The Beaver Argus.

J. WEYAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Beaver, Pa., February 12, 1868

GEN. JOHN A. LOGAN, member of Congress from Illinois, has accepted the post of Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, and has for the present, established his headquarters at Washington, D. C.

IN Lancaster county the rate of taxation for the current year is two and a half mills on the dollar; in York county it is seven mills; in Berks county nearly ten. Lancaster county has a Republican majority of about six thousand; York a Democratic majority of about three thousand, and Berks of about seven thousand. Our readers can draw their own inferences, and apply them at the polls next fall.

HON. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, our Minister to England, is said to have tendered his resignation. President Johnson is now holding it over with a view of having Mr. Adams withdraw it. His friends claim that the resolution recently introduced in the House of Representatives, and the dissatisfaction shown in other quarters, at his course in relation to American citizens imprisoned abroad, has left him no alternative but to resign. The "hungry ones" are already looking after his place.

THE *N. Y. Tribune*, which meanly persecutes the late General McClellan, asks:

"Can it be true that General McClellan also is waiting for a pardon before venturing to return? What has delayed his recently announced forward movement? Is there lack of transportation between Paris and Havre? Does he need reinforcements? Is he waiting to run as Vice President with Pendleton?"

It is shameful to see the lengths to which partisan hate carries some writers—as in the case of the *Tribune*. Gen. McClellan remains abroad, not from any such sinister designs as are hinted by this writer; but, as we have heard, because he has hitherto been unable to decide by which line of steamers it would be best for him to return.

OUR Representative in the House, Hon. Thomas Nicholson, a couple of weeks ago, introduced a resolution requesting the Auditor General to furnish the House with the amount of State tax due and unpaid by each county of the State on the 1st of January, 1868. This resolution was passed, and the Auditor General has furnished the information desired. His answer shows that all the counties excepting BEAVER, Blair, Butler, Centre, Crawford, Delaware, McKean and Montgomery, are in arrears to the State.—These arrears in the aggregate amount to the sum of $664,886 19. On Mr. Nicholson's motion, the report of the Auditor General was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

C. L. VALLANDIGHAM'S organ, the Dayton *Ledger* growls fiercely over the defeat of its chief in the Senatorial contest in Ohio. It attributes the triumph of Gen. Beatty (Rep.) in the Eighth Congressional district of that State, to that result. On that point it says: "The manner in which Mr. Vallandigham was [illegible] by the Legislature as we mentioned at the time, but the Democratic vote in the Eighth District would have been largely increased. Republicans, themselves, were disgusted with a party that was so easily frightened by the bug-a-boos supposed to attach to Mr. Vallandigham's name. We do not mean to cast any imputation on the Democracy or fitness of Judge Thurman. In these respects he has no superior in the State. But what we do say is, that Mr. Vallandigham had been accepted by the masses of both parties as the Democratic choice, in case we had a majority. His defeat was confessedly a yielding to policy, and resulted as such things usually do, in disgusting all parties. It failed to propitiate those it was intended to win, and destroyed the enthusiasm of the Democrats."

THE Republicans of Palmyra, (N. Y.) have just achieved a great victory. At their municipal election last week they carried four out of the five trustees, a Police Justice, a Police Constable, the Treasurer, and one of the two Assessors. This is the first time the Republicans have carried that city within the last twelve years. It is the opening ball which they will keep "in motion" until Gen. Grant is elected President of the United States. Nasby, sometime ago characterized the Republican party as "sleeping Giant." From the result of the election in the Eighth Ohio District a couple of weeks ago, and this victory in Palmyra—a Democratic stronghold—we take it that the aforesaid "Giant" has waked up, and that he intends the triumphs over him in the future to be exceedingly few and far between.

THE Democrats are organizing everywhere, and exerting themselves to the utmost to be prepared to carry the spring elections, and get the election officers in as many districts as possible. Their State Committee has called attention to this subject, and their County Committees and prominent politicians everywhere are busily engaged making the necessary arrangements. The activity of the enemy should arouse every earnest Republican to the necessity of attending to this most important matter. In every district they should exert themselves to the utmost above all other things to elect trusty and capable election officers, and to bring out in this preliminary engagement the full strength of the Republican party. There is not the slightest question that a desperate effort will be made by the Democrats and their rebel allies to carry the Congressional and Presidential tickets next fall. To accomplish this they will be willing to resort to any measure that will assist them in their work. If they can succeed in electing this spring, through the quiescence of our party electing officers of their own stripe in Republican districts, they will not only have some *eclat*, to furnish material for Buncombe speeches, but a positive advantage in the opportunities presented for fraud, in case of a want of watchfulness on our part. Besides such a result would give them a decided advantage in the fact that it would tend for a time, to continue the hallucination under which many of them labor, that Republicanism is dying out. Let all our friends turn out at the polls, at the spring elections, and give them a taste of the defeat which we mean shall overwhelm them in the fall.—*Chambersburg Repository.*

