THE BEAVER ARGUS.

Vol. 49--No. 39. Beaver, Pa., Wednesday, September 25, 1867. Established 1818.

THE BEAVER ARGUS

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY in the old ARGUS building, on THIRD STREET, BEAVER, PA., at

TWO DOLLARS PER YEAR IN ADVANCE.

Single copies of the paper will be furnished, in wrappers, at *five cents* each.

Communications on subjects of local or general interest are respectfully solicited. To insure attention, favors of this kind must invariably be accompanied by the name of the author, not for publication, but as a guaranty against imposition.

Letters and communications should be addressed to

J. WEYAND, *Editor & Proprietor.*

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements are inserted at the rate of $1.00 per square for first insertion, and for each subsequent insertion 50 cents. A liberal discount made on yearly advertisements.

A space equal to TEN lines of this type measured as a square.

Business Notices set under a head by themselves immediately after the local news, will be charged *twenty* ten cents a line for each insertion.

Marriages and deaths announced free of charge.

The publisher reserves the right to change advertisements from one place in the paper to another, whenever it is desirable to do so.

Advertisements should be handed in before Monday noon to insure insertion in that week's paper.

Beaver Salt Manufacturing Co.

THIS COMPANY IS NOW MANUFACTURING and prepared to sell a superior article of salt at their works on Raccoon Creek, ½ mile from the Ohio river. All orders left at the Works, or letters addressed to S. B. French, Beaver, Pa., will receive prompt attention. jy17'67.ly

Administrator's Notice.—Letters of Administration on the estate of MARTHA A. PATTERSON, wife of Samuel G. Patterson, late of Beaver borough, Beaver county, Pa., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the estate of said dec'd will make them known without delay.

SAMUEL G. PATTERSON, Adm'r, Beaver borough.

IS THAT SO!

THOMAS CAMPBELL,

SOLE OWNER OF THE BRIDGEWATER FOUNDRY,

Continues to Manufacture

The Unequalled Cooking Stove,

Crystal Palace.

BEDROOM, PARLOR, AND HEATING STOVES,

Large and small sizes.

MANTLE AND JAM GRATES,

And various other Castings.

Also on hand and for sale a great variety of Second-Hand Stoves, as good as new, and very cheap. Odd Pieces for repairs for the different patterns of Crystal Palace and Enterprize Stoves promptly furnished.

All orders for stoves attended to without delay, and delivered free of charge.

YES, THAT'S SO!

aug21,'67:3m

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE:

THAT ON THE 5TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, A. D. 1867, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the Estate of Daniel C. Mead, of Smith's Ferry, in the County of Beaver and State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt on his own petition: that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such Bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and transfer of any property by him are forbidden by Law; that a meeting of the Creditors of the said Bankrupt, to prove their Debts and to choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Huron House, New Brighton, Beaver county, Pa., before Joseph B. Donley, Register, on the 9th day of October, A. D. 1867, at 9 o'clock, A. M.

THOMAS A. ROWLEY, U. S. Marshal.

sept11'67:4t

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

I have just received a new stock of Goods of the

LATEST STYLES,

FOR FALL AND WINTER WEAR.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER,

In latest and most fashionable styles, and at short notice.

J. BRAUN, Broadway, New Brighton, Pa.

THE VERY LATEST!

6TH

GRAND OPENING OF

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS

AT

GEALY'S

NEW

Millinery, Trimming

AND

SHOE EMPORIUM!

TWO DOORS BELOW STILES & SHAALENBERGER'S WATER ST., Sign of the RED POST, BRIDGEWATER.

N. B.---I HAVE REMOVED TO THE ROOM formerly occupied by J. M. DICKEY, on Water st., where I will be glad to see all my old customers, and all others favoring me with a call.

I am now receiving a large and splendid Stock of latest Spring Styles of Millinery, Trimmings, &c., &c., which will be sold very cheap.

MILLINERY,

Of every description—Silk and Straw Bonnets, Ladies' and Misses Hats, Ribbons, Flowers, Ruches, &c., &c.

