LATER FROM KANSAS.

[Special Cor. of the Chicago Tribune.]

LECOMPTON, KANSAS, Oct. 31, '57.

The finishing stroke to this monstrous work of iniquity has at last been introduced in the shape of a schedule report. Black, infamous, and cunning as have been the various frauds and treacheries perpetrated on the people, they no more come near equaling the scheme now proposed than the light of the moon does the full glare of the noon day's sun. Bitter and bloody as our past has been, the future will see a struggle more intense and desperate in preventing the final consummation of this hellish iniquity. I do not see any peaceful termination to this terrible drama, and for one I cannot bid the strife one moment's delay if it must come ere our liberty is assured.

The Schedule committee, consisting of Col. Jenkins, of Marshall county, chairman, Henderson of Leavenworth *Journal*, Hamilton of Fort Scott, Boling of Lecompton, and Reid of Tecumseh *Note Book*, made reports. Henderson, Boling and Reid, signed the majority report, while Jenkins and Hamilton brought in a minority report apparently more ultra but not so dangerous in reality as the artful scheme now proposed.

This first report legalizes all the past acts of the teroitorial Legislature and provides for the security of all vested rights and privileges granted by it. It declares that Legislature to be dead. The Governor, Secretary and other Federal officers can remain until superseded by the action of this Convention. *It sets aside the 21st day of December next, for the submission of the slave clause alone to a vote of the people.*—By this they mean if we go into the election to entrap us. To fully understand the infernal ingenuity here displayed, it is necessary to make some explanations. The ballots will be printed "Constitution with the Slave article" and "Constitution without the Slave article." If we vote we are thus compelled to vote for the Constitution. Whether we do or do not the Constitution will be regarded as ratified and sent up to Congress to be received. It makes no difference as to the prohibition of Slavery in Kansas, if the Slave Article is ratified or not. Slavery under the Dred Scott decision and Silliman letter is regarded as existing already in the Territory, and this Constitution being silent (should the slave Article be stricken out) on the subject, will only give perfect license and free trade to the traffic in flesh and blood. It not being regulated by law it will only come under the general rights of property. This is the position assumed by Gen. Calhoun and the Douglas wing of the convention. As the Executive has recognized this body as the legitimate framers of the Constitution and it is generally argued by the Democracy that the convention alone has the right to decide how and in what manner it shall be submitted, there can be no doubt on our mind that it will be received.

The Slave Article is merely a regulation prohibiting the emancipation of slaves without the consent of their owners, requiring them to be treated with humanity, &c., and its being voted down will not effect in the least the question of Slavery in Kansas.

The report provides that there shall be no change in the Constitution for a long term of years, nor without a vote of two-thirds of the legal voters. It provides a regency for temporary purposes and makes the President, John Calhoun, the regent of Kansas. He has the power to order an election for State officers, and Legislature, and by proclamation convene the General Assembly of the State. He appoints all Judges of Election in all elections till their regulation by the Legislature, receives all returns, counts the votes, decides who is elected and issues certificates.

By the adoption of this report Gov. Walker is completely deposed, and the power thrown into the still more unscrupulous hands of Calhoun. It remains to be seen whether the federal officials will allow themselves to be decapitated in this summary manner. I think that Walker and Stanton both understood this game, and they will conveniently leave for Washington on business, at this juncture, and *never return*. It is well understood that Walker starts for the Capitol as soon as the convention adjourns. The ostensible reason is his desire to use his personal influence in the behalf of Judge Cato, but it is really to carry out the plan which was already fixed upon when he came to Kansas. Like Geary, he will be a victim to the oligarchy, but unlike him, the President will probably give him an ambassadorship, or other fat office. Of one thing rest assured, Walker will be no obstacle in the progress of this work.

THE MINORITY REPORT.

This document is signed by Jenkins and Hamilton, and the feature in which it differs from the other is simply, that it provides in no manner or form for the submission of the constitution, or any part of it, to the people. In all other respects it is similar. The majority report will be adopted.

There was an animated debate upon its adoption, and an intense feeling of excitement prevailed. It is understood that Judge Elmore is responsible for the concoction of the infamous plan now before the convention. This man, with all his pretended conservatism, is the most dangerous member of the convention. His talent and learning give him great power, and he has used it well for the advancement of party purposes.

The Public Printing Plunder.

According to the report of the Superintendent of Public Printing, the cost of so much of the printing, &c., as was ordered at the first session of the 34th Congress, and had been executed and delivered to January 12, 1857, including the pricting of the Departments, is $743,120 57.

At the time this statement was made, a number of expensive documents ordered at the first session were not completed; so that it may be reasonable to suppose that when all are finished, the cost of the printing for the first session of the thirty-fourth Congress *alone* will exceed $1,000,000.

