The Beaver Argus.

J. WEYAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Beaver, Pa., December 20, 1868.

FOR GOVERNOR, 1869,

JOHN W. GEARY.

THE newspapers generally throughout the State, are advocating a change in the time of holding our spring elections. Their editors seem unanimously in favor of so changing our law that these will occur on the second Tuesday of October, thus obviating the necessity of holding more than one election each year. We presume petitions from nearly all sections of the State will be forwarded to the Legislature, and the chances are decidedly in favor of the passage of such a law at the approaching session. We do not know of any good reason why the change should not be made. It will save a snug sum of money each year to the taxpayers, and besides this, it will result in the selection of better men for the various local offices, as the turnout of voters will be much more general at the fall than at the spring election.

OUR exchanges mention the names of Hon. W. W. Ketcham, of Luzerne, and Hon. G. V. Lawrence, of Washington, in connection with the next Gubernatorial nomination. Mr. Lawrence is not a candidate, and it is not likely that Mr. Ketcham will embark in the canvass.—*Beaver Radical.*

In addition to the fair promise which the Beaver *Radical* gives of being a first class country newspaper, it bids fair for usefulness, especially in one particular—it seems to possess sources of political information open to but few. It knows, or seems to know, who are and who are not candidates for all the important offices in this State. We are at a loss to know how this knowledge is acquired by those who eschew all political "cliques," "rings," and "close corporations."—*Lawrence Journal.*

So are we.—*Editor Argus.*

CONWAY county, in Arkansas, has been in a state of war for a couple of weeks past. Nearly all the information touching the troubles there comes North through rebel channels, and the negroes are invariably held up as the authors of the excesses. General Grant, as the head of the army does not choose to act in the matter as a good many other Generals, or as A. J. would have done in similar cases. The latter would have read and credited the rebel reports of the difficulties in that locality; while the former sends a member of his staff into the disaffected district with instructions and authority to inquire into and make a faithful report concerning the origin and extent of the Conway county troubles. On that report he will act, and the guilty will be brought to punishment, no matter whether they be black or white. In thus personally as it were, investigating local domestic troubles, General Grant gives assurance to the country that *justice to all* will be his policy toward the Southern States.

MR. QUAY, in his salutatory, took pains to inform the public that he proposed to publish a paper in this place, that should be patronized for its "dignity" &c., &c. The word was either used in a meaningless sense, or else only "given to the ear that it might be broken to the hope," for in the same article we find him using such vulgar terms as "poor devil," and in a more recent number of his paper the epithet "small dogs" finds a prominent place in his lucubrations. These expressions were not used while speaking of a political opponent, but when he was referring to a Republican, and one too, who has made use of no slang in his dealings with Mr. Quay or any other member of our party in the county.

If it suits Mr. Quay's present purpose, or if it gratifies his nature to do so, he may use expressions like the above whenever he sees proper. He cannot provoke us to retaliate in kind; but he may as well understand now as at any other time that his indulgence in them will not deter us from criticising his course as a politician whenever we think the public interest will be subserved by so doing. His exhibition of wrath now only serves to show that the "galled jade winces."

THE Beaver *Argus* is out this week for Messrs Allison and Marshall for Senator. With this ponderous accession to their strength both will probably be nominated.—*Radical Dec. 25.*

Mr Quay, a couple of weeks ago assured the public that the "Radical" would merit support on account of its "truthfulness," and yet a greater untruth than is contained in the above could scarcely be told. Instead of being "out" for Mr. Marshall for United States Senator, the *Argus* simply told its readers that a large number of the active Republicans of Allegheny county had requested the use of Mr. Marshall's name as a candidate for Senator, and that he had authorized them to use it in that connection. To that extent and no more did the *Argus* bring Mr. Marshall "out" in its issue of last week.

It is true we are in favor of Mr. Allison for United States Senator. We have had no delicacy in making this known both publicly and privately. We support him because of his integrity as a citizen, and his fitness to fill the high position. This support is *sincere*, and in that respect we apprehend the *Argus* and the "Radical" differ, for the latter's editor originally supported Mr. Kemble, then Mr. Thomson, now professedly Mr. Allison, while not a few believe him to be in the J. K. Moorhead boat at the present time. It would not however surprise us much, when the smoke of battle has cleared away to ascertain that he had been first, last and all the time for one M. S. Quay of Beaver.

