The Beaver Argus.

J. WEYAND, Editor and Proprietor.

Beaver, Pa. February 8, 1869.

FOR GOVERNOR, JOHN W. GEARY.

Meeting of Republican State Central Committee.

GLENWOOD, Jan. 20, 1869.

The Union Republican State Central Committee will meet at Harrisburg, on Thursday, the 4th day of February next, at 2 o'clock, for the purpose of fixing the time and place for holding the next State Convention, and for the transaction of any other appropriate business. A full attendance is earnestly desired.

GALUSHA A. GROW, *Chairman of Com.*
G. W. HAMERSLY, } *Secretaries.*
J. R. MCAFEE, }

IT is reported from Washington that the lobby factics are likely to succeed in carrying their latest dodge through one or both Houses. This ostensibly abandons the subsidizing policy, and modestly asks on that the Treasury shall guarantee the interest on a limited amount of bonds. Upon this dodge we have already stated our opinion—that the new proposition is equally liable to the objections which have driven both Houses from entertaining the application for aid in its previous form. Why *will* Senators or Representatives persist in encouraging these speculators to hope for any sort of national endorsement to their schemes? There is absolutely no wisdom or safety for the Treasury in the present condition of our finances except in an inflexible refusal to loan the public credit for a dollar, in any direct or indirect mode.—*Pitts. Gaz.*

WE notice that Senator A. W. Taylor himself, "or by his next friend," makes an attack upon us from Harrisburg in the last *Radical* because we took occasion a couple of weeks ago to publish his resolution which limits a senatorial days work to *two hours* out of every twenty-four. His attempt to make the impression on our mind that Mr. Nicholson is the author of this attack by tugging in the expression, "during the last eighteen years of my experience here" is just about as transparent as quite a number of Senator Taylor's previous anonymous efforts. Mr. Nicholson may not be altogether delighted with the course of the ARGUS on the pasting and folding question, but he has had too much political experience, and is withal too shrewd a politician to write such low twaddle as is to be found in the Harrisburg correspondence of last week's *Radical* concerning the ARGUS and its editor.

With Mr. Taylor himself we desire to keep as little controversy in the newspapers or elsewhere as possible. He has not in his answer denied the authorship of the resolution referred to, nor has he given a good reason for its adoption. Until he does both or either of these a further reference to the subject will be useless and unnecessary.

PHILADELPHIA has a man named Kleckner in the House at Harrisburg who appears to want two or three pastings and folding for the House for $5,000, which last winter cost $67,000, and not content with doing that he made a personal attack in the Legislature a few days ago upon Mr. Rauch for offering it. Mr. R. in his paper (*Pitts Abraham*), replies, and takes the Representative between "wind and water" in this wise:

Colonel Kleckner one of the members of the House of Representatives from Philadelphia, on Monday last, in his usual classic way, pronounced Mr. E. H. Rauch a "Rooster." Last year when Mr. Kleckner conceived the idea of introducing a resolution (for buncombe) complimenting the United States Senate for reinstating Hon. Edwin M. Stanton as Secretary of War, and not having brains enough to write it, he called on "the same rooster" to do it for him, and he did. See Legislative Record 1868, page 78. If Col. K., or Mr. Strang, or any other "feller" of the paste ring want some stories told out of school this "Rooster" will cheerfully accommodate them.

THE Committee of Ways and Means, says the *Pitt. Commercial*, at Harrisburg are understood to be engaged on the annual appropriation bill. We shall be curious to learn whether or not they will include in the bill the item of twenty odd thousand dollars to pay the "twenty seven additional officers" whom caucus, without law and in defiance of law, smuggled into the House. The law which stands on the statute book says the House shall have forty-officers, no more. Any over that number will be there without the shadow of authority—the virtuous Mr. ELISHA W. DAVIS to the contrary notwithstanding. Any attempt to take out of the State Treasury twenty odd thousand dollars to put into the pockets of these twenty-seven decayed politicians and hangers-on, will be an outrage that will bring condemnation on the heads of those guilty of it. When the House undertook to make the Senate a party to the act increasing the legal number, that body instantly refused: whereupon the House determined to go it alone, and passed a resolution which they have the audacity to pretend is higher than a solemn law of the Legislature. Now we shall wait with no little interest to see whether the Senate can be dragooned into becoming a party to the outrage of putting the pay of these twenty seven supernumeraries into the appropriation bill, to the tune of more than twenty thousand dollars. First of all let us see if the House Committee of Ways and Means will have the face to initiate such a thing.