TRIMMINGS,

Of all kinds, for Dresses and Sacques, Gimps, Cords, Laces, Chenills, Eugene Ruffles, Buttons, &c.

BALMORAL AND HOOP SKIRTS, CORSETS, HAIR NETS, BELT, BUCKLES, &c.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, Gent's & Ladies' Paper Collars.

MEN AND BOYS' HATS AND CAPS, NECK-TIES, SUSPENDERS, UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS, WHITE SHIRTS, PAPER COLLARS, &c.

Hosiery and Gloves,

LADIES' CLOTHS, ALL COLORS,

SPRING AND SUMMER DRESS GOODS AND SHAWLS, VERY CHEAP.

SHOES.

Just received, a large lot, very cheap. Call and see.

MILLINERY,

BONNETS ALTERED AND CLEANED. CHEAP.

Stamping, Pinking and Cloak Cutting and Making on short notice.

MEN'S SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER. MACHINE STITCHING.

CALL AND SEE ME.

NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS.

REMEMBER THE PLACE:

Two doors below Stiles & Shallenberger's Grocery Store, sign of the RED POST, Waterstreet, Bridgewater.

WATT GEALY.

NOTICE.

ALL persons knowing themselves indebted to Ephraim Smith, by note or otherwise, are requested to call at the Fallston Woolen Mill, without delay, and settle their indebtedness.

jy3'67:3mo EPHRAIM SMITH.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having purchased the Fallston Woolen Mill, formerly owned by Ephraim Smith, and fitted it up with the most improved machinery, are prepared to manufacture Woolen Goods in the best possible manner; comprising Blankets, Cloth, Jeans, Yarn, Etc.

We also keep on hand goods of our own manufacture to exchange for wool or cash. CASS & LOBLEY.

July1,'67:3mos.

LIME, LIME.

THE undersigned thankful for past favors, takes pleasure in informing the people in Borough township and vicinity, that he still continues to manufacture and sell the best article of LIME, at the

"DOWER LIME-KILNS."

In Vanport, two miles west of Beaver, Pa. All orders promptly and carefully filled. The best of lime now made can be bought at my Kilns at 25 cts per bushel.

je26'67:3mos. AMOS DOUTT.

Peoples' Savings Bank of Pittsburg!

INCORPORATED IN 1866.

CAPITAL - - - $100,000.

OFFICE NO. 80, FOURTH STREET.

PRESIDENT: HENRY LLOYD:

VICE PRESIDENT: WILLIAM REA.

TRUSTEES:

HENRY LLOYD,	WILLIAM REA,
JAMES L. BENNETT,	JAMES LIPPINCOTT,
E. P. JONES,	JOHN D. SCULLY,
WM. M. GORMLY,	WILLIAM A. HERRON.

SECRETARY AND TREASURER:

SIDNEY F. VON BONNHORST.

Six per cent. interest allowed on time deposits. Investments made in United States, State of Pennsylvania and Real Estate Securities. Bank open, daily (Sundays excepted) from 9 o'clock, A. M., to 4 o'clock, P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 9 o'clock, P. M.

NOTICE.—Interest will be allowed from 1st of July.—Time deposits will bear interest from 1st or 15th of each month if made prior to or on those dates.

jy3'67:3mos.

TINWARE.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF

Tin, Copper & Sheet-Iron Ware.

I PROPOSE KEEPING CONSTANTLY ON HAND all kinds of TIN, COPPER AND SHEET-IRON WARE, which I will sell

AT THE LOWEST PRICES!

Tin Roofing, Spouting & Job Work

Done to order in the best possible manner, and at the shortest notice.

Using none but the best of material, and having none but the best of workmen,

WE WARRANT ALL WORK!

SHOP ON THE LOWER END OF

Third Street,

BEAVER, PA.

Give us a Call, and Examine our Stock.

Japanned ware kept constantly on hand.

my1'67:tf O. R. ANSHUTZ.

The Greatest

BARGAINS IN DRY GOODS

—AT—

Nelson & Roessler's

Next door to WILSON & STEWART'S

BOOT & SHOE STORE

IN THE DIAMOND,

ROCHESTER, PA.