IF GENERAL Grant fails to make one of the best Presidents the United States ever had, it will not result from his not starting right. In sending one of his most careful and reliable staff officers to Arkansas to investigate the disorder there he gives the country the assurance that he has not prejudged the case, but is desirous of acquainting himself with the actual facts before deciding upon their treatment. And in a conversation with several distinguished men a few days ago in Washington city, he gave utterance to some views on our financial problem, that will attract attention, and commend themselves to the good sense of the taxpayers of the whole land. They are thus reported by the correspondent of a New York paper:

A Senator of the United States called on General Grant to-day and asked a favor, which the General declined to grant, because it was impossible. The Senator remarked that he was going away, and would not return for some weeks. The General replied that he was sorry he was going, but if he was in favor of expending any more money from the Government Treasury to aid Pacific or other railways, he hoped that he would go and stay away. Several members of Congress were present, and a brief discussion, ensued on the subject of Government subsidies to railroads and other corporations. The President elect spoke with emphasis against any further aid being given to the Pacific Railroads. He said, substantially, it was very apparent to every man in the country that our finances needed the closest attention, and that it is vitally important, if we intend to pay off the national debt and lighten taxation, to practice the most rigid economy, and the place to begin with is the bills that are pending in Congress granting further subsidies to the Pacific and other Railroads. No matter what may be said about the prospective benefit we are to derive from these roads, it is too long to wait, and we should make the best possible use of our present resources, without increasing the burden of our debt by incurring expensive risks which are hazardous. The Congressmen who were at the interview were astonished at the frankness with which the General expressed his views, while they one and all pledged him their support. The General at the same time gave his opinion that there should be an extra session of the XLIst Congress. The existence of the present Congress is for so short a time that there will be just barely time to pass the appropriation bills, and it is doubtful whether the great question of our finances can be properly cared for.

An Earnest Word to the Republicans of Beaver County.

We alluded last week to the extraordinary scheming now going on relative to the U. S. Senatorship, and expressed the opinion that it was full of evil portent to the Republican party of Pennsylvania. We hazard nothing in saying that this mode of selecting a Senator is doing more to undermine and bring the party into disrepute than all other agencies combined. It seems however, to be but a fitting continuation of the disreputable proceedings that were inaugurated and so conspicuously developed themselves at the "Monongahala House" last summer. The "faithful of this and neighboring towns—those *holding* offices, those *hunting* offices, and those *promised* offices—were there in strong numbers, and day after day and night after night, during the different sittings of the conference with a boldness really amazing, and in utter disregard of the strong claim of their own county, were scheming, trading, combining against their own neighbor, the unanimous choice of their own convention, throwing embarrassments in the way and denouncing their own conferees for seeking honestly to carry out their instructions—advising almost constantly with other conferees, and looking solely after the interests of a candidate from an adjoining county. If the Republicans of Beaver county could have witnessed the scenes there enacted, they would not only repudiate those engaged therein, but they would be tempted to separate from the party of their choice, so long as such unjustifiable practices were continued, and so long as professed party leaders sought to prostitute it to base and selfish uses. If future conferences are to be thus assailed by certain men banded together for a common purpose, and wholly forgetful of even ordinary propriety, and with the use of means and appliances altogether indefensible, seek to rush through the nomination of a particular favorite at all hazards, and regardless of consequences, then we are surely drifting into a current that leads to destruction. Can an organization thus managed, long survive? Ought it to survive long, when principle is lost sight of, and the struggle degenerates into a mere scramble for the spoils of office?

We regret the necessity that compels us to advert to these recent proceedings. We regret that we are forced to separate from those with whom in the past we have stood side by side in battling for a common cause. We bear willing testimony to valuable services they have heretofore rendered. The ability, energy and zeal possessed by them, if directed in the proper channel, would be unlimited for good, and would tend in a large degree to make the party in this county perfectly invincible. But when they undertake to draw broad lines within our own organization, when they undertake to usurp rights that belong to the people, and lead the party outside of its legitimate course—when they undertake to convert it into an engine of *vengeance*, or of favoritism—when the general good is to be wholly overlooked in the sole desire to attain individual ends, then we unhesitatingly part company. Our paths henceforward lay in widely different directions. We are among those who believe that upright dealing in political affairs is just as practicable, and as absolutely essential to the well-being of a party, as it is imperatively necessary in the ordinary business transactions of life. Whenever the rights or privileges of the people are sought to be curtailed; whenever a fair expression of sentiment is denied them, or is sought to be stifled or circumvented by trickery or by the management of unscrupulous men, then a heavy load rests upon the shoulders of the party, and unless promptly relieved of its burden, will slowly but surely wither away. Does any man outside of the influences we are now alluding to, doubt for a moment that our majority in the county to-day would be two or three hundred greater than it is, if the party had been managed upon more just and equitable principles? Does any one believe that we would have one half the toil and expense we annually undergo and incur to get out our vote, and keep our party friends in the traces, if it were not for the questionable conduct and acts of some of those we entrust with positions of honor and responsibility?

