The Beaver Argus.

J. W. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Beaver, Pa., November 13, 1867.

IMPARTIAL SUFFRAGE was voted upon in several States during the present fall, and defeated in every one, save Michigan, where it is reported to have been sustained by a small majority.

—Later advices from Minnesota indicate that the negro suffrage proposition was carried in that State at the recent election by a majority of about 2,000. The majority for the Republican State ticket is in the neighborhood, of 5,000.

QUITE a number of our Lost Cause cotemporaries, in building their political pyramids, have included the State of West Va. They "crowed," so far as that State is concerned, before they were "out of the words." The official returns show that the ex-rebels instead of gaining anything in West Va., have suffered a material loss at the recent election, the radicals having held their own in the House of Delegates, and gained two in the Senate.

THE Lost Cause men in this vicinity are much elated on account of the Unionists losing New York and New Jersey at the recent elections. Take it cooly, gentlemen! The Unionists lost Bull Run, Big Bethel, Chancellorsville and Chicamauga, but they brought you up finally at Appomattox. As the fight resulted at that time, so will it result again.

GEN. GRANT appears to have flanked A. J once more. The latter got frightened a few days ago at the appearance of a few colored militia companies, altogether numbering, some 300 men, in Washington City, and ordered Gen. Grant to disband them as being "unauthorized by law." The General issued an order at once disbanding *all* military organizations in the district which were unauthorized by law. This went further than the President intended, for it took the arms out of the hands of both the Fenian and Schutzen Corps, and thus in "trying to damage the negroes the President has aroused the ire of the men whom he especially delights to honor."

THE war in Italy is over. It was brought to a close by the defeat of the Garibaldian army and the capture of its chief. On Sunday the 3d inst., Garibaldi with 8,500 men and two cannon, left his camp near Monte Rotondo, to advance to the attack of Tivoli, which was held by the Papal troops. He found the latter to the number of 6,000 men, posted in strong position, and supported by artillery.—The Pontifical troops immediately fired with their batteries upon the approaching Garibaldians. A desperate conflict ensued, which lasted forty-five minutes, when Garibaldi retreated. The battle was renewed at Monte Rotondo. The insurgents fought with great obstination and kept up the conflict at this point for two hours and a half, when, exhausted and overwhelmed, they gave way and were utterly routed. Four hundred and fifty insurgents were killed and nine hundred taken prisoners. No idea as to the number of wounded can be ascertained. The total loss of the Papal troops was two hundred killed and wounded.

Garibaldi and his son were both captured and the elder taken as a prisoner to Spezzie. He claims to be a citizen of the United States, and demands his rights and privileges as such under the law of nations.

IT was charged during the campaign, by the Republicans of western Pennsylvania, and not denied by the Democrats, that the Central Railroad company, was doing its utmost to secure the election of Sharswood. The evidence of this was found in the fact that while the Republican State Convention arrayed itself squarely against the interests of the Monopoly by the passage of a free railroad resolution, the Democratic State Convention omitted to act upon that question in any shape or form. "Those who are not against us, are for us" thought the Pennsylvania Central and from that time forward it was palpably evident that whatever influence the monopoly had it was thrown against the Republican and in favor of the Democratic party of this State. Through that influence our candidates for the State Senate in the Blair District were defeated, and copperheads elected. And it was only a few days ago that a prominent Pennsylvania Central man published a card in one of the Pittsburgh papers, in which he unwittingly admitted that Judge Williams' defeat was the result of the opposition of the Directors of the Monopoly to his election. Let it be understood then that the Republican party not only fought the Democracy at the recent election, but the Pennsylvania Central railroad besides.

State Treasurer.

In another column we publish, at the request of the friends of Mr. Connell, an article from the Philadelphia *Telegraph*, containing some statements relative to the State finances which are made the basis of an argument in favor of the gentleman named for the office of State Treasurer. It is perhaps, unnecessary that we should say that Mr. Connell is not our choice for that office. In our judgment the selection should be made from the Western part of the State, and we are of the opinion that Gen. Irwin, of Beaver county, is the most proper candidate in the field. We do not pretend that Mr. Connell has not the requisite qualifications,—we know Gen. Irwin has and we might enumerate, in addition many reasons why he should, and we believe will be preferred. The people of Pennsylvania have proclaimed for a Free Railroad Law. The Republican party, in State and county conventions, on the stump and by its presses, has solemnly declared for it; and we have no idea that by their very first act the Republicans in the Legislature are going to give the lie to all these professions, or that they will improve the first opportunity to violate all these pledges. Mr. Connell, as Senator, was a steady and uncompromising opponent of the Free Law and the champion of the Monopoly. On the contrary, General Irwin is and ever has been a faithful friend to the free railroad principle. He is identified with those portions of the State most deeply interested in a Free Law, and if there were no other, he should for these reasons be the choice of Republicans in the Legislature.—*Pitts Commercial, 12th.*

THE ELECTION.