A complete line of

Dry Goods, Trimmings, Notions

And a large variety of HATS, all of which will be offered at Prices

Without Regard to Cost.

Give us a call to examine our Goods and judge for yourself.

C. A. Dearme,

MANUFACTURER OF AND DEALER IN ALL kinds of CIGARS, TOBACCOS, SNUFFS, &c. &c.—Prices moderate. Motto: Quick sales and small profits. Shop on the corner, nearly opposite the Post Office, Beaver, Pa. July17,'67,tf.

Strayed.

STRAYED FROM THE PREMISES OF THE SUBscriber, living in Rochester, Pa., on or about the 1st of August, a large white cow, about 8 years old, good order, and not giving milk. Any person returning said cow, or giving information where she may found, will be liberally rewarded. R. DONCASTER.

LAUGHING GAS

ADMINISTERED BY DR. MURRAY, BRIDGEWATER, PA., in extracting teeth. I have added to my many other facilities for the successful prosecution of my profession, this invaluable pain-killing agent. All branches of Dentistry performed in the best and most modern style. All work done as cheaply, and fifty per cent. better than at any other Steam Dental Establishment in the State. [my9'66:tf

Coal and Nut Coal for Sale.

THE UNDERSIGNED THANKFUL FOR THE patronage heretofore bestowed upon him, takes pleasure in informing the citizens of Rochester, Bridgewater, Beaver and surrounding country, that he is still prepared to furnish an excellent article of Coal and Nut Coal, on short notice, either delivered, or at the Bank, on the best of terms. The Bank is located on M'Kinley's Run, near Rochester, Pa. Orders left there, or at the Store of Thomas Allison, in Bridgewater, or at the Prothonotary's office in Beaver, will be promptly filled. Capt. Sealy is Agent, Rochester, Pa.

J. C. MOLTER, Bridgewater, Pa.

jy17'67:1y.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE:

THAT ON THE 7TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, A. D. 1867, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the Estate of Ross Forward of Beaver, in the County of Beaver, and State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such Bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by Law; that a meeting of the Creditors of the said Bankrupt, to prove their Debts, and to choose one or more Assignees of his Estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Huron House, New Brighton, Beaver County, Pa., before Joseph B. Donley, Register, on the 10th day of October, A. D. 1867, at 9 o'clock, A. M.

THOMAS A. ROWLEY, U. S. Marshal.

sept11'67:4t.

HOWE'S SEWING MACHINES.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING RETIRED FROM the tailoring business, in Bridgewater, Pa., will in the future, devote his whole time and attention to the sale of Howe's Unrivalled Sewing Machines. His wareroom is in the building formerly occupied by himself and Mr. Miller, as a Tailor Shop. These Machines range in price from $65 to 85, and will be delivered in good order to persons purchasing them. An experienced person will accompany each machine sold, and the purchaser will be thoroughly instructed in its use.

He will also keep sewing machine needles, machine oil, silk, thread and all articles needed in sewing, and dispose of them at reasonable rates. Thankful to the public for favors heretofore received, he solicits, in his new business, a continuance of the same.

sept18:3t. JOSEPH BRAUN.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

STRAYED OR STOLEN FROM THE PREMISES of the subscriber, on the night of the 13th of September 1867,

A DARK CHESTNUT SORREL HORSE,

4 years old; his mane lays to the left side; he has some white hairs in his mane and foretop; newly shod all round with light plates—no corks or toes on his shoes; is about 15½ hands high; is full blooded, and makes a fine appearance. Any one returning the horse or giving me information as to where he may be found, at Vanport, near Beaver, will be liberally rewarded.

JOHN MOORE.

P. S. A letter will reach me by directing it to the Beaver (Pa.) Post-office. J. M.

sept18:3t.

