The Beaver Argus.

J. WEYAND, Editor and Proprietor.

Beaver, Pa., January 13, 1869.

FOR GOVERNOR, 1869,

JOHN W. GEARY.

A CONVENTION of the officers of the Army of the Potomac is called to meet in New York, on the 22d of February, for the purpose of forming an association similar to the Societies of the Armies of the Cumberland, Ohio, and Tennessee.

THE Republican members of the Michigan Legislature held a caucus on last Wednesday evening, and nominated Hon. Z. Chandler as their candidate for re-election to the United States Senate. He will be elected on the third Tuesday in January.

Mr. C. is an old member of the Senate, and confessedly among the ablest men of that body.

Two distinguished American citizens departed this life during the past week:

John Minor Botts died at his residence near Culpepper Court House on last Friday. Mr. B. had filled many public positions during his life, and was regarded by all who knew him as an able though erratic man. During the rebellion he was recognized as a Unionist, and the writer of this paragraph often heard Mr. Botts relate, during the winter of 1863-4, the petty annoyances he suffered at the hands of the rebel soldiers, particularly those under the command of Gen. J. E. B. Stuart. His residence, as many of the soldiers of the army of the Potomac will remember, stood near mid-way between Brandy station and Culpepper Court House, and on the 1st of January 1864 himself and family had already from the portico of their dwelling been eye-witnesses to sixteen cavalry fights between the Union and Rebel forces. That locality was a strategic point of great strength, hence the many skirmishes or battles for its possession.

General Lovell H. Rousseau also died on last Friday at New Orleans, where he was stationed as Commander of the Fifth Military District. General R. was a self-made man, and during the war rose to the rank of Major General of volunteers in the Union army. He served one term in Congress a short time ago, and we believe, held a Brigadier General's commission in the regular army at the time of his death.

THE MESSAGE.

We place before our readers this morning the Annual Message of the Governor of this Commonwealth. He presents a flattering, yet we believe it to be an entirely faithful, picture of the situation with which the year 1868 closed upon the great State of which he is the honored Executive head. Our people enter upon the last year of the decade, a period of peace and prosperity, with resources which promise a still greater material thrift from their development, with the public burthens not only diminished but still diminishing, with a population rapidly increasing, and in every respect with a yet clearer illustration of the proud title which her citizens claim, and which the sister communities concede, for the Keystone State of the Federal Union.

We do not design to recapitulate the topics which the Governor has discussed at length and with exhaustive care. But we cannot forbear reference to his exhibit of the financial condition of the Commonwealth. The figures are clearly given and speak for themselves. They conclusively show a reduction in the weight of the public obligations, and that for this our people are indebted to the faithful administration of the Republican officials. His recommendation of retrenchment in every branch of the public service is addressed to a Legislature which will share in the same spirit, and which will practically illustrate this cardinal tenet in the Republican creed. *His further suggestions* touching the system of public education, the need for a more perfect protection for the right of suffrage, the practical improvement of the militia system, and in reference to the propriety of so amending the Executive prerogative as to empower the commutation of the death penalty, for convicted criminals, into a greater or less term of imprisonment, in proper cases—these and other recommendations from the Governor are addressed to the law-making power, with pertinent and cogent reasons for their adoption.

We repeat that this document is an exhaustive and clear statement of the public affairs, and we are confident that it will be received with sincere satisfaction by all the people of Pennsylvania.—*Pitts. Gazette, Jan. 7.*

AN OPPORTUNITY FOR RETRENCHING.

Two gentlemen, named Rauch and Cochran, publish an interesting little newspaper at Lancaster, in this State, called "Father Abraham." One of them at least, and perhaps both, have filled official positions at Harrisburg during several recent sessions of the Legislature, and are therefore competent to speak intelligently of many of the abuses that are prevalent there. They profess to understand, and doubtless have a minute personal knowledge of the folding and pasting department of the Legislature, and have recently made the statement that the folding and pasting for the House alone cost last winter $37,000. The same work in the Senate, in all probability, amounted to half as much more, thus making an aggregate cost of $55,000 for the folding and pasting of legislative documents for one term!

These gentlemen, in a written proposition to the Republican caucuses of the Senate and House, submitted a few days ago, proposed to do this whole work for the present session, in a neat and expeditious manner, for the sum of $7,000, and agreed to give a bond for the faithful performance of the contract, provided their proposition was accepted. It was rejected by both caucuses, on the ground, (so the telegraph informs us) that there was no law authorizing contracts of this character to be made! If there is no statute that will permit our legislators to save nearly $50,000 per annum, in the matter of folding and pasting their documents, we entreat them to let the passage of such an act be among the very first things they do. The tax-payers of the State are groaning under their load now and they look to the Legislature to lighten it as speedily as possible. If it fails to give relief in a case so palpable as the one here referred to, the People and the Press should raise such a storm about the ears of the members as they were never greeted with before. The truth is just here: In almost every county in the State, there are a lot of "suckers"—men and boys who are without any "visible means of support"—without industry and energy sufficient to make their own living—but who have settled down into the belief that their *party* must in some way or other provide for them. These persons, immediately after the fall elections, gather around their Senators and Representatives, importune them for a place at Harrisburg during the winter, follow them thither, and if no legitimate place can be procured for them, they are thrust into the folding and pasting room, and kept there, *ostensibly* at work, but *really* doing nothing, until the session closes. Their pay, amounting to $1,000 or 1,200, is then drawn from the public treasury, when they return home to pass the summer in standing on the street-corners, or loafing in public places, and smoking No. 1 cigars all the while.

