The Beaver Argus.

J. WEYAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Beaver, Penna. August 25, 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. BUTFINGTON,
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 M. SMITH.

THREE companies of State Militia, numbering all told about ninty-five men, left Louisville, last Sunday morning at 9 o'clock for Lebanon, Ky., to be distributed in the lower counties, where the Regulators have been depredating for some time past.

WE have the authority of old Ben Wade for saying that in China, a Chinaman never repudiates an honest debt. He never fails to pay those he owes. This, then, is probably the cause of the Democratic hatred for Chinese—they wouldn't make good members of that party.

PRESIDENT Grant was received by the Newport Rhode Island municipal authorities at the State House on Saturday last. In the afternoon a brilliant reception was held in his honorat the villa of Ex-Senator Morgan. The gunboat Tallapoosa, with an official party, arrived there on the night previous.

Two colored men, calling themselves C. Brown and Jac. Merriman, who recently committed an outrage upon a young lady on the line of the Orange, Alexandria and Manasses Railroad, were taken out of the jail at Front Royal, Va., forcibly, Thursday morning, last and lynched by a party of disguised men.

IT is a fact to be gratefully remembered by tax payers, that under the administration of Gov. Geary, not only has the State debt been reduced nearly five millions of dollars, but the tax upon real estate has been entirely abolished. With Grant in the Presidential chair and Geary re-elected Governor, both the national and State debt will no doubt continue to diminish, as it has done, and the time will soon arrive when a still further reduction of taxation will be realized.

LATEST accounts from Tennessee represent the contest for the United States Senatorship in that state to Andy Johnson, with the chance in favor of the latter.—The Republicans of Tennessee should be read out of the party, for having permitted their personal quarrels to so divide them as to insure the election to the Senate of either one or the other of these avowed repudiationists. Their conduct is not only disgraceful to the party but will prove to be a public calamity.

THE Republicans of Ohio have opened the campaign in that State in good earnest. Mass meetings are called at all the prominent towns in Ohio, and the best speakers the State can furnish are already in the field. They are riddling Pendleton's repudiation doctrines as they never were before, and the more critically they are examined the worse they prove for the "Young Eagle of the West." That he will be defeated in the race, and Gov. Hayes re-elected by a sweeping majority, seems to be the conclusion in all well informed political circles.

MR. Timothy C. Churchhill, Treasurer of the Lincoln Monument Fund published a letter on Saturday last, in which he states the contract was made some time since with H. K. Brown, the celebrated sculptor and author of the Washington Monument in Union Square, New York and that he has already furnished a plaster cast of the late President, which was accepted by the Committee and sent to a foundry to be cast in bronze. Mr. Brown has been paid ten thousand dollars on account, and the balance of the fund, eleven thousand dollars, is invested in five-twenty bonds.

THE Friends of Chief Justice Chase are open and loud mouthed in their assertion that they have assurances of support for him from the South for the next Presidential election. They say that the Conservative Republican movement in the South was organized for his benefit and the result of the Dent movement in Mississippi will in the end demonstrate the wisdom of their predictions. General F. T. Dent, known familiarly as the President's doorkeeper, publicly declares his willingness to wager his next year's salary that Judge Chase will be the next candidate of the Democracy for President, and his brother, Judge Dent, will be the next Governor of Mississippi.

MRS. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE is just now creating a sensation in literary circles. In the *Atlantic Monthly* for September, Mrs. Stowe contributes an article in which she purports to give the *true cause* of Lord and Lady Byron's separation. Her reason for doing so at the present time is that the Countess Guiccioli—Byron's mistresse—published a volume in which she attributed the estrangement of these distinguished persons wholly to the heartlessness of the wife. In short, she makes Lord Byron a very good saint, and Lady Byron a very great sinner.

Mrs. Stowe was in England in 1856, and while there she made the acquaintance of Lady Byron, who was then living. While enjoying the latter's hospitality, she told Mrs. Stowe, in a confidential way, that the *real* cause of her leaving her husband—Lord Byron—was her discovery of an adultrous intrigue with his own sister. Mrs. Stowe says she has kept the secret for Lady Byron for thirteen years—eight or nine years after her death—and her sympathy for a long-suffering and injured wife alone prompts her now to lay it before the world.

The whole story is so improbable, that Mrs. Stowe will find it necessary to fortify it with something more than she has yet given to the public.

THE LOCAL, in commenting on our review of the District Republican candidates, makes two or three erroneous statements which seem to require correction. For instance: It says the ARGUS was opposed to Mr. Rutan's getting the vote of this county for the Senate. This is a mistake. The ARGUS took no part, either for or against Mr. Rutan in his contest with Mr. Townsend. On inquiry, this fact fact can be learned of Mr. Rutan himself. Since filling our present position we never have, and unless there is an urgent public necessity for so doing, we presume we never will, take any part between Republican candidates for county nominations.

