The Beaver Argus.

J. WEYAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Beaver, Pa., January 29, 1868

GEN. GRANT is the most reticent of all of our prominent men. The politicians have been trying to "sound him" for a long time but without success. Recently, however, it has transpired that his political platform is found in one strong plank: That plank is, that "THE MEN WHO SAVED THE COUNTRY SHOULD RULE IT." That will do.

THE Democracy having no principles of their own to advocate in the coming Presidential campaign, a portion of them now propose to beat us by the use of great names.—They threaten to "enblazon" their ticket with the revolutionary "names" of Hancock and Adams, and assert most positively that these will carry their party safely through the contest. What an idea! and what a "great and glorious party" the Democracy have got to be!

LAST week in open meeting at Philadelphia the National Convention of the Grand Army of the Republic nominated General Grant as the choice of the soldiers of the country for the next Presidency. The speeches of Generals Hurlbut and Sickles on the occasion were unqualifiedly radical. A resolution was adopted suggesting a national convention of soldiers, to meet in Chicago, on the nineteenth day of May, for the purpose of expressing the feeling and desire on the Presidential question of the men who composed the late armies of the United States in the war to crush rebellion.

THE Republican State Committee met at Harrisburg on the 22d inst., and fixed the 11th of March next as the time, and Philadelphia as the place for holding the next State Convention. It seems to be conceded that Gen. Hartranft will be re-nominated for Auditor General, and Col Campbell re-nominated for Surveyor General. These gentlemen have made very efficient officers, and the interests of the State have been carefully watched over by them respectively. They should be re-nominated by acclamation. The State Convention will also nominate four delegates at large to the Chicago Convention besides designating the electoral ticket for the party in the coming campaign. Each Congressional District in the State is entitled to two delegates in the National Convention, but these will not be selected by the State Convention. They will be chosen in the respective districts by the people.

IOWA is the only State in the Union that is out of debt. Not a cent does she owe, and she has something in her treasury besides. This is not the result of meanness or dishonesty, for she has met every financial obligation with promptness and scrupulous fidelity. The people of Iowa did not shirk from their duty during the war, but on the contrary paid their full share of the public expenses and sent their quota of men to the field, and none better than their's were in the service. This happy condition of freedom from debt, is alone due to the people of Iowa have insisted upon and which their State officers have been able to give them. Iowa has been Republican in politics for a great many years and last fall gave a Republican majority of 32,000.

SENATOR DOOLITTLE of Wisconsin offered an amendment to the reconstruction bill the other day, which embraced these propositions. Before giving the negro the ballot, he must show military service of one year or more; he must be able to read and write; and he must own freehold property worth $250.—He takes to negro suffrage in a very mild form, but that he takes to it at all, is what puzzles us, for but few men have been so bitter and proscriptive in their dealings with the negro question as has Mr. Doolittle. The world moves, and the fact that he is ready to allow the ballot to the negro under even these circumstances, shows that the Wisconsin Senator moves too, but a little slower than the rest of mankind.

THE busiest man in Washington is Judge Black, James Buchanan's Attorney General. The whole task of writing vetoes against Congress and arguing for rebels in the Supreme Court seems to be devolved upon him, and he hugely enjoys "the labor of love." Nobody denies that he was the architect of the annual message, the attack upon Stanton, and the foolish and insulting communication signed Andrew Johnson, calling Hancock the second Washington. The other jobs upon which he is now engaged are a veto against the bill fixing the quorum of the Supreme Court, another against the reconstruction law, and another against the reduction of the number major generals. A fine historical point might be made by taking this man's feelings after he had contributed his best energies to the cause of secession, and while Andrew Johnson was leading the Union column in Tennessee, and particularly on the celebrated 4th of March 1865, and placing them in juxtaposition with his present relation to the executive, judicial and legislative departments of the Government. One thing is sure. If he brought James Buchanan to grief and shame, and aided to plunge the country into civil war, he will be equally successful in hastening the catastrophe to Andrew Johnson. The comparison will fail in this, however—*he will not succeed in creating another rebellion.—Phila. Press.*

GENERAL GEORGE G. MEADE, the new military commander of Georgia and Alabama, has fallen into greater disrepute among the rebels than his predecessor, Gen. John Pope. He is now denounced by these enemies of the Government without exception. Gen. Meade never was a partisan. Connected with some of the most distinguished Southern families, including the Forsythes of Georgia and the Wises of Virginia, he was always regarded as a Conservative, and characteristically avoided politics during the war. There never was a fairer or a juster man in public or in private life. Transfered to his new sphere of action, it did therefore, not take him long to realize that his predecessor, however assailed, had not only moved according to the written law but had been animated in all respects by the law of humanity. The course of such a man is in itself the severest rebuke of the disaffected and insurgent elements, and at the same time the strongest confirmation of the justice of the Union cause.