THE present editor of the *Radical* was editorially connected with the ARGUS three or four years ago. A friend at our elbow tells us that once upon a time the following paragraph appeared in this paper while he was editing it:

"The report in circulation that the editor of the ARGUS had employed Odell to shave them is incorrect. He does this for them without any recompense whatever."

It is said that Mr. Quay for many months afterwards was wont to polke the above paragraph out to his friends as the greatest ironical effort of his life. He imagined it bristled all over with sharp points. It appears now that from that day to this no one ever took the pains to undeceive him, for in his *Radical* of last week he very nearly repeats the same thing in this wise:

"The report in circulation that the *Argus* and *Local* are about to consolidate is incorrect. The *Local* will still run the Democratic machine and the Democratic *Argus* is to create dissensions in the Republican party."

We fancy that Mr. Quay after having written the above felt at least one inch taller and three inches larger in the girth than at any previous time in his history, save when Odell was made to feel the sting of his dreadful satire. We imagine too, that when he got to off he gave his friend Rutan a punch in the ribs, accompanied with the remark, "there, Rooten, when you read from that stings, scratches, bites, tears and gouges come to M. S. Q. for his Humanitarian the regular knock-down-and-killing article."

The editor of the *Radical* need give himself but little uneasiness concerning the "office of the ARGUS." The latter's editor was a Republican long before Mr. Quay thought of becoming one, and he expects to be a Republican long after Mr. Quay has again found his old place in the ranks of the opposition.

WE have the authority of the Pittsburgh Commercial for stating that, quite a number of country newspapers have been written to or their editors have been seen by members of the House relative to the pasting and folding, and some are disposed to excuse the extravagance of their representatives. They inform these susceptible journals that the pay of officers *has been cut down*, and the expenses of the present Legislature will therefore be less than that of last year. This is simply not true. The appropriation bill has not yet been considered in Committee, and no agreement as to salaries has been made, so these papers which prate about having the *facts* have been misled by their members.

In addition to the members writing to or seeing country editors on this subject, we notice that the subordinate officers of the Legislature are also writing communications to country journals denouncing every paper or person that has courage enough to protest against legislative extravagance. They express great fear lest the boldness of the anti-extravagant Republican papers of the State will furnish food for the opposition to use against us at the coming October elections. Very well, the way to avoid this is to do right. If the members would send one-half of these subordinate scribblers home, by complying with the resolution of the last House, and in that way show the people that they were making a laudable effort to save their money, there would be no "howling" on the part of the Republican newspapers, as these penny-a-liners elegantly express it, and the Democracy would have little or nothing to urge against us during the coming campaign. The idea is held out by the "minor officers" in their communications that if the Rauch and Cochran proposition had not been made, and the Republican papers had kept quiet, our political opponents would never of the Auditor General's before them. It speaks trumpet-tongued on this subject. It tells them that the pasting and folding of the House last year alone cost $15,723.10. They have keenness enough to see that this is double or treble what the work is worth, and if the Republican papers had not led off in denouncing the outrage, and in demanding reform, the Democracy would have taken up the gage and charged the whole Republican party with being implicated in it as principals or accessories. As the matter stands now the party as a party is not guilty of extravagance, either direct or remote, the members of the Legislature only and their "hangers-on" being the targets at which our political opponents can justly shoot. That this is so is due to the promptness of the Republican papers of the State, and instead of being abused they are entitled to the thanks of all good Republicans for saving their organization.