THE results of the elections on the 5th inst were not as favorable as we expected they would be. Our majorities have been reduced in most of the States in which elections were held on that day, and in two that last year went Republican, we have been beaten. The result in the ten States that voted on Tuesday of last week is substantially as follows:

MASSACHUSETTS.

This State has given a Republican majority of about 25,000. There have been considerable Democratic gains all over the State.—The Legislature is largely Republican, but the members chosen are generally opposed to prohibition. The citizens of the State will therefore be allowed to drink liquor under certain restrictions for two years more.

The following State ticket (all Republicans) is elected:

Governor—Alexander H. Bullock.
Lieutenant Governor—William Claflin.
Secretary of the Commonwealth—Oliver Warner.
Treasurer and Receiver General—Jacob H. Loud.
Auditor—Henry S. Briggs.
Attorney General—Charles Allen.

WISCONSIN.

Although there have been considerable Democratic gains in this State, there is no doubt that the following Republican State ticket is elected by at least five thousand majority:

Governor—General Lucius Fairchild.
Lieutenant Governor—Wyman Spooner.
Secretary of State—General Thomas S. Allen.
Treasurer—William E. Smith.
Attorney General—Colonel Charles R. Gill.
Bank Comptroller—Colonel Jeremiah M. Rusk.
State Superintendent—A. J. Craig.
State Prison Commissioner—Henry Cordier.

The Legislature is largely Republican, as usual, which secures the election of a Radical U. S. Senator in place of J. R. Doolittle, who betrayed his party and became one of Andy Johnson's tools.

MINNESOTA.

This State has given a reduced Republican majority, probably not over 3,000, electing the following Radical State ticket:

Governor—William R. Marshall.
Lieutenant Governor—Thomas H. Armstrong.
Secretary of State—Henry C. Rogers.
State Treasurer—Emil Munch.
Attorney General—F. R. Cornell.

In the Legislature there will be a decided Radical majority, which renders certain the election of a staunch Republican in the place of United States Senator Alexander Ramsey, formerly of this State, who has also, on several occasions, betrayed his party and adhered to Johnson's policy. The days of these weak-kneed Republicans are numbered.

KANSAS.

In this State the Radicals have elected a majority of the Legislature, but the Constitutional amendments striking the words "white" and "male" out have been defeated—the latter ignominiously. The Republican majority in the State will be about 7,000.

ILLINOIS.

The elections in this State for county officers have resulted in the choice of Republicans, generally, with small Democratic gains in some places on the the previous vote.

NEVADA.

The result in Nevada is in favor of the Republicans. So say the telegrams. We have seen no figures.

MICHIGAN.

The new constitution, which secures impartial suffrage, is undoubtedly ratified by a small majority.

NEW YORK.

The unprecedented majority of over 70,000 in the city of New York and Kings county has secured the State to the Democrats by a large majority. The following Democrats are elected.

Secretary of State—Henry A. Nelson.
Comptroller—William F. Allen.
Treasurer—Wheeler H. Bristol.
Attorney General—M. B. Champlain.
State Engineer—Van R. Richmond.
Canal Commissioner—John D. Fay.
Inspector of State Prisons—Sol. Schcu.
Judge of Court of Appeals—M. Grover.

NEW JERSEY.

There have been large Democratic gains, and the State has gone against the Republicans by some 14,000 majority. The Senate will remain Republican possibly, but the Assembly will be largely Democratic.

The members to the Legislature are elected annually, and there is no election of a U. S. Senator until next year, hence the election of next year will decide that question.

MARYLAND.

This State is rebel all over. The Republicans made scarcely any resistance. The new rebel State Constitution has been ratified fully and goes into force next January.

The following ticket (all Democrats) is elected:

Governor—Oden Bowie.
Attorney General—Isaac D. Jones.
Comptroller of the Treasury—W. J. Leonard.
Superintendent of Labor and Agriculture—J. W. McPherson.
Clerk Court of Appeals—James L. Franklin.

RECAPITULATION.

The Democrats carry New York, New Jersey and Maryland—3.

The Republicans carry Massachusetts, Minnesota, Michigan, Kansas, Wisconsin, Illinois and Nevada—7.

THE Decision of the Supreme Court of this State, pronounced by Judge Agnew in Pittsburg a few days since, on the right of Railroad companies to exclude colored persons from cars in which whites were passengers, will appear in next week's *Argus*.

AN appalling catastrophe occurred near Pittsburg on last Friday. At noon on that day, a rolling mill, belonging to Messrs. Rees, Graff and Dall, blew up, killing thirteen men and wounding twenty-eight others. The buildings, &c., were all consumed by the fire.

"THE FELLOW OF BEAVER FALLS."

To the Local Ass.

