Select Miscellany.

BUTLER'S CAREER IN EGYPT.

A Representative Who Disgraced His Country.

A letter from Alexandria, Egypt, of date August 25, is published in the New York *World*, giving what purports to be a history of the career of George H. Butler, recently American Consul General to Egypt, but who left for parts unknown when he discovered that President Grant had sent General Starring to investigate the charges made against him by Dr. Strang, the missionary, and other gentlemen. The charges against Butler are of the most serious character, his conduct having been such as to bring disgrace on the country he misrepresented. It is charged that Butler used his influence with the Khedive to promote or degrade American officers serving in the Egyptian army, according to his likes or dislikes. The cause of the antagonism between Butler and these officers was of a social character, arising from the refusal of the wives of the latter to recognize Mr. Butler; not on her own account, but on account of the conduct of her husband. This was the exciting cause of his hostility to Vanderbilt Allen, an American officer or graduate of West Point, and at the time serving in the Khedive's army. In consequence of the refusal of Mrs. Allen to visit Mrs. Butler, Mr. Butler instituted a relentless war against Allen, which his official influence with the Khedive made it easy for him to prosecute.

His private character was so bad, his gambling and profligacy a matter of so much notoriety, that admission to the society of foreign representatives, known as the Consular Club, was refused him. Americans visiting Egypt were compelled to seek protection under foreign flags, so utterly unable were they to secure from him proper and necessary attention. Consular agents were removed without law, and, through his servile tool, a Levantine desperado named Strologo, notified that by the payment of a specified sum of money they could be reinstated, which was done in several instances, and the money naturally paid for restoration to places illegally taken from them. Others, refusing to pay, were not successful in being reinstated. Butler also secured the appointment as consular agent of persons who were engaged in the Abyssinian slave trade, and who, after their appointments, continued the unholy traffic under the flag of the United States. He received from one of these men a present of four slaves, which he caused to be sold in the market at Alexandria, pocketing the proceeds. Butler's peculiar aversion, says the correspondent, were the missionaries, and he announced it at a public dinner as his purpose to lay a plan to have them all kidnapped, their heads shaved, and themselves sent out of the country as criminals. To the query what he would do when it became known, he replied that he would "fix that all right" The old man (meaning his uncle, Gen. Butler) would get on his knees in holy horror, and perhaps drop him; but, he added, "wouldn't I be the best advertised man in the country for a time?"

So little regard had he for the honor of the government he represented, that he used his office under it to exact tribute from the Khedive, with which to pay his profligate debts. The Khedive, wishing to secure his influence, was willing at all times to help him, of which fact Butler was equally ready to take advantage. At one time, when he was in trouble, the Khedive asked him the cause of his anxiety, remarking that perhaps he could assist him. "No," replied Butler, "it is my private debts that are troubling me. The Khedive answered that he did not wish the representatives here to be troubled with money matters, and generously offered him a large sum of money as a present, which Butler without difficulty accepted.

On another occasion, when dining with a party of gentlemen, the subject of the Jewish religion was under discussion, when Butler, to the horor and disgust of all who were present, loudly asserted his belief that Christ was the illegitimate child of a courtesan, kept by Joseph for the benefit of the Roman soldiers.

The shooting affair which ended the career of this notorious roprobate is well understood here, as was the attempted caning of Dr. Strang by his factotum, the Levantine, Strologo, to have been instituted by Butler himself.

The mails were tampered with by him, and so bold was he in his lawlessness that at one time he deliberately handed an English gentleman an opened letter at a public dinner-table and excused himself for opening it by saying was a mistake.

