The Beaver Argus.

J. WEYAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Beaver, Pa., Sept. 15, 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.

Coroner.
DANIEL CORBUS.

Trustees of Academy
D. P. LOWARY.
JAMES M. SMITH.
HENRY HICE.

For an intelligent history of the calamity at Avondale, Pa., last week, see an article in another column, copied from *The New York Tribune*, headed, "Death in the Mines."

SANTA FE county, New Mexico, has elected the entire Republican ticket by an average majority of 200. Sufficient returns have been received to show that Chaves, Republican, is elected delegate to Congress.

LAST week, Judge M'Guffin sentenced Taylor Hickenberry to be hung for the murder of Miss McCandless, in Butler county. He was found guilty last winter, and a motion for a new trial made. It was decided adversely to the prisoner.

VERMONT, "the star that never sets," has elected General Washburn and the entire Republican State ticket by a majority of 19,000 to 20,000.—The Senate is unanimously Republican, and but four Democrats in the House of representatives. The vote of both parties was greatly reduced from that polled last year.

IT is stated that Hon. John Allison, Register of the Treasury, and Hon. Columbus Delano, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, have accepted an invitation extended by the State Executive Republican Committee of Pennsylvania, and that they will stump the State in compliance therewith during the latter part of the campaign.

HON. JOHN BELL, of Tennessee, died at his residence at Cumberland Iron Works in that State, on Thursday last. His remains will be taken to Nashville for interment. Mr. Bell was an able statesman, who for many years, represented his State in the U. S. Senate. He was a candidate for the Presidency, in 1860, on the Know-Nothing ticket, with Mr. Everett for Vice President.

DISPATCHES from Cuba are somewhat conflicting, but the balance of proof is in favor of the patriots. One of the most important victories of the war, apparently, has been fought which, in consequence of the desertion of the Spanish troops to the insurgents, resulted in a victory for the Cubans. From the fact that Gen. Jordan was a participant in the conflict it would appear that the American recruits formed part of the victorious army. The Cubans are jubilant.

THE *Arizonian*, of the 21st ultimo, publishes an account of the flight of Col. Green with a large party of Apaches, in the White Mountains. He killed five Indians, captured a large number of horses and mules, and destroyed a large amount of property of every description, among which was one hundred acres of corn. The command found three Americans who live with the Indians and spend their time prospecting. The Nevajoes are all quiet on their reservation.

ON Thursday last, the President appointed General Sherman Secretary of War. This is not an *ad interim* appointment, which, under the law, it would be necessary to renew every ten days if it was the desire to retain the same person, so Sherman has been appointed Secretary of War in fact. He will continue to hold the position in the same way that General Schofield did. General Sherman will, however, only retain the office till the President decides upon a new Secretary.

THERE are 177 newspapers and periodicals published in Michigan. That State is *now* one of the most reliable *Republican* States in the Union. Fifteen year ago the number of newspapers published in Mich. did not exceed *fifty*.—At *that* time it was as certain to go for the Democratic ticket as it is now sure to sustane Republican principles. These facts serve to show that the fewer newspapers a locality maintains the heavier will be its Democratic vote, and the more light the people have the more ready do they embrace Republicanism.

THE Pennsylvania Republican Association of Washington City met on Tuesday last, and took action relative to the death of Secretary Rawlins, W. M. Ireland presiding. Addresses were made by Gen. Jas. A. Ekin, Hon. John Allison, Rev. C. W. Dennison, Joseph M. Wilson, Rev. B. B. Emory and others, and a preamble and Resolutions adopted, certified copies of which were directed to be forwarded to the family of the dec'd, Gov. Geary, of Pa., Gov. Palmer, of Illinois, and to the newspapers of Pennsylvania. A committee was also appointed to present a copy to the President.

THE Democratic conferees of Beaver and Washington counties met at the St. Charles Hotel, in Pittsburgh, on last Wednesday, and nominated Samuel Bigger, esq., of this county, for the State Senate; and William Davidson, esq., of Beaver county, and John B. McBride and S. N. Walker, of Washington county, for Assembly. Mr. Bigger, we believe, is a respectable, clever man; but Mr. Hopkins, of Washington county, or Dr. J. C. Jackson, of Beaver county, would have polled a much larger vote in this county than he will be able to do. This is not only our opinion, but the expressed opinion of quite a number of Democrats in this locality.