Messrs. Rauch and Cochran's proposition will be brought before the Legislature in another form in a few days. By accepting it, that body can save $40,000 or $50,000 annually, to the tax-payers of Pennsylvania. By rejecting the proposition, the members will only show that they desire more to pander to the ravenous appetites of these leeches of the public treasury, than to guard the interests of the whole people.

The U. S. Senatorship.

THE Senatorial nomination in this State has at length reached a finality. Hon. John Scott of Huntington county was nominated by the Republican caucus on Tuesday of last week, and will doubtless be elected a senator of the United States on the 19th of this month. He was nominated by acclamation, the other candidates all withdrawing before a vote was taken on the question.

We would have been much rejoiced if Mr. Allison had been selected, but next to him, no man named for the position, could have been more acceptable to us than John Scott of Huntington. Identified with no "rings," "cliques" or "close corporations," he will enter upon the discharge of his senatorial duties untrammelled with the political vultures that would have gathered around and been taken into the confidence of quite a number of the other candidates for the place. He is indebted to none of the Republican corruptionists of Pennsylvania for the position he will shortly fill, and we are confident that he will keep them at a respectful distance while assisting to make the official appointments for the State.

Our fleet-traveling friend, the courteous editor of the "Radical," packed his trunks in this place a little over two weeks ago, and hied him off to Harrisburg to superintend the *making of our next Senator.* The information we have received from that place is to the effect that he gave his support to almost every candidate except Mr. Scott during the contest. Quay was his first, Kemble his second, Thomson his third, Scofield his fourth, Allison his fifth and Moorhead his sixth choice for that position. "With this ponderous accession of strength" we do not now see why they were not all nominated. His influence throughout the State is remarkably potential, but somehow or other for the last two years, the men who had it invariably got beat and their opponents made the nominations. We have not seen him since his return home, but are informed that he is laboring under a lively appreciation of the ingratitude of Republics.

Mr. Taylor of Beaver offered the following resolution, which was twice read:

Resolved, That when the Senate adjourns it will adjourn to meet tomorrow morning at eleven o'clock, and that 11 o'clock A. M. be the hour of meeting, and one o'clock P. M. the hour of adjournment until otherwise ordered.

The resolution was adopted.—*Legislative Proceedings, Jan. 3.*

A man whose hands and sinews are hardened and toughened by toil is required by statute to put in *eight* and very frequently ten hours for a days labor. But it seems from the above that three hours of work out of the twenty-four is all our lily-fingered Senators propose to give the people, during the present session, for a days service. As the matter now stands they have enacted that the poor man

> Shall work from sun to sun,
> And themselves only from eleven to one.

We are content to allow something for the "dignity" of their positions; but we can assure these Senators that if they would give the people about six hours per day in their seats, the public interests would be greatly benefited, and the Supreme Court of the State would in all probability not be employed one half of its time in setting aside their acts on the ground of unconstitutionality. Suppose Senator Taylor *moves for a reconsideration of his resolution* and urges the adoption of our *suggestion.* We have no doubt on the score of its practicability, and quite sure are we, that the people at large will be benefitted thereby.

AT the Republican caucus, of members of the Legislature at Harrisburg on Wednesday afternoon, the names of all the candidates for the Senatorial nomination, except that of Mr. Scott, the subsequent nominee, were withdrawn by their friends before a ballot was taken. The declination of Hon. G. A. Grow was conveyed in the subjoined letter:

HARRISBURG, Jan. 5, 1869.
JAMES H. WEBB, Esq:

My Dear Sir:—Should my name be presented to the caucus of the Senators and Members of the Legislature for nominating a candidate for United States Senator, please withdraw it, and assure all my friends that their interest in my behalf will be held in grateful remembrance. With heartfelt thanks for their uniform kindness and proud of their proffered support as well as the kind expressions in my behalf of so large a number of the Republican journals of the State, I desire you to announce that I have withdrawn as a candidate. With best wishes for your health and happiness, I am yours truly, &c.,

GALUSHA A. GROW.

—Rev. Mr. Barnaby, of Harwich, Mass hasn't missed a meal for forty years.

Organization of the State Legislature.

The Legislature of Pennsylvania was organized on Tuesday of last week. The House elected John Clark, (Rep.) of Philadelphia Speaker, and General Selfridge, (Rep.) of Northampton Clerk. The Democrats voted for Samuel Josephs of Clearfield county for speaker, and G. W. North of Cumberland, for Clerk. The vote stood 60 for the Republican candidates and 37 for the Democrats. Mr. Clark on taking the chair made the following brief address:

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives: I have had so little experience as a legislator that it is with diffidence I assume the duties and responsibilities of the position you have honored me with. But relying upon your indulgence, co-operation and support, and with the determination to perform the duties to the best of my ability, faithfully and impartially, I trust we may be able to conduct the business of the session with decorum; that harmony and good feeling will prevail, and that the laws we may enact will redound to the benefits of our several constituencies and the general welfare of the State.

Gentlemen: I thank you most sincerely for this distinguished mark of your confidence.

In the Senate Mr. Worthington of Chester was elected speaker over his Democratic competor, Mr. Burritt of Monroe.