EDITOR ARGUS—*Sir*: The donkey of the *Local* is out again with his farrago of profound ignorance, and tells his patrons that he "cannot have any controversy with us," and that "he has told us that before." Why did the contemptible ass take up the gauntlet if he had not silly brains enough to conduct the argument through. He thought to bamboozle me down by ridicule and sarcasm, believing that ridicule belonged to him alone, and in one sense it does, for he alone the *Local* ass is the most ridiculous. The point that touches him is to lower his pride of intellect, to be sure he is an editor, and can stand any charge but that of being a silly fool or an ass, and that is known by every school boy in Beaver. He thought that his sneers and ridicule would make me afraid of him, and that I should sneak off and cry enough, as he has done.—But he finds out that I can measure swords with him in sarcasm, or the science of geology and go beyond his depth in philosophy, and leave him a century behind in ridicule, though by the way he professes to be the bully of Beaver.

——In me he'll find
All that's required to quiet his dwarfish mind.

"Up comes the donkey again, and says—he knows enough not to get to bandying words with me." The silly ass never had any words to bandy, only a few that he was mean enough to steal from me, and these he fiddled upon so long that they became thread bare. It would be well for him at this time to turn his attention to the "study of that primary work on geology that he prated about, just about two minutes and a half," then he will be able to appreciate the "scientific truths" that I advanced in my last, but why talk to a stupid ass? He can only kick and bray, ass like.—Then he says "we do not deny that man comes from God," and "we defy any man to show from the books of Moses, or from any other record, at what time man come from God." (We gave him Bible evidence on that two weeks ago which he cannot disprove.) Geology, philosophy, and history prove that man is a late inhabitant of the earth, and that this earth was once uninhabitable. Will this sucking duck of an editor tell us by his science how man got into it? He renounces the Bible history of creation, now let him tell us from his book how man came here. Moses gives us an account, and I defy the ass of the *Local*, or any of his school to tell or fancy anything more rational. God made man in his own image, at the *creation* (not *creations* as the Infidel blasphemer states in his last,) to deface which is to defy the power of the omnipotent Sovereign. That is stated in the very beginning of the Book and the insignificant fool cannot find anything better in anything that he has ever said, written or stolen. Now let this wiseacre of an editor give us an account of the origin of man, independent of the Mosaic account. Man was not formed by accident.—Some of his school tell us that man came from the Monkeys, but then they say that was a long time ago, because they do not like to own their immediate relation. But I do not entertain any doubt in regard to our *Local* ass. He came from the donkey whose relationship is fully developed. He then says "it is recorded in the Bible that Cain, the son of Adam, went into the land of Nod and got a wife." Some person must have told him that, otherwise by his own sharpness he would never have found it out, for the Bible says no such thing. I have heard many babblers of his school assert the same time and again. I will tell this mongrel where to find the passage if he will promise not to make a fool of himself again. Gen. 4; 16, 17, says: "And Cain went out from the presence of the Lord, and dwelt in the land of Nod, on the east of Eden." 17 verse "And Cain knew his wife, and she conceived and bare Enoch." This implies that Cain did as all good husbands ought to do, he took his wife with him, and she bare him a son.

But to the question of the Deluge, which we promised to take up in our last, is fraught with thrilling importance. They are connecting links which disclose the harmony of the laws of nature with that which purports to be the true record of their origin, received direct from the Creator himself, and are overlooked by popular science, and the discrepancies between popular hypotheses, and the literal record given in the Bible in reference to the creation, the Deluge, and kindred subjects, amounts to nothing short of positive contradiction. Either these theories of popular science, or else the scripture statements must be untrue. And if the Bible is not true, then the sooner popular science can achieve its complete exposure, by showing that all the laws and facts of nature prove it false, the better it may be to mankind! But if it should be the case that popular science has gone astray, and that the sacred volume really does contain a true literal statement of the Creation and the Deluge then this subject assumes a momentous importance. For if the Bible statement is true then our destiny depends upon the manner in which we regard it.