SENATOR FESSENDEN, of Maine, died at half past six o'clock, on last Wednesday morning. He was sixty three years of age. With the exceptions of a few months in the Treasury Department, Mr. Fessenden has been a member of the United States Senate since 1854. He was looked upon as one of the ablest of American statesmen, and up to the time of the impeachment trial of Andrew Johnson, but few men stood higher in the Republican party than Mr. Fessenden. He voted against impeachment, and in doing so lost, to some extent, his party influence. A great and useful man has fallen!

IN the recent campaigns in Virginia and Tennessee, the Democrats with scarcely any exceptions, threw up their hats and hurrahed for the various reconstruction measures of Congress, including the Fifteenth Amendment which gives the ballot to the negro. This is substantially the ground occupied by *all* Southern Democrats.

In the North, our Democrats *curse* all the reconstruction acts of Congress, and declare that there must be a "crush of matter" before Sambo shall row in the same boat, or vote at the same window with *them*. Bearing these facts in mind, we are extremely anxious to know what really constitute Democratic principles. Who can tell?

THE warrant books of the Treasury Department of the United States show that the expenditures of the Government for the fiscal year just ended were less than $635,000,000, as against $1,070,000,000 for the year before, and nearly as low as in 1862.—The actual expense of the military branch of the War Department during the fiscal year previous to the one ending June 30th last, were $238,000,000, while for that year they were not quite $80,500,000. The Navy Department expenses for the year ending June 30, 1868, were over $30,000,000, while for the last fiscal year they have reached but about $23,500,000. The expenses of the Treasury Department proper were increased $9,000,000.—while those of the Interior Department have gone up from $28,000,000 to $36,000,000. The above exhibit will be made, it is said, in the forthcoming official report of the Treasurer of the United States.

THE Republican meeting at the Court House on last Tuesday evening was tolerably well attended, the attendance not being so large as it would have been had it not rained almost uninterruptedly during the whole day. As it was the Court House was comfortably filled, and what lack there was in numbers was more than made up in enthusiasm. Everybody felt good. The speaker, Hon. Daniel Kalbfus of Mauch Chunk, assumed that the issues before the people last fall were still before them, if there were any issues at all between the two parties. The Republicans had done nothing since then of which the Democrats could complain, and if grievances they have, they were the same they made known in the Presidential canvass of 1868. The speaker then took some of these grievances up, among these the public debt which he showed to have been necessitated by the action of the Democratic party in bringing on the rebellion, and he gloried in Republican Congresses for voting money to pay the "boys in blue" for their services, the wounded their pensions and the widows and orphans of deceased soldiers their just dues. Packer's political history was then reviewed by the speaker, who proved satisfactorily to all present that *the Democrats of Pennsylvania were running seven millions of dollars against Governor Geary* for the Executive chair of the Commonwealth. In conclusion, he entreated the Republicans everywhere to be active, vigilant, and untiring in their efforts to elect Geary and Williams at the October election. On the whole, the meeting was a decided success, and our party friends were well pleased with it. The meeting was presided over by Prof. Curtiss of Georgetown.

ASA PACKER, Democratic candidate for Governor of this State, said to be worth over twenty millions of dollars pays but eight dollars and ninety-five cents taxes! In a political mass meeting in Allegheny city, last week, Hon. J. A. Bingham, of Ohio, in alluding to the magnitude of this tax upon a man of such circumscribed means, stated the amount at $8.05—*ninety cents too low.* The *Pitt. Commercial* was instant in making the correction. It says it is but just that Mr. Packer should have credit to the full amount. That odd five cents clearly establishes Mr. Packer's conscientious desire to be particular—a good thing in a millionaire. Mr. Bingham is a gentlemen who desires to go upon the record doing injustice to no man; in fact he is about the last man to deny to Mr. Packer a single cent, especially in a matter wherein Mr. Packer has taken so much pains in making his tax return! It is hoped no one who heard Mr. Bingham will believe that he intended to mistate the amount of taxes paid by our twenty-millionaire candidate. The whole amount of Taxes Mr. Packer pays is *eight dollars and ninety-five cents*, not eight dollars and *five* cents, as Mr. Bingham erroneously stated.

THE Philadelphia *North American*, in speaking of the murdered agent, Brooks, says: He has done his duty, his whole duty, in a style that merits some enduring testimonial of public esteem. He put no money in his own pocket, when he might have made thousands by conniving at frauds. He made the whisky tax a reality, and we see in the annual returns the result. He was the first and only man to really enforce the tax in Philadelphia, and he has perished in the effort. The *Ledger* says, on the same subject: If he dies, he is a martyr to his effort to test the great question, whether a combination of scoundrels is stronger than the law—more powerful than the government of the United States. This is the aspect in which the assassination should be viewed by the whole body of the people, not only here, but everywhere throughout the country. It should be the beginning of the end of that infamous power which has so long disgraced as well as defied the administration of justice in the United States.