PUBLIC SALE.

tion in Beaver.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL SELL AT PUBLIC out-cry at the residence of Mrs. Hudson, (one square below the National Hotel) on

FRIDAY, Sept. 20th, 1867,

at 1 P. M., the following choice articles to wit: 1 Cushioned Parlor Sett—Sofa, Rocker and Chairs (new), 1 Carved Cane Seat Sett—Chairs and Rocker, one lot of extra Carpets, 1 Marble Top Table, 2 large Mirrors, and 1 fine Walnut Bedstead, 1 common ditto, 1 Library of Miscellaneous Books, including Case, 1 Wardrobe, Washstands, Stair Carpet, Rods and Covering, Floor Oil Cloth, 1 Lot Window Blinds, including 1 new Venitian Sett, and various other Household Goods. A liberal credit will be given.

Sept. 14, 1867. JOHN BOYLE & CO.

POSITIVELY THE LAST SALE OF THE SEASON.

GREAT AUCTION SALE OF CARRIAGES

AT SHAFFER'S BAZAAR.

DIAMOND ALLEY, near Liberty Street, Pittsburgh.

Positively the last sale of the season will take place on

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25th,

Commencing at 10 o'clock. The entire stock is offered, and EVERY VEHICLE put up must be sold, regardless of cost. Those parties wishing anything of this kind would do well to call and examine the stock, as GREAT BARGAINS can be had. Also, a large assortment of Harness must be sold, and at prices much lower than anywhere in the State.

SMITHSON, PALMER & CO., Auctioneers.

sep18'67:1t.

FALL & WINTER GOODS!

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED A NEW STOCK OF GOODS, of the

LATEST STYLES,

FOR FALL & WINTER WEAR.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER

In latest and most fashionable styles, and at short notice.

WILLIAM REICH, Stewart's Row, Bridge street, Bridgewater, Pa.

sep18'67.

DRY GOODS.

AT

WHOLESALE.

M'ELROY, DICKSON & CO.

No. 54 Wood Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Now offer to dealers their

FALL STOCK,

AT

LOW PRICES FOR CASH.

Dry Goods & Notions,

IN GREAT VARIETY.

SEPTEMBER, 1867.

THE BLUE AND THE GRAY.

"The women of Columbus, Mississippi, animated by nobler sentiments than are many of their sisters, have shown themselves impartial in their offerings made to the memory of the dead. They strewed flowers alike on the graves of the Confederate and of the National soldiers."—*New York Tribune.*

By the flow of the inland river,
Whence the fleets of iron have fled,
Where the blades of the grave-grass quiver,
Asleep are the ranks of the dead;—
Under the sod and the dew,
Waiting the judgment day;—
Under the one, the Blue;
Under the other, the Gray.

These in the robings of glory,
Those in the gloom of defeat,
All with the battle-blood gory,
In the dusk of eternity meet;—
Under the sod and the dew,
Waiting the judgment day;—
Under the laurel, the Blue;
Under the willow, the Gray.

From the silence of sorrowful hours
The desolate mourners go,
Lovingly laden with flowers
Alike for the friend and the foe;—
Under the sod and the dew,
Waiting the judgment day;—
Under the roses, the Blue;
Under the lilies, the Gray.

So with an equal splendor
The morning sun-rays fall,
With a touch impartially tender,
On the blossoms blooming for all;
Under the sod and the dew,
Waiting the judgement day;
Broidered with gold, the Blue;
Mellowed with gold, the Gray.

So, when the Summer calleth,
On forest and field of grain,
With an equal murmer falleth
The cooling drip of the rain;
Under the sod and the dew,
Waiting the judgment day;
Wet with the rain, the Blue;
Wet with the rain, the Gray.

Sadly, but not with upbraiding,
The generous deed was done;
In the storm of years that are fading,
No braver battle was won;
Under the sod and the dew,
Waiting the judgment day;—
Under the blossoms, the Blue;
Under the garlands, the Gray.

No more shall the war-cry sever,
Or the winding rivers be red;
They banish our anger forever
When they laurel the graves of our dead!
Under the sod and the dew,
Waiting the judgment day;
Love and tears for the blue,
Tears and love for the Gray.

—*Atlantic Monthly.*

Matters Matrimonial.

"Father, where is our Jamie to-night—
Jamie so bold and so gay?
The twilight shadows are falling now,
Why does he stay away?
Jamie is handsome and manly too,
But, father, why is our darling boy
A-staying away so late?"

