The Beaver Argus.

J. WEYAND, Editor and Proprietor.

Beaver, Penna., June 16, 1869.

FOR GOVERNOR, 1869,

JOHN W. GEARY.

Republican Nominees:

Senate,
JAMES S. RUTAN,
[Subject to decision of Conferees.]

Assembly,
WILLIAM C. SHURLOCK,
GEORGE S. BARKER,
[Subject to decision of Conferees.]

Sheriff,
ARTHUR SHIELDS,

Treasurer.
EBEN ALLISON.

Register and Recorder,
DARIUS SINGLETON.

Clerk of Court.
JOHN C. HART.

Commissioner,
JOSEPH BRITTAIN,

Auditor,
W. H. LUKENS.

Poor House Director.
ROBERT COOPER.

Trustees of Academy
D. P. LOWARY,
JAMES SMITH.

A LETTER from Sandersonville, Washington county Ga., to the Augusta *Chronicle*, states that Col. R. W. Flourners, Democratic Representative to the Legislature of that State was murdered in his own field, on Tuesday June 2d, by a negro man in his employ. The negro was arrested and committed to jail.

SAYS the Philadelphia *Press*: Hon. Caleb Cushing, for many years a Representative in Congress from Massachusetts, and Attorney General under President Pierce, and now regarded as one of the most impartial thinkers in America, takes strong ground in favor of Senator Sumner's speech on the Alabama claims. Gen. Cushing has been one of the ablest leaders of the old Democracy. It is also stated that Hon. R. J. Walker, another Democratic leader, is preparing a powerful paper in support of the same side.

DELEGATE McCormick, of Arizona, on Wednesday last, laid before Gen. Sherman and Secretary Rawlins a full statement of recent Indian outrages in Arizona, and the great losses suffered by citizens. He made a fresh appeal for more troops and the matter has been referred to Gen. Thomas, commanding the Pacific Department. Gen. Sherman has favorably endorsed the memorial of the Legislature of Arizona, requesting that arms and rations be issued to citizens where they can effectively co-operate with troops against hostile Indians.

ON Wednesday last, Lieutenant General Sheridan, accompanied by Brevet Major General Rucker, Brevet Brigadier General J. W. Forsyth, Brevet Major M. J. Arch, Surgeon, and his staff, left Chicago for Omaha and Salt Lake City, the latter city being located at the extreme western boundary of the Lieutenant General's Military Division. General Sheridan's object in making this tour is to look after the various posts and stations along the line of the Union Pacific Railroad, and ascertain by personal observation what distribution of troops may be necessary in order to secure better protection from Indians for those points. He expects to be absent ten or twelve days.

THE Chicago *Tribune* talks with force and justice about the election riots in Washington. "We know that white Democrats," says the *Tribune*, "in New Orleans, Indiana, Pennsylvania and New York city have within a year committed precisely the same outrages of which these colored Republicans in Washington have been guilty, and that not a half of the heads of one of them has been touched for it. But we want no such precedents to be tolerated in the Republican party. The voter who will use violence to prevent an opposing but lawful voter from voting is no Republican, but is false to the first principle of Republicanism, and the sooner he is drummed out of our camp to the tune of the Rogue's March, the better for the party and for the country."

IN reference to the Cuban belligerency, the latest advices received at Washington, are that Chile has formally joined Peru in recognizing the belligerency of the insurgents. These two powers are the only ones that have taken this step, though the Mexican Congress has given President Juárez authority to do so whenever he pleases. The course of Chile and Peru seems likely enough to cause us some embarrassment. The ironclads bought of us by those States were delivered on the pledge that they should not be used against any power with which we were at peace until after they have been taken to the countries purchasing them. If Peru and Chile now ask to be relieved from this pledge, as some persons here think they will, our Government will be met by protests from Spain. The Minister from that country has already complained informally, if not officially, at the disposition being made of the Peruvian ironclads, which have not yet got beyond Cuba. The views of the new Peruvian Minister on the question involved have not come to light.

THE Pacific Railroad is reported, by a passenger in the Pullman Palace boarding house train, to be in excellent order with but little exception throughout the entire line. He telegraphs from the summit of the Sierra Nevada, June 10th, where he says the train arrived on the afternoon of that day, having run from Promontory Point, over the Central Pacific road at a speed of thirty-five to fifty miles hourly on levels, and twenty-five to thirty-five on ascending grades. He says the road generally is in good condition, and thousands of workmen are daily improving it by levelling up the track where slightly settled by the heavy rains. There is no reasonable ground for the eastern stories of danger from any source on the entire line across the continent. The fifty miles of really rough road on the Union Pacific east of Wasatch is rapidly being perfected. Meantime trains are running slowly and cautiously. A month hence the time between New York and San Francisco should be made in six days. A dispatch from San Francisco dated June 10th, says the Pullman Palace train arrived at Sacramento to-day. The passengers report the road generally in good condition.