Speaker Worthington, after promising to administer the rules faithfully, &c., said:

Since the last meeting the country has passed through another of those exciting political contests which, in accordance with the provisions of our national Constitution, recur every four years, and the result, while it is in harmony with the wishes of a large majority of the people, has inspired them with increased confidence in the stability of the American Republic. The struggle was fierce and bitter. Much zeal and activity distinguished the efforts of both parties. Doubtless both were actuated by a laudible desire to advance what each regarded as best adapted to promote the general welfare of the nation. In making this decision the people have restored the affairs of the Government to the same loyal hands which have controlled its legislative power for the last eight years. The same great leader who led our gallant armies against treason and rebellion, overthrowing their power by destroying their marshaled legions, has been chosen to fill the Executive chair of the nation. I need scarcely say his noble deeds of patriotism and military skill, with the brilliant achievements of the Union army, have placed our nation upon the highest pinnacle of military renown. And when we call to remembrance the justness of the cause for which they contended, the priceless principles of human liberty for which they gathered around the national standard, we cannot marvel that the approving smiles of a just Omnipotence crowned their labors with triumphant success.

In contemplation of our future as a nation, a few topics press themselves upon our attention. It is in no partizan spirit that I would allude to them upon this occasion. They have national importance, and deserve to be regarded above all party considerations. Some of these have been more or less discussed during the late political campaign. Others, I trust, looking alone to the great interests of humanity and equal justice, can meet with opposition from no national source.

We have reason to believe that the question of the repudiation of the national debt, in every form in which it can be presented, is settled. If the late election has decided anything, it certainly has determined that the American people will require the National Government to maintain with the most inflexible fidelity the national faith. Its credit will as certainly be preserved as its honor and integrity are regarded essential to its existence. Nothing else can give us prosperity at home and justly entitle us to honorable distinction abroad. If anything can detract from the spotless reputation of the nation's honor, or endanger its future prosperity and success, it will be a disregard of its solemn obligations to redeem every promise it has made. Even suspicion of its justice or probity would sap the foundation of its best hopes, and bring upon it the maledictions of all nations of the world. The American people, educated and living under the benign influence of a high christian civilization, can never bring themselves to sanction the repudiation of honest debts.

For several years an evil has been growing among us, which if not arrested, must weaken the purity of our free institutions and eventually altogether destroy the safety of the Republic. I allude to the system of frauds which are perpetrated in our ballot box. This evil has made rapid progress among us, especially in our larger cities, until it threatens to defeat the will of the people and destroy their confidence in this mode of selecting their rulers. When this calamity shall overtake us, we may bid adieu to a Government founded upon popular will. With the evidence before us upon this subject, it becomes the interest, as well as duty, of all who love Republican institutions to labor with untiring diligence to correct the evil. If laws can be framed to meet this great exigency and save the nation from ruin it is the part of wise legislators to enact them. Party spirit and party prejudice and discipline must yield a selfish purpose, and join in the adoption of such legislation as will secure fair and honest elections. I ask for the adoption of no unconstitutional measure; I ask for nothing which is not in accordance with justice and honesty, and clearly within the power of legislative bodies to grant; but I do ask for some fair and equitable legislation, which will throw around the ballot-box such protection as will secure it from corruption and fraud, and inspire the people with confidence in its purity.

He concluded by an eloquent appeal in behalf of educating the masses.

George W. Hamersly was elected Clerk over David Caldwell, Democrat.

THE days have commenced to lengthen.

THE U. S. SENATORSHIP SETTLED.

UNION AND HARMONY.

Hon. John Scott, of Huntingdon, the Choice.

R. W. Mackey, of Pittsburgh, State Treasurer.

[Special Dispatch to Pitts. Commercial.]

HARRISBURG, Jan. 6, 1869.

The people and the politicians generally now in Harrisburg awoke to hear the startling announcement in quick succession that Moorhead had withdrawn from the Senatorial contest; that for the purpose of preserving harmony and good feeling, Marshall, through his friends, had done the same thing—in short, that the field was left entirely to John Scott, of Huntingdon, the promising man of last night. Thus it seems that Grow, Moorhead and Marshall handed their influence right over to Scott. But this was not done without considerable secret caucusing among the prominent men here.

It was now also announced early this morning that Gen. W. W. Irwin, finding it impossible to stem the tide, gracefully withdrew, and left the victory of the Treasuryship to his only opponent, Robert W. Mackey, Cashier of the Allegheny National Bank of Pittsburgh.

It was also announced this morning, for the first time, that a Republican caucus of both houses would be held at 8 o'clock this afternoon.—Everything came together like a flash of lightning or a thunderbolt in a clear sky, though everybody laughs now, and says that it was done long ago, only nobody knew it.

There was absolutely nothing for the caucus to do when it did meet, but make speeches and glorify over Scott and Mackey. The doors of the caucus were wide open, and wonder stricken spectators stood in the doorway gazing on the assembled wisdom of the State as they threw up their hats and nominated the candidates unanimously by *viva voce* vote.

Speaker Worthington presided.

Senator Fisher, of Lancaster, nominated John Scott for United States Senator. James R. Clark nominated Mr. Scofield, but almost immediately withdrew his name. A letter of withdrawal from Mr. Grow was read.

Senator Errett made a brief speech, announcing the withdrawal of Mr. Marshall, who had aided in rolling up in Allegheny 11,000 majority for Grant. He hoped the nomination of Scott would be unanimous.

Senator Brown, of Mercer, followed, with John Allison's withdrawal in favor of Scott.