When he learned that Gen. Starring had been dispatched to investigate his conduct, Butler used every endeavor to get him under his influence, but the General was not to be beguiled from his duty. Starring evaded a meeting with Butler by avoiding a landing at Alexandria, entering Egypt through another port. It is said that many facts regarding this man's career, were never brought out, even to Gen. Starring, through the Oriental fear of those possessing them of being involved in the affair. A Frankish official is a great personage here, and many natives feared that if it became known that they had testified against him his malignity would be so great that he would persecute them to such an extent that they could not live in the country. There has been a continual season of rejoicing since he took his flight, and is hoped (above all by all Americans here) that he may yet be brought to trial for his complicity in the cowardly attempt to murder Major Campbell.

The Verb "To Break."

"I begin to understand your language better," said my French friend, Mr. Arcourt, to me; "but your verbs trouble me still, you mix them so with prepositions."

"I am sorry you find them troublesome," was all I could say.

"I saw our friend Mrs. Janes just now," continued he. "She says she intends to break *down* housekeeping. Am I right there?"

"Break *up* housekeeping, she must have said."

"O, yes, I remember. Break *up* housekeeping."

"Why does she do that?" I asked.

"Because her health is so broken into."

"Broken *down*, you should say."

"Broken *down*, O, yes. And indeed since the small pox has broken up in your city—"

"Broken *out*."

"She thinks she will leave for a few weeks."

"Indeed. And will she close her house?"

"No; she is afraid it will be broken—broken—How do I say that?"

"Broken into."

"Certainly, it is what I meant to say."

"Is her son to be married soon?"

"No; that engagement is broken—broken—"

Broken off."

"Ah! I had not heard that.—She is very sorry about it. Her son only broke the news down to her last week. Am I right? I am so anxious to speak the English well."

"He merely the broke news; no preposition this time."

"It is hard to understand. That young man, her son, is a fine fellow; a breaker, I think."

"A broker, and a very fine fellow. Good-day."

"So much," thought I, "for the verb to 'break.'"

☞ Not a bad pun, this, from the Cincinnati *Commercial*: It must not be inferred that the country is "going to the dogs," because the selection of next President is reduced to a choice between a type-setter and a West Pointer."

General Election Proclamation.

WHEREAS, In and by an Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act relating to elections of the Commonwealth," passed the 2d day of July, A. D. 1839, it is made the duty of the Sheriff of every county within this Commonwealth to give public notice of the General Elections, and in such notice to enumerate—

1. The office to be elected.
2. Designate the place at which the election is to be held.

I, John Grabing, High Sheriff of the county of Beaver, do hereby make known, and give this public notice to the electors of the county of Beaver, that

ON THE 1st TUESDAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT, (being the fifth day of the month), a general election will be held at the several election districts for the purpose of electing Two Senatorial Electors for President and Vice President of the United States.

Twenty-Four Persons as [district] Representative Electors for President and Vice President of the United States.

Three Persons as Representative Electors-at-large for President and Vice President of the United States.

The said elections will be held throughout the county as follows:

The electors of Borough township will meet at the brick school-house in the borough of Vanport.

The electors of Bridgewater borough will meet in the Town Hall in Bridgewater.

The electors of Phillipsburg district will meet at the public brick school house in said borough.

The electors of Moon township will meet at the house formerly occupied by Amaziah Hendrickson—now John D. Elliot.

The electors of Hopewell township will meet at the school house in the village of Scottsville, in said township.

The electors of Independence township will meet at the house of Alexander Thompson, dec'd in said township.

The electors of Raccoon township will meet at the house of David Ewing in said township.

The electors of Frankfort district will meet at the house of George Dungan, in Frankfort.

The electors of McGuire's district will meet at the house of John Potter, in the village of Hanover.

The electors of Greene township will meet at the house of Elijah Niswanger, in Hookstown.

The electors of Ohio township will meet at the house now occupied by Jamison Elliot, in said township.

The electors of Brighton township (not embraced in Industry district,) will meet at the school house, near Richey Eakin's, in said township.

The electors of the borough of Fallston will meet at the Academy in Fallston.

The electors of Patterson township will meet at the school house, in said township.

The electors of Chippewa township will meet at the house of Azariah Inman, in said township.