THE *Radical* of last week makes an indecent attack upon the brother of the editor of this paper, basing the attack, we presume, upon the belief that he is in some way or other connected with us in its publication. In justice to him we may state that he is in no sense interested in the ARGUS, either editorially or financially, and has no more to do with its management than Mr. Quay himself has.

THE *Radical's* denial of its editor's attempt to set-up the county committee "is a specimen of 'richness' on a par with his" alleged support of Governor Geary's renomination. If he was not engaged in the "setting-up" business why employ so many horses and buggies and send so many runners out into the country the next morning to ascertain how matters stood? and what induced so many of his particular favorites in the different townships to announce themselves for and run as candidates for committeemen?

A LIST of delegates to the Republican State Convention thus far chosen, gives seventy to Geary and sixty-three to "that other man," who at present is nameless. In the same connection it is intimated that a portion of those instructed for Geary will not stand fire—in other words certain slippery fellows have been playing fast and loose, with the intention of defeating the Governor. Did he not "protest too much." We should never suspect the editor of the Beaver *Radical* of being one of them. —*Pittsburgh Commercial June 14.*

THE *Radical*, no doubt thinking to injure us, told its readers last week that we had had a fist fight with the editors of the *Local* a few days previous. This is untrue. A couple of boisterous individuals came into our office and acted in a very disorderly manner. After bearing it a while and finding matters were getting worse instead of better, we threw them into the street. That was the "fight," and all there was of it as the *Radical* very well knew when it gave publicity to the matter.

AN interview of some length, between Governor J. W. Geary and the President, at Washington, on Wednesday last, inspired a restless and ambitious reporter to telegraph to a Philadelphia journal an impending change in the Cabinet, the Governor taking, ere long, the post now held by Secretary Borie. The rumor is plausible, but is not yet generally credited.—*Pitts. Gaz.*

We believe the above to be bogus. There can be little doubt it is the desire of the Treasury Ring thus to dispose of Governor Geary. He is a sore thorn in the side of their well arranged plans for plundering the public, and if it could only be so fixed as to withdraw him honorably from before the nominating convention it would be considered a trump trick for the corruptionists. That game won't work. The corruptionists will be brought to grief next winter.

ON Wednesday last, one of the papers of Washington city published a letter from Hon. Alex. H. Stevens, of Georgia, in reply to some criticisms on his history of the Rebellion. He takes a very gloomy view of the situation and argues that we are drifting to consolidation and empire. Nothing, he says, can prevent the final establishment of Imperialism but a determined effort on the part of the people to preserve free institutions. The remedy he says is not in secession; that was tried and found insufficient. It must be had at the ballot box. He calls upon the people of the several States to seriously consider whether they will maintain free institutions or Imperialism.

THE Washington county Republicans held their primary meetings on last Saturday and their county convention on the succeeding Monday. We have, on going to press, heard nothing of the result. The *Reporter* of that county, on the preceding Wednesday, in an editorial on the duties of the approaching conventions, made use of this language in reference to the distribution of Senatorial and Representative offices with this county:

> One other duty will devolve upon the Convention—that of determining the distribution of offices in our Legislativ. district. While, in order to effect harmony, and also as a measure of gratitude towards Beaver county for the majority which maintains this as a Republican district, we are willing to concede her an additional representative at Harrisburg, we are not willing that she shall have the best and highest. She has had her Senatorial term, and if we mean to enjoy the office at all it must be done now. The next three years will exhaust the apportionment. Not only can the ordinary advantages of having a representative in such House be readily comprehended, but the especial one of having such double representation when the next apportionment takes place, should have prevailing weight with our people. We shall be sorry to see any sectarian disappointed, but the public welfare and advantage must be made to overtop all merely personal considerations.

IN the Assembly of Nova Scotia, at Halifax, on June 9th inst., the Attorney General alluded to the subject of the repeal of the union act, and said the British Legislature had not the power to tax Nova Scotia, and therefore, has not the power to alter her Constitution. The Province must be liberated from the union. Mild measures had already been taken for the attainment of the object, and now they were about to try stronger measures. He moved that the Attorney General of Nova Scotia be authorized to obtain in the English courts a judicial opinion as to her forced union with Canada, and stated that if, after all, the freedom of the Province could not be secured, they would have to take recourse to extreme steps. He did not, however, intimate what steps should be taken. The debate attracted little interest.