Again: The *Local* says we are "soured" because Mr. R. secured the District nomination. This is also an error. We were dissatisfied with the manner in which the charges of corruption against him were met, and stated at the time that these charges in our opinion were disposed of in an irregular way. But regular or irregular, we prefer his election to the Senate, to that of any Democrat whose name is mentioned in connection with that office. Will the *Local* please make these corrections?

THE Educational Convention which assembled at Trenton, N.J., on Thursday last, reached tremendous proportions. There were over one thousand delegates in attendance besides citizens. Several district meetings were held in the morning, viz: National Superintendents' Association, American Normal School Association, and National Teachers' Association. The ladies were addressed by Miss C. E. Beecher, on "Practical Female Education." The first and last meetings adopted a joint resolution favoring a National Educational Bureau, and appointed a joint committee to wait on Congress and advocate the continuance and extension of said Bureau. The last named meeting was favored with a lecture from Miss Randall, of New York, on "National Reaping." John F. Pilbrock, of Boston, lectured on "The School and the Workshop;" and Prof. J. McClintock, of Philadelphia, on "Physiology in School Education." At Taylor Hall, in the evening, Mr. Klute, of Ohio, and State Superintendent Apgar, of New York, spoke. General Howard lectured on "Education in the South with reference to the colored population." The Convention was a marked success, and will give a new impetus to the cause of education.

MISS. SUSAN B. ANTHONY has for sometime past been one of the chief managers of the Women's Rights Party in the United States She has loudly and eloquently claimed the ballot for her sex, and insisted vehemently that until it was given to women no fair remuneration for services, in whatever capacity, would further the interests of females, whose champion Miss Anthony proposed to be, she established a newspaper in the city of New York, which is called the *Revolution*, and in which herself and co-thinkers have cut and slashed the "lords of creation" for the last year or so, at a somewhat fearful rate. So much for Miss Susan's *theory*. Now for her practice: At the National Labor Convention, held in Philadelphia last week, a telegram was received by Mr. Wall of the New York Typographical Union, directing him to withdraw from the Convention if Miss Susan B. Anthony was *permitted to occupy a seat in it*. The telegram stated that last April the "Typographical Union," No. 6, had waited on Miss Anthony, and requested her to pay the *female* compositors employed on the *Revolution*, the scale of prices, which she agreed *to but had not done*. After discussing the question and clearly establishing the truth of the above charge, Miss Anthony was granted a seat in the National Labor Convention by a vote of 52 against to 55 for. So, it will be seen that while Miss Anthony was loudly declaiming against men for 'defrauding' women, she was actually engaged in defrauding them herself. This is the history of more than one reformer.

IN St. Francis county, Missouri, during the war, lived a notorious character named Hildebrand. He was a "bushwhacker" of the bloodiest kind. He has killed, it is alleged, between seventy and eighty persons, including both sexes. His sympathies were with the rebels during the rebellion, but he was never connected with any of their military forces.—Plunder was his objective point, and his *marauding expeditions* took him to the houses and barns of Confederates as well as Unionists. At the close of the war this man was a terror in that part of Missouri, and the citizens banded together to rid the country of one of the most merciless desperadoes that ever cursed any locality. When this movement was initiated Hildebrand, fearing the result, left the country, and it is supposed, went to Texas. Some five or six months ago, however, he returned to St. Francis County, and commenced anew his career of crime.—The authorities then took hold of the matter, and for the last two or three months vigorous efforts have been made for his capture. Large parties, under active leaders have scoured the woods in every direction, but all have thus far been foiled by the daring scoundrel. Col. Bowen has been the chief of those on Hildebrand's track, and after his last unsuccessful expedition, he received the following letter from the outlaw, through the mail from St. Louis:

ST. LOUIS, MO., Aug. 10, '69.

MESSRS. BOWEN, MURPHY AND OTHERS—*Gentlemen:* We gave you recently a little foretaste of our ability to resist capture. We could have killed every dumn one of you had we felt disposed. We will not shed blood unless *forced to do so*. We trust you will take warning in time. If your lives are of value to you stay at home. If we catch you out in the woods we may send you *all to hell*. Don't force us to such a measure. We are not a mere handful. The catching of Hildebrand will be one of the dearest things ever attempted. If you love your firesides and your altars, stay at home.

HEADQUARTERS.

P. S.—We did not want to kill Bowen. But if he dont stay at home now, we will send him home the next time. Remember, if you want to avoid hell, blood, and thunder, keep out of the woods.

Hildebrand is a powerfully built man, and bears upon his person the marks of many wounds received while engaged in his present course of life. If not captured by strategy, he will more than likely add other names yet to his already terrible list of murders. Col. Bowen is now organizing another force to effect his capture.

