The Beaver Argus.

J. WELLER, Editor and Proprietor.

Beaver, Pa., November 24, 1868.

FOR GOVERNOR, 1869,

JOHN W. GEARY

GOVERNOR GEARY has issued his proclamation announcing that during the fiscal year ending November 30, 1868, the public debt of Pennsylvania has been reduced in the amount of two millions four hundred and fourteen thousand eight hundred and sixteen dollars and sixty-four cents. The nature of the debt cancelled was as follows:

Five per cent. loan redeemed	$1,715,144 99
Five per cent. loan redeemed	854,677 25
Excess over $32,000,000 (5 per cent.)	646,025 30
Relief notes cancelled	210,00
Total	$3,414,816,54

SECRETARY McCULLOUGH in his annual report touches upon nearly all phases of the financial question. The report is regarded as an able state paper, but is particularly noticeable from the fact that he suggests a method of returning to specie payments at an early day. His suggestion is substantially as follows: After the first of January 1870, greenbacks shall cease to be legal tenders for private debts contracted after that date, and after January 1st 1871, they shall cease to be legal tenders for any purposes whatever, except in payment of Government dues. The adoption of this plan, the secretary thinks, would restore prices to the old standard, relieve the necessities of the country, and contribute materially to the well-being of the whole people.

THE New York correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* takes the following method to say that General Grant has offered Mr. Greely a Cabinet position:

"It is no violation of confidence to state that when General Grant was in this city last week, the editor of a prominent morning paper (not the *Sun* nor the *Times*) was given to understant that a cabinet portfolio was at his service, under the new administration, provided the said party would like to be Secretary of the Interior. As yet it is not ascertained whether the offer has been accepted, but the chances are that it will be. The editor alluded to was formerly a member of Congress."

ELSEWHERE in this paper it will be seen that at the meeting of the Republican county committee, held in this place on last Saturday, a resolution was adopted instructing our Senator and Representative in the Legislature to support the Hon. John Allison of Mercer county for United States Senator. It will be noticed that the resolution was passed unanimously by the committee.

In common with a great many of Mr. Allison's old neighbors and acquaintances, we earnestly hope that the choice of the Legislature may fall upon him for that position. While a member of the House of Representatives of the United States, from this District, he performed his duty so promptly and faithfully that even his political opponents were forced to admit that we never had a more efficient member of Congress than Mr. Allison. Ready in debate, and conscientious in the discharge of duty he would at once, if elected to the Senate, take a high rank among the members of that body. Western Pennsylvania should therefore press his claims with all the energy its members in the Legislature can command.

SOME two weeks ago Mr. Quay, in his "Radical," and without any solicitation on our part, assumed to give us some instruction in the management of the *Argus*. In fact, if our recollection serves us, he at that time gave us peremptory orders to say nothing, editorially, in the future. With a perverseness that is quite characteristic of us on occasions like the present, we did not follow his advice in last week's *Argus*; hence we infer, that himself or one of his friends in Beaver dropped a line to the Pittsburgh *Commercial*, requesting the editor of that paper to step outside of his bailiwick to tell us what to say and what *not to say* to the readers of this paper. Now we respectfully inform both Mr. Quay and the editor of the *Commercial*, that the postal facilities in Beaver and between here and Pittsburgh are perfect, and if we desire any further instruction from either of them in reference to what should or should not appear in the *Argus*, we will drop them a line to that effect. In the meantime it occurs to us that the public interests will not suffer by their attending to their own duties, and permitting us without any interference, to perform ours.

We are performing a duty now that a large majority of the people of this county believe should have been attended to some time ago; and that our labors are duly appreciated in its performance at the present time is found in the fact that our subscription list is increasing at an unprecedented rate. Until this condition of things is reversed, we shall select such subjects as suit us and treat them as we deem proper.

THE Pittsburgh papers of last Saturday contained the names of several hundred Republicans of Allegheny county, soliciting the use of Hon. Thomas M. Marshall's name as a candidate for the United States Senate. Mr. Marshall in a note acknowledging the receipt of the letter, gives authority for the use of his name in that connection. The request is made by a large number of the most active and influential Republicans of the "banner county," and among them nearly all the lawyers of the Pittsburgh bar. Mr. M's friends will make themselves felt before the Senatorial question is disposed of.

Already Organized.

