The Beaver Argus.

J. WEYAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Beaver, Penna., August 4, 1869

FOR GOVERNOR, 1869

JOHN W. GEARY

Judge of Supreme Court,

HENRY W. WILLIAMS.

Republican Nominees.

Senate,
JAMES S. RUTAN,

Assembly,
WILLIAM C. SHURLOCK,
ANDREW J. BUFFINGTON,
HARVEY J. VANKIRK.

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.

THE public debt statement just published, shows a reduction of the debt of about seven and a quarter millions.

A SPECIAL states that there is semi-official authority for stating that the rumored removal of General Canby to Mississippi and his supercedure by General McDowell, is untrue.

THE books of the Comptroller of the Currency show the amount of Ten Forty bonds exchanged for Five Twenties, under the recent decision of the Secretary of the Treasury has reached two million dollars.

THE receipts from internal revenue on Saturday, were over a million, and for the month twenty-one million five hundred and eighty seven thousand dollars. During July, last year, the receipts were only about seventeen million dollars.

IN relation to the administration of the test oath to the newly elected State officers in Virginia, it is understood that General Canby will be guided by instructions from General Sherman, who has the entire reconstruction matters under his control.

PRESIDENT GRANT returned to the city of Washington, from the sea coast, on Thursday last, accompanied by his private secretary and Mr. Secretary Fish. A special Cabinet meeting was held at the Executive Mansion, to act upon business which had accumulated during their absence at Long Branch, to which place they were to return on Friday.

COMMISSIONER DELANO decides that when persons purchase old rails, re-roll, and then sell them to Railroad Companies, they are to all intents and purposes manufacturers of new rails, and as such liable to the special tax of two dollars upon all such sales in excess of $2,250 per quarter. under section four of the Act of March 31st, 1868.

THE Secretary of the Treasury has instructed the Assistant Treasurer at New York to purchase two million of Five Twenties a week during the present month, the first purchase to be effected to-day—Aug. 4th. These are in addition to the purchases for the sinking fund, of one million on alternate weeks.

SEVERAL prominent members of Congress in Washington city, recently, expressed themselves in favor of collecting the income tax on Government bonds held in Europe, to be deducted on presentation of the coupons at the Treasury. They assert it would be just to the holders, who now pay the tax, while foreigners have thus far escaped it. A bill has already been prepared for this purpose and will be introduced immediately on the meeting of the next session.

THE U. S. House Committee on Naval Affairs, in imitation of the inland excursions of the Ways and Means, and other Committees, propose going on a coasting tour. They will embark on the revenue cutter Michigan and make a tour of the Lakes for the purpose of examining what additional legislation, if any, is necessary for the better enforcement of the revenue laws on the frontier and for the suppression of smuggling. They will spend some time on the Lakes.

WHEN a Packer Democrat tells you that he is in favor of a protective tariff, and is desirous that Pennsylvania's home interests should be fostered and protected by law, point out to him the *free trade* planks in the platforms of his party in Ohio and New Hampshire. The Democrats in these States "go the whole free trade figure," and if Pennsylvania Democrats avow themselves in favor of a tariff they are simply sailing under false colors. Their party is a free trade party, always has been, is now, and probably always will be.

A MYSTERIOUS affair came to light in Philadelphia, on Saturday night. On Friday afternoon $50,000, the proceeds of a Government sale, was deposited in the safe in the Treasurer's office at the United States Arsenal in that city. Saturday morning, on opening the safe, it was discovered that $24,000 had been stolen. There were no marks of violence on the safe and the building was well guarded by private watchman. Several employes of the Arsenal have been arrested on suspicion.

THE Supreme Court of the State of Louisiana, sitting at Monroe, has recently rendered two decisions adverse to the power to remove officers appointed to State and other officers, which has been freely exercised by Gov. Warmouth. In case of the Mayor of Jefferson City, in that State, the Court decides that no vacancy existed, and the Governor had no power to appoint. In the case of the Parish Judge, removed by the Governor, on the ground that the incumbent had not filed an ironclad oath with the Secretary of State, and because of his alleged disfranchisement under the XIVth Amendment, the Court decides that the removal was without authority, the section of the act conferring the power of removal being unconstitutional; judges must be removed in the manner pointed out by the Constitution. The Judge was ordered to be reinstated.

SENATORIAL.

The Senatorial nominee question seems to be disposed of. On last Friday a committee of three persons representing Washington county, met a similar committee from Beaver county in Pittsburgh, to investigate the charge of corruption made against Mr. Rutan, the Senatorial nominee for the XXVIth district. The committee from Washington county was composed of the following persons, viz: John R. Wilson, A. G. Cleaver, and Boyd Crumrine. The Committee from Beaver county consisted of Esqs. S. J. Cross, James Patterson and John Caughey. Their report will be found elsewhere in this paper. The Executive Committee of the Republican party, at its meeting on last Saturday approved the report and ratified the nomination. The evidence elicited at the examination in Pittsburgh has not been made public, hence we are unable to give our readers any satisfactory information concerning it. From hearsay, however, we judge that the Washington county Senatorial candidate is left in any other than an enviable light.

