The Beaver Argus.

J. WEYAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Beaver, Pa., December 9, 1868.

FOR GOVERNOR, 1869,

John W. Geary.

SEYMOUR'S majority in Oregon is said to be 23.

STATEMENTS from the Internal Revenue Bureau, at Washington, show that the assessments for the last year were two hundred and seventy millions, and the collections two hundred and fifty-four millions.

UNDER a late law, the XLIst Congress will assemble and organize on the 4th of March next, immediately after the expiration of the constitutional term of the XLth, and not wait until the 1st Monday of December, as under the old law.

THE *N. Y. Tribune* suggests an amendment to the Constitution, providing that the right of suffrage be extended to all male citizens of twenty-one years of age, and to foreigners who have resided in the country one year.

THE one-term principle as applicable to to the Presidential office, as eliciting discussion at the hands of the Republican press. This used to be one of the leading doctrines of the old Whig party. Gen. Grant is said to be in favor of its adoption.

CONGRESS met on Monday last. Many questions of the gravest importance—Indian affairs, resumption of specie payments, admission of new States, reconstruction of old States, Pacific Railway, claims against England—will all press themselves urgently upon the attention of that body. But as the session is only of three months' duration, it is more than probable that action upon a number of these will be deferred.

COLORADO Territory will doubtless be admitted as a State during the present session of Congress. The population is said to have increased twenty or thirty thousand within the past twelve months. Both political parties held State Conventions last week to consider the subject of admission. The Republicans are unanimously in favor of admission, and the Democrats nearly so. A small portion of the latter squirming somewhat in relation to the "equal suffrage" feature.

GEN. GRANT is remarkable for the brevity of his letters and speeches. His recent report of the operations of the army during the past year, is compressed into the space of about *thirty* lines. When it is recollected that a number of our Presidents, within the past twenty years, have taken *twenty* or *thirty* columns in which to convey their annual news, the American people during the next four years will await the yearly messages of the incoming President with impatience, instead of with fear and trembling as heretofore.

MR. HOFFMAN, a Republican Elector of California, having by some informality in him, the matter was taken to the Supreme Court of that State—which tribunal has within a few days decided that he was legally chosen. This decision falls with heavy weight upon California Democrats. Several millions of dollars are said to have been wagered upon the result. Had Hoffman lost his seat in the Electoral College, they would have claimed a drawn vote, and insisted upon a withdrawal of the bets.

SPIRITED CONTESTS are now going on for U. S. Senatorships in the States of Minnesota, Maine and Missouri. In Minnesota the struggle is a triangular one between Ramsey, Wilkinson and Donnelly. The latter is supposed to hold the balance of power, and is likely to throw it against Senator Ramsey, in consequence of his sympathy for the Washburn side of the Donelly-Washburn difficulty at the last Session of Congress. In Maine the contest is narrowed down to Lot L. Morill, present Senator, and Hannibal Hamlin, with the chances rather in favor of the first named. In Missouri, Ben Loan, it is thought, will supplant Senator Henderson, who, since his singular action in the impeachment trial, has been resting under a cloud.

FROM a comparison of the votes cast at the October and November elections in this State, some interesting facts may be gleaned. The following official figures show that—

In October Hartranft polled	331,416
In October Boyle polled	321,739
Total	653,155
In November Grant polled	342,280
In November Seymour polled	315,393
Total	657,673
Poll of November over October	2,507
Hartranft's majority in October	9,677
Grant's majority in November	26,887
Grant polled more than Hartranft	10,864
Seymour polled less than Boyle	6,357

This exhibit would indicate that 8357 men voted for Boyle in October, who changed around to Grant in November, and 2507 others also cast their ballots for Grant in November who did not vote in October.

DURING the last session of Congress an act was passed legalizing eight hours as a day's work in all the Government shops of the country. Since its passage a great many of the laborers employed by the War Department and in the Navy Yards have insisted that the act was intended to give them the same pay for eight hours' labor that they had before received for ten hours' work. The Secretary of War demurred to this construction of the act of Congress, and refused to pay it. The employees then appealed to the President, who referred the subject to the Attorney General of the United States. That officer examined the law critically, investigated the debates in Congress previous to its passage, and announced last week that in his opinion "the eight hour law cannot govern the price paid for a day's labor, which must depend entirely on the value of the work rendered. The law speaks only of the hours of labor, and is silent on the measure of wages, which is left wholly to the discretion of the employer." This opinion is based on common sense, and the wonder is that any considerable number of persons could be found in the United States who believed that justice entitled them to pay for *ten* hour's work when they rendered but *eight*.