Representative Davis, of Philadelphia, concluded the speechmaking, by saying that Mr. Kemble was his favorite, but he had withdrawn early in the canvass, because he could not make enough votes. [Laughter.]

The question was put and the crowd responded aye. There were no dissenting voices.

Mr. Errett then nominated Mr. R. W. Mackey for Treasurer, and the nomination was unanimously indorsed in the same manner, after which the caucus dispersed.

It did not take fifteen minutes to do the work.

The Legislature having adjourned over till Tuesday, all the politicians are leaving town.

Of the successful candidate for State Treasurer, the Pittsburgh *Gazette* speaks as follows:

R. W. Mackey, Esq., the Cashier of the Allegheny National Bank, of this city, has been agreed upon by the Republican members of the Legislature, for the post of State Treasurer. He is a young man, and has evinced much more than an ordinary degree of financial abilities in the management of the institution with which he is connected. He brings to the performance of his new duties all the needful qualifications, and will doubtless give satisfaction to the people of the Commonwealth, whose agent he will become.

And of Hon. John Scott, the nominee for United States Senator, the same paper says:

This gentleman, though mainly devoted to the pursuits of his profession as a lawyer, has been steadily rising in popular estimation for a considerable series of years. In the forty-fifth year of his age, in the maturity of his powers, with a personal reputation untarnished, and with conspicuous aptitude and capacity for the conduct of affairs, there has been a spontaneous turning to him as peculiarly fitted by nature and training for service in the national Senate.

Of Scotch-Irish extraction, on both sides, his father was born in Adams county, from whence he removed to Huntingdon county, where he became prominent, and served for a period in Congress. John was born in Huntingdon county, receiving such education as the common schools supplied, with the addition of some instruction in the classics, obtained from the clergyman of his native village. He studied law at Chambersburg, under Judge Thompson, and upon being admitted to the bar settled in Huntingdon, where he has since continued to reside. Following the traditions of the stock from which he sprang, he is a Presbyterian, holding the office, which he honors, of Ruling Elder.

He has held but two political offices, that of Revenue Commissioner and member of the Legislature.

He commenced life a Democrat, but of anti-slavery tendencies. In 1852, in the Democratic State Convention, he led the assault upon Mr. Buchanan, writing the address against that gentleman which created a profound impression at the time. He afterward resisted the Kansas infamy. In 1860, he was a supporter of Mr. Douglas, for the Presidency. In 1861, at the solicitation of committees of both parties, he was a candidate for the Legislature on the basis of unwavering support of the Government in its efforts to put down the Rebellion.

In 1862, the Democrats nominated him for State Senator; but he refused to accept, and distinctly on the ground that there should be no other divisions than traitors and loyalists while the war lasted. He has ever since co-operated with the Republicans. Two years ago he was President of the Republican State Convention that assembled at Williamsport, and his vigorous address on taking the chair elicited great enthusiasm.

As a Democrat and Republican he has constantly advocated the Protection of Home Industry as a National Policy of beneficent tendency to all important business interests.

It is not claimed that Mr. Scott has had practical experience in statesmanship. As already stated, he has been little in public life. Nor yet is it assumed that he has actually demonstrated capabilities and endowments entitling him to take rank among men of the highest order of intellect. But he is a man of much more than ordinary powers—a good deal beyond the common run of men put into public life in this Commonwealth. He has, moreover, capabilities which, applied as he will apply them in the sphere that now opens before him, may soon place him among the foremost men of the Senate.

In selecting Mr. Scott the Republican members of the Legislature have done decidedly well. He is honest, even beyond suspicion, has intellectual powers of a superior range and quality, and instead of aiding in the distractions of faction by which the State has been disgraced, will do much to restore political affairs to a sounder basis.

—The Boston Post and other Democratic journals are still hard at work insinuating and asserting malignities concerning Thaddeus Stevens deceased. A dead lion is not a very dangerous enemy, as these papers well know.

[illegible] CONGRESS. (THIRD SESSION.)

WASHINGTON, [illegible] 8, 1869.

SENATE.

[illegible] introduced a bill to [illegible] a new judicial district in Kentucky. Referred to the Judiciary Committee and ordered printed.

[illegible] introduced a bill to repeal the usury laws in the District of Columbia. Referred.

Mr. Spencer introduced a bill to regulate the price and encourage the production of [illegible] the United States. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

On motion of Mr. [illegible] a bill to confirm the title of [illegible] lands in Nebraska, and a bill supplementary thereto, were taken up and passed.

The morning hour having expired, the bill for the relief of Sue Murfy, of Decatur, Alabama, came up.

Mr. Pomeroy, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported back, without amendment, a bill granting lands to the State of Wisconsin to aid in the construction of Green Bay and Lake Pepin Railway. Ten alternate sections per mile are granted on each side of the road.

Mr. Fowler introduced a bill to amend the act of July 4th, 1864, to restrict the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims, which was referred to the Committee on Judiciary. It provides for the payment to citizens of such States as are now entitled to the benefits of said act of claims for stores furnished to the Engineer and Ordnance Department of the army.

A long debate followed, but no action was taken. The Senate then took up and passed a bill for relief of R. W. Best and Samuel Phillips, of North Carolina, and then adjourned to Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House proceeded, as business of the morning hour on Friday, to the call of committees of a private character, and took up the bill reported by Mr. Ferry, from the Postoffice Committee, on the 18th of December last, to allow Lewis D. Smith, Postmaster at Ionia, Michigan, credit for public money and stamps stolen from his possession, not exceeding $1,861.

