

Correspondence of Baltimore American.

LIFE AT BEDFORD SPRINGS. The President's Republican Simplicity. The Harrod Home. News from Kansas.

It is rather a pleasing and interesting sight to the admirer of the simplicity of our republican institutions yesterday afternoon, to see the President of the United States sitting on the porch of the hotel, leaning back in an arm chair, with his right foot thrown carelessly across his left knee, smoking his Havana and chatting with all who approached him in any and every subject of current interest.

There are, undoubtedly, a goodly number here who have their private "axes to grind," who would like to hold the President for a time by the button hole, but he is too shrewd for that. The greater portion of his leisure hours he spends in the parlor, chatting with the ladies, where politics is a forbidden topic, and when he comes down in the afternoon to smoke his cigar on the porch he draws his chair in amongst the smokers and joins in general conversation in such a manner as to shut out all private communications.

Sir Wymon Gore Ouseley, the representative of Italy, although a very pleasant and agreeable gentleman in his mode of living, brings the ungenial habits of the President in bold relief. Sir William is accompanied by his wife and daughter, and has in his retinue two white serving men, two female servants, and a groom to attend his horse. The President though accompanied by two ladies, has no servants, and his mode of living is very simple.

The Atlantic Telegraph. Mr. Field telegraphed to the Directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Company that before he left London, it was decided unanimously that after the Queen's and President's messages are transmitted the line will be kept several weeks solely for the use of the electricians, to enable them to thoroughly test the various modes of telegraphing that the Directors might decide which was the best and most rapid method. It was considered that, when the line was once thrown open for business, it would be difficult to obtain its use even for a short time for tests. Due notice will be given when it is ready for business.

Arrival of the Star of the West. New York, August 12.—The steamship Star of the West arrived this afternoon with the California mail of the 20th ult., and \$1,527,000 in treasure. Among the principal consignees are the following: Wells, Fargo & Co., \$297,000; American Exchange Bank, \$1,150,000; Howard & Aspinwall, \$160,000; R. Patrick, \$95,000; J. Peirce, \$85,000; J. Strass & Brothers, \$95,000; Freeman, \$65,000; Duncan Sherman & Co., \$65,000; B. Kelly, \$65,000; Coleman & Co., \$65,000. The ship was chartered by the California and the insurance has been anticipated by the St. Louis, which arrived yesterday.

Telegraph Celebration. New York, August 12.—The Telegraph Celebration will take place after the passage of the first messages on a day heretofore appointed. To be observed by agreement between England and America. There will be a civic and military procession in New York followed by a dinner. A suggestion has been made to join all the telegraph lines, and send the two messages throughout the country.

From St. Louis. St. Louis, August 2.—Returns from the district Congressional districts of the State indicate the following result: 2d district Anderson 4,500 majority; 3d district Clark 4,000 majority; 5th district Woodson 5,000 majority; 6th district Phelps 5,000 majority; 7th district Noel 3,000 majority; 4th district Craig 4,000 majority.

THE ADVANCE OF THE ALLIANCE ON PEKIN

The news from China is in many respects both interesting and important. The advance of the Alliance on Peikin is a subject which has attracted the attention of the world. The power of the Alliance to compel the Emperor of China, sooner or later, to accede to their demand. The justice of these demands have been explained by the representatives of Russia and the United States. Unfortunately, however, our Government was opposed to the hostile manner in which they were to be enforced; but any one conversant with the history of affairs in China during the past eighteen months can arrive at another conclusion than that by force, and force alone, can the Chinese Government and people be compelled or persuaded to accept and recognize the principles of international law.

All accounts agree in stating that the forts at the mouth of the Peiho, though they were manned by some 20,000 men, were captured with great ease, and the most trifling loss. The "braves" acted as they have acted on similar occasions; they fought well enough as long as they were under the protection of the forts, but as soon as they perceived the Anglo-French preparations to land, they scattered in every direction over the plain in most undignified flight. It is probable that the Chinese were only stimulated to the slight resistance they made by the long and unsuccessful delay of the Allies in the Peiho before commencing active operations.