ASA PACKER, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania, is said to be worth twenty millions of dollars. This is not denied by his political friends. If this amount of money were invested in Government bonds, he would be obnoxious to the Democratic general charge of being a "bloated bond-holder," while, at the same time he could claim to have done something for his country. He now pays an income tax of but eight dollars and ninety-five cents. This fact is of record. The excess above one thousand dollars of the income arising from the interest on twenty millions of dollars in Government bonds, is subject to taxation—the assertions of the Democratic papers to the contrary notwithstanding. This would amount to near 60,000 dollars per annum. But, Mr. Packer pays only *eight dollars and ninety-five cents income tax!* How he evades taxation is a question for the serious consideration of the tax-payers whose votes he solicits for the Chief Magistracy of the State.

If Asa Packer's income is none of it invested in government bonds, he is justly chargable with a lack of patriotism in refusing aid to the Government—either in men or money—in her hour of danger, and is guilty of defrauding the Revenue Bureau by withholding the true returns of his income. There is no possible way of explaining the fact that a man worth twenty millions of dollars, should not have an income beyond one thousand dollars per annum, subject to a greater aggregate tax than that of $8.95. The conclusion is irresistible that Asa Packer has defrauded the revenue. Such a man is not worthy the support of honest men.

Asa Packer is no statesman. He was nominated solely on account of his wealth, it having been somewhat boastingly asserted that he "could buy up the election with a million of dollars." He is no patriot. He fled when the war broke out, and refused aid in men and money to put down the great rebellion. He changed his residence from Mauch Chunk to Philadelphia to avoid the payment of bounty tax. At one time his laborers threatened to chuck him into the Schuylkill—and it was with the utmost difficulty they were prevented from so doing—for attempting to defraud them of a portion of their earnings. It is shrewdly suggested this is the manner in which he accumulated much of his enormous wealth. Citizens of Beaver county can he purchase your suffrages with his ill-gotten pelf? Let the ensuing election answer.

"GIVE my love to Rawlins. All the officers here send their love to him." These words, telegraphed by Lieutenant General Sheridan from Chicago, made one of the many messages, tender with the tenderness of a woman, with which strong men smoothed the passage of the departing Secretary. They honor him who inspired the affections they express. They honor those who were responsive to softer, kindlier influences. They honor human nature in showing that, after all, it is superior to the selfishness which thrives in competitive activity and ambitious pursuit. They are hopeful in proving that there are warm sympathies and wholesome instincts which grow strong and deep amid the rough experience of the camp and field, and which even the insincerity of politics and the heartlessness of public civil life cannot destroy.

THE 15th section of the Act of 17th April, 1869, among other things, provides as follows:

All elections for city, ward borough, township and election officers shall hereafter be held on the second Tuesday of October, subject to all the provisions of the laws regulating the election of such officers not inconsistent with this act; the persons elected to such offices at that time shall take their places at the expiration of the terms of the persons holding the same at the time of such election; but no election for the office of assessor or assistant assessor shall be held, under this act, until the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

The people of the several townships, wards and boroughs of Beaver county should note the above, and put in nomination their municipal officers, as soon as possible, so that their local election tickets may be printed to accompany those of the General election tickets.

FUNERAL OF SECRETRY RAWLINS.

Early on Thursday morning a large number of persons were at the War Department, in Washington, anxious for a view of the remains of the late Secretary Rawlins, which still rested—covered profusely with flowers—upon the catafalque in the room of the General of the army. Many were admitted for that purpose, but shortly before nine o'clock the doors of the building were ordered to be closed to all excepting those connected officially and personally with the late Secretary of War, and for whom various rooms were appropriated.—All army and navy officers in the District were present, with Messrs. Fish, Hoar, Cresswell, and Robeson, of the Cabinet—Assistant Secretary Richardson and Otto representing the Treasury and interior Departments. The president arrived at 9½ o'clock, and went immediately to the room where the remains were. Gen. Porter, Lieut. Col. Lee, Maj. Webster and Gen. Parker were present. Gen. Sherman, together with the army officers of all grades in Washington,—officers of the navy, members of the diplomatic corps, justices of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, chiefs of bureaus, officers of the Senate and House of Representatives, and the immediate friends of dec'd. composed the attendants upon the solemn services, which were short.

A beautiful autumnal day enabled the population of the city to join in the ceremonies. At the War Department the arrangements were perfect, and the great double column of over a mile in length formed and moved with entire order and promptness.