After considerable discussion, the bill was passed.

Mr. Lincoln, from Postoffice Committee, reported a bill to make an additional allowance to E. B. Hoag, on mail contract. Passed.

Also, a bill allowing compensation to H. S. Gibbons, Postmaster at St. Johns, Michigan, for money stolen from him belonging to the postoffice. Passed.

Mr. Farnsworth, from the Committee on Reconstruction, reported a bill relieving from legal and political disabilities R. W. Best and Samuel Phillips, one a clerk and the other a reporter of the Supreme Court of North Carolina. Passed.

Mr. Schenck, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill amending the second section of the law of March 31st, 1868, to extend its provisions to manufacturers of naval machinery for the government, and remitting such taxes as had not accrued prior to the 1st of April, 1868.

On motion of Mr. Washburne, Illinois, the naval appropriation bill was made the special order for Monday next.

Mr. Brooks reserved *the right of* making points of order on the various sections of the bill.

The House at two o'clock went into a Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, Mr. Hubburd, of New York, in the Chair, on Military Academy bill, and an hour and a half being allowed for general debate, Mr. Logan addressed the Committee in opposition to Mr. Jenckes' civil service bill, discussing the whole matter and declaring that he desired the business of this government to be discharged with the utmost intelligence, fidelity and despatch, and upon the principles of scrupulous economy, and that the employees shall [illegible] such compensation as will make them proof against dishonesty. He would vote for any practical measures to bring about such reform, but he was opposed to the establishment of a life tenure in office system, so opposed to the genius and spirit of our institutions and people, and regarded with so much apprehension by the debaters on the Constitution. He held that the people are the rulers of the country, and that their representatives have no right to create a power not liable to their decision. The whole bill he declared to be an opening wedge to an aristocracy which, once established by law, would result in two schools in this country, one for civil and the other for military education, which schools would monopolize all the avenues of approach to the government and might, in the event of another war, prove a most formidable enemy. He appealed to the friends of those who died on their country's altar, that this great government might be preserved in form and in name, to see that the law should never again adopt another code that would make men less free.

Mr. Jenckes replied: The key note of the gentleman's speech had been that the bill created offices with a life tenure, and therefore should not be countenanced. The bill proposed no such thing. It proposed that the incumbent of an office should hold it only during the efficiency of his service, which was an entirely different thing. In other words, it proposed that every person in the service of government should render to the people an equivalent for his compensation. He ridiculed the idea of the bill creating an aristocracy, saying it merely provided the means of knowledge for the President and of presenting to him the names of persons qualified for the various offices.

The general debate being closed, the Military Academy appropriation bill was considered and ordered to be reported to the House. It appropriates $2,715 58.

The Committee arose and the bill was passed by the House.

The House at 8:40 went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, in the chair, on the President's message of 1868, and was addressed by Mr. Boyer, in a speech on general politics, in reply chiefly to a speech made by Mr. Blaine, of Me., before recess.

The Committee rose and the House adjourned to Monday.

THE STATE FINANCES.

The Annual Report of Auditor General Hartranft, for the past year, makes a favorable exhibit of the Indebtedness of the Commonwealth, and the progress made in the payment thereof. See:

Funded debt, viz:		
6 per cent loans	$25,311,180 00	
5 per cent loans	7,749,771 56	
4½ per cent loans	112,000 00	
Total funded		33,172,951 56
Unfunded debt, viz:		
Relief notes in circulation,	$90,415 00	
Interest certificates outstanding,	13,086 52	
Interest certificates unclaimed	4,448 38	
Domestic creditors' certificates,	44 67	
Total unfunded		113,994 57
Total funded and unfunded		$33,286,946 13
Public debt outstanding December 1, 1867,		37,704,409 77
Deduct amount redeemed at State Treasury during the fiscal year ending November 30, 1868, viz:		
5 per cent. loans	$4,354,253 64	
4½ per cent. loans	63,000 00	
Relief notes cancelled,	210 00	
		4,417,463 64
Public debt Dec. 1, 1868,		$33,286,946 13

—The trial of Mrs. Twitchell, for murder, is soon to come off in Philadelphia. As her husband was convicted of murder in the first degree she will probably be also found guilty in perhaps a less degree.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 6, 1869.

SENATE.—The Senate met at 11 o'clock, A. M., and was called to order by the Speaker.

Prayer was offered by Rev. E. L. Bailey, of Harrisburg.

On motion of Mr. Connell the reading of the Journal of yesterday was dispensed with.

COMMITTEE FROM THE HOUSE.

A committee from the House of Representatives, consisting of Messrs. Playford, of Fayette, and Foy, of Philadelphia, were introduced, and announced that they had been instructed by the House of Representatives to inform the Senate that the House is now organized and ready to proceed to business.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Clerk of the House of Representatives being introduced, informed that Messrs. Davis of Philadelphia, Wilson and Jones had been appointed a committee to act in conjunction with a similar committee on the part of the Senate (should the Senate appoint such a committee) to wait upon the Governor and inform his Excellency that the General Assembly was organized and ready to receive any communication he may have to make.

MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR.

The Secretary of the Commonwealth being introduced, presented the Governor's Message, which was read by the Clerk.

Mr. Errett offered the following resolution, which was twice read:

Resolved, That two thousand copies in English and one thousand copies in the German language of the Governor's message be printed for the use of the Senate.