OHIO has been a Republican State for the last twelve years. During this period, with the exception of Iowa perhaps, no State in the Union has been better governed. Her public debt is much less now than when the war commenced. Look at the figures:

PUBLIC DEBT OF OHIO.

Nov., 1860	$16,927,834 21
Nov., 1867	11,031,941 56
Decrease in 7 years	$5,895,892 65

A reduction in Ohio's public debt of $842,270 86 a year, during the seven years from the begining of the war, notwithstanding the enormous expenses caused by the Democratic rebellion!

What prudent man would desire to make a change of rulers, in a State that is so admirably managed as Ohio? No one we apprehend, and the recent "surface indications" in Ohio go to show that the people are in haste to retrace the silly course pursued by them last fall in permitting a Democratic Legislature to be elected. Nothing of that kind will be suffered soon again in that State.

THE correspondence between Grant and President Johnson on the Stanton suspension was called out by Congress last week and is published. It has created quite a sensation throughout the country. The friends of Gen. Grant allege that the hero of Appomattox has floored the President, while the admirers and partisans of the latter are equally ready to declare that he has beaten Grant. Aside from what the friends of each say, however, it is plain that a simple question of veracity lies between the two, and that question is this: the President says that Grant promised to hold on to the War office and thus keep Stanton out of it until he was reinstated by the Courts; or if upon reflection he did not choose to become a party to the controversy between the President and the Secretary of War, he promised to resign the office in time to give the President an opportunity of appointing some one else in his stead. Gen. Grant admits that he originally believed and so informed the President, that Mr. Stanton would have to apply to the Courts for reinstatement, but after reading over the Tenure of office act, he changed his opinion, and informed the President of this change. To the balance of the President's allegations he makes a square denial, and it is very likely that a large majority of the people of the country will take his word in the matter in preference to that of the President. The correspondence also shows that the President requested Gen. Grant, verbally, to obey no order of Stanton's unless he (Grant) knew that it came from the President. This was a request so extraordinary that Grant demanded it in writing and the President furnished it. Looking at the correspondence from a political stand-point, these conclusions are plain:

I. When Grant entered the War office, he was in sympathy with Congress. Subsequent developments show the extent of that sympathy, and that the President knew of it.

II. Grant wanted Reconstruction carried out, and took the War Office to aid in the work.

III. He knew there was a law which made it his duty to resign the War Office after Stanton's restoration by the Senate.

IV. He could not remain in the War Office without giving the lie to his whole career.

We will publish the correspondence in [illegible] Committee met at this place on last Saturday. A more general attendance of the members we have never seen. Almost every election precinct was represented, and the greatest harmony prevailed during its session. Among other business transacted was that of selecting a Senatorial and also a Representative delegate to the State Convention which meets at Philadelphia in March. Capt. John Boyle, of New Brighton was chosen as the Senatorial and Capt. J. S. Rutan of Beaver, as the Representative Delegate. The following resolutions were then read by Mr. Rutan, and unanimously adopted by the Committee:

Resolved, That the Republican party of Beaver county, having full confidence in the ability, statesmanship and integrity of Gen. U. S. Grant, unanimously recommend his nomination for President of the United States. We are not of those who seek pledges from this distinguished military chieftain before committing ourselves, because his past life, his unrivalled military career, and especially his letters to the President on the removal of Gen. Sheridan and Secretary Stanton, and more recently his letters on the reinstatement of the Secretary of War, not only sufficiently express his hearty sympathy with the party and its principles but stamps him as a man of the ability, honesty, and independence of character required for that high office.

Resolved, That Gov. Andrew G. Curtin of Pennsylvania, is the first choice of the party in this county for Vice President. His unbounded popularity with all class of citizens of this Commonwealth and especially with the soldiers of the late war, the ability he displayed as chief magistrate, his unswerving devotion to the distinct principles of the party, all mark him as the most suitable man for that nomination, and with his name on the ticket guarantee a certain triumph in Pennsylvania at the coming election.