My argument will be very simple and brief: the whole turning on the question. Does the Bible account mean a deluge absolutely all over the globe? I answer *no*. For these reasons: 1st The Hebrew word for earth (*aireta*,) (I am not directing this conversation to the *Local* ass, his poor silly brains are too weak to comprehend the subject,) is not necessarily universal, and is often confined to a territory, as in Gen. 2; 11 13. 2d The other word, sometimes translated ground or land (*adamah*,) and which commences the account of the flood, Gen. 8; 7, is of a restricted application, meaning inhabited territory *belonging to mankind*. 3d This term shows the restriction of the other term "airets," earth, which is of itself indefinite. 4th The passages where *adamah*, ground, occurs in this history are amongst others, these—Gen. 4. 14, Gen. 6; 7, 20, Gen. 7; 8, 23, Gen. 8; 18, 21. 5th. From all this review of the words in this history, I shall conclude that the deluge was not universal, except as relates to man. 6th. In Gen. 9; 10 there is an intimation that animals remained outside the ark, alive beyond the flood. The whole Bible being man, and about what relates to him, and the flood being an infliction for man's sin. Every term of universality is modified by this idea, all the earth—where man was, all the animals there died—every animal which man immediately required *from this region* entered the ark. The Bible tells of the flood as the judgment of God against sin, and a merciful warning to the world, records the long-suffering of God for a hundred and twenty years, and ends with the promise of God no more to drown the world, the rainbow spanning the dark clouds of human guilt, not only as a "token that the world shall continue with seed time and harvest, wherein God does good and sends fruitful seasons, that he has not leave himself without a witness, filling our hearts with food and gladness," but remembering as the emblem of that religion in which justice is subordinate to mercy, the span of that glorious arch of redeeming love." The Bible is our rainbow, let us love and reverence it, clasp it to our hearts, hold it up as the flaming sword of God against all error and presumption, and follow it in our lives, as the standard of our duty, the secret of our strength—"a wall of fire round about us and a glory in our midst."

ECCE DEUS.

Beaver Fall, Nov. 1867.

THE COMING MAN.

The Democrats of this section have little knowledge of their probable candidate for next President, and will thank us for making him better known to them. His name is Geo. H. Pendleton, and he lives at Cincinnati, Ohio. His father, Nath'l. G. Pendleton, was a scion of an eminent Virginia family, who migrated to Cincinnati some fifty years ago, practiced law and made a handsome fortune there, and was chosen to Congress as a Whig in 1840, beating the Hon. Robert T. Lytle, his Democratic competitor, by *ten* majority, if our memory serves us, (Hamilton county was strongly Democratic in those days, but was carried that year for Gen. Harrison on the Presidential vote which followed the State Election aforesaid.)

Nathaniel G. Pendleton was an excellent, though not a great man. His son George has rather more cultivation and perhaps more natural ability, though far from being a genius. But he is a thorough gentleman in manner and address; and if, outside of his politics, he ever did an unjust or unworthy act, we never heard of it.

We think he will be the Democratic candidate for the next President for these reasons:

The party is now on its high horse, and not likely to stultify itself as it did when it ran a General on a Peace platform. It believes it may consult its wishes rather than its fears in choosing its standard-bearer, and is not likely to be undeceived before making its National nominations. Now Mr. Pendleton embodies its ideas and its purposes as thoroughly and palpably as Mr. Clay ever did those of the Whig party. A Whig by education, he is a Democrat by conviction and by deliberate choice. In Congress, throughout the War he never made a speech nor gave a vote that Robert E. Lee or John Slidell could object to. Never desiring Disunion, he had early studied Calhoun and become a convert to his view of State Rights and Federal limitations, and he read the Constitution as giving the Federal authority no power to coerce or constrain a State. Holding the War on the part of the Union aggressive and unjust he gave it no support, no countenance, whether by word or deed. And detesting the National Debt as representing the means whereby the Confederacy was overthrown, he is now open in his advocacy of its prompt extinction by printing off Two Thousand Millions of fresh greenbacks and giving every holder of that Debt the face of his bonds in currency, thus stopping the interest on the Debt at once and justifying a reduction of all Federal imposts and taxes by one-half. The country being thus flooded with greenbacks, payable in nothing and never, they could not help falling to ten cents in coin per dollar. Then if, Two Hundred and Fifty Millions could somehow be borrowed or otherwise raised, the debt might be got rid of at once; or it would be easy to wait till the discredited rags wore out, perished in conflagations, or were otherwise destroyed. Thus they would ultimately vanish, like the old Continental money, not costing the Treasury a cent. We consider this far more manly than the shamed-faced, sneaking rascality of those who prate of paying in "legal tender" and giving the public creditors as much as they paid for their bonds. We prefer Dick Turpin to Fagin.

Mr. Pendleton is likely to be the candidate, because the South and West are now a decided overmatch for the East, while the Democracy of the West is scarcely distinguishable in type from the Conservatism of the South. We think the first choice of a majority of either branch of the party would be Robert E. Lee; but there are prejudices against him as a candidate which would be less operative, less potent, in the case of Mr. Pendleton. We do not believe there is a Conservative in all the South who would object to Mr. Pendleton; if there be one such, he must be very bigoted and exclusive. And no man who did not actually smell powder in the Rebel armies would arouse such enthusiasm in Kentucky, Maryland, and every Southern State organized on their basis, as George H. Pendleton. There are many bogus professors of Democratic orthodoxy, but his is the genuine article. His version of the Bible evidently reads, "God made the White man in his own image;" his copy of the Declaration of Independence sets forth that "We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all White men are created equal;" and "The Lost Cause" would not be really lost if he were in the Presidential chair. Yet he gave the Virginia Bourbons good advice when, on their restoration to power by Johnson, they had a chance to treat the Blacks kindly, and threw it away. We venture the guess that no man treats his Black servants better, *as* servants, than he does.