We would have preferred to have seen this investigation conducted by the County Committees of the two counties, and we so stated last week. Had these committees, or rather subcommittees chosen from them, taken the matter in charge, and held their sessions in the borough of Washington and put the witnesses under oath, a verdict of acquittal—such an one as we presume would have been rendered—would have reassured the whole party, silenced all cavil, and placed our organization and Mr. Rutan both, in more favorable positions than the public now finds them. In saying this much, we do not impugn the action of the committee that made the examination. We would raise the same objections to a similar committee composed of the very best men in the State. We believed last week, and we still believe, that it was a matter belonging exclusively to the County Committees of Washington and Beaver counties, and that they were the proper persons to investigate and dispose of the case. Other counsels have, however, prevailed, and not being of the opinion that all the wisdom of our party is lodged in us, we "accept the situation," earnestly hoping that the fears we have entertained for the last few days, arising from the present disposition of the question, may prove to be mere creatures of the imagination.

COL. BOWEN, the leader of the St. Louis police, who for several weeks have been scouring the woods of St. Francis and Washington counties, in search of Sam Hilderbrand, the desperate murderer, has returned to that city. He reports all efforts to capture Hilderbrand have so far proved unsuccessful. Endeavors are still being made, however, and large numbers of men are organized and constantly on the alert to capture the desperado. Meetings have been held in nearly all the townships of St. Francis and Washington counties, the people have subscribed considerable sums of money as rewards for the arrest of the murderer, and the county courts have awarded money for the support of the organization of companies to hunt the villain.

GEN. SICKLES, new American Minister, in presenting his credentials to Marshal Serrano, said that the United States now, more than ever, appreciate the traditional amity of Spain as animated by new sympathies and common participation in constitutional liberties. Marshal Serrano replied that the Government would endeavor to increase the amity so happily existing between the two peoples, which were bound by ancient bonds. He concluded with a tribute to Gen. Sickles, and expressed his belief that Gen. Grant could not have made a more grateful selection to the Spanish people.

A PROMINENT Conservative Republican from Mississippi, had an interview with the President on Thursday, and informed the President the only desire of the Conservative Republicans was neutrality on the part of the Administration in the election. The President is represented as replying that he wished for the success of the party which would in good faith carry out the reconstruction acts, ratify the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution, and give protection to life and property in Mississippi. He wanted to know whether the former enemies of the Government were acting in good faith in their present professions of loyalty, and said this would soon be ascertained in part by the action of the Conservative Republicans in Virginia. If they were acting in good faith, he would be glad to have not only the intelligence and influence of that State generally in support of his administration. The President inquired at what time the Conservative Republicans would nominate their candidates, and when informed it would probably be about the 1st of September, he replied he would see what kind of a ticket they would put in the field and his action would be influenced more or less by subsequent events and the course of affairs in the South. He added he desired to see the payment of the public debt insured and the integrity and honor of the nation rendered inviolate, and when this was accomplished he would be satisfied.

THE Radical Mississippi delegation is reported to have had an interview with the President, recently, on the question of Mississippi politics, and to have told him that Judge Dent—his brother-in-law—was a tool of the old rebels, and had received sums of money in times past to influence votes in Congress. The President listened attentively, and agreed if they could prove their assertions, to do his part toward giving the Administration's support to the other candidate. The delegation is said now to be supplied with the necessary proof, which they will submit to him at the earliest opportunity.

THE Hon. D. McConaughy, secretary of the Gettysburg Battle field Monumental Association, has addressed a circular letter to all the army, corps, division and brigade commanders (Union and rebel) who participated in the battle at Gettysburg, inviting them to meet at that place during the week of August commencing on the 23d. The purpose of this meeting is to ascertain the lines of the confronting armies, so that the field and the forces in detail, may be permanently indicated with granite taken from its own hills. We trust the attendance of commanders, from both sides, will be large, so that all the information sought and obtained may be of an original and authentic character.

THE United States General Land Office, on Thursday last, issued instructions to all the Surveyor Generals of the Union, ordering them to transmit to the Department information concerning surveying districts, as follows, viz: First, the number of acres of agricultural land and the comparative areas of agricultural and mineral lands; second, the number of acres of grazing land; 3d, the same covered by private claims; fourth, the same of reclaimable swamp lands; fifth the same of sterile land that may be reclaimed by irrigation or by other means; sixth the number of acres broken by mountain ranges; seventh, the number of acres of timber land; eighth, what is the number of cities and towns; and ninth, what is the aggregate length of railroads completed, in progress of construction, and projected. The foregoing information is designed to be embodied in the forthcoming report of the Commissioner.