THE assumption of some of our leading public journals that Minister Motley of the United States, is at once to conclude a naturalization treaty with England, is not well founded. Reverdy Johnson, late Minister to the court of St. James, secured a protocol for a treaty of naturalization which was ratified by our Senate. Nothing further can be done in the premises until the English Parliament has materially changed the base of that kingdom. No movement has yet been made in this direction by the Gladstone Ministry. The most Mr. Motley can do is to personally urge Lord Clarendon to bring forward this necessary legislation. A proposal on his part to do so would probably lead to debate on the relations between England and the United States. It is more likely that Gladstone and his associates may not be quite ready for such a debate. At all events, nothing more can be done toward the settlement of the citizens question till Parliament grants the power to make the treaty.

—Col. W. F. Switzler has sued Francis Rodman, Secretary of State of Missouri, for $2,000 damages for incorrectly counting and certifying to election returns for members of Congress, whereby he (Switzler) failed to receive the certificate of election.

THE last *Radical* alleges that the ARGUS of the same week indirectly assailed a portion of the county ticket. This is untrue. The ARGUS took no part whatever between the candidates for nomination, and was about as well satisfied with the *whole* ticket after it was nominated as the generality of the Republicans of the county. And it was not until the "All right" telegram from "M. S. Q." was received by Mr. Mackey, of Allegheny county, that we discovered anything wrong in the matter. After satisfying ourself that such a *dispatch was sent from here* we began to wonder *what* was "all right," and soon discovered that it was an assurance to the present State Treasurer that he could rely upon Beaver county's Senatorial and Representative nominees in his canvass next winter for re-election. We know that his success will be a triumph of the corruptionists of the State, and the same men who vote for *him* will vote *against* the passage of a law taking the unexpended balance of State funds out of his hands. Knowing these things, and they being known by others, a correspondent in last week's ARGUS insisted, and we now insist editorially, that the Republicans of this county ask for nothing but what is proper and right when they demand information from Messrs. Rutan and Shurlock as to what their course on these two questions will be, provided they obtain seats in that body. If we are assured that their influence will be exerted in behalf of the whole people of the State, by voting for the passage of such a law as we have indicated, whereby the hundred thousand dollars of interest on the unexpended balance will be secured to the taxpayers of Pennsylvania, and not fall into the hands of Mackey and his confederates, they will have no supporter in Beaver county who will be more active and zealous in their behalf than ourselves. Gentlemen! in behalf of the tax-payers of this county, then, we ask for light on the subject here referred to. Will you refuse to let us have it?

Our preferences are strong and they are notorious, but if it shall appear that in giving them up we can render victory more secure, we shall make that sacrifice, or any other which wisdom shall suggest, or the success of our principles may demand. We only ask that a co-corresponding unselfishness shall control the Philadelphia Convention, and all will be well.—*Radical.*

The editor of the *Radical*, if he ever was a friend of Governor Geary's at all, determined to give up his support of that gentleman long ago—long before he took his name from the mast head of his paper—long before admitting into the columns of the *Radical* the censorious and ridiculous anti-Geary Harrisburg correspondence. The above was written simply to ease himself off. In another paragraph of the *Radical* of the same date, (June 11th) Mr. Quay says: "We will support him (Geary) at the convention unless satisfied that his nomination will result in the defeat of our ticket." He is not a delegate to the convention. He will have no voice in its deliberations. He will have no business there except as a "borer" or a reporter. If he goes to Philadelphia it will be for the purpose of convincing some of the delegates—if he can—that "he is satisfied Gen. Geary's nomination will result in the defeat of the ticket." Mr. Quay has been dead set against Gen. Geary ever since he was Governor of the State, and particularly hostile to him since the Gov. telegraphed to Gen. Grant, that the McClure Curtin ring had no authority from him to support the latter's claims for a seat in his Cabinet. This stroke at the power of the *Ring* to sell out offices in Pennsylvania has not been forgiven nor forgotten. It struck at the means whereby that faction made its money.

RECIPROCITY WITH CANADA.

The New York Chamber of Commerce met in that city on Thursday last, when the following resolution was offered, and after some pertinent and forcible remarks, was passed:

Resolved, That the Chamber of Commerce of New York city heartily indorses the resolution of the Committee of Ways and Means, which unanimously pass'd the House of Representatives on the 22d of March 1869, recommending the President of the United States to renew negotiations with the Government of Great Britain, and press them, if possible, to a definite conclusion, for the arrangement of reciprocal trade with Canada, and securing to our citizens the freedom of the river St. Lawrence and freedom of the inshore fisheries of the coast of British North America.

Gen. Walbridge said while opposing any measures looking to the acquisition of Canada by force, he would welcome its people when they are willing to link their political fortunes with the United States. He did not believe it good policy to attempt to coerce Canada by commercial restrictions into a union with the United States. Intimate commercial relations should be brought about upon terms mutually beneficial, and the political result will follow in good time. General Walbridge stated the questions between the U. S. and the Provinces were, first, an interchange of natural products of soil upon such reciprocal terms as may be agreed upon; second, accumulation of excise duties and of patent and copyright laws; third, free navigation of the river St. Lawrence and enlargement of the canal south; fourth, freedom of inshore fisheries of the coast of British America; fifth, regulation of transit trade.