CONSIDERABLE unnecessary excitement, in New York, has been occasioned by the decision of the Commissioner of Customs, that the fees collected by the Collector of that city under State and municipal laws are unconstitutional, and cannot hereafter be collected. It seems that decision will not in the least change the present mode of collecting State and municipal fees, which hitherto have been paid to U. S. officers as a convenience to owners, who prefer to pay all fees at once. The Supreme Court alone has power to decide what laws are unconstitutional. It is believed the Secretary of the Treasury will not uphold the Commissioner's decision.

VICE PRESIDENT Colfax, Senator Stewart, Dr. Linderman of the Philadelphia Mint, and others, have appealed to Secretary Boutwell to allow of the transfer of several millions from the Sub-Treasury at San Francisco as a relief from the present stringency of the money market at that place, the amount being replaced in the Sub-Treasury at New York, but have received no reply. It has since transpired that the Secretary has permitted one firm to draw funds from the San Francisco Sub Treasury, thereby enabling it to take advantage of the public necessities. This action of the Secretary is denounced by the California press, and is creating indignation among the entire mercantile community.

Wanted at this Office.

The *West Chester Republican* says: We are prepared to pay liberal prices for accurate and carefully prepared designs of Asa Packer, the Democratic candidate for Governor, as he appeared in public under the following thrilling circumstance:

Illustration No. 1.—Asa Packer, the Democratic candidate for Governor, as he appeared preparing to being immersed in the Lehigh river, by indignant boatmen, whom he wished to compel to work at starvation prices, that he might accumulate a fortune of $20,000,000! The boatman should also be faithfully represented, as they appeared upon that memorable occasion!

Illustration No. 2.—Asa Packer, the Democratic candidate for Governor, as he appeared when entering the turbulent waters, together with the position of the several individuals standing on the bank, witnessing as well as assisting him to perform the fearful feat!

Illustration No. 3.—Asa Packer, the Democratic candidate for Governor, as he arose from beneath the waters, and what he did there!

Illustration No. 4.—Asa Packer, the Democratic candidate for Governor, as he reappeared on the banks of the stream in the midst of his affectionate admirers!

The precise remarks made use of by Asa in the four several acts of the Drama, together with those of his assistants in the aquatic feat, should petitors will forward their productions with all possible dispatch, as we are anxious to place them in the hands of the Chairman of the Democratic County Committee, as forming a series of remarkable, soul stirring and patriotic incidents in the life of their candidate, and at the same time furnishing the most substantial reason why he should be elected Governor of the State!

P. S.—Should the above designs prove satisfactory, we shall need others representing Asa's singular removal from Carbon county to Philadelphia, to avoid payment of taxes!

THE breast works in front of Petersburg, thrown up by the Confederates during the late war, extending to the left towards Richmond about twenty miles, and to the right about twenty-five miles, for the defense of the city, has grown up in one continuous line of peach trees of every variety, yielding an abundant crop the present year. This is the only legacy left by our poor fellows who were on the advance line within one hundred yards of the enemy. Having eaten the fruit while on picket duty, they cast the seeds aside, and now they appear in one continuous line of forty-five miles in beautiful trees, yielding the greatest variety of the finest fruit.

On the 28th of June, 1861, at the beginning of the late war for the preservation of the Union, John W. Geary was mustered into the service as a Colonel. On the 25th of April, 1862, he was promoted to Brigadier General, and on the 11th of January, 1865, was made Major General. He was wounded at Bolivar, Cedar Mountain and Chancellorsville. To the present day he carries rebel lead in his body. He has been Mayor of San Francisco, Governor of Kansas Military Governor of Savannah, and Governor of Pennsylvania. He discharged the responsible duties of each and all of these positions with honor to himself and credit to his native State. Few Pennsylvanians have ever made a nobler record.

Grant's Travels.

The Chicago *Tribune* says: When Grant's presence was needed during the eight long years of the war, and of the perils of reconstruction, was he ever absent from his post? Did he ever seek the Capital for promotion or come to it at all from the time he entered the army as Regimental Staff Quartermaster until he was called there as General-in-chief of all our armies? Did his stars or staff then figure at the watering places? Never. The elements of his success were then military. He moved freely among all his officers and men from Sherman, McPherson and Sheridan down to surgeons quartermasters and privates. He studied the problem in all its parts and made no mistakes. His problem now is a financial, industrial and political one. He is moving among men of business, of industry, and who through these resources, have earned their summer months for leisure. He sees a very great number of them. And if he learns nothing else, he at least learns them. He does well and wisely. Before we find fault with it, let us see what evil comes from it.

The Mauch Chunk *Gazette*, published at the home of Mr. Packer, says he is very unpopular there, even among his own party, and "from present appearances he will not carry half his party vote in the coal mines. His pettish conduct and niggardly want of liberality towards his own county and town, has alienated very many of our citizens who have known him longest and best."