READ an article in another column headed "Election Frauds." It shows the character of the fight made last fall by our opponents to carry the State, and their efforts to gain a majority in the Legislature. Senator Wallace the Chairman of the Democratic State Committee is shown to be a dishonest and corrupt politician and should be made to feel in every possible manner, the condemnation of his fellow citizens, for participation in the crime of thwarting the people's will by "stuffing" their ballot-boxes. To what necessities is that party driven! and to what species of rascality will its leaders not resort too to carry out their purposes?

WHEN you hear a rebel-sympathizing Democrat declare that it is the purpose of the "radicals" to establish negro supremacy in the South, point out to him the fact that the whites have a majority in every southern State, South Carolina only excepted. These whites were authorized to register and vote, and if they failed to make use of these privileges the fault is their own, and with no *reason* can they now blame the blacks for performing an important part in the work of reconstruction, nor can they truthfully charge the "radicals" with abridging a single right belonging to them. If they would have taken hold when the negroes did they could have carried everything before them, but no, they stood back, denounced the plan, upbraided Congress and the "radicals," and now together with their northern allies, insist that "negro supremacy" is the objective point of the "radical" party! Their demagogism can easily be seen through by those who make themselves acquainted with the facts.

Warden of Western Penitentiary.

COL. GEO. A. SHALLENBERGER, the newly appointed Warden of the Western Penitentiary at Allegheny, enters upon the duties of his office, we understand, on the 1st proximo.—We shall acknowledge ourselves greatly mistaken, if it is not ascertained, before the lapse of much time, that this appointment was one eminently fit to be made. Col. S. belongs to a family remarkable in this community, for its intelligence and high moral worth. He served with distinction in the 140th Regt. Pa. Vol. from 1862 until the close of the war. Those who have known him from his youth upward will bear willing testimony to the uniformly high character he has always sustained, as a gentleman of genial manners, of unquestioned integrity, of rare business qualifications, and the untiring energy and fidelity with which he has prosecuted every calling in which he has been from time to time engaged. We congratulate the Prison Inspectors upon the judiciousness of their choice, in thus securing for the Institution the services of one possessing all the characteristics of the true gentleman, and embodying so many of the elements calculated to make a popular and efficient officer. We think we hazard nothing in predicting that he will discharge the responsible duties of the position in a manner reflecting no discredit upon himself or his friends, and to the entire satisfaction and advantage of the public.

No man since the passage of the reconstruction [illegible] been the subject of more abuse from the rebel country than has Major General Pope. From the date of his taking command of the Fourth military district, no pretext was permitted to pass or opportunity lost, to do him the grossest injustice. In the northern States, particularly, was this the case. Every Democratic paper, from the New York *World* down to the Beaver *Local*, had its columns burdened with abuse in which Gen. Pope was the central and prominent figure. He was represented to be a "tyrant," whose cruelty and blood-thirsty disposition developed itself in all his official conduct. He was called a "satrap" by these cowardly libelers, and their duped readers were taught to belive that General Pope's chief occupation in the South was to establish negro supremacy, and impose unheard of hardships upon the whites. This is what was said of General Pope by the enemies of the reconstruction acts, in the North. Now look what is said of these acts and of Gen. Pope, by ex-Governor Brown of Georgia, originally one of the most influential secessionists of the South. He said recently:

"The people North have been told lately that the acts of Congress establish negro supremacy and white subordination in the South. *The charge is false.* It was the *perverse obstinacy of the white race refusing to take control that gave the negroes power in the Convention.* There is 15,000 white majority in Georgia. With this majority, and the boasted superiority of the race in intellect, education, experience, and wealth, it is a *libel on the white men to say that negroes can rule intellect and capital*, and control numbers everywhere. The charge that Gen. Pope gerrymandered the State to give negroes power is false. He adopted the district as left by the Johnson Convention, without alteration. With absolute power to set aside every officer in Georgia, and fill then places with Test-Oath men, not one in fifty had been disturbed, and not one who did not obstruct Reconstruction. Not a single citizen of Georgia has been tried by military commission, when Pope had power to set aside the courts to try every officer by commission. A majority of the thinking men in Georgia would have preferred his rule for years to the chances of a better. The press has misrepresented him. History will do him justice.—Democratic triumphs will not relieve us."

THE following are the resolutions passed last week by the Legislature of Pennsylvania in relation to the Stanton suspension. The Republicans in each branch voted aye; the Democrats nay:

Resolved, That the loyal men of this Commonwealth hail with joy the restoration of Hon. Edwin M. Stanton to the office from which he has been illegally excluded, and that the thanks of the people of Pennsylvania are hereby tendered to the Senators who have by their action in this case, vindicated a meritorious officer and rebuked an apostate President.

Resolved, That it is the universal wish of the loyal men of Pennsylvania that Hon. E. M. Stanton shall retain the office he now holds; that he will sink his personal wishes for the public good, and that the country more than ever requiring his services, may again rest in security, with the unflinching Secretary at the head of military affairs.