COLORED suffrage is no novelty in our Commonwealth. For a century and a half freedom was the only condition of the ballot for the men of of Pennsylvania. The Honesdale *Republican* sketches clearly and succinctly the history of suffrage in this State and we quote its trenchant paragraphs in full, admirable as they are in style and brevity:

In 1682 William Penn promulgated "The Frame of Government" of Pennsylvania, under authority of the charter granted him by King Charles II. In this document the right of suffrage is given, without restriction, to "*the freemen* of said province."

In 1701 Penn granted, what is known as the "Charter of Privileges." By this instrument the right of suffrage was broadly given to "*the freeman* of each respective county."

The first constitution of Pennsylvania was adopted in 1776. The convention that framed this instrument was presided over by Benjamin Franklin. It gave the right of suffrage to "every freeman of the full age of 21 years." The men of the Revolution, while asserting their own rights and liberties against proscription, were careful to stand fast by the cardinal idea of the political equality of all men.

In 1790 a new constitution was framed. Thomas Mifflin presided over the convention that made it. This instrument gave the right to vote to "*every freeman* over the age of 21 years."

In 1839 the constitution was revised. John Sergeant presided over the convention. The basis of suffrage was changed, so as to include only "every *white* freeman of the age of 21 years."

For one hundred and fifty six years black men, if black they were, voted in Pennsylvania on precisely the same conditions as white men. None of the evils now predicted of black suffrage were experienced. Neither the mental or social equality of the two races was thereby established. Amalgamation, either through matrimony or without, was not encouraged. Not a black man was made Governor or Legislator. Social order was not subverted. The Government was not made by white men for white men, but by all men for the benefit of all.

THE Senatorial question in this State is exciting a great deal of interest among the people, and no little discussion on the part of the newspapers.

In this county, and in quite a number of the counties north of us, the Hon. John Allison is favorably spoken of in connection with the position. Mr. A. would make a very fair senator, but we do not know that himself or his friends are making any effort to bring his name prominently before the Legislature.

The friends of Kemble, the "rich candidate" of Philadelphia, are active, bold, and it is said, unscrupulous. The Senator or representative from the western part of the State, therefore, who votes for him, will do so at the peril of having his vote publicly denounced, and himself held up as having been "bought with a price."

Mr. Grow appears to have considerable strength all over the State. He served a long time in the House of Representatives of the United States, and while a member of that body was conspicuous for good morals, fidelity to principle, courage and ability in debate. Since his retirement from Congress the country, is now Chairman of the Republican State Committee, and if his integrity, either in public or private life, has ever been assailed, we have no knowledge of the attack. Competent, upright and reliable, as he is admitted on all hands to be, Pennsylvania might go a great deal further and fare much worse than to send him to the Senate in Mr. Buckalew's place.

Messrs Marshall and Moorhead of Allegheny county, are in the field for Senatorial honors, but so long as they both continue there, the chances of either are worth nothing. We understand, however, that a movement is on foot in that county to settle the difficulty by referring the question to the Allegheny delegation in the State Legislature, as to which of the two gentlemen alluded to shall stand as the candidate. The complication thus far has injured the chances of both very materially, and it is impossible, at this stage of the game to tell, whether the lost ground can be retrieved even though a satisfactory compromise be effected and one of the candidates withdrawn. We have our doubts on that point.

Ex-Gov. Curtin and J. Edgar Thomson have also some few friends who are pressing their claims for the place, but they do not appear to be numerous enough at the present time to make much of a demonstration in their favor.

Money, we have no doubt, will be freely used to determine the Senatorial question, and the people throughout the whole State should keep a sharp watch over the conduct of their Senators and Representatives in the Legislature, on this very important matter.

Dead and Alive Again.

The Erie *Despatch* gives the following account of a narrow escape from the tomb of a man who, on Saturday last, apparently died in Meadville:

"The funeral of Mr. George Warren was to have taken place on Tuesday, according to the published announcement, but we are pleased to state that that gentleman is in a fair way of enjoying life for years yet. On Saturday last at 11 A. M., at the city of Meadville, Geo. Warren, to all appearances, breathed his last. He was prepared for burial, and the remains were to be sent to this city for interment. His sister, who was present at the time of his supposed demise, arrived here on Saturday night, and made preparations for receiving the melancholy cortege. On Monday a hearse and carriages went to the depot, but the object of their search was not there, and they received word that the funeral party had missed the train. The hearse went to the depot again Tuesday, but instead of a corpse, there came a dispatch stating that Mr. Warren showed signs of life. A dispatch received at a late hour last evening stated that he had been removed from his coffin, and was sitting up in bed.

What must be the feelings of his friends, on thus having restored to them one who was mourned as dead, beyond the possibility of a doubt! He lay in the death-like trance state for about forty-eight hours before exhibiting signs of animation, and it was almost a providential circumstance that the interement was set for a place some distance from where the supposed death occurred. The disease that prostrated him was typohid fever, and the contemplated interment at Erie was probably the means of averting that horror of horrors—unconsciously burying a living human being. The case, altogether, is one of the most remarkable we have ever heard of and it suggests the painful inquiry, whether or not bodies are interred when there is yet life—dormant though it be—in them."