Ten years ago the cost of the printing for the two Houses of Congress, for both sessions, did not exceed $275,000. This included the paper and binding.

The Washington *States* says it has some rich documents on hand, showing how the office of public printer is at present secured.—*Daily News.*

U. S. Senators Elected.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 13.—The Legislature to-day elected J. Pinckney Henderson and J. W. Hemphill, U. S. Senators.

THE KANSAS QUESTION.

We publish, to-day, a developement of the infernal scheme hatched by the pro-slavery conspirators in Kansas for the enslavement of its people. We cannot speak of it as our feelings prompt; we submit it to our readers with the conviction that a mere perusal of it will be all-sufficient to stir up their indignation to its very depths.

The Philadelphia *Press*, we notice, continues to sustain Walker against the democratic attacks made upon him, notwithstanding the evidences are plain that the President is on the other side; while the *Pennsylvanian*, the more orthodox paper of the two, takes the other side. It says:

'If it shall be finally ascertained, what we trust may not be the case, that Governor Walker and Secretary Stanton have violated the election laws of the Territory—have actually *interfered* at a critical moment, notwithstanding the plain and binding non-intervention principles of the Kansas-Nebraska Bill, and going further than this, have treated the positive instructions of the President of the United States with contempt—and all this in their hot haste to usurp and exercise powers belonging to the Legislature of Kansas in determining the qualifications of its members and in deciding all cases of contested elections—then, no matter how strongly disposed we may be to look with a lenient eye on the offences of an old and esteemed public servant like R. J. Walker, so far from considering his conduct deserving of eulogy, we shall most certainly condemn it, and no matter what others may say, *we believe the Democracy of Pennsylvania will agree with us.*'

Of course it will; what fraud has the Democracy of Pennsylvania ever failed to endorse, that was thought necessary to the maintenance of its party supremacy?

But the Johnson and McGee county frauds are nothing, and Gov. Walker's course is nothing, now that this new scheme is developed. It matters not a straw which party has the territorial Legislature, nor how the returns of election for that legislature were canvassed; for that legislature will never be permitted to meet, and all the fuss made about it was mere dust raised to blind the eyes of the people to this new and supreme outrage. It will be a happy thing for Gov Walker if his skirts are clear of it; we hope they may be; but it looks now, as if he were a conspirator with these Ruffians in forcing upon the people a government in which they are to have no voice. We have no doubt that the President will take sides with the authors of this infamous scheme, and attempt to cram down the throats of the American people the idea that this hell-born progeny called the constitution of Kansas was framed and adopted by them.

Let him do it if he dare. He thinks, and his party is foolish enough to think so with him, that the Republican party is dead and that they can do as they please; but even if this were so, the consummation of this scoundrelism would infuse life into its very ashes and resurrect it to a new and more vigorous existence. Try it, Mr. Buchanan; and see where you and your party will be in 1860. We want no better foundation for success in future campaigns than the carrying out of the plan indicated for bringing in Kansas as a Slave State.

We see it intimated that Douglas will oppose this new villainy, but we can find no grounds for the intimation. The Chicago *Times*, his home organ, does indeed talk fairly, after a fashion, but it is talk capable of a double meaning. It says:

'When Kansas applies for admission, the only question will be—Is this Constitution the will of the people fairly expressed? If so, the Democratic party is bound to admit the State; if the Constitution be not the act of the people, Kansas will not, and ought not to be admitted with that Constitution. We hardly think there is any man in the country who has any doubt as to the wish of the people of Kansas on the question of slavery or no slavery.'

This might, from any other source, be held to mean something; but we all know what a locofoco means when he talks about 'the will of the people' in Kansas. It means 'the will of the Border Ruffians,' and whatever *their* will is, will be held up by Douglas as 'the will of the people.' CALHOUN, the man who is to be made by the Border Ruffians, Regent of the new State, under this new scheme for enslaving the territory is an Illinois man and a warm friend of Douglas; and there can be little doubt that the Illinois Senator is at the bottom of the whole rascality.—*Pitts. Gazette.*

Condition of the Country.