THE political tide has turned in favor of the Republicans. At the special election held in the Mansfield (O.) District on last Monday for a Representative in Congress, in place of Mr. Hamilton, who was killed a few weeks ago by his insane son, Gen. Beatty, Republican, was elected by a majority of about one thousand. This shows a net Republican gain over last fall's vote of more than 700. Our defeats are past. Henceforward victories are again to crown the efforts of the Republicans.

A Democratic Political Move—The Dodge Exposed.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial:

HARRISBURG, January 21, 1868.

Last night the House spent almost the entire session in discussing a resolution offered by a member from Philadelphia, named Thos. Mullen, (who evidently wishes to create the impression that he is somebody of importance), requiring the Clerk to furnish the House with the names and places of residence of every officer, employee and attache of the present House, together with the salary voted to such employees by the last House. The last Legislature was noted for its liberality; and every fair minded man, be he Democrat or Republican, would acknowledge that there was not that economy practiced by that body that should have been. But it was apparent that information, for the use of the members, was not the object of Mr. Mullen's resolution, but a desire to get out an electioneering document for the next campaign. And although the information which he pretended to be after could easily be obtained by a perusal of the Auditor General's report, and would have been well enough to have been inquired into by the Committee of Ways and Means, yet this stripling legislator, who ought to tarry at "Jerico until his beard would grow," plunged into this profound subject with all the solemnity of a saint. His Democratic associates, and especially G. O. Deise, the member from Clinton, came forward to his relief when the purpose of the resolution was exposed by Republican members, and one would have thought that Mr. Diese had been particularly careful of the "dear people's" interests during his legislative career, and that his party for past time, and especially last session, had been careful not to do anything to lay one cent of unnecessary tax upon the people. And yet every school boy knows that the Democratic party had almost interrupted control of the State of Pennsylvania from 1825 to 1869, and that during that time the State of Pennsylvania was run into debt over forty-one million dollars. It is also well known that during that period of blessed (over the left) Democratic rule in this State, the taxes of the people were increased year after year; and year after year the State debt increased until the people could stand it no longer, and they rose up in their true sovereignty at the ballot box, and hurled that party from power.

But Mr. Deise let his zeal for party outrun his discretion, as his demagogical harrangue brought Mr. Mann, from Potter—one of the most faithful and economical members in the State—forward, with the Auditor General's report in his hand, who from that document showed that out of six special committees raised at the last session to investigate certain evils which were complained of as existing in the Commonwealth, but which the mover for the committee, in all probability, never intended to remedy—four had originated with Democratic members. According to parliamentary usage the person offering the resolution for the appointment of a committee, becomes the Chairman. Hence four of these special committees had Democratic chairmen. These committees are known here (as a general thing) by the name of "Pinching" committees. It is conceded that honest men sometimes raise committees to investigate alleged evils—at least it used to be so, and possibly even of late years such men have done so from the purest motives; but generally of late, such committees have a suspicion attached to them and have signally failed to accomplish any good.

Well *four* out of the six committees had Democratic chairmen; Wm. S. Gregory, a Democratic member from Philadelphia, was chairman of the first. His committee cost the State $3,070 40. Samuel Josephs, Democratic member from Philadelphia, was chairman of another, which cost the taxpayers of the State $3,402. G. O. Deise, Democratic member from Clinton county, was chairman of the third committee, which cost the commonwealth $2,742 46. W. B. Hood, a Johnsonian Democrat, was chairman of the fifth committee, which cost the "dear people" $3,506 60. Making in all *seven thousand eight hundred and ninety-three dollars and twenty-five cents*, which at the last session was drawn from the State Treasury by warrants signed by these four economical Democratic chairmen of special reformatory committees. Can anybody tell what good they accomplished? And yet these men would try to make the people believe that they and their party are the especial guardians of the taxpayers. The people have not yet forgotten the Portage Railroad economy, as practised by the party claiming to be Democratic, along which it was the custom of the State officials, belonging to the Democratic party, for the benefit of party favorites, to measure the wood delivered along that road as often as it would bear measuring without being worn out in the operation—the State, or rather the taxpayers, paying for it each time it was measured.

Reverdy Johnson.