THE first Tuesday in January is the time fixed by the Constitution for the assembling and organization of the Pennsylvania Legislature. But if the reports that reach us are to be credited the "slate" has been made up, all arrangements perfected, and the organization of the two branches practically effected two or three weeks in advance of that period, and the minor offices already distributed among the faithful—nothing remaining but the mere farce of ratifying the bargains that have been made. We hear of one lucky individual of this place—an employee in the "Radical" office, that has had his "nest feathered" for a week or two past, and the very day—the 1st proximo—has been fixed when he can slide into his snug berth—so that he is relieved of all torturing suspense, and all he will have to do is to pick up his "traps" and start on his way rejoicing. The time was when claims and merit and qualification had much to do in procuring a position at the State Capital; the time was when members were vouchsafed a sight of those that were to serve them; when the applicant presented himself in person, filed his claims, worried his way along with fear and trembling, and was not even made conscious until the evening preceding the organization whether his "calling and election" had been made sure. But these days have passed away. We have entered upon a new era. A "ring" is formed, and the thing is done in almost the twinkling of an eye. Those who happen to be on the outside, who by a life-time's devotion to the interests of the party, and who flatter themselves that their arduous services are deserving of recognition and reward, may as well "hang their harps upon the willow," husband their small change and stay at home. They are evidently not wanted at Harrisburg this session at least.

THE Committee on public expenditures of the House of Representatives at Washington, last week, unearthed a fact that reflects but little credit upon some of the parties concerned. Some eighteen months ago Secretary Seward purchased Russian America from the Russian Government for the sum, we believe, of seven million five hundred thousand dollars in gold. The Senate confirmed the purchase, but when the House was required to make the appropriation for its payment, it showed strong symptoms of refusing to do so. Baron Stoeckl, the Russian Minister at Washington, then stepped upon the stage and employed Hon. Robt. J. Walker to work the thing through. The Baron at that time seemed frightened, and desponded of ever receiving any money for his icebergs. Mr. Walker said he did not like to enter into the matter as a *lobbyist*, but if called an attorney in the case, he would do his best. Stoeckl accepted his proposition, and agreed to make his fee $20,000. Mr. Walker immediately prepared a pamphlet on the merits of Alaska, and distributed it broadcast among the Congressmen and the newspaper press of the country. He also closely watched the bill while pending in Congress, and wrote almost daily communications on the subject which the *Chronicle* and *Intelligencer* of that city very kindly published. When the bill for the appropriation fairly came before Congress, Baron Stoeckl voluntarily increased the amount of Mr. Walker's fee to $23,000. After the appropriation had been secured, Mr. Walker was paid 26,000 in gold certificates. Out of this sum, the only money he paid was $5,000 in greenbacks to Mr. F. P. Stanton, his associate counsel.

The Senatorial Struggle

SINCE our connection with political life, we cannot remember the time when there was so much intriguing—so many plots and counter-plots—so much barter and trade, as there is in relation to the U. S. Senatorship at the present time. The aim does not seem for the general good—the search is not for the man who will give standing and dignity to the Commonwealth in the National Capital. The hunt is clearly for the "flesh-pots" and in quest of the one who will dispense the patronage at his disposal with the freest hand. Since the prospect of Messrs Kemble and Thomson have been nipped in the bud, the chiefs have made their way to Washington, and are now said to be in negotiation with, and seeking an alliance with a *Western* candidate.

A correspondent of the "Radical," professedly writing from Washington, but we think nothing is hazarded in saying that it was written in Beaver, and by the late elector for the 24th district, makes the following strange announcement:

"The power he, (James D. Cameron) exerts in the politics of Pennsylvania is truly wonderful. His office was constantly crowded, while we were in Harrisburg, with politicians from all parts of the State, and he will have as much to do with the election of United States Senator this winter as any man in the State, the editor of THE RADICAL not excepted.

We must confess unmixed surprise when our eye rested upon the foregoing—not for information conveyed—for that has been known for months past, but that a friend of these gentlemen should make their intrigues relative to the senatorial question, a matter of public boasting.

Now, who has delegated this power to these two gentleman? Who can delegate such power? Who has employed them to make choice of a senator? Are they working for the public good or for the attainment of individual ends? How are they to be recompensed for the herculean labors they are now performing? If scheming henceforward is to be the rule, and straight-forward dealing to be the exception; if the party is to be but the sport of designing men, and to be drawn whithersoever selfish interests point the way, then it is not difficult to foresee that its mission is about fulfilled, and that its day of usefulness is almost over. The Harrisburg *State Guard* truthfully and prophetically says, "that the future of the Republican party in Pennsylvania is bound up in the election of U. S. Senator in 1869."

It has really seemed to us for some time past, that those who assumed to control the Republican party were intent upon securing its destruction. The chafing of the people under the mismanagement of the leaders and the dereliction of those who have been honored with places of trust, does not seem to occasion a halt. The hair-breadth escapes of the party seem to be wholly unheeded. They seem to act upon the assumption that the hard won victories of October and November give full license for the inception and execution of every scheme that may enter the brain, no matter how indefensible it may be—seemingly arguing that the shoulders of the party are broad and strong, and amply able to bear all the iniquities that may be heaped upon them. It is useless to deny that for several years past the mass of the Republicans have been complaining and groaning under the inflictions put upon the party. And it is almost marvelous that it has been able to bear up under the heavy load. Nothing but the unbounded patriotism of the people—the revival of the old rebel spirit—the fear of another war, and the blundering of the Democratic party, could have saved us from overwhelming defeat.