"Our noble boy is a child no more,
He has grown to man's estate;
He has gone a-courting Minnie Gray,
The reason he stays so late;
For her golden hair and eyes of blue,
Have stolen his heart away,
And he goes in the holy twilight hour
A-wooing sweet Minnie Gray."

"Why does the maiden lure him away,
Now we are growing so old?
And we have shielded him all his life,
Our love has never grown cold;
The maiden can never love as we
Have loved him all his years,
Who have led him along the path of life,
Sharing his smiles and tears."

"But, Millie, remember long years ago,
When I was handsome and gay,
And you a maiden so fair and sweet,
That you stole my heart away.
I had a father old and gray,
And a mother kind and true,
Who loved me fondly all my life—
But my heart went with you."

A blush crept over her withered cheek,
Her eyes shine clear and mild.
No longer she chided the lovely maid
For winning away her child;
She thought of the long ago, when she
Stood close to her lover's side
In the little church, and the man of God
Made her a happy bride.

The Pennsylvania Election.

Although the only office of general importance to be filled in the coming election in Pennsylvania is that of Judge of the Supreme Court of the State, it must not be inferred by the friends of the Republic there that that election is without interest to the nation. Far from it. In view of the peculiar dangers which stare us in the face, there has never been a more important or interesting election. We sincerely believe that the President of the United States, with the advice and by the counsel of wicked men, marked out for himself an evil course, which he intends to pursue; that he, in fact, already entered upon it; that he is even trying to salve such smarts of conscience as he may be supposed to feel in following this path by whispering to himself that his official oath does not bind him to the execution of any law except it be "pursuant to the Constitution, of which "pursuance" he is the self-constituted judge. If the mass of the Republicans of California in willfully throwing away their power and prestige that State has been taken by him as an indication to pursue that course of sin, what, what would be the thunder-voice of the Keystone State, if she too should fall away in this dread crisis of the nation! Let not the Republican party of Pennsylvania be deceived. Let us all look the fact in the face. If that great State shall give a majority for sham Democracy in the October election, she will give her vote to a President deserted by the rebellion in 1868, for it will be taken as an endorsement of the President's policy, and stimulate him to such violence that the whole State will be made, like the fabled ear of Dyonysius, a whispering gallery for Executive spies. Throughout all its mountains and valleys such office-holders will be disseminated as will act as our satraps; and only such as subscribe to distorted "proclamations" and mouth his villain shibboleths can exist. A majority for Mr. Sharswood will be as much the loss of the State as though there were a hundred officers to be chosen. Let not the Republican Union party, who have made the glory of the State immortal, who from their homes and firesides gave a quarter million willing, brave souls to the bloody baptism of the patriot war, look back now, even for one moment, toward that City of Destruction from which they helped to rescue the Government bequeathed us by our fathers.

The spite of the rebels is now concentrated in one breast. Rebellion no longer rears its bloody crest on the battle-field, but in the Executive council, and it must be met and crushed there by the ballot-box.

Happily for our cause, our friends in Pennsyvania have a noble standard-bearer in the conflict—Hon. Henry W. Williams has been long an ornament to the bar and the bench of the city of Pittburgh, and the county of which it is the centre. For more than a quarter of a century he has in that moral, industrious and patriotic community, which is the pride of Pennsylvania, and which also gave Edwin M. Stanton to the nation, illustrated in his life all the virtues of the Christian and the patriot. There was never a doubt as to his position on the great questions of the war. There stands on the record no decision of his as a judge, and no action of his as a citizen, which can be possibly construed into a discouragement or an obstruction to our holy war against slavery and for the nation's life. His learning will lend a lustre to the bench to which we hope to see him elevated; his experience as judge of a district court for so many years will inspire confidence in the community at large; his whole life is a guarantee of unsullied purity and devotion to the side of justice.