The manner in which Reverdy Johnson has been set aside by the Legislature of Maryland is perhaps the very best illustration of the political condition of that rebel-ridden Commonwealth. He is undoubtedly the most distinguished citizen of Maryland. In his seventy-second year, he is probably as active and laborious as any member of the Senate; and though suffering severely from defect of vision, nothing seems to escape his attention. He has filled many important positions: was Attorney General of his State in 1847; served in the State Senate for several years; was United States Senator from 1845 to 1849, and resigned to accept the office of Attorney General of the United States under General Taylor. Leaving that important post, he became a very eminent practitioner before the Supreme Court. In 1861 he was sent as a commissioner to the Peace Congress, and in 1862 he was again elected a Senator in Congress for the term ending 4 of March, 1869. In the Senate uttermost to defend her interests, and as he understood them, the principles of the Conservative party. Although he has latterly been one of the ablest champions of the President's policy, the fact that he voted for the reconstruction bill because he believed if it was not accepted the rebels would be forced to accept severer terms, has forfeited him the confidence of the wicked men who now hold Maryland in chains. They are so assured of power that they will only take a man who represents their meanest ingratitudes. Reverdy Johnson's rare skill as a debator, his courtesy, his ripe experience, and his great popularity with his brother Senators, would have made him a strong auxiliary in promoting the best welfare of Maryland; but they never forgave him because he had shown himself on several occasions a genuine patriot. He is now, with the exception of William Pitt Fessenden, of Maine, the only contemporary of Clay and Webster in either House, and he falls at the hands of reckless men simply because he was faithful or tried to be as faithful as he could to the example of those illustrious patriots.—*Phila. Press.*

MANSFIELD, OHIO.

The Congressional Election—Election of Gen. Beatty, Republican—Gain of 700 Votes over Last Fall.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE COMMERCIAL.

MANSFIELD, O., January 27, 1868.

The special election passed off quietly to-day. The weather was cold and a slight snow falling most of the day. A very heavy vote was polled. The returns are not all in, but enough to indicate the majorities in each county as follows: Richland county, Burns, Democrat, six hundred majority; Marion county, Burns, Democrat, three hundred and seventy-five; Delaware county, Beatty, Republican, five hundred and twenty-five; Union county, Beatty, Republican, six hundred and seventy-five; Morrow county, Beatty, Republican, seven hundred. Beatty's majority will fall very little if any short of one thousand. A Republican gain in the District since last fall of over seven hundred.

Short Meter.

A grave, momentous issue now divides the American People:

On the one side, it is insisted that all those who participated in the late rebellion shall be immediately, unconditionally, restored to every political franchise, while the Four Millions of Colored people inhabiting the various States shall have no voice whatever in framing, modifying or administering the laws under which they are to live.

This is the position of the so-called (after the similitude of Bottom's dream) Democratic party.

The Democratic party insists on this policy, *because it knows that the Rebels will all vote with that party*, (as they do in Maryland, Kentucky, etc.) *while the Blacks would nearly all vote against it.*

The Republicans, on the other hand, very generally desire that the Blacks shall vote forthwith, while they require the more conspicuous Rebels to stand back a while. But no one demands or imagines that this disfranchisement shall be more than temporary. Gov. Bullock's, Gov. Fairchild's, and Gov. Chamberlain's messages, Gen. Butler's late speech at Richmond, and every other recent commanding declaration of Republican sentiment, prove that the party is rapidly gravitating toward the comprehensive, generous platform of Universal Amnesty with Impartial Suffrage.

The Democratic party expects by suppressing the voice of the Blacks in the Southern States, to secure a decided majority in each and every one of them, and thus elect the next President and House of Representatives. For, while its adherents are not a majority of the *whole* people of those States, they *are* a majority of the Whites; so, if none but Whites vote, they can sweep every State southward of the Potomac and the Ohio.

Andrew Johnson, Booth-made President, is their leader in this effort to suppress the voice of a majority of the loyal people of the South, and thus give the control of those States to that portion of their inhabitants who profoundly regrets that the Rebellion did not succeed.

Johnson's power not being likely to suffice, they now seek and expect the aid of a majority of the Justices of the Supreme Court; whereby they hope to nullify the power of Congress over the subject of Reconstruction and re-establish the Rebel predominance in the South, and thus their own in the Union.

The Republicans do not mean to be put down either by Andrew Johnson, or the five Judges who are expected to supplement and finish his work.

If they are beaten, and the Blacks crushed into non-entity, the ex-Rebels and their Northern allies take possession of the Federal Government, and reverse the results of Gettysburg, Vicksburgh, Five Forks, and Appomattox; making ours such a "White Man's Government" as the Southern aristocracy sought to establish through Secession and Confederation.

This can only be done by the Supreme Court constituting itself sovereign arbiter in questions purely political; contrary to its own decision in the Rhode Island case and (passively) in that of West Virginia.

Understand, then, that it is false that the Republicans are keeping the Southern States out of the Union. They are doing their best to get those States back *into* their proper position in the Union—but not Rebel side up "That's what's the matter."

It is false that the Republicans are seeking to prolong Military rule at the South. On the contrary, they are trying to hasten the supercession of that rule by governments elected by the loyal people of the respective States. We favor government by the whole people; our adversaries would perpetuate the rule of a caste.

We seek to educate and elevate all the people of the South. They would keep the Blacks in ignorance, and make that ignorance a pretext for their disfranchisement. Judge [illegible] where they have full swing.