We take it that as a people we are always either running into debt or getting out of it. The excellent rule 'pay as you go,' is beautiful in theory, but commercial transactions are so dependent one upon another, that its exact enforcement in every case would be neither wise nor expedient. The present sudden transition from a credit too much expanded for real profit to either party, to the cash-in-hand practice, is the *immediate* cause of existing difficulties.—The true medium (for large transactions,) must be ascertained and maintained by men of common sense with unflinching firmness, and in a comparatively short time the wheels of commerce will move on regularly again, and those who have not transgressed against safe principles *too far* will recover themselves. The pressure cannot last long for the reason that the country is *rich in real* wealth, and with foreign nations the balance of trade is in our favor. To show that as a nation we posses in abundance, our wheat crop is estimated at 220 millions of bushels, and worth in Europe as many dollars; our corn crop at 800 millions of bushels; our California gold crop at 45 millions of dollars annually; our tobacco crop worth 25 millions of dollars; and our cotton crop worth 160 millions of dollars. If the panic had only been delayed three months, till a small part of the surplus of these crops had reached market, there would have been no serious panic at all. The same general curtailment of expenses that had been going on for the previous six months would have relieved the country, and those who had been doing business legitimately and on safe principles would not have been affected as they have been by those who never *had* and never *will* have, a sound business basis.—*Erie Gaz.*

☞ A small locofoco editor says, that, if occasion arise, we shall find him good at biting and scratching. He is more accommodating than most vermin They generally bite and let you scratch for yourself.—*Louisville Jour.*

Washington and Walker

The National Democracy have killed Reeder, Shannon and Geary to save Slavery, and they are now ready to offer another *Holocaust* on the bloody altar to appease the angry god. Walker is foredoomed, and the action of the National Administration on the Kansas policy of Walker, is evidently a question of life and death to the Domocratic party. Not to dismiss or remove Walker will enrage the woolly demon to such a degree as to split and divide the party North and South. Cobb hates Walker as his rival, and his not possessing as malignant a spirit as the angry god requires.

The Washington *Union* first enunciated the report that Walker was to be removed. This is Buchanan's organ, and it is supposed that it was first enunciated from this organ as a kind of feeler, to see if this deep degradation could be brought upon Northern Democracy, without rebellion. The intense excitement which the intimation of their national degradation to Slavery has created, may prevent the actual removal for the present. The whole country is now aroused to the enormity of the iniquity of removing Walker for so righteous an act as that of repudiating the bogus votes of Johnson county. Yet the leading men in the Cabinet, are openly named as demanding the removal of Walker. In this bitter proscription, Cobb is said to be prominent, and the President shuts himself up from the public to hide his views and prevent his designs from leaking out, lest he should be compelled to change his mind. There would be no hesitancy on the matter if the parties at Washington were not afraid that the Democratic party at the North were not quite prepared for this degradation. The injustice of Walker's removal for such a righteous act is deemed too daring an outrage even for the woolly headed Democracy yet to stand. They must have one or two more of Dred Scott decisions, some two or three more of Buchanan's approving letters, and more of Douglas' speeches, before they will be fully prepared for the deed. Yet it will be done one way or another. Walker is already summoned to Washington, according to the most recent intelligence to receive the reprimand of the President, and thus he will be goaded to resign, or will eventually be removed. This is his doom. And as sure as Kansas has killed four Governors, one Cabinet, and poor Pierce, so sure will it kill Buchanan and prostrate his administration, and make way for the overthrow of the slave power in the National Administration and the triumph of the Republican party in 1860.—God speed the time and the auspicious event.—*Knox (Ill.) Republican.*

The Republic Fallen.

The republic of Mexico is no more. Oscillating between despotism and anarchy, distracted by internal feuds and the ambition of rival leaders, subject continually to intestine wars, conspiracies and revolutions—it is of little moment to the wretched inhabitants whether her form of Government be republican or monarchical. It has been a despotism continually to the party happening to be in the minority. The telegraph has already informed us that President Comonfort has been clothed with the dictatorial powers. The recent conspiracy in the city of Mexico, the incipient signs of revolt throughout the republic, and the rumors of a Spanish invasion, are the causes leading to this extraordinary vestment of power in the hands of one man.

If Comonfort shall succeed in quieting the Republic, harmonizing the discordant elements and re-invigorating the resources of Mexico, it will matter little whether he be President simply or Emperor. Should the reported invasion by Spain take place it will lead to important consequences, and may involve our own government. It will present our fillibustering adventurers a fine opportunity to league with the Mexican cause in a raiding of that coveted island from the authority of Spain. It would be virtually, for it would happen inevitably, its annexation to the U. S.—*Pitts. Dis.*

Buchanan's Message.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press*, who seems to speak from the card, writes of the forthcoming message thus:

It is rumored that Mr Buchanan, in his first annual message to Congress, will take bold ground on the currency question; that he will re-affirm the principles laid down so clearly in his celebrated speech on the Independent Treasury Bill. He believes that it was the intention of the framers of the Constitution to establish a hard-money currency, and that the action of Congress since has been a steady departure from that intention. It will be his object, then, to retrace the false steps taken, and to bring the Government back to the true ground.