Washington Correspondence of the Argus.

Weather—Latest Sensation at the Capital—Currency Printing Bureau—Public Debt—Patents.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 19, '69.

WEATHER.

The weather here still continues hot and dry, though a little cloudy which we would consider an indication of rain, if the protracted dry weather of late had not reminded us that "all signs fail in dry weather."

From all parts of Maryland, Virginia and the greater part of the Carolinas, I learn that vegetation of all kinds are suffering severely from the drought. The corn and tobacco crops in Maryland and Virginia, which the people chiefly rely on, are seriously affected, and especially the corn crop, it is stated, will not yield a barrel to the acre.

LATEST SENSATION AT THE CAPITAL.

The latest sensation with us at the Capital is the report that General Canby will be required to have the Test Oath administered to the members elected to the Virginia Legislature.

Since the Tennessee election, and the settlement of the Administration-Dent-Mississippi difficulty, the Democrats and Time-servers have been jubilant over the delusive idea that the Republican party is broken up, and the allying of the Democrats with the Conservative Republicans affords them an opportunity to again make a fight with the Progressive party of our nation. Had they have been patient and kept a little quiet there might have been some show of their stealing the march upon the Republican party. But their restless disposition would not allow them to secrete their well laid scheme, and hence the occasion of administering the Test Oath, which gives another illustration that "wherever there is a will there is a way."

I am informed by a gentleman, of some note from Mississippi, that it is quite uncertain yet about Judge Dent getting the conservative nomination for Governor of Mississippi. The Judge is expected to leave Washington in a day or two for his State to look after his nomination.

CURRENCY PRINTING BUREAU.

The work in the Engraving and Printing Bureau, has nearly ceased, and unless Mr. McCartee, now in N. Y., adjusts the difficulties between the Bank Note Company, and the Strikers immediately, it is hoped here that Secretary Boutwell will relieve the Bank Note Company of their *job*. It is stated authoritatively that this company is getting from the Government $50 per thousand sheets printed, and only proposes to pay their printers $18, per thousand.

There are sufficient room and machinery up and in good running order in the Treasury Building to do all the work the Government has been getting done in New York. If the salary of $3000 per year is not sufficient to warrant the service of a competent Superintendent at the head of the bureau, let the salary be $4000, or *even* $5000, the Government would then save 75 per cent in having the work done here.

It is not the province of people generally throughout the country to understand and appreciate the importance of the Currency Printing Bureau. But when they wake up some morning and read in their papers that there are counterfeits in the highest, the denominations of our currency, and so nearly perfect to cause experts to be deceived in their opinion as to whether they are genuine or not, then *they* will become interested. The Government has already lost, it is said by some $100,000 on a single denomination of $100. But this estimated loss, mind you, is *continued to the Government*. Who knows how many hundred of these notes have been passed upon innocent people in different parts of the country? It is stated that only two of those "$10 counterfeit Notes," about which there has been so much talk lately, have made their appearance at the Treasury Department. That is probably correct, yet that is not sufficient to indicate that there may not be now thousands of them in the honest possession of people throughout the country, who can illy afford to suffer on account of mistakes and blunders at Washington. Those unfortunate holders of these counterfeits may think, and perhaps justly too, that the Superintendent of the making of our Currency, notwithstanding this bureau being a part of the Treasury Department, and under the Secretary of the Treasury, has more responsibility, and is more important to the country than any of the Cabinet Officers. Any error or mismanagement of the Secretary of the Treasury, of the War, Interior or Navy, of official character, is brought to the notice and criticism of the whole country at once, but errors or mismanagement in the Currency Bureau, whether intentional or not, in the counting of the sheets to be printed, or the use of the plates on which it is printed, months may elapse before the country or the Government is the wiser for it.

To counterfeit, it is only necessary to put a sheet of lead upon the plate beneath the press to get a sketch of every distinctly marked upon the same, by a process of electrotyping the sheet of lead thus impressed, a plate nearly or quite equal to the original may be procured.

A paper intermixed with silk, on which the impression is plainly seen on either side, has, I believe, received the favorable consideration of Mr. Boutwell, and his order making it a fine and imprisonment for any person found in possession of it, will *perhaps* lessen the danger of counterfeiting hereafter.

PUBLIC DEBT.

It is supposed that the next statement will show an increase of the public debt, of about three million, owing to the heavy amount drawn from the Treasury for the payment of pensions and bounties.