WITHIN the past few days we have made an arrangement with a prominent gentleman, of Washington city, for a weekly letter from that place. The first of the series will be found in the ARGUS of to-day. We bespeak for this letter, and the succeeding ones, a careful reading by the public.

The peculiar advantage of Washington, over all other cities, for getting up good reliable letters is, perhaps, too well understood by all journalists to need comment. Being the Capital of the Nation, it is the headquarters of our national politics where all the political events originate, and letters from Washington are generally read with more interest than those from any other point. It is in that city where the Educational, Agricultural, Mechanical and Commercial interests of the whole country are concentrated in their respective bureaus, any one of which affording—by close research and inquiry—matter of great interest to the public. The Agricultural department alone furnishes material of interest to farmers the year around. And, also, the Patent Office—the National Depository of the inventions of the age—is daily increasing in importance and interest to all classes of readers. The cosmopolitan character of Washington furnishes additional facilities for the correspondent, since there congregate all classes of people from all parts of the world—from the crowned heads of Europe, to the pinched-up footed Chinese—and from them valuable information may be obtained. Our correspondent is an experienced journalist and will readily avail himself of all these advantages.

THE Democrats would have us believe just now that with them in power our public indebtedness would be wiped out in the twinkling of an eye. However this may be that they are adepts in taking care of No. 1, is susceptible of positive proof. Here it is: The Democrats of Ohio have a majority in the Legislature of that State. The members are elected for two years. All the officers of the Legislature are Democrats. The chief clerk of the Senate drew pay at the rate of five dollars per day, and his bill for the two years has just been paid by the State Treasurer. One would suppose that six hundred days would be about all the *time* he could get in within the two years, but he "beat this all hollow," and actually charged and received pay for 815 days work performed by himself. This is 415 days more than ordinary mortals find in two years, even including Sabbaths. That is splendid financiering, but the Clerk of the Ohio House of Representatives beats the Senate clerk easily, for he performed the remarkable feat of doing 500 days work and getting the pay for it all in *one year*. With these evidences of Democratic financiering before him who will say that that party should not be entrusted with the financial management of the country?

DOES ASA PACKER own any U. S. bonds, or did he ever do so?

This is the latest dilemma of the unfortunate Democracy.

If he does or did, then he is a bloated bondholder, to borrow the elegant language of the leading Democratic journals.

If he does not, or never did, then he refused to aid the Government in the hour of its peril in the only way he could aid it.

If his millions, like a Democrat's doubts, have always been cast against his country, they are not to his credit. If, on the other hand, his money is invested in the tax exempted bonds of the Government, then he has been violating the first principles of the gospel of modern Democracy after Brick Pomeroy.

On which horn of the Dilemma does Mr. Packer hang? Can his "next friend" in Philadelphia tell us?—*Phil. Press.*

WILLIAM A. GALBRAITH of Erie has declined the appointment of Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, and a Mr. Mutcheler of Easton, has received the appointment in his stead. Mr. Mutcheler is comparatively unknown in the State, and his efficiency as a presiding officer must be determined by his future actions. After Mutcheler was substituted for Galbraith an exchange comes down to business in this wise:

Now that a chairman of the Democratic State Committee has been appointed, the committe can fix up a "schedule of prices" for services in the Packer campaign. The *Village Record* recommends the following: "A cheer for Packer, three drinks; an offer to bet on Packer's election, $2 50; a discussion in his interest, $50; hunting up a new voter, $7; getting out a coffee-colored naturalization paper, $10; denunciation of the Registry law 1 25; an argument to show that Packer commanded a corps in the Union army, $100; a good article on his liberality, $80." To this we might add: "Wearing a white "stove pipe" hat, 25c.; publishing crack editorials twice, 10c.; telling who William Mutcheler is, and what kind of a work his selection means; $500 12½; all below the $500 going for lead pencils, to be used only in this particular work. There is nothing like having things systematized to make work effective, and besides men work so much better when they know exactly what they may expect. Think of the enthusiasm which would be produced among the penniless politicians of the party, when they know exactly how much was to be paid for each display.

—During the late tour of the Western Editorial Association, by common consent, intoxicating liquors were omitted from the bills of fare. Many of the western journals compliment Mr. Watrous, of the Badger *State Banner*, through whose efforts the temperance principle was adopted.

Washington Correspondence of the Argus.

The Weather—Arrival of Southerners—Secretary Boutwell's Order—Clerks—Examining Out—Reforms in The P. tent Office—The Public Domain—A Judge Assaulted—Libel Suit—Cuba—Doctor Mary E. Walker.

WASHINGTON, D. C. July, 28, '69.