IT has been too often said that the Army of the Potomac has had no social organization and no re-unions, like the great armies of the West, because its elements are too inharmonious, and its history suggests too few pleasant reminiscences. Nothing could be more unjust to that gallant body of fire-tried soldiery, whose hard fate it was to bear the brunt, at once, of the enemy's weightiest blows and the Administration's most dangerous interference, whose struggle for the defense of our own capital and the capture of the enemy's was the most conspicuous feature of the war, and in whose victory Peace was achieved. That they oftener deserved success than won it was only a common fate of armies. That their ranks were sometimes distracted with the confused clamor that raged throughout the country about the merits of their successive commanders was inevitable. But that these occasional distractions remained to the end to mar the hour of triumph is a calumny; and that the army which fought Malvern Hill and Antietam and Gettysburg, and forced its bloody path through the Wilderness to the James, and across the entrenchments to Petersburg, has no proud memories to recall, is an absurdity. We are glad, therefore, to see that at last a re-union of this army of many campaigns, and checkered but most honorable history, is in contemplation. A preliminary meeting, for the purpose of making the necessary arrangement, is to be held in this city on the 22d of February. Will not officers who cherish a just pride in the fame of the most noted army of the war, attend in such numbers and spirit as to make sure that the subsequent re-union shall be worthy of the great history it is to recall?—*N. Y. Tribune.*

THE PRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.—There are now published in the United States 542 daily, 4,425 weekly, 277 monthly publications, making a total of 5,244; and 1,488 book and job printers. In addition to the above, there are 9 tri-weekly, 63 semi-weekly, 46 semi-monthly, 227 monthly, 1 bi-monthly and 24 quarterlies, making the total number of all periodicals 5,734.

The Forty-First Congress.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20, 1869.

SENATE.

The President submitted resolutions of the Legislature of Wisconsin in relation to a canal between Lake Michigan and the Mississippi river. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Also, a memorial signed by citizens of Dakotah Territory against the division of that Territory. Referred to the Committee on Territories.

Mr. Howe presented a memorial of the Legislature of Wisconsin in regard to the improvement of Wisconsin river. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Drake presented resolutions of the Legislature of Missouri in relation to the completion of the Central branch of the Union Pacific railroad. Referred to the Committee on Pacific Railroads.

Mr. Conkling introduced a bill to promote the building of steamships in the United States, and to provide for the carrying of the mails between New York and Antwerp. Referred to the Committee on Post Offices.

Mr. Cragin called up his motion to reconsider the vote, refusing the use of the rotunda of the Capitol for inaugural service other than official.

After discussion the Senate refused to reconsider by a vote of 20 to 21.

Mr. Morrill, of Maine, moved to postpone consideration of the special order, the Constitutional amendment, and to take up the pressing appropriation bills. Carried, 29 yeas to 21 nays.

Mr. Henderson presented a concurrent resolution of the Legislature of Missouri, instructing their representative and Senators to vote for the bill to aid the Central branch of the Pacific Railroad. In presenting them he thought it but right to state that he had voted against the bill before receiving the resolution.

Mr. Pomeroy introduced a joint resolution relating to homesteads for soldiers. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. Purian offered a resolution, which was agreed to, instructing the Secretary of the Interior to inform the Senate what quantity of public lands have been granted to aid the construction of railroads, wagon roads and canals, and the improvement of rivers and harbors throughout the country.

The bill making appropriations for the payment of invalid and other pensions for the year ending June 30th, 1870, was considered and passed, with the two amendments reported by the Committee; the first reducing the appropriations for invalid pensions from ten millions, as provided in the original bill, to nine millions; and the second reducing the appropriations for general pensions from thirteen millions, as in the original bill, to ten millions.

The bill making appropriations for the support of the military academy was passed.

The naval appropriation bill was then taken up and all the amendments reported by the committee, heretofore published, were agreed to.

Mr. Grimes offered an amendment, which was adopted, repealing the provision of the act of 1867, authorizing the annual selection of ten enlisted apprentices for appointment to the naval academy.

Mr. Drake offered two amendments, which were adopted, one raising the salary of the head of naval academy from $1,250 to $1,600, and the other appropriating $5,000 to take observations of an eclipse of the sun on the 7th of August next.