In the way of bounties and back pay alone, there is nearly a half million allowed by the 2nd Auditors Office. Nearly all of this sum goes to the widows and orphans of the soldiers, as these are by far the greatest number of the claimants now, and as they are all poor, all it may be said is thrown into circulation. The Government is doing a great deal of good in this way, not generally estimated. In one State lately, $40,000 was distributed to these beneficiaries. There are nearly 100,000 applications for bounty still remaining to be acted upon in the bureau, and the number is being added to quite largely every day, perhaps 6000 per month; but the force of clerks, though small is constantly reducing the number. The whole number of the Clerks, formerly engaged in this Office was over 500, while now there are only 300 all told, and quite a large portion of this number are employed in settling Paymasters' war accounts, which are yet far behind.

The amount of claims of all kinds settled by the Office during the past month will foot up $50,000,000.

PATENTS.

There were 322 Patents issued this week, 35 of which were to the citizens of Pennsylvania. CHIEL.

From Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

GREENSBURG.

GREENSBURG, Aug. 18, 1869.

At a late hour on Monday evening Hon. John W. Geary, Governor of Pennsylvania, arrived in this place. He came on private business, and his arrival was entirely unexpected. At the Depot he was recognized by a Democratic citizen and conducted to the residence of his brother-in-law, Mr. Logan. His presence becoming generally known, he was called upon during Tuesday by a large number of citizens, greeting all with his accustomed warmth and cordiality, and talking freely of the issues pertaining to the present political canvass. He was in prime health, and looking every inch the gallant soldier and the distinguished civilian.

REPUBLICAN MEETING.

The Republican County Committee being in session at M'Quaid's, it was determined to hold a public meeting at the Court House in the evening, at which the Governor was invited to deliver an address. At the appointed hour the Court room was filled with an audience of leading citizens, including quite a number of the Democracy. Jacob F. Kreps, esq., candidate for Assembly, was called to the chair, and Gov. Geary, making his appearance was introduced to the assembly and received with warm applause. I will not attempt more than the merest outline of his speech of an hour and a half. He spoke of having spent his youth on a farm in old Westmoreland, and remembering the associations of by-gone days, felt keenly the abuse which had been heaped upon him by the "Democratic clique" of Greensburg. Notwithstanding this, however, he had pursued his course undismayed, as he would to the end, acting in accordance with his convictions of right. Turning his attention to the national finances, he said that during the last year of Andrew Johnson's administration the public debt had been increased $40,000,000, while during the first five months of Grant's official career the debt had been reduced $43,000,000. He then referred to the State finances and showed that under a Republican administration, since 1860, the State debt—left as a legacy of Democracy—had been reduced very considerably, and would continue to be more largely reduced in proportion as they are continued in office. The Democracy talked of the extravagant expenditure of money, and their leaders appealed to the farmers and the laboring classes to throw off the yoke of oppression, in the way of taxes, which were weighing them down and robbing them of hard earned money. The Governor enquired of any Democratic farmer, laborer or tenant, present, how much tax he paid to the State, and answered for them that they did not pay a dollar, nor had not, since the Republican administration took off the tax on real estate, transferring to railroads, banks, and other corporations granted special privileges. This was unquestionably news to the Westmoreland Democracy; but, doubtless, at their next meeting the Governor's truthful statement will be characterized as by the Harrisburg caucus as "dyed in the wool" Democracy. It is to be hoped the coming generation will be more enlightened, since there is little hope of converting the present race of Westmoreland Democrats. Those who have grown gray in voting that ticket must be given up as a hopeless task.

The Governor went over the whole ground rather hurridly, refuting the misrepresentations of the opposition in regard to his administration, proving, most conclusively, that he had done more than any of his predecessors to check special legislation, and also that he had been more considerate in the exercise of the pardoning power. This portion of his speech, especially as to the pardoning power, would have been peculiarly appropriate had it been addressed to a Pittsburgh audience, and on this I have a word or two to say, suggested by a conversation with an attache of the Executive Department.

GEARY'S PARDON.

Much has been said recently, in the city of Pittsburgh, concerning one of the Governor's pardons. I will not mention names as it is unnecessary. That pardon, I venture to say, was as strongly recommended or urged as any ever granted to an Allegheny county offender, and were the public there advised of the nature of the recommendations, and by whom made—both by petition and in person—by county officers, Senators and Representatives, pleading at the Executive desk, in the Executive chamber, I feel quite sure some mouths would be effectually stopped, and the innocent, uninformed people be amazed at the Governor's firmness in hesitating for a moment to refuse the pardon. Even the individual who welcomed the notoriety achieved by the circumstance of a bullet having grazed his leg, and who now, to the outward seeming, in subservicency to the opposition, feels outraged that the desperado who assulted him, should escape, wrote repeatedly for clemency in his behalf! After what I have been made aware of in connection with this matter, I have no patience to write further about it, and out of regard to some political friends as well as enemies, your correspondent will "dry up" on the pardon question.

BIGHAM SPEAKS.