The Republican party in the main has been true to its trust. It has accomplished a mighty work. It has sought to save, not to destroy—to elevate, not to trample under foot. It has been the party of the Union, of progress and of the people. Its policy, its measures, its achievements will live unfadingly in history. Its principles commend themselves to the Reason, the Patriotism and Conscience of every lover of his race and country. Left standing upon its own merits, and led honestly and uprightly as it ought to be led, it could safely withstand the assaults of its enemies for the next generation at least. Hitherto it has been aggressive in its movements, battling fearlessly against the Wrong, and for the Right. Latterly, however, instead of being able to hold it up fully to the public gaze because of the good it has done in the past, and the good it might achieve in the future, nearly every canvass compells us to tax our energies to the utmost in explaining, extenuating and defending the conduct of our leaders and the acts of those we clothe with authority. This ought not to be. The strain now upon the party cannot long continue. If the Republicans do not arouse and shake off the evil that hangs like an incubus around them, and insist upon different management hereafter, then their defeat is inevitable.

HON. E. M. STANTON, returned to his practice in the Supreme Court at Washington city on last Friday, remarking to his friends when doing so, that he had retired from politics entirely. Mr. Stanton's name has been mentioned frequently of late in connection with the office of Secretary of state under Grant's administration and if he could be induced to forego his private inclinations and accept that position, provided it was tendered to him, a better appointment could not be made.

Letter to General Grant.

The following letter has been received by the President elect:

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 19, 1868.

To U. S. Grant:

General: As our fathers congratulated Washington on his accession to the Presidency, so would we congratulate you. Interest, duty, and gratitude combined to induce the nation to call you to the Chief Magistracy. The qualities which you have displayed in the field are those which are specially demanded in the Cabinet, and the glory which crowns your arms will, we trust, be succeeded by the higher glory that will crown your counsels.

The principles which triumphed in your election, executed with the calm wisdom and undeviating steadiness which have marked your military movements, must result in the restoration of the States to their proper ralations, business to its proper channels, rights to all citizens, peace to all our borders, and the public credit and the national honor to their proper eminence in all the markets and courts of the world.

As a matter of feeling, not merely of form, we desire to express to you our determination to pray for your health, happiness, success, and salvation, and our hope that your spirit and example, both in public and private, may evince the faith of a Christian. From your lofty eminence a holy life may be felt, with power to the remotest extremities of the land, and through all ages to come.

Trusting that from the hour of your inauguration justice will everywhere through the land secure quiet, call forth capital, capital stimulate industry, energy and invention, and that the nation will steadily rise to higher, nobler, more Christain civilisation, we are, sir, your ebedient servants,

T. A. Morris,
E. S. James,
L. Scott,
M. Simpson,
E. R. Ames,
D. W. Clarke,
E. Thomson,
C. Kingsley,
Bishops of the Methodist E. Church.

The Vote of the United States.

The total vote cast at the recent election is already ascertained to have been over five millions seven hundred thousand, of which General Grant has over three millions. In 1860, the total vote was 4,580,193; an increase in eight years of over one million. A part of this increase must, however, be given to the admision of negro votes in erght Southern States, which polled for Grant 416,071, and Seymour 435,096 votes, a majority of 19,025 for Seymour. It appears that more than one-half of the Southern vote for Grant was cast by colored persons, and a small part of the vote for Seymour can be accredited to the same race, so that fully 250,000 of the increase is from this cause. In 1860 South Carolina did not cast any popular vote at all, but Florida did while it now chooses electors by Legislature, as South Carolina did then. Then again, the vote of Mississippi, Texas and Virginia was included in the aggregate for 1860, which was not the case this year, as they had no vote. In 1860, 300,000 votes were added to the aggregate by the States—full as much as should be deducted for the colored vote, and the vote of South Carolina instead of Florida; so that the number of white persons actually voting in the States now represented is more than one million larger than it was in 1860. In 1864 the twenty-five States which voted gave an aggregate vote of 4,034,789; the same States now give 4,886,128, an increase of over 800,000 in four years! This fact alone indicates the enormous rapidity of growth in these States, for this increase represents an addition to their population of more than four and a half millions.

The Richmond *Enquirer* sounds the key note of the Democratic party in the future. It is repudiation. More honest than the Northern leaders of the party, it does not hesitate to proclaim the future doctrine of the party. It says;

"Events are fast developing the fact which we have predicted for the debt, and when repudiation does come, as come it surely will, it will not be a painful reflection to the South that one object, at least, of those who have grinding her down for the last three weary years, will fall to be attained at last.

Andrew Johnson has some chance of being a candidate yet, though as to that there are plenty of others to dispute with him for the honor of being standard bearer of the Repudiators.

