of the British system lay down the general rule that no nation should encourage either the growth or manufacture of any product which they can buy cheaper—*i. e.*, at a less price in money—abroad. Of course, then, they would say to the farmers, if they were candid, "stop growing wool, as they are saying every day to the manufacturers, who confess that their industries, with all the ramifying interest depending upon them, could not exist at present in free competition with cheaper labor and capital of Europe. If this advice was everywhere adopted and acted on, the United States would have to abandon almost every pursuit except the raising of cereals and cotton. Then if we continued to send these abroad in return for fabrics, how long before all our land would be exhausted by the constant and uncompensated drain, as those in many parts of the Southern States now are?

A Mormon Musser.

A mormon elder, bearing the expressive name of Musser, has, it appears, been giving rowdy and riotous counsel to his brother and sister saints, in a place called Beaver, somewhere in Utah Territory. This elder is believed, not to say desperate—one of the "last ditch" type of Mormons. He seems to be a man of some consideration, for he occupies the post of Mormon telegraph superintendent, and declares "rather than surrender one single principle of their religion, the Mormons would make a Moscow of Salt Lake City, tear up the railroads, break down the telegraph lines, and destroy millions of other property." This Musser is a terrible fellow, truly; and another elder, also enjoying the significant name of Cannon, is no less abusive, violent and menacing. Certainly, while the Cannons and Mussers of Mormondom are thus belching and raving, there is little hope for the Mormon request to Congress to be admitted as a State. Nor must we treat these ranters and villifiers as the worst of the Salt Lake City enemies of the Government. On the contrary, they do Congress a service in unmasking the hypocrisy which clings to the Mormon application to be admitted to the Union. The disintegration and dissolution of a great system like that of Mormon polygamy cannot be expected to occur without sundry detonations from its Cannons, and perhaps even some "musses" from its Mussers. It will be the part of statesmanship to make the change so steady and gradual as to involve the least possible commotion.

Nothing Cures Nobody.

When a man is supposed to have Consumption, or that tendency in the constitution which will ultimately develop that disease, nine times out of ten, he is given over to die, for the reason nine out of ten people believe it is an incurable disease. What good does it do to believe that? Does it render the person safer, or add to his hopes of lengthened life? Not at all. It leaves him without hope, and the man without hope will, in all likelihood, abandon himself to despair. Dr. Keyser has cured numbers of cases of consumption. *Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure* will disintegrate tuberculous matter and carry it out of the system. It will do more. It will neutralize that principal called tubercle, in the blood, and hinder its deposition in the lungs, or anywhere else in the human system. How fatal to consumptives is that plan which drives disease away from the throat and nose down into the lungs. A man supposes himself to have catarrh. He runs some acrid fluid up the side of his nose and out the other. The nose is healed, but the disease has descended down, where it is capable of doing more harm. The true treatment is to cure the blood, and the nose and catarrh will get well without spray or douches. DR. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE will do it.

Dr. Keyser's office, 167 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

☞The mails having for a week failed to come to time in an Arkansas town, the local paper says it has been forced to draw heavily on the almanacs for copy, and if communication with the outer world should be still longer cut off, "we will be obliged next week to make extracts from the Bible, thus supplying some of our readers, at least, with matter entirely new to them."

New Advertisements.

A CHALLENGE!

We defy all other agents to produce a Sewing Machine equal to our new *HEMMINGTON EXPIRE DROP FEED.* Send for samples of work, circulars, &c.

CARSON BROS., Western Agents.
No. 62 Sixth St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

☞Agents Wanted. apr24.1m

Auditor's Notice.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, *ex rel*, re. Mary Hambo a lunatic. In the Court of Common Pleas of Beaver county, No. 33, September term, 1869.

January 27, 1872, the account of John Stewart, committee of Mary Rambo filed.

March 30th, 1872, the Court confirm this account and appoint Frank Wilson, esq., an auditor to report distribution of the balance in the hands of Committee to and among the parties legally entitled. BY THE COURT.

BEAVER COUNTY, *ss:*

SEAL

A true extract from the record.
ATTEST:
JOHN CAUGHEY, *Proth'y.*

The Auditor appointed by the Court to distribute the balance in the hands of said John Stewart, committee of Mary Rambo aforesaid, on settlement of his account as such committee will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment on *Friday*, May 17th, 1872, at 10 o'clock, a. m., at his office in Beaver, at which time and place said parties may attend if they see proper.
apr24:3w. FRANK WILSON, *Auditor.*

New Advertisements.