Work, then, friends of the great Keystone State, and of the Republic, for the man and for the great cause he worthily represents, lest after so many years of struggle and sacrifice you be found at last yielding to the enemy in the Cabinet what with fire and sword he was unable to wrest from you in the field. *Wash. Chronicle.*

DANIEL AND EZEKIEL WEBSTER.—A Boscawen farmer came many years ago into the office of the *Statesman*, and illustrated the difference between the economic habits of the brothers Webster in the following way:

"Ezekiel," he said, "having a cord of wood at his office door, would say to a laboring man, Mr. Jones, there is a cord of wood, to be sawed twice, split, and carried up stairs. What will you do it for? 'One dollar,' replies Jones. But my dear man, you can complete the job by the middle of the afternoon, and you do not pretend to ask more than a dollar a day. Give you seventy-five cents and the money is yours.' Jones yields and does the work.

"Daniel," he continued, "having a cord of wood to be served in the same way, says: 'I wish you would properly prepare that wood for my stove, and take it up stairs.' When the work is done, the laborer is asked what is to pay, and he says, 'One dollar, sir,' 'One dollar!' says Mr. Webster, 'why man, you can't afford to work as cheap as that; here is a dollar and a half, and call again when you see wood at my office door."—*N. H. Statesman.*

DANIEL DIMOND, a gambler, was suspended from a juniper tree by the citizens of Pinos Altos, New Mexico, for murdering General Swartz. Prior to being swung up he commenced damning and cursing those around him in the most terrible manner.

L SCHUYLER, of New York, has filed a petition to be adjudged a bankrupt, that he may obtain a certificate of discharge from all his indebtedness, amounting to nearly 4,000,000.

THE editor of an Iowa paper says that the heavens were black one day last week with wild geese, flying south, and consequently presages that winter will be here in September.

THERE is a gentleman going through bankruptcy in Milwaukee whose liabilities are $1,000,000, most of which are in judgments, while his assets are reported as $200 in personal clothing.

THE Grand Jury of Nashville have indicted over a thousand persons for drinking beer on Sunday. The Germans are indignant.

PARIS UNIVERSITY dates back to the year 792, Oxford to 886, Cambridge to 1110, Glasgow to 1450, Edinburg to 1580, Dublin to 1591.

FROM St. Louis to St. Paul, via the North Missouri and Iowa Central, the whole road 575 miles, will be completed by January 1, 1869.

MAJOR GENERAL GRIERSON, the famous cavalry raider, is now in command of an army of one hundred colored cavalry soldiers at Fort Riley.

WILLIAM TAYLOR, a revolutionary soldier 107 years old, now lives with his son-in-law, John Dohart, in Spencer township, Allen county, Ohio.

A KANSAS farmer has raised this year on one hundred and ten acres of land 6400 bushels of corn, 600 of wheat, and 3500 of potatoes, all of the value of $5435.

EX-PROVISIONAL GOVERNOR W. W. HOLDEN is Grand President of the Union League in North Carolina.

EIGHTEEN new bridges have been built across the Seine during the reign of Napoleon III, at a cost of about five million dollars.

EX-GOVERNOR BROWN, of Florida, died a few days since. He has been a Mason for sixty-three years.

PORCELAIN CLAY is found in Fauquier county Virginia.

THE REVOLUTIONARY PROGRAMME.

The question raised by the President's proclamation of the 3d inst, which has been sent to all employees of the Government, under Executive order addressed to the heads of departments, is one of the most vitally important that can arise out of our complex and peculiar system of government, and one which there is reason to apprehend has not been studied with adequate care. That proclamation is based upon an exaggerated estimate of Executive power under the Constitution, which, if insisted upon, cannot fail eventually to overthrow the legislative branch of the Government and establish an absolute despotism. It is issued as a preliminary measure antecedent to the autumn election, and if they shall prove favorable to Democratic ascendancy, will be followed by startling and despotic usurpation. When the President, in his speeches before the election last year, denounced Congress as "an illegal body, hanging upon the verge of the Government, calling itself a Congress, but which was only a Congress of part of the States," when he shamed his office and proclaimed his own baseness by the declaration that he could have *made himself dictator*; when he called upon the people of Cleveland to hang Thad Stevens and Wendell Phillips; when he promised the citizens of Pittsburgh that if they sustained the Radical Congress they should have another civil war and a monarchy; when his prime minister asked the people of Michigan, in his consenting presence, "whether they would have Andrew Johnson for President or king," the country was startled by the manifest purpose of these declarations. The people were alarmed; they saw that the Government had fallen into the hands of a lawless and ambitious man, who was wicked enough to accomplish his purpose by the foulest means. They averted the danger at the ballot-box by overwhelming Radical majorities, and thereby placed it in the power of Congress, and made it the duty of Congress, to remove the dangerous Executive by impeachment under the Constitution.