The electors of South Beaver township will meet at the house of John Rowe, in said township.

The electors of Darlington township will meet at the Academy in Darlington.

The electors of Big Beaver township will meet at the house of William Miller, in said township.

The electors of Franklin township will meet at the house of Mark H Clark, in said township.

The electors of North Sewickly township will meet at the house of Nathan Hazen, on land formerly of Benj. Chew.

The electors of Pulaski township will meet at Daugherty's school house, No. 4, in said township.

The electors of Marion township will meet at the house of George Hartzell, jr., in said township.

The electors of the upper, or north ward, in the borough of New Brighton will meet at the carpenter shop of Thos. Miller, in said borough.

The electors of the middle ward of the borough of New Brighton will meet at the school house, in said ward.

The electors of the lower or south ward of the borough of New Brighton will meet at the car factory, in said ward.

The electors of Rochester township will meet at the Boleslavile school house in said township.

The electors of the borough of Rochester will meet at the school house in Rochester.

The electors of Freedom borough and district will meet at the school house in Freedom.

The electors of New Sewickley township will meet at the house of John Feazle, in said township.

The electors of Industry district will meet at the school house in Industry.

The electors of Harmony township will meet at the hotel in Economy.

The electors of Economy township will meet at the house of George C Stinis, in said township.

The electors of the borough of Beaver will meet at the Sheriff's office, in said borough.

The electors of St. Clair township will meet at the school house, in said township.

The electors of the borough of Baden will meet at the public school house, in said borough.

The electors of New Galilee borough will meet at the office of P. L. Grim, esq. in New Galilee.

The electors of the borough of Beaver Falls will meet at the school house, in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Georgetown will meet at the school house, in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Glasgow will meet at the school house, in said borough.

Also, that in the fourth section of the act of Assembly entitled "An Act relating to executions and for other purposes," approved April 16, 1840, it is enacted that the aforesaid 4th section "shall not be so construed as to prevent any militia officer or borough officer from serving as judge, inspector or clerk at any general or special election in this Commonwealth.

"If any person shall prevent or attempt to prevent any officers of an election under this act from holding such election, or use or threaten at any violence to any such officer, or shall interrupt or improperly interfere with him in the execution of his duty, or shall block up the window or avenue to any window where the same may be holding or shall riotously disturb the peace at such election, or shall use or practice any intimidating threats, force or violence, with design to influence unfairly or overawe any elector or to prevent him from voting or to restrain the freedom of choice, such person on conviction shall be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars and imprisonment for any time not less than one month nor more than twelve months, and if it shall be which the court where the trial of such offence shall be had, that the person so offending was not a resident of the city, ward, district, or the township where the offence is committed and not entitled to vote therein, then on conviction he shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than one hundred nor more than one thousand dollars and be imprisoned not less than six months nor more than two years."

If any person or persons shall make any bet or wager upon the result of any election within this Commonwealth or shall offer to make any such bet or wager, either by verbal proclamation thereof or by any printed or written advertisement, challenge or invite any person or persons to make such bet or wager, upon conviction thereof, he or they shall forfeit and pay three times the amount so offered in the bet.

If any person shall vote at more than one election district, or otherwise fraudulently vote more than once on the same day, or shall fraudulently fold and deliver to the inspector two tickets together, with the intent illegally to vote, or advise and procure another so to do; he or they shall on conviction thereof, be sentenced to pay a fine not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars, and be imprisoned not less than three nor more than twelve months.

If any person not qualified to vote in this Commonwealth, (speaking to law, except the name of qualified citizens,) shall appear at any place of election, for the purpose of issuing tickets or of influencing citizens qualified to vote, he shall on conviction, forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding one hundred dollars for every such offence and be imprisoned for any term not exceeding twelve months.