Duties and Responsibilities of Railroad Conductors and Passengers.

Two cases have recently been tried in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Beaver County, before this Honor Judge Acheson, involving these questions. We learn that quite a misapprehension exists, respecting what his Honor declared to be the law in such cases. And as the subject is of public interest, we give below a brief summary of the cases and of the charges of the Court to the juries trying the same.

Commonwealth vs. Wm. McKee. Indicted for assault and battery.

The defendant was conductor on the P., Ft. W. & C. R. R. The prosecutrix resided at New Brighton, Beaver county. She and another lady bought tickets at that place for Freedom. And the ticket agent swore at the trial that he thought at the time he had furnished both ladies with tickets for that place. After the train started the defendant called on the ladies for their tickets. He punched one and returned it, but kept the other; the prosecutrix asked him why he made the distinction. He answered, "You are going to Rochester, and she to Freedom." The prosecutrix replied, "No, we are both going to Freedom, and we bought tickets for that place." He took out the tickets and said to her, "Your ticket is to Rochester and you must leave the train there, or get off and provide yourself with another ticket." She replied she had "bought a ticket to go to Freedom and would not do so." The defendant then left her for a few moments; he returned, and said, "If you do not get off at Rochester I will put you off." The prosecutrix took out her pocket-book and replied "I will not get off at Rochester, but I will pay you the difference in the fare, and look to the ticket agent at New Brighton when I return." The defendant put his hand on her shoulder and said, "*I know such characters as you*, and I will put you off at Rochester." The passengers here interfered and arranged the matter in some way with the conductor, and the lady went on to Freedom. Judge Acheson charged the jury that there did not seem to be any reason for imputing to the defendant an intention to deceive or impose on the prosecutrix by misrepresenting the import of her ticket—that it was fairly presumable the ticket, by some unexplained mistake, was a ticket to Rochester and not to Freedom. That the ticket was the conductor's guideboard, and his duty to his employers required him to be vigilant in seeing that passengers left the cars when their tickets were expended. That, the defendant ought to have received the fare offered by the prosecutrix, to correct the mistake, and that his conduct in rudely putting his hand on her person, accompanying the act with a gross imputation, was a breach of the peace, for which he was liable to an indictment.

The jury found the defendant guilty, and he was fined forty dollars.

Commonwealth vs. John Stevenson. Indictment for assault and battery. The defendant was a conductor on the C. & P. R. R.—The prosecutor, an elderly gentleman, resided at Beaver. Upon the arrival of the train at Beaver station from Pittsburgh, it happened that more than the usual time was consumed in the discharge of passengers owing to the fact that a number of young ladies were in the cars returning to school at Beaver. The prosecutor's wife was going to Ohio, and he got on the cars with her to see her safely seated. She sat down near the door, and the prosecutor left her and stepped out on the platform of the car, the train being then in motion, and was in the act of jumping off, when he was restrained by a passenger, who warned him that he might endanger his life. He turned into the car and sat down beside his wife. The defendant came along immediately afterward and demanded their tickets. The prosecutor's wife gave him her ticket, and the prosecutor explained the circumstances, saying that he would get off at the next station. The defendant left him, for, course was not to be imposed on, and that if he did not pay his fare he would put him off the cars. The prosecutor rose to his feet and said in substance to the defendant, that he was one of the lackeys employed by the R. R. Co. to insult people, and he felt tempted to slap his face. The defendant took out his pocket-book and offered the prosecutor five dollars to carry his threat into effect. The old man sat down, saying he did not want to fight. In a few moments after this the train reached Vanport station, two miles below Beaver. According to the testimony of the prosecutor and some of the passengers, the prosecutor got up and was in the act of peaceably leaving the car, when the defendant came along behind him, took him by the shoulders, pushed him out of the door, on to the platform of the car, and he fell out on the opposite side of the track from the platform. The brakeman swore that the prosecutor came out backward, with his face toward the inside of the car, confronting the defendant; that the parties were struggling together, and it was the prosecutor's fault that he fell on the wrong side of the track.

Judge Acheson charged the jury that it was the first business of the conductor on arriving at Beaver station to discharge the passengers, and if this consumed more than the customary time, it was his duty to detain the cars long enough for the passengers getting on the train to be safely seated. That the prosecutor had a right to get on, to assist his wife to a seat, and if the train started before he could safely get off, he was not bound to risk his life in an attempt to leave, or pay any thing for remaining in the car, but might so remain till he reached the first station, when it was his duty to get off without any unnecessary delay, and if he refused to do so the conductor had a right to put him off, using no more force than was necessary for so doing. But if the prosecutor was in the act of peaceably leaving the cars, the conductor had no right to lay violent hands upon him, for the purpose of ejecting him, and if he did so, he was guilty of an assault and battery.

