Poetry.

[illegible]

Miscellaneous Matter.

[illegible] trade can readily be [illegible] campaign of 1869 [illegible] the people. Arkansas is one in many respects [illegible] the study of [illegible] by the ablest and [illegible] in the country. The newspapers belonging [illegible] convincing speakers on the [illegible] both [illegible] abroad as they [illegible] Hall [illegible] Mobad choke, to induce the people to vote for their favorite candidates. Every issue of [illegible] question, pertaining to Governmental affairs, was ably and elaborately discussed on the rostrum and by the press; and, if there was any one of these more sharply defined, or more interesting to the people than the others, it was that one relating to the payment of the public debt. And, while orators, editors and people disagreed as to how the public debt should be paid, they, nevertheless, united on the proposition that the *most rigid economy should be adopted by the party voted into power.* The Republican party, in particular, was explicit on that point. Its foremost advocates thundered retrenchment and economy into the ears of the voters. Its candidates, everywhere, pledged themselves to husband the people's money; and, in its National Platform, it put forth the following unequivocal language:

Resolved, That the Government of the United States should be administered with the strictest economy, and the corruptions which have been so shamelessly nursed and fostered by Andrew Johnson, call loudly for radical reform.

Yet, in the face of this resolution, and in utter disregard of the pledges made to the people last fall, our Republican Legislators—at Harrisburg—have started out on, and are still pursuing, a course of extravagance unexampled in the whole history of our party. They have deliberately rejected a proposition to do their folding and pasting which, if accepted, would have saved the State $40,000 or $45,000; they have purchased books for their private libraries with the people's funds; and they have employed an additional force of twenty-seven persons for whom, it is said, there is little or no labor to perform. The Republican press of the State has remonstrated against all these acts. The people have written to their representatives, on the same subjects, and begged them to remember and redeem their pledges. But, no; they listen to no protests, heed no warnings, but rush on as if they meant to insult and defy the people, as well as injure them. Having, therefore, strayed away from the principles of the Republican party, and violated the pledges made to the people, it becomes an interesting question to the Republicans themselves to know what disposition to make of these members when they ask to be renominated for the Legislature of 1870.

A SELF-CONSTITUTED body of Republican politicians of this State visited Washington last week to inform General Grant who he should *not* and who he should listen to while making the appointments for Pennsylvania, after his inauguration as President. The whole "batch" of them were evidently enemies of General Cameron, for they seem to have taken special pains to notify the President elect that if Cameron had any [illegible] tably follow next October." The delegation also urged General Grant to invite Governor Curtin to a seat in his Cabinet, as Secretary of the Interior. &c., &c.

The intimation thrown out to Gen. Grant by these gentlemen that *they themselves* were the proper persons with whom he should consult in relation to the appointments in Pennsylvania, is quite refreshing to those who are acquainted with their rapidly waning influence, and it was, no doubt, looked upon by Gen. Grant himself as a bit of rarely excelled political impudence.

Governor Curtin, if standing alone, would make a very respectable cabinet officer, and in all probability would conduct the Interior Department as well as the generality of his predecessors. But there is no denying the fact that among his personal friends are to be found men whose characters for integrity will not bear a very rigid scrutiny. In the event of his appointment as Secretary of the Interior these men would gather around him like so many vultures, and demand Indian agencies or other appointments at his hands, by means of which they could fleece the public and enrich themselves. Until Gov. Curtin, therefore, shakes these greedy place-hunters off and changes his associations to some extent, we will be but little vexed to see him remain a private citizen.

THERE is likely to be a severe struggle in Congress between those in favor of granting further Goverment assistance to Pacific railroads and those opposed. Mr. Washburne appears to lead the opposition, not apparently because he is hostile to the construction of the roads, but for the reason that the condition of the Treasury will not warrant the generosity claimed from the Goverment. In a speech delivered by him in the early part of the week, he exhibited a starling array of figures sdowing what was asked of Congress in the way of railroad subsidies, amounting, so far as the Pacific roads under way and in contemplation are concerned, to $44,837,000. In conclusion, he showed that the *profits* of the companies building a single line four hundred miles long would be $23,846,000. The New York *Tribune*, in noticing these facts, remarks: "Without saying one word for or against these enterprises, their unquestioned value and national importance, we simply ask, can our Treasury at present bear any extension of such a system?" That is really the question to be decided by Congress—an important question which should be very soberly considered before it is finally determined.

GOV. GEARY has been quite unwell for some time past, and early last week it was supposed that he would soon be able to attend to the duties of his office again. The Harrisburg *Telegraph* of last Friday, however, informs its readers that the Governor has taken a relapse, and is not getting along as well as was expected. That paper says:

"We are sorry to learn that the Governor is not quite so well as he was yesterday, yet no apprehension of a serious result is felt. The relapse is attributed to the sudden change of the weather. It is hoped that he may be out very soon."

THE PASTERS AND FOLDERS AGAIN.

If the speech of Mr. STRANG and others on the passing and folding extravagancy are to be taken as a fair sample of the ability or honesty of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives, we trust the session will be brief. No attempt whatever is made to explain why the offer to do the work for five thousand dollars was summarily kicked out. This vital point is kept out of sight. The burthen of the speeches is, that there was more work to be done than there were workmen to do it. It is difficult to understand how one can make this plea and expect to be counted as honest; for it is well known that the so-called pasters and folders do not in any proper sense work as they should. *Some of them never pretend to do anything, and it is susceptible of proof that persons have secured full pay without spending five days of the entire session in Harrisburg.* Here, we imagine, is the seat of the difficulty. It is an expensive and corrupt system of favoritism; and we undertake to say that no intelligent member of the body will pretend to dispute this. The five thousand dollar bid struck at the root of the system, and this is the secret of its prompt rejection.

In M. Strang's speech is one passage which, for its boldness in defying the universal demand for economy and honesty, is ahead of anything we have seen of late. We quote as as follows:

A large majority of this House, upon due deliberation, have come to the conclusion that the official force proposed in this resolution is necessary for the transaction of business. They entertain no doubt of it. They are willing to go to the people upon that record. They are willing to take the responsibility with their constituents and they expect to do so. They do not expect that anybody else is going to stand censor over them upon this question in any co-ordinate branch of the Goverment, or in any connection with the press of the country. We do not propose to admit to the world that we went into this matter without full consideration. We do not propose to admit that we were either rascals or fools when we proposed this augmentation of our force. The sixty men who took that position are prepared to say that we will stand fairly by the position we took in relation to the necessity and the propriety of appointing these officers.

It should be borne in mind that towards the close of last winter's session a law was passed cutting down the force to something like reasonableness. On the first working day of the present session, under pressure of greedy outsiders, before any experience had been had, when no one could know whether the force was too small or too great, and before there was scarcely anything for anybody to do, the increase was proposed and carried. There was no attempt at economy and reform. Had such a spirit existed the five thousand dollar bid would not have been kicked out; and if there was any good reason why the bid should not be entertained, at the very least measures should have been taken to cut off all sinecure; see that persons were not paid for loafing in Philadelphia and Harrisburg; and that every man earned his money. *This done one-half of the work could not have been performed* because they choose to do it, and that they who did it will not permit their action to be reviewed. We suggest to Mr. Strang that this defiance of the people is in bad taste. They *will* review their actions, and if he or any one is legislating money out of the Treasury with the impression that he will not be reviewed we beg him to understand that he is laboring under a fatal error.—*Pitts. Com.*

Gold in the United States.

During the Revolution, and for some years subsequent, the "red, red gold" of the ancient ballad, or Guinea gold, was the style of aurcate in vogue in the United States, the hue of the metal being somewhat reddish and the supply coming from the Guinea coast, whereby the word guinea came in use for a coin. From 1804 to 1829 North Carolina furnished all the gold of the republic, amounting, according to the mint returns, to $110,000; in 1829 South Carolina sent in her first installment, $3,500, to the mint; and in the next year Virgina and Georgia swelled the tide, the former State sending in $50,000 and the latter $113,000. In 1838 Alabama began to send small quantities; branch mints were established at Charlotte, North Carolina, and Dahlonega, in Georgia, and with this gold established, so to speak, we worked along till March, 1849, when gold deposits were discovered in California at such richness that before January, 1850, there were taken out $10,000,000, increased during the following year to $90,000,000. From 1848 to 1865 the total product of California has been estimated in official quarters at $900,000,000! Before such a total it is useless to speak of any other yields, though once we were glad enough to painfully extract a few grains here and there. The California gold has quite a brassy appearance, and does not makeup as handsomely into jewelry as the old red gold, now hardly ever to be seen save in heir-looms.

A gentleman of our acquaintance made the remark, the other evening in our presence, that he had been laboring under the conviction, for the past three or four years, that *slavery* no longer existed in this country, nor could it ever be established again.—"But," said he, "it appears that I am mistaken, for our Republican representatives, at Harrisburg, have recently voted themselves a *servant* a piece—the relation to continue while the session lasts." He had no particular objection to the members supplying themselves with servants, provided they paid them out of their private funds. But he thought it was "drawing it rather fine" to ask the tax-payers to foot the bill.

—A committee of refugee citizens of the rebel State of Arkansass, went to Marion to ask the consent of Col. Watson, commanding the militia there, for the purpose of devising means for the peaceful settlement of difficulties there. Col. Watson replied that the county was under martial law, and declined to give the permission asked for. He also stated that he was sent there to arrest some 20 men, 12 of whom had been arrested. He intended to mount his command and scour the country until he found the remainder.

—They transport Indians on Western railways as freight. An Indian boy recently arrived at a Missouri town with a tag on his clothing, describing his destination.

THE NEW ELECTION LAW.

The following is the supplement to the act relating to elections, introduced in the State Senate on Wednesday, by Senator Taylor, of Bedford county:

On the receipt by an assessor of his assessing transcript, in the city of Philadelphia and also in any county where it shall be ordered by the Court of Quarter Sessions, on the recommendation of a grand jury, or the petition of one hundred voters of the county, or of twenty-five of and for any district thereof, make out a list in alphabetical order, of the christian and surnames of all whom he shall know, and who shall personally claim, to be qualified voters of the district, and write opposite the name of each whether he is, or is not, a house keeper, and if he is in a town where dwellings are numbered, the number of his dwelling, and, whether or not the name of the street, alley or court, where he lives, and if he is not a housekeeper, his occupation and the place where, and person with whom he boards; and if working for another, the name of his employer and his residence.

As soon as completed, the assessor shall make a duly certified copy of the list, and give it to the commissioners, and retain the other, to which he shall add the names of others who may personally call on him, and claim to be voters, in like manner as before provided for, and shall assess every one on his list, placed there by himself, or by direction of the revising board, but not within ten days of an October or presidential election.

On the receipt of the list by the commissioners, they shall have copies thereof made out as follows:—for each district in the city of Philadelphia printed copies, and for every other district where required, printed or written copies, of which they shall retain two, and give the others to the assessor, who shall keep one for inspection at all reasonable hours by a resident of the district, and two to be by him, laid before the revising board at its first meeting, and post the others in the most public places of the district by the 20th of August, and a like number by the 15th of October preceding a presidential election, and at the bottom of each posted list shall be a notice of the days and place the revising board will meet to strike from it all improper names and add others thereto.

The election officers, of an assessor's district in Philadelphia, shall meet at the election house, and if there be more than one in the district, at that one, where the largest number of votes was polled at the preceding October election, on the second Thursday preceding the second Tuesday in October, and also of the Presidential election, and continue in session from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M., of each secular day till the evening of the following Tuesday; but the officers of one election division shall take no part in matters pertaining to another of the same district; and on the written request of twenty or more voters of a district averring their belief that the registering of voters may not be fairly and impartially conducted, the court of quarter sessions shall appoint two or three competent and discreet persons, one of whom, if within the district at the time, shall be the defeated candidate for judge, run by the opposite political party, at the prior election for election of officers, and the others of the opposite political party to those on the election board, to meet with the election officers and form part of the revising board.

In a district outside of Philadelphia, the election officers shall meet at the election house thereof on the second Monday preceding the regular October and presidential election, and continue in session from 9 A. M. to 7 P. M. of that, and the following day, and on the request of persons in the manner provided for in the preceding section, the Court of Quarter Sessions of the county shall appoint part of the revising board.

The revising board, when assembled, shall strike from the list to be laid before it by the assessor, the name of every one who is known to be dead or to have removed from the district or who cannot be a qualified voter at the ensuing election; and shall add thereto in alphabetical order the name of every one, who shall in person apply to be registered as a voter and shall be found qualified therefor, and write opposite his name the same as is required of the assessor in the first section: and if the applicant is not personally known to the board, to be a qualified voter of the district, he shall prove by the written affidavit of a qualified voter of the district, taken in the presence of the board, that he is an actual resident, and as he verily believes in other respects a qualified voter of the district, or that if he is not then, he will be one by the day of the election, if he continues his residence therein till that day; the applicant shall also make his written affidavit before the board, setting forth when and where he was born, that he is a citizen of the United States, and has resided in this State during the preceding year, or that he will have resided therein for that period of time if he remains in the district, as he proposes to, till the day of the election; or, if formerly a citizen of the State and had removed from it, that he has returned, and if he continues his residence, as he proposes to, in the district till the election day, he will then have been six months a resident of the State; or, if he was a resident of another district in the State, that he has removed into the present one, and if he continues his residence therein, as he proposes to, till the day of the election, he will then have been ten days within it; and also that he has paid a State or county tax, of this State, within the last two years, which has been or by the day of the election will have been assessed ten days, or that if it has not been paid, and he claims the right to vote, it will before then be paid, and if he swears it has been paid, he shall produce the receipt therefor, or set forth that he cannot because of its loss or destruction, and if so, shall also state, when, where and to whom payment was made; and if he claims to be a naturalized citizen his affidavit must set forth when, where and by what court he was made such, and if he has not been a voter of the district for five years next preceding, he shall exhibit his certificate, and the board shall indorse on it "*registered as voter*," with date; or if the applicant claims that he will be between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-two years on the day of election, that he will then in all other respects be a qualified voter of the district; and each one shall set forth whether he has been registered elsewhere, and if he has, when and where, and whether he claims to be a qualified voter in any other district.

The assessor shall mark opposite the name of every one claiming to be a voter, and placed by him, on his list, the letters "C. V."

And the board shall mark opposite the name of each one placed on its revised list, as a qualified voter, the letter "V."

Opposite that of a naturalized citizen, the letter "N."

Opposite that of one removed into the district, the letter "R."

Opposite that of one between twenty-one and twenty-two years of age, the letter "A."

And that of one whose term of residence is not complete, the letter "T."

A number shall be set opposite each name in regular numerical order, and when the list is completed, the board, or a majority of it, shall append their affidavit that it is, as they verily believe, in all respects correct and conformable to law, and have six copies thereof made out, two of which shall be filed in the Commissioners' office for future use, one to be given to the Assessor, who shall by twelve M., of the Friday preceding the election, have erased from his former posted list the names of those the board judge ought not to vote, and have added thereto such other names as the board may decide should be placed thereon, and have three copies made of the list, and the receipts laid before the board, with the minutes of its proceedings, signed by the election officers, and to be used on the case thereof as occasion may require; and when the counting of the votes has been finished, they shall put the ballots and other election papers, shall be sealed up and kept as now required by law, and shall not be opened till the October election of the following year, unless required for a Presidential election, or the Legislature, a court, or the return judges, in case of a contested election, shall otherwise order; after which they shall be replaced and sealed up.

No one shall be allowed to vote whose name is not on the revised list, nor if it is on, if when offering to vote, he is challenged by any voter, and is found in other respects not to be a qualified voter of the district for the preceeding ten years he must produce his certificate of naturalization, and if allowed to vote, the board shall indorse on it, "*voted*," with the day, month and year it was done; and, if interrogated, shall answer all questions touching his right to vote, and whether he has voted or offered to vote elsewhere on that day and where.

When one has voted, the word "*voted*" shall be written opposite his name on the list, and the number opposite his name shall be written with pen and ink on the back of his ticket.

On the written request of fifty voters in the county, or of five in a district, with the affidavit of one or more of them, averring their belief that fraud is intended at an approaching election, and that it will not be fairly or legally conducted, the court, or a judge in vacation, shall appoint for the district applied for, two sober, discreet and intelligent citizens thereof, from the opposite political party of the Inspectors respectively, who shall attend and act as overseers at the election, with the right to challenge voters, to examine them and their witnesses and papers, and to oversee the counting of the votes and the making out and signing of the returns; and if they are unlawfully interfered with, so as to prevent the execution of their duties, and the election is contested, the votes polled shall be rejected by the board of return judges, or the tribunal passing upon it.

If the return judges, or a majority of them, are satisfied from sufficient evidence that fraud has been committed at an election, they may reject the entire vote of the district in which it was committed, but their action shall not interfere with the rights of others to contest the election, as determined by them, or any of the election boards in the manner now allowed by law.

If, in adjusting the revised list of voters, differences of opinion shall exist among the members of the board, a majority shall determine, and the dissenting ones may note their reasons for their dissenting; and if the overseers, or either of them, are satisfied that fraudulent votes have been received, or lawful ones rejected, or that other frauds have been committed, they may make memoranda thereof with the other election papers, to be used in any contest that may arise respecting the election.

An examination for naturalization shall be in open court, and under the immediate cognizance and judgment of its members as presiding judge.

Every prothonotary shall keep a naturalization docket, in which he shall register, in alphabetical order, the name of every applicant, the time of filing his declaration of intention, and his petition—the place and country of his birth—his age, residence, and time of arrival in this country—the names of his vouchers and their residences, and the nature of the court's action; and the same shall be open for inspection and for copies, as other records; and if he or any one thereunto lawfully authorized thereto, or shall give out blanks, or suffer them to be taken from his office or charge, to be filled up and used, on conviction thereof, he shall be fined and imprisoned at the discretion of the court, and be deprived of his office.

If any one shall sell, give or use, or shall vote, or offer to vote, or encourage another to vote on a naturalization certificate which he knows, or has good reason to know, is not genuine; or shall knowingly testify falsely in any matter relative to the right of registering or of voting, on conviction thereof, shall be fined and imprisoned at the discretion of the court.

If any one with a fraudulent or mischievous intent, or for any improper purpose, shall add to, deface or destroy, tear down or remove any list of voters, on conviction thereof, shall be fined and imprisoned at the discretion of the court.

Every assessor, election officer, assistant reviser and overseer may administer oaths in matters pertaining to their duties, and before entering upon his duties shall take and subscribe an oath that he will faithfully and impartially, to the best of his abilities, perform and discharge them all; and if an assessor places upon the list previously posted by him, the name of any one not allowed by the revised list, or neglect to place upon it the name of any one put upon it by the revising board, or if a member of the board puts upon its list the name of one as a voter whom he knows, or who is proven not to be a qualified one, or will not be such by the day of the election, or refuses to put thereon the name of one whom he knows, or who is proven to be a qualified voter, or will be such by the election day, on conviction thereof, shall be fined and imprisoned at the discretion of the court.

The compensation of the assessors election officers, assistant revisers and overseers, shall be the same as is now allowed by law to assessors and election officers respectively, and the Court may order a reasonable extra allowance to the assistant reviser and overseer.

The word district shall, when necessary, include in its meaning townships, towns, boroughs, wards, precincts, sub-districts or divisions of either; and all acts altered or supplied by this one are hereby repealed.

Daring Robbery.

A daring robbery was perpetrated at St. Catharines, Canada, last Monday night, by which a bank was relieved of its care of $48,000. The Cleveland *Leader* thus describes the operation:

The door of the bank and of the vault had been unlocked with false keys, the safe punched just over the lock, a fuse applied, the vault door closed, and the sound being confined by the thick stone walls, was not heard beyond the building. The $48,000 in paper was packed into a couple of ordinary bags, and the burglars procured a conveyance from St. Catharines to Niagra Falls, from there they got another to Tonawanda, from there another to Buffalo, and at Buffalo they procured a team, driving, it themselves to Angola. There they remained at the hotel for a couple of hours, appearently paying little heed to the satchels that contained the precious load, but refusing to allow the porter to take charge of their overcoats. Their reason for this is that most probably the pockets were pretty well filled with gold, as they had a chance to help themselves to what they wished of $300,000 in gold, also in the safe.

At the Angola Station they tried to get through tickets to Chicago, but the regularagent was absent, and they paid their fare on the cars, paying out American money. Nothing further is known of them except that they went through Erie on the 7 p.m. train on Tuesday night.

One of the men is of short build, about five feet six, probably weighing [illegible]

Pennsylvania Legislature.

SENATE.

THURSDAY, Jan. 22, 1869.

NO QUORUM.—The Democrats were all absent to defeat the bill extending the term of Richard Peltz, receiver of taxes, Philadelphia, which came over from the House, yesterday, slightly amended. Several Republican Senators being away, there was no quorum. The Senate adjourned over until to-morrow. The Democratic Receiver of taxes will be sworn in on Monday morning at 9 o'clock, if the Democratic Senators can delay the bill. Doubtless there will be no quorum to-morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THE PASTERS AND FOLDERS.—Mr Hunter, of Westmoreland, offered a resolution dispensing with the pasters and folders and printing of all public documents. On motion of Mr Davis, of Philadelphia, indefinitely postponed.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. Morgan, of Allegheny—Incorporating the Pittsburg and Ormsby Passenger Railway Company.

Mr. Jackson, of Armstrong—Repealing the act increasing the number of supervisors in Cowanshannock township.

Mr. Mc Cullough, of Clearfield—A joint resolution instructing Congressmen against the incorporating of railroad companies by the General Government.

Mr. Hunter—For Assistant Law Judge in the Twentieth Judicial District.

Mr. Humphreys, of Allegheny—A supplement for Federal street and Pleasant Valley Passenger Railway Company, authorizing an additional track connecting with the terminus in Allegheny City, with consent of Councils.

Mr. Wilson, of Allegheny—Supplement to act imposing additional taxes for State purposes, approved 13th April, 1864, which includes coal coke as the product of mines.

Adjourned until 3 p. m., of Tuesday.

The Fortieth Congress.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22, 1869.

SENATE.

The President presented the credentials of Jas. A. Bayard and Thos. F. Bayard, Senators elect from Delaware.

Mr. Trumbull, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported the House joint resolution providing for the disposition of certain papers, relating to claims against the Department of War, with amendments which were adopted, after which the bill was passed.

Mr. Drake, by unanimous instruction of the Committee on the Pacific Railroad, reported and asked for the immediate consideration of the resolution declaring it inadequate for Congress to authorize any subsidy in Government bonds to any railroad enterprise not entitled to it under existing laws.

Mr. Edmunds objected, and the resolution went over.

Mr. Pomeroy, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill to grant lands to aid in the construction of a railroad from the Mississippi river to Yancton, on the Missouri river, and to amend the act of May 12, 1864, granting lands to the State of Iowa to aid in the construction of a railroad in said State. It transfers the grant made by the above act for the benefit of the McGregor and Sioux City Railroad Company, and grants the latter company two sections per mile to aid in the extension of its road.

Mr. Pomeroy also reported back the bill to legalize certain land locations, which declares that the provisions of the act of July 27, 1867, shall not apply to locations of agricultural college scrip made by registers, and receipts, before the receipt of notice of its passage.

Mr. Stewart introduced a bill relative to refining gold and silver bullion at the mint of the United States and branches, which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations. It authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury whenever, in his judgment or in the judgment of the directors of the mint, it is for the interest of the United States to do so, to receive on deposit at the mint and at the branches refined gold and silver suitable for coinage, and in payment therefor, deliver to the parties making such deposits imported bars at such rates and upon such terms and regulations as shall be prescribed by the directors of the mint, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. Freelinghuysen then addressed the Senate in reply to the argument of Mr. Morton, yesterday, on his bill to punish the collection of illegal taxes upon passengers.

Mr. Morton replied briefly, when the discussion was interrupted by the expiration of the morning hour.

Mr. Wilson offered a joint resolution to drop from the rolls of the army the officers absent without leave. Referred to the military Committee.

Mr. Wilson offered a joint resolution re-appointing professor Agassiz a Regent of the Smithsonian Institute, which passed.

Mr. Howard, from the Committee on Pacific Railroad, reported a joint resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to reserve and withhold from the Union Pacific Railroad Co., and from each of its branches, Government bonds to the amount of $3000 per mile, as security for the completion of the several lines of road according to the provisions of the law, this amount per mile to be reserved until the President of the United States shall have certified that the roads are so completed, which is to be determined by special commissioners who shall examine the roads and report, the expense of such examinations to be paid by the Pacific Railroad Company. Laid on the table.

The Senate then resumed consideration of the bill to promote commerce among the States which, by amendment made yesterday, is now merely a bill to authorize the construction of a railroad between Washington and New York. The pending amendment was that offered by Mr. Doolittle, requiring the consent of the Legislatures of the States through which the road wood pass.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Pollard, from the Committee on the Revision of the Laws, made a report in reference to the extension of the fifty per cent. clause in the bankrupt law, and to the printing of notices in bankruptcy. Ordered to be printed and recommitted.

Mr. Kelly introduced a bill to establish an assay office in Montana, to convert the branch mint at Denver into an assay office, and relative to the refining of gold and silver bullion at the United States mint and branches. Referred to the Committee on coinage.

Mr. Griswold introduced a bill to diminish the fluctuations in gold and to provide for a return to specie payments. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed. The bill proposes the issue of gold notes by the Government, redeemable in coin, and receivable for all Government dues, not to exceed $350,000,000, and not to exceed the amount of gold in the Treasury above that required for three month's interest on the public debt, is to be used in redeeming greenbacks at the average gold value.

Mr. Daws, from the Committee of conference on the bill relative to taking testimony in contested election cases, made a report, which was agreed to.

[illegible] consideration of the bill granting land to the Denver Pacific Railroad and Telegraph Company. Mr. Van Trump continued his argument against the bill.

The Speaker gave notice that to-morrow Mr. Boutwell would call up the proposed Constitutional amendment in respect to suffrage, and the bill would be for debate during the day.

The death of Mr. Hinds, late member from Arkansas, who was assassinated in that State during the recess in Congress, was announced by Mr. Elliott, of Arkansas. After eulogies on the deceased by the members of the Arkansas delegation, the House adjourned.

—A Portland lady attempted to kill a rat that had invaded her parlor, when the animal sought refuge by running up her garments upon her back. This so alarmed the woman that she fled shrieking from the room and tumbled down stairs, turning a complete somersault, landing on her back. The rat was killed.

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, 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.

SELL CHEAP. Call 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.

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 WOR

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. H. ANSHUTZ.

MOORES' DRUG STORE,

IN BEAVER.

May be found the best assortment of

DRUGS, Medicines,

CHEMICALS,

PURE

LIQUORS, WINES And Brandies,

Paints, Oils,

AND

DYE STUFFS;

TOILET ARTICLES, SOAPS

BRUSHES,

PATENT MEDICINES

in great variety, all of the best quality, and sold cheaper than can be bought at any other Drug Store in the county.

Duponco's Female Pills, 75 cents per box; Cheeseman's, $1; Clark's, $1.

The Largest Stock of LAMPS & LAMP TRIMMINGS, LANTERNS, STATIONERY, WINDOW GLASS & PUTTY. Ever offered outside of the city, at Moore's Drug Store, and sold cheaper than can be bought anywhere else.

Let those who doubt this call and see, and they will doubt no more.

J. MOORE.

Dry Goods.

[illegible] AT

S. J. Cross & Co's.

ROCHESTER, PA.

FULL AND COMPLETE STOCK OF

DRY GOODS

FLANNELS.

Plain Flannels, Barred Flannels, Opera Flannels, Alpaccas, Merinos, Delaines, Ginghams, Prints, Shawls, Hosiery, Gloves,

BALMORAL SKIRTS,

CANTON FLANNEL.

MENS' AND BOYS' WEAR.

JEANS, CASSIMERES, DOESKINS, &c.

READY MADE SHIRTS AND DRAWERS.

HATS AND CAPS

NEW STYLES AND CHEAP

Boots and Shoes

A larger and better Stock than we have ever before kept. Mens' and Boys', Women's, Misses' and Childrens' Shoes and Gum Shoes, just bought and

FOR SALE LOW.

ALSO,

Our usual Stock of

HARDWARE AND NAILS

GLASS, QUEENSWARE,

Bacon, Oils, Paints, Grain, Putty, Grain, Flour, Salt, Feed, &c.,

We buy often and keep our Stock full and fresh, always having something new to show our customers.

WE BUY CLOSE AND SELL CLOSE

CALL AND SEE!

S. J. CROSS & CO.

ROCHESTER, Oct. 5th, 1868.

Miscellaneous.

Beaver Ladies' Seminary.—Will open on the 8th of September next. Pupils received at every stage of advancement. In the Primary Department boys and girls received. Young men will be taught by the Principal in his own room, but none taken as boarders.

Our purpose is to establish the reputation of the school on thorough scholarship in every branch studied. It is therefore important that pupils should be present at the opening of the school, and continue regular in their attendance.

Having had over one hundred enrolled during the past year, we hope for a large increase during the coming year.

D. H. A. M'LEAN, Principal.

aug11'68tf.

Michael Grim vs. R. Pritchard & Co. } In the Court of Common Pleas of Beaver county. No. 149 March T., 1868. Foreign Attachment in debt.

October 19, 1868, on motion the Court gives judgment against defendant. Same day Narr and Affidavit of claim being filed rule on the Prothonotary to assess the damages in the above case.

Notice is hereby given that said damages will be assessed at the Prothonotary's office, on the 24th day of December, 1868, at 9 o'clock, P. M.

JOHN CAUGHEY, Pro.

Nov. 18—6w

MEATS.—The undersigned will have a large Mess 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.

Groceries.

[illegible] IN ART [illegible] GROCERIES, PROVISIONS [illegible] Hardware. HAVING ON HAND A LARGE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF

Teas, Rice, Coffee, Cheese, Sugar, Soap, Molasses, Bacon, Syrups, Fish

Hardware,

NAILS & WINDOW GLASS

STONEWARE.

Pine Churns, Peck Measures, Oak Churns, ½ Bush. Measures, Willow Baskets, 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. B. HARTE, Bridgewater.

sept1'67.

NEW FAMILY GROCERY

AND

PROVISION STORE

Rochester, Pa.

By COE & DARR[illegible]

WHERE MAY BE FOUND

Family Groceries and Provisions of all kinds, Cheese, Butter, Lard, Bacon, Oil, Fish, Vinegar, Syrups, Molasses, Sugars, 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 PUBLIC PATRONAGE.

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

COE & DARR[illegible]

Rochester Oct. 1st, 1867—oct'67.

SIMON SNIDER & CO.

(At the old stand, 3rd street below Market,)

DEALERS IN

ALL KINDS OF

GROCERIES,

SUCH AS

COFFEES, TEAS, SUGARS, SYRUPS, MOLASSES, SODA, RICE, PEPPERS, SPICES, SOAPS, CANDIES, BROOMS, SINS, ENGLISH CURRANTS, FIGS.

FLOUR, FEED, FISH, GRAIN.

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

All goods delivered if required.

jan13-1y.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED A SELECT STOCK OF GOODS OF THE

LATEST STYLES

For Fall and Winter

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER.

In latest and most fashionable styles, on shortest notice.

WILLIAM [illegible]

Dec1-6m

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.—The undersigned begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally that he has just received a new stock of goods of the latest Spring and Summer wear, which he offers at moderat rates.

GENTLEMENS' FURNISHING GOODS.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

Clothing made to order on the shortest notice. Thankful to the public for past favors, he hopes by close attention to business to merit a share of the same.

DANIEL MI[illegible]

BRIDGE ST., BRIDGEWATER.

QUEEN OF ENGLAND.

QUEEN OF ENGLAND.

QUEEN OF ENGLAND.

For doing a family washing in the neatest manner. Guaranteed equal to any in the world! Has the strength of old soap, the mild and lathering qualities of the best article. Try this splendid soap. Sold by the GREEN CHEMICAL WORKS, North Front St., Philadelphia.

sept'68.

Farmers Take Notice.—The undersigned having placed their Grist Mill in complete repair with new Bolts, &c., and having the services of William Sedlake, one of the late of the Industry mill, we are prepared to warrant all work and give the best flour at any mill west of the mountains.

Come One, Come all and Trade.

LUMBER, SHINGLES AND LATH, as cheap as the cheapest.

J. & H. DAVIS.

Sharon Mills, Beaver Co.

oct7'68

E. GOLDSMIT.

Manufacturer and Wholesale Dealer in

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

343 Liberty, opposite Wayne St.

☞ Persons purchasing Cigars of me will always be sure of getting the same they order, as I manufacture them under his own supervision and can guarantee perfect satisfaction.

novl15m

CHEAP BREAD.

FLOUR DECLINED.

S. J. CROSS & CO.

New Year Prices.

BEST WHITE WINTER WHEAT.

25lb Sack,.....

50lb Sack,.....

Barrel,.....

SECOND QUALITY

25lb Sacks,.....

50lb Sacks,.....

Barrel,.....

ROCHESTER, Jan. 1, 1869.