Instead of pursuing this necessary course, Congress allowed itself to be drawn into conciliatory measures, wherein the baseness of some men and the ambition of others contributed to the perpetuation of a bad President's power. That which was plain enough to the simplest-minded woodman on the remote frontier, to the workman at his bench, or the child that had learned to read, the Congress of the United States closed its eyes upon, and that was that *public opinion could not restrain, and legal enactments could not bind the* cial bond, and was by nature a despot and contemner of the law. In both houses they were warned—the voices of Sumner and Wade of Chandler, of Stevens, of Boutwell, of Williams, fell unheeded upon listless ears. The people cried out "impeach!" but their sleeping sentinels would not hear. Now the rebellion is renewed; now the same purposes, strengthened by accessions of party strength, are defiantly set forth in a proclamation, the full meaning of which will only be known if Pennsylvania or New York go Democratic in the next elections. Success in either of these States will be followed by a discontinuance of all further proceedings under the Reconstruction laws; a renewal of the declarations contained in the President's message demanding the admission of congressional delegates, on the ground that the Southern States are already fully reorganized and constitutionally equal with the rest of the States, and the forcible expulsion of Congres if it shall fail to comply with the President's imperious demands.

To enable him to command the absolute obedience of the entire *personnel* of the executive branch of the Government, civil and military, the President has issued a proclamation reciting his constitutional powers, by which he construes himself to be the *sole Executive;* the head of the civil and commander-in-chief of the military officers, from all of whom implicit and unquestioned obedience is demanded.

The proclamation alleges that the acts of General Sickles, as military commander, and his subordinates in carrying out the provisions of the Reconstruction laws passed by Congress, have *interposed impediments and obstructions* to the Constitution and laws of the United States in North and South Carolina, and that "reasonable and well founded apprehensions exist that such ill-advised and unlawful proceedings may be again attempted there or elsewhere," and makes it the duty of the President under such circumstances to call upon "the land and naval forces" to secure the faithful execution of the Constitution and laws. All officers, civil and military, are reminded that they are bound by oath that they will support and defend the Constitution against all enemies, foreign or *domestic*, and will bear true faith and allegiance to the same. The numerous *whereases* are so arranged as to form an ingenious network of construction, which places all power in the hands of the President, makes him the thinking head of the whole executive machine, reduces the whole army and navy and civil service into unquestioning slaves of his will, without power of thought or exercise of judgment. This extraordinary and unprecedented document has been accompanied by a remarkable circular from the Attorney General's Office, to the tail of which is appended a request for *an acknowledgment of the receipt thereof.* It is to be sent to all the military and civil officers of the Government, and the quality of the official will be determined by the character of his answer. It is especially important for the future development of the President's revolutionary programme that he should *poll the army, and he is also anxious to ascertain the exact number of Government employes of all sorts in this District he can rely upon to stand by him in running the machinery of the Government when he declares Congress illegal and makes himself Dictator.*

No such act of despotism was ever attempted by Louis Napoleon during the *coup d' etat* of 1851. In his case Do Morny telegraphed to the Government employees that the revolution was *fait accompli*, and two hundred and twenty-five members of the National Assembly were in prison, and took his chance of the bread-and-butter brigade with tolerable certainty.

This early disclosure of the President's intentions ought to suffice for the awakening of the country to a living sense of its danger.—We are rapidly gliding into the storm of another bloody revolution, of which the President is chief conspirator, and in which our late enemies expect to use against us the arms, treasure, and power of the United States Government. A few more months of Executive usurpation and there will be nothing left of that Government but a single will. There is only one man whose moral influence to-day can save the country by startling it out of the fatal apathy into which it has fallen, and arousing it to a full conciousness of the danger that menaces its life.—*Washington Chronicle.*

Arraignment of Andrew Johnson.