The weather for the past four days has been clear and cool here in Washington, very much unlike the first four days of last week, when the mercury in the shade ranged from 90 to 100 degrees above zero between the hours of 9 a. m., and 4 p. m. on each day. None hail the welcome change more gratefully than the City Letter Carriers whose duties compel them in all weather to march through the city with their warm flannel suits. The Post Office Department ought in common humanity, to either provide linen uniform for them or else allow them to perform their duties out of uniform during these heated months. A large number of cases of Sun stroke has occured during the past few weeks, mostly among laborers and others who are in the habit of patronizing Whisky Saloons.

But few M. Cs. or other notables are here now; yet we are in receipt of telegrams from them on the Pacific coast, where it would seem they vary their amusements frequently by holding mutual admiration societies. Wonder how many of these M. Cs., who are having such a glorious time this summer riding across the continent, will come back to Congress fat from their long holiday, and vote against accepting the P. R. R.

The Hotel registers indicate numerous arrivals from different parts of the country, especially from the South, *en route* to Summer resorts North, where many have not been since before the Rebellion. The prospects of an early re-union of all the Southern States upon a permanent basis has lightened the hearts of the loyal Southerners, and is the cause for so many being here just now. Many of them are using their utmost endeavors to induce emigration South obtaining free transportation for such laborers as are willing to go; particularly to Louisiana and Mississippi. Labor is what the South needs above all things to build it up and make its barren place blossom, even brighter than before the war. Next to labor she needs Capital wielded by Yankee thrift and enterprise.

SECRETARY BOUTWELL'S ORDER.

Secretary Boutwell's order forbidding any borrowing of money by the employees of his Department on their salaries, and providing that the clerks shall be paid off semi-monthly hereafter, is causing great consternation among the money Brokers here. Heretofore it has been customary for many clerks to borrow money at from 10 to 20 per cent a month, and give an order on their disbursing Office for the amount. The effect of all this has been to keep the clerks dependent from one month to another upon Money Brokers. So hard up are the clerks it is a very usual thing for them to be compelled to borrow money the next day after paid off.

CLERKS.

The Heads of the different Departments have about concluded their changes in their respective bureaus and there is but little inducements for office-seekers to come to Washington now. The changes in the Departments have thrown a great many penniless clerks who are illy prepared to go into the world to seek a livelihood, upon the citizens of Washington. How they live, God only knows. They have experienced their seed time and harvest, but have laid by "nary red."

In the days of prosperity when they were drawing from Uncle Sam's purse, sums varying according to the class they respectively belonged, from 1200 to 1800 a year, many of them no one but themselves to support, held high heads, and were considered at home no doubt of some considerable importance, and that the Government could not well dispence with their services—Now behold the change! Their day of retribution has come, poor disconsolate objects of pity!

"The Mill of God grinds slowly;
And grinds exceeding small;
With patience, stands he waiting
With exactness, grinds he all."

EXAMINING OUT.

This proceeding is often resorted to among Heads of bureaus when an applicant's claims are pushed so energetically, that the appointment can no longer be refused without offending the politician who has him in charge. It is done in this way: Jones, we will name him for convenience, receives his désignation for examination before the Board of Examiners, and reporting to the proper officer, he is straightway "put through a course of sprouts." Seated at a table in a nicely carpeted office he, perhaps, indulges in pleasant anticipations of future comfort, easy work these hot days, and good pay. But he is too fast. He ought to remember the familiar adage about counting chickens. But he is conscious of having a good business education, that he has heretofore been engaged in work far more difficult than any which can be required of him here, and why should he anticipate a failure in the examination? He does not know that they are more or less severe in proportion as the Board is desirous he shall succeed or fail. The usual stump questions in mathematics are all solved; then writing, spelling, composition, statement of accounts, &c. Then follows a host of puzzles, impossible problems and questions bearing on possible relation to the work proposed, the sole use of which is to procure the failure of the poor puzzled and worried applicant. One who was up to all the tricks of the examination, having been fully prepared before presenting himself, was rejected because the sample letter which he was requested to write was too *poetical!* Some are required to perform only literary labor, such as corresponding; others to keep accounts; and others again are requested to perform labor merely mechanical.

REFORMS IN THE PATENT OFFICE.

Under the able management of Commissioner Fisher, the Patent Office is undergoing many good and substantial reforms. New rules have been made and old ones revised in such a way as to accommodate inventors and their Attorneys; and facilitate the transaction of the immense business before the Office. Copies of drawing heretofore made by hand in the Office, are now photographed, thereby affording the inventor, at a small expense, any number of copies of his drawings he desires—No more colored or bedaubed drawings will be allowed in the Office.

All Officials, high or low in rank now in, or applicants for positions, have been compelled to undergo the same rigid examination, and in consequence, the Office is rid of all ignorant and tyrannical persons, and in their stead there are to be found able and courteous men, anxious to *assist*, not to *retard*, inventors.