In taking then this leap in the dark, in concentrating the gaze of the entire county upon themselves; in inviting the public scrutiny to their movements and designs, and in drawing a clear line of distinction between those in favor of fair and manly dealing in political affairs, and those who prefer a more secret and stealthy mode of operations, our late friends, we think, have exhibited unusual short-sightedness. How true it is, that

"Ambition sometimes over leap itself
And vaults on t'other side.

It has seemed for months past that a few individuals in this place, who have heretofore had much to do in managing the affairs of the party, have been actuated with the same spirit that drove the southern people into a state of rebellion, in order to isolate themselves and build up an exclusive Slave Empire, whose duration was intended to be for all time to come. But, in the mysterious workings of Providence, instead of extending the dominion of their ill-exercised power, they were the chosen instruments in destroying their cherished institution, and in hastening their own downfall. Our recent friends have not been content to let well enough alone. Without cause and without even a plausible pretext, they have undertaken to set up on their own account, to "run" the party for the benefit of a privileged few, to build up a strong central power that would completely overshadow the county, and in close connection with the "Philadelphia Ring," and their new paper at command, they would naturally expect to be able to laugh to scorn all the efforts that might be put forth to unwind the coils and shake off the influences that would be thrown around us. Now, if it should happen that they have over-reached themselves, and in the storm they have evoked, should go down, and the sceptre of their power be broken, and their glory depart from them, ought not every right-thinking Republican in the county rejoice that a better day is about to dawn; and ought we not to be profoundly thankful that some evil genius ever put it into their minds to start out upon such a suicidal course.

The popular vote system, if rightly employed, will be a formidable instrument in the correction of abuses and embarrassments under which we have been laboring. We appeal to our party friends to adhere to it with the utmost tenacity. Frown upon every effort calculated to impair its efficiency or prevent it from being fairly tested. Resist every attempt to incorporate the delegate system. The brakes are now in your own hand. You have it in your power to say whether a few individuals shall control the nominations and shape the policy of the party; or whether the people themselves shall perform those functions that rightfully belong to them. Let it henceforward be understood that *merit*, not favoritism is to govern in the selection of candidates. Let aspirants for nominations be given to understand distinctly that they are to present their claims to the people, and not rely wholly upon the influence and management of particular individuals.

Republicans of Beaver county! You and we are now passing through a trying ordeal. If we are firm and watchful, we shall pull through in safety, and our party, emerging from its present vexations, will start afresh upon its career of usefulness.

How a Girl was Educated.

The following extract is from Parton's Life of Theodosia Burr.

When Theodosia was ten years old Mary Wollstonecraft's eloquent little book, 'A Vindication of the Rights of Woman,' fell into Mr. Burr's hands. He was so powerfully struck by it that he sat up all night reading it. 'Is it owing to ignorance, or prejudice,' he wrote, 'that I have not yet met a single person, who *had* discovered, or would allow the merit of this work?'

In the spirit of this book Theodosia's education was conducted. Her mind had fair play. Her father took it for granted that she could learn what a boy of the same age could learn, and gave her precisely the advantages he should have given a son. Besides the usual accomplishments, French, music, dancing and riding, she learned to read Horace, Virgil, Terence, Lucian, Homer, in the original. She appears to have read all of Terence and Lucian, a great part of Horace, all the Iliad, and a large portion of the Odyssey. 'Cursed effects,' exclaimed her father once, 'of fashionable education, of which both sexes are the advocates and yours eminently the victim. If I could foresee that Theo. would become a mere fashionable woman, with all the attendant frivolity and vacuity of mind, adorned with whatever grace or allurement I would earnestly pray God to take her forthwith hence. But I yet hope by her, to convince the world what neither sex appears to believe that women have souls.'

Pay of Our Ministers and Consuls.

The United States neither sends nor has it sent to it any minister of the Third class of Ambassadors. The biggest rank our practitioners take is Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, which sets them as high as Franklin and John Adams. Mr. Johnson and Gen. Dix receive $17,500 apiece, each with two Secretaries of legation at $2,625, and $1,500 respectively. Mr. Clay, Mr. Hale, Mr. Bancroft, Mr. Marsh, Mr. Webb and Mr. Ross Brown, receive $12,000, and one secretary at $1,800. Our ministers to Peru and Chili get $10,000. The rest get $7,500. An interpreter in China, gets $5,000.—Our highest Consuls get $7,500, the most of them less than $1,500. The man who sits out in the jail of Napoleon at St. Helena, receives $1,500 for it. For $500 more he would probably go to the Penitentiary. Havre is a better consularship than Paris, the first being $7,000, Melbourne $4,000, Montreal $4,000. London $7,000, Dublin only the fees, St. Petersburg $2,000, Havana $6,000.

Tariff Sentiment in the West.