THE scene at the acquittal of Cole, charged with the murder of Hiscock, at Albany, was a singular one. Immediately upon the announcement of the verdict—not guilty—nearly every person in the court room arose, those outside the bar mounting the seats, and from the audience there went up deafening cheers which lasted, despite the attempt to preserve order, for several minutes. Everybody present, even to the presiding judge, congratulated the prisoner on his release.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 12, 1868.

SENATE—The bill abolishing the franking privilege was reported from the Postoffice Committee with a recommendation for its passage.

The President presented a memorial from the manufacturers of Detroit, in reference to the tariff, currency, &c.

Mr. Trumbull, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported Mr. Sumner's resolution, declaring the necessity of certain further guarantees in the reconstruction of rebel States, recommending indefinite postponement.

Mr. Morton introduced a bill in reference to the site for an executive mansion. Referred to the Committee on Public Building.

Mr. Williams introduced a bill to provide for the better administration of justice in the territories of the United States. Referred to the Committee on Territories.

Mr. Abbott introduced a bill to provide for the payment of claims of loyal citizens in the States lately in rebellion. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

The Senate went into executive session, which lasted about a quarter of an hour.

Upon opening the doors, Mr. Harlan introduced a resolution requesting the Secretary of the Interior to communicate any information in possession of the department in reference to the hostile or peaceful character of the Indians recently killed or captured by troops, and as to whether they were at the time residing on a government reservation. Adopted.

Mr. Davis moved to take up the joint resolution pledging the faith of the United States for the payment of the public debt in coin or its equivalent, which was done.

Mr. Davis then moved to amend by making it declare that the true and equitable measure of liability of the United States upon these bonds is what was received by the government for the bonds, with interest thereon. Laid on the table.

Mr. Warner introduced a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire whether the bill removing political disabilities of certain citizens of Alabama, passed before the ratification of the Fourteenth amendment, operated to remove disabilities imposed by the amendment, and by the latter reconstruction acts. Adopted.

Mr. Trumbull, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported adversely on the joint resolution to extend to loyal citizens of Louisiana and Arkansas, the provisions of the act of July 4th, 1864, limiting the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims. On his motion it was indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Edmunds introduced a bill to repeal the act of June 26th, 1868, admitting Georgia to representation to Congress, and provide a provisional Government therein, and for other purposes, which was referred to the Committee on Judiciary. It promises that the Legislature of Georgia has violated the fourteenth amendment, by refusing to purge itself of ineligible members, and has, in violation of the constitution and the fundamental principles upon which Congress consented to the restoration of the State, expelled a large number of regularly installed members on the sole ground that they were persons of African blood, and that the local authorities of the State, appear to be wholly unable or unwilling to protect the lives, liberty and property of its peaceful and unoffending citizens from lawless violence, and refrain purposely, or from want of power, from bringing such offenders to justice. The preamble, therefore, fully declares, it appears, that the people of the State of Georgia have not complied with the terms or conformed to the principles on which its restoration was provided for, and that the Government therein is not in fact, republican or regular, and the bill provides that so much of the acts passed June 25th, 1868, as relates to the State of Georgia, be repealed, and that the Military Government heretofore provided for by law be reviewed, subject only to the limitations now prescribed, that the Government organized under the Constitution of Georgia, shall continue in operation during the pleasure of Congress as provisional only, and the expulsion of African members shall be considered null and void; such expelled members shall resume seats, their successors vacating the same, and no member shall be a member of the Legislature or hold office under the Provisional Government, who is ineligible under the terms of the fourteenth amendment. It is further provided that the Circuit and District Courts of the United States shall have concurrent jurisdiction, with the courts under said Provisional Government; of all offenses and torts, but such United States Courts shall not proceed therein, unless the party injured, or some one on his behalf, shall make oath before a judge or commission, that justice cannot be obtained in said Provisional Court. Finally, it is made the duty of the President of the United States, to cause to be stationed in the State, such part of the land and naval forces of the United States, as shall be sufficient to carry the foregoing provisions into effect.

On motion of Mr. Sumner, the Senate took up the resolution expressing sympathy with the people of Spain.

Mr. Davis did not like the latter part of the resolution, recommending the abolition of slavery, and characterized it as a piece of officious interference.

Mr. Salsbury agreed with him.

The resolution passed; 41 yeas, 5 nays. It is in these words:

Resolved, That the people of the United States, sympathizing with the people of Spain in their efforts to establish a more liberal form of government, express their confident hope it will be conducted to and in such a way as to promote the triumph of liberal institutions, and they earnestly appeal to the people to secure the immediate emancipation of slaves and final abolition of slavery throughout the Spanish dominion.

At this point the Clerk of the House appeared with the House resultions on the death of Thaddeus Stevens.