Resolved, That our Delegates to the State and National Conventions be instructed to present and urge the nomination of Gen. Grant and Gov. Curtin, for President and Vice President.

Resolved, That our Delegates to the State Convention be instructed to support Gen. Hartranft and Gen. J. M. Campbell for renomination for the offices of Auditor and Surveyor-General. The ability and honesty with which they have discharged their duties demand this recognition by the Republican party of the State.

Resolved, That Benj. Wilde, G. S. Barker, D. L. Imbrie, M. S. Quay and J. Weyand, be appointed conferees from Beaver county to meet with conferees from other counties of this District to select Delegates to the national Republican convention at Chicago on the 20th of May.

The Chairman of the county committee was authorized to issue his call at the proper time for the holding of the county Convention, said Convention to be held in the Court House in Beaver on the 1st Monday of June, and the primary meetings to be held on the Saturday preceeding.

RETURNS from Alabama are meager, and the result is unknown, though the indications are that the Constitution has not received a majority of the registered voters. The vote in Mobile, as compared with that for the Convention, is hopeful. But in many parts of the State the loyal voters were deterred from even attempting to cast their ballots by violent threats on the part of the Rebels. It is said that, in consequence of this terrorism, there are several counties in which no election was held; and it is added that Gen. Meade will probably order a new election in those counties, taking care to see that order reigns at the polls.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

The following interesting letter, written by Mr. Joseph M. McCreary of the U. S. Steamer Lackawanna, to his sister Miss Emma Faucett of this place, has been furnished us for publication in the *Press*:

PAT'MOS, DEP'T., U. S. STEAMER "LACKAWANNA," "IN QUARANTINE," OFF HAWAIIAN ISLANDS. December 9th, 1867.

SISTER EMMA. We arrived at these Islands some days since, having been gone over four months. We have encountered numerous dangers during the cruise, and at last returned to these islands, where we will spend the winter months. We are at present in the quarantine depot, having had the yellow fever among the crew on the Japan coast. Our abrupt departure from here last July was owing to the presence of an Australian warship and our orders to proceed promptly and take possession of certain Islands that had been seen by a passing whale ship, and reported in San Francisco, and in case of foreign ship-of-war in harbor to leave without making orders known, to prevent their taking advantage of the same. The Australian left twelve hours after we did for the same purpose, but she will find that we have planted the stars & stripes on two of the most beautiful Islands that could be desired. We passed over eight or ten that had or was said to exist. These two are quite large, each embracing some two hundred or more acres, having wild animals, goats and birds of every description and brilliant plumage, the birds did not fear or fly at our approach, and many hundreds were trampled under foot by the boat's crew, in bearing and planting the flag-staff. Here we encountered a gale that took both our bow anchors and chains, and came near wrecking us on the reef which surrounds the Islands. We again anchored and spent the time luxuriously on shore in gaming, exploring, fishing and catching turtles and goats.—We named this "Well's bay," in honor of the Secretary of the Navy, the Islands were called after the Captain and 1st mate of the whaler, Brooks and Snow.

