The Beaver Argus.

J. WETZAEL, Editor and Proprietor.

Beaver, Penna., March 17, 1869.

FOR GOVERNOR, 1869.

JOHN W. GEARY.

SEVERAL inches of snow fell in this section of country on Sunday night, last.

THE New York Legislature on the 10th inst., endorsed the original Tenure of Office act, and commended General Grant.

SIX companies of the U. S. Sixth Infantry, Col. Williams, lately on duty in South Carolina, are now *en route* for Fort Arbuckle.

SILAS H. Young, the murderer, made a bogus confession on Tuesday last, and hung himself on Wednesday in the jail at Indianapolis.

IT is stated that the pardon of Martin, a defaulting bank cashier of Boston, was returned to Washington city without having been served. The case will, most likely be determined in court.

THE Woman's Suffrage Convention, at Springfield, Mass., closed on Wednesday evening last. The principal speakers were, C. C. Burleigh, S. S. Foster, Lucy Stone and H. B. Blackwell. Petitions to Congress and to the Massachusetts House of Representatives, were numerously signed

IT is asserted the delay of mails on the Union Pacific Railroad was occasioned not so much by snows as by the desire of the company to use all available means to grade and lay the track near Salt Lake. The management of the company is being severely, but justly criticised by the press.

AT St. Louis, in a liquor saloon, on Tuesday, Patsy Curtin and James Haggerty got into a quarrel, drew knives and cut each other fearfully. Curtin's windpipe was nearly cut in two, and Haggerty received two cuts in the head, one of them severing the temporal artery. Curtin's condition is considered critical.

LATE advices from Arizona state that a body of Indians attacked the stage between La Paz and Wickerburg, February 20th, and wounded the driver and one passenger. The lives of the passengers were saved by the horses taking fright and running away. Just before attacking the stage the same band of Indians broke into the powder magazine at William's Fork, and carried off twelve kegs of powder.

ON Friday afternoon last, as some men were cutting a road through a snowdrift near Peacham corners, Vt., they came upon the frozen body of Mrs. Emmons, aged sixty years, her daughter and her grandson. The old lady had fallen overcome with the cold and snow, half a mile from a farm house, through the window of which the light of a lamp was shining all the night, while the daughter had approached a little nearer, and the boy was within two rods of the window. He had evidently dragged himself some distance on his hands and knees.

THE Democratic members of the Indiana Legislature having resigned (leaving that body without a quorum) for the purpose of preventing the ratification of the Suffrage Amendment, Governor Baker has issued a proclamation for a special election in the Senatorial and Representative districts where vacancies have occurred, to be held on 23d inst. A special session will be held early in April, when it is to be hoped the game of the revolutionary Democracy will be beaten by the adoption of the amendment, in spite of all the efforts and agencies which the conspirators may have in their power to wield against it.

THE trial of young Grant, at Richmond, Virginia, last week, for the murder of H. Rives Pollard, resulted in his acquittal. Pollard, it will be remembered, was the conductor of one of the Richmond newspapers, and in one of its issues had made some invidious remarks about Grant's sister. Grant afterwards stationed himself in a building opposite to Pollard's office, and while that gentleman was in the act of going into it fired upon and killed him almost instantly. The jury that tried the cause was out but a short time, and rendered a verdict of "not guilty." Killing editors in Richmond does not, from this verdict, appear to be looked upon as a very grave offence.

Congressional Caucus.

The Republican Senators held a caucus on Wednesday afternoon last, to decide upon what business they would legislate upon this Spring. A sub-committee having reported for its restriction, Southern Senators insisted that their section of country should not be ignored in the matter of legislation. Among other matters requiring immediate attention, were the bills introduced by Mr. Sumner to prevent the intimidation of voters, and the bill recently introduced by Mr. Abbott for the settlement of claims of loyal citizens. It is substantially the same bill as that introduced by him last session, and referred to a commission for that purpose. The Southern Senators urged that Congress should not only protect loyal people, but encourage them in the recovery of their former property.