Agreed to.

Mr. Randall offered the following resolution, which was twice read:

Resolved, That (if the House of Representative concur), when the two Houses adjourn to-day, they will adjourn to meet on Monday evening next at 8 o'clock, P. M.

Mr. Stinson moved to amend by striking out the words "Monday evening next at 8 o'clock, P. M.," and inserting "Tuesday morning next at 11 o'clock."

Mr. Randall accepted the amendment.

The resolution was then adopted.

VETO MESSAGES.

Messages from the Governor were received, vetoing the following bills:—

An act to exempt money loaned to the city of Reading from taxation.

An act to exempt the property of the Pittsburgh Church Guild.

An act to incorporate the Park hall and library company of Philadelphia.

An act to authorize and empower the school directors of Long Swamp township, Berks county, to levy bounty tax.

An act to authorize the trustees of the First Congregational church of Ebensburgh, Cambria county, to sell certain real estate.

An act to authorize the Auditor General to reopen and resettle the accounts of the Commonwealth with the county of Montour for State tax.

An act to incorporate the National Cottage company.

An act to incorporate the West Philadelphia improvement association.

An act to extend the time for the payment of enrollment tax on an act, entitled An act to incorporate the Girard Tunneling and Gold and Silver mining company.

An act to incorporate the Pennsylvania express company.

SPEAKER'S DESK.

The Speaker laid before the Senate the annual report of the State Treasurer.

Also, the report of the institution for the instruction of the blind.

Also, a communication from the National Lincoln monument association.

The Senate then adjourned until Tuesday morning, January 12th, at 11 o'clock A. M.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 6, 1869.

HOUSE—The House met at 11 o'clock, in conformity with the resolution yesterday.

Prayer was offered by Rev. John W. Stockwell, late of Richmond.

The Clerk then proceeded to read the Journal of yesterday, after which Mr. Davis, of Philadelphia, one of the committee appointed to inform the Governor of the organization of the House, informed the House that the Governor would communicate in writing at 11 o'clock.

Messrs Robison, of Blair, and H. B. Dill, of Adams, absent yesterday at the opening of the House, were duly qualified.

A committee from the Senate were announced. They informed the House that the Senate had organized and were ready to proceed to business.

The message of the Governor was then read.

After the message was read,

Mr. Strang (Tioga) offered a resolution that ten thousand copies in English of the Governor's message, and three thousand in German, be printed for the use of the House.

Mr. Playford moved to amend by striking out the word "ten" and inserting "five," and striking out the word "three" and inserting "one."

Mr. Playford also made a few remarks upon his amendment.

Mr. Strang made a few remarks on the message. He thought that there were at least ten thousand men in the State who would like to read the message in a pamphlet form and lay it aside for reference.

Mr. M'Miller moved to amend the amendment so as to strike out "one" and insert "two"

Mr Davis followed in a few remarks on the amendment. He had no particular feeling on the subject any way, but could see no propriety for printing half as many copies in German as in English, and believed a majority of the districts of the State would require no copies in German.

The question then recurring on the amendment, it was

Not agreed to.

The question then recurred on the amendment of Mr. Playford and was lost, the vote standing 40 to 55.

The South.

We have at last the authentic official statements of reputable officers of the army concerning the alleged negro insurrection on the Ogeechee, near Savannah. For a week or more we have been treated to dispatches announcing a terrible state of affairs in that whole country—whites *fleeing* for their lives—woman and children left behind at the mercy of the insurgents—citizens almost afraid to venture beyond the city limits—pillage rapine—ruin. We now know precisely what these "parlous words "mean in the mouths of the Savannah newsmongers. Gen. Sibley tells us that he went out to see about it, found the negroes very much *frightened*, and armed with three muskets and a bayonet on a stick!

The whole trouble is a quarrel between the owners of two plantations and the negroes in their employment during the past year. The negroes claimed that they were not properly paid, and seized upon part of the crop. The planters secured warrants for their arrest, but the Sheriff was afraid to serve them, got frightened and ran off. The next time he went out with a posse of 120 men, fired on a boy whom they saw, and shot him through the leg; fired on two or three frightened negroes that were running off, and then went back again. Thereupon the people of Savannah went to work arming and drilling, under generals and colonels of mighty renown and the sensational dispatches about a negro insurrection were sent over the country. Anything more purely farcical than the facts on which these were based, we have never had, in the whole history of silly alarms about negro insurrections. N. Y. Tribune.

Miscellaneous.

CHARLES COALE,

HAS OPENED A STORE IN

NEW BRIGHTON,

[illegible] ALL KINDS OF

WHITE LEAD,

LINSEED OIL,

GLASS PUTTY,

BRUSHES, NAILS,

Mixed Paints,

Colors in Oil and Dry,

Carbon Oil,
Boiled Oil,
Neat's Foot Oil,
Lard Oil,
Spirits Turpentine,

COACH BODY VARNISH,

COPAL VARNISH,

FURNITURE VARNISH,

DAMAR VARNISH,

SHELLAC AND

BLACK VARNISH,

Coale's Patent Japan,

ARTIST'S MATERIALS,

PICTURE FRAMES, (to order)

LOOKING GLASSES,

Looking Glass Plates,

FRENCH AND PLATE WINDOW GLASS,

FRENCH ZINC,

ENGLISH AND GERMAN GLUE,

SAND PAPER, &c., &c.

His Terms are CASH on delivery of Goods.