After the Governor came Hon. Thos. J. Bigham, who came here in response to a telegram from Hon. John Covode. Mr. B. said he believed that, should the Democracy be successful in Pennsylvania in October, and pandemonium opened for an hour, a hundred thousand dead rebels would come forth and shout glad tidings. He did not believe any such calamity was held in store by the Almighty, and asserted most confidently that a "copperhead" could not be elected Governor while he (Thomas J.) was alive. He went for Asa's "record," and related among other things the fact that at the Charleston Convention Asa threatened to "whale" Bill Linn, a Doughlas man, for saying that the other set of Democrats were traitors. He spoke tenderly of the Westmoreland Democracy, they were princely good fellows, and incorruptible. He omitted the word "copperhead" out of regard for them, the more so as he first saw the light in their midst, and went to school, by the by, to John W. Geary's father, at the time one of the best common school teachers in the State. In the course of Mr. Bigham's remarks it became very apparent that during his recent visit east he had been busy "making out" facts which establish conclusively that Mr. Packer was a "Copperhead" of the deepest dye, although now a "bloated bondholder," trifficking in the securities of a government which, during the war, he did not contribute one dollar to sustain, although the possessor of millions.

The meeting adjourned about half past ten, the Republicans well pleased with the demonstration.

Fearing I have already written too much, I will call a halt.

Yours, HARTZ.

Destitution Among the Pennsylvania Coal Miners.

A great deal of commotion was created by the announcement made in yesterday's Republican that the Hyde Park committee had received funds from the General Council for distribution among the needy. The news spread rapidly, and early in the morning an army of women, most of whom had babes on their arms, made rapid strides for the headquarters of the committee. Bellevue, Patagonia, and Continental and Hampton were deserted throughout the day. The women crowded Main street, clamoring to the delegate room, Fellows Hall. The committee had to exercise a great deal of judgment in regard to the immediate necessity of the applicant, as they had received but one thousand dollars, which was the first instalment from the General Council. All those who were fortunate enough to establish their claims received an order on any store for three dollars' worth of groceries—a mere pittance to some who are already in want. Great were the pleadings for more, but the committee were inexorable to all the tales of misery that it fell to their lot to hear. Many were the curses that were heaped upon the committee by the disappointed, while others quietly but sorrowfully returned to their homes with heavy hearts, endeavoring to penetrate the misty future to see if there were any hopes of better times to come. Suspension has brought want to many a family, and everything tends to indicate months of suffering and want in store for them. There were, however, some who applied for relief yesterday who are in comfortable circumstances, one of whom, we know, is the wife of a miner who owns $20,000 worth of property in Scranton. Her application was promptly rejected.

Last evening the crowd had dispersed, but only for the night. To-day the battle will be renewed in all its fierceness until all the money has been disposed of. The committee are expecting other remittances daily.—*Scranton (Pa.) Republican, July 14.*

The Democratic Nominations.

The Harrisburg Patriot denies the correctness of the statement that the deligates in the Democratic State Convention who were pledged to Cass voted for Packer. We find by reference to the following report of the proceedings of the convention, as published in the New York *World*, that somebody must have changed:

The convention then proceeded to ballot, with the following result:

Asa Packer	50
George W. Cass	48
W. S. Hancock	21
W. McCandless	5
Whole number of votes	133
Necessary to a choice	67

This made one more in the total vote than there were delegates, which gave rise to a spicy controversy in regard to the mistake, and all manner of motions followed for a new ballot to make a new nomination unanimous. According to this announcement Mr. Packer had two votes more than were necessary to nominate him, but the convention was not willing to permit the appearance of unfairness on the part of the record. On motion of the Packer men, the second ballot was had. Before the roll was called Hancock's name was withdrawn, leaving the vote between Packer and Cass, resulting as follows:

Asa Packer	66
George W. Cass	67

It will be observed that there were really only two ballots. Yet the Patriot quotes the bogus second ballot which was thrown out on account of fraud, and then claims that we have misrepresented. Here is the real state of the case:

	Cass	Packer
First ballot	48	50
Second ballot	67	66

Now, before the Convention met, Cass's friends counted eighty pledged men. What became of them? If they had all voted for Cass he would have been nominated. So to prevent that co-laborer, make their deserter Packer untill the final pinch. Packer gained 35 votes from some quarter by some means. It could not have been his reputation in statemanship, for he has none. It could not have been his party claims, for they were still less. The reasons were doubtless solid enough. It really does not make any difference to us Republicans, which of the candidates before the Convention had a majority, for all alike were objectionable. But it is rather curious that the man with the least claims should have so suddenly become successful. We said that the nomination was a job. When we see any good reason to amend that statement, we shall do so. But the trick to which the Patriot resorts affords us no such reason.—*Phila. North American.*

THE Des Moines, Iowa, *State Register*, says: "Contrary to most expectations wheat is turning out a much better crop than was expected. A gentleman who has been threshing ever since grain has been fit, states that not a field has been threshed by him that did not average fifteen bushels to the acre, while some others turned out eighteen and twenty bushels of good grain. In some localities the grain is pretty badly shrivelled, but taken altogether an average crop may be expected, and at least as many bushels will be marketed this fall as were last. We have been told of a two fold patch of wheat, grown from seed brought from Kansas, that threshed out sixty six bushels of the best wheat grown in that section this season. That's a pretty heavy yield, if the seed did come from Kansas."