There is a silver lining to most clouds. If the elections of 1867 had gone like those of 1866, we should probably have had some ambiguous, half-and-half, shuffling candidate for President to oppose in 1868; but the late results have cleared the atmosphere decidedly. A square, clean issue between the two parties will now be made up; the Sham Democracy will select a representative man; and for such it has none better in its ranks than George H. Pendleton.—*N Y Tribune.*

The Land Department of Pennsylvania.

Correspondence of The Weekly Press.

HARRISBURG, November 1, 1867.

The operations and duties connected with the Land Department, or Surveyor General,s office, of Pennsylvania, one of the most important departments of the State government, are but little understood by the people at large.

The system of disposing of lands inaugurated by William Penn and the Proprietary, and of necessity continued by the Commonwealth, is one surrounded by many objectionable features, as the lands, instead of having been previously surveyed by the authorities, and their location definitely ascertained and afterwards sold, warrants for vacant land were granted, the surveys on which were often made years after. In many instances, for the officers of the land department could not know what land was vacant, conflicting warrants were issued, so that in some localities several sets or warrants were laid upon the same land. This has produced much litigation throughout the State, and, although titles in the older counties have been generally settled, there are and will continue to be for years to come, cases for adjustment by the Courts; and in order to establish titles innumerable copies of applications, warrants, surveys, patents and other official papers are required from the Land Department.

Under our land system the *application and warrant* are the *inception of the title*, and parties desiring information in regard to any tract of land, should give the name of the *warrantee, date of warrant, and county in which it was located*, and then all subsequent proceedings, as whether survey has been returned, patented or not, and the amount due the State, if not patented, can be ascertained.

Now that real estate of the Commonwealth is no longer taxed, efforts should be made to increase the revenues from all other proper sources and as a very large sum is due the State on account of *unpaid purchase money for lands not patented, public policy demands the prompt payment of these claims, and the cancellation of title*. The Legislature has from time to time within the last forty years, passed stringent laws for their collection, but owing to the herculean task imposed on the department in getting out these claims, nearly every account involving the closest examination of application, warrant, survey, vouchers, blotters, day-books, journals, ledgers, and maps to ascertain the location of the land against which the lien is entered, the several acts were never carried out according to their spirit and meaning. The last act on this subject, passed in May, 1864, requires these accounts to be made out, and liens therefore entered up in the several counties; and it would be well for those interested to make a note of it, for General Jacob M. Campbell, of Cambria county, the present Surveyor General, and who is a thorough business man and most efficient officer, military and civil, has nearly completed the calculations of the amounts due on unpatented tracts upon which surveys have been returned. When completed and entered up as liens in the several counties *an additional fee of five dollars* in each case will be charged. Many persons seem to labor under an erroneous impression that when the liens are entered up they can settle them at the respective county seats. But this is not the fact; everything relating to them must be transacted through the land department—the object in entering them up being probably to prevent alienation of property until this just debt is paid the Commonwealth.

The laws relating to this important department of the State government are so numerous, in many cases conflicting, and in others their application so obscure, that the next Legislature should pass a carefully revised act, covering the necessities that have grown up, and more clearly defining present laws. In doing this the lawmaking power should avail itself of the suggestions of the Surveyor General, as it requires much experience in the department to make one acquainted with its necessities and yet protect existing rights under former laws and customs.

In the same department are many old, rare, and curious documents—some older than the date of the first colony under the founder of the provinces—and many have on them the "stamps" that formed one of our grievances against the "Mother Country." Much to connect the past with the present is here found; much to remind one of the hardships and perils of the brave pioneers who first made homes in our dense forests, and paved the way for the high state of prosperity and civilization enjoyed by their descendants. A regular set of books, consisting of day-book, journal, and ledger, have been kept from the year 1719, and are found to be in a remarkable state of preservation. These, together with large folios, in which patents have been recorded, fill the greater part of the shelving of the second floor. From these records we ascertain that among the quit rents imposed before the lands were declared allodial was in one instance that of one "red rose" annually, and that the "father of his country" was at one time the owner of land in Pennsylvania, having located a tract in Westmoreland county. A small circular room up stairs is nearly filled with papers of John Nicholson, Esq., at one time the owner of nearly one-seventh of this State, and also a very large land-holder in the Southern States, and yet who was harrassed with debt and died a poor man.

The development of the State by railroads and the consequent impetus given to our lumber, coal, and other mineral interests, has so greatly enhanced the value of lands, a few years ago scarcely worth the taxes assessed upon them, that the vacant mountain lands are being rapidly taken up, and the people are having their titles perfected by obtaining patents, and adjusting in courts of the commonwealth contested rights. This involves the Surveyor General's office in a heavy correspondence, and the furnishing of a great many copies of official papers.