Capt. J. M. Thatcher has been assigned to the duty of deciding all interference cases now before the Office, or that may hereafter come before it. Heretofore each examiner decided such cases as came into his class, which often caused delays, with no unanimity of action. No more competent person could have been selected than Capt. Thatcher. He is a practical lawyer of excellent judgment and unbiased mind, and will, with his long experience in the Office, dispatch justice to the contestants.

THE PUBLIC DOMAIN.

Returns just received by Commissioner Wilson, of the General Land Office, shows disposals of 76,794 acres of the Public domain during the past month, at the following local Offices: Greenleaf, Minnesota, 18,589 acres; Winnebago City, Minnesota, 9,303 acres; Topeka, Kansas, 7,833; Detroit, Michigan, 6,560 acres; New Orleans; Louisiana, 4,579 acres; Boonville, Missouri, 7,863 acres; Springfield, Missouri, 7,633 acres; Ironton, Missouri, 6,536 acres; Denver, Colorado, 3,078 acres; Taylor's Falls, Minnesota, 4,817 acres. The greater portion of the land was taken up by actual settlers under the homestead law.

In twenty-four land offices in Minnesota, Wisconsin, Kansas, Nebraska, Dacotah, Idaho, Montana, and Utah, during the month of June, there were 800 cash entries of land covering an area of 103,840 acres. During the quarter ending June 30th there were 2,191 *cash entries*, covering 316,900 acres. The cash receipts for the quarter have been over a half million dollars. With this rapid settlement of our Public Domain, and corresponding increase of revenue, it will not take us long to pay off our National Debt.

A JUDGE ASSAULTED.

Again is the judge of our Orphans' Court attacked in the ancient town of Bladensburg, six miles out of Washington, by a lawless cowardly mob, to say the least, and nearly drowned.

It is but just to give a brief retrospect. Judge Purcell, the subject of this note, is the owner of a house in Bladensburg, where he and his family sometimes reside during the hot season, but when his house is not occupied by himself and family, it is rented.

Not long since the judge became dissatisfied with his tenant—which is very common with landlords when they don't get their rent promptly, or their premises are occupied for disorderly purpose—and notified him to leave. The tenant enraged, sued the Judge for services claimed to be rendered, and at the Court the Judge becoming angry, used language defamatory of the character of his tenants which was considered by some reflective upon the character of the ladies severely in Bladensburg.—Soon after the suit was concluded, which was after dark, a party of the young *braves* of the Burg attacked the Judge and punished him severely, and in the scuffle the Judge lost $250. Much has been written of this first act, and as a general thing, it has been considered a good *joke*—save the loss of the money—and a warning to others as well as the Judge, who are a little careless in their remarks when in anger. But act 2d at the aforesaid place is a shame and disgrace to the town, and the parties implicated in it should be severely dealt with by the strict hand of justice.

It seems that on Friday last, the Judge again visited Bladensburg on business, and as he in company with a friend after dark was returning to the depot, a distance of about a mile, to take the train for Washington, he was followed by these would be "valors," and in crossing a foot bridge on his way to the depot he together with his friend were knocked off the bridge into a deep hole in the stream. They managed to swim out, but it is reported that the Judge was again seized, submerged again and again, by two men disguised as negroes, until he was nearly dead. At last he was allowed to beat a retreat. But arriving at the depot and while waiting for the train to bring him to Washington, he was again assaulted, knocked down into the mud and stamped upon.

Judge Purcell is a man of nearly sixty years of age, Judge of the Orphans Court of the District of Columbia for over twenty years, and has a large and respectable family. At the last session of Congress when Senator Trumbull suggested the removal of him, it was opposed by a petition to Congress by a large and respectable number of the citizens here on the grounds that the Judge was both efficient and honest in the discharge of his duties, and that during his long official career, not one of his decisions as Judge has ever been reversed.

I don't propose to vindicate his character, but I do depreciate that in a town like Bladensburg, within sight of the Federal Capitol, where the people are supposed to be at least half civilized, that they should be guilty of such cruelty to an old man whatever might be his faults. If such lawlessness is allowed we may expect a repetition for any frivilous excuse.

LIBEL SUIT.

The commencement of the trial of Mr. Shepherd for an alleged writing of a libelous article which appeared in Monday's "National Republican" of this city, relative to the Judge Purcell assault, took place yesterday, before justice Walter in the alderman's Chamber. After long delay, caused by a general "set to"—I mean in words—between both the "learned Counsels" on either side, and the complainant and defendant, a times all occupying the floor at once it was finally ruled that the aggrieved, the Judge, should be allowed to first show a libel before being compelled to connect the accused with the libel. The Judge's manner in detailing his treatment at Bladensburg, was exceedingly amusing to say the least; and one would infer from the narration of the incidents connected with the Judge's experience at the Burg, that the day and generation for drinking "Corn Juice" (Whisky) is in its bloom.