The issue will be made in the next Congress, whether State banks have the constitutional power to issue circulating "promises to pay." There will be a large party to take the negative of the argument, who will not, it is said, yield until a decision has been given on the question by the Supreme Court of the United States. A general bankrupt law for the banks will be presented for action. This will provide a fixed legal course for putting into liquidation insolvent banks all over the Union.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—The steamer St. Louis, from Aspinwall, arrived with the California mails to the 20th ult., and $1,170,000 in specie.

The ship Louis, from New York, arrived at San Francisco on the 19th ult. She spoke on the 3d of September, the ship Andalusia, of Baltimore, bound to Callao.

Two severe shocks of earthquake were felt at San Francisco on the evening of the 19th ult.

The Indians attacked the settlements of Honey Lake Valley, driving out the inhabitants, and carrying off all the stock and provisions. An express had arrived at Sacramento, asking aid to pursue the marauders.

P. A. Burrell has been appointed Supreme Justice of California, in place of Judge Murray, deceased.

Business at San Francisco was unusually dull for all kinds of produce. Money was in easy demand. The receipts of gold dust was quite satisfactory.

The St. Louis brings home Commodore Mervine, late of the United States ship Independence, with a portion of her officers and crew.

BEAVER ARGUS.

M. WEYAND.....J. WEYAND.

M & J. Weyand, Editors & Proprietors

BEAVER, PA.,

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1857.

PERSONAL.—We this week commence to send out bills to those who are indebted to us on subscription or otherwise; and we hope they will be promptly heeded. We are in need of money, and if we can succeed in collecting but a tithe of what we have standing on our books, we shall be enabled to prosecute our work during the coming winter "without flinching." Let our friends, then, who know themselves indebted, or who receive bills of their indebtedness, make some little effort to send us some money—if not the whole amount, a part. Besides giving them credit on our books, they shall have our warmest thanks, for so doing.

Oct 21st 1857.

PUBLIC LECTURES.—On Tuesday evening, the 24th, at half past six o'clock, a Lecture will be delivered in the Seminary, (Rev. McGill's) by Mr. J Y. Marks. Subject—Some of the Evil Tendencies of the Age.

Rev. S. Baker will, on Thursday evening, the 26th, at half-past six o'clock, deliver a Temperance Lecture, in the Court House.

LADY'S BOOK.—The December No. of Godey's Lady's Book, has already made its appearance. This number is an excellent one, and as the "reading time" has fairly set in, we hope to see many of our young friends subscribe for it, and be benefitted during the winter by perusing its genial columns. Terms—One copy, for one year, $2 00; two copies for one year, $3 00; four copies for one year, $5 00.

THANKSGIVING SERMON.—In accordance with the Proclamation of the Governor of Pennsylvania, divine services will be held at the Presbyterian Church, in Beaver, on Thursday, the 26th, at 1 o'clock, P. M. Public worship will not be held in any other church in this place on that day. Rev. J. A. McGill will deliver the sermon. We hope to see a large congregation.

☞ Those of our readers who are interested in the Merchants & Manufacturers' Bank, of Pittsburgh, Pa., will find the Report of the Investigating Committee, appointed by the *Stockholders*, in another column of our paper. The Report sets forth that bill holders, depositors, and other creditors, are safe; and also that the capital of the institution will be unimpaired.

VERDICT IN THE CASE OF JAMES JONES.—On Tuesday, the 10th inst., at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the Jury in the case of the Commonwealth vs. James Jones, indicted at Pittsburgh, for the murder of Wm. Campbell, rendered a verdict of "Not Guilty," after being out three days. The prisoner on being released paid a visit to his friends in Rochester, this county, and then returned again to Pittsburgh. The verdict of the Jury is dwelt upon with considerable harshness by some of the Pittsburgh papers.

ELECTION IN NEW YORK.—Let not Republicans be discouraged, at the adverse result of the New York election. *The Republican strength was not at the polls!* The Democratic vote is not increased over last year; the American vote is reduced fully one half, while the Republican vote falls short ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND. It is a defeat resulting not from want of *power*, but for want of organization and activity. We hesitate not, to put on record, the prediction that at the next Presidential election, New York will render a verdict against the National Administration as emphatic as ever.

Important from Kansas.

A STUPENDOUS FRAUD!