General Robert A. McCoy, late private secretary to Governor Curtin, is the efficient chief clerk of this department, and to his courtesy am I indebted for the above interesting facts. The other clerks are as follows: A. F. Armstrong of Franklin county, Wm. Evans of Indiana, H. A. Cadwell of Blair, Wm. H. Seybert of Schuylkill, L. M. Hicks of Somerset, Jas. N. Blundin of Philadelphia, A. Tyhurst of Huntingdon, N. C. Wilson of Mifflin, Samuel Ake of Bedford, O. B. Yonder and Collin McCurdy of Dauphin, Samuel Hamilton of Beaver and J. R. Shreiner of Lancester. Mr. Geo. W. Phillips, of Dauphin, is the messenger.

J. R. D.

A Strange History.

At the Home for Aged and Infirm Colored Persons, on the 23d October, Sarah Easton, in the 103 year of her age.

The above appeared in the *Weekly Philadelphia Press* of Nov. 2. A correspondent of the New York *Commercial Advertiser*, writing to that newspaper a few days before the death of the old lady, gives the following facts of her strange history:

In company with two friends, I visited on Sunday one of the celebrities of Philadelphia, a negress one hundred and five years of age, more or less. Having entered Sergeant street we stopped at No. 1021, next door to the Diligent Hose House, and, after climbing up three flights of narrow, rickety stairs, found Aunt Margaret in a little room next to the roof, sitting upon the bed with her Bible spread out before her. With the aid of her crutch she arose to welcome us on entering, and bestowed a "God bless you" upon "Daddy," as she termed the elderly gentleman who had come to bring her a basket of provisions.

Dark as night, her eyes sunken, hair perfectly white, upper teeth gone, and lower jaw protruding, this stooping figure was an object of curiosity, in comparison to which Joyce Heth was not a circumstance. We found her cheerful and happy, patiently waiting to be summoned hence. She retains her faculties to a remarkable degree, and narrated with extraordinary accuracy many facts which had transpired during her long career. The story of her life, which she related in a straightforward manner, was deeply interesting, and has been corroborated in several ways. It exactly corresponded with the narrative which she had previously unfolded to one of the party.

Her grandfather and grandmother were a king and queen in Guinea. They were taken prisoners by a neighboring tribe, sold to American slavers, and were brought into the port of Philadelphia during the first half of the eighteenth century. Abraham Vandagraff living near the forks of the Chamany in Pennsylvania purchased them on board of the vessel and took them to his home. Margaret was born there, being the youngest of fourteen children. Having no child of her own, her mistress adopted a lad from the Philadelphia almshouse, named John Harrison, who grew up with the black children, and became a captain in the Revolutionary army. One of her brothers accompanied him in the capacity of servant. During the war she tended the herds of cattle on the place, which were frequently pounced upon by squads of red coats. The tory troopers would sometimes ride into the barn or door yard, and having pursued and cut off the heads of the turkeys and hens with their swords, would coolly swing them over their saddles.

After the war she was given her liberty and bound out to one Christian Heise, of Philadelphia. He, however, was a scoundrel, and unbeknown to the "old folks at home," sold her to a James Collins for $500. This Collins leased a farm near Germantown. Having run in debt to the proprietor, Collins left Margaret upon the place to pay for the rent and cancel some other debts. About this time, 1790, Pennsylvania provided for the emancipation of the four thousand slaves in the State, and Margaret again became free, assuming that Heise had had a right to sell her. Bishop the owner of the place, now, in order to evade the emancipation act, sent her five hundred and fifty miles, to one of his daughters, who was married and living in Virginia, just beyond the Potomac.

On the day following her arrival at David Walton's, however, the sheriff, Jonathan Pearsley, levied upon the place to satisfy a debt, and seized her, all the other slaves having fled to a neighboring plantation when the sheriff was seen approaching. The latter bid her be himself, and took her to his plantation near Romney. Not long after he gambled with a George Reynolds, at Romney, and passed Margaret over to him. Reynolds resided near Winchester and had gone to Romney in pursuit of a fugitive slave. He returned toward home with her, and on reaching a tavern near Winchester, he sold her to the proprietor, Caspar Rinker, for $550. The latter had taken pity on Margaret and purchased her at her own request. She had ridden straddle of a mule all the way from Romney, and had been beaten and otherwise abused by the drunken Reynolds. She lived with Caspar Rinker for fifteen years, running a distillery for him during most of that time. Happening one day to relate the story of her forced captivity to a Quaker, the latter's sympathies were aroused, and he wrote to the Philadelphia Quakers concerning the matter. They found Heise, but he denied all knowledge of the girl.