It is to be regretted that the great work of opening the Chinese Empire to civilization and commerce, commenced so vigorously by England and France, has not been carried on with equal energy. There has been much blundering, and delays caused by negotiations which, whenever attempted with the Chinese, have been worse than useless. The fleet of gun-boats which was to take back the demands of the Plenipotentiaries was appointed to be at the mouth of the Peiho in March, but it did not arrive there till May, and by last advice, the force engaged in the Peiho was considered insufficient for the ultimate success of the enterprise. Another delay will therefore take place until the proper reinforcements have arrived. If the Court of Pekin should remain obstinate in its refusal to negotiate a treaty, it is to be feared that the brief season that remains for offering operations will have passed away before the object of the war is attained, and this summer's campaign will not, therefore, be attended with any practical result. Rekin, considering the obstacles to navigation that the Peiho presents, can scarcely be reached before the sickly month of July has set in, and the Allies, with their small army, would not, we presume, risk the perils of disease. It is stated that the fleet would immediately advance upon the river as far as Tien-tsin, to which point the navigation is good. Perhaps when they have arrived so near his capital, the Emperor, profiting by experience, may begin to doubt his own invincibility, and may be willing to negotiate for peace on the liberal terms which the Allies have proposed.

But the chances are that his obstinacy will overcome his prudence, especially if there be any hopes of keeping off the "barbarians" for another year.—N. Y. Times.

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BEAVER ARGUS

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 18, 1859

STATE TICKET

Judge of Supreme Court, JOHN M. READ, Philadelphia.

County Ticket, WM. D. FRAZIER, Fayette.

Congress, Hon. WILLIAM STEWART, Mercer.

Assembly, JOSEPH H. WILSON, Beaver.

Commissioner, JAMES D. BRAYSON, Lawrence.

Auditor, WILLIAM SHRODES, Moon.

Poor House Director, JAMES MORRISON, Frankfort.

Trustees of Academy, HENRY GOEBRING, New Sewickly.

Military Election, JNO. B. YOUNG, Beaver, 4 yrs.

DAVID S. MARQUIS, Freedom, 4 yrs.

DAVID RAMSEY, Beaver, 1 year.

Military Election.—An election of the Volunteer Companies of this Brigade, will be held on Friday the 10th of September. We are requested to announce NATHAN P. COUCH, of New Brighton, as a candidate for Major, and H. B. BEISSEL, of the same place, as a candidate for Colonel.

The unusual length of the Sheriff's Sales, crowds out much matter intended for this week's issue.

County Committee. M. B. Welsh, Esq., Chairman of late Convention has named the following persons to constitute the County Committee for the ensuing year: D. L. Imbrie, Ch'c; Jno. Stiles, A. T. Shallenberger, James Elliott, M. S. Quay, Stephen Smith, M. Weyand, Samuel Shrodes, Alfred R. Moore, M. T. Kennedy, S. Cunningham, B. R. Bradford, John Lewis, Jr., W. B. Boice.

Our Railroad Bonds. It appears that a Mr. Woodwell, of New York, has instituted suit in the Circuit Court of the United States, against this County, for the payment of interest due on certain bonds, originally issued by the County to the Pittsburgh and Cleveland Railroad Company, and now held and owned by him. He holds bonds, we understand, amounting in the aggregate to \$15,000; upon which there has been paid no interest since March, 1857; his claim, therefore, in the shape of interest, is in the neighborhood of \$1,300.

When the subscription was first made, the Company gave its written guaranty that the County would not be called upon to pay a farthing of interest until the bonds ran to maturity, in 1858. From that time until within one year past, the Company punctually met the interest as it became due. But, suffering a year or two from mismanagement, and from the effects of the monetary pressure, the Company found itself unable to fulfil its part of the contract; and the said being heavily mortgaged, the holders of the bonds very naturally fall back upon the County.