The latest news from Kansas, indicates that Slavery is shortly to be fastened upon the people of that ill-fated Territory. The Constitution framed by the Convention, which was recently in session at Lecompton, contains a clause establishing that institution. It is true, the Constitution is to be submitted to a vote of the actual settlers, on the 21st of December, but in such a manner, that vote as they will, or put forth such efforts as they may to resist it, they will still have it forced upon them. They are required to vote by ballot, and the ballots cast are to be endorsed, "Constitution with Slavery," or "Constitution without Slavery." Thus the Free State men will be obliged, if they vote at all, to vote for the *Constitution*, and if they vote against the Slavery clause, their votes will still not prohibit the existence of Slavery in the Territory. Their votes will do but this: The word Slaves or Slavery, will be stricken out of the Territorial Constitution, and then in the absence of any positive prohibition of Slavery, the Constitution of the United States, in accordance with the Dred Scott decision, will carry Slavery there, and that, in defiance of three-fourths of the "Squatter Sovereigns" in Kansas. How bald the humbug!—"The people of that Territory were to be left perfectly free to form their own institutions," and now when they have spoken trumpet-tongued against one, that they loathe and abhor, the Federal Government makes up a case, and renders a decision that forces it upon them. How Democratic pledges are redeemed.

FREE TRADE.

No less than *Forty Thousand* operatives have been thrown out of employment, in Philadelphia alone, in consequence of the recent suspensions and failures occasioned by the derangement of our monetary affairs. That number of people are thrown upon the world without anything to do; with but little to keep themselves or families on, and with, in all probability, a hard winter staring them in the face.—And yet, we venture the opinion, that three-fourths of this forty thousand, that are placed in this lamentable condition, both voted and used their influence at the recent State election in favor of Wm. F. Packer, the Free Trade candidate for Governor. Will common sense views never be heeded in Pennsylvania? Will a majority of the people never see that the present Free-Trade policy of the country is the source—both immediate and remote—from whence flow our pecuniary difficulties? They vote against the very labor that affords them food and raiment; and when their employers are unable longer to bear up against European competition, they raise a senseless cry against the "Banks," and attribute their misfortunes solely to banking institutions. When will they learn that to be protected themselves, their employers must have the advantage which a protective tariff alone affords?

DANGERS AND DIFFICULTIES.

"The Kansas peril is not yet at an end. Gov. Walker, disregarding the returns of the judges of the election in Johnson county, and going behind the record, has granted certificates to the candidates having, according to the books, whether fraudulently or not, the least number of votes. This will produce commotion in the South. And if Kansas should be admitted as a free State, it will be said the equilibrium is gone forever between the sections, and there being no safety in the Union, immediate secession will be advocated."—*Philadelphia Monitor.*

A short time ago, we published a report from the Pittsburgh Post, in which the editor assumed the ground, that if the laboring classes of the North were reduced to a servitude, similar to Southern Slavery, the necessity for "Poor houses, Soup houses, &c," would be obviated. They would be well provided for, and like the slaves of the sunny South, "would probably be ignorant of the fact that these are hard times." Above we furnish our readers with another extract from a Democratic paper, published at Philadelphia, which if not quite so insulting to Northern freemen, is equally as bold. The Post argues for the enslavement of the laboring poor of the North. The *Monitor* insists that if Kansas is admitted into the Union as a *free* State, "immediate secession may be advocated" by the South, and its friends; or, in other words, if a majority of the people declare that Slaves shall not be carried into the Territories, then the Union may be shattered to pieces. Now, laying aside for a moment, the ideas and objects contained in these extracts, let us look at the consistency of these Northern journals. The Post last fall when the Presidential election was pending, was opposed to Slavery, and contended that Mr. Buchanan's election would secure freedom in the Territories; now it not only assumes that Slavery furnishes the necessaries and comforts of life for the black man, but that it is also the proper condition in which the laboring *white* man should be placed. The Monitor ever since its establishment, has been pouring its vials of wrath upon the Republican party, stigmatizing it as the "Anti-Union, anti-Constitution party, and holding itself and the Democratic party up to the public gaze, as the special champions of both. *Now*, like the Post, it gives the lie to its past professions, by indicating its readiness to "advocate secession" whenever Kansas shall fail to be made a Slave State. What delectable sheets! What love the Post has for the people! and how dear to the Monitor, is the "Constitution and the Union!"

But there may be purpose as well as method in the madness contained in the extracts we have quoted. 'Feelers" and intimations are just now being thrown out all over the country, with a view of determining how far Northern Democrats will go in support of Slavery in 1860. They are being approached in time, and while the Post's declarations in favor of white Slavery may shock them *now*, they will, nevertheless, by the time a National Platform is again to be built, acquiesce in having a revival of the Slave Trade incorporated in the Democratic creed. This is really what is wanted, and if the Post continues to ask so inordinately, and the Monitor to thunder so vehemently, who does not see, from what has already occurred, that to again save the "Union and the Constitution' in 1860, the Democrats North, will compromise on—not what the Post ostensibly asks now, but what it *really* desires—the re-opening of the African Slave Trade.

Hog Cholera.