The caucus agreed to consider the following measures at this session:

Bill to strengthen the public credit, which failed to receive President Johnson's signature; the reorganization of the navy; the Georgia case, involving the admission of Senators; Tenure of Office bill; the redistribution of national currency, giving $20,000,000 to the South and West; the re-organization of the Judiciary, providing for the appointment of additional Associate Justices; the bill for the removal of political disabilities, and the bill for the enforcement of the XIVth amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

A motion which was made to omit Georgia from the list, that is not to consider the political condition of that State during the present session, received only seven votes. It is believed these questions will occupy near a month. The Senate will remain in Executive session a short time after the final adjournment of the House, to confirm appointments and act on treaties.

APPOINTMENTS TO OFFICE.

The President has given notice that all applications for office must be made to the proper departments having supervision of the appointments to be filled; holding the heads of the respective bureaus responsible for the proper distribution of patronage.—They are to make out a list of the names of applicants, the office applied for, by whom recommended, &c., indicating their own preference, and submit the same to the President, who will, thereupon, make appointments. He declares explicitly that so long as the civil tenure act is in force he shall execute it; and, consequently, will remove no one from office except for cause; and that political opinions are not a cause for removal. The justice of this is acknowledged by Senators with whom he has conversed upon the subject.—It also accords with his declaration in his Inaugural address, that "he should faithfully execute all laws passed by Congress," good or otherwise. This law will, undoubtedly, be repealed or modified, as indicated on the Republican caucus slate of business laid out for action at this session.

Gen. Grant has also declared that many removals from office would and ought to be made for political reasons, prominent among which are those held by incumbents who are *quasi* repudiators of the public debt, in advocating the doctrine that one class of our national bonds should be paid in greenbacks. There seems, declaration, when taken in connection with the former, to be an irreconcilable antagonism; but, we apprehend the latter is to be understood as referring to what would and ought to be done, were the Tenure of Office bill repealed or modified. And we understand this from the fact that the declaration was made in the same conversation relative to the execution of that act.

THE Cabinet difficulty, at Washington, ended on last Thursday. After Mr. Stewart's ineligibility to control the Treasury keys was discovered, a recast of the President's Constitutional advisers became necessary. Stewart was the first to tender his resignation. Washburne then made known his desire to be relieved of the State department, and Schofield intimated his wish to be returned to the army as soon as the President could relieve him from the War office.—Gen. Grant accepted the resignations of the three respectively, and on last Thursday sent to the Senate, for confirmation, the names of Hamilton Fish, of New York, for Secretary of State; Gov. Boutwell, of Massachusetts, as Secretary of the Treasury; and Gen. J. A. Rawlins, of the Regular Army, for Secretary of War.—These nominations are all excellent ones, and appear to be satisfactory to the people generally. The new Cabinet, therefore, is as follows:

Secretary of State—Hamilton Fish, of New York.

Secretary of the Treasury—Geo. S. Boutwell, of Massachusetts.

Secretary of War—J. A. Rawlins of Illinois.

Secretary of the Navy—Adolph Borie, Pennsylvania.

Secretary of the Interior—Jacob D. Cox, of Ohio.

Attorney General—E. R. Hoar, of Massachusetts.

Postmaster General—J. A. J. Cresswell, of Maryland.

In speaking of the new appointments the Pittsburgh *Gazette* says

"It is more than twenty years since Governor Boutwell came prominently into public life in Massachusetts. He was speedily chosen Governor of that State, and served one term.—Soon after he was elected to Congress from the Salem, now VIIth district, and has since been regularly re-elected its Representative. In his own State and in Congress he has ever been known and honored for his natural abilities, his scholarly and political attainments, his wide and profitable experience, his exhaustive familiarity with every leading interest of the State and nation, and his advanced Radical ideas. He believes in Liberty and Equality, and he honors American industry. The Union has had no more devoted and serviceable advocate in Congress, and the best interests of all the American people no more consistent and effective champion. Withal, he has maintained his personal character without spot. Especially familiar with financial and other kindred questions of permanent national interest, he has long since been selected by the national voice as among the most capable of our public men for the Treasury portfolio. And this has been given to him as soon as the President found himself relieved from embarrassment by the retirement of a previous appointee.

The New Secretary of State has been a Governor of New York and, for one term, a Senator from that State. He is a gentleman of scholarly attainments, large wealth, respectable abilities and a decided Republican, although never known as an ultra Radical. His appointment is acceptable to the entire party, and will be creditably maintained by his official career.

Secretary Rawlins, in the War Office, will display the ability which his friends already appreciate and which the country will speedily admit. It is said that his health is not robust, and it is possible that he may have material aid in his duties from Gen. Sherman.