As Mrs. Rawlins, supported by her father and Gen. Parker, passed across the grounds of the War Department to the carriage in front, deep silence fell upon the files of soldiers and the great masses of citizens, and the sympathy thus tendered followed the line of march which, from the White House to the capital, was crowded on both sides of the avenue. With the exception of the full band, richly uniformed battalions, masses of cavalry and two of the finest batteries of artillery in the army, there was nothing in the scene that looked like display; all seemed solemn. This feature of the funeral was commented upon and distinguished it in a marked manner from the usual hollow mockery of a great public pageant. There was less escort of military than at the funeral of Mr. Lincoln, but about the same number of carriages. The two battalions of infantry and cavalry marched in column of companies, and the artillery in section front. The carriages were two abreast.

The State Republican committee of Maryland and a large delegation from Virginia were present. The Secretary of the Cuban Junta was sent over to participate, with a dispatch from Senor Lemus saying he had been commissioned to represent the Junta, the Cuban Minister and people of Cuba at the burial of Secretary Rawlins. At the Congressional Cemetery a very large concourse had gathered. Here the burial service of the M. E. church was read, and the exercises closed with the singing of a requiem by the Beethoven Club of Washington city, and full salutes of artillery and infantry.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

The weather—Senator Fessenden—A New Stamp—Public Domain—Patents [reissue].

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 10th '69.

Never since the funeral of President Lincoln, has there ever been such a parade as yesterday, as a token of heartfelt sorrow for the lamented illustrious. The Hon. John A. Rawlins, although unknown to the country before the war, has elicited and love from those who know him, that all time cannot obliterate. His simplicity combined with a heartfelt sincerity in everything he undertook, made him a great man in deed as well as in name and position.

THE WEATHER.

The weather has been exceedingly cool here for the last few days, owing, I suppose, to the amount of rain of late throughout the country. Yet with all this rain, the farmers around us say that late crops are suffering. However dry it may be in this city, the citizens do not suffer for want of water to use as in some large cities. We depend more upon pump water.

SENATOR FESSENDEN.

A meeting of the citizens of Maine was held in this city last evening, to take action in relation to the death of their fellow citizen, Senator Fessenden. There was a large number present. Appropriate resolutions were offered, indicating feelings of profound regret for the loss to their State as well as the Nation, of a true friend and one of the ablest statesmen.

A NEW STAMP.

An application has been made to the Post Office Department for the introduction of a new postage stamp in lien of the ones now used. It is estimated that the Government loses millions yearly on account of dishonest parties, with the use of acids, extracting the cancel mark from stamps once used. The novel and important features in this stamp offered, is that by the introduction of any acid, or even water sufficient to detach it from an envelope after it is once dry, it would cancel itself by immediately bringing to the surface of the stamp, plainly to be seen, the word "cancelled." I can't see why it would not be an excellent stamp for Revenue service. It would certainly prevent the using of the stamp the second time.

PUBLIC DOMAIN.

The General Land Office is in receipt of returns from the following local land offices, showing a disposal during the past month of 31,485 acres of the public domain: Vermillion, Dakota Territory, 10,332 acres; Jackson, Mississippi, 7,116 acres; Topeka, Kansas, 7,197 acres; Taylers Falls, Minnesota, 6,790 acres. The greater portion of the land was taken by actual settlers under the homestead law, and the remainder sold for cash.

PATENTS [reissue].

The late decision of Judge Fisher of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, reversing the ruling of Commissioner Fisher upon an application of Mrs. Hawkes of Troy, New York, for a reissue of a patent for an auxillary air chamber for stoves, is of no little importance to inventors—particularly so if there were no redress in the Circuit Courts—and in consequence there has been no little written about it by Washington correspondents. I profess to know something of the internal workings of the Patent Office myself, and together with what I learn from other reliable sources, I feel that I am competent to give you substantially the facts connected with this decision, and, by so doing, I shall show how absurd the correspondent of the New York *Sun* was in an article published in that paper a short time since, in which he attacks, seemingly in a revengeful spirit, both Commissioner Fisher and the whole corps of Examiners, and states that "the New Commissioner, Fisher, for some *unexplained reason* changed the rule so that an applicant on a reissue could only claim what was shown originally in his model or drawing, thus shutting him off entirely from the benefit of anything described in the specification, if it did not happen to be shown in the model or drawings; and holding also that the drawing must not be altered or corrected at all on a reissue."

Let us refer to the Commissioner's decision and we will see that he explains a reason for the adoption of the amendment to rule 53 in so many words, "that case (Hawkes) and four others, brought to my notice then and since, disclosed the dangerous practice that was sought to be fastened upon the Office, and led to the adoption of the amendment to the 53rd rule."