If party conventions will persistly insist on nominating Individuals tainted with suspicion, let honest men resolutely black ball them at the polls. Too many men seek legislative position for the opportunity which it presents of making money; and nothing will cure the evil, but a combination of good men of all parties to give such characters the privilege of staying at home."

New Advertisements.

AT A GREAT REDUCTION

STRAW AND MILLINERY GOODS,

Hair, Gimp and Braid,

HATS AND BONNETS

French Flowers,
Grapes, Illusions,
Laces, Frames,
Ribbons, &c.

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

SUMMER UNDERWEAR.
NECKWEAR,
SUSPENDERS,
STAR SHIRTS,

Gloves, in Kid, Lisle and Silk.

Fine Cotton Hosiery,
Silk, Balbriggan and Lisle Hose.
Men and Boy's Fancy and Plain
Superfine one-half Hose.
Traveling Satchels,
Hoop Skirts,
Corsets, of Best Makes,
Bonleverde and White Skirts,
White Goods,
Piques, Swisses,
Pique Hats, something new,
Embroideries,
Laces, and Lace Goods,
Linen Collars and Cuffs.

NEW GOODS ARRIVING DAILY.

JOS. HORNE & CO.

77 & 79 MARKET ST.,

PITTSBURGH, Pa.

augtte.

New Advertisements.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Vendition Exponas, Fieri Facias and Levari Facias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of the county of Beaver, and to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House in the borough of Beaver, Beaver county, Pa., on Saturday, September 4, 1869, at ten o'clock, a. m., the following property, to wit:

ALL the right, title, interest and claim of defendant of, in and to the following lot of land in New Brighton, Beaver county, Pa., known as lot No. 11, in Benjamin Townsend's plan of town lots, bounded north by lot No. 10, east by Fifth Street, south by lot No. 18, and west by Rush Street; on which there is erected a two story frame cottage building about 30 feet front, by 15 feet back, with a kitchen extending to the rear of front building.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Samuel Dunnavant, at the suit of B. B. Chamberlin and John Cuthbertson's administrators.

ALSO, NO. 2.

At the same time and place, all the right, title, interest and claim of defendants of, in and to, a certain frame dwelling house, of two stories high, having a front of twenty-six feet, a depth of sixteen feet, and height of sixteen feet, with frame back building or kitchen attached—being 14 feet in length, 12 feet in width and eight feet in height. Said building being situated on a certain piece or parcel of land in the village of Homewood, township of Big Beaver, county of Beaver and State of Pennsylvania, bounded as follows: Beginning at the Southeast corner, thence by street north 16½ degrees east 75 feet to a post; thence by land of Smith's heirs north 73½ degrees west 120 feet to a post; thence by land of same north 16½ deg. west 75 feet to a post; thence by land of same south 73½ deg. east 120 feet; containing ten thousand nine hundred and fifty feet.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of David Roberts & wife, at the suit of Alva Thompson.

ALSO, NO. 3.

All the right, title, interest and claim of defendants of, in and to, the following lot of ground in Ohio township, Beaver county, Pa., being No. 10 in Hugh Ferguson's plan of lots, Bounded north by lot No. 12; east by lot No. 12; south by lot No. 15; and west by lot No. 35; Lot fifty by one hundred feet; on which there is a producing oil well, steam engine, boiler and smoke stack, a lot of inch tubing in the well, derick, shanty, sand pump, rope and pair bellows.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of J. M. Holmes, et al., at the suit of D. A. Pritchard et al., for use of Hugh Ferguson.

ALSO, NO. 4.

All the right, title, interest and claim of defendants of, in and to, the following lot of ground situate in the borough of Freedom, Beaver county, Pa., Bounded north by P. Ft. W. & C. Railway track; east by Peter Cline; south by the Ohio river; and west by Vickery street; being lot No. 114 in the plan of Freedom be rough, on which there is erected a brick building 40 by 60 feet, one story high, formerly used as a foundry; a steam engine and boiler, a pan and rollers, and other fixtures for the manufacture of fire brick, two brick kilns, a frame stable, and engine house.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of William Anderson, at the suit of D. Nelson.

ALSO, NO. 5.