In case the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for Inspector shall not attend on the day of election, then the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for judge at the next preceding spring election shall act as Inspector in his place, and in case the person who shall have received the highest number of votes for Inspector shall not attend, the person elected judge shall appoint an inspector in his place; and in case the person elected judge shall not attend, then the inspector who received the highest number of votes shall appoint a judge in his place; or if any vacancy shall continue in the board for the space of one hour after the time fixed by law for the opening of the election, the qualified voters of the township, ward or district for which such officer shall have been elected, present in the place of election shall select one out of their number to fill such vacancy.

REGISTRY LAW.

I also give official notice to the electors of Beaver county that, by an act entitled "An Act further supplemental to the act relative to the election of this Commonwealth," approved April 17th, A D. 1869, it is provided as follows:

SECTION 4. On the day of election any person whose name is not on the said list, (meaning the registration list—*Sheriff*), and claiming the right to vote at said election, shall produce at least one qualified voter of the district as a witness to the residence of the claimant in the district in which he claims to be a voter, for the period of at least ten days next preceding said election, which witness shall take and subscribe a written, or partly written and partly printed affidavit to the facts stated by him, which affidavit shall define clearly where the residence is of the person so claiming to be a voter; and the person so claiming the right to vote shall also take and subscribe a written, or partly written and partly printed, affidavit, stating, to the best of his knowledge and belief, where and when he was born; that he is a citizen of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania and of the United States; that he has resided in the commonwealth one year, or if formerly a citizen therein and has moved therefrom, that he has resided therein six months next preceding said election; that he has not moved into the district for the purpose of voting therein; that he has paid a state or county tax within two years, which was assessed at least ten days before said election; and if a naturalized citizen, shall also state when, where, and by what court he was naturalized, and also produce his certificate of naturalization for examination; the said affidavit shall also state where and when the tax claimed to be paid by the affiant was assessed, and when, where and to whom paid; and tax receipt therefor shall be produced for examination, unless the affiant shall state in his affidavit that it has been lost or destroyed, or that he never received any, but if the person so claiming the right to vote shall take and subscribe an affidavit, that he is a native born citizen of the United States (or if born elsewhere, shall state that fact in his affidavit, and shall produce evidence that he has been naturalized, or that he is entitled to citizenship by reason of his father's naturalization), and shall further state in his affidavit that he is, at the time of taking the affidavit, between the ages of twenty one and twenty-two years, that he has resided in the state one year and in the election district ten days next preceding such election, he shall be entitled to vote, although he shall not have paid taxes, the said affidavits of all persons making such claims, and the affidavits of the witnesses to their residence, shall be preserved by the election board, and at the close of the election they shall be enclosed with the list of voters fully list and other papers required by law to be filed by the return judge with the prothonotary, and shall remain on file therewith in the prothonotary's office, subject to the examination, as other election papers are; if the election officers shall find that the applicant or applicants possess all the legal qualifications of voters, he or they shall be permitted to vote and the name or names shall be added to the list of taxables by the election officers, the word "tax" being added where the claimant claims to vote on tax, and the word "age" where he claims to vote on age; the same words being added by the clerks in each case respectively on the list of persons voting at such election.

SECTION 5. It shall be lawful for any qualified citizen of the district, notwithstanding the name of the proposed voter is contained on the list of resident taxables, to challenge the vote of such person; whereupon the same proof of the right of suffrage as is now required by law shall be publicly made and acted on by the election board, and the vote admitted or rejected, according to the evidence; every person claiming to be a naturalized citizen shall be required to produce his naturalization certificate at the election before voting, except where he has been for ten years consecutively, a voter in the district in which he offers his vote, and on the vote of such person being received, it shall be the duty of the election officers to write or stamp on such certificate the word "voted," with the month and year; and if any election officer or officers shall receive a second vote on the same day, by virtue of the same certificate, excepting where sons are entitled to vote by virtue of the naturalization of their fathers, they and that person who shall offer such second vote, upon so offending shall be guilty of a high misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof be fined or imprisoned, or both, at the discretion of the court, but the fine shall not exceed one hundred dollars in each case, nor the imprisonment one year, the like punishment shall be inflicted, on conviction, of the officers of the election who shall neglect or refuse to make, or caused to be made, the indorsement required as afore-said on said naturalization certificate.