The 53rd rule reads as follows: "The general rule is, that whatever is really embraced in the original invention, and so described or shown that might have been embraced in the original patent, may be subject of a reissue; but an applicant will not be allowed the benefit of proof that there was more in his invention than is shown in his original application, drawings, model, or specimens."

The amendment to this, the reason for the adoption of which he *explained*, is as follows: The drawings or model may be amended, each by the other, but amendments of the drawings or model founded solely upon the written discription will not be permitted."

The case of Mrs. Hawks, the commissioner argues, falls within the letter and spirit of rule 53, and cites to the latter portion of the 53rd rule to verify his opinion.

It would seem that since Mrs. Hawks obtained her letters patents, April 1867, she has conceived of new ideas, and, *woman like*, wishing to make the best of them, applied for a reissue. In her reissue application, she filed an amended specification and drawings so different from the original that the Commissioner decided that they were interpolations, not amendments, and stated that no man could undertake to conclude from the original patent in this case, that the applicant had in her mind the forms in the reissue drawings, and that the Office could not undertake to certify to drawings which she presented, and say that they corresponded to her mental conception." It is seen on comparing the amended portions in the reissue drawings with the original drawings, that in no essential particular are they like, and hence the Commissioner's decision that "those amendments were purely new matter, and, therefore, should be expunged before any examination or consideration, whatever; that the applicant had no right to ask the Patent Office to pass upon their value or materiality." The Commissioner makes the broad assertion, based upon personal knowledge, "that no two men out of twenty, having nothing but the written description of an invention, would produce the device described in precisely the same form."

In the "Sun's letter" above referred to, the correspondent says: "this (meaning the Judge's decision) restores the practice as it was before the advent of the new Commissioner." Quite to the contrary, Mr. Correspondent. The Commissioner has instructed the examiners in the Office to continue to be governed by the rule in all cases it may effect, believing that the law, and the best interest of the Patent Office and inventors generally, demand it.

Again in a partisan spirit, this correspondent ventures to say "if it were not for the right of appeal to the Court, these irresponsible Commissioners, by their arbitrary rules, would soon deprive inventors of all their rights, and it would be well to rap these young fellows over the nose now and then, and to teach them that inventors have some rights which they are bound to respect. That some of them in their own opinion, know more than Congress and the Court too." Is it possible he knows anything about the patent office, how it is conducted? The law compels the heads of all the departments to be responsible men, and especially over the U. S. Patent office, in which all the inventive genius of the country concentrates, the importance of which can be judged from the fact that there is more money invested in patents in one year than in railroads.

That the present Commissioner is not only responsible, but that he is one of the very few in the country who is competent to fill that place, every one acquainted with the Office cannot deny. His long and active experience in the patent business only adds to make him unquestionably the ablest Commissioner we ever had.

"As to *these young fellows*," I would say: there is not a department under the Government where there can be found older and experienced men with more brains and of varied and exact information, than in the U. S. Patent Office, and the idea of rapping them over the nose; you might as well rap your Grandfather over the nose, sir. Judging from his verdant ideas expressed, I almost dare say that more than one-half the examiners are old enough to be this correspondents Grandfather. CHIEL.

DEATH IN THE MINES.

The story of the Pennsylvania disaster grows more and more horrible as the details are gradually brought to light. There is a part of it,—the closing moments of the awful agony of those two hundred men,—which can never be described. Even the manner in which the catastrophe originated is mainly a matter of conjecture. In all human probability, not one of that wretched company survives to tell the secrets of their prison house, and so the actual horrors of suffering and death is added the gloom of an impenetrable mystery.