THE newspaper correspondents from Washington forward the information that a caucus of the Republican delegation in both Houses of that city last week, at which it was agreed that the members of the House should control the appointments in their own districts, and that the Senators should control those in Democratic districts and the general offices of the State. This arrangement was perfectly satisfactory to all the members of the House and the Senators, both of whom were present. The agreement was immediately made known to the President, who said that outside of a few appointments which he would insist upon in this State, he would consult with the members and Senators, and would be glad to have their co-operation.—Immediately after this interview with Grant, Senator Cameron requested the President to sign Mr. Mark's commission, as Collector of the port of Philadelphia, which he did. Mr. M. was appointed by Mr. Johnson, and was confirmed on the last night of the Fortieth Congress.

SOUTH CAROLINA has ratified the XVth Amendment, making ten States now on the list of approval.—It is thought Georgia will fall into line soon; her Democratic members being willing to accept the situation inasmuch as the "Yankees are to sail in the same boat."

The New Secretary's Views.

We printed a few days since an extract from Mr. Boutwell's speech in the State Convention last fall, a short day last. He will resume the avocating his views on financial questions. His remarks at the District Convention, upon accepting his nomination for Congress, were even more explicit, and will be recalled with interest, as closely in accord with the views set forth in the President's Inaugural:

"The Republican party, Mr. Boutwell said, were substantially unanimous in favor of paying the bonds in coin, and if they could not pay the bonds now, they were determined to make the greenbacks as good as coin; and when that result was accomplished, the question whether the bonds should be paid in coin or paper would lose its importance. The first duty, therefore, was to make the greenbacks as good as coin. As far as he had any voice in the direction of public affairs, he intended to act in that direction. As to the payment of the bonds, he would not consent to equivocation, shuffling, or shaving of any sort.—He should consider it the greatest of national calamities not to fulfil the contract in its exact spirit."

THE Democratic newspaper press are bold in their denunciations of Gen. Grant, because of the assignment of Gen. Hancock to the Military Department of Dakota. They allege it was done in a spirit of petty revenge, and jealousy of his military fame.—Gen. Grant is far above entertaining—or permitting if entertained—any such trifling considerations to influence his judgment in the proper distribution of the military forces of the private considerations governed his action in pressing on to victory; so, in peace, he will dispose his troops to the best advantage of the country, independent of personal influence or pique. Notwithstanding the conduct of Gen. Hancock, after the Tammany Convention, on meeting Gen. Grant in Washington, and being saluted by him courteously, passed him by, without recognition—that is, "cut" his acquaintance—for which, had he been on duty, he could have been courtmartialed. The Department of Dakota, embraces Dakota, Minnesota and Montana, with headquarters at St. Paul—one of the most pleasant summer resorts on the American Continent. We think public sympathy for Hancock, in this regard, is a wasteful expenditure of that sentiment, and uncalled for in the premises.

THE first general order of the new Secretary of the Navy removes the sentence passed by Secretary Wells upon Capt. N. Collins for neglect of duty in the loss of the gunboat Sacramento off the coast of Japan, a long time ago. The sentence of Geo. M. Bache, of the U. S. Navy, suspending him from duty and pay for one year, and to be publically reprimanded, has been revoked, and his back pay restored.

President Grant Means Work—Important Military Orders.

The Ku Klux Democracy who have disturbed the peace of the Southern people during Johnson's administration will soon be put down. The President has caused the following important orders to be issued:

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 10.

Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant General's Office, Washington, March 5, 1869.—The President of the United States directs that the following orders be carried into execution as soon as practicable:

First—The Department of the South will be commanded by Brigadier and Brevet Major General A. H. Terry.

Second—Major General George G. Meade is assigned to the command of the Military Division of the Atlantic, and will transfer his headquarters to Philadelphia, Pa. He will turn over his present command temporarily to Brevet Major General T. H. Ruger, Colonel Thirty-fifth Infantry, who is assigned to duty according to his brevet rank of Major General while in the exercise of this command.

Third—Major General P. H. Sheridan is assigned to the command of the Department of Louisiana, and will turn over the command of the Department of the Missouri temporarily to the next senior officer.

Fourth—Major General W. S. Hancock is assigned to the command of the Department of Dacotah.