They, however found the record of her debenture to him. Thereupon he fled. He was pursued to Burlington, N. J., brought back and given by the friends the choice of going to State prison or to Virginia, and securing the liberation of Margaret. He preferred the latter course, proceeded to Winchester, swore to Margaret's identity, and she was at once liberated, and has been free from that time.—She is now supported by contributions, while a kind-hearted old gentleman pays her rent to the wealthy landlord, though himself in moderate circumstances.

Statistics of the Freedmen's Bureau.

General Howard, the Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, has completed his annual report, and laid it before the Secretary of War. It is quite long and unusally interesting. The amount of abandoned land in possession of the bureau is 215,024 acres, and the numer of pieces of town property is 959.—The business of adjusting claims of colored soldiers has greatly increased in good results. The total number of claims presented during the year is 5,538, of which 755 have been finally adjusted, and the balance are now waiting action in the Treasury Department. The amount collected and paid to claimants has been $64,494 29. The amount of certificates received by the Commissioner, and ordred paid under the act of Congress of March 29, 1867, is $890,713. Transportation has been furnished to 778 refugees and 16,931 freedmen to enable them to reach places where they can provide for themselves.—Teachers and agents have also been transported. The hospitals heretofore maintained by the bureau are being rapidly closed, and dispensaries substituted, as a much more economical means of giving relief to the sick.—The number of refugees treated by the medical department during the year ending August 31, 1867, was 8,859, of whom 191 died.—The number of freedmen treated was 135,206, of whom 4,640 died. The number of commissioners, medical officers, and private physicians employed by the bureau was 178, of whom 105 were on duty at the end of the year. But few cases of cholera and almost none of yellow fever have occurred among the freedmen. The average cost of medicines and medical attention during the year was $5 73 per patient. The average number of rations issued during the year ending first of September was 11,658 per day, furnished in accordance with regulations heretofore governing the bureau. The total amount of supplies furnished by this fund was 850,400 pounds of bacon and pork, and 6,809,390 pounds of corn. The total number of persons receiving relief is reported at 283,372; the average number was about 58,000, and highest number (being in July) 82,000. Considerably more than half the number were whites. The whole amount expended was $445,993.—That is nearly $8 to each person for the period of four months, or $2 per month. This special relief was discontinued in August, the supplies remaining on hand being reserved for those who may require help during the coming winter. The schools are considered the most important field of operations under the charge of the bureau. The total number of pay and night and industrial schools reported is 3,207, with 2,442 teachers, of whom 699 are colored. The number of scholars is 130,735, being an increase of 40,000 since the last annual report of the schools. Ten thousand and fifty-six are maintained wholly or in part by the freedmen, and they have 391 school buildings. The average amount of tuition paid per month by freedmen was $14,555.—The commissioner shows, under the head of finance, that the appropriations to the bureau for the year ending July 1, 1867, amounted to $3,836,3000, and the expenditures for eleven months, ending with 31st of August, amounted to $3,597,397 65. The principal of expenditure are the following: For schools and school buildings, $553,916; subsistence stores, including special relief under the act of last March, $1,460,325; transportation, $227,755; salaries of agents, clerks, &c., $521,420; medical department, 331,000; quarters, fuel, &c., $135,100; clothing, $116,666. The surplus from unexpended appropriations for this will be sufficient for the purposes of the bureau during the present fiscal year ending next July. The commissioner says that in addition to the expenditures of the bureau proper, the disbursing officer has paid back to colored soldiers or their heirs retained State bounties $31,721, and under the joint resolution of March 29, 1867, has paid claims to colored soldiers to the amount of $350,870. The expenditures of the bureau for the past year have fallen considerably below that of the original estimates, and he therefore asks for no further appropriation of funds.—He anticipates a continued reduction of expenditures from the present time to the termination of the bureau next July.

[From the Ohio State Journal.]

Back-Bone & Political Grit.

"We must go back on the 'nigger,' or 'up goes the Union party.'" "Those bonds must be taxed, or over goes the 'Canada' vote to the repudiators."

So say men who a fortnight ago were howling for manhood suffrage, and betting high at forty thousand for Hayes and the State ticket. Now, in candor, if manhood suffrage, and a determination to redeem the national obligations were stricken from the platform of the Union Republican party, what is there left in it? Not so much as "sounding brass or tinkling cymbal."

Because Mahomet has more followers than Jesus, shall we give up our faith in the efficacy of the atonement, our belief in the resurrection of the dead? Because Virginia and South-Carolina deny intelligence to their children, shall Ohio give up her system of free schools? Because Abraham Lincoln perished at the hands of ignorance, despotism, and treason shall we give up our choicest weapon, fall back from the bastions of our strongest fort, and strike the colors from the pinnacle of our loftiest towers? Never, never, never.

"We are going back to those camps" and if we have to throw away our baggage, our offices, yea, and our political pre-eminence for the next decade, in the name of God and humanity, away with them. Deserters there have been, and camp followers there have been in every army in history.