Republicans! be not deceived by false clamors against Congress, even though they emanate from those you have hitherto trusted. Congress is doing justly, nobly what must be done if the Government is not to be tamely surrendered to a minority rule of Copperheads and Rebels. Stand fast by your faithful and fearless representatives in the councils of the Nation!—*N. Y. Tribune.*

An Enoch Arden Case.

THE Rochester *Express* has an account of a singular case that has occurred in that city, in which one woman was claimed as a lawful wife by two husbands, each of whom had been legally married to her—the last marriage taking place when the first husband was believed to be dead. The facts are these: Two young men were very friendly to each other: One of them had a wife for whom he cherished all of a loving husband's regards; the other was an ardent student and experimenter in scientific matters, and a bachelor—having devoted himself to perfecting a scientific instrument to demonstrate a formula which he had conceived in his mind.

On the outbreak of the war the young married man went into the army; and before doing so exacted from his friend a promise that in case he was slain, and never returned, he, (the friend at home) would marry his wife and give her a permanent home and support. With this assurance that his wife was provided for, the soldier went to the war. After a while report came that he was killed in battle, and his wife mourned for her lost husband. He did not return, at all events, even at the end of the war, and after due time was given to mourning, the promise given to the absent and supposed to be deceased soldier was fulfilled; the widow became the wife of the husband's friend, and their joy was crowned by the birth of a handsome child, on which the parents doated.

There is another incident in this so far simple tale, which gives it greater interest. Soon after the soldier marched to the South, the student was taken sick in his room in dormitory, and he was believed by his kind physician to be very near to death's door. He must have careful and constant nursing, or must inevitably die—with the longing of his soul unfulfilled. In this emergency, the soldier's wife, who was earning her livelihood by sewing, was called in. She went to the lodgings of the young man—in a block in the center of the city—and there nursed him through the fever, and back to convalescence and labor. In this way the lady had established a claim on her own part to the fulfillment of the pledge given in friendship for her husband.

Now comes the conclusion. A short time since the long absent soldier appeared, explained the reason of his long absence (the circumstances which detained him we have not learned,) and claimed his wife. The second husband was loth to surrender his wife, who was the mother of his child also, and he declined to give her up. The question as to which had the best right to the woman was submitted to a legal tribunal, and, on the last day of 1867, the Court decided that the first marriage was binding, and the wife must pass to the former husband—a decision which all parties are understood to abide. What becomes of the child we have not learned: but of course, the father will have the best right to her custody.

RATS, MICE AND WATERFALLS.—The Detroit *Tribune* tells a good story of a German barber, of Saginaw City. This gentleman went to Germany last summer, and bought some $8,000 worth of silks, ribbons, fine cloths, diamond jewelry, &c. He returned in December, bringing with him three ladies, whose hair he dressed on going on shore, in the highest style of American waterfalls, rats, mice, &c. Which was all very proper. But the story now is, that in those waterfalls, &c., were stowed away fine ribbons, and a large amount of jewelry, while the skirts of the ladies concealed rich silks and broad cloths. He narrowly escaped detention on landing but now he has been arrested, and a considerable quantity of goods have been seized by the revenue officers.

Election Frauds—Corruption of Democratic Politicians—The Chairman of the Democratic State Committee Implicated—Look at the Evidence.

Special Correspondence Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, PA., January 23, 1868.

The Committee drawn in the Senate to try the case of Captain J. H. Robison, of Juniata county, who is contesting the seat of J. T. Shugart, of Center county, the sitting member, has been in session this week. Orvis, of Bellefonte, and Maynard of Williamsport, are counsel for Shugart, and H. B. Swope, of Clearfield, and John Cessna, of Bedford, are counsel for the contestant. The Committee consists of Senators Fisher, Landon, Jackson, Lindermap, Taylor, Ridgway, and Cowles, five Republicans and two Democrats. The principal ground for contesting Mr. Shugart's seat is, that quite a number of Irishmen had voted on false naturalization papers, and others had been brought into the district and kept there ten days prior to the election for the express purpose of voting. Mr Shugart's majority was only twenty-two votes, and it was alleged that there were near one hundred illegal votes polled in one place in Center county. It appears that there was a railroad being made from Phillipsburg, in Center county, to Clearfield, and that there were last fall about forty rods of light work to be done near Phillipsburg, which could have been done by twenty men in five or six days. However, an arrangement was made with an Irishman, named O'Mara, a boss on that work, to bring about one hundred Irismen on that part of the work, which was in Center county, ten days before the election. This he did, and as soon as the election was over they were sent away. When it was ascertained that Shugart had only twenty-two majority, including the hundred illegal votes at Phillipsburg, and that Robison was going to contest his seat, the leaders of the Democratic party concluded that the Irish boss, O'Mara, who knew all about the importation of voters and the fraudulent papers upon which many of them voted, must be sent out of the State. For that purpose they employed a Catholic preist, known by the name of "Father Tracey," to induce O'Mara to leave. Shortly before the Legislature met, Father Tracey visited O'Mara and stated to him that the Legislature would soon meet; that Shugart's seat would be contested; that his (O'Mara's) testimony would be very much against the Democratic party; that it would be best for him (O'Mara) to leave the State; that he (Tracey) had some money which he was authorized to give him (O'Mara) if he would go out of the limits of the State, &c., &c. O'Mara asked two thousand dollars for taking his family out of the State never to return. Father Tracey said he was not authorized to pay that much, and could not do so until he would write to Philadelphia. After several interviews between the priest and O'Mara, the former at last told the latter that William A. Wallace said that "a hundred dollars per month was enough to pay for getting him to leave the State."