He then proceeded to argue in favor of the resolution and propositions above advanced, contending that whilst the Canadians will be satisfied with the convenience of selling in our markets in return for the enlargement of the St. Lawrence Canal by them free of cost to the United States, the freedom of the St. Lawrence and fisheries, yet that convenience of our markets to them will really be no competition to our farmers and absolute benefit to our merchants. Our capital and credit, together with the fact that we have free access to the ocean at all seasons of the year, would be a great convenience to the Canadians, but their use also necessarily implies that in using our capital, our credit and our ports, we derive the advantages that possession of capital, credit and ports give to the community. In other words, we become the merchants of four millions of people, whom we are now driving away.

A copy of the resolution was transmitted to the Secretary of State, who it is understood, is about to take into consideration the proposition advocated by Gen. Walbridge.

—The body of Frank P. Woodell, an Insurance clerk of New York, who has been missing ten days, was found yesterday floating in the bay, with a large scalp wound on the head. He was probably robbed and murdered. He served during the war as Colonel of an Illinois regiment.

THE DUTY OF THE PRESS.

If we are to war upon corruption with effect, each journal must strike at the culprits in its own party.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

The Republican party is built upon a foundation of truth and honesty, right and justice. The great mass of its members are of that class who have moral principle and religious integrity. They neither sanction corruption, nor act with a party which refuses to purge itself from even the suspicion of corruption. It will not do for us to wait for the Democracy to point out the rottenness and rascality of those peculating members of the Republican party who are combined and held together by the cohesive attraction of public plunder. We must commence the work of reform ourselves. We must commence it at once, and at home. We must see that our candidates are as sound as the cause is which they are called upon to represent. Our party is quite differently constituted in its materials from that of the Democratic party. The latter will swallow, wholesale, without inquiry, any system of corruption which its ringleaders may see fit to dictate. The former will never follow in the wake of those who wish to foist upon them measures which they know to be radically wrong. If we wish to maintain our party ascendency, we must render it worthy of the support of the masses. We must not permit a few persons so to manipulate it as to secure the election of officers who will use hundreds of thousands of dollars of the interest of the public funds, and render no account of it to the State.

We are glad to note that the movement of reform is progressing in almost every county in Pennsylvania. The people are becoming awake to the fact that a law must be passed taking the unexpended balances of the public money out of the hands of the State Treasurer, who receives over a hundred thousand dollars per annum interest, which he pockets, with the exception of what he pays to those printing presses and politicians who cry out against pledges and instructions—and placing it where the interest shall accrue to the benefit of the State and the reduction of taxation. The first step will be to place a new man in for State Treasurer. The honest candidate—either for Assembly or Senate—will have no hesitation in at once pledging himself for the support of a new man for State Treasurer, and for a law regulating the accruing interest on unexpended balances. Any disposition evinced to evade this pledge—to deny the right of the party to ask it—to procrastinate or equivocate—to blame those who demand it as "bolters"—will be interpreted as evidence that the candidate so acting has an understanding with the ring of corruptionists who are fattening on the spoils wrested from the tax payers; and rearing palaces upon the defrauded industry of the State. Those only are the disturbers, and the "bolters" who refuse to do right. That "catch-word" will not take. It has been tried on in other counties of the State, and has proven a failure. If we wish to succeed, there must be no halting on the part of our candidates, and we trust, and expect there will not be.

"BRAINS, DISCRETION," &c.

For a long time after Mr. Seward's election to the United States Senate, his Southern colleagues and the Southern editors "pooh poohed" at what he said, and argued that he was a man of no parts, had no "brains," no "judgment," no "discretion," and in fact was "nothing but a lunatic who was not worth minding." This feigned estimate of Mr. Seward's ability continued for a number of years, when a Southern man—Mr. Chestnut, of South Carolina, we believe it was—arose in his place in the Senate and told his Southern friends that they had talked disparagingly of Seward's theories and arguments too long already, and that they had better be addressing themselves to the work of resisting these theories, and upsetting his conclusions. They did so, but Seward hammered away until he made the political cauldron boil, and he lives to see slavery, the institution against which his efforts were directed, swept from the statute books of every State in the Union.

We are not a Seward, nor do we *charge* our detractors with having the same mental calibre that Seward's defamers had; nevertheless we cannot help laughing in our sleeve occasionally at the similarity existing between his detractors in the nation at large and our own in this county.—One says we have no "brains," another alleges that we are a "stupid editor," a third that we have no "discretion," and the balance can go no further than to call us a "liar," a "nick-name," or make wry faces at us from a distance;—to all of whom we say: Gentlemen! never mind our "brains," our "stupidity," or our "discretion," *but answer our facts and repel our arguments.*

In this connection, too, we may premise, that if the ARGUS without "brains" or "discretion" can set the corruptionists of the county to wriggling, twisting and howling in every direction as they never did before, what could it not do with these treasury plunderers and miserable "bummers," if its editor had a full stock of "the whitish, soft mass which constitutes the anterior or cephalic extremity of the nervous system in man?" His loss in this particular is evidently their gain.