The jury found the defendant guilty and the Court fined him fifty dollars.

William Penn's Treaty with the Indians.

This indenture witnesseth, that we, Packenah, Jarckhan, Sikals, Pan Querott, Jervis Essepenauk, Felktrdy, Hekelappao, Econus, Machlohn, Mettheconga, Wissa Powey, Indian kings, Sachemaker, Right owners of all lands, from Quingus called Dutch creek, unto Upland, called Chester creek, all along by the west side of Delaware river, and so between the said creeks backwards as far as a man can ride in two days with a horse, for and in consideration of the following goods to us in hand paid, and secured to be paid by William Penn, Proprietary and Governor of the Province of Pennsylvania and territories thereof, viz: 20 guns, 20 fathoms matchcoat, 20 fathoms strong water, 20 blankets, 20 kettles, 20 pounds powder, 100 bars of lead, 40 tomahawks, 100 knives, 40 pairs of stockings, 1 barrel of beer, 20 pounds of red lead, 100 fathoms of wampum, 20 glass bottles, 30 pewter spoons, 105 awl blades, 300 tobacco pipes, 100 hands of tobacco, 20 tobacco tongs, 20 steels, 300 flints, 30 pairs of scissors, 30 combs, 60 looking glasses, 200 needles, 1 skipple of salt, 30 pounds of sugar, 3 gallons of molasses, 20 tobacco boxes, 100 fleshharps, 20 hoes, 30 gimlets, 30 screw boxes, 100 strings of beads, do hereby acknowledge, &c. Given under our hands, &c., at New Castle, 2d day of the eight month, 1683.

The above is a true copy taken from the original, by Ephraim Morton, formerly a clerk in the Land Office.

The New York *Tribune* favors a Congressional investigation into the alleged bribery in the Alaska purchase.

It is reported that Gov. Geary has reprieved Hester Vaughan, under sentence for infanticide.

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTORAL COLLEGE.

Vote of the Majority Cast for Grant and Colfax.

The College of Pennsylvania met at Harrisburg on Monday, and organized by selecting Thomas M. Marshall, Esq., as President pro tem., Gen. G. W. Hammersly, J. Roberts and George E. Morgan as Secretaries. Marshall on being conducted to the chair by Gen. [illegible] Johnson, addressed the College as follows:

"Gentlemen, Electors of the Electoral College of Pennsylvania:—We meet to-day under happy auspices. We meet under circumstances greatly different from those under which our predecessors met four years ago. We have to-day to record the ascertained will of the people of Pennsylvania and of the nation. The verdict of the people has a deep significance. It says to all men that this is to be a free country, and that the accidents of birth or color shall not be perpetuated by prejudice; but hereafter [illegible] land—and every foot of it shall be free to the energy, to the intelligence [illegible] of every man. There shall be no [illegible] of person and freedom of action [illegible] speech all over this land [illegible] whom we shall help to choose [illegible] to-day shall enforce the [illegible] of protection and obedience [illegible] prescribes to all, so that in this great land of ours—from the rock bound coasts of the Atlantic to the golden shores of the Pacific—every man shall be free, north, south, east and west, and the only requirement of citizenship shall be manhood and love of the principles of the constitution.

I shall not extend my remarks further. We all desire to get home. We all desire to discharge with fidelity our great duty in casting the electoral vote of the country for General Grant, the country which, under God, he saved."

After prayer by Rev. Michel, of Harrisburgh, the College appointed a committee to wait upon the Governor, who shortly returned followed by the Secretary of the Commonwealth, Mr. [illegible]. A message was presented from the Governor setting forth that he had caused to be prepared three lists of the names of the electors of Pennsylvania, and other necessary documents, which he submitted for the action of the College. The list of electors was then called, and all answered to their names. The electors next proceeded to ballot for President of the United States, and after all had voted it was found that Ulysses S. Grant, of Illinois, had received twenty-six votes. A ballot was then taken for Vice President, which resulted in Schuyler Colfax, of Indiana, receiving twenty-six votes. Certificates setting forth the result were then prepared and signed by the electors and a committee appointed to inclose them in the proper envelopes and see that each package was sealed, directed, certified and signed according to law. This being done, J. S. Rutan, Esq., of Beaver, was appointed to deliver the package addressed to the President of the Senate of the United States; John H. Bringhurst was appointed to deliver one of the packages to John Cadwalader, Judge of the United States Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, and B. F. Waggenseller was appointed to deliver the other package to the Postmaster at Harrisburgh. The packages were then handed by the President to the messengers respectively chosen to receive and deliver them, and the College adjourned.