Father Tracey then struck a bargain with Mr. O'Mara to leave for FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS, which were paid over to him and afterwards counted by a young man in Clearfield, and he accordingly left and took up his abode in Elmira, New York. But his whereabouts became known to the counsel for the contestant, and the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate was sent to Elmira a few days ago, where he found Mr. O'Mara, and brought him to this city. He was brought before the Committee last night, and upon his oath testified to the foregoing facts, and in addition, he stated that another boss on the work above referred to took the fraudulent naturalization papers and colored them with coffee, so as to make them appear old. Is not the foregoing, which is sworn to by an Irish Democratic railroad boss, a disgrace to any party, and, especially does it not show what measures the rebel sympathising Democratic party will adopt to carry elections and thwart the will of the majority of the *bona fide* citizens of this country. Republicans! be not deceived by false clamors against Congress, even though they emanate from those you have hitherto trusted. Congress is doing justly, nobly what must be done if the Government is not to be tamely surrendered to a minority rule of Copperheads and Rebels. Stand fast by your faithful and fearless representatives in the councils of the Nation!—*N. Y. Tribune.*

THE Chicago *Tribune* proposes a political "sum" which is as follows: If Grant, by the exercise of his discretionary powers as Secretary of War, has dispensed with $15,000,000 of useless expenditure per annum, how much can the other department expenses be reduced by thorough Congressional revision?

Pennsylvania Agricultural Society—The Next State Fair.

The Executive Committee of the State Agricultural Society met at Harrisburg, last week when the financial statement of the affairs of the Society were read and approved. From this statement it appears that about sixty-five thousand persons visited the Exhibition, in this city in September.

A committee was appointed to ask an appropriation from the State Legislature for the purpose of holding an exhibition during the next summer, for the thorough testing of agricultural implements and machinery, similar to the one recently held in Utica, New York. The committee was also instructed to ask the Legislature to order the printing of the transactions of the Society, including the proceedings of the Agricultural College, the Fruit Growers' Society, the Wool Growers' Society and an abstract of the several county Societies.

The Society at large held a meeting subsequently, when the following officers were chosen for the ensuing year:

President—A. Boyd Hamilton, Harrisburg.

Vice Presidents—James A. McCrea, M. D., Philadelphia; A. B. Cummings, Philadelphia; Samuel M. Felton, Philadelphia; Geo. Right, Germantown; Adrian Cornell, Newtown, Bucks county; Wm. H. Holstein, Bridgeport; Saml. J. Sharpless, Street Roads; Tobias Barto, Reading; Jacob E. Kreybill, Marietta; Geo. D. Brown, M. D., Port Carbon; Joseph Sigman, Easton; D. G. Driesbach, Beach Haven, Luzerne county; John C. Morris, Friendsville Susquehanna county; Amos E. Kapp, Northumberland; Geo. H. Bucher, Hoguestown; Dan'l. O. Gehr, Chambersburg; Jno. P. Thompson, Martha Furnace; B. M. Ellis, Hughesville, Lycoming county; N. W. Russell, Belle Valley; Michael C. Trout, Sharon Mercer county; Geo. Rhea, Millwood, Westmoreland county; John Murdock, Jr., Pittsburgh; Wm. S. Bissell, Pittsburgh; Joshua Wright, Washington.

Additional Members of the Executive Committee—William Colder, Harrisburg; Jacob R. Eby, Harrisburgh; B. G. Peters, Harrisburg; John Way, Jr., Sewickleyville, Fred Watts, ex-President, Carlisle; James Gowen, ex-President, Mount Aley; D. Taggart, ex-President, Northumberland; Jacob S. Haldeman, ex-President, Harrisburg; Thomas P. Knox, ex-President, Norriston.

Corresponding Secretary—Lyman D. Gilbert, Harrisburg.

Chemist and Geologist—Sam. S. Haldeman, Columbia, Lancaster county.

Librarian—Lucius Rogers, Smithport.

THE NEXT STATE FAIR.

The members of the Executive Committee met and fixed the time for holding the next annual exhibition of the society, on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, September 29th and 30th, and October 1st and 2d.

It was ordered that the President and Secretary should invite proposals for the place of the next exhibition, such proposals to be laid before the Committe at its next meeting, March 18th, 1868.