A SMALL number of county papers, generally suffering in a terrible state of impecuniosity, and too glad to receive small donations from the ring men, whereby to keep body and soul together, are mapping at the COMMERCIAL, and the biggest of them all here is disgusting its small and decreasing number of readers by reproducing what these county concerns have to say,—all of which amuses us immensely. What troubles these fellows is the knowledge that we are sustained by an overwhelming popular sentiment, and that their occupation of dictating to the people and tapping the Treasury is gone forever. All over the State the people are moving in earnest, thoroughly determined to fight the battle which has been commenced against the ring men to the end. Here a good beginning has been made, and the work will not stop till a thorough reform has been accomplished. It was not supposed that the whole work could be performed at a single stroke, though the confusion of the ring men indicates how thorough they regard the defeat they have sustained in the first encounter. The attempt that was made to draw the lines shows that the Republican press of the State, with the exception of a few lean and hungry stragglers, who for this reason are on the other side, are with the *Commercial* in battling for honesty retrenchment, and reform.—*Pitt. Commercial.*

THE CORRUPTIONISTS.

In the Pittsburgh *Commercial* of June 11th we find the following, which we copy entire, with the exception of that paper's caption:

> BEAVER, PA., June 8, 1869.
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> *To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:*
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> In your notice of the Convention of this county in to-day's *Commercial*, several errors appear. Mr. Weyand, of the editorial department of the county Committee, [illegible] of the Committee. Second, The candidates for Senate and Assembly were made by the people, and the county Committee [illegible] elect the campaign and secure the election of the ticket nominated. The Committee have no authority to instruct nominees, inquire into their private views, nor to demand of them pledges not asked for by the people. Third, The nominees for the Legislature are honest and able. If elected, will perform their whole duty, and favor every reform that will tend to promote the good of their constituents, or the State. Fourth, The delegates to the State Convention were nominated by the editor of the *Radical*, Col. Quay; were instructed for and are in favor of the renomination of Gov. Geary. This is the best evidence of the position of the *Radical* on that question. After this delegates had been elected and instructed for Governor Geary, all things being accomplished that were necessary so far as Beaver county was concerned, there was no necessity for keeping the name of Governor Geary at the mast head.
>
> We earnestly hope and believe that our excellent Governor will not only be re-nominated, but re-elected; and he will, doubtless, "give credit to whom credit is due."
>
> TERRY.

Upon which the *Commercial* makes the following comment:

> The only correction in the above paragraph is that Mr. Weyand, of the *Argus*, is not chairman of the county Committee; his brother, M. Weyand, however, is the chairman. Second, We did not say the nominations were not made by the people, and as to the power of the County Committee to instruct nominees that is an open question. Third, We did not speak of much less question the honesty of the nominees for the Legislature. Fourth, As to Col. Quay's taking down Governor Geary's name from the editorial column of the *Radical*, the impression conveyed that he is in favor of the Governor's renomination is a specimen of "richness" on a par with the excuse given by our correspondent for removing the name.

As to who wrote the communication to the *Commercial* there can be little doubt in the mind of any one at all conversant with the style of a certain person in Beaver. Before comment upon the article it will be well to state some facts. It is a fact that there is in the Treasury of the State an unexpended balance of the public money amounting at times to one or two millions of dollars. It is true that there is no law by which interest can be claimed by the State upon this large amount of money. It is true the State Treasurer loans this unexpended balance to the banks at from 4 to 6 per cent, and makes use of the interest thus derived without rendering an account to the State. It is true this interest sometimes amounts to over one hundred thousand dollars. It is true that a law was introduced last winter, at the urgent request of Governor Geary, to have this interest thus accruing upon the public money applied toward liquidating the public debt and thereby lessening taxation. It is true this law was defeated by the Treasury Ring. It is true that the State Treasurer can expend fifty thousand dollars as a corruption fund in the establishment of newspapers and influencing representatives to secure his re-election—in bribing them to resist the passage of a law taking that fund from his hands and applying it to its legitimate purpose, after they are elected, and still realize fifty thousand dollars beyond his salary of seventeen hundred dollars per annum. It is true that this unexpended balance of the public funds can never be wrested from the power of the State Treasurer except the people elect representatives pledged to vote for no man for State Treasurer who will not give assurance that the interest on the public funds shall be faithfully applied to State purposes. It is true that a communication in the last ARGUS very justly called for pledges in reference to voting for a law of this kind from our representative and Senatorial nominees. It is true no honestly disposed candidate would withhold such pledges.