RICHMOND.

Argument in the Jeff. Davis Case.

RICHMOND, December 4.—In the United States Circuit Court to-day, Chief Justice Chase presiding, in the motion to post the proceedings against Jeff. Davis, &c. Davis' counsel moved to enter their objections this morning, amendment pleaded in bar of punishment, defendant was not a penal statute, but merely a change in the political system to secure trustworthiness in office and reserve purity in the administration of the Government. It was a measure in precaution to secure the country against filling offices with persons who once filled them and broke their oaths. If it had been intended to inflict punishment it would have been the utmost folly of legislation, seeing that while it would, if viewed as the defendant's counsel viewed it, lighten the punishment of the leaders who had held office and broken their oaths, it would leave people who never held office exposed to the penalties of death and imprisonment as denounced in the Constitution before the adoption of the amendment. It was an expression only of the public will as to the fitness of persons who engaged in the rebellion after breaking their oaths to hold office again. It was not intended to act as an amnesty, nor was there a single word uttered in the Congress that framed nor Northern Legislatures that adopted it to warrant such construction. So far it was intended as a test by which such men may be reached, and guarded against those who had proved untruthful to their pledges to the Government. It could not be pleaded in bar of conviction for treason, seeing it applied to those only who had, after taking the oath of office, engaged in insurrection and rebellion. It is levying war against the Government that this, the defendant stands charged. It would be strange if Jeff. Davis could, as he might under this plea, come to the bar and acknowledging that he was guilty of treason deny his liability to be punished because of the fourteenth amendment. Mr. O'Connor followed Mr. Dana.

Mr. O'Connor showed the very nature of the great civil war that it was impossible to follow it up by trials for treason conducted with the fairness required by law. How utterly repugnant to the world's idea of humanity is it that after being recognized during the war as in all respects as equal and honorable men, the leaders of the conquered force should be searched out in peace to be hung as traitors? He maintained that the Government and people had never intended to do this, and it was for this reason that the fourteenth amendment had been adopted. It was a constitutional provision, and excluding itself and those who fell under it were now suffering the punishment. He asked the Court to give the construction to the fourteenth amendment that the American people intended it should bear, and to accept the great and beneficent attribute of mercy in the construction which they had put upon it, and which tends to advance what all good men who are believers in universal suffrage should be, accompanied hand in hand with universal amnesty of supposed offences arising out of the unfortunate controversy in which universal suffrage may be said to have had its origin and establishment.

The Court adjourned until to-morrow.

After the adjournment of the United States Circuit Court to-night, counsel were recalled, when Chief Justice Chase announced that the Court was divided, he (Chase) being in favor of quashing the indictment, and District Judge Underwood opposing. Thereupon this division of the Court was certified to the Supreme Court of the United States. Chief Justice Chase leaves for Washington to-morrow morning.

A FEW days ago a young couple named Peter Shea and Miss Helen Griffith Boyer, went to Galesburgh, Illinois, and were married, after which they took apartments at the American Hotel, where they intended remaining two months. On retiring the second night Shea, instead of turning out the gas, blew it out. The couple not appearing at a late hour in the morning, and not responding to calls the door was forced open, and Shea and his wife were found senseless from aphyxia. Physicians were immediately called for, and Mr. Shea was brought to consciousness about six o'clock in the evening; but Mrs. Shea continued insensible for forty-eight hours, when she expired. Mr. Shea's left side is completely paralyzed, and his recovery is pronounced impossible.

Interesting Record.

The Reading *Journal* exhumes an old letter written by Thomas Jefferson, President of the United States, which by a strange turn of the wheel of time possesses a modern interest now. We give the important paragraphs of it, with the explanatory comments of the Journal which gives it light to-day.

A VALUABLE RELIC.—Hon. William H. Heister, of this city, has in his possession an autograph letter of Thomas Jefferson, dated Washington, October 10, 1802, and addressed to Gen. Mulenberg, who at that time was collector of the port of Philadelphia. The letter was written on behalf of a Mr. John Barnes (who for a long series of years resided in Philadelphia, where he sold tea on commission, but who carried his business to Washington when the capital was removed there), asking the General to give Mr. Barnes a position worth about $1,000 a year to secure him from want. There is so much tenderness in Mr. Jefferson's sympathy for Mr. Barnes, and such an unusual degree of earnestness in the solicitation of a Chief Magistrate for one of his needy and trustworthy friends, that we give a portion of his letter verbatim. Referring to Mr. Barnes, the President says:

"He is old (between 60 and 70) but is as active as a boy, always in good health, and the most punctual and assiduous man in business I ever knew. After an acquaintance with him of forty years, I can pronounce him in point of fidelity as to any trust whatever, worthy of unbounded confidence. There is not a man on earth to whom I would sooner trust money untold. He is an accurate accountant, of a temper incapable of being ruffled, and full of humanity. I give you his whole character, because I think you may make good use of him for the public. My long and particular acquaintance with him interests me much in his behalf, and makes me very desirous that he could get some berth of about 1000 D a year, which would secure him from want. * * * These considerations must be my apology to you for a liberty which I have never before taken in any case, and shall generally and carefully avoid. My anxieties in behalf of Mr. Barnes have overcome my unwillingness to intermeddle in applications. It will occasion less impertinence in the public papers, if nothing be said of *my* being the recommender. Accept my friendly salutations and assurances of my esteem and respect.