The colliery in which this terrible accident occurred is entered by a perpendicular shaft, 327 feet deep, on the side of a mountain. From the bottom of it, 40 feet below the surface of the valley, run two main galleries, sloping upward, one 800 and the other 1,200 feet long. Smaller passages and chambers, 30 in number, branch off from these. There is no access to the open air except by this single shaft, which had to serve all the purposes of a hoist-way for the workmen and the coal, and a channel for the ventilating current which in all mines must be constantly forced by machinery through the various galleries and drifts. The sides of the shaft were built up with woden supports, and a woden partition ran perpendicularly through its whole length, dividing it into passages, one for the upward, the other for the downward current. Right over its mouth stood a great wooden building, containing the machinery for hoisting and for breaking, sorting, and cleaning the coal. To assist in creating a current of air a fire was always kept burning in a furnace at the foot of the shaft, and from this it is supposed the wood work must have caught. On Monday morning two hundred men went down that shaft to resume work after a long strike. They were followed, about 9 o'clock, by one of the mule tenders, with hay for his beasts. As he reached the bottom he was heard to cry Fire! but what he saw we shall never know, for in an instant a fierce column of flame rushed up the shaft, caught the breaker as if that had been a house of paper, and wrapped the whole structure in sheets of fire. The mouth of the pit belched forth destruction. Hundreds of tuns of coal in the shutes and bins were soon in a white glow, and dropped with the falling beams in to the shaft. It was seven or eight hours before the engines which were hurried to the scene of disaster from all the neighboring towns succeeded in extinguishing the burning mass. Workmen had flocked to the spot from the entire mining region, for it was known that two hundred of their brethren were imprisoned among the deadly vapors of that awful pit. The rubbish was cleared away from the mouth, and fifty experienced miners volunteered to attempt the descent. It was now about 6 in the evening. To test the purity of the air a dog and a lighted lamp were first lowered into the shaft as far as they would go. At the end of five minutes they were drawn up; the dog was alive, the lamp still burning. A miner named Charles Vartue then went down to reconnoiter, but about half way from the bottom he found the shaft blocked with fallen timbers. Two fresh volunteers were then lowered with hatchets. After 20 minutes they were drawn up again, faint and breathless. They had penetrated 70 or 80 yards into a gangway, finding three dead mules, and coming at last to a closed door. They hammered at it and waited for an answering sound, but no answer came, and through the crevices poured clouds of sulphurous vapor—the fatal 'black damp.' Several other parties, in the course of the evening and night, made attempts to penetrate into the gangway, but with little more success. Few could remain more than five or six minutes, and when drawn up they were all speechless and exausted. Several were brought back by their companions entirely insensible. Two brave fellows, Daniel Jones and Thomas Williams, were brought back dead. There was no hope now that any of the miners remained alive, unless possibly they had succeeded in walling themselves in at some remote part of the mine so effectually as to prevent the entrance of the foul gases from the shaft. It was only the shadow of a hope, still the work went on, while women sat wringing their hands and weeping for their husbands and children, and miners from distant regions came in hundreds to offer their assistance.

By 9 o'clock on Tuesday morning an engine and fan had been placed in position to force fresh air into the mine. All day long parties went down at intervals, but the black damp drove them back, and the fans did not seem to gain upon it. About 4 in the afternoon it was discovered that the fire at the foot of the shaft, which was supposed to be entirely extinguished, had been revived by the fresh current, and communicated with a mass of coal lying near. Thus the workmen had actually been accelerating the generation of gas, and destroying what little vestige of hope might remain for their imprisoned comrades. A stream of water was with some difficulty brought to play upon the flames, and the greater part of the night was devoted to the suppression of the fire, the clouds of gas that came up the shaft being meanwhile so awful that workmen at the mouth were removed insensible. Between 2 and 3 o'clock on Wednesday morning two bodies were found both fearfully disfigured and unrecognized. About 6:30 a party of four succeeded in penetrating some distance into one of the principal galleries, and come upon the bodies of over sixty more where they had met their fate together. They had constructed two boarders of cars and refuse coal, and stripped off their clothes to stuff the crevices. One poor fellow, whose duty it seems to have been to close the last aperture after all had passed beyond it, had fallen dead on the outside, his work not yet completed. Fathers and sons were found in each other's arms. Some lay with their hands clenched as if in agony, some with their faces buried in the ground some in the attitude of prayer. While we write the labor of bringing out the bodies still goes on.

The causes of this horrible affair seem plain enough. The shaft upon which the lives of these 200 men depended was in tinder-box, and a fire was made in the bottom of it! Not a stick of wood should be used in such places if iron can be substituted, as for most of the equipment of a mine it certainly can be. And that there was not a separate shaft for ventilation is simply monstrous. The miners are said to declare that not another day's work shall be done in any mine which has not a ventilating shaft. Doubtless they are in earnest, but we have no confidence that their resolution would be kept. The most reckless of men are always those whose occupations are most perilous. Miners we know are not ignorant of their danger. Mine owners are not heartless. But both manifest a propensity to run fearful risks, which seems to us entirely inexplicable. If men are the victims of such suicidal tendencies, it is the duty of the Government to protect them against their own folly. We urge upon the Legislature the enactment of some stringent measures for the regulation of the mines and the application to them of all the safeguards which science and experience can suggest. Let us not content ourselves with verdicts of censure against the owners of this particular colliery. We are *all* to blame for a laxness which leaves such negligence possible.