Having premised the above facts, let us inquire what is the *gist*, of the above communication. It means something or it means nothing. It was not written to excuse Quay for taking down the name of Governor Geary from the mast-head of the *Radical*, for that paper has been stubbing him through its Harrisburg correspondence, or killing him with faint praise ever since it existed. If has opposed Governor Geary ever since its editor found he could not be manipulated into the ring of corruptionists. It was written to indicate to people of this county that the nominees for Senate and Representative if elected would disregard their wishes in the matter of voting for a State Treasurer. The writer takes it upon himself to say that the Republican County Committee of Beaver have no authority to demand pledges of their Representatives, nor to inquire into their private political views. It is well the people have timely notice of this. If our Senatorial and Representative nominees take the ground of the writer—and the communication is semi-official—it is time our citizens should open their eyes and institute such measures as will compel them to understand they cannot go to Harrisburg to become instruments for enriching a few individuals at the expense of the public at large. It would be well to hold meetings in every township in the county and demand pledges upon this subject. The whole tenor of the communication is simply to pave the way for our Representatives to disregard instructions next winter in reference to the corruption fund. He is blind who cannot see this.

MATTER TO THINK UPON.

The new York *Tribune*, while paying a just tribute to the uprightness of Mr. Bryant, the veteran editor of the *Evening Post* of that city, incidentally expressed, in a decided manner, an opinion entitled to high consideration. We copy two paragraphs, as follows:

"Mr. William C Bryant has been over forty years at editor in this city, and always a pronounced and unqualified Free Trader. Nay: it is considerably *more* than forty years since in his "Meditation on Rhode Island Coal," he titled Secretary Richard Rush's first Protectionist Report as Secretary of the Treasury, thus:

"Moore's Lalla Rookh, he Treasury Report—
And other brilliant matter of the sort."

In these forty-odd years, we have seen nothing to incite a doubt that Mr. Bryant's understanding and heart were on the same side with his pen and the fact that his service to the Free Trade cause have been generously requited casts no shadow on his integrity We say it to the honor of our importers that they have, their advertising patronage, wisely, generously, audaciously made *The Evening Post* the most profitable newspaper of like circulation in America, as they ought to have done. Had those interested in the prosperity and progress of American Manufactures evinced equal good sense, instead of barely one journal openly, actively, defiantly Protectionist in New York, there would have been at least a half dozen. *And now, if they shall be juggled out of the present tariff, as they were out of that of 1828, and again out of that 1842, we shall for the country's sake deeply regret the calamity, but for theirs not a bit.* THEY WILL HAVE RICHLY DESERVED THE BACKSET."

This censure upon the men prominently connected with the manufacturing interest is not simply applicable in New York, but everywhere throughout the whole country, and in a special degree, in those places of population where manufacturing is the main employment both of labor and capital.

[illegible] and Public [illegible]

The office of State Treasurer is within the category of those hitherto nominated constitutional, being created by the constitution, which prescribes the mode of election by which it is to be filled and the tenure and term by and for which it may be held: The duties of the office, the mode of its administration, as well as qualifications for holding it are matters of statutory regulation. It is matter of special wonder that the legislative provisions on the subject should be so meagre and indefinite as to leave the most important financial office in the commonwealth practically without responsibility.

The duties devolved on the State Treasurer by law are: 1st. To give bond in the sum of ($30,000) eighty thousand dollars, "conditioned for the true and faithful performance of the trusts and duties enjoined and required by law to be performed by such Treasurer." 2d. He is required to "pay all grants, salaries, annuities, gratuities and pensions, established by law," and make all other lawful payments on account of the State. 3d. Make a *monthly* report to the Auditor General of receipts and disbursements. 4th. Make an annual report to the Legislature exhibiting in detail the receipts and expenditures of the Treasury for the preceding year; also, "to digest, prepare and lay before the General Assembly at the commencement of every session a report on the subject of finance, giving estimates of the public revenue and public credit and plans for the support of the public credit and for imposing and increasing the revenue, for the information of the Legislature. He is the authorized depositary and custodian of the annual revenues of the Commonwealth, which amount to about $5,000,000.

The law fixes the salary at $1,700 and allows him a fixed sum for clerk hire. No fees or perquisites attach to the office *for the benefit of the Treasurer.* (The Commonwealth derives a small revenue from fees charged for searches, copies of papers, certificates, &c., made in this office.) The above are in substance the legislative provisions relating to this office.

It will be observed that the statute does not prescribe *how or where* the public money is to be kept. In legal contemplation it is in the pocket of the Treasurer; and $5,000,000 may go into that pocket upon security given for $30,000.