"TH. JEFFERSON."

GEN. MUHLENBERG.

THE RICHMOND TRAGEDY.

The provocation for the murder of H. Rives Pollard is the publication of the following article in the *Southern Opinion* of November 21, scandalizing the family of Mr. Grant, particularly the sister of young James Grant, who it is alleged is the murderer:

An Elopement so-called on Clay Street—An upper ten family concerned—Dreadful denouement.

"Oh, no, we never mention 'em."—*Old Air.*

The Indian summer has passed away, and with it has past a fair and radiant daughter of one of our first citizens—a nabob of Clay street—a gentleman who, suffice it to say, holds the very first position in the wealthy and fashionable circles of the city. The daughter, the reputed heiress of the family, is beautiful beyond description; but her beauty did not prevent her from falling desperately and irrevocably in love with a young gentleman of semi-military connection, who it appears some months ago pledged his troth and accepted the tiny hand, grasping it within his own—"never to be parted, never for aye." Nobody suspected a mesalliance, much less the father, until last Saturday night, when the daughter, who was the light of his household fled to parts unknown, or at least only guessed, in company with one, a masculine, who should ere this have been proclaimed his son-in-law. The runaway parties have been heard from, and it is now said that the lady proclaims herself a wife of some six months, and that her affianced is clothes of her after life. What, God hath joined together let no man put asunder. The gay young man who has whisked away the angel is a gay Lothario named Horace Ford, of Goochland county, which county ought to be proud of him, as is doubtless he. Horace is an orphan, just plunging into his teens, and has lost both his parents by death. Much property accrued to his share, in the shape of money, chattels, goods &c., and, having converted the whole into "ready rino," Horace ventured for a swim in the sea of gay life and love. He met Miss Mary Grant, a beauty—"met perchance, the usual way;" talked delicious nonsense, won her heart; then, half inclined to earn estness, threw it away. Ah! me! Then he sailed. Oh! he sailed! Oh! he sailed the same as Captain Kidd did. Horace went to New Orleans, and having been shipwrecked by the way, telegraphed or wrote to his beloved. Thus it went on through the sultry months of August, September, October, down to cool November. Alas! that love should never run smoothe—it so ever carrants—but love, never did, and never will. She responded all unknown to the healthy lad, and he replied. Thus letters passed until Horace announced last week that he was off to Texas right away and couldn't stop for trifles like an affianced. Then it was that the "girl of the period" made up her mind and bundle that she would follow him; yes, she would follow him to the uttermost parts of the earth. Being large and no longer a slave of parental control, Miss Mary, on Saturday night last, having habilimented herself becomingly, deserted the palatial mansion on Clay street, and casting behind her wealth, society, and friends, sought the office of a gentleman on Broad street, whom, she importuned, to buy her a ticket to New York. This gentleman, who is the pink of propriety, refused, and Miss Mary sought elsewhere, and found the ready means at all events, she procured passage on the cars, and embarked on the 8½ o'clock train, which carried her Northward at the rate of twenty or thirty miles an hour, if not as speedily as her heart desired. On the train between Richmond and Aquia Creek, she was observed to weep bitterly by the conductor, to whom she related her tale of woe and distress. Her departure created, of course, a hubbub in the mansion on Clay street, and amid the wringing of hands and loud expressions of distress, the telegraph was invoked and parties sent in hot pursuit. It was surmised that young Ford, instead of going off to Texas right away, as he announced, had put for New York, there to meet his Mary, and thither the detectives directed their steps. The upshot of the matter is, to make a long story short, that Miss Mary has been heard from; that she is now in Philadelphia, and that upon the whole there is a very sorry family history connected with the case which is not within our province to reveal.

Mr. Pollard was a man of good appearance, of very decided character, and about thirty-five years of age. He was the son of Major Richard Pollard, formerly an officer in the United States navy, and the brother of Edwin A. Pollard, the Southern historian. He was born in Nelson county, Virginia, where he passed his early life. He finished his education at the Virginia Military Institute, whence he went to Washington.—There he was employed for a time in the Post Office Department. When the war broke out he was news editor of the Baltimore *Sun*, but he immediately gave up that position, went to Richmond, and became associated with John M. Daniel of the *Examiner*. Soon after the close of the war Mr. Pollard, in connection with Mr. Charles H. Wynne, established the Richmond *Times* newspaper, and remained with it until the summer of that year and then retired. In 1867 he revived the *Examiner*, and controlled its editorial columns until sometime in 1867, when he disposed of it to Thomas H. Wynne, Esq. He next established the *Southern Opinion*, and was until the time of his death its editor and proprietor.