The Dayton, (Ohio) *Journal* spoke for vast interests in the West, when it said the other day: "The fact is understood by an intelligent people, that the best way to build up manufactures in this country, is to put a stiff duty on the foreign articles which compete with those made at home. If luxuries and such articles as we cannot produce in this country could be made to bear the whole burden of taxation, and everything which we could produce in this country could be made to bear the whole burden of taxation, and everything which we could produce or manufacture here should be saved from any foreign competition whatever, the country would be the better for it.—The clamor against a tariff which protects domestic industry is simply an assault upon the prosperity of the country and upon the wages of the working men."

The Treasury Under Gen. Grant.

Under the above caption, the Tribune of Wednesday thus discusses the prospective management of the national finances during the Grant administration. If what the *Tribune* indicates, is realised, and we sanguinely belive it will be, the result must show a reduction of the national debt, relief from burdensome taxation, and a general prosperity such as the nation never before, under its most propitious auspices, enjoyed:

THE TREASURY UNDER GENERAL GRANT.

The Hon. Elihu B. Washburne has been for the last fourteen years a leading Representative in Congress from Illinois, is a resident of Galena, and an intimate personal friend of Gen. Grant. Certain enterprising purveyors of news in Washington, putting these facts together, have concluded that Mr. Washburne will probably be called to the head of the Treasury Department—which may be a good guess, and may not. We hazard little in saying that no one knows anything in the premises but General Grant, who is in no hurry to share his knowledge with others.

The world seizes the opportunity to assail Mr. Washburne as "a man of narrow mind, and of no administrative experience," and to insinuate that he is to be appointed to the Treasury as a reward for his "personal devotion to General Grant." Such aspersions deserve no answer.—But the world proceeds to discourse in this vein:

"A man of great vigor and capacity at the head of the Treasury Department, one who should extricate our finances from their present lamentable condition, and to do on a large scale, a work like that accomplished by Hamilton, at the begining of the Government, would be enrolled by the country, one of its greatest benefactors. He would be the likeliest and most deserving candidate for the place to which General Grant has now been elected."

—If the world were as desirous of retrenchment and economy in the public service as it pretends to be whenever it can hope to make party capital by doing so, it would recognize and honor the determined, vigorous, unwearying resistance which Mr. Washburne for years has offered to every attempt to deplete the Treasury for private ends, or even for public objects which, however commendable, must be postponed till the finances are in better condition. If there be any man in all the land, who, more than any other, has been vigilant and efficient in repelling raids on the Treasury, that man is Elihu B. Washburne.

But we had intended rather to demur to the *World's* suggestion that "great vigor and capacity at the head of the Treasury Department," are required to extricate our finances from their present lamentable condition." The qualities eminently needed in that post are stern integrity and stern frugality. Financial genius is a drug in the market—we are surfeited with it. Our waste-basket overflows daily with projects for paying off the national debt without taxing any one, or for making the country rich beyond the wildest dreams of avarice by doubling its amount and never paying it. You may scare up on any curb-stone in Wall street a lame duck who wants to sell for a million or so a plan—no, "scheme" is the word—for making everybody great, glorious, and happy, through some mysterious wave of the magic word of finance. Yet no one would think of giving over ten cents for our "scheme," simply because it is so old fashioned, so downright, and makes no drafts whatever on the imagination. Its outlines are as follows:

1. Collect more revenue and spend a good deal less. Employ the surplus, so fast as realized, in paying off debt.

2 Build fewer gunboats, open no more ditches out of the profits of illicit distilling, and vastly many more cabins on Western prairies and in Southern forests as homes for pioneers, struggling to become independent, thrifty farmers.

3. Import fewer thousand-dollar Cashmere shawls and lace veils, and put more American furnaces into blast, set more factory wheels turning, and make at home half the metals, wares and fabrics we now buy abroad.

4. Starve out the mob of supurfluous traders, brokers, and speculators who now infest our cities, and vastly increase the number who earn an honest, useful livelihood by herding cattle and growing corn.

Of course, this is a sorry "scheme," when compared with the far more brilliant counterpart which any of the lame ducks can draw from either (not otherwise plethoric) pocket on call; for we make no pretensions to financial genius. How it may be with Mr. Washburne we cannot say; but, if we were assured that he had no scintilla of confidence in his own genius as a financier, no panacea for our financial ills but the old fogy plan of earning more and spending less, we should hear of his appointment to the head of the Treasury with unalloyed satisfaction.

—This is sound Republican doctrine. It is what the masses of the Republican party struggled during the late Presidential campaign, to realize in the future. We know there are those in our party who imagine its victories are only won to enable them to plunder public treasures and who have no higher appreciation of political organization than the opportunity they afford to fill their pockets with the peoples money unearned, or with revenues which should go into the general treasury. Under General Grant, we look for a cessation of such hostilities towards the government, and he is a weak representative of Republican journalism who refuses boldly and constantly to aid in the realization of this object.