Fifth—Brigadier and Brevet Major General E. R. S. Canby is assigned to the First Military District, and will proceed to his post as soon as relieved by Brevet Major General Reynolds.

Sixth—Brevet Major General A. C. Gillem, of the Twenty-fourth infantry will turn over the command of the Fourth Military district to the next senior officer and join his regiment.

Seventh—Brevet Major General J. J. Reynolds, colonel of the Twenty-sixth infantry, is assigned to the command of the Fifth Military district, according to his brevet as major general.

Eighth—Brevet Major General N. H. Emory, colonel of the Fifth cavalry, is assigned to the command of the Department of Washington, according to his brevet of major general.

By command of the General of the Army. E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Also, by direction of the President of the United States, so much of the General Orders, No. 7, dated February 23, 1869, as retires Brigadier and Brevet Major General Benjamin W. Brice, Paymaster General, from active service, is revoked, and he will be considered as having been continuously on duty from February 22d, 1869.

A FRIEND at New Brighton sends us a copy of *Miner's Rural American*, dated Dec. 15, 1858, in which we find the following, touching John Morrissey and the elective franchise in the city of New York. What was The New York *Express* says that if John Morrissey, the pugilist, who lately fought Heenan in Canada, should come to New York he will probably be elected to Congress in 1860. We, too, believe it, as the ruffians, rowdies, shoulder-hitters, "dead rabbits," &c., have complete control of the elections in that city, and the people are compelled to vote for such candidates as they see fit to nominate on the *Democratic* ticket. The Republican and American parties are not in quite so bad a predicament; but they too, can seldom elect a candidate, unless he is on good terms with the "bruisers" of their respective parties. The elective franchise is but a show—a mockery—in our large cities. In New York there are 6,000 of these "bruisers," and they enjoy a monopoly of the city offices, and elect Judges of the court who liberate them from prison whenever they break the laws. *Judge Russell* is their man at present, and he is said to defeat the ends of justice in almost every case, when one of these *political* scoundrels is arrested.

Heenan the Irish "bruiser" who fought with Morrissey, is a deputy collector, on a salary of 1,500 a year, for four hours work per day! If a son of one of our Revolutionary soldiers should apply for such an office, he would stand a chance of being kicked out of the collectors office.

THE American Presbyterian church in Montreal has called Henry Ward Beecher to its head, offering him the same salary as he now receives in Brooklyn.

GEN. J. C. BRECKENRIDGE, after an exile of nearly eight years, reached his home in Kentucky on Wednesday last. He will resume the avocating his views on financial questions. His remarks at the District Convention, upon accepting his nomination for Congress, were even more explicit, and will be recalled with interest, as closely in accord with the views set forth in the President's Inaugural:

"The Republican party, Mr. Boutwell said, were substantially unanimous in favor of paying the bonds in coin, and if they could not pay the bonds now, they were determined to make the greenbacks as good as coin; and when that result was accomplished, the question whether the bonds should be paid in coin or paper would lose its importance. The first duty, therefore, was to make the greenbacks as good as coin. As far as he had any voice in the direction of public affairs, he intended to act in that direction. As to the payment of the bonds, he would not consent to equivocation, shuffling, or shaving of any sort.—He should consider it the greatest of national calamities not to fulfil the contract in its exact spirit."

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RESOURCES OF ALASKA.—As might have been expected from similar experiences elsewhere, the more we learn of Alaska, the more valuable do we find it as regards its material resources. The earlier indications of beds of coal have, during the last year, been followed up with the discovery of richer deposits than exist anywhere on the west coast. The later announcement is that of lakes of petroleum in the northern part of the country, specimens of which, dipped out in a tin cup, and poured into bottles are on their way to Washington.

GEN. SICKLES is to be appointed Minister of the United States to Mexico. Gen. Butterfield, it is said, is to receive a foreign mission; but what one is not indicated. Gen. Washburne goes as Minister to France.

The famous New York Assessor, Mr. Webster, who is bringing the bankers and brokers to time, is an old newspaper man, and having passed through the experience as a journalist, is not to be lightly scared, or easily bribed. He is the first officer the Government has had in New York for some time, who knowing his duty, does it, without fear or favor.

A REJOINDER.

EDITOR ARGUS:—Our article in your last issue in defence of Gov. Geary against the attack of J. in his letter of the 1st inst., which appeared in the *Radical* of the 5th, made the galled jade wince in a very extraordinary manner.