Thence we sailed (as ordered) up the coast, and after two weeks rolling in a dead calm, and such heat as is only known in the tropics, the yellow fever appeared among the crew, and four days after its first appearance we had three deaths and twenty-eight or thirty on the list, at the same time for watch officers off duty which made us very short-handed, and necessary for all us Paymasters to do duty in watches and reliefs. We made all steam and reached Yokohama in six days, but the quarantine cut us off from every joy. There is a strange and almost indescribable sensation of pleasure in reaching a tropical country, after a long and distressing sea-voyage, and our chagrin was aggravating, to see the beautiful pleasure grounds across the bay with groups of Japanese maidens graceful as faries, beneath whose gossamer veils we longed to peep. Making the best of our disappointment we again sailed, and stood for California coast.—During our three weeks of quarantine the authorities and board of health gave us every attention and honor that we could expect, sending daily to all meat, bread and vegitables. All communication was through signals or the doctor of the port. Our coal, stores, &c., were brought off in barges by convicts, who themselves were kept in durance on an Island of the Bay. On the day of sailing there was but one man on the list, and all were anticipating a speedy voyage to the coast. The third day out was one of intense heat, and caused all to shudder in fear of the plague again. The air was perfectly still, not a ripple broke the surface of the water, not a cloud warded off the fierce blaze of light. The atmosphere quivered visably, like a furnace at white glow, melted tar oozed from the decks, and everything on which the hands rested felt as if it was scorched, the Barometer was falling steadily lower and lower. The Capt. ordered "strike topmast" and in ten minutes all yards and topmasts were on deck, and everything secured, and all silently waiting for the storm. Yesterday morning had passed, and the centre hightened the effect of its deep blackness, as the cloud advanced a rush of cold damp air swept the decks, then a murmer was heard as a thick wall of mist moved swiftly toward the ship while a line of foam seemed to dart up as it came, and then with a rush and roar of wind and a hissing dash of water the tornado hurled its fury on our heads. For a moment the ship stopped and quivered like a strong man who has met a shattering blow, and then rising proudly to meet the coming wave drove onward into the teeth of the storm. A sudden blaze of light seemed to fill the air with fire, a rattling roar of thunder burst over the main-mast, died away, and ing crash, like a battle of gods and demons in mid-air. The rain descended in solid sheets, which lashed the face and took the breath away, like waves washing over a swimmer. For eighteen hours did I stand on the poop, clinging to the shrouds and almost suffocated by the deluge of water. I after many falls and bruises succeeded in working my way below, where I found the Paymasters, Surgeons and others, (whose duty is not required on deck) in the delightful occupation of wringing out, bending and overturning drawers and lockers of half flooded linen and clothing. I soon forgot my own distress in contemplating the scene, for what once was the pride of the washwans, frilled shirt bosoms, &c., were now all battered and torn and all forlorn on the decks that Uncle Sam built. For eleven days and nights the gale never moderated, and we ran at a terrific rate of speed, almost entering the Arctic ocean. We at last found ourselves off the upper coast of Russian America, and icebergs to be seen from the main-mast, "about the ship" and in our course down we passed quite near one and perceived seals basking in the sun. Revolvers and guns were in great demand, and at last three were brought off by the successful hunters to the ship, in our course we surprised eight, and the last of the icebergs, we succeeded in demolishing its magnificence. It had drifted down and was fast melting under the sun, and for our amusement the Captain saluted it with a solid shot, which caused an avalanche of rotten ice to fall off which would have crushed our ship to fragments, the huge monster began to rock and sway like a floundering ship and the opposite side fell with a crash louder than a broadside from a frigate. We witnessed side after side fall away until we were glad to fly away from the terrific noise and commotion, and continue on our course. The Surgeons in the tropics were advising all to keep cool, and it was amusing to see those officers up north, not even their noses being visible in their efforts to keep warm. I was, I may say at home there for we have had colder weather in Beaver.—On our arrival here we had to anchor outside and at present are engaged in fumigating the ship, although everything was thrown overboard that was in the sick vay or belonging to the sick men, off Japan coast, let alone the freezing we got near the Arctic, that itself would have been sufficient. We may be detained here for the balance of this week, and no longer, as the Capt. will put to sea to get rid of their officiousness. On the arrival of the steamer yesterday they would not permit her to enter, the commander reported to Capt Reynolds that his only child was recovering from the measles, thereupon the Capt. immediately ordered her up and went on board and in defiance of the Quacks, took the steamer into the harbor, and made fast to the dock.—He told them he was going to bring the Lackawanna up Saturday, so we all anticipate fun e'er the thing is over. We all have secured rooms on shore and may not be on board more than two or three hours during the day. We are expecting the Admiral here every day and shall have a busy time, having over fifty court-martials on hand, and officers examinations for the regular service. Well Emma I will have to close as my letter is getting rather monotonous. I will write you soon again, many thanks for newspaper cuttings. Love and many good wishes to all. Remember me to all. As ever your Brother,

JOSEPH M. MCCREARY, U. S. N.
North Pacific Squadron.
San Francisco, Cal

Grant's Indictment.

On Monday last, Mr. Hubbard, of West Virginia, used in the House of Representatives a resolution directing the Secretary of War to transmit copies of all correspondence between him and the Executive, limiting his authority, Secretary of War to issue orders, and all correspondence between him and the General-in-Chief on the same subject; and all correspondence that may have been furnished him between the President and the General-in-Chief relating to the disobeying by the General of any order of the Secretary of War.

The answer came on Tuesday, prompt and dramatic, and now the country at large is reading, and discussing the inside history of the transfer at the War Bureau. Information which a century ago would have been confined to statesmen and rulers is to-day laid before every man for his judgment. Verily, republican under our Government is practical, and were uncrowned monarchs in truth as well metaphor, actively and without delay participating in the administration of public affairs.