The great Republican Union party of Ohio was cursed with these cormorants from the day it came into power until the evening of October 8th, 1867. If history chronicles the fact that it was clear of them from thence forward, thank God for history.

Is it because we have been so unaccustomed to defeat that we cannot endure the pangs of one slight reverse? Do we forget that Tappan was dragged through the streets of radical Boston less than forty years ago? Has it passed into oblivion that Bailey very nearly followed his press, a *Free Press*, into the dark bosom of the Ohio river scarcely a score of years gone by? Was not Loveloy murdered in a "free" State for daring to exercise the right of free speech within the memory of some of our middle aged inhabitants?

These were the days which tried men's souls, and shall we, their children, now slink back from the work which they began, and left for us to consummate? Shall we continue to fear the laurels from the brow of the illustrious dead? No, no, no.

"We are going back to those camps" and if, to-day there be any in our midst, who would fain lick the sores of the carcass of the Copperhead in view of the remote possibility of eventually seeing the "trail of the serpent over us all," let him go to his kennel, for we want no hungry jackals howling around these glorious camp-fires.

The Nation's credit must be preserved—the National honor must not be compromised—The "Rights of Man" must be asserted, maintained and *allowed*.

With these mottoes, side by side, encircled by the name of Stanton, or Thomas, or Chase, or Sheridan, or any other man who will fight it out on that line, the Union Republican party will go into the next Presidential contest, snatch victory from the jaws of defeat, and rear a temple wherein *all* mankind may worship, on the ruins of the temple of American Democratic Slavery.

We began with a quotation from demoralized authority. We conclude with an axiom "God's errands never fail."

Constitutional Amendment—Yes.

In Ohio of the vote cast on the question of equal suffrage there was a majority against the amendment of 38,853. Adding to this the blanks, that is, the number who voted for Governor, and not either way on the amendment, the majority is 50,629. Commenting on this result the Cincinnati *Gazette* remarks:

"Ten years ago forty thousand votes could not have been obtained in Ohio in enfranchising the colored man. In 1867, within thirteen of *two hundred and seventeen thousand* avoided their votes in favor of the proposition. We have progressed wonderfully in ten years. We have moved forward amazingly in even two years. In 1863 the Democrats carried Ohio because of the Emancipation Proclamation. In 1867, the people approve of that deliverance, and poll nearly a quarter million of votes in favor of giving colored men equal political rights. Ten years hence people will look back with surprise to the result which shows a majority of rising fifty thousand against equal rights."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ROCHESTER, Oct., 24th, 1867.

We have this day associated with us R. A. Patterson in our foundry, for the purpose of conducting a general foundry business, under the firm name of ATTERSON, PATTERSON & Co.

nov13'67:tf. J. J. ANDERSON

Executrix's Notice.—Whereas letters testamentary on the estate of J. H. Vaon, late of Darlington township, Beaver county, Pa., dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

MELISSA VAON, Executrix.

nov13'67:6t.

WANTED.—Agents to Canvass for the most successful subscription book in the market. Our Agents are meeting with unparalleled success. We pay the unusually large commission of $1.25 per copy. Address, IRWIN & CO.,

nov13'67:3m. 68 Fifth Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sheridan's Ride!

THE GREAT EQUESTRIAN SHENANDOAH Valley Steel Plate Engraving. Great in merit, popularity and sale. Executed by Sartain. Canvassers wanted, for this and other superior Works of Art, and rapid selling Books, published by the National Art Association, and furnished exclusively by subscription. Those preferred who can engage for a term of year. Apply personally to, or address, stating age, previous business pursuits, &c. R. H. CURRAN,

nov13'67:2t. 116 Diamond Street, Pittsburg, Pa.

Premium Trunk Factory

JOSEPH LIEBLER,

MANUFACTRER OF AND DEALER IN

TRUNKS, VALISES

AND

Traveling Bags,

NO. 104 WOOD STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Orders promptly filled and satisfaction guaranteed

nov13'67:3m.

"WHERE WILL I BUY"

Is a question in the minds of every one as the Holidays approaching, and one of great importance to all, especially to those who think of making purchases in the line of

WATCHES AND JEWELRY,

or anything pertaining to it. We would solicit call from those visiting our city during the Holidays Season, to examine our large and well selected stock of

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, SILVER WARE, MUSICAL BOXES, SPECTACLES, BAROMETERS, THERMOMETERS,

And all kinds of

Optical Goods.

DUNSEATH & HASLETT,

JEWELERS AND OPTICIANS,

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Opposite Masonic Hall. PITTSBURGH, PA

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G. W. PUSEY,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer

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CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES

and TEAS,

FOREIGN and DOMESTIC FRUITS,

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All kinds of Country Produce sold on commission and prompt returns made.

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