We should deeply regret that we spurred him so severely as his reply indicates were it not that our article has been the means of bringing him out squarely and unequivocally as a supporter of our good Governor; and further, it has induced J. to write an article which, when read in connection with his letter of March 1st, will not only provoke many hearty laughs but will go far to corroborate the opinion so often expressed, that men generally, and aspiring politicians in particular, are creatures of circumstances. And again, the readers of the ARGUS and that excellent paper, the *Radical*, will also clearly perceive that it does not require "the hate, hypocrisy and falsehood of Justinus to force the conclusion" that J. does in his letter of March 1st grossly slander Gov. Geary. And the fact that J. chose to publish in a widely circulated journal that which he heard prominent politicians say in *private conversation* will hardly make his assertions less libellous or less pernicious in their influence in the politics of the State.

J. assures us that he has been openly (a good way to be) for Governor Geary's renomination for a year past because he believes he has honestly and faithfully discharged the duties of his office.

That indicates *friendship* for the Governor, but how does it compare with J's. allegations made *in public print* that the Governor is so unpopular that "if nominated he will be beaten ten thousand in Philadelphia;" that "he cannot get over two delegates in the city;" that "he has betrayed the liquor interests against him," and last, and worst of all he is so *faithless* that *he promises and then "forgets to do as he agreed."* People generally believe that real friendship is always ready to defend the objects of its devotion against the arrows of the slanderer, and is never found publishing to the world the damaging accusations which it may hear concerning them.

We regret very deeply that J., in his reply, has evinced a much more intimate acquaintance with *abusive terms* than with argument and the ordinary rules of syntax. He was evidently in a bad humor while writing his reply; and hence, as one is sure to do when one acts under the influence of passion, he has said many foolish things which detract greatly from his general reputation as a gentleman. He is, however, the only one likely to suffer from this indiscretion of his; therefore our regrets are not *quite* as deep as they might be had we no such and one to apply to them.

All J's choice epithets fall harmless at our feet, and some of them come scarcely so close to us as to reach our feet. He uses the word *anonymous* with much apparent satisfaction, as frequently as the late A. J. used *constitution*, and as though he really entertains the erroneous belief that it is sarcastic in significance. He is mistaken; and for his personal information we hereby beg leave to assure him that the word is totally devoid of anything *cutting*; and that it applies quite as forcibly to him as it does to us—only that we are, perhaps, a little *more* anonymous than he is.

J thinks we have *knife* for him, and calls us an "*anonymous scribbler*" and "*an anonymous political idiot.*" He says we are trying to divide the party and injure individuals by wanton attacks. He also charges us with secret villainies, hypocrisy, malicious designs; and speaks of our hideous deformity; all of which go to show that he is not well acquainted with us. We deny all of these charges. We are not an idiot, the best proof of which is that we can write articles which are so much more charming than enough to make thinking people sick. Idiots can not write any sort of article. There is nothing like *deformity* about us; and our proof of this is the fact that from our earliest infancy we have been praised for our good looks by all who have ever seen us; while our fine, portly figure in manhood has been a theme of unbounded admiration.

A *scribbler* is "a petty author;" and since we have written one article of which we are the author, we are compelled in this one instance to admit "the soft impeachment."

In charging us with an effort to divide the party, J concedes to us more influence than we claim, and adds another proof to the many with which his reply abounds that he is aiming in the dark, and knows not with whom he has crossed swords.

In conclusion we beg leave to assure J that we harbor no ill feeling toward him; and if, for the sake of the success of the Republican party at the coming election, we are compelled to score J, or any other person so very unwise as to slander any of our candidates, it will not be because we entertain any personal animosity toward the writer or because we love our political friends any less, but because we think the triumph of the great principles of our party paramount to any and all personal considerations.

JUSTINUS.

Forty-First Congress.

PUBLIC CREDIT BILL PASSED IN THE HOUSE

House Committee will be Announced on Monday.

WASHINGTON, March 12, 1869.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Butler's resolution for the appointment of a joint committee on Indian Affairs, was adopted after a debate.

Mr. Bingham moved a joint resolution fixing final adjournment on the last Friday in March. Agreed to; 118 to 14.