Mr. Cameron formerely announced the death to the Senate, and read a brief address, tracing the history of deceased, reciting his past services, and eulogizing his character. He then offered the resolution usual on such occasions.

Messrs. Buckalew, Morill, of Vermont, and Sumner followed with eulogies; when the Senate unanimously adopted the resolutions offered by Mr. Cameron, and adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE.—The resolution to print 30,000 copies of the eulogies delivered yesterday was adopted.

Mr. Washburne reported the pension bill, which appropriates twenty-three millions of dollars. Ordered printed and consideration postponed till the 5th of January.

Mr. Sypher presented the credentials of J. M. Menard, as representative from Louisiana. Referred to the Committee on Elections.

A bill to admit midshipman, Joseph Moorhead, of Ohio, to the Washington Insane Asylum was passed.

Mr. Tift introduced a resolution instructing the Committee on Revision of Laws to consider the propriety of extending the time in which bankrupts may avail themselves of the provisions of the bankrupt act, and reducing the fees. Adopted.

Mr. Butler, of Tennessee, introduced bills to establish a pension office in Tennessee, and to provide for drawback in certain cases. Referred.

Mr. Scofield introduced a bill giving officers in the militetary and naval service, commissioned but not mustered, pay according to rank of commission. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Newsham desired to offer a resolution for a select committee to investigate election frauds in Louisiana.

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, objected unconditionally.

Mr. Norris offered a resolution instructing the Postoffice Committee to inquire what further legislation is necessary to secure greater efficiency in the mail service in Southern States. Adopted.

Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Revision of Laws to inquire as to the legality of the appointment of assignees by United States Judges in contravention of the provisions and spirit of the bankrupt law. Adopted.

Mr. Eli offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Banking to inquire what legislation is necessary to enable the Comptroller oft he Currency, to wind up the affairs of banks that have no officers or place of business, to stop payment of interest of banks on debts they owe to the United States; and prevent insolvent banks being made depositories by Government disbursing officers. Adopted.

Mr. Julian offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Public lands to inquire into the expediency of amending the homestead acts, by allowing final proof of settlement to be made before clerks of Courts of Record. Adopted.

The Romantic History of one of Tom. Benton's Daughters.

A letter from San Francisco to the Chicago *Tribune* says: Let me tell you something about one of the school teachers of San Francisco, by way of illustrating the manner in which fortune frolics with human nature, and makes shuttle-cocks of poor humanity. Among the teachers is an elderly lady—the mother of five interesting children. She was born in one of the Western States, and was the first-born of one of the most distinguished Senators who ever sat in the legislative halls of the United States—one who, for more than twenty years, represented one of the great States of the mighty West, and who was the peer of Clay, Calhoun and Webster. In her young days she was the belle of Washington City, carrying away the palm from the dark-eyed daughters of the South, and the rosy-cheeked damsels of the North. All were anxious to receive a smile from the fair lily of the West. Noblemen, representing their country at Washington, laid their coronets at her feet in vain. She was a true Republican, and gave her love to a young gentleman then a clerk in one of the offices in Washington. Her father knew the youth and recognized his abilities, and when he solicited the daughter's hand it was cheerfully given. The wedding was a brilliant one, many of the great men of the country being present to wish them joy and cheer them at the commencement of their domestic voyage.—The young husband was shortly afterward admitted to the bar of the United States Supreme Court, and was soon recognized as one of the most promising members. For a number of years he practiced his profession with great success, and was on the high road to wealth and fame. Then came an event in the history of our country which altered the course of many. I refer to the discovery of gold in California and the consequent rush of emigrants to the new Eldorado. Among those who determined upon going to California, was the husband. He consulted with his wife, and she, like a true woman, declared her intention of accompanying him. He showed her the hardships she must necessarily endure, and urged her to remain with her parents until he made a home for her, but she, in the language of Ruth, said: "Entreat me not to leave thee or to return from following after thee, for whither thou goest, I will go, and where thou lodgest, I will lodge thy people shall be my people, and thy God my God; where thou diest I will die, and there I will be buried." He urged her no more, but together they came to California; where the husband soon took a leading position at the bar, and amassed a fortune. The people he associated with were from the South, and like many others he began to drink to excess. When the rebellion broke out he cast his sympathies with the South. His brother-in-law went with the north and became a Major General. He had to give up the practice of his profession because he could not take the oath required by our Legislature. Out of business, he drank heavily and soon began to mortgage his property.—Six years passed away and he died, leaving his widow with one child without a dollar, for his creditors had foreclosed even to the homestead.—The noble woman immediately took in sewing to earn her living, but found that she could hardly keep body and soul together by that means. Some friends of her father and husband offered to assist her, but she would receive nothing so long as she could help herself. She, however, would be thankful for assistance in procuring her a position as teacher in one of the public schools. Application was made, and—would you believe it?—some of the school directors opposed her appointment because her dead husband was a secessionist. They cared not that her father was the peer of Clay and Webster; that her brother-in-law wore the shoulder-straps of a Major General. They knew her husband in his lifetime, and had felt the lash of his bitter tongue, and therefore desired to harm his widow. Their efforts, however, were unavailing. She was appointed, and is now engaged in the public school department of this city, teaching a primary class. A sad change in the fortunes of one who started in life with such brilliant prospects. She is a true and noble woman, however, and every one who reads this paragraph, will praise her for her heroism and devotion.