Mr. Jas. Grant is the eldest son of Wm. H. Grant, Esq., and a brother of the young woman alluded to in the *Opinion*. He is about 24 years of age, and is well known in Richmond, particularly in social circles, being an amateur artist of some distinction. He served during the war as a courier officer of General J. E. B. Stuart. Since the war he has been engaged in the tobacco business with his father.

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Hats, Ribbons, Flowers Feathers, Frames, Nets, Crapes, Bonnet Velvets and Velvet Ribbons, Embroideries, Laces and Lace Goods, Handkerchiefs,

Dress and Cloak Trimmings,

and Fringes, Ornaments and Buttons, Loops, Gimps, Gimlets, Hosiery and Gloves, all qualities and varieties, Hoods, Shawls, Cape, Leggins, Worsted, Yarn and Knitting Materials, Corsets plain and embroidered, Hoop Skirts, including "La Parisienne," Braid nets, and Hair Braids, Woolen Goods,

Gents' Furnishing Goods,

Felt and Boulevard Skirts,
new and stylish Patterns,
Fancy Goods and Small Wares,

NOTIONS, UNDERWEAR AND SEASONABLE GOODS.

Arrival of New Goods daily at New York Jobbers' Prices.

☞ Paper Collars of the best makes.

Orders solicited. No. 71 & 73 Market Street, Pittsburgh, Pa. nov25ly.

Miscellaneous.

LIME, LIME, LIME, Try it.

Try it. LIME, Try it.

At the new Monitor Lime Kiln,

20 Cts. Per Bush.

THIS LIME IS WARRANTED SUPERIOR BY ALL who have given it a fair trial to be the best Lime they ever used. There is no ashes or cinders in it for the coal is not mixed with the stone to burn it. As I can burn Lime much cheaper I will sell lower than any one else, and guarantee

BETTER PRICES,

Contractors, Builders and others using a large amount of Lime can buy from 2 to 5 cents per bushel less at the

MULVANON LIME KILNS

than they can elsewhere, and get Lime that is worth nearly five cents per bushel more.

TRY IT EVERYBODY

Lime delivered in Rochester at 25 cts. per bushels and orders to Mulvanon Lime Kilns, Vanport, or to

W. J. DUNN,
BEAVER P. O.

P. S.—No charge for any core that is found in the Lime. [oct7,68:y

WALL PAPER.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

—At—

L. F. PRICE'S,

Broadway, New Brighton,

Wall Paper

as cheap as can be purchased in Pittsburgh or elsewhere, and the

Largest and best Stock in the the County,

and decidedly the best of

BOOKS,

both Schools and Miscellaneous.

WINDOW SHADES,

as cheap as any in this vicinity. Give me a call before purchasing.

Nov25tf

WALL PAPER!
WALL PAPER!
WALL PAPER!

Oil Cloths!
Oil Cloths!
Oil Cloths!

CARPETS!
CARPETS!
CARPETS!

TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND ROLLS OF WALL PAPER just received, and will be sold lower than can be purchased elsewhere, at

B. MULHEIM'S,

Bridgewater, Pa,

Direct from England, bearing the original packages. Also, Window Shades, Satchels, Trunks, Stereoscopic Views of all places of interest in the country and upon the continent.

I respectfully give notice to all to call and see the large and well selected Stock of general VARIETY GOODS.

Included in above, we have Looking Glasses, Carpets, Rugs, Oil Cloths, &c., of beautiful design and pattern.

B. MULHEIM.

mar11'68:1y

DENTAL NOTICE.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING under the name of T. J. CHANDLER & Co., was dissolved by the withdrawal of A. M. WHISLER.—Any person indebted to said firm will call at T. J. CHANDLER'S immediately and settle, as we desire a settlement of our accounts.

T. J. CHANDLER,
A. M. WHISLER.

The business will be continued under the name of T. J. CHANDLER & SON, who will insert Teeth, from one to a full set, in the shortest possible notice, and guaranty them to be of the Best Material and of superior workmanship. As for prices and filling, it cannot be surpassed as hundreds of our patients can testify.

T. J. CHANDLER & SON.

Rochester, Pa., November 4, 1868. [nov4'68—tf.

Scouring, Drying and Pressing.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS TAKEN OUT PATents for Scouring, Drying and Pressing clothing, which for excellence of workmanship and speed, exceed anything now in use. Clothing cleansed to order in first class style. Work will be taken in at my place of business in Bridgewater, at all times, and returned with but little delay to the owner.