The original subscription was \$100,000. The bonds of \$30,000 of this sum have been hypothecated, or pledged; the interest on which has thus far been regularly paid by the Company. Consequently the county is only bound at present to meet the interest due on the remaining \$70,000. The Commissioners would doubtless have levied a tax at the commencement of this year, but from a desire to avoid all precipitation, and to be guided in their action by the decisions of the Courts. The suit now pending will perhaps be tried in November. It is to be hoped that no delays will be encountered, so that in case the matter is decided adversely to the County, the requisite tax can be laid at the next annual assessment. However unpleasant the task may be, the sooner the difficulty is grappled, the better it will be for those who are to be the sufferers. The decision in this particular case will doubtless be a governing one, and a safe index to others of similar character that might be likely to follow. It would be the extreme of folly, and but aggravating the trouble, and making the burden more onerous, to set up further opposition, and continue expensive litigation.

We trust, therefore, that while the County authorities may be disposed to do nothing hastily or inconsiderately, in the premises, they will nevertheless prepare to meet the difficulty boldly and squarely, and not, by feigning resistance, plunge the County into heavy additional expenditures, simply for the purpose of postponing the evil day.

Raccoon vs. Economy Tr.—We have been handed a stalk of Clover, grown on the farm of Mr. James Kerr, in Raccoon township, measuring 8 feet 2 inches long.

The Lawrence County Fair is to be held at New Castle on the 27th and 28th of September.

CELEBRATION OF THE 15TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE FRAZER RIVER GOLD MINES

For the Argus.

The two schools met this morning about 8 o'clock, and formed a procession at once delighted to the Patriot and Christian. There was old age in the doctrine of life—Manhood in its vigor of strength, Youth in its gaudy days, just ready to set out upon life's journey—a glorious tramp.— Childhood in its years of dependency, all with beads up for the steamer Chevrolet, never did Alexander march a troop of infantry so gloriously, for above our heads floated a multitude of little flags all indicating life linked to the eternal columns of truth.

The company, consisting of about four hundred and fifty, were so judiciously arranged, ahead of the steamer, and after a pleasant voyage of a few miles up the sweet flowing waters of the old Ohio, we were again permitted to set our feet upon terra firma, and having sought a retreat within the cooling shades of the forest, we entered at once upon the most congenial exercise of putting the edibles prepared for the occasion.

We were then entertained by some choice selections of music, and an appropriate address by the Rev. S. M. Harkner, at the close of which the following resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Resolved 1st.—That we tender our thanks to the efficient and benevolent owners of the steamer Chevrolet, for their benevolent and generous favor in his celebration.

Resolved 2d.—That whenever in the transaction of our business we can contribute to our patronage will be given to the steamer Chevrolet.

Resolved 3d.—That we cordially recognize the steamer Chevrolet as the patronage of the Christian public. She being managed chiefly by Christians, and on all occasions observant of good morality.

Resolved 4th.—That these proceedings be published in the Beaver Argus and also in the Pittsburgh Christian Advocate.

The Rev. J. D. Cramer then proceeded to entertain us with a speech, which by previous announcement was to contain but one idea, and the mastery manner in which the idea was handled, may be estimated from the fact that it was responded to by a liberal collection for library purposes. And now with mutual good feeling and general satisfaction we are again embarked for home, with our love for Sabbath School Pic-Nic's considerably increased.

Bank of Beaver County. Last week we made a brief allusion to the management of this institution. As it would be interesting to the most of our readers to see a more detailed exhibit of its affairs, we present below its last monthly statement:

RESOURCES. Notes and bills Discounted, 847,524 93. Furniture and Office Fixtures, 2,007 78. Current Expenses, 449 73. Debt from Banks and Bankers, 4,674 74. Cash on Hand, 3,716 00. Notes of other Banks, 19,078 45. Coin in vault, 19,078 45. Total, 878,048 33.

LIABILITIES. Stock paid in, 837,625 00. Notes in circulation, 25,235 00. Contingent Fund, 907 25. Exchange and Discount, 885 80. Deposits, 13,305 28. Total, 878,048 33.