SECTION 6. If any election officer shall refuse or neglect to require such proof of the right of suffrage as is prescribed by this law, or the laws to which this is a supplement, from any person offering to vote whose name is not on the list of assessed voters, or whose right to vote is challenged by any qualified voter present; and shall admit such person to vote without requiring such proof, every person so offending shall, upon conviction, be guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall be sentenced, for every such offence, to pay a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or to undergo an imprisonment not more than one year, or either or both at the discretion of the court.

* * * * * * * *

SECTION 9. The respective assessors, inspectors and judges of the elections shall each have the power to administer oaths to any person claiming the right to be assessed or the right of suffrage, or in regard to any other matter or thing required to be done or inquired into by any of said officers under this act; and any willful false swearing by any person in relation to any matter or thing concerning which they shall be lawfully interrogated by any of said officers, shall be punished as perjury.

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SECTION 11. On the petition of five or more citizens of the county, stating under oath that they verily believe that frauds will be practiced at the election to be held in any district, it shall be the duty of the court of common pleas of said county—if in session, or if not a judge thereof in vacation—to appoint two judicious, sober and intelligent citizens of the county to act as overseers at said election; said overseers shall be selected from different political parties where the inspectors belong to different parties, and where both of said inspectors belong to the same political party, both overseers must be taken from the opposing political party; said overseers shall have the right to be present with the officers of the election during the whole time the same is held, the votes counted, and the returns made out and signed by the election officers; to keep a list of voters if they see proper; to challenge any person offering to vote, and to interrogate him and his witnesses under oath in regard to his right of suffrage at said election, and to examine his papers produced; and the officers of said election are required to afford to said overseers so selected and appointed every convenience and facility for the discharge of their duties; and if said election officers shall refuse to permit said overseers to be present and perform their duties as aforesaid, or if they shall be driven away from the polls by violence or intimidation, all the votes polled at such election district may be rejected by any tribunal trying a contest under said election; *Provided*, That no person signing the petition shall be appointed an overseer.

SECTION 14. Any assessor, election officer, or person appointed as an overseer, who shall neglect or refuse to perform any duty enjoined by this act, without reasonable or legal cause, shall be subject to a penalty of one hundred dollars; and if any assessor shall assess any person as a voter who is not qualified, or shall refuse to assess any one who is qualified, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor in office, and on conviction, be punished by fine or imprisonment, and also be subject to an action for damages by the party agrieved; and if any person shall fraudulently alter, add to, deface or destroy any list of voters made out as directed by this act, or tear down or remove the same from the place where it has been stated, with fraudulent or mischievous intent, or for any improper purpose, the person so offending shall be guilty of a high misdemeanor, and on conviction, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both, at the discretion of the court.

* * * * * * * *

SECTION 16. That citizens of this State temporarily in the service of the State or of the United States governments, on clerical or other duty, and who do not vote where thus employed, shall not be thereby deprived of the right to vote in their several election districts if otherwise duly qualified.

* * * * * * * *

SECTION 19. At all elections hereinafter held under the laws of this Commonwealth, the polls shall be opened between the hours of six and seven o'clock, a. m., and close at 7 o'clock, p. m.

Colored Voters' Law.

The following instruction from his Excellency, Gov. Geary, explain the duties of Assessors, Registers, and election officers in regard to all freemen of this commonwealth:

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
HARRISBURG, PA., Aug. 27, 1872.