The Proprietor and Managing Editor of the "Republican" were sworn, but no evidence was adduced which connected Mr. Shepherd with the writting of the article. The Judge has not sued for damages as has been reported, but is simply prosecuting Mr. Shepherd under the laws of the District of Columbia, which imposes both fine and imprisonment as a penalty for libel. The trial was adjourned till next Friday, when we may again expect a merry time in the Alderman's Chamber.

CUBA.

The friends of Cuban Independence are somewhat grieved over the stringent orders of our Government relative to the enforcement of the neutrality law. The agent of the patriots on the Island, Mr. Lemus, who has been sojourning among us for some time past, has left for New York where he hopes to be able to exert some influence favorable to the cause of his struggling countrymen, without open violation of the neutrality laws of this Government. Mr. Lemus is a man of energy, determination and brains, and if there is any help for his country to be drawn from the present condition of things here he is likely to find it and make the most of it. All true Americans must regard the struggling liberals in Cuba with heartfelt sympathy, and regret that the neutrality policy and the Alabama claims force upon our Government the necessity of apparently occupying a position unfriendly to human freedom!

DOCTOR MARY E. WALKER.

The Doctor is again refused an appointment to a clerkship, by Secretary Boutwell, in a manner which has brought our Doctor Major to tears.—The Secretary simply told her he had no office for her, and further appeals in her behalf were useless.

Your correspondent has considerable sympathy for the Doctor, partly, perhaps, because she is a woman, and the conventionalisms of the age make women so dependent; partly because he thinks she is deserving from the Government some recognition for her services during the war. She is a woman of unexceptionable character, and has nursed soldiers in the hospital and on the field, at a time when the tender attention of a mother or sister was impossible to be had—the soldiers best appreciate that—she suffered imprisonment in Libby prison. She has the reputation of being rude in manner, and in dressing in men's clothing. It is a fact she is not as lady-like as she should be for policy sake at least; her dress very much resembles male attire; she takes care to be known here; and to that end she visits every public place in, and around, Washington, attends nearly every public meeting, and makes herself heard whenever an opportunity favors. Yet, with all, she does no more than a great many men do whose claims are respected. If she possesses vanity, it is constitutional with her, and how can she help it? Her dress might be cut to appear less like male attire; yet no one can truthfully say her dress is not convenient, and under different customs, *appropriate*. The word *custom* strikes forcibly upon my mind, and prompts me to inquire of your fair readers, the reason why *men* should beallowed to enjoy all the ease and comfort of dress, and the *women* be compelled to adhere to and become slaves to irrational and traditionary notions. I have yet to hear the first woman bold enough to vindicate the dress of women.

CHIEL.

Late from Japan.

Rear Admiral Rowan, commanding the Atlantic squadron, in a dispatch dated Yokohoma, June 30th, says the Japanese Parliament is yet in session, but not open to foreigners. It is reported that many important measures are under consideration, mostly relating to foreigners, foreign intercourse and finance. It is probable the rebel forces on the Island of Yeddo have been captured or dispersed. Many of the Princes have surrendered their long cherished feudal rights for the general good. Already have the Japanese far outstripped the Chinese in progress towards christian civilization. The Government has troops uniformed and armed with the latest improved breech-loading gun; the naval vessels are well armed; a hospital is being built at Hiago, is in charge of an American surgeon, and is open to foreigners; lighthouses are built and lighted, and a lightship is being equipped to be stationed off that point. The coal mines are successfully worked and supply one squadron with coal, while the Chinese refuse to allow foreigners to mine coal. The Duke of Edinburg is expected in the beginning of August The English Vice Admiral says he will be received as Captain of the Galata. There are now in this port an iron clad frigate, a line-of-battle ship, three gun boats and two transports of the English squadron, one frigate and two gun boats of the French, one Prussian and one Dutch corvette, the Monocacy and the Piscataqua. The health of the squadron is excellent.

Commander E. P. Williams, commanding the United States steamer Oneida, reports to the Navy Department that on the morning of the 20th of June the Mikado's fleet moved in and attacked the ships and fortifications of the northern party under Enomatto, and after an engagement of twenty-six hours took possession of the towns and destroyed the vessels Eagle and Emperor, belonging to the northern party, after having one of their own vessels blown up by a shell, which entered the powder magazine. The forces of Enomatto have possession of the Ramida fort and Fort Benter, and a line of earthworks extending across the peninsula. Enomatto has about three thousand men, and the Mikado eight thousand. The earthworks and forts were invested and batteries are being thrown up preparatory to a regular siege of all the works held by Enomatto's party.

LIBEL SUIT.