The length correspondence, printed on our first page, will be carefully read and scanned probably by every one who sees it. Virtually the point issue is referred to the bar of public opinion. It is simply and purely a question of veracity between Ulysses S. Grant, always found singularly honest and true wherever heretofore tried, and Andrew Johnson, the falsest in of modern American history. Mr. Johnson has well stated the question in his own unbecomes and heavy English: "My recollection of what transpired is diametrically the reverse of your narration." Both have put themselves upon the country, and a verdict is not doubtful.

The President's attempt to reach a Jacksonian tone of expression will not delude many. Mr. Johnson is always preparing to take responsibilities, but the promised *coup* is ever receding. The impending thunderbolt, which has been forging ever since the great defections not yet fallen, and the country has learned to receive with equanimity the dire dinl portents of the White House.

Genl Grant is a man who confessedly says little. Every time he has spoken it has been only when forced to do so by no common concurrence of events. The gauntlet which he flings down so boldly in the concluding paragraph, "I cannot but regard this whole matter as an attempt to involve me in the assistance to law * * and thus destroy my character before the country," possesses a startling significance when viewed in contrast with his habitual and constitutional reticence. But the question, here, as on every other occasion he has left unsaid the bulk of what he knows. The humiliating details of the dark scheme to which Andrew Johnson—President of the United States, to our lasting shame and honor be it said—has lent himself to kill the really dangerous candidate for the next campaign, are suppressed. Propriety and regard for the national reputation forbid the publication of what is the disgraceful truth. Grant is not the man to complain or to be unreasonably alarmed. In fact, he has never spoken for himself, except when it was necessary to vindicate the credit and honor of a nation. Even after the splendid assertion of Donelson and Shiloh he suffered in silence from defamatory aspersions of the most base and offensive nature. It is something more than a personal grievance which has called forth the terrible indictment of the letter of the 3d inst.

This note of timely warning, so repugnant to the native instincts of our great chief, but imperatively demanded by the obligations of duty and patriotism, let the nation be dutyful. Let them appreciate the crisis which has called it forth, and stand by the man Lincoln trusted.—*Phila. Press.*

The Fate of Pendleton.

Pendleton's chances for the Copperhead nomination for President, will pass away like winter's snow before the sun of spring. His plan of repudiation, successful in getting him the delegation from the Western States that have been [illegible] to the Democratic National Convention, will not be found to work the better cause of his own party in the end, and, from this very feeling, has resulted more careful and sensible consideration of the whole debt and revenue question by the Finance Committees of Congress. It was a mistake in Mr. Pendleton and his friends to try to throw the robe of Repudiation over their record of Treason. No man can lonely commit one crime to hide another, and the mere fact that they were willing to go so far in the wrong in a new direction aroused public attention to their reckless conduct during the war. These men thought they were playing a strong card when they told the Union soldiers that the bonds got his interest in gold, while they were paid in depreciated paper; but they forgot that these Union soldiers remembered that if Pendleton and his set had had their own way they would have received nothing for their services, and realized that if the favorite of the Western Democracy is chosen President all the pensions the Government stands pledged to pay will be dishonored in the open market, they started in the face of facts which cannot be ignored.

Even Andrew Johnson cannot stand Pendleton, and no one will have failed to notice that the democratic impulse in his favor stopped the Allegheanies. There are few Pendletonians among the Copperheads of the Middle States, and when the Johnson officials are apprised that he is anxious to be a candidate himself, they will scarcely need the warnings of the New York *World*, and the prophets of the Connecticut and New Hampshire Copperheads to convince them that the winning horse will not be the Democratic candidate for Vice President in 1864.

Nobody defends Mr. Pendleton in Congress—indeed the revelation of his congressional votes ship to the Democratic leaders what a mistake the nomination of a man would be who, if entitled to manage the war, would have tendered the Government to the traitors, and who is now vigorously working in their behalf by employing the fatal instrumentality of repudiation.—*Phila. Press.*

The Market Value of Furs.

An Old gentleman, who has been in the fur trade for twenty-five years, writes to a Western newspaper:

Just a quarter of a century ago I entered the fur trade, paying eighteen cents for mink, twenty cts for muskrat, and two dollars for yellow uttem skins. During these 25 years there have been some wide ranges of prices; I have sold lot of mink for eighteen hundred dollars that now would bring twenty-four thousand dollars. Then, again, I have sold a lot of coon for thirteen thousand dollars, that in London to-day would not bring two thousand dollars. The little martenskin is not worth the same price as a yellow dog skin—two shillings. The opossum has been from three to sixty; and is now down to eight cents. War has been one cause of these fluctuations but that mightier power than armies—Fashion—has done the most. While the combined armies of Europe could only put down coon and skunk fifty per cent., that powerful goddess—Fashion—ran the eighteen-cent mink up to fifteen dollars, and knocked the big black lynx muff down to four shillings.