THE Legislature of Ohio has made it obligatory upon every banker and broker in that State, to stamp or mark every counterfeit, worthless, broken or altered bank note which may come into his possession, or he shall forfeit and pay not exceeding one hundred dollars or less than fifty dollars for every such offence.

This is a wise law, and its adoption in this State would save merchants and tradesmen vast sums annually. The dead loss in counterfeit money to conscientious dealers is an enormous item in the profit and loss account where the business transactions are heavy. There are many persons who think it no sin to push out bad money in change making, satisfying their consciences that they received it for good and do not commit any grevious offense against their neighbor by passing it around. As a general thing, however, the poor and indigent are the sufferers in the end, as a counterfeit lodged with them will permanently abide with them, the reason being that their money is scrutinized carefully before it will be received and its character detected.—If all knowing money handlers in banks and broker-offices would stamp "worthless" every one of the thousand spurious notes which they daily throw out of the depositors' collections of money, they would confer a great favor on the public at large by forcing out of monetary channels imitations of money not worth the paper printed upon. Ohio has set a good example, and it would be well for our Legislature to adopt a similar law for the protection of the people of Pennsylvania.—*Pitts. Gazette.*

GENERAL NEWS.

An original drama has been attempted at Ann Arbor, Michigan. Its thrilling title is as follows: high life in Ann Arbor.

A countryman was recently swindled in Cleveland by a bogus check drawn on a bank in Titusville, Ohio, by Enoch Arden.

Bears are plenty in the vicinity of Warsaw, Wis, this winter. Their tracks are seen in the snow every day. One man has killed 16 this summer.

The British vessel-of-war, the Nymph, has captured nine slave-dhows on the East coast of Africa this season.

The first "greenback" ever issued has been purchased recently by a gentleman in Cincinnati for $50. It is signed by Salmon P. Chase—No. 1 Letter A.

The celebrated Barbara Freitchie flag is in the possession of a Union officer in Maryland. It is of silk, about 16 inches long. It was last exhibited in public in the Boys-in-Blue procession in Philadelphia, Oct. 21.

Switzerland is hereafter to choose its Representatives in Government by direct universal suffrage. Switzerland has always taken the United States as an example. May we not turn the tables?

The *Salem Observer* remarks very solemnly that there are "gambling hells" in that city, in which "men lose, some nights, from seventy-five to one hundred dollars, and no effort is made to suppress them.

Prof. Wiebe of Chicopee, Mass., asserts that there are no fine singers who use tobacco. It is proved in the dissecting room, he claims, that tobacco injures the voice.

The butchers of Hoboken are to be prosecuted if in future, they violate the ordinance prohibiting the slaughtering of cattle within the city limits. The penalty is $50.

B. P. Shillaber (Mrs. Partington), has found in New Hampshire, a very nicely executed water-color picture of Boston Common, painted before the Revolution, by a daughter of Gen. Knox. It will probably be copied lithographically.

The writer on "American Education," in the last *British Quarterly Review*, represents our system as anything but satisfactory. But, says *The London Spectator*, he fails to account for the extraordinary high average of American cultivation.

There was no legislation in England relative to letters-patent for inventions between 1623 and 1835—212 years. The patent laws now existing are very imperfect, and inventors are demanding a change. The cost is too high and the security very slight.

All colliery explosions occur in England soon after a sudden fall in the barometer. Extra ventilation at such times is said to be a prevention. Before the least fatal explosion in the Ardley Colliery, a scientific writer had been predicting such accidents in *The London Daily News.*

The new educational system in Hungary will be compulsory. Parents and guardians not sending their children to school will be punished by law. The schools are to be established and conducted by the various religious sects to suit themselves, but are all to be under State inspection.

The artillery range reached in the recent trial at Shoeburyness, Nov. 20 was the longest on record—10,300 yards. It was attained by a Whitworth nine-inch gun, weighing fourteen tuns, with a shot of 250 pounds. The longest previous range was 10,075 yards—reached by the Lynall Thomas seven-inch gun, in 1861.

The Italian Treasury enjoys a revenue from the Government lotteries of $12,009,000. There are lottery companies at Turin, Florence, and Rome. The province of Naples, with only 868,000 inhabitants, pays $5,000,000 a year for lottery tickets. The fever is less violent in the north of Italy, Turin, with 942,000 people, paying only $200,000.

Deacon Samuel M. Andrews, since his arrival at the State Prison at Charlestown, has manifested the same calmness and tractability of demeanor which characterized his conduct from the beginning of his trial. As he had some experience of the machinery of a cotton mill he has been set to work in a machine-shop. He seems to work with good humor and with diligence.