The State Treasurer may either keep the public money's in his personal possession under our present system or deposit them with whomsoever he pleases. He may realize large sums in the shape of *gratuities*, or interest for the use of the public money. It is true that we have a statute against embezzlement by public officers, and it is made a misdemeanor for any public officer "charged with the collection, care keeping, transfer or disbursement of public money," to convert it to his own use in any way whatever: or "to use, by way of investment in any kind of property or merchandise any portion of the public money entrusted to him," or to "become a defaulter," or to "fail to pay over the same when thereunto legally required;" but what statute fetters the discretion of this officer in committing the revenues of the State to any corporation, association, or private individual he may select? What statute makes it criminal in him to receive one, three, or six per cent, interest or gratuity (call it by what name you will) for the favor bestowed in allowing a *bank* or an *individual to use the public money, as a loan?* The office of State Treasurer is regarded as the most lucrative in the State. How is it made lucrative if not from gratuities or interest paid the Treasurer for the use of the people's money? Now our Treasurer may show care and discretion in the selection of *his* depositaries of the *people's* money. But in the mutability of human affairs, banks and individuals may fail.

Commercial revulsions sometimes crush the fairest, and to the public eye, the firmest credit. There are recurring periods of mad speculation in which prudence is turned into folly, and there are dishonest failures too. What if some of the Treasurer's designated depositaries of the money of the Commonwealth should go down with that official as their creditor for a few hundred thousands—say half a million, not too put it too high? A clear case of defalcation of course—a verdict of a jury would hardly charm back into the Treasury the public money "converted" to private use. In fact, under the present vicious system, administered, too, with reasonable caution, a loss of this kind may occur, and it is wonderful that it has not occurred in the fluctuations of trade and business. The State Treasurer's bond is small security for an "unexpended balance" of half a million or more, converted into private banking capital or floating on the tide of speculation. We have spoken of the office without reference to the officer, or rather assuming him to be ordinarily capable and honest. But suppose the office to fall into incompetent or corrupt hands. The late Legislature, justly or unjustly, had the reputation of being the most corrupt that ever assembled in the State, and its "bad eminence" appears to be recognized even in New York. Possibly it was not so bad as represented. Certainly it did not command the general public confidence, notwithstanding many good men sat in that body. Suppose, at some future day, as corruption is progressive, another General Assembly should set up a State Treasurer to be their puppet, tool or instrument of corruption. Or let us suppose the case of some able but unscrupulous or corrupt man being chosen to fill the office. Certainly the latter is not an improbable supposition. Bad men have occasionly, at every period of our history, managed to get into office in almost every department of government, State and Federal. What security would the people then have for the safe keeping of the public money under the present system? What to prevent the public revenues from being used to corrupt public servants, to control the business of the legislature or to purchase re-elections to office? What guard against speculation and embezzlement to the extent of millions.

We speak not of the present State Treasurer nor of any of his predecessors. We are dealing with a system that needs amendment. We want better security for the safe keeping of our public money. We want the money of the State kept, until needed, in the strong box of the Treasury (to be provided), and not embarked in private enterprise, or floated on the waves of private speculation. We want it put out of the power of the Treasurer to make from $50,000 to $100,000 a year out of the people's money; and especially do we *demand* that the present vicious system be so reformed as to make it impossible for any person, or combination of persons, to raise a corruption fund by the use of the people's money—to corrupt the people's servants.

What is the remedy for all these evils? It is very simple. Let the Legislature provide depositories for the public money, as the United States, and nearly all of the States have done, and let the Commonwealth keep her own funds in her own strong box, or, if they can be made to earn anything, let it be for the State, until needed. A provision from the act of Congress of the 6th of August, 1864, might be profitably adopted and applied: "If any one of the 'said officers,' (depositaries of public money) 'shall convert' to his own use in any way whatever, or shall use by way of investment in any kind of merchandise or property, *or shall loan it, or without interest, or shall deposit it in any bank or shall exchange for other funds* any portion of the public moneys intrusted to him for safe keeping, disbursement, transfer, or for any other purpose, every such act shall be deemed and adjudged as an embezzlement of so much of the said moneys as shall thus be taken, converted, invested, used, loaned, deposited, or exchanged which is hereby declared to be a *felony*, punishable with imprisonment, not exceeding ten years, and a fine equal to the amount of money embazzled. Let it be provided by the next Legislature that the public moneys shall be kept in depositaries established by law, under the charge of the State's own agents giving bonds in sums bearing some just proportion to the amount of money likely to come into their hands. Let the penal provisions quoted from the United States statute be enacted and made applicable to such agents and the State Treasurer. (Let competent *salary* be attached to the office of the Treasurer (1,700 is inadequate.) Let his fiscal functions be assimilated to those of the United States Treasurer, and the Treasurer of other States. These done a much needed reform will have been effected. There will be an end of corruption, or charges of corruption by means of the people's money, and there will be a better security for the public money—for our annual $5,000,000—than is afforded by a Treasurer's bond for $30,000.