On Thursday last, Thomas Carson and George Morgan, two very experienced miners, accompanied by 20 men, made a thorough exploration of the mine, and on their return, reported that all the bodies had been brought out. One hundred and eight is the number of bodies taken out.

New Advertisements.

W. C. SHERLOCK, M.D. ..... A. E. COLE, M.D.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

Having associated with me A. E. Cole, M. D., in the practice of Medicine and Surgery, we now offer our professional services to the citizens of Darlington and vicinity.

Thanking my former patrons for their liberal patronage, I respectfully ask for a continuance of the same. W. C. SHERLOCK, M. D.

sept15:3t*

MONS. DE LONG'S Fashionable Dancing Room, at Concert Hall, New Brighton, Pa., will open Friday Sept. 24th. M. De Long from his celebrated Academy in Pittsburgh respectfully announces that he has engaged the above Hall for a term of 24 lessons.

Ladies', Master's, and Misses class will commence at 3 o'clock p. m. Gent's evening class will commence at 7½ p. m.

Should there not be a sufficient number in the day class, the two classes will be combined and taught in the evening. To those wishing to learn the art of Dancing and Deportment, this is the best opportunity, as M. De Long stands second to none in the United States as a teacher of Dancing in all its branches.

In order to secure success it is necessary that all should commence at the beginning. There will be but one term during the season.

For particulars please call at Evan Pugh's Wall Paper and Book Store. sept15:2t.

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ALLEGHENY CITY, PENN'A.

sept15:1y.

Administrators Notice.—Letters of administration on the estate of Ellen Kerr, of Greene township, dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JAS. A. KERR.
N. P. KERR, Adm'rs.

sept15:6t. McCleery, Pa.

Executors Notice.—Letters testamentary on the estate of Jane Caldwell, of Darlington tp., dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

HARVEY McCOWN, Ex'r.,
sept15:6t. Enon Valley, Pa.

PRINTING INK.—From the Washington (D. C.) Morning Chronicle.

GOOD PRINTING INK.—We desire to call the attention of newspaper publishers and others to the very flattering notice of Mr. C. E. ROBINSON'S Printing Ink, published in our advertising columns, and cheerfully add our evidence in its favor. We have been using it for several months and find it every way satisfactory, in both cold and warm weather.

[From the Petersburg (Va.) "Index."]

PRINTING INK.—Our paper is now printed with ink manufactured at Gray's Ferry Printing Ink Works, Philadelphia, Pa., C. E. ROBINSON, proprietor. This ink costs one-third less than that we have previously used, and is equally as good. We are glad to know that at least one manufacturer in the United States is prepared to furnish the press with a good article of printing ink at a reasonable price. We commend Mr. ROBINSON'S works to our brethren of the press, and call attention to notices of the press in our advertising columns.

[From the Buffalo "Evening Post."]

EXCELLENT NEWS INK.—We are now using in the printing of our "Daily Post," News Ink from the works of C. E. ROBINSON, cor. of Gray's Ferry road and Thirty-third street, Philadelphia. It is of excellent quality, and we take pleasure in recommending it.

[From "Daily Phœnix," Columbia, S. C.]

PRINTING INK.—We commend to our brother publishers the Ink manufactured by Mr. C. E. ROBINSON, of the Gray's Ferry Printing Ink works, Philadelphia. The present issue of the "Phœnix is printed with ink from this factory and shows for itself.

[From "Record and Courier," Connautville, Pa.]

The Ink used on this paper is from the Gray's Ferry Printing Ink works. We can cheerfully indorse the recommendations of the ink published in another column.

[From the "Daily Transcript," Portsmouth, Va.]

We are using Mr. C. E. ROBINSON'S Printing Ink, and find all that is said of it in the numerous extracts above to be true.

[From "Freiheits-Freund," Pittsburgh, Pa.]

We publish in our advertising columns various recommendations of the Printing Ink manufactured by C. E. ROBINSON, at the Gray's Ferry Printing Ink works, Philadelphia. We are now using this Ink on our presses, and add with pleasure our own recommendation to the many which it has already received. The black is of excellent quality, clear, and distributes itself easily upon the rollers.

We have no fault to find with your ink; it gives satisfaction in every respect.

J. M. SWORDS;
Publisher Vicksburg "Herald," Mississippi.

[From the "Cosmopolite," Girard, Pa.]