Mr. Nye moved to add an appropriation of $50,000 for the improvement of the harbor of Medway Island in the Pacific. Just before adjournment an amendment was adopted authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to expend any portion of $50,000 which is hereby appropriated for improvement of the harbor of Medway Island in the Pacific.

Mr. Cragin called up his motion for appropriating $6,000 for his salary.—Rejected.

The bill then passed.

Mr. Morton introduced a bill to enable the people of Montana to form a constitution and State government, and for the admission of said State into the Union. Referred to the Committee on Territories.

The death of Mr. Finney, lately a member of the House from Pennsylvania, was announced, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Jones, of Kentucky, presented a memorial from the merchants, distillers and dealers in distilled spirits in the Sixth District of Kentucky for certain changes and amendments in the internal revenue law. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. Schenck, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill providing that every deputy collector or assistant assessor of internal revenue who has performed the duties of collectors or assessors on account of suspension or illness of such collector or assessor, shall receive the compensation of collector or assessor, except in cases where the collector or assessor has already received compensation for the same period, which was passed.

On motion of Mr. Boutwell, the morning hour was dispensed with for this day, and the constitutional amendment came up for action.

The question taken on Mr. Burr's motion to lay it on the table, which was rejected, yeas 41, nays 131, the Republicans voting aye, being Coburn, Hawkins, Jeuckes and Wilson, of Ohio.

Mr. Shellabarger modified the amendment which he offered yesterday back to its original form.

Mr. Boutwell then moved the previous question, which was seconded.

The question first taken on Mr. Shellabarger's amendment, and it was rejected, yeas 61, nays 127.

YEAS.—Ashley, Nev.; Baldwin, Beaman, Beatty, Benton, Bates, Bowen, Broomall, Buckland, Cake, Cliff, Cobb, Coburn, Cullom, Cook, Dawes, Delano, Eckley, Eggleston, Elliott, French, Gravely, Hamilton, Hawkins, Hooper, Hubbard, Iowa; Judd, Julian, Kelley, Kelsey, Lawrence, Pa.; Lawrence, O.; Loan, Logan, Maynard, Mullins, Newsham, Norrison, Orth, Paine, Plants, Palsley, Price, Prince, Sawyer, Schenck, Scofield, Shanks, Shellabarger, Starkweather, Stokes, Sypher, Twichell, Van Horn, Mo.; Ward, Washburn, Wis.; Washburn, Ind.; Washburn, Mass.; Welker, Whittemore, Williams.

NAYS.—Allison, Archer, Arnell, Ashley, Ohio; Axtell, Bailey, Baker, Bates, Barnum, Beck, Benjamin, Blaine, Blair, Boutwell, Boyden, Boyer, Bromwell, Brooks, Burr, Butler, Mass.; Callis, Cary, Chanler, Churchill, Clark, Kansas; Cook, Corley, Covode, Delano, Dockery, Dodge, Donnelly, Driggs, Edwards, Eldridge, Eliot, Mass.; Ferris, Ferry, Field, Fox, Garfield, Getz, Golladay, Goss, Green, Griswold, Grover, Halsep, Haight, Harding, Haughey, Heaton, Higley, Hopkins, Hubbard, N. Y.; Hotchkiss, Humphrey, Hunter, Jenkes, Johnson, Jones, N. C.; Jones, Ky.; Kerr, Ketcham, Knott, Koontz, Lafin, Last, Lincoln, Longridge, Marshall, Marvin, McCormick, McCullough, McKee, Mercur, Miller, Moore, Morrell, Mungen, Myers, Newcomb, Niblack, Nunn, Nicholson, O'Neil, Perham, Porter, Pierce, Pike, Pile, Pollard, Pruyn, Randall, Raum, Robertson, Roots, Ross, Sitgreaves, Smith, Spalding, Stewart, Stone, Stover, Taber, Taylor, Tuft, Thomas, Trimble, Tenn.; Trowbridge, Upson, Van Aernum, Van Auken, Van Horn, N. Y.; Van Trump, Van Wyck, Wilson, Pa.; Wilson, O.; Windom, Woodbridge, Woodward, Young.