To the Sheriff of the County of Beaver:

WHEREAS, The Fifteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States is as follows:

SECTION 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

SECTION 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

And whereas, the Congress of the United States, on the 31st day of March, 1870, passed an act, entitled "*An Act to enforce the right of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States of this Union, and for other purposes*," the first and second sections of which are as follows:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate & House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That all citizens of the United States who are or shall be otherwise qualified by law to vote at any election by the people in any State, Territory, district, county, city, parish, township, school-district, municipality or other territorial sub-division, shall be entitled and allowed to vote at all such elections, without distinction of race, color, or previous condition of servitude; any Constitution, law, custom, usage, or regulation of any State or Territory, or by or under its authority, to the contrary notwithstanding.

SECTION 2. *And be it further enacted*, That if by or under the authority of the Constitution or law of any State, or the laws of any Territory any act is or shall be required to be done as a pre-requisite or qualification for voting, and if by the Constitution or law persons or officers are or shall be charged with the performance of duties in furnishing to citizens an opportunity to perform such prerequisite, or to become qualified to vote, it shall be the duty of every such person and officer to give to all citizens of the United States the same and equal opportunity to perform such prerequisite, and to become qualified to vote without distinction of race, color, or previous condition of servitude; *and if any such person or officer shall refuse, or knowingly omit to give full effect to this section he shall*, for every offence, forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars to the person aggrieved thereby, to be recovered by an action on the case, with full costs; and such allowance for counsel fees as the court shall deem just; and be *also, for every such offence, be deemed guilty of a* misdemeanor and shall, on conviction thereof, be fined not less than five hundred dollars nor imprisoned not less than one month and not more than one year, or both, at the discretion of the court.

And Whereas, It is declared by the second section of the VI article of the Constitution of the United States, that "This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, shall be the supreme law of the land, * * * * * * * * notwithstanding anything in the *Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.*

And whereas, The *Legislature* of this Commonwealth, on the 6th day of April, A. D., 1870, passed an act, entitled "*A fourth supplement to* the act relating to the elections in this Commonwealth," the tenth section of which provides as follows:

SECTION 10. That so much of every act of Assembly as provides that any white freeman shall be entitled to vote or be registered as voters, or as claiming to vote at any general or special election of this Commonwealth, be and the same is hereby repealed; and that hereafter all freemen without distinction of color, shall be enrolled and registered according to the provisions of the first section of the act approved the 17th of April, 1869, entitled "An Act further supplemental to the act relating to the elections of this Commonwealth," and when otherwise qualified, shall be entitled to vote at all general and special elections in this Commonwealth.

And whereas, It is such constitutional and official duty to "take care that the laws be faithfully executed," and it has come to my knowledge that sundry assessors and registers of voters have refused, and are refusing, to assess and register divers colored male citizens of lawful age, and otherwise qualified as electors.

Now therefore, *In consideration of the premises* the county commissioners of said county are hereby notified and directed to instruct the several assessors and registers of voters therein, to obey and conform to the requirements of said constitutional amendment and laws; and the sheriff of said county is hereby authorized and required to publish in his election proclamation for the next ensuing elections, the herein recited constitutional amendment, and the provisions of the act of the Legislature, to the end that the same may be known, executed and obeyed by all assessors, registers of voters, election officers and others; and that the rights and privileges guaranteed thereby may be secured to all the citizens of this Commonwealth entitled to the same.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State, at Harrisburg, the day and year first above written.

ATTEST: JNO. W. GEARY.
F. JORDAN, Sec'y of Commonwealth.

Pursuant to the provisions contained in the 70th section of the act aforesaid, the judges of the aforesaid districts shall respectively take charge of the certificates of return on the election of their respective districts, and produce them at a meeting of one judge from each district at the borough of Beaver on the third day after the day of the election, being ON FRIDAY, THE 8TH DAY OF NOVEMBER, A. D, 1872, then and there to do and perform the duties required by law of said judges.

Where a judge, by sickness or unavoidable accident, is unable to attend such meeting of judges, then the certificate of return shall be taken charge of by one of the inspectors or clerks of the election of the district, who shall do and perform the duties required of said judge unable to attend.