A MEMBER of the House at Harrisburg has exhibited his zeal for the worthy gentlemen who hold offices in the several counties, by proposing to increase their emoluments twenty per cent. While wages in all other departments are going backwards, this advance movement will not do. When patriots cannot be found to serve the people, on the present scale of pay, it will do to offer higher inducements; but so long as fifty applicants regularly appear for every office to be filled, higher pay is not to be thought of.—*Pitts. Gazette.*

THE SPEECH of Mr. G. W. Woodward, on the currency questions, finds considerable Democratic endorsement in Pennsylvania, notwithstanding the persistent efforts of demagogues of his party to debauch their followers into demanding a prolonged era of irredeemable paper money.—*Pitts. Gazette.*

Impending Destruction of Salt Lake City.

The correspondent of the Cleveland (O.) *Herald*, writing from Salt Lake City, makes the following remarkable statement in relation to the impending destruction of that town. He says:

The beautiful and picturesque Salt Lake, with its hundred mountain islets, has now long been in sight, with its ever varied and changing grand views, with its placid, unruffled bosom. He who beholds, beholds but to admire. It is about 125 miles long, and about 75 miles across at its widest place. I am informed that into it are drained and poured by rivers and rivulets, the water of an area of country of over 800,000 square miles. A vast amount of water, and yet this lake has no outlet. What becomes of this water? Can evaporation alone dispose of it?

I am also informed that the waters of the lake rose last year three feet, and is now continuing to rise at the same rate. Should this continue for a few years longer, beware, ye saints of the saintly city!—ye will be swallowed up as were the saints of the cities of old, together with their cities, by that other Dead Sea! On the sides of the mountains surrounding the lake, at a vertical height of at least two hundred feet, distinctly traceable can be seen the evidences of water mark, made by the laying of waves, perhaps of centuries' duration, making it plainly evident to even the most incredulous that in some former age the lake had been very much larger than it now is, possibly of twenty times its present area. If this is true, as it surely is, the lake now rising why may it not attain its former level? What drained it? We cannot see, nor do I believe that reason can be given therefor. The cause of draining having ceased or ceasing, it will again fill up. The lake is generally shallow, and no living thing exists below the surface of its waters nor floats upon its bosom. As we are approaching the City of the Saints, we see in the air, flying low and flying high, in flocks, thousands of wild geese, some white as snow, others brown, that with their interminable quacking reminded one of the Tower of Babel, and the confusion of languages there. One flock of over two hundred has alighted in a field not more than one hundred feet from us, and fly not away as we pass. Oh, for a good double barrel, well charged; what havoc then among them. The white variety is not so large as the brown, and I am told not so good. The brown is the same as we have in the State of Ohio.

Republican Economy.

The following interesting proceedings took place in the House of Representatives on the 24th of January. We copy from the *Globe* of the 25th:

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois. To accompany that bill I desire to present a report, in the form of tabular statements, which I desire to have printed. I wish, also, to state that my purpose in having this bill recommitted, is that the Committee on Appropriations may examine it in connection with the revised estimates which have been sent in by the Secretary of the Navy. His original estimates for the next fiscal year amounted to between forty-seven and forty-eight million dollars.

Mr. Butler. He still having in his hands unexpended $15,000,000.

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois. Yes sir, there being as, I understand, $15,000,000 of the appropriations for the Navy Department yet unexpended. The appropriations embraced in this bill, which I have just reported, amount to less than fifteen millions dollars, which amount the committee think sufficient to meet every exigency of the public service in that department, and to sustain the navy in all efficiency. By this bill, reported by a Republican committee of a Republican Congress, the estimates originally sent in by a Democratic Secretary of the Navy of a Democratic Administration, are reduced from forty-seven million dollars to eighteen or nineteen millions.

Mr. Spalding. It should be stated, in justice to the gentleman from Illinois, that the original estimates and reduced them to $25,000,000.

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois. I was about to state that the Secretary of the Navy having originally sent in estimates amounting to more than forty-seven millions, has now sent in a revisal of those estimates, cutting them down to twenty-five million dollars. That the committee may examine the bill in connection with these revised estimates, I have moved the recommitment of the bill. I move also that the tabular statements which I now present be printed as a report accompanying the bill.