Jan 1, 1869.

E. W. CLARK & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 35, South Third Street, Philadelphia.

GENERAL AGENTS

—FOR—

Pennsylvania and Southern New Jersey

OF THE NATIONAL

LIFE INSURANCE CO.,

of the United States of America.

The National Life Insurance Company is a corporation chartered by special Act of Congress, approved July 25, 1868, with a cash capital of $1,000,000, full paid.

Liberal terms offered to Agents and Solicitors, who are invited to apply at our office.

Full particulars to be had on application at our office, located in the second story of our Banking House, where circulars and pamphlets, fully describing the advantages offered by the Company may be had.

E. W. CLARK & CO.,
No. 35 South Third St.
B. S. RUSSELL, Manager.

NOTICE.

NEW BAKERY

—IN—

J. C. WILSON'S OLD STAND,

Third St., Beaver, Pa.

JOS. M. REED,

Takes pleasure to inform his old friends that he is established in business at the above stand, where he will be glad to meet and accommodate them.

FRESH BREAD,
CAKES,
CRACKERS,
NUTS,

Confectionaries of all kinds.

NO. 1 FLOUR,

made from fall wheat, by the barrel, sack or at retail.

Jan. 6, 1869.

CHEAP BREAD.

FLOUR DECLINED.

S. J. CROSS' & CO.'S

New Year Prices.

BEST WHITE WINTER WHEAT,

25lb Sack,	$1 30
50lb Sack,	2 60
Barrel,	10 25
SECOND QUALITY.	
25lb Sacks,	$1 10
50lb Sacks,	2 15
Barrel,	8 50

ROCHESTER, Jan. 1, 1869.

EXTRAORDINARY.

GRAND BALLOON ASCENSION.

IN BEAVER,

could not be more astonishing than the fact that

SIMON SNITGER & CO.

keep the best, largest and freshest stock of

GROCERIES, FLOUR, FEED, &c, in Beaver county.

And although it takes gas to make a Balloon rise, you will find, if you visit their establishment that they don't have to resort to gas to make their Goods go. To all, we would say, "rush in" and examine our stock! We have on hand the finest and best

TEAS,
COFFEE,
SUGARS,
PURE SPICES

Molasses, Syrups, Soaps,

also the best brands of

Tobacco & Cigars,

to be found in the place.

We make a specialty of

FLOUR & FEED,

buying, and selling none but what are known to be the very best varieties in use. Our establishment enjoys a well-earned reputation in this particular, and we intend in the future as in the past to maintain it.

WE DEFY COMPETITION:

Don't mistake the place. We are still at the "Old Stand" west end of 3d St., Beaver, Pa.—Come and see us.

Jan. 6, 1869.

TAKE NOTICE.—The public are hereby notified that my wife, Hannah M'Farland, has left my bed and board without any just cause or provocation. This therefore is to give notice that I will pay no debts of her contracting.

JOSEPH M'FARLAND,
Chippewa Township.

Jan 6, 1869]

Hardware, &c.

New Firm, New Goods.

Speyerer & Sons,

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,

ROCHESTER, PENN'A.

GENERAL DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS,

NOTIONS,

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES,

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS,

HARDWARE, IRON,

NAILS, CARPENTER TOOLS

ROPE, OGUM & 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 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

TINWARE.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF

Tin, Copper & Sheet Iron Ware.

I PROPOSE KEEPING CONSTANTLY ON HAND ALL KINDS OF TIN, COPPER AND SHEET-IRON WARE,

which I will sell

AT THE LOWEST PRICE

AND

Tin Roofing, Spouting & Job Work

Done to order in the best possible manner, and on shortest notice.

Using none but the best of material, and having none but the best of workmen,

WE WARRANT ALL WORK

SHOP ON THE LOWER END OF

Third Street

BEAVER, PA.

Give us a Call, and Examine our Stock.

JAPANNED WARE KEPT CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

O. R. ANSHUTZ.

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 a 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 distant 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 wouldhave 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 minerals underlie most of the lands.

BENJ. RUSH BRADFORD,
Real Estate Agent.

New Brighton, Nov. 23d, 1868.—dec.1:2m

G. T. PARKER.

HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON

Tenders his professional services to the citizens of Rochester and surrounding towns. He would say that he pays particular attention to Surgery. His new mode of distinguishing diseases enables him to offer great relief to persons suffering with chronic diseases. He will also aid other physicians in surgery ad the diagnoses of difficult cases by having timely notice.

Office on the Diamond, two doors east of Conway's store and nearly opposite Mr. Johnson's grocery, Rochester, Beaver county, Pa.

Dec15.

Commonwealth of Pa. ex rel. Jos. Duncan, vs. Mary Duncan a lunatic. | In the Court of Common Pleas of Beaver County, No. 59, Nov Term, 1868.

Parties interested are hereby notified that the final acount of Joseph Duncan, Committee of Mary Duncan, above named, a lunatic and now deceased, has been filed in the Prothonotary's office at Beaver, and that unless sufficient cause be the contrary be shown it will be confirmed by the Court on the first Monday of next Term.

dec23—3w JOHN CAUGHEY, Pro.

U. S. Marshall's Office,

W. D. OF PENNSYLVANIA:

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 4, 1869.

This is to give notice: That on the 31st day of December A. D., 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of Francis W. Walker of New Brighton, in the county of Beaver, and State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Huron House, in New Brighton, Pa., before Joseph B. Donley, esq., Register, on the 17th day of February, A. D. 1869, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

THOMAS A. ROWLEY,
U. S. Marshal, as Messenger.