This disorder, it appears, exists not only in the country districts, but it has at length made its appearance in both Bridgewater and Beaver. Mr. Jas. Barbour, of the former place, we are informed, has lost three fine hogs within a short time; and on Monday last, Dr. Smith Cunningham, of this place, lost one—the best in his lot. We append an extract from a letter, recently written by Dr. Dougherty, of Paris, Ky., on this singular disorder, which may prove serviceable to some of our readers: After examining a hog that died of the disease, he writes:

"Upon examination I found the brain, spinal marrow, lungs, liver, heart, stomach, the large and part of the small bowels without disease. But that portion of the small bowel next to the stomach was literally filled with worms to the extent of several feet, and was in a high state of inflammation. The worm was from two to five inches in length, resembling in appearance the ascaris of the human stomach, but harder, more active, and apparently more tenacious of life. So closely were they crowded in the bowels that their forms could be distinctly traced through its coats

"The disease, then, of which the hog dies, is inflammation of a portion of the small bowel, caused by the hard, active worm, and producing the symptoms noticed in its course, viz: drooping, indisposition to eat, diarrhea, and finally convulsions and death. The treatment, it seems to me, must be altogether preventive. I do not believe the worms could be dislodged by any treatment after inflammation is set up; but before this, while the hog is apparently well, able to eat and drink, I have no doubt they may be destroyed or removed in many instances, by judicious management."

The doctor thinks the disease "incommunicable," and the best remedy is some medicine to dislodge the worms in the course of development.

A SORE TRIAL.—Mr. Simon Snitger, a worthy and pious mechanic, of this place, has lately been visited with a sore trial. Some four months ago he was taken suddenly ill, and after long and severe vomiting, his limbs became paralyzed, swollen, and in every respect he was as helpless as a child. In this condition he was taken to the Phillipsburg Water Cure establishment, where he was nursed and cared for, until Monday, the 9th inst. At that time he was able again to return to his home, only to find it deserted by his faithless wife. She, after gathering together their most valuable effects, and sending them off, left herself, in company, it is supposed, with a Dr. H——, residing in or near Unity, Ohio. Previous to Mr. Snitger's illness, this man had called to see Mrs. S., who professed to be in delicate health when the grossest improprieties were observed between the two, by Mr. S. and others about the house. Mr. Snitger had doubted his wife's fidelity for some time, but chose to bear and suffer. He has the sympathy of the whole community.

THE M'KEESPORT TRAGEDY.—The case of Fife, Stewart and Charlotte Jones, was brought before the Supreme Court, yesterday, at Pittsburgh. The prisoners, doubtless know before this, whether or not a new trial will be granted them.

The Evangelical Alliance.

A friend has placed in our hands, several letters from the Rev. Dr. Black, written at Berlin, Prussia, while the Evangelical Conference was in Session. The conclusion of the last one is as follows:

"From the statement made above, you may perhaps find material for an article that will be interesting to your readers. For myself I can freely say, I have never seen any assembly so profoundly interesting in its aspects as this one. I have never seen any where so large an amount of Christian character and feeling as was here. Better men—more orthodox—fitter for the kingdom of heaven, I have no expectation ever to see in this life. The inspiration of their very life seemed to be the love of the Saviour. A few more such meetings, and the kingdoms of this world will become the kingdoms of our Lord and of his Christ.—May God hasten it in his time.

AN ELOPEMENT, IN BEAVER.—Quite an excitement was created in Beaver, Tuesday last, by the announcement that a physician residing in Darlington, had eloped that day with a German woman, named Smitzer, in Beaver. Her husband is a shoemaker, is lying sick at the present time. She leaves a large and desolate family to mourn her loss," as does the Doctor. Peace go with them, as it probably will, for they left little of it behind.—*Pittsburgh Dispatch, 13th.*

The Dispatch must get its news, from this county, from a very blundering and unreliable person. In the above notice there are no less than three errors. It was not a 'Darlington physician' that eloped 'with a woman named Smitzer,' but an Ohio physician, that is supposed to have eloped with a woman named *Snitger*, and instead of "her leaving a large and desolate family to mourn her loss," she leaves no children at all, and in fact has never been a mother.

DROWNED.—On Thursday last, a son of Mr. Madison Phillis, of Industry, in this county, aged about 13 years, accidentally fell into the Ohio river, and was drowned. His body had not, on Monday last, been recovered.

PREMIUM LIST OF BEAVER CO. HORSE FAIR.

SPEED.