The motion was agreed to.

Two New York Money Kings.

Com Vanderbilt and Alexander T. Stewart reign over two different empires, in which neither of them has a rival. The commodore represents railroad wealth; while Stewart represents the wealth of merchandise. The commodore never sold a yard of dry goods, while Stewart is the prince of tape measure. Both are great builders, but the commodore builds nothing but mammoth passenger and freight depots, while Stewart erects marble stores and marble houses. Both have a great passion for real estate and also for horses, though in the latter speciality the commodore outstrips his rival. Stewart has some fine animals, but none equal to the winged coursers of the commodore.

Both are old men who have spent many years in building up fortunes which they must soon leave to hungry heirs. Among the points of difference which distinguish these two kings is that of personal appearance.—Stewart is very slender and careworn; while the commodore is of large size and finely developed, weighing nearly as much as three of the former, and with an easy, and, in fact, rather jolly countenance. Stewart, though married, is childless; while the commodore has a large family of sons, several of whom are connected with his railways as vice-presidents, though none of them inherit his genius. We believe that these two kings seldom meet, and have but little in common. They occasionally dash past each other in their drives, and then one may notice the slight bow by which they confess recognition.—Each feels that his empire is distinct, and they have no desire to invade each other's realm. Stewart would be lost if he were thrown among a crowd of railroad contractors, and the commodore would make a poor dabster at dry goods. Hence they dwell apart and divide the empire of wealth.—*Rochester Democrat.*

WE said, a day or two ago, that the democratic organs did not know what to make of the Republican victory, at the special election in the Eighth Congressional District of Ohio. We were a little too fast. One of them, the Dayton *Ledger*, Mr. Vallandigham's organ, has found out what it meant. It says:

"This is the first gun of the Presidential campaign of 1868, and indicates a Republican majority next fall, in Ohio, of from twelve to twenty thousand."

More of the democratic journals will ascertain "what is the matter" in due season.—*Pitts. Gazette.*

IN the address of welcome, at the meeting of the Army of the Cumberland, in Cincinnati, Thursday last, the following just mention of an illustrious name occurs: "Another name completes the list of commanders of the Army of the Cumberland, in the mention of which I am already anticipated—General Geo. H. Thomas. We rejoice in his presence with us to-day. He was the back-bone of that army always. He grew finally to be the head. He was with it from the beginning to the end—from the opening victory of Mill Spring to the final triumph at Nashville. May he remain with us yet for a long time to come! An affectionate respect forbids, in his presence, the mention of the praise which is his due. In one respect he has been the most fortunate of men—if he has ever committed a mistake, it has not yet been discovered."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER OF THE ORPHANS' Court of Beaver county, the undersigned will expose to sale at public outcry, on the premises, on

MONDAY, March 9th, 1868,

at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, all the following described real estate of Lorrella Morton, dec'd., situate in the village of Van Port, Borough Township, County of Beaver, and State of Pennsylvania, being lots Nos. 40, 41, 42, 43 and 11, upon which is erected a small frame dwelling house, in a plan of lots laid out by Peter Shumaker, Joseph Conrad, Felix Malvasseur, and the Saw Mill Company, on the north bank of the Ohio river immediately above the mouth of the Two Mile run, subject to the widow's dower.

TERMS.—One-third of the purchase money to be paid on the confirmation of the sale by the Court, credited at the end of one year from that time, and secured at the death of the widow, with interest from the confirmation of the sale by the Court, and to be secured by bond and mortgage upon the premises. The purchaser to pay the expenses of perfecting title, bond and mortgage and all requisite stamps. For further information, inquire of the undersigned, Beaver, Beaver county, Pa.

J. E. HARRAH,
Guar. of the minor child's of Lorrella Morton, dec'd.
feb13'67:3t.

LAND FOR SALE.