Rufus W. Morrow, who shot and killed Dr. Cheatham, a few months ago in Todd County, Ky., was captured about a week ago, and by order of the Judge of the Todd circuit court was taken to the Louisville jail for safe keeping. An old grudge had existed between the men, and Morrow sought Dr. Cheatham and killed him one night, after which he mounted a horse and escaped.

The editor of *The New-Orleans Times* "learns with pleasure that Gen. Rousseau has determined to make Louisana his future residence." He has purchased a very fine plantation, 'Bell Isle,' near Brashear city, Berwick's Bay. This is one of the most beautiful and productive portions of Louisianna. The General has already commenced arrangements for planting.

A mountebank 'Wizard' in England was recently sentenced to three months, imprisonment for deceiving an ignorant servant girl. She was in ill-health and went to him for advice. He gave her a slip of paper with these words written on it, 'I hope to do thee good—glory—amen.' He enclosed this in a black silk bag, told the girl to wear it in her bosom, and on no account to let it touch the ground.

The 'Spring Garden Soup Society' of Philadelphia distributed about 10,000 pounds of bread, and nearly 8,000 gallons of soup between the 1st of last January and March 25. The cost of these provisions was $2,000. Six hundred and fifty-four adults and 1,100 children received soup daily and bread three times a week. Over 2,000 gallons of soup were sold to parties able to pay something for it, at three cents a pint.

The heirs of Anneka Jans, resident in Philadelphia, met at the house of Dr. Vanderbeck in that city, on Tuesday afternoon, to consider a plan of consolidating the claims of all heirs for a combined attack on the Trinity Corporation. The thirty gentlemen and ladies who attended the meeting represented twelve different families as follows: Franks, Edwards, Hults, Drower, Lord, Matthews, Palamon, Sendring, Bertron, Snedeker, and Speer. A permanent organization was accomplished.

Governor Geary announces by proclamation that two million four hundred and sixteen dollars of the principal of the State debt have been cancelled since the last report of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, a period of fourteen months. This is the cheerful Christmas greeting of a Republican Administration to the Commonwealth, and while we accept it with thanks, let us remember it next fall when called on to choose again new trustees for the management of the public weal. If the people of Pennsylvania will persevere in electing Republican Governors and Legislatures for the next few terms, we shall surely be able to extinguish the Democratic legacy of debt which for so long has pressed so heavily on the State.

In Philadelphia, on Saturday, Mary McDonald, a young girl, was suffocated by coal gas inhaled while sleeping in a closed apartment.

Secretary Seward insists that the London *Times* does him injustice on the Alabama claims question. He says he has labored hard to secure a settlement, but that Reverdy Johnson has caused most of the trouble of late.

Gov. Holden, of North Carolina, has issued a proclamation calling attention to the law providing for the holding of municipal elections in the cities and villages of the State on the first Monday in January.

The Speech of Senator Morton on Specie Payments.

The feature of the day in the Senate is Morton's speech on his bill for the resumption of specie payments. No speech on this subject ever commanded better attention during its delivery. Secretary McCulloch was on the floor and listened with interest for three quarters of an hour, during which time he heard the clause in his report for repealing the legal-tender law characterized as indirect repudiation. General Garfield and a number of others from the House interested in financial measures were in the Senate chamber during its delivery. Mr. Morton commenced by examining the amount of currency in the country, and argued that it was not too great in volume. He thought that the business of the country demanded one hundred and fifty millions more currency now than it did in 1860.—The real volume of currency was difficult to ascertain, because bills of exchange and similar paper acted as a circulating medium; currency not being redundant, contraction was not a necessary preliminary to resumption. The flow of specie to Europe is a result, and not a cause of, the depreciation of the currency; gold not being in use as a circulating medium here has flowed abroad, where it is needed. Wherever paper has been made a legal tender, coin has gone elsewhere. We cannot retain gold at home without erecting a demand for it by making it the basis of our circulating medium. He said the existence of our large bonded debt was not the cause of the depreciation of the currency. The cause is that it is a dishonorable promise to pay what is over due, and the failure to set a time for its payment. If the Government makes arrangements to redeem the currency in existence, the bonded debt will not prevent its appreciation. Buying bonds with gold on hand would have the contrary effect, as it would make resumption more difficult. The loss of interest on the amount of gold which would have to be accumulated in the Treasury in preparation for resumption would be trifling compared with the constant loss entailed on the people of the country by a depreciated and fluctuating currency. But this depreciation is what keeps bonds so low.—Resume, and long before they become due we could borrow any amount at four per cent., and thereby save forty millions on the annual interest. This thraldom of greenbacks which is on hands has reached State stocks, and the best of these, which were formerly at par in gold, are now only at par in greenbacks.—Contraction was not the remedy. If the currency was reduced to one hundred millions, you could not bring it to par without making arrangements to pay it. Repealing the law making greenbacks legal tenders would clearly be repudiation. It would reduce the value of notes one-third at a stroke, and falsify the promise they bear on their face! He said a decision by the Supreme Court that the legal tender act was unconstitutional would fill him with horror, and he would not believe such a decision could be made. Fixing the time was the starting point toward the resumption. In peroration, he drew a glowing picture of the peaceful and prosperous state of things which would obtain throughout the land after 1868, if his bill should become a law.