THE BEST PRINTING INK.—The ink with which this issue of the "Cosmopolite" is printed is from the Gray's Ferry Printing Ink works of C. E. Robinson, Philadelphia. We have tried many kinds of ink in the publication of our paper, and unhesitatingly pronounce Robinson's far the best, because it is the cleanest and easiest distributed, and is the best in color. It greatly improves the "Cosmopolite," and we are under obligations to manufacturer. (sept15t.

Miscellaneous.

VALUABLE Real Estate For Sale.—By virtue of an authority contained in the last will and testament of Samuel Cristler, late of Greene township, Beaver county, Pa., deceased, the undersigned Executors of said last will, will Expose to Sale, by Public Vendue or Out Cry, on the premises, on WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 20th, 1869, at 1 o'clock, p. m., the following Real Estate of said decedent, situate partly in Raccoon and partly in Greene townships, in said county of Beaver, half a mile from the Ohio River, at Shippingport, opposite Rogers' Station on C. & P. Railroad, and adjoining lands of John Cristler, Elisha Thornsburg, —— Moore, Samuel Kennedy and James Thornsburg, containing about 275 acres; 100 acres cleared and in a good state of cultivation, and on which are erected a good two story brick house with two-story frame attached; three tenant houses, barn, stable, and other out buildings. The balance well timbered, and all well watered. The whole of said land is of excellent quality, is underlaid with a 4½ feet vein of excellent coal, now opened and operated, and is easy of access from the River. There are also good orchards on the premises, containing a variety of fruits. Title good.

Said premises will be sold as a whole, or will be divided into three parcels to suit purchasers.

TERMS:—Five per cent. of the purchase money in hand when property is bid off; One-third of the remainder of said purchase money when the deed is delivered, which will be within ten days thereafter; and the remaining two-thirds in two equal annual installments from that date, with interest, and to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises.

For further partieulars inquire of the undersigned.

DAVID KENNEDY, M'Cleary P. O.
DAVID BOYD, Hookstown, Ex'rs.

NEW FALL GOODS.

S. J. Cross & Co.,

ROCHESTER,

ARE RECEIVING THEIR

NEW FALL STOCK.

sept 8:tf.

NOTICE—LIME.

To builders, masons, bricklayers and plasterers, get your lime at the

MONITOR LIME KILNS,

Vanport, and save time and money. It is the very best Lime, as it is stronger and will make more mortar, and there is no waste to it. We burn none but the best stone and it is burned just right; the coal is not mixed with the stone to burn, so that there is no sahes or cinder in it.

Bricklayers need not slit it or run it off to make mortar, which will save a good deal of time.

You can always get it fresh—red hot if you want it—and in

LARGE LUMPS.

Refer to all who have used it. Some parties interested in other kilns speak against it and try to sell an inferior article at the same price. Call and see it, or try some.

Lime delivered promptly to order at

Reasonable Rates

by railroad, river or wagons. Send orders to the Melvanon Lime Kilns, or to

W. J. DUNN,
may 19:6m Beaver Post Office.

Pontefract & Cass,

Manufacturers of Woolen Goods,

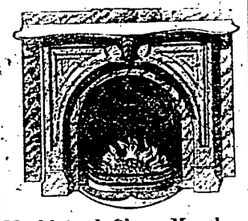
FOUR DOORS ABOVE EDGAR'S FLOUR MILL

Fallston, Beaver Co.

WOOL-CARDING, Spinning, Weaving, Fulling, Cloth-dressing and the manufacture of Blankets, Flannels, Cloths, Cassimeres, Knitting Yarns, will receive special attention, at prices lower than the lowest. Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere. jc:tf.

Dan'l Hugus & Co,

MANUFACTURERS OF



Marbleized Slate Mantles.

No. 187 Liberty Street,

Pittsburgh, Penn'a.

Prices, $25.00 and Upwards.

In the marb eizing process certain mineral colors, or metalic oxides, are applied to and absorbed by the stone, which is then subjected to a proper degree of heat until the enamel is perfectly incorporated with the slate, and becomes one substance forever. We have now, on exhibition, over thirty mantles of different colors and styles of finish; and we pay particular attention to orders where parties wish colors to harmonize with paper and carpets. We are receiving, monthly, new styles from European Designers, which enables us to produce the latest patterns in mable (june9:1y

FOR SALE.—A new two story Frame House, containing four rooms, with a nice lot close to the station in Industry. Inquire of

J. R. ESCH,
Terms reasonable. Painter, Beaver, Pa. [aug:tf

KEYSTONE STOVE WORKS.

Car Factory Buildings,

NEW BRIGHTON, Penna.

Stoves, Grate Fronts, Fenders & Summer Pieces,

CHEAPER THAN EVER SOLD IN THIS COUNTRY.

LOOK