UNTIL THE 1ST OF MARCH, AND WILL THEN be offered at Public Sale, about 7 acres of good Gardening Land, in Borough township, Beaver co. half a mile west of Vanport, on the C. & P. R. R. 28 miles from Pittsburgh. The improvements are a good two story frame house of 8 rooms; and cellar, coal and wash house under which is a cistern; frame barn, 46 x20 feet; half an acre enclosed by paling fence for a hen yard. There is on the premises a vein of limestone 14 feet thick, and a lime kiln. An abundance of fruit; a never failing spring of good water, part of which is carried to the house by a hydraulic ram.—There will also be offered farming utensils, garden tools, hot bed sash; boxes and glass for starting plants. Also, household and kitchen furniture. For particulars, inquire of

DAVID GARBER,
feb13'68:3t. on the premises.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN OF CHRISTIAN Character—Ministers, School Teachers, and all others so disposed, to act as Agents for the Publisher, for Randall's new book of the Holy Land, entitled—

The Hand-Writing of God.

This new and important book of testimony to the prophetic truth of the Bible is now ready. One agent reports seventy-five orders in three days. Another says, "Our minister spoke of it from the pulpit as invaluable to the Christian in the study of the Bible. I have two hundred and sixty orders so far."

Address, with stamp, for descriptive circular and terms, or apply in person to

J. W. RHULE & Co., PUBLISHERS.
feb13'68:4t. 68 Fifth Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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Teas,	Rice,
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Sugar,	Soaps,
Molasses,	Bacon,
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Hardware.

NAILS AND WINDOW GLASS.

STONEWARE.

Ping Churns,	Peck Measures,
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Pure Cider Vinegar.

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CHOICE FAMILY FLOUR

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☞ Prices very low, call and see.
oct2'67:1y. A. S. HARVEY, Bridgewater, Pa.

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Singer's Improved Family Sewing Machines!

SINGER'S NEW NOISELESS FAMILY SEWING Machine with all the recent improvements, is now considered

The Best and the Cheapest

And the ONLY Machine, that will do ALL kinds of FAMILY SEWING. It makes the famous LOCK STITCH, the only stich which is universally approved, or is at all adapted to first class work. It will sew on all kinds of material with all kinds of thread, and it is as NOISELESS in its operation as any practical Sewing Machines. It is simple in construction and does not get out of order, and a child can learn to use it. It has an improved

Hemmer, Feller, Braider, Corder and Quilter.

It has the only TUCKER and MARKER that can be used to advantage in tucking. It also has a simple ornamental BROIDERY ATTACHMENT, and is the only Machine making the Lock Stitch that does embroider practically.

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All Machines Warranted For Three Years.

All persons, whether intending to purchase a Sewing Machine or not, are respectfully solicited to call and examine these Novel Sewing Machines, and see them in operation, at the Millinery Store of Mrs. A. E. KOOKEN, on Brighton St., one do or above the Diamond, Rochester, Beaver county, Pa., where will keep a supply on hand for sale.

J. A. KOOKEN, Agent,
jan8'67. Singer Manufacturing Company.

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

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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,

BLANKS! BLANKS!

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Kennedy Davidson vs. Joseph Aby, Orphans' Court Jenkins, A. R. Jenkins, Jack Rodes, Andrew M. Haly and John Gentles, partners under the name and style of the Vienna Oil Company.

In the Court of Common Pleas of Beaver county, March T., 1867. No. 120. Attachment in case for the plaintiff, the balance of the proceeds of the sale of the defendant's property being an Oil Well, in Vienna, Beaver co., Pa., on the Conneaut Creek, in said county, to be subjected to the claim of the defendant's landlord, against the defendant's goods and chattels.

Jan. 27, 1868, suggestion of the Landlord's claim being filed, rule on the Prothonotary to enter judgment in this case.

Notice is hereby given to all concerned, that the damages will be assessed at the Prothonotary's office, on the 19th day of March, A. D. 1868, at two o'clock P. M.

JOHN CAUGHEY,
jan29'67. Prothonotary.

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A. B. SMITH & CO.,

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MANUFACTURE MOWERS, REAPERS, Mill Railway or Endless Chain, and Lever Power of various sizes, Threshers and Separators, Farm Mills, Cider Mills, Cane Mills and Sorghum Evaporators, Corn Shellers, Dog Powers for Churning, and all other Agricultural Machinery.

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NEW AND IMPROVED MACHINERY,

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AND

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COE & DARRAGH.

Rochester, Oct. 1st, 1867. oct1'67:1y

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Also, J. J. Anderson's justly celebrated New Cook Stove for Coal and Wood, which took the

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At the State Fair recently held at Pittsburgh, this Stove combines many new and important improvements which place it far in advance of all others now before the public. Some of the merits claimed for it by the Inventor are: Heavy Metal, Well Proportioned, Beauty of Style, Easy Finish, Ease of Draft, Easily Kept Clean, Requires but little Fuel, and the

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C