Mr. Bingham's amendment was also rejected, yeas 26, nays 158. The Democrats all voted for the amendment in the first instance, but subsequently many of them changed their votes to the negative.

The question recurring on the original proposition, the yeas and nays were taken on ordering the joint resolution engrossed and read a third time, and it was so ordered; yeas 144, nays 45.

The House then proceeded to vote on the joint resolution.

Be it Resolved, &c., (two thirds of both houses concurring), That the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States, as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures, shall be valid to all intents, as part of the said constitution, namely:

Article ... Sec. 1. The right of any citizen of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any State, by reason of race or color, or previous condition of slavery of any citizen or class of citizens of the United States.

Sec. 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

The resolution was passed by the necessary two-thirds, yeas 150, nays 42.

The Speaker, as a member of the House, voted in the affirmative.

Adjourned.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

SENATE.

HARRISBURG, PA., FEB. 1, 1869.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE APPOINTED.—The Speaker appointed, on the Special Investigating Committee on franking, advertisements of newspapers, &c., Messrs. Duncan of Venango, Strang of Tioga, and Nelson of Wayne.

THE DEATH OF HON. GEORGE THORNE.—Mr. Cloud, of Philadelphia, offered resolutions relative to the death of Hon. George T. Thorne, member of the late House. Adopted.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Jackson of Armstrong—Authorizing Apollo borough to levy a tax for a bridge over the Kiskiminetas.

Mr. Humphreys, of Allegheny—Joint resolution against Congress granting land subsidies to railway corporations, or to any but actual settlers.

Mr. Longenecker, of Bedford—changing the punishment of infanticide to twenty years solitary imprisonment.

Mr. Duncan, of Venango—Authorizing Pleasantville to increase borough taxes; legalizing something like the Crawford county system of primary elections, and making primary election officers legally responsible.

Plumping In Pennsylvania.

It is an interesting peculiarity of criminal voting in Pennsylvania, that the rascally repeaters, when brought to the witness-stand, usually acknowledge their multiplied misdemeanors with a cheerful frankness which is eminently edifying. A contested election case (Bunn vs. Wilham) is now before a Legislative Committee at Harrisburg—the sent in dispute being that for the XIth Legislative District. One witness, Michael Slaven by name, swears that he voted the Democratic ticket twenty times, between 8 o'clock a. m. and 5½ 30m. p. m.—being twice every hour—a remarkably energetic day's work, and speaking highly for Michael, peripatetic ubiquity. Then comes a confessor rejoicing in the gentle name of Lamb, who acknowledges that he voted the Democratic ticket twenty times on election day. Then follows Henry Elliott, who, on his own statement, was also a double X man. According to the testimony of Slaven, there was a small party of ten men, the witness himself being one of them, who meanderled about all day, voting the Democratic ticket whenever they pleased and as often as they pleased, being furnished with ballots by "men with the Democratic badge on." Some of his companions, according to Lamb, belonged in Baltimore and some of them in New York. Elliott, it seems to us, was absurdly cautious; for he deposes that he changed hat and coat "sometimes in going from poll to poll." Why he did this we are sure we do not know; for it is not at all probable that any Democratic challenger would have molested him or made him afraid while he was doing a work so noble and patriotic. For the enthusiastic Elliott to disguise himself was, as it were, to hide his light under a bushel, and, the change of hat and coat might have rendered it difficult for him to establish his identity when the royers called at the Democratic Headquarters to receive their reward.

Mr. Slaven testifies to an interesting circumstance in regard to "the man who gave us the tickets." This charitable purveyor of ballots presented to the little devoted band a $5 bill, whereupon the free voters went to the Girard ave. Market and "got their dinners"—and an uncommonly good appetite we should think they must have had after their long walks and exhausting exercise of the franchise. These were, indeed, true Democratic politicians. They were after a free dinner, and they got it; and whoever says they didn't earn it can know nothing by personal experience of the fatigue of voting early and voting often.