The late letters of Governor Brownlow, speaking for the Republicans of Tennessee and placing the friends of Senter on the square Radical platform, prove the wisdom of directing public attention to the hopes and plans of the Democratic leaders. It was a source of great regret to thousands of Republicans that there should be a division among our political friends in Tennessee, and especially that Governor Brownlow should be placed in the attitude of relying for success on Democratic votes. Hence the value of the two letters of the 12th and the 18th of June. In both he not only endorses the Administration of General Grant but repudiates Johnson, and in that of the 18th inst. he says:

"In conclusion, as I have repeatedly stated heretofore, I have and can have no sympathy, alliance, or co-operation with the rebel Democratic party. Their record is written in characters of fire and blood in the history of this country. Their ascendancy is an impossibility so long as memory retains her place and the mass of the people remain patriotic."

As the Democrats are no doubt prepared to raise a great shout should Stokes be defeated and Senter elected, it is well enough to put these strong words of the logic Brownlow on record.

VINDICATED.

Following close on the nomination of Mr. J. S. Rutan, by the Republican Conferees of the Washington-Beaver District, rumore were set afloat to the effect that corrupt uses of money had secured that gentleman the place. These rumors finally moulded into an open, direct and specific charge that a Washington member of the Conference had sold out his vote to Mr. Rutan's friends for a stated sum of money. So long as common rumor only charged so serious a thing to the account of a candidate for the people's honor and trust, we were content to pay no attention to the matter; but we could not, in justice to ourselves, our journal and its readers, remain silent when a specific charge was made, and knowing but one and the only proper course to pursue, gave place in these columns to the rumor in the definite shape it had assumed, and demanded, for the common good and general honesty of politics, that a rigid and thoroughly searching investigation should be made of the truth or falsity of the very serious accusation. This course we would most assuredly again pursue under similar circumstances, believing that the interests of a great political party should not be jeopardized either by bad men who may buy their nominations in its ranks, or by permitting false and malicious charges of corruption aimed directly to the mark, to gain the strength of truth by passing unheeded and unmet. Parties, like individuals, can afford to be honest and just, and should at all times be jealous of a fair reputation, and more especially at a time when their air is loaded with vague, uncertain and unwarranted accusations of corruption in and out of political and public life.

We, in common with all right thinking persons of whatever shade of politics, frown upon any attempt to attach odium to individuals and degrade them in public estimation by setting afloat grave but general charges of dishonesty; nevertheless, when any one of these rumors fastens like a hook of steel to an individual, or set of individuals, let it be met fairly and squarely no matter who may be sacrificed or drawn down in to shame if the developments be damaging. Hence, we have no apology to offer for any publications which have appeared in connection with the alleged Rutan corruption. As painful as the mere accrediting, by acknowledging the existence of the rumor, may have been to those against whom the imputations were so clearly made, still it was our duty to help bring about the investigation which was held in our city yesterday, a report of the proceedings of which we herewith attach:

To the Republican Executive Committees of Washington and Beaver counties:

The undersigned, Committee from the two counties, appointed to investigate the charges of bribery and corruption alleged to have been practiced in procuring the nomination of the Hon. J. S. Rutan, at the Senatorial Conference held at Pittsburgh, Pa., on the 30th day of June last, beg leave respectfully to report that we met, jointly and organized by making Dr. J. R. Wilson, of Washington, Chairman, and substituting Boyd Crumrine, Esq., in place of Wm. S. White, Esq., who was absent. We then called before us the rival candidates, Mr. McCracken and Rutan, their conferees, and other gentlemen who were present at the conference referred to, all of whom submitted themselves to a full and careful examination. The testimony failed to show that the nomination of Mr. Rutan was brought about by the use of any corrupt or improper means, either in money or other advantages offered to or accepted by either Mr. McCracken or by one of his conferees. As the result of the investigation, we therefore willingly unite in recommending the ratification of Mr. Rutan's nomination, and his cordial support by the Republicans of the Twenty-Sixth Senatorial District.

PITTSBURGH, July 30, 1869.

JOHN R. WILSON,
A. G. CLEAVER,
BOYD CRUMRINE,
JAMES PATTERSON,
JOHN CAUGHEY,
SAM. J. CROSS.

The vindication is complete. The gentlemen attaching their names to the report embrace all charged with the duty of investigation, and they were selected because of their acknowledged honor, honesty and veracity, representing fully and fairly the constituency Mr. Rutan will now undoubtedly himself represent in the next Senate. Of previous unblemished reputation and high moral standing, Mr. Rutan emerges from under the cloud of calumny with name and fame made brighter in the contact.