I am still Agent for Howe's latest improved Sewing Machines, and also Singer's, both of which are growing more and more in favor, the longer they are used.

jel7'68:tf. JOSEPH BRAUN.

CALIFORNIA

HERB BITTERS,

A certain remedy for purifying the blood and cure for Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Chills and Fever, Sick Headache, Skin Diseases, Constipation and General Debility. If the bitters are taken according to directions on the bottles we will warrant a cure in any of the above cases.

Sold by all the principle Druggists and Storekeepers all over the country or wholesale by the proprietors.

DIERKER & SPECK,
No. 63 Smithfield St.,
Dec. 2, 1868. Pittsburgh, Pa.

WINE FOR SALE.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS A LARGE LOT OF Pure Domestic Wine, manufactured by himself, at his vineyard near Industry, Beaver county, Pa., which he will sell at moderate rates. This wine is made from the Concord and Catawba Grape, and will be sold by the bottle, gallon or keg.

Concord plants one year old, for sale at my vineyard apr13'68:tf. CHARLES ROEDEL.

Dry Goods.

WINTER OPENING.

J. H. BENCE'S,

Third Street, Beaver, Pa.

Now Opening a fine Stock of

SHAWLS SHAWLS.

Blankets,
Blankets,
Flannels,
Flannels,

TRY CHEAP.

Ladies' Sack Cloth and Dress Cloths, Waterproof, Chinchilla Cloths for Sacks, Opera Flannels, Plain and Fancy Colors, Yarns, plain and fancy colors, Germantown Wool, Zephyr knit Goods, Hoods, Infants' Cloaks, Sontags, &c., &c., &c.

Gloves and Handkerchiefs,

a very good variety.
Special attention paid to KID GLOVES.

Balmoral and Seamless Skirts,

including the very stylish

New Felt Skirts.

Veil Stuffs, Crape Veils, &c. &c.

TRIMMINGS

Of every description,

Ladies' Underwear, Mens' Shirts, Drawers and Suspenders, &c.

MILLINERY GOODS,

Hats, Bonnets, Flowers, Plumes, Velvets, Frass, Silks, &c., &c.

☞ By far the largest stock of Millinery Goods ever brought to this county and cheaper than you can buy them at any other place.

Ribbons, Ribbons, Ribbons,

a large stock.

EMBROIDERY AND LACES

A good assortment always on hand.

Hats & Bonnets altered and done over.

STAMPING AND FINKING DONE TO ORDER.

We invite our friends and the public to call and examine our new stock of

FANCY GOODS

WE CANNOT BE UNDER SOLD.

Now is the time to buy cheap. Don't forget the place.

J. H. BENCE,
Beaver P.

NEW GOODS!

NEW GOODS!

MRS. E. H. BEACOM

HAS JUST RECEIVED a select assortment of

Fall Goods

which she offers to the public at the lowest possible rates. The stock embraces every variety of

Ladies and Gentlemens Woolen Goods

Plain and Fancy Yarns;

ZEPHYRS,
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
HOOP SKIRTS, VEIL STUFFS,
CORSETS, HANDKERCHIEFS GLOVES
COLLARS, CUFFS, HOSIERY,
COLORED CAMBRICS,
EMBROIDERIES,
LACES
DRILLING,
PAPER MUSLIN.

Also a good assortment of LADIES MISSES AND BOYS

FALL HATS

which will be increased as the season advances.

She asks a continuation of the patronage of her friends and the public generally. Goods not on hand can be had at twenty-four hours' notice.

Call and Examine!

REMEMBER THE PLACE.

3d St. Opposite the U P Seminary.

Sept16tf.

1868. 1868.

FALL

DRY GOODS.

IMMENSE STOCK, AT

J. W. BARKER & CO.'S.

59 Market Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

ILKS, DRESS GOODS, LINEN.
And HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.
CLOTHES, JEANS,
CASSIMERES, SHEETINGS.
SATINETS, SHIRTINGS.
PRINTS, HOSIERY.

And Underwear, for Ladies, Gents and Children

Cloaks of all materials, on hand and made to order.

French Merinoes, all wool, full width, choice colors, 70 cents, formerly $1.00.

Water-Proofs, good quality, $1.00.

White Blankets, 10x4, all wool, $3.00.

Best Prints, at 10½ cents.

☞ Country Merchants supplied by dress patterns, piece or package at lowest eastern rates.

QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP.

For doing a family washing in the best and cheapest manner. Guaranteed equal to any in the world. Has the strength of old fools soap, with the mild and cleansing qualities of genuine Castile. Try this splendid soap. Sold by the ALDEN CHEMICAL WORKS North Front Street, Philadelphia.

sept3 '68.