Major General Logan delivered a long and vigorous speech at Hamilton, Ohio, on Wednesday, in which he arraigned the Democracy for their crimes and infamy, and said of Andrew Johnson:

Tell me to-day if you had Jeff. Davis in the Presidential chair, or Mr. Robert E. Lee, could they have done more for the rebels in this land than Andrew Johnson has since he has been President? If they could, I would like to know in what way they could have done it. If Jeff. Davis had been President what would he have done? He would have returned all the property to the rebels that they had lost. Andrew Johnson has done that. If Jeff. Davis had been President he would have pardoned all the rebels that asked him for pardon. Andrew Johnson has done that and more too. If Jeff. Davis had been President he would have denounced this Congress, and called them a set of traitors. Andrew Johnson has done that. If Jeff. Davis had been President he would have appointed rebel Governors down South to control those States. Andrew Johnson did the same thing. If Jeff. Davis had been President he would have vetoed the Freedmen's Bureau bill. Andrew Johnson did that. He would have vetoed the civil Rights bill. Andrew Johnson did that. He would have vetoed the first Reconstruction act of Congress, and all the other acts, which Andrew Johnson has done.

History of Gen. Sickles' Case.

The Washington Correspondent of the Boston Daily Advertiser, under date of September 8, says:

The Associated Press dispatch of Friday evening, relative to General Grant and General Sickles, was furnished from the White House, and is a characteristic instance of the underhanded and contemptible manner in which the President is trying to damage General Grant by placing him in a false position. The Executive, as Commander-in-chief, has, of course, copies of all the correspondence between Gen. Grant and Gen. Sickles, and in this case he cannot pretend that any obligation of privacy prevents him from making the correspondence public. He chooses, however, to print but one letter, and does this in such a way as to make General Grant seem insubordinate. A statement of the case in full is, therefore proper.

General Grant was made Secretary of War *ad interim* on the 12th of August. The following was the regular day for the Cabinet meeting. He was notified of this fact, and in accordance therewith attended. Mr. Binckley was just then beginning to labor with the Sickles case, and presented his views, and easily persuaded the President that the commander of the Second Military District was in a contumacious attitude. General Grant was therefore directed to send the telegrams of the 12th, already published, notifying him that paragraph two of his general order No. 10 must not be construed to bar the action of United States courts. It has been asserted over and over again in special dispatches, inspired by the President, that General Sickles took the responsibility of disobeying this executive order made through General Grant, and asked its suspension until such time as it should please him to make a report upon the matter at issue. The utter falsity of this charge or insinuation will be shown when it is stated that it was suspended by Gen. Grant. He sent the telegram of the 13th inst. on the evening of that day, at the suggestion of the President.

The very next morning, after thinking the matter over, and considering Mr. Binckley's *ex parte* statements, General Grant concluded that it was no more than fair to give General Sickles also a hearing, and he, therefore, on his own responsibility and without consulting any one, telegraphed again to Gen. Sickles, suspending the instructions of the previous evening, and directing him to make a full report of the case, with the reasons for his action, to the headquarters of the army.

It further appears that on the 16th ult. the matter was again brought before the Cabinet and argued by Mr. Binckley. On the 17th Gen. Sickles sent the brief telegraphic report embodied in his full report just published.—Gen. Grant had in the meantime looked into the matter, and this brief reply convinced him of the propriety of Gen. Sickles' action and he therefore, on the same day viz: the 17th ult., directed him to follow his own views, and consider the dispatch of the 13th ult. as withdrawn. It is understood that at the same time, or within a day or two, General Grant also wrote to General Sickles a letter signifying approval of his course.

The conclusion of the whole matter is that the President has not only removed General Sickles but he has ventured to revoke Gen. Grant's order or despatch of the 17th ult.—The General Order number 10 of Gen. Sickles has been continued by Gen. Canby; but that he found it in force when he took command, Binckley, and the President to the contrary notwithstanding, is due to Gen. Grant.