Another Hundred Mile Advance Towards the Pacific.

Announcement of the opening of successivs sections of the Union Pacific railroad succeed each other so rapidly that one can hardly keep pace with them. Last year 540 miles was the limit of the locomotive's advance; last summer the laying of the 700th mile was witnessed by a party of eastern editors, who told the story of the road's progress to their millions of readers; September saw 800 miles in operation; and the beautiful pamphlet of the company, then issued, made that stage of progress familiar to hundreds of thousands of interested readers; but now, when we have just learned the place upon the map where our pencil might mark that 800th mile-post—behold! we have another bulletin from the end of the track that 900 miles are completed. When and where will this wonderful and bewildering progress stop? Evidently not until the builders of the Union Pacific, and they, of the Central Pacific, shall meet somewhere to the west of Salt Lake, and wed, with iron bands, the Atlantic and the Pacific. That time and ceremony are not far off. The charter of Congress says it must be by 1875; the Union Pacific Company, last year, promised that it should be done in 1870; this year they have felt justified in saying that 1869 should see the rail communication complete, and now they begin to talk of "Early next spring." Is it possible? Two years ago we should have spoken for the whole community in saying no. But this Company have taught us that impossibles are exaggerated improbables, which brains and money will rapidly overcome. More than seven miles of track, have been lately laid in one day, and the road will reach Salt Lake by Christmas time.

Will the road pay? Every indication answers—yes, enormously. Its local business, last year, exceeded four million dollars, and in September last was more than $644,000. Add to the steadily increasing way traffic the thorough business, which itself will grow with great rapidity, and the result cannot fail to be satisfactory to the many who have invested their savings in the Company's First Mortgage Bonds. We know that efforts are being made to injure the credit of the corporation and of its road; but surely such reports of its business, such evidence of a determination to finish the road at the earliest possible moment, are the best assurance of complete success and security.—*Har. Telegraph.*

The late Thaddeus Stevens.

Immediately after the reading of the Journal of the House of Representatives on the 17th inst. Hon. O. S. Dickey announced the death of Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, his predecessor. He entered into an interesting history of the life and services of the deceased. Speeches were also made on the occasion by other members of the House, Mr. Orth, of Indiana spoke briefly as follows:

Mr. Speaker; The grave has closed over the earthly remains of one of freedom's most ardent and eloquent advocates. The voice once so familiar in these halls is hushed in death; its sound no longer greets our ears but its bold and fervid enunciation, will never be forgotten. That heroic devotion to truth and justice, to equality and fraternity, we so often admired, and which is exemplified by countless acts and incidents extending through years and years of an active existence, is a most worthy example for all good men. The principles which he professed and the work which he performed, professions and practice being in perfect harmony, will in all future times, and in all nations, render the name of Stevens a synonym for human liberty. Living in an age when opportunities for the accomplishment of great deeds abounded, he siezed upon and improved these opportunities. His mind grasped the true philosphy of events, and his practical common sense moulded it into forms of enduring usefulness. Living not unto himself, his life has not been in vain, and the impress of his genius upon the age in which he lived, will be as permanent as his fame. To elevate mankind, to improve their moral, intellectual, and phyical condition, in a word, leave the world better than he found it, was with him a duty which he never neglected. During his residence at Gettysburgh, an academy or gymnasium was organized by a few of the prominent citizens, and Stevens conceived the idea of building on this modest foundation au institution of more enlarged pretensions, and of much wider usefulness. Through his influence as a member of the Legislature, a charter was obtained changing the gymnasium to "The Pennsylvania College," and, what is most remarkable, he also received a donation from the State of an amount of money sufficient to erect for the College its principal and most costly edifice. He is gone! That frail tenement of clay so lately moving among us is mingling with its kindred dust; but the name and fame of Thaddeus Stevens will never die. In all the coming years of time, so long as patriotism has a votary and freedom an advocate his name will be lisped and fame will be cherished by the countless millions of the future, and while his countrymen linger around his consecrated grave these aspirations will ascend to Heaven that a kind Providence, who rules alike the distinies of men and of nations, may grant to our beloved country many more cuch men.

Duel Near Crester Pennsylvania.