Mr. Banks introduced joint resolutions for the recognition of Cuban independence, and for the annexation of St. Domingo to the United States. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Ward offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Judiciary Committee to report a bill on the subject of naturalization, to prevent frauds and secure the surrender of fraudulent papers.

Mr. Randall introduced a bill to extend bounties to disabled men. Referred to Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Schenck introduced a bill to strengthen the public credit and refund to contracts for payment in coin, being the bill of last session of that title as it had passed the two Houses, on the report of the Conference Committee.

Mr. Allison moved to amend by striking out the second section of the bill, which legalized gold contracts.

Mr. Burr moved to table the bill. Negatived, yeas 53, nays 86.

Mr. Wilson's amendment was then agreed to, yeas 90, nays 56.

The bill then passed, yeas 97, nays 48.

The Speaker announced the Committee on Elections as follows: Mr. Paine, Wisconsin; Churchill, New York; Heaton, North Carolina; Cessna, Pennsylvania; Butler, Tennessee; Stevenson, Ohio; Burdett, Missouri; Burr, Illinois; and Randall, Pennsylvania.

The Speaker stated that he would announce all the standing committees on Monday next.

The Speaker presented the resignation, as Representative, of Mr. Boutwell, of Massachusetts, now Secretary of the Treasury.

The House then adjourned until Monday next.

THE HOUSE COMMITTEES.

Washington, Mar. 13th, 1869.

Speaker Blaine had his list of Committees ready to announce Friday morning, but an intrigue which had leaked out chiefly so much dissatisfaction that the list was withheld, and a good deal of reorganizing has been going on. This has necessitated considerable talk on the Speaker's part with the members, and as the chief points regarding the committees are supposed to be known with tolerable certainty among these, the following are very generally credited:

Ways and Means—Schenck, Allison, Butler, Kelly, Maynard, McCarthy, Ingersoll, Brooks, Niblack.

Appropriations—Dawes, Garfield, Washburn, of Wis., Beaman, Kelley, Dickey.

Banking and currency—Hooper, Lynch, Judd, Coburn, Morrell, of Penna.

Judiciary—Bingham, Mercer, Marshall, Eldridge.

Postoffice and Post Roads—Farnsworth, Ferry, Hill, Fox, Johnson, of Cal.

Foreign Affairs—Butler, Orth, Culloom, Washburn, of Wis., Blair.

Territories—Cullom, Tuffe.

Naval Affairs—Schofield, Twichell, Ferry, Archer, Haight.

Military—Logan, Ketchum, Negley.

Pacific Railroad is already sold, with the addition of Buffington, of Mass., as second.

Commerce, O'Neil; Printing, Taffin; Reconstruction, believed to be Butler.

Indian Affairs—Clarke, Tuttle, Shanks, Mungen.

Claims—Ward, of New York, or Washburn, of Massachusetts.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Mar. 12, 1869.

SENATE.

ENLARGING CAPITOL GROUNDS.

The three citizens of Harrisburg appointed by the Senate commissioners to appraise the value of property to the rear of the Arsenal with a view to its purchase by the State for annexation to the Capitol grounds, reported the value at $61,800. Referred.

THE SOLDIERS' ORPHANS DEFICIT.

Mr. Connell called up the bill appropriating fifty thousand dollars for deficit in the soldiers' Orphans appropriations for last year. Passed finally.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. Kerr—Declaring and confirming the jurisdiction of the Butler county Court of Common Pleas.

Mr. Errett—Repealing the thirty-fourth section of the act relating to county rates and levies, approved April 14th, 1834, so far as the same relates to Wilkins township, Allegheny county. Adjourned till Monday evening.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

Mr. Strang, of Tioga, introduced a resolution that the House hold sessions Wednesday afternoon and Friday evening, 23d inst., for the consideration of the fifteenth constitutional amendment, and that on Wednesday and Thursday, evening sessions be devoted to the same purpose until disposal of the question.

Mr. McCullough, Democrat, of Clearfield, was glad to see a disposition on the part of the majority to allow free discussion, though he had been informed that the Republican caucus had determined to cut off the Democrats from discussion.

Mr. Wilson, of Allegheny, denied that the Republican caucus had done any such thing.

Mr. McCullough was satisfied.

Mr. Davis, of Philadelphia, hoped no Republican would be mean enough to limit speeches.