BREKHER ON THE TELEGRAPH.—Henry Ward Beecher made a speech the other day at a celebration of the success of the submarine telegraph, the closing part of which was as follows:

"The facility of a national intercourse is not to be over-estimated; but we must not underrate the real source of our national power. You may put cables across the ocean and send them everywhere from your seaboard; you may put a line to every martime town between this and Florida; you may build your stores five or fifteen stories high, and fill them with the richest merchandise; you may make our merchants thrice as rich as they are, and you may bandage the earth with your bonds of science and skill, and you are not more powerful, for power is not in the material textures, nor even if they result from human thought and human intelligence—but power yet remains with the man—with the individual, the village, the State, the Nation. These are the reservoirs of power. While, then, we are enlarging the facilities of action, let us see to it that we maintain, at home, domestic virtue, individual intelligence—that we spread our common schools, that we multiply our newspapers throughout the land, that we make books more plenty than the leaves of the forest trees. Let every man among us be a reader and thinker and owner and so he will be an actor. And when all men through the globe are readers, when all men through the globe are actors—when actors become nation, when from the rising of the sun to the going down of the same, there is not alone a free intercourse of thought, but a current of virtuous religion, love, and the earth will have blossomed and consummated its history. [Loud and prolonged applause.]"

Fire in Alton State Prison. ALTON, ILL., Aug. 11.—About eight o'clock last evening a destructive fire broke out in the Work Shops attached to the State Prison. Two work shops, dining hall, chapel, hospital and three other buildings were consumed, a large amount of finished work was also destroyed. Three firemen were injured, though not dangerously. There were several attempts to escape made by the prisoners, none, however, succeeded. The loss is estimated at thirty thousand dollars; it is fully insured in eastern offices. The origin of the fire is unknown.

Destructive Fire. NIAGARA, August 12.—The extensive paper mill on Bath Island was destroyed by fire to-day, originating from an explosion of the boiler. The losses are stated to be \$100,000, upon which there was an insurance of 65,000.

Sheriff's Sales

Friday, September 10th, 1859

1. A lot of ground situate in North Bridgewater, 50 by 180 feet, bounded on the north and east by Noble McGuire, south by Elm street, west by market street, which is erected on a frame stable 16 by 24 feet.

2. Also, lots Nos. 27 and 28 in Davidson's plan of lots laid out in 1836 by Wm. McCulligan, in North Bridgewater, both lots enclosed within one fence, No. 27 bounded on the north by Elm street, east by cherry alley, south by lot No. 28, and west by mulberry street, No. 28 bounded on the north by lot No. 27, east by cherry alley, south by lot No. 29, west by mulberry street, on which are erected one and one-half stories high, with cellar, and small frame stable, both of said lots being 50 by 150 feet.

3. Also, three lots of ground, Nos. 58, 59 and 60, in the plan of Davidson in North Bridgewater, each 50 by 120 feet.—No. 58 bounded on the north by No. 59, east by mulberry street, south by grape alley and west by sycamore alley; No. 59 bounded on the north by No. 58, east by mulberry street, south by sycamore alley, west by elm street; No. 60 bounded on the north by No. 59, east by sycamore alley, south by lot No. 61, west by mulberry street, on which are erected one and one-half stories high, with cellar, and small frame stable, both of said lots being 50 by 150 feet.

4. Also, lots Nos. 61, 62 and 63, in Davidson's plan of lots, separately bounded, and situate in 1836 by Wm. McCulligan, being 50 by 120 feet, all in one block, and bounded on the north by birch alley, east by mulberry street, south by sycamore alley, and west by sycamore alley, and separately bounded as follows: No. 61 north by No. 62, east by mulberry street, west by sycamore alley, south by lot No. 63, east by mulberry street, south by lot No. 62, and west by sycamore alley.

5. Also, lots Nos. 69 and 70 in the above named plan, No. 69 bounded north by school house lot, east by sycamore alley, south by lot No. 70, and west by Sharon road, No. 70 north by lot No. 69, east by sycamore alley, south by Elm street, west by Sharon road.

6. Also, lots Nos. 71, 72 and 73, in the above named plan, 50 by 120 feet each, all in a block, bounded on the north by Elm street, east by sycamore alley, south by grape alley, and west by sycamore alley, and separately bounded as follows: No. 71 north by lot No. 72, east by sycamore alley, south by lot No. 73, west by sycamore alley, south by lot No. 72, east by sycamore alley, south by lot No. 73, west by sycamore alley, south by lot No. 72, east by sycamore alley, south by lot No. 73, west by sycamore alley.