Grandeur of American Citizenship.

In his speech at the new England dinner in New York, on Tuesday night, Vice President elect Colfax referred to the growth of the United States as the result of the grandeur of American citizenship. "It's the shield of American citizenship which shall make us proud and potential, and lift up our country to a prouder position among nations. It is that which is to teach those who are clothed with the solemn trust of representing this great realm of freemen that, while here by Divine right, but by free institutions, that when they stand speaking for us at the bar of any civilized nation in the world they shall not on the one hand disgrace us by boastful gasconade, or, on the other, dishonor us by self-reliance, that calm, that dignified American nationality, we command the respect to which our great resources and our unequaled trials, which we have survived so gloriously and auspiciously, entitle us, then we need not go into the markets of the world, to offer gold and silver to induce those islands of the seas and ajacent States and Provinces to cast in their lot with us, and to share with our future. I feel ashamed, as an American, when I hear of profiters to buy soil and sovereignty, men, women and children with gold and silver from our national treasury, to share with us in the magnificent future. As you would spurn a bride that is bought with gold, as any fair women would spurn a husband who had been lured to her side by her wealth instead of her heart, so we, as Americans, should elevate our nationality to win those who are near to us in territorial congeniality to cast their lot with us, when voluntarily and in a body they ask to share with us in our destinies and our magnificent future, we should welcome them into the fold of American citizens."

Democratic Administration.

When Governor Bigler retired from the Gubernatorial chair—the last of an unbroken line of Democratic Governors reaching from 1828, the administration of Wm. F. Johnson only accepted—he left to the State a debt of forty-one millions of dollars. Before the time of Governor Pollock, Pennsylvania had elected but three Governors who were not Democrats—Governor Johnston, just mentioned; in 1820, Governor Hiester, a Federalist; and in 1835 Governor Ritner, as an Anti-Mason. This latter gentleman went in by a plurality vote, against a Democratic State majority, divided between two candidates. We may safely charge our burdensome debt to Democratic administration.

Since the advent of Whig and Republican administrations the debt has been steadily on the decrease, so that now, after having borne the terrible strain of war, it has been brought down to nearly thirty-five millions. Our extraordinary war expenses alone amounted to six millions of dollars, and these have been taken into this account.

In the face of all this, the personal taxes have been reduced and the tax on real estate removed entirely. The farmer and small owner now pays not one cent land tax in Pennsylvania. This is our platform for the coming campaign, and the strongest purely State issue ever presented to the people.—*Phila. Press.*

BRIGHAM YOUNG's power is still in the ascendent, otherwise he would not utter the language reported by a correspondent. The subject was of the very first importance. It is concerning modern fashions. Brigham said in substance:

It is the duty of the husband or father to furnish his family with cloth to dress themselves, it is their duty to see that the cloth is cut and made prudently, not wasted. It is a disgrace to a community to drag their cloth in the dirt. How many women are there here to-day who walked to this tabernacle without throwing dirt every step they took. This is a disgrace to them. It is not the duty of my brethren to buy cloth to be dragged through these streets, and the wife or daughter who will not cease dragging her dress through them ought to have it cut shorter. I have borne it and so have my brethren, until duty demands that we put a stop to it.

If Brigham can enforce his opinion in this matter, he deserves to be called autocrat of America. If he could be induced to lecture on fashionable follies in our cities he would doubtless be greeted with overflowing audiences especially if he would inform the male portion of the community how they can "put a stop" to the habit of dragging skirts through the mud and filth of our pavements.

Long Lost Child Found.

Under the above caption the Reading *Dispatch* says:

Sixteen years ago, Mr. Aaron Orick (colored) was a slave in Virginia, and by consent of his master became the possessor of a wife by whom he had children. One of them, a girl, when five years of age, was sold to a slave dealer and taken from her parents they knew not whither. At the breaking out of the rebellion Mr. Orick watched his opportunity to escape and flee to the free North, and when the happy day dawned he set out for the land of the free and finally reached Reading, where he sought employment, and by honest industry has managed to maintain himself and family comfortably up to the present time, and being endowed with more than ordinary intelect, is now becoming somewhat noted as a local preacher. A few days since he received a letter informing him that his child was still living and could be found at Lexington, Virginia. Mr. O. left this city yesterday in search of his girl, and ere this reaches the eye of the reader, it is probable that the father has kissed the lips of his child—not as a slave—not as the property or chattel of an aristocratic slave-holder—but as his own loved, long lost child. There has been a great change in the condition of this family since ten years ago, and we know of no one better able to appreciate the happy changes than Mr. Orick and his family.