Mercantile Appraisement List

Of Vendors of Merchandise in the County of Beaver for the year 1872.

	Class		Class
Beaver Borough.		*Rochester bor.*	
J H Purvis	14	S J Cross & co	9
Simon Snitger & Co,	14	Henry Lapp	14
A Wynn	14	J N Hankins	14
Orr & Cooper	12	Coe & Darragh	14
J B Clark	14	W W Johnston	14
James Allison	14	Charles Huth	14
Robert Tallon	14	David Aughenbaugh	14
A N Atkins	14	Abraham Silverman	14
James Moore	14	Andrew Delp	14
Thomas Atkinson	13	W D Johnson	14
Henry Merz	14	John A Karcher	14
Small & Atkins	14	Benjamin Pfeifer	14
John Reeder	14	J D Miller	14
James Phillis	14	Daniel Nelson	14
J M McCreery & Co.,	14	J Linnenbrink	14
Mrs J H Beaver	14	Spencer & Sons	9
Borough Tp.		L Steinfield	14
William Harragh	14	James Alexander	14
Baker Reed	14	George Street	14
J M Cornelius & Co.,	14	Mrs M Shreck	14
W Johnston	14	*New Brighton Bor.*	
Bridgewater Boro.		Sylvester Schofield	14
James M Barbour	14	G Everard	14
James H Doherty	14	John Gibson	14
A Brahm	14	George F Belmon	14
Harvey Brown	14	Robert Hanaon	14
A C Hurst	14	R Steinfelt	13
A S Harvey	13	M Schiff	13
B S Hanger	13	W D McDonald	13
B Muhlem	13	Evan Pugh	13
Stiles & Javens	13	S & J Snellenburg	13
M & S H Darragh	13	H H Mills	13
Big Beaver Tp		E Roberts	13
J B Johnston	14	J F Mitchell	14
J S Hudson	14	W W Weddle & co	13
R Porter	13	Michael McLaughlin	13
C Glover	14	Thomas Morgan	14
J H Witherspoon	14	T Smith	14
A Carner	14	Philip Martzolf	14
Scott & Co	14	C F Winter	14
Hudson & Bro	14	Frank Longnecker	14
Beaver Falls boro		C U Meyers	14
D C McCann	14	A D Gilliland & co	14
Fred Rhoades	14	J S Henger	13
John A Hunter	13	J B Anderson	14
G W Smith	14	James Wilson	14
John Rehnke	14	A Hannauer	14
Mrs. E King	14	J S McFerren	14
L B Chidsey	14	S Merrick	13
Ward & Cleland	14	Charles Coale	13
H Hamer	14	John Corbus	13
R S Newton	14	J S Winans	9
David McClurg	14	Wm Kennedy	13
Charles Levi	14	Agnew Duff	11
Duncan & Dawson	14	G B Edgar	9
William Read	13	L S Ripper	11
R A Craighead	13	Scott & Swick	13
A Fleming	13	J H Mann	13
Wm McCarty	13	A Beswick	13
B F Nowling	14	M F Umstead & co	14
W W Dunkle	14	William Magaw	14
D Stewart & Son	14	Hamberger & co	14
Bruce & Brierly	13	S N Park	11
M A Townsend & Son	14	D Updegraph	11
C C Whistler	14	J W Nippert	14
Joseph Delmer	14	Hiram Reed	14
John Sterling	14	H P Edgar & co	14
T & T Ransom	14	*Ohio Township.*	
Jas Duncan & Co	12	John A Cogley	13
H C & S R Patterson	13	D M Irwin	13
J C Duff	14	G W Boyd	14
John F Cowling	14	M Grimm	14
J Kennedy & Co	14	J M Kenny	14
Patrick Regan	14	J H Warrick	14
J D McAnlis	14	Thomas Russell	14
J R Sampson	13	Aber & Reed	13
Patrick Regan	14	T G Boyd	14
H B Ewing	14	A T Adams	14
Darlington tp & bor		Thomas Watson	14
Freeman Butts	13	J B Sproul	14
W F Ball	14	*St. Clair Bor.*	
J C Duff	14	S A Craig	14
R G Cook	14	*Baden Borough.*	
Mrs J B Kerr	14	C B Biddle	14
Curry & Bro	14	David Smith	14
J D Scott	14	*Economy Twp.*	
Moody & Co	14	Henry Gross	14
Frankfort boro		McCormick & McKee	14
James Duncan & Co	10	*Franklin Twp.*	
Freedom Borough.		E Autenreith	14
S Morgan	12	*Green Twp.*	
W D Fisher	14	Charles Calhoun	14
John B Chaney	14	J H Diehl & co	13
D E Lowrey	13	Trimble & co	13
J F Reed	14	J H Todd	14
Harmony Twp.		Joseph McFerren	14
Henrici & Lenz	14	David Ramsey	13
Industry Twp.		Elliott & Bowden	14
John Jackman	14	Brunton & Hall	14
J N & O E Atwater	14	John H Cowling & co	14
James Russell	14	*Hanover Twp.*	
Phillipsburg,		W H Frazier & co	13
Isaac Onstott	14	J Morrison & Son	13
L Le Gouillon	14	J H Wilson	14
Anthony Knipper	14	*Hopewell Twp.*	
C F Kearcher	14	Calvert & Patton	14
Rochester Twp		*Independence Tp*	
J F Hague	14	W Leech	14
Rochester Boro		Joseph Davis	14
H W Seeley	14	*New Sewickley Tp.*	
John Conway	14	P H Beckert	14
Will H Smith & co	14	James J Parks	13
J D Coffin	14	Robert Snead	14
Sharp & Hoffman	14	*North Sewickley Tp.*	
Whisler & Hinenbrink	14	A M Mecklen	14
S R Campbell	14	*Raccoon Tp.*	
Hillinger & co	14	James Scott	14
William Carey	14	M Springer	14
J G McCutcheon	14	R Hall	14
H S Hibbard	14	J H Christy	13