All the right, title, interest and claim of defendants of, in and to a certain two story brick building 18 feet in width and 38 feet in depth; lower story 10 feet and upper story 8 feet in height; store front on Market street, two large windows and door in centre in front; two story extension in the rear 14 by 16 feet. Said building fronting on the line of Main street, and being 68 feet from the corner of Chestnut street. Said building is on lot No. 320 in the Economy plan of Lots in Beaver Falls, bounded north by lot No. 329, east by Tank alley, south by lot No. 321, and west by Main street.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of A. S. Cowan and wife, at the suit of Valentine S. Hobaugh; also, at the suit of Davidson & Brothers.

ALSO, NO. 6.

At the same time and place, all right, title, interest and claim of defendants of, in and to, lot No. 349 in the borough of New Brighton, Beaver county, Pa., bounded north by lot No. 348, east by Broadway, South by lot No. 350, and west by Carson street; on which there is erected a two story frame dwelling house with basement and cellar underneath, and out buildings.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of I. & J. Bestwick, at the suit of Hall & Carpenter. Also, at the suit of Henry Bestwick.

ALSO, NO. 7.

At the same time and place, all right, title, interest and claim of defendant of, in and to the following piece or parcel of land in Big Beaver tp., Beaver county, Pa., bounded north by William Bentz, east by Big Beaver creek, south by George Fisher, and west by William Jones, containing 15 acres more or less, 7 acres cleared: 3 log houses, and a lot of fruit trees on the premises.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Robert Foster, at the suit of Daniel Earhart's executors.

ALSO, NO. 8.

All right, title, interest and claim of defendant of, in, and to lots Nos. 326 and 328, situate in the Borough of Beaver Falls, Beaver county, Pa., bounded north by lot No. 327, east by Water st., south by lot No. 304 and west by Water Alley, on which there is erected a two story frame dwelling house with kitchen attached; and cellar underneath, a frame stable and other outbuildings; lot enclosed and planted with fruit trees.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Thomas R. Davis, at the suit of Alex. Fombelle. Also at the suit of R. D. Davidson, for use.

ALSO NO. 9.

At the same time and place, all the right, title, interest and claim of defendant, of in and to the following described lot of ground in the borough of Beaver, Beaver co. Pa., being the east half of lot No. 103, in the plan of said borough, bounded and described as follows: North by Turnpike alley, east by Branch Bank alley, south by Third street, and west by western half of said lot No. 103, being sixty feet on Third street and extending back along Branch Bank alley three hundred feet to Turnpike alley; on which is erected a large two story brick dwelling house, two stories high with store room, a cellar underneath; a frame stable and out buildings; lot enclosed and planted with fruit trees.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of H. B. Anderson at the suit of James W Barker's administrator.

ALSO NO 10

All right, title, interest and claim of defendant of in and to lot No. 579, in the Borough of New Brighton, Beaver county, Pa., bounded on the north by lot No. 578, east by Third street, south by lot No. 590, and west by Second Street; on house with kitchen attached and cellar underneath—fruit trees and cistern on the lot.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Henry Early, at the suit of A. D. Gilliland & Co.

ALSO, NO. 11.

All the right, title, interest and claim of defendant of, in and to, the following tract of land in New Sewickly township, Beaver county, Pa., bounded north and east by heirs of Stanton Gordon, dec'd., south by land formerly of Wm. Cary, west by land of Musser's heirs; containing 50 acres more or less, 30 acres cleared and under fence, on which is erected a two story frame dwelling house, large frame barn with stabling underneath, orchard of apple and other fruit trees on the premises.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Joel Garber at suit of Jacob Smith for use of S. J. Crites & Co.

ALSO, NO. 12.

All right, title, interest and claim of defendant, of, in and to lot No. 578, in the borough of New Brighton, Beaver county, Pa., bounded north by lot No. 577, east by Third Street, South by lot No. 579, and west by Second street; on which there is erected a two story frame dwelling house with kitchen attached and cellar underneath, frame stable, and lot planted with fruit trees.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of James and Thomas Boggs at the suit or the Wood Sewing Machine Company.

JOHN S. TITTELL, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Beaver Aug 17, 1869. augtte

D. S. RANGER,

Bridge Street,

BRIDGEWATER, PA.

BI-WEEKLY RECEIVING A FRESH SUPPLY OF GOODS IN EACH OF THE FOLLOWING DEPARTMENTS:

DRY GOODS.

Steubenville Jeans,
Cassimeres and Satinets,
White Woollen blankets,
White and Colored and
Barred Flannels,
Merinoes,
Delaines,
Plaids,
Ginghams,
Coburgs,
Lawns,
Water Proofs,
Chinchillas,
Cloths,
Woollen Shawls,
Brown and Black Muslins,
Drillings, Tickings,
Prints,
Canton
Flannels,
Jeconets,
Table Linen,
Irish Linen,
Cotton,
Counterpanes,
Hosiery,
Gloves,
& Mitts

Groceries,