State Elections.

The following State elections will come off during the summer and fall of 1869:

July 6, Virginia—State officers and Congressmen.

August 2, Kentucky—State Treasurer and Legislature.

August 2, Alabama—Members of Congress.

August 5, Tennessee—State officers and Legislature.

August 10, Montana Territory—Delegate to Congress.

September 7, Vermont—State officers and Legislature.

September 13, Maine—State officers and Legislature.

October 5, Colorado—Delegate to Congress.

October 12, Pennsylvania—State officers and Legislature.

October 12, Ohio—State officers and Legislature.

October 12, Iowa—State officers and Legislature.

October 20, California—Judges of the Supreme Court.

November 2, New York—Secretary of State, Legislature, &c.

November 2, New Jersey—Legislature.

November 2, Massachusetts—State officers and Legislature.

November 2, Minnesota—State officers and Legislature.

November 2, Wisconsin—State officers and Legislature.

State Conventions.

The following State political conventions will be held this summer:

Iowa, Republican, at Des Moines, June 10.

Vermont, Republican, at Rutland, June 16. Democratic, at Montpelier, June 17.

Pennsylvania, Republican, at Philadelphia, June 23. Democratic, at Harrisburg, July 14.

Ohio, Republican, at Columbus, June 23. Democratic, at Columbus, July 7.

Maine, Republican, at Bangor, June 24. Democratic, at Bangor, June 29.

California, Republican, at Sacramento, July 21. Democratic, at Sacramento, June 23.

Mississippi, Republican, at Vicksburg, July 1.

The "unexpended balance" [illegible] receiving that attention [illegible] the State that the [illegible] management of our [illegible] mands. It is evil [illegible] the sense that it [illegible] the grossest public [illegible] corruption, and it is [illegible] the people allow themselves to be defrauded by it out of [illegible] money every year to go far [illegible] pay the wages of our precious legislators. The press of the State has very generally concurred with the *Commercial* in its treatment of the unexpended balance question, and we look to see his public sentiment assume form and shape next winter by the passage of a law making the balance available so that it will lighten and not increase the burthens of the tax-payers. In short, stop the Corruption Fund, if the State don't realize a cent by it. It is wrong in principle, and corrupting to the politics of the State. The prompt abrogation of the whole system is demanded by every consideration of State and party policy.—*Pitt. Commercial.*

THERE is a pregnant paragraph of six lines in the Washington dispatches, which is better than a volume of arguments, in answer to the carpers at Secretary Boutwell's policy. He has sold, it tells us, five millions of Gold, during the month, receiving therefore seven millions of Currency, while the three millions of National Debt set aside during this time for a Sinking Fund, has cost less than three quarters of a million currency premium. Any merchant or manufacturer who could not see the advantage of that operation in the conduct of his private business, would be set down as an incompetent or a lunatic. But is there, after all, any reason why the same honorable business thrift and sagacity should not be employed for the benefit of the whole people that are constantly employed for the benefit of individuals? Why should public affairs, other things being equal, be managed more loosely and extravagantly than private affairs?—*Franklin Repository.*

IN the State Senate, last winter, Senator WALLACE, of Clearfield, the acknowledge leader of his party at Harrisburg, submitted the draft of a law proposing a market charged in the administration of State finances, whereby all speculation with the funds of the State would be forbidden under heavy penalties, and the office of State Treasurer made a salaried one. The bill was not pushed in the Senate by Mr. WALLACE or his friends, and we have yet to hear of a single Democratic paper saying a word in its favor. What can be the reason of this? Do the Democrats expect to have the management of the unexpended balance next winter? Senator WALLACE's bill may have been defective in some of its details, but it was a vast improvement on the present system. The lobby gentlemen of both parties, we suspect, will unite to oppose any reform in the matter of the unexpended balance.—*Pittsburgh Commercial.*

—They are running a railroad through the old dueling ground at Weehawken, N. J., and the granite block which marked the spot upon which Burr stood at the time of his duel with Hamilton, has been taken up, and used as a covering stone for a culvert. The intelligent "boss" of the job said he thought "Burr was a mean cuss, anyhow, and not of much account, and he guessed it would be more useful doing duty as a covering stone than perpetuating his memory."

—Official accounts of military operations in Southern Arizona are published. During the past three months forty warriors were killed and a number of their families are now captives. Immense quantities of Indian supplies, stock, etc., were captured and destroyed. In relinquishing command of the troops in South River, General Diven expressed gratification at the integrity, energy and perseverance displayed by the officers and men in the recent campaign against the Apaches and the results obtained by such a small force.

—The steamer Siberia, from Liverpool, arrived at Boston Saturday.

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