Given under my hand, at my office, in Beaver, this 4th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, and in the ninety seventh year of the independence of the United States. JOHN GREBING, *Sheriff.*
SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Beaver, Pa.,
October 4th, 1872.4t.

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FANCY DRY GOODS.

Notions, Hosiery, Underwear, Gloves, Furnishing Goods, Laces, Embroideries, Lace Goods, Hoop, Balmoral, and Felt Skirts, Corsets, Silk and Velvetine Ribbons, Panniers, Handkerchiefs, Bonnets, Hats, Millinery Goods, Flowers, Tips, Plumes, Trimming and Fringes, Velvets, Velveteens, Reps, Bonnet and Lining Silks, Turquoise, Colored and Black Dress Silks, Ribbons in all widths and Shades, Ornaments, Frames, &c.

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LIME! LIME!!

THE Undersigned has constructed a new Lime-Kiln near the "Old Black Lime Kiln," in Vanport, Beaver county, where he will be able to accommodate all with Lime who may need the article. Price, 15 cents per bushel at the Kiln.
sep18;3m* HENRY SEBRING.

Miscellaneous.

VINEGAR BITTERS

VEGETABLE FREE FROM ALCOHOL

D. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA VINEGAR BITTERS

Vinegar Bitters are not a vile Fancy Drink, made of Poor Rum, Whiskey, Proof Spirits and Refuse Liquors, doctored, spiced, and sweetened to please the taste, called "Tonics," "Appetizers," "Restorers," &c., that lead the tippler on to drunkenness and ruin, but are a true Medicine, made from the active roots and herbs of California, free from all Alcoholic Stimulants. They are the Great Blood Purifier and a Life-giving Principle, a Perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the System, carrying off all poisonous matter and restoring the blood to a healthy condition, enriching it, refreshing and invigorating both mind and body. They are easy of administration, prompt in their action, certain in their results, safe and reliable in all forms of disease.

No Person can take these Bitters according to directions, and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the regions of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia. In these complaints it has no equal, and one bottle will prove a better guarantee of its merits than a lengthy advertisement.

For Female Complaints, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood, or the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters display so decided an influence that a marked improvement is soon perceptible.

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

They are a Gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, possessing also the peculiar merit of acting as a powerful agent in relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver and Visceral Organs, and in Bilious Diseases.

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

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

Grateful thousands proclaim VINEGAR BITTERS the most wonderful Invigorant that ever sustained the sinking system.

Pin, Tape, and other Worms, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. Says a distinguished physologist: There is scarcely an individual upon the face of the earth whose health is entirely free from the presence of worms. It is not upon the healthy elements of the body that worms exist, but upon the diseased humors and slimy deposits that breed these living monsters of disease. No system of Medicine, no vermifuges, no anthelmintics, will free the system from worms like Vinegar Bitters.

Mechanical Diseases. Persons engaged in Paints and Minerals, such as Plumbers, Typesetters, Gold-beaters, and Miners, as they advance in life, will be subject to paralysis of the Bowels. To guard against this take a dose of WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS once or twice a week, as a Preventive.

Bilious, Remittent, and Intermittent Fevers, which are so prevalent in the valleys of our great rivers throughout our United States, especially those of the Mississippi, Ohio, Missouri, Illinois, Tennessee, Cumberland, Arkansas, Red, Colorado, Brazos, Rio Grande, Pearl, Alabama, Mobile, Savannah, Roanoke, James, and many others, with their vast tributaries, throughout our entire country during the Summer and Autumn, and remarkably so during seasons of unusual heat and dryness, are invariably accompanied by extensive derangements of the stomach and liver, and other abdominal viscera. In their treatment, a purgative, exerting a powerful influence upon these various organs, is essentially necessary. There is no cathartic for the purpose equal to Dr. J. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS, as they will speedily remove the dark-colored viscid matter with which the bowels are loaded, at the same time stimulating the secretions of the liver, and generally restoring the healthy functions of the digestive organs.