Judge Marvin, of Erie appeared and stated that proposals might be expected from that county.

Messrs. Conner, Randall and Herronson, a committe from Skuylkill county, appeared and informed the Committee that the fair grounds at Pottsville would be at the disposal of the State Society.

A proposition of the Allegheny County Society was also laid before the Committee.

It was stated that proposals would be tendered in March from Harrisburg, Norristown and Philadelphia.

THREE MILL TAX.—Mr. Wm. H. Kemble, State Treasurer, says that if the expenditures be carefully watched by the Legislature, our revenue will be $1,600,000 in excess of our expenditures. Mr. Kemble adds:

"This is a much larger revenue than it is necessary or wise to collect, and I therefore recommend the repeal of the three mill tax on personal property, bonds, mortgages, and money at interest, except the bonds and mortgages issued by corporations.

"There are many reasons why this should be abolished, not the least of which is the utter impossibility of obtaining an equal and just assessment of it. But the principal reason why the tax on bonds and mortgages should be repealed is that it has become a penalty a man pays for being in debt.

"This tax was originally intended as a tax on capital, but it has, long since ceased to be paid by the capitalist, and it is now paid by the borrower. Most mortgages are now so drawn as to obligate the borrower to pay the tax.

"On real estate it is taxing the man who is in debt for his property three mills on every dollar he owes on it, whilst he who is able to own his real estate free of debt is entirely free of State tax."

A Bloody Affair—A Wife's Life nearly Taken by her Husband—Suicide of the Latter.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WARREN, Ohio, January 25, 1868.

About six and a half o'clock, yesterday afternoon, a man by the name of Charles Freas, visited the house of his wife's mother, in this city for the purpose, as it was supposed, of conversing with his wife, who has been separated for some time from him, owing to his extreme intemperance and cruelty. Freas demanded a private interview, which after a little delay was granted. No sooner had they entered a separate apartment than he pounced upon his wife and stabbed her in several places. Supposing he had killed her, he escaped a few rods from the house, when, with the same instrument, he first attempted to commit suicide by cutting his throat, but failing to do this in this manner, he made eight or ten blows at his heart, the last of which penetrated the base of the heart, producing instant death. Mrs. Freas, although severely stabbed in several places, will probably recover.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE.—A FRESH MILCH COW. Enquire of J. JACK.
Jan29'67:3t. Industry township.

SALE OF OIL STOCK.

THREE SHARES OF THE STOCK OF THE Taylor Oil Company, will be sold at public sale at the Court House, in Beaver, WEDNESDAY the 19th of February, 1868, at 3 o'clock, P. M.
By order of the Co.
Jan29'67:4t. R. T. TAYLOR, Sec'y.

For Sale.

PHILLISEE ISLAND, CONTAINING 106 ACRES. 1,000 Peach Trees, bearing, 150 Apple Trees, bearing, choice fruit, 10 D. Plum Trees, 15 Cherry Trees, 3 Quince Trees, 1 Pear Tree, and Grape Vines, all bearing, with 50 Acres of tillible ground, good Finance, with 6 rooms, good Barn and Stable, with all the necessary Out Houses connected.
TERMS, $1,000 down, the balance in two years.
Jan29:6t] HENRY KINSEY.

Andrew M'Kindley vs. Joseph Edie, Oscar Jenkins, Mortimer Jenkins, Byron Jenkins, Jack Boice and James Buchanan, partners under the name and style of the Vienna Oil Co.
In the Court of Common Pleas of Beaver county, No. 93 Nov. T., 1866. Foreign Attachment in assumpsit for $192 98, bal. Book acc't. Jan. 15, 1868, on motion the Court gives judgment against the defendants.
Jan 27, 1868, affidavit of claims being filed, rule on the Prothonotary to assess damages on the judgment in this case.
Notice is hereby given to all concerned, that said damages will be assessed at the Prothonotary's office, on the 10th day of March, A. D., 1868, at two o'clock, P. M.
Jan29'68. JOHN CAUGHEY, Prothonotary.

Kenneth Davidson vs. Joseph Ady, Oscar Jenkins, A. B. Jenkins, Jack Boice, Andrew M. Haly and John Gratton, partners under the name and style of the Vienna Oil Company.
In the Court of Common Pleas of Beaver county, No. 122 March T. 1867. Foreign Attachment in case for gilding, balance of the price for boring an Oil Well.
January 15th, 1868, on motion the Court give judgment against the defendants.
Jan. 27, 1868, affidavits of claim being filed, rule on the Prothonotary to assess on the judgment in this case.
Notice is hereby given to all concerned, that said damages will be assessed at the Prothonotary's office, on the 10th day of March, A. D. 1868, at two o'clock, P. M.
Jan29'67. JOHN CAUGHEY, Prothonotary.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE COURT OF APPEALS for the several Townships and Boroughs in Beaver county, will be held by the County Commissioners, at the time and places as follows, viz:

Time.	Townships & Boro.	Places of holding Appeals
1868.		
Feb. 17,	Moon,	William Elliott's.
" 18,	Hopewell,	Calvera Patton's (Shet)
" 19,	Independence,	Alex. Thompson's,
" 20,	Hanover,	John Porter's,
" 21,	Frankfort boro.,	"
" 21,	Greene tp.,	Elijah Kieslinger's,
" 22,	Brighton boro.,	"
" 23,	Raccoon,	David Ewing's,
" 24,	Economy,	Geo. C. Mink'
" 25,	New Sewickley,	Geo. C. Rascher,
" 26,	Marion,	Geo. Hartzell's jr.
" 27,	Franklin,	E. Ambrosia's,
" 28,	North Sewickley,	Nathan Hazen's
" 29,	Pulaski,	Dougherty's S. House.
Mar. 2,	Industry,	John Aber's,
" 3,	Georgetown boro.,	C. Calhoun's Store.
" 3,	Glasgow boro.,	Jesse Smith's,
" 4,	Ohio,	Jamison Elliott's,
" 5,	South Beaver,	John Rowe's,
" 6,	Darlington tp.,	Anderson's Hotel
" 6,	Darlington boro.,	"
" 7,	Big Beaver,	Johnston's House,
" 9,	Brighton tp.,	Richey Eakin's,
" 10,	Chippewa,	Ambrish Inman's,
" 11,	Patterson tp.,	J. Sterling's Store,
" 12,	New Brighton,	Keystone Hotel,
" 13,	Fallston,	Edgar's Hotel,
" 14,	Bridgewater,	Alcorn's Hotel
" 20,	Rochester boro.,	Ankeney's Hotel
" 30,	Rochester tp.,	"
" 31,	Freedom boro.,	Wagner's Lowery's H.
" 31,	St. Clair boro.,	"
Apr. 2,	Phillipsburgh,	Capt. J. Shrader's
" 3,	Beaver boro.,	Commissioner's office.
" 3,	Borough tp.,	"

By order of Board.
JOHN H. EAKIN, Clerk.
Jan29'67. (Local copy.)

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES,
Vegetable & Flower Seeds.

JOHN R. & A. MURDOCH,
Nurserymen, Florists and Seedsmen.
NO. 112 SMITHFIELD STREET,
Pittsburgh, Pa., opp. the P. O.

ARE PREPARED TO FILL ORDERS FOR Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Grape Vines, Evergreens, &c., Vegetable and Flower Seed of best quality, Onion Sets, Early Goodrich Potatoes and other variety of seed potatoes, Garden Implements and Greenhouse Plants. We will send by mail, when desired, all orders for seeds to the amount of one dollar or upwards, except Corn, Beans and Peas. Catalogues sent on application and all orders promptly attended to.
jan1'68.

Lamps, Glassware and Carbon Oil.

J. P. SMITH & CO.,
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers
IN
Lamps,
Chandeliers,
Glassware,
Carbons,
Lubricating and Lard Oils.

WE ARE PREPARED TO FURNISH AT RETAIL or to the trade all styles of goods in our line, which for quality and price defy competition. Our No. 1 Carbon Oil, we warrant to be pure and of test 115 degrees fire test. We have also on hands, the new patent SUN and SOLAR burners and chimneys.

J. P. SMITH & CO.,
Liberty St., head of Fifth.
Jan22'68:1y. Pittsburgh, Pa.

QUARTERLY STATEMENT OF
The National Bank of Beaver Co.
NEW BRIGHTON, Jan. 6, 1868.

ASSETS:

Loans and Discounts	$197 [illegible]
U. S. Bonds deposited with U. S. Treasurer to secure circulating notes	[illegible]
U. S. Bonds and Securities on hand	[illegible]
Furniture and Fixtures	[illegible]
Expense Account	[illegible]
Real Estate and Banking-house	[illegible]
Due from Banks	[illegible]
Coin	[illegible]
Legal Tender, Bank Notes and Checks	[illegible]
	$90,6[illegible]

LIABILITIES:

Capital Stock	$100,000 00
National Circulation	9[illegible]
Circulation Bank of Beaver County	[illegible]
Dividends unpaid	[illegible]
Contingent Fund	9,500 00
Due Depositors	125,[illegible]
Discount, Exchange and Interest	651 05
	$3[illegible]

The above is a correct abstract from the reports of Comptroller of the Currency.
jy8'67. EDWARD HOOPS, Cashier.

R. W. & W. J. SNODGRASS,
WHOLESALE
DRUGGISTS
CORNER OF
Federal and Lacock Streets, Allegheny.
(First corner below Depot.)
DEALERS IN
LEADS, PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES, DYE-STUFFS, DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PROPRIETARY MEDICINES, FOREIGN and DOMESTIC PERFUMERIES, SOAPS, TOILET ARTICLES, FANCY GOODS, &c., &c.

BEING L