Dealers in Compound Medicines.

Beaver Borough.		*Freedom Borough*	
John Moore	3	J F Bentle	3
Hugo Andriessen	3	*New Brighton Bor.*	
Bridgewater Bor.		R L Kennah	3
Barnes Brothers	3	Morgan Craig	3
G McCook Smith	3	Gilliland & Kerr	3
Beaver Falls Bor.		R Steinfelt	3
B B Todd	3	*Rochester Bor.*	
H S McGoun	3	H S Hibbard	3
J E & S Brittain	3	S C Hannen	3
Big Beaver Township.		W Burchling	3
J A Cogley	4	A T Shallenberger	3
D M Irwin	4	J D Coffin	4
J H Warrick	4	*Greene Township.*	
W Grimm	4	Thomas Swearingen	4
Darlington.			
B F Ball	4		

Billiard Rooms.

Beaver Falls Borough—B F Nowling 2 tables.
New Brighton Borough.
John Boswell 3 tables; H H Mills 2 tables.
Rochester Borough—Ben Darragh 3 tables.

Brewers & Distillers.

Beaver Falls Borough
Volk & Falk class 10; James Anderton Class 8
Freedom Borough.—John F Mueller class 8.
Rochester—Gottlieb Cline class 10.
Bridgewater—Conrad Weisgarber class 10.

The appeal will be held at the Commissioners' office in Beaver on Saturday May 11th, 1872.

S. A. JOHNSTON,
apr24:3w Mercantile Appraiser.

Trustees' Sale

OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Beaver county, the undersigned Administrators of the estate of William Davidson, ar., late of said county, dec'd., will expose to public sale of decedent's real estate after proceedings in Partition, will expose to sale at public vendue or outcry, on the premises on

Friday, May 24, 1872, at 10 o'clock, a. m.,

all the following described real estate of said deceased situated in *Chippewa township*, Beaver county, Pa., to wit: One tract bounded as follows, viz: Beginning at a post at south-west corner, thence by other lands of said deceased, (purpart No. 3) north 87 degrees, west 142 perches to a post; thence by lands of S. M. Welsh, north 3¼ degrees, east 87 75-100 perches to a post; thence by lands of William McCaughtry and purpart No. 1 north 87 degrees 5 minutes, west 132 23-100 perches to a stone; thence by purpart No. 1 south 3 deg. west 87 60-100 perches to the place of beginning, containing 74 *acres and 60 per