A bloodless duel was fought near the city of Chester, on the line of the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad, a few days ago. The principals were two youug men, with wounded dignity and enraged passions; one a Philadelphian, the other a Princeton, N. J. sport. The trouble which led them to engage in the cutlawry, was about a beautiful young, and dashing brunette, worth in her own name close on to a quarter of a million, with a papa equally rich and quite indulgent. They both wanted her and concluded to die for her. Friends were consulted, and murderous letters were exchanged. A challenge wes the result, and it was agreed to fight it out. Pistols were chosen as the weopens, seckonds were selected, the spot was picked out and the time agreed upon. The principles and their backers were on hand at the appointed hour. The distance was marked off, the pistols were loaded and handed to the would be duelists. The word was given and bang bang went the pistols. Again and again they fired, but they were so nervous that neither of them received the fatal shot; not even a scratch. The matter was then adjusted. The lovers hastened to the bosom of the pretty brunette, she had been apprised of their doings, and like a sensable young lady gave them both to understand that a much better aud wiser man than either of them was to be her liege lord, and that she anticipated that by Chrsmas Day she would no longer be a Miss, but a Mrs. and a bride.

Philadelphia Post.

Washburne and the Cabinet.

The Davenport (Iowa) *Gazette* says: We have been permitted by an intimate friend of Mr. Washburne's to see a private letter written by a gentleman as late as the 24th ult., and from this, as illustrating the character and giving additional evidence of the patriotic purpose of one in whom public gossip now takes particular interest we coppy the following extract:

"So far as politicol position is concerned I am content with the one assigned me for the *ninth* time by a generous and confiding constituency. I know but little touching Cabinet appointments, and take no stock in all the newspaper talk assigning me to this or that position. The most I desire is to see General Grant's administration a success, and see all the rights of all men vindicated and protected; to see an honest, economical, dignified administration of the Government, bringing to the people peace, quiet, hapiness and prosperity.

"Very truly yours, &c,

"E. B. WASHBURNE."

Keep a List.

1. Keep a list of your friends; and let God be the first in the list, however long it may be.

2. Keep a list of the gifts you get and let Christ, who is the unspeakable gift, be the first.

3. Keep a list of your mercies; and let pardon and life stand at the head.

4. Keep a list of your joys; and let the joy unspeakable, and full of glory, be the first.

5. Keep a list of your hopes; and let the hope of glory be foremost.

6. Keep a list of your sorrows; and let sorrow for sin be first.

7. Keep a list of your enemies; and put down the "old man" and the "old serpent" first and pray for all the rest.

8. Keep a list of your sins, and let the sin of unbelief be set down as the worst of all.—*Peroia, Ill, Y. M. C. A.*

THE body of a negro named John Shaw was found near the city hospital in Memphis yesterday morning, with the head crushed from a blow with an axe. Louis Given, who lived in the same house, has been arrested as the murderer, he having threatened to kill Shaw. His axe was found covered with blood.

The United States District Court is in session at Jacksonville, Fla. It is currently reported that efforts will be made before the jury to indict Gov. Reed for some failure or excess of duty while agent of the Postoffice department previous to his election as Governor.

THE LEGAL TENDER.

Official Opinion of the Effect of a Repeal of the Legal Tender Act.

TREASURY OF THE UNITED STATES, WASHINGTON, Dec. 12, 1868.—*Sir*: Your proposition to "repeal the legal tender act *instanter*" is simply the enactment of a law to compel the immediate resumption of specie payments on the part of the Government, the banks and the people. Are the poorer sections of the country prepared for this? Think of it. The Government has of its own over 550,000,000 of outstanding liabilities that are overdue. It is the endorser of the whole issue of the circulating notes of all the national banks, amounting to $300,000,000 more. Then bear in mind that these banks owe their depositors some $650,000,000 more. Here you have an aggregate of $1,600,000,000 of debts, immediately due and payable in coin, for all of which the Government would have to stand the brunt.

The Government has say $88,000,000 in gold in its vaults, or about 5½ per cent. of the indebtedness. You will say: "The Government need but care for itself; it has nothing to do with the debts of the national banks. Well, let's see how this is: If one of these banks fails to pay its deposits on call, it, of course, fails to pay its circulating notes, on the happening of which the Comptroller of the Currency puts the bank in the hands of a receiver, and the Treasury of the United States immediately becomes, in effect, the maker of the notes, of such bank, and is, by law, compelled to redeem them. Few banks could stand such a state of things for a year. Under the present condition, forced as they are, and the inevitable panic that would follow, the banks, the business men and the credit of the Government would go to perdition together.

However desirable the return to specie payments may be, we should make haste to accomplish it slowly, if we would make it sure and permanent. Failures would be fatal. To apply the rule to "all future contracts" would not be quite so bad, but it is to a degree liable to the same objections, and besides, it would strike every kind of business with paralysis. All your after reasoning seems to me to be perfectly sound. We agree in all but the mode by which the desired good is to be attained. We should not be too impatient. The world was not made in a day. Neither can we pay a debt of $1,600,000,000 in gold "instanter." We should, however, at once set ourselves about preparing the way over which we may soon pass, in perfect safety, to the promised land that shall flow, not with milk or honey, but with gold and silver.