1st day, 11 o'clock, A. M.—Trotting Horses, (confined to the county) 1 mile heats, best 3 in 5—

Wm. Mackey 1st premium,	$20 00
Hart Darragh 2d do	10.00
Jas. J. Power, 3d do	5 00

1st day, 3 o'clock, P. M.—Trotting Horses, (confined to the county)—

Hart Darragh 1st premium,	$15 00
Wm. Mackey 2d do	5 00

2d day, 11 o'clock A. M.—Trotting Horses, free to all, 1 mile heats, best 3 in 5, saddle or harness—

Thomas Farrow 1st premium,	$30 00
John Watson 2d do	10 00

2d day, 3 o'clock, P. M—Pacing and Trotting Horses, 1 mile heats, best 3 in 5, to go as they please—

John Watson 1st premium,	$30 00
Wm. Mackey 2d do	10.00

3d day, 11 o'clock. A. M.—Trotting Horses, free to all, 2 mile heats, best 2 in 3, saddle or harness—

Wm. Mackey 1st premium,	$40 00
John Watson 2d. do	15 00
Jas. J. Power 3d do	5 00

Mule Race, 1 mile heats, best 2 in 3—

Bryce Bourk, premium,	$7 00

Slow Race, hindmost horse to win—

O. Phillips, premium	$5 00

STOCK.

M Darragh, best thor. bred Stallion prem	$5 00
Jno Adams, best pair matched Mares, Diploma	
Thos Reed, 2d best 3 yr old Colt,	3 00
do 2d do do do	do
do 2d 2 yr do do	do
A J Welsh 2d best blooded Stallion,	5 00
W S Barclay best gelding, all purposes	5 00
A P Lacock, bst span carriage horses,	5 00
R Hunter, best 3 yr old Horse, all purposes	5 00
E O Gibson, 2d bst span car'ge horses, Diploma.	
W W. Irwin, best carriage horse,	4 00
R Mitchell, best span 2 yr old match colts,	Dip.
Jno Davis, 2d best blooded brood Mare,	3 00
Ritchey Eakin, best 2 yr gelding, all purpos's	3 00
Dr S Cunningham, best blooded brood mare	5 00
do best 2 yr blooded Filly,	3 00
do " blood'd colt 10 w, dip a	1 00
Jno M'Carter, best brood mare, all purposes	5 00
do " blooded colt 4 mos, dip. a	1 00
J B Crooks, 2d best brood mare, all pur.	Dip.
Dr O Cunningham, best Riding horse,	Dip.
S Patterson, 2d best Stallion, all purposes,	Dip,
Jas Moore, best blooded mare, (Foreign)	Dip.
D M'Donahoo, bst gelding 5 yrs, all pur.	dip a 4 00

The Board of Managers have authorized the issue of warrants, for the payment of the Premiums on Stock, payable at the next annual Fair of the Association, in June. They will be received by the Treasurer, if desired, for Entrance Fees, Family Tickets, &c., &c.

CHARLES STONE, Pres't., *pro tem.*

A. L. LINTON, Sec'y.

The Fall of Delhi.

After a siege unsurpassed in recent times by any, except that of Sebastopol, Delhi has fallen, the British arms may be considered as once more in the ascendant in India. The siege was begun early in May, and lasted to the 20th of September; when, after a fight of six days, the British gained possession of the whole city. The loss of the British in the final attack, does not appear to have been very heavy, and as it is stated that the King of Delhi and great numbers of the rebels escaped, it is presumed that their garrison also did not suffer to any very great extent. But "no quarter" to the men was the order given by the British commander, and we may fairly conclude that when the British entered the city there was a fearful slaughter.

The general aspect of affairs in India is not remarkably encouraging. But this capture of the great capital of the Bengal Presidency is a really important victory; the moral effect of which throughout India will be very great. It is so considered in England, where, in the very face of the disastrous news from America taken out by the Arabia, the fall of Delhi has had the effect to advance the price of consols and to prevent, in a considerable degree, the final convulsion that was expected to follow the receipt of the New York Bank suspension.—*Pittsburgh Dispatch.*

☞ Gov. Pollock has appointed Judge James T. Hale, of Bellefonte, Hon. Eli Slifer and Jacob C. Bomberger, Esq., cashier of the Mechanics Bank of Harrisburg, as commissioners to examine the condition of the bank of Pennsylvania, under the recent relief act. Their report will be looked for with anxiety.

☞ The Republicans of Illinois are rejoicing over a victory achieved in the late election at the State Capitol, Springfield, which, it seems, they have carried by a majority of 184. State Capitols are always sinks of corruption, and hence belong, by right, to the Democracy.

Merchants & Manufacturers' Bank.