Jan. 6, 1869.—4t

U. S. Marshall's Office,

W. D. OF PENNSYLVANIA,

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 29, 1868.

This is to give notice: That on the 28th day of December, A. D. 1868, a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of John H. Bishop of Rochester, in the county of Beaver, and State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Huron House in New Brighton, Pa., before Jos. B. Donley, esq., Register, on the 17th day of February, A. D., 1869, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

THOMAS A. ROWLEY,
U. S. Marshal, as Messenger.

Jan 6—4t

Groceries.

A. S. HARVEY,

DEALER IN

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS

AND

Hardware.

HAS A LARGE, WELL SELECTED STOCK OF

Teas, Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, | Flour, Cheese, Soaps, Salt, [illegible]

Hardware,

NAILS & WINDOW GLASS.

STONEWARE,

Pine Churns, Oak Churns, Willow Baskets, | Peck Measures, ½ Bush. Measures, Split Baskets.

Pure Cider Vinegar.

ALSO

Choice Family Flour,

By the Barrel or in Sacks, constantly on hand. Prices very low, call and see.

A. S. HARVEY,
Bridgewater, Pa.

oct27:ly

SIMON SNITGER & CO.

(At the old stand, 3rd street Beaver, Penn'a.)

DEALERS IN

ALL KINDS OF

GROCERIES,

SUCH AS

COFFEES, TEAS, SUGARS, SYRUPS, MOLASSES, SORGHUM, RICE, PEPPERS, SPICES, SOAPS, CANDIES, RAISINS, ENGLISH CURRANTS, FIGS.

FLOUR, FEED, FISH, GRAIN, &c.

They are constantly receiving a fresh assortment of these articles, and the public may rely upon getting from them as good an article as the market affords.

All goods delived if required.

jan15:ly.

T. O. MORGAN,

SUCCESSOR TO

SHALLENBERGER BROS.

DEALER IN

Fine Family Groceries.

Queensware, Hardware,

NAILS, WINDOW GLASS, WOOD AND WILLOW WARE, BACON, FISH, FLOUR, SALT, LIME

COUNTRY PRODUCE taken in Exchange for Goods.

Goods Delivered Free of Charge in the Villages.

Bridgewater, Pa., Aug. 19, 1868.

NEW FAMILY GROCERY

AND

PROVISION STORE!

Rochester, Pa.

By COE & DARRAGH

WHERE MAY BE FOUND

Family Groceries and Provisions, Fish, Flour, Cheese, Butter, Lard, Bacon, Oil, Pure Cider Vinegar, Syrups, Molasses, Salt, Teas, Coffees, Sugars, Crackers, Tobacco, Cigars, Queensware, Willow-ware, Wooden-ware, and everything in their line, and they hope by strict attention to business, to merit a

LIBERAL SHARE OF THE PATRONAGE.

N. B.—All kinds of Country Produce taken at the market price.

COE & DARRAGH

Rochester Oct. 1st, 1867—oct9'67:ly

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED A NEW STOCK OF GOODS OF THE

LATEST STYLES.

For Fall and Winter wear.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods

CONSTANTLY ON HAND

CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER

In latest and most fashionable styles, and at short notice.

WILLIAM REICH
BRIDGEWATER, [illegible]

U. S. Marshall's Office,

W. D. of Pennsylvania,

PITTSBURGH, December 18th, 1868.

This is to give Notice: That on the [illegible] day of November, 1868, a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of Samuel Dilley of New Brighton, Beaver county, Pa., and William G. McCandless of the city of Pittsburgh in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, partners as Bailey & McCandless, who have been adjudged Bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts to them or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 116 Federal St. Allegheny City, Allegheny Co., Penna., before John N. Purviance Esq., Register, on the 3d day of February A. D., 1869, at 10 o'clock, a. m.

THOMAS A. ROWLEY.
U. S. Marshal, as Messenger.

BEAVER COUNTY, ss.—The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to Jonah Jones, sends Greeting: Whereas Agnes Jones did on the 30th day of March, A. D. 1868, present her petition to the Honorable the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Beaver County, praying that for the causes therein set forth she might be divorced from the bond of matrimony entered into with the said Jonah Jones. We therefore command you the said Jonah Jones, that setting aside all other business and excuses whatsoever you be and appear in your proper person before our Judges at Beaver, at a Court of Common Pleas, there to be held on the third Monday of March next, to answer the petition or libel of the said Agnes Jones, and to show cause, if any you have, why the said Agnes Jones, your wife, should not be divorced from the bond of Matrimony agreeably to the act of assembly in such cases made and provided. Hereof you are not to fail.

(SEAL.)

Witness, The Hon. Alex. W. Acheson, President of our said Court at Beaver, this nineteenth day of November, A. D. 1868.

J. S. LITTLE, Sheriff. AGNEW DUFF, Pro.

Beaver, Jan. 2, 1869—3w

MEATS.—The undersigned will have a large lot of Turkeys, Chickens, Ducks, Geese, and everything in the fowl line for the Holidays. He will also have wild Meats of all the kinds he can obtain for that season, all of which he will sell at wholesale or retail. Beef, Pork, Veal, Mutton, &c., for sale at his shop on Third Street, Beaver Pa. Prices moderate. Call and see.

JOHN BORDER.

Dec.16 1868.