Scrofula or King's Evil, White Swellings, Ulcers, Erysipelas, Swelled Neck, Goiter, Scrofulous Inflammations, Indolent Inflammations, Mercurial Affections, Old Sores, Eruptions of the Skin, Sore Eyes, etc., etc. In these, as in all other constitutional Diseases, WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS have shown their great curative powers in the most obstinate and intractable cases.

Dr. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters are an article of the same class in a similar manner. By purifying the Blood they remove the cause, and by resolving away the effects of the inflammation (the tubercular deposit in the affected parts receive health, and a permanent cure is effected.

The properties of DR. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS are Aperient, Diaphoretic and Carminative, Nutritious, Laxative, Diuretic, Sedative, Counter-Irritant, Sudorific, Alterative, and Anti-Bilious.

The Aperient and mild Laxative properties of DR. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS are the best safeguard to all cases of eruptions and malignant fevers, their balsamic healing, and soothing properties protect the humors of the fauces. Their Sedative properties allay pain in the nervous system, stomach, and bowels, either inflammation, spasm, wind, colic, cramps, etc. Their Counter-Irritant influence extends throughout the system. Their Anti-Bilious properties act upon the liver, giving its secretion of bile, and its discharges through the biliary ducts, and are superior to all remedial agents, for the cure of Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, etc.

Purify the body against disease by purifying all its fluids with VINEGAR BITTERS. No epidemic can take hold of a system thus forearmed.

Directions.—Take of the Bitters on an empty stomach at night from a half to one and one-half wine-glassfull. Eat good nourishing food, such as beefsteak, mutton chops, venison, roast beef, and vegetables, and take out-door exercise. They are composed of purely vegetable ingredients, and contain no spirits.

☞ R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
Druggists and Gen. Agts., San Francisco, Cal., and cor. of Washington and Charlton Sts., New York.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS & DEALERS
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Cash Capital	$250,000 00
Asssets, Oct. 9, '71,	311,948 29
Liabilities, - - -	5,200 00

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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.
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Incorporated by Act of Legislature.
CAPITAL, - - $100,000
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Fancy Dry Goods:
FANCY GOODS;
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WOOL KNIT GOODS;
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NEW MILLINERY GOODS and NEW STYLE FALL HATS and BONNETS;
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AT

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May 1;6m BEAVER, PA.

R. R. R.
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF
CURES THE WORST PAINS
In from One to Twenty Minutes.
NOT ONE HOUR
after reading this advertisement need any one SUFFER WITH PAIN.
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF IS A CURE FOR EVERY PAIN.
It was the first and is
The Only Pain Remedy
that instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays inflammations, and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application.
IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES.
No matter how violent or excruciating the pain the RHEUMATIC, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer.
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF
WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE.
INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS.
INFLAMMATION OF THE BLADDER.
INFLAMMATION OF THE BOWELS.
CONGESTION OF THE LUNGS.
SORE THROAT, DIFFICULT BREATHING.
PALPITATION OF THE HEART.
HYSTERICS, CROUP, DIPHTHERIA.
CATARRH, INFLUENZA.
HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE.
NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM.
COLD CHILLS, AGUE CHILLS.
The application of the Ready Relief to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.
Twenty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few moments cure CRAMPS, SPASMS, SOUR STOMACH, HEARTBURN, SICK HEADACHE, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, COLIC, WIND IN THE BOWELS, and all INTERNAL PAINS.
Travelers should always carry a bottle of Radway's Ready Relief with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.
FEVER AND AGUE.
FEVER AND AGUE cured for fifty cents. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure fever and ague and other Malarious, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow, and other Fevers (added by RADWAY'S PILLS) so quick as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. Fifty cents per bottle. Sold by Druggists.
"HEALTH