To the Stockholders of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Bank:

GENTLEMEN.—The committee appointed at your meeting of the 3d instant, to make certain investigations, report, That we have examined the principal matters which were prominent in the discussions of the former meeting with as much care as the limited time allotted would permit. The character of the assets of the bank, and especially of those acquired under the arrangement with O'Connor & Brother is the chief subject of interest to you and to the public, and received the largest share of our attention. Although from our examination we believe that some of the paper, not included in the transfer of O'Connor & Brother, is not of that undoubted character we should prefer to find, yet in the main its general standing is good, and we do not apprehend any serious or extensive loss, and we think it would be proper to recommend to the incoming Board of Directors, a thorough scrutiny into the assets, in order to reduce or further secure those liabilities upon a large amount of paper, dependent mainly upon the same persons and firms.

The liabilities of O'Connor and Brother, by the agreement, are liquidated at $185,000, to be secured by paper and other securities nominally amounting to $215,000. Of this sum, an amount a little over $210,000 has been already delivered to the bank. It is not possible for us to come to an accurate calculation of the cash value of these assets, but from our examination of their character we may pronounce more than one half of the nominal sum as ultimately available. Allowing, therefore, a very broad margin for losses, both upon those and the general assets of the Bank, we are led to believe that, while the bill holders, depositors and other creditors, are undoubtedly safe, the capital of the institution will be unimpaired. We see no reason, from anything within the range of our search, why the large surplus fund of the Bank should not be sufficient to cover all losses, and leave some excess over the par value of the stock.

We are sorry that our examinations have not enabled us to acquit all those who have had charge of the bank from a want of proper care of its interests; but we should be wanting in candor, and in fidelity to the commission entrusted to us, to say that we find nothing reprehensible in the supervision of its affairs or that we cannot discover any consequent pecuniary liabilities. On the contrary, we think there is much ground afforded by an inspection of the books and accounts themselves, to make it the duty of the incoming Board of Directors to enforce this liability, which, by the arrangement with O'Connor & Brother, is not released as to one party.

We have seen nothing in our researches to lead us to doubt the correctness of the general statement of the Board, submitted at your former meeting, and therefore consider it unnecessary to add further than the expression of our opinion as to the value of the assets, already given.

JOHN BISSELL,
THOMAS BAKEWELL,
GEORGE DARSIE,
GEO. W. JACKSON,
DANIEL AGNEW,
Committee.

THE "FILLIBUSTER" AGAIN.

From Washington cor. of N. Y. Tribune.

General Walker is fairly off on another expedition. In Cabinet meeting to-day his movements were discussed. Dispatches were received from the District Attorney of New Orleans giving the essential facts.—The statement that Walker took arms and munitions of war with him from that port, is believed to be erroneous,—nevertheless, a disposition is manifested to blame the Federal officers at New Orleans for permitting him to elude their vigilance. It was admitted that the Government can take no additional steps for the arrest of Walker's expedition, and it is hoped that he would be intercepted on the high seas by either the steamer Fulton or the sloop-of-war Saratoga. The President maintains the right to seize him anywhere at sea, but will not order his molestation if once hegets within any foreign jurisdiction.

The New Orleans dispatch, that the steamer Fulton was in the Mississippi River when Walker embarked, must be an error. The last letters received from the Commander, dated the 1st of November, announce having fulfilled his orders there, and that he would depart immediately for Chiriqui. It is scarcely possible that she still remained in the river on the 11th. There is little doubt that the Fulton was on the Costa Rican coast at the time, and Walker is consequently in no danger from her. He has at least nine hundred men with him, and rendezvous, instead of being near Mobile, as was supposed by the President, is in the Carribbean sea, and has never even been suspected. His friends here are confident now that his way is perfectly clear. The only American vessels watching for him are the Fulton and Saratoga—the latter at San Juan and the former at Chiriqui.

He expected to proceed to the mouth of the Colorado branch of the San Juan, entying thirty miles below Greytown, where no force is stationed except it be a British vessel, which is not anticipated. If he deemed preferable, he can land at Bluefields, is not guarded north of San Juan, with the Blewfield River, whence proceed up a healthy upland region, and taking the Chrontales country, entering Segovia, which is full of supplies of every kind, and whose people have always been against the Chamorristas and friendly to Walker. Crossing Segovia, the head of the Lake is reached. By adopting this plan, the expedition will not go anywhere in the neighborhood of the naval policemen.

At any rate, once within harbor, he can land at leisure, and proceed to the San Juan River, up which he is expected to fight his way, taking the weakly garrisoned towns and pursuing his way to the Pacific.

Reinforcements from California, are supposed to be now on the way. If successful in opening the Transit and getting the expected reinforcements together, the intention is to proceed to Costa Rica, and strike at once to San Jose, the capital, thus carrying out the original plan of the campaign.

MOBILE, Nov. 14.—Gen. Walker and a number of emigrants, sailed to-day for Greytown on the steamer Fashion. She was heavily freighted, and obtained a clearance as a Greytown packet.