Mr. Brown, Democrat, of Clarion, was satisfied the majority was disposed to be fair, and wanted it understood that the Democrats would make no factious opposition unless the previous question was called, when Democrats made no dilatory motions. The resolution was adopted.

BILLS REPORTED AFFIRMATIVELY.

Among the reports from the Committees was the joint resolutions ratifying the Fifteenth Constitutional Amendment affirmatively.

The bill relating to taxation of banks and imposing one per cent. on National Banks in lieu of all other taxation, affirmatively.

The bill for Sixth Commissioner, Pittsburgh, Affirmatively.

Authorizing loan for a bank in Pittsburgh, affirmatively.

NEGATIVED.

The bill exempting sewing machines in Allegheny county from distress for rent. Negatived.

IMPORTANT RAILROAD BILL.

Mr. Clark, of Philadelphia, called up the bill allowing the Pennsylvania and other Railroad Companies to purchase shares and stock in railroads outside of the State. Passed finally.

The House postage account for February, $4,512 16, was ordered paid.

Adjourned till Monday evening.

THE fractional currency printed during last week, amounted to $567,500; shipments, 350,700. National Bank notes issued, $145,6000; total circulation, $299,961,022. Fractional currency destroyed, $[illegible]

The appointment of Hamilton Fish is not received with much enthusiasm, but no objections have yet taken shape.

[Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.]

HARRISBURG, Pa., March 12, 1869.

The leading event in politics in this place for the last forty-eight hours has been the adoption of the fifteenth constitutional amendment by the Senate of our State. The discussion has been the subject of the week. The disposition of our friends at first was to have adopted it without debate. The Democrats, however, taunted them so much, that finally nearly all the speaking members of both sides a strictly party one in the Senate, and will be the same in the House. I cannot hear of any Republican that hesitates in this matter. The Democrats express great confidence, both in debate and in private circles, of being able to carry Pennsylvania next fall on this question. They claim that the Republicans will lose several thousands of votes because of the passage of this proposition. They seem to believe what they say, and are actively engaged in passing the nominations for Governor and Supreme Judge under the idea of their success. If an Eastern man is nominated for Governor, then a Western man will be Judge, and *vice versa*.

George W. Cass, of Allegheny, seems to have the inside track for Governor. In fact, his friends claim that he has already secured some sixty delegates, having only seven more to secure to have an absolute majority on first ballot. His opponents, however, count up entirely different, and admit him so far to be considerably ahead of any other candidate. They also point to Pennington's failure at New York, as conclusive evidence that early prominence is only likely to secure final defeat.

General McCandless has not withdrawn as has been reported, but expects to withdraw. He has an honorable military record. But the truth is, he is considered to be a decided element of weakness, not of strength among the Democratic voters. If that party had not become jubilant over their assumed ability to carry Pennsylvania this fall, General McCandless would have been stronger than he now is. At present the contest seems to be between two leading Railroad Presidents, Cass and Packer. Packer's friends claim two trump cards, viz: that he is favored from the strong Democratic Tenth Legion, and that he will be able to secure millions of money with which to secure his election. Asa Packer originally became prominent as a Philadelphia contractor in the Valley of the Lehigh, but for many years has been a resident of Philadelphia. His identification with railroad enterprises is with those heading to New York and not to Philadelphia. It is a curious fact that the Democracy of this State, once prided themselves on their hostility to corporation, should now be nearly all arrayed in favor of one or other of two railroad Presidents. The contest in their ranks is becoming very bitter and may result, as at New York, in the nomination of some Horatio Seymour style of man, who all the time has been declining.

On the side Judge Williams for the Supreme Bench will have no serious competition, and the re-nomination of Governor Geary seems a foregone conclusion. The election of delegates to the State Convention takes place in Philadelphia next week, and the claim has been that its twenty-two delegates would be a unit for a new man. This, however, is not likely to be the case. There will, in all probability, be a majority in favor of some new man in that city. Governor Geary received very little support from Philadelphia three years since, and may not have over seven or eight delegates now. Unless, however, that city should be unanimous this time, he will be nominated by two-thirds vote. No approach to unanimity on any new man has yet been secured, and there does not seem likely to be.