7. Also, lots Nos. 74, 75 and 76 in the above named plan 50 by 75 feet, in a block, bounded on the north by grape alley, east by sycamore alley, south by sycamore alley, and west by sycamore alley, and separately bounded as follows: No. 74 north by grape alley, east by sycamore alley, south by lot No. 75, west by sycamore alley, south by lot No. 76, east by sycamore alley, south by lot No. 75, west by sycamore alley.

8. Also, one lot of ground situate in Sharon, bounded north by John W. Davidson, east by Wm. Davidson, and west by Wm. Davidson, and west by Joseph McDermott, on which is erected one story frame house 18 by 20 feet, with cellar.

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Beaver Prices Current

(CORRECTED WEEKLY BY WILSON & HENRY.)

Flour—per hundred weight, 2.50. Wheat—per bushel, 1.00. Corn—per bushel, .50. Rye—per bushel, .50. Oats—per bushel, .35. Potatoes—Neshannock, 50 cts. Butter—per lb., .10. Eggs—per dozen, .75. Bacon—per lb., .10.

Prices of Flour and Grain. The following statement from the Philadelphia North American, will show the prices of Flour and Grain, at the several places named, at the latest dates.

Flour. Wheat. Corn. Oats. Philadelphia, \$5.00. 125. 100. 42. New York, 4.75. 125. 100. 42. Baltimore, 4.50. 125. 100. 42. Richmond, 4.25. 125. 100. 42. Georgetown, 4.00. 125. 100. 42. Alexandria, 3.75. 125. 100. 42. Buffalo, 3.50. 125. 100. 42. Cincinnati, 3.25. 125. 100. 42. Louisville, 3.00. 125. 100. 42. New Orleans, 2.75. 125. 100. 42. Pittsburgh, 2.50. 125. 100. 42. Rochester, 2.25. 125. 100. 42. Albany, 2.00. 125. 100. 42.

DENTAL SURGERY. J. MURRAY would announce to his numerous friends and patrons that he is prepared to execute all kinds of work in his line in the latest and most approved style, and on the most accommodating terms. He has added to his other style of plate-work, the Manufacturing of Gutta Percha process. He also extracts teeth with the galvanic battery, without pain, or any bad results. In short he has spared neither cost nor labor to keep up with the improvements of the profession, and in the hands of the age.

TO BUILDERS. THE School Directors of South Beaver will receive sealed proposals until the 15th of September, 1859, for the building of a frame school house on the land of Porter McConnell, being No. 6. A definite plan and specifications may be seen at the house of Robert Grambling, in or out of town, on the day of letting, which is the 10th of September next.

Vinegar, the same as I now sell, and have for the last 12 years, to more than one half of the Pittsburgh Greens, I now offer at FIVE CENTS per gallon by the barrel, delivered, and in any part of the city, and warrant it to preserve Pickles for years. A. BALLOU, 146 Water Street, Smithfield & Grant, Pittsburgh, Aug. 18, 1858.

A. H. C. BROCKEN, 22 CLIFF STREET, NEW YORK. Manufacturer of Glass Syringes, Homopathic Vials, Graduated Measures, Nursing Bottles, &c., &c.

THE place of beginning, containing one and two thirds acres more or less, underlaid with bituminous coal, having been conveyed to William Davidson by Deed Book No. 28, page 616, and by Deed Book No. 28, page 617, and by Deed Book No. 28, page 618, and by Deed Book No. 28, page 619, and by Deed Book No. 28, page 620, and by Deed Book No. 28, page 621, and by Deed Book No. 28, page 622, and by Deed Book No. 28, page 623, and by Deed Book No. 28, page 624, and by Deed Book No. 28, page 625, and by Deed Book No. 28, page 626, and by Deed Book No. 28, page 627, and by Deed Book No. 28, page 628, and by Deed Book No. 28, page 629, and by Deed Book No. 28, page 630, and by Deed Book No. 28, page 631, and by Deed Book No. 28, page 632, and by Deed Book No. 28, page 633, and by Deed Book No. 28, page 634, and by Deed Book No. 28, page 635, and by Deed Book No. 28, page 636, and by Deed Book No. 28, page 637, and by Deed Book No. 28, page 638, and by Deed Book No. 28, page 639, and by Deed Book 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