Mr. Michael Slaven and the other diligent perambulators exhibited a touching confidence in Democratic integrity. We voted, "says Michael, the Democratic ticket; did not examine any of them; the man we took them from had the Democrat badge on." Each enterprising voter received from "the man with the badge on" a slip of paper. Upon this were written facts with which the recipient was supposed to be unacquainted viz. his own name, residence, and occupation. These memoranda were necessary, it seems, to manufacture a citizenship for the gallant balloters. It isn't every-body who can be rechristened, get a new house, and learn a new trade, a dozen times over in one day.

Although the Philadelphia system appears to us to be nearly perfect, yet there is one improvement which we may venture to suggest. Common humanity would seem to require that every Repeater, passing from poll to poll should be furnished with a velocipede. If Mr. Michael Slaven, without this locomotive convenience, could vote twenty times in one day, it is evident that by its aid he might double or treble his usefulness. We give Mr. Chairman Wallace the hint, and charge him nothing for it, beyond the common gratitude which our past favors have so amply earned.—N. Y. TRIBUNE.

In Decatur, (Ill.,) on Friday night, after a fancy dance, Maher, Melville, and Dunnivan, three rowdies, assaulted and killed James Chapman, the result of a feud between them. They were arrested.

PITTSBURGH DISPATCH.

[illegible]

Certain narrow minded persons have adopted the idea that the course of the *Commercial* in the expedition at Harrisburg will injure the party by furnishing food for the opposition press. What has given the Republican party its power and vitality? It is because the party has aimed to secure and defend the best interests of the people by adhering to the immutable principles of justice in legislation, that it has taken such a powerful hold upon the masses; and is it not because its representatives have been pledged to a faithful and [illegible] administration of the affairs of government—local, State and National—that it exhibits such remarkable vitality to-day? When the party ceases to be true to its principles, and just and honest in its dealings, its power will diminish and its days will soon be numbered. The Republican party is not blessed with any monopoly of principle, and hence we have nothing to say on this point. As a party, however, we are unequivocally committed to a most rigid economy in the public expenditures, that the pressing burdens of taxation may be relieved. Having given a solemn pledge to the people that the party would exert its energies in retrenchment and reform, it fought the late political battles and won. Shall the pledges thus made be disregarded by those in power, or shall they be redeemed? In what direction does duty point? Wherein consists the safety of the party? We hold that the sacred under pledge or not, the salvation of the Republican party depends upon its honesty. If its legislators, State or National, are excused or tolerated in corruption or extravagance, those who execute as well as those who publish the wrong, are the worst enemies, not only of the party but of society. These are the persons who furnish food for the common enemy—and that food gives the enemy strength and power over us in proportion as it makes of the elements of truth. Those who, instead of taking a bold stand against the extravagance of former Legislatures, strive to outdid their predecessors in the reckless waste of the public funds, pillory themselves for the scorn of both friend and foe; and those who excuse them, in the name of party fealty, not only exhibit a despicable weakness, but inflict positive injury upon the party they would [illegible] The Legislature of Pennsylvania [illegible] as a [illegible] but attempting to impose a useless expense upon the people, in the increase of subordinate officers, while in all honesty it should have corrected the extravagance of former years. This retrenchment was not only demanded by the exigencies of the times, but was pledged by the representatives of the party, and it was thought in good faith to carry it out. The real danger to the party lies in its liability to permit its representatives to run into excesses, under the belief that this and that peculiarity will not be exposed, but studiously hidden from the people. Party editors who deem it a duty to shield extravagance, and cover up corruption, are the most dangerous enemies of the party which they pretend to serve. If the Republican party is to continue strong, healthy and vigorous, it must do right.—Political death is sure to follow political corruption. If the party does wrong, challenge it in the name of the people. Let the error be shown and denounced, and if not abandoned let the guilty take the consequence. Let not the party be partaker in the sins of its representatives. Shall conscientious men, cognizant of the abuses of those whom they have placed in power, wait until the enemy finds them out, and then, namely subject to the disgrace of exposure, or, what is worse still, attempts to excuse the wrong under the plea that fealty to party requires it? As for ourselves, we prefer to raise our voice against abuses whenever they are detected. If in so doing, we furnish "food for the enemy," we also furnish medicine to our friends. If a Republican Legislature provides this kind of food for the Democratic party, the latter will be sure to find it; and the best way to stop the supply is for Republican editors to serve the dishes hot, as fast as they are prepared.—*Pitts. Com.*

Railroads.