The impression here is that General Grant, not being much acquainted in Pennsylvania, will yield to the members of Congress the most of the local appointments in their own districts, the Democratic districts to be given over to the two Senators. If so, I presume, the dynasty of political appointments will not be essentially changed. I have seen shoals of applicants on their way to Washington. If Gen. Grant can successfully resist the inroads of these hordes, he will have to fight it out on this line longer than the Summer's campaign.

The contest over the twenty-seven extra officers is quiet for the present. The most of them are still lying loose around Harrisburg, and expect to get their pay forced through in the appropriation bill. They boast that half of the Democratic members of the House will stand by them, and that the House and Senate must yield or get no appropriation bill this session.

Washington Items.

There is undoubtedly a clear majority now in the Senate in favor of keeping out Georgia from representation until she is so reconstructed as to provide for guaranteeing the colored men in their rights, and to arrest the outrages on and murder of Republicans, and it is to secure final action of necessary decision that the subject is now pressed.

Mr. Sumner has urged J. L. Motley for England, and believes he will be appointed. The President said he should not remove Hale from Madrid at present. Mr. Sumner thinks Mr. Moorhead will be retained in Italy, while many think Mr. Shellabarger, of Ohio, is going there. Cassius M. Clay's resignation of the Russian Ministry has been received.

The Democratic Senators and Members in Congress are pressing the name of Florence Reville, editor of the Madison *State Journal*, for Minister to Switzerland, and they announce that he will be nominated.

New Advertisements.

BEAVER SEMINARY AND MUSICAL INSTITUTE.

I will make corresponding reductions in Tuition and Music for pupils who may use the cars to reach us for instruction. Term opens April 5th.
mar.17.2t. R. T. TAYLOR.

Wall Paper!
Wall Paper!
Wall Paper!

OIL CLOTH!
Oil Cloth!
OIL CLOTH!
CARPETS,
CARPETS, CARPETS!

Benj. Mulheim,
BRIDGEWATER, PA.
Has just received a large stock of Wall Paper,
CARPETS
Oil Cloths, Books, Stationery; all kinds of
Window Shades!
Looking Glasses, Trunks,
TRAVELING SACKS,
Satchels, Baskets,
Children's Carriages & Wagons.
All kinds of Toys, Fancy Goods, &c.
An extensive assortment of
STEREOSCOPES
AND
STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS.
This is the largest and best selected stock of goods in the county, and bought direct from manufacturers at the lowest price and will be sold lower than the lowest.
mar.17.tf. BENJ. MULHEIM.

New Advertisements.

Rochester Marble Works.
W. H. MARSHALL,
Manufacturer of
MONUMENTS,
HEAD & FOOT STONES;
Marble and Stone Posts
For Cemetery Lots.
We have now on hand a Large and Beautiful Stock of Plain and Ornamental Monuments and Headstones.
We are now ready, to supply on short notice, all orders from the country at low rates. Also,
Grindstones
And Fixtures of a Superior Quality,
ALWAYS ON HAND.
☞ Our Neighbors represent that we sell Cheap, but we practice what we preach.
Selling Cheaper:
And Doing as we Represent.
We Employ no Agents, as we can sell
10 Per Cent. Cheaper at the Shop,
Than by Agents.
All persons desiring any thing in our line
Are Invited to Call and Examine
OUR WORK AND PRICES
Before purchasing elsewhere.
[mar17.6m
ED. FOERSTER,
DEALER IN
WALL PAPER, WINDOW SHADES
Fine & Table Oil Cloths, &c.
A very extensive assortment of all qualities of above goods will be constantly on hand and sold to low as the lowest.
☞ WHOLESALE & RETAIL AT
No. 164 Smithfield St., near 6th Ave., Pittsburgh.

A splendid stock of
TOYS & FANCY GOODS
will be kept in another department of the same house.
mar17.3m

ELECTION.—The stockholders of the Company for Erecting a Bridge over Big Beaver Creek, at or near, Worlane, in the County of Beaver, are hereby notified that an Election for one President, six Managers, and a Treasurer will be held at the Office of said Company, on the last Monday, the 5th day of April next, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M.
JAMES ALLISON, Treas.
mar.17.4t.

DRY GOODS,
SPRING 1869.
Full and complete assortment of seasonable goods at fair prices. Full lines of
New Dress Goods, Brown Sheetings,
New Prints, Bleached Muslins,
New Ginghams, Ticklings and Stripes,
New Cassimeres, Checks & Denims
New Cloths, Flannels, New Cottonades