Dry Goods.

WINTER OPENING,

J. H. BENCE'S,

Third Street, Beaver, Pa.

Now Opening a fine Stock of

SHAWLS SHAWLS.

Blankets, Blankets, Flannels, Flannels

VERY CHEAP.

Ladies' Sack Cloth and Dress Cloths, Waterproofs, Chinchilla Cloths for Sacks, Opera Flannels, Felts and Fancy Cottons, Yarns, plain and fancy colors, German Wool, Zephyr knit Goods, Hoods, Infants' Cloaks, Sontags, &c., &c. &c.

Gloves and Handkerchiefs,

a very good variety.

HVTS AND BONNETS ALTERED AND DONE OVER.

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, Misses' Skirts, Drawers and Suspenders, &c.

MILLINERY GOODS,

Hats, Bonnets, Flowers, Plumes, Velvets, Frames, 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.

TAMPING AND PINKING 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, Pa.

nov17:68:tf.

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 Gentleman's Woolen Goods.

Plain and Fancy Yarns,

ZEPHYRS,
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
HOOP SKIRTS, VEIL STUFFS,
CORSETS, HANDKERCHIEFS, COLLARS, GLOVES, CUFFS, HOSIERY, EMBROIDERIES,
COLORED CAMBRICS,
LACES, 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 handican be had at twenty-four hours' notice.

CALL AND EXAMINE.

REMEMBER THE PLACE.

3d Street, Opposite the U. P. Seminary

Sept1st.

VALUABLE FARMS FOR SALE.—The undersigned offers for sale in Allegheny county, the amount of eight hundred acres of land in farms of one hundred acres and upwards. Some of them would be divided into 50 acre lots to suit purchasers; provided any two persons would purchase a one hundred acre lot. Possession of these farms will be given by the 1st of April, 1869. All these farms are located within reasonable distance of Pittsburgh.

Also, several highly improved farms situate in the counties of Beaver, Butler and Lawrence, Pa., can be had in lots containing from seventy-five to 300 acres, located in the fertile regions of these counties and adjacent to School Houses, Churches and Mills. Some of these tracts are located within five or six miles of the leading Railroads passing through the counties above named, and some of the Lands lie in the neighborhood of the Oil regions on Slippery Rock Creek.

One large body of Land, containing 1261 acres located within six miles of the Pittsburgh Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, and about 18 miles from Pittsburgh. This body of land is well calculated for grazing and for Sheep.

The contemplated Railroad from Pine Creek to Lawrence county will run within a short distance of this body of land.

Persons desirous of purchasing should apply before the 1st of February next. After that time they would have to purchase subject to a lease of one year.

A reasonable credit will be given. Maps and descriptions of these Lands can be obtained by applying to the undersigned. Coal and other mineral valuable on the lands.

BENJ. RUSH BRADFORD,
Real Estate Agent.

New Brighton, Nov. 20d, 1868.—dec.1ym.

Miscellaneous.

New Firm, New Goods.

Speyerer & Sons,

SUCCESSORS TO

GEO. J. 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,

ROCHESTER, PENN'A.

GENERAL DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS,

NOTIONS,

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES,

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS,

HARDWARE, IRON,

NAILS, CARPENTER TOOLS

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

Queensware and Willow Ware,

FLOUR, FLOUR,

Still having the Sole Agency of that CELEBRATED CANTON CITY FLOUR, for Rochester 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

ALSO AGENTS FOR

Eureka Bone Sulphate of Lime and PLASTER PARIS FOR LANDS,

White and Water Lime at Wholesale Rates.

BEAVER SALT COMPANY'S SALT.

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

RETAIL GOODS DELIVERED FREE OF CHARGE.

dec16.

J. L. R. DAWSON,

Beaver Falls, Pa.

HAVING JUST OPENED A LARGE STOCK OF GROCERIES.

NOTIONS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HARDWARE,
GLASSWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
TINWARE,
NAILS,
DRUGS, &C.

Window Glass all sizes and double strength. Special attention paid to filling orders for large size window glass, &c.

Also,
LINSEED OIL,
CRUDE BURNING OIL,
BENZINE,
COALE'S PATENT DRYER,

Paints of all Colors, Ground, Dry and in Oil.

Purchasers will do well to call and examine our stock of Paints before purchasing elsewhere

Also, Choice Brands of Flour in Barrel and in Sacks. All kinds of Country produce taken in exchange for Goods.

For further information inquire of the undersigned, Murd