RAILROADS.

PITTS., FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY. On and after Dec. 21st, 1868, Trains will leave Station daily, (Sundays excepted) as follows:

Fast Line leaving Chicago at 4.30 p. m., arrives at Pittsburgh at 4.45 a. m.

Pittsburgh Express leaving Pittsburgh at 8.30 P. M., arrives at Chicago at 8.30 A. M.

TRAINS GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	EXP'S.	EXP'S.	EXP'S.	EXP'S.
Pittsburgh	645AM	935AM	330PM	250AM
Rochester	820	1105	540	400
Beaver	1038	1217PM	629	550
Alliance	1130	145	725	645
Canton	1230PM	240	825	755
Massillon	1246	256	839	755
Orrville	131	3[illegible]1	900	813
Wooster	203	335	933	840
Mansfield	407	515	1010	1077
Crestline	445	545	1040	9000
Leipsic	540AM	650	1100	1105
Buckeye	540	710	1125	1130
Upper Sandusky	718	721	1159	1201PM
Forest	749	757	1230AM	1230
Lima	820	918	135	123
Van Wert	915	1023	235	230
Fort Wayne	1055PM	1140PM	400	405
Columbia	100	210	530	450
Plymouth	303	320	640	635
Valparaiso	432	510	820	808
Chicago	700	820	1015	955

TRAINS GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	EXP'S.	EXP'S.	EXP'S.	EXP
Chicago	830AM	920PM	430PM	450AM
Valparaiso	956	1110	635	657
Plymouth	1125	1242AM	830	908
Warsaw	1237PM	143	923	1014
Columbia	100	225	1035	1110
Fort Wayne	200	320	1055	1210PM
Van Wert	303	423	1200AM	148
Lima	436	536	100	310
Forest	510	550	205	440
Upper Sandusky	533	718	230	510
Bucyrus	603	801	315	558
Crestline	630AM	838	345	630
Leipsic	655	900	400	545AM
Mansfield	733	933	451	630
Wooster	851	1107	606	840
Orrville	913	1139	634	915
Massillon	946	1204PM	707	958
Canton	1002	1220	725	1021
Alliance	1045	105	825	1130
Salem	1115	137	856	1207
Rochester	100AM	230	1040	225
Pittsburgh	200	425	1145	340

Youngstown, New Castle and Erie Express leaves Youngstown at 2.30 p. m; New Castle, 4.00 p.m; arrives at Pittsburgh, 6.00 p. m. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh 7.15 a. m; arr. at Youngstown, 10.45. N. Castle, 9.40 a. m.

Youngstown, New Castle and Pittsburgh Accommodation leaves Youngstown, 6.00 a. m; New Castle, 7.10 a. m; arrives at Pittsburgh, 10.20 a. m. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh 4.40 p. m; arrives New Castle, 7.05 p.m; Youngstown, 7.50 p. m.

F. R. MYERS, *General Ticket Agen.*

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH RAILROAD. On and after Dec. 21st, 1868, trains will leave Stations daily (Sundays excepted) as follows.

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXP'S.	MAIL.	ACCOM
Cleveland	830AM	1110PM	.....	235PM
Euclid Street	841	1121	.....	246
Hudson	943	114	.....	434
Ravenna	1019	146	.....	530
Alliance	1115	227	.....	630
Bayard	1155	254	.....	700
Wellsville	230	415	.....	.....