Your other proposition, "that all the currency contracts now in force should be converted into specie or its equivalent, when due, say at seventy five cents on the dollar," is objectionable, because it might possibly be decided to be unconstitutional, in that it would "impair the obligations of contracts." True, not more so than the present law, that makes something else than "gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debt." But that was enacted in a time of great peril, which has now passed.

Hoping that the action of Congress will be such as to be satisfactory to all right-thinking men, I am, very respectfully, yours,

F. E. SPINNER.

David Wilder, Esq., Boston, Mass.

Anti-Marrying Clubs.

One of the significant movements of the age and in the world, is the organization of what are ominously called anti-marrying clubs. They originated in England; are said to be popular in Germany, that land heretofore celebrated for its solid domestic comfort; and have already been organized in Boston, New York, and other large cities. The necessity which has driven young men to the organization of such clubs, is the growing disposition of marriageble ladies to treat domestic duties with contempt. Every girl (or at least the large majority of girls) whose father is able to keep her without coming in contact with a broomhandle or a sewing machine, who has an immense establishment at home, expects to begin life as a wife where she left off as a Miss. There are no beginnings where fathers and mothers began. Daughters want to begin where parents stopped. They are not content to start in domestic life with small beginnings; and if they cannot have a mansion elegantly furnished and filled with servant, they prefer boarding, where energy and disposition for domestic duty are destroyed amid the frivolities and fripperies of fashion. These are the facts which drive young men of solid character and sterling domestic qualities into the organization of anti-marrying societies. They behold at boarding houses, young wives literally wasting their precious hours, giving to unmeaning dress the time which should be devoted to useful domestic duty, until they become burdens to themselves and unattractive objects of care to their husbands. Young men entering the professions, the mercantile, financial and mechanical pursuits, cannot carry with them wives who are burdens, and at the same time win success in life. A young man with no experience in business, and with his fortune yet to make, cannot support a wife (in nine cases out of ten) as she is maintained as a daughter. The wife who demands this of a husband, in the face of the fact that he is not prepared, however generous he may be, is not a true woman, and constitutes one of the influences which encourage the organization of anti-marrying societies. Hence the whole truth becomes one of startling importance, involving alike the safety of society and the happiness of individuals. To any nation it is a disgrace to feel that our daughters' deficiencies and follie s debar men from contracting the marriage relation.

ARKANSAS.

Memphis, December [illegible]—The *Avalanche's* Little Rock special of to-night says many prominent citizens have fled from the militia in Conway county to this city. Captain Gibbons, commanding the militia in Lewisburg, reports to the Governor that old man Casey was murdered for his money by his partners, Breeden and Bently, who burned the store and fled; that Gill and Matthews were burned out because they were radicals. He says: "I think I can onquer the Ku-Klux in a short time." Gibbons was a member of the legislature last session, and introduced a bill forbidding persons disfranchised following any profession, being mates on steamboats, or keeping stallions. His statements are improbable, as the loss of conservative citizens by the fire was six times that of others. Breeden and Bentley fled to save their lives.

A BOY SHOOTS HIS FATHER.—Some months since a lad in Manhaska county, Iowa, killed his father, and at his trial recently it appeared that the father, who was of a very hasty temper, and treated his family roughly had a high opinion of the usefulness of firearms, and taught his children, even the girls, to carry and use revolvers. The quarrel which resulted in his death was a horse which the boy persisted in riding against his father's will. The father picked up a stick or club and threatened to knock his son's brains out, when the boy turned and shot him. The jury returned a verdict of manslaughter, when the lad's counsel moved a new which was granted, sympathy was stongly on the side of the boy during the trial, as previous good character was shown and the mother and sister testified to the general harshness of the deceased toward his family.

Miscellaneous.

New Firm, New Goods.

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SUCCESSORS TO

GEO. C. SPEYERER.

Having returned from the East with a large stock of Goods, bought at LOWEST CASH PRICES, offer to the public, at their OLD STAND

CORNER OF WATER AND JAMES STREET,

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GENERAL DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS.

NOTIONS,

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES,

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NAILS, CARPENTER TOOLS

ROPE, OCUM & PACKING YARN, WHITE LEAD and PAINTS dry and in Oil, & Putty

Queensware and Willow Ware,

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Still having the Sole Agency of that CELEBRATED CLINTON CITY FLOUR, for Beaver and vicinity. we can sell dealers at Pittsburgh rates, saving freight.

FEED, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

ALSO AGENCY FOR

Buffalo Scale Company,

We offer Scales at MANUFACTURERS PRICE.

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BEAVER SALT COMPANY'S SALT.

Always on hand. We always buy for Cash and sell CHEAP. Call and examine our Goods and be convinced.

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Bea