We now unhesitatingly commend him to the undivided and hearty support of the voters of his district, believing that he is worthy the largest measure of confidence they can repose in him. Had the investigation resulted otherwise, we should have been the first to have demanded his removal from the ticket, but we are glad that unpleasant duty has not to be performed and hope that the ranks may be cemented together again in Washington and Beaver counties, and that, with but one desire, the success of the Republican party and a fresh triumph of its principles, they will march in solid phalanx on the enemy and help secure the brilliant State victory awaiting us in October.—*Pitts. Gaz.*

Democratic Demoralization.

Never have the Republicans of Pennsylvania had a fairer chance for a great victory than in the present struggle. The Democracy are hopelessly demoralized.

Heretofore they felt that they had at least an equal chance for carrying Philadelphia; but now this strong reserve utterly fails them. The maintenance of the constitutionality of the Registry Law by the Supreme Court checks their systematic frauds, while their local ticket here is not only distasteful to honest men among them, but has been repudiated by a number of the Democratic ward organizations. If they lose the city, as they must, how can they carry the counties of the interior? They have lost their nationality entirely. Upon no one issue can they make a stand. Beaten upon every point by the Republicans, they cannot rally against the fifteenth amendment with the great body of Southern Democracy in its favor, and rushing bodily into the Republican ranks. If they talk about negroes in office, they will be pointed to negroes elected by their own friends. If they demand economy in the public service, the record of Geary and Grant, who have already paid off millions of the national debt and of the debt of Pennsylvania, will be spread before them. If they attempt to prove themselves friends of the protection of home industry, the free-trade platforms of the Democrats of Ohio and New Hampshire will be quoted against them. Thus they are at once demoralized and sectionalized. They have lost their prestige by defeat on all the leading doctrines of their faith, and they have lost the right wing of their party, the Democrats of the South.

What, then is the duty of the Republicans? It is to close the ranks and follow the flag borne by General John W. Geary. No true patriot will be found idle or indifferent in such a contest. Personal grief, like personal preferences, should all be made to give way. Every Republican is bound by the decision of his party, and especially so when that party has proved itself so devoted a champion of the rights of the whole people, and of sustaining the honor of the country. When the campaign is fairly opened the faithful stewardship of the great Republican party will present a brilliant contrast to the rebellion, inconsistency, and utter absence of all real statesmanship of the false Democracy.—*Phila. Press.*

What makes a Marriage?

A great chancery case is now pending in the Circuit Court at Decatur, Illinois, which involves one of the largest estates in the State, and employs some of the most distinguished lawyers of the West. The bill is filed by James Funk, who asks a division between himself and his eight brothers and one sister of his father's property, 38,000 acres of improved land, near Bloomington, embracing the famods Funk grove, 5,000 acres of the finest forest in the State. The point at issue is the legitimacy of the petitioner, all else being yielded by his opposing relations. The evidence given is a family history. Isaac Funk in 1836 lived in Ohio, and became so intimate with a young woman that James Funk was a consequence of their communion; and after birth continued the connection until a daughter was born, when there was coolness for some time. But when, shortly after, the young mother was hired as housekeeper to Isaac's father, shared her chamber as her husband, and when he and his brothers run away from their debts, her third child being then but six days old, she so exerted herself for his comfort that she died a few days thereafter. Funk returned to Ohio a few years afterward, paid his debts, and brought his son James back home with him; and having married in the meantime, proceeded to raise him with the rest of his children, all the time acknowledging him as his son. The question, of course, is, whether the long-continued intimacy of father and mother, and the undisputed recognition of the son's claims, do or do not constitute a valid marriage, without legal ceremony.

THE recent nomination of B. B. Strang for the Legislature in Tioga county, is raising a storm of indignation among the Republicans in other localities of the State. Mr. Strang was a member of the last Legislature, and was the recognized champion of almost every measure that took money out of the State Treasury. His course and that of his followers last winter at Harrisburg will cost the party not less than thousands of votes at the October election. The Bedford *Inquirer*, a leading Republican paper of this State takes this view of Strang's nomination:

"We protest against returning men who have been known to take part in, vote for, or connive at any manner of corruption and swindling. We want honest men who know and will dare to do their duty. To renominate such men as Strang is treason to the Republican party."

DR. JOHNSON said, "Young Man! study while you are young." We advise all young persons to get an education. You can get more for your time and money at the State Normal School at Edinboro than at any other institution known to us.

List of letters remaining in the Beaver P. O. Aug. 1st 1869:

Mr. Albert Beaner, A. J. Bostater, E. J. Davidson, Louis. Ferguson, esq., Edwin Jones, Miss Manda Kennedy, Martha Losier, C. S. Leonard, Margret L. Salone, Elizabeth Moore 2, Mr. John McClain, Rev. John McCarty, Mrs. Sarah Nannah, Mr. Patrick. Phillbin, John Scott, Miss Alice Shanor, Mr. Daniel W. Smith.

MARY A. MCGAFFICK, P. M.

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