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXP'S.		ACCOM
Wellsville	820AM	315PM	.....	.....
Bayard	1029	429	.....	845
Alliance	1115	556	.....	810
Ravenna	1204PM	641	.....	900
Hudson	1259	703	.....	940
Euclid Street	146	749	.....	1054
Cleveland	200	800	.....	1100

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	EXP'S.	EXP'S.	MAIL.	ACCOM
Bellaire	600AM	150PM	1115AM	.....
Brookside	615	205	1130	.....
Belmont	624	214	1142PM	.....
Martins Ferry	630	220	1150	.....
Wheeling	730	310	200	700AM
Smith's Ferry	902	503	212	730
Beaver				
Rochester	950	540	250	830
Pittsburgh	1100	645	400	940

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXP'S.	EXP'S.	ACCOM
Pittsburgh	615AM	210PM	440PM	335PM
Rochester	725	310	555	445
Beaver	745	330	605	505
Smith's Ferry	818	349	630	535
Wellsville	845	420	730	605
Steubenville	915	530	812	.....
Bridgport	1055	640	917	.....
Bellaire	1105	650	1000	.....

STEUBENVILLE AND WHEELING BRANCH.

Leaves		Arrives	
N. Philadelphia	8.00 a. m.	Bayard	8.55 a. m.
Bayard	12.10 m.	N. Philadelphia	4.00 p.m

F. R. MYERS, General Ticket Agent.

THE LAST OF THE COMPLANTER CHIEFS.—Charles O'Ball, the son of "Corplanter" died at his residence, at Corplanter, on the 31st ultimo, at the advanced age of 100 years. Contrary to the usual custom of the Indians, he was laid out in common citizens dress. Charles was the last of the sons of the renowned Corplanter, and the last of the children except one daughter, and now between 75 and 100 years. The Corplanter Indians are fast disappearing, numbering now not more than about eighty inhabitants. Like the Indian tribes everywhere, they will soon become extinct. Charles O'Ball knew this. He was a man of thought; and he knew that after a few years there would be but few of that any had lived. He was a Chief and with his death the line of Corplanter Chiefs becomes extinct.—*Warren Ledger.*

Rhpublican papers throughout the State are largely against the extravagancies of the present Legislature.

Hardware, &c.

New Firm, New Goods.

Speyerer & Sons,

SUCCESSORS TO

GEO. C. SPEYERER.

Having

JUST OPENED A LARGE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF

DRY GOODS,

which they will sell at

LOWEST CASH PRICES,

offer to the public, at their OLD STAND

CORNER OF WATER AND JAMES STREET,

ROCHESTER, PENN'A.

HARDING, STOVER & CO.,

GENERAL DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS,

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES,

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS,

HARDWARE, IRON,

NAILS, CARPENTER TOOLS

ROPE, OILS & 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's Rates.

We invite all to call and examine our Goods and be convinced.

RETAIL GOODS DELIVERED FREE OF CHARGE.

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 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.

G. R. ANSHUTZ.

MOORE' 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 of any other Drug Store in the county.

Dupence's Female Pills, 75 cents per box; Cheesman'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.

jyal'67 J. MOORE.

Dry Goods.

NEW FALL GOODS

AT

S. J. Cross & Co's

ROCHESTER, PA.

HAS JUST COMPLETED STOCK OF

DRY GOODS

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

FLANNELS.

BALMORAL SKIRTS,

CANTON FLANNEL.

MENS' AND BOYS' WEAR.

JEANS, CASSIMERES, DOESKINS, &c.

READY MADE SHIRTS AND DRAWERS.

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 shortest

WILLIAM REICH,
BRIDGEWATER, Pa

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 styles for Spring and Summer wear which he offers at very moderat rates.

GENTLEMENS FURNISHING GOODS,

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

Clothing made to order on the shortest notice. Thankful to the public for past favors, I hope by close attention to business to merit a continuance of the same.

DANIEL MILLER,
RESIDENCE, BRIDGEWATER, PA

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.

Beaver Ladies' Seminary.—Will open on the 6th 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.

Michael Grim &c. } In the Court of Common
vs. } Pleas of Beaver county, No.
H. Pritchard & Co. } 160 March T., 1868. Foreign Attachment in debt.

October 19, 1868, on motion the Court gives judgment against defendant. Same day Nair and Adams of claim being filed rule on the Plaintiff 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 1 o'clock, P. M.

JOHN CAUGHEY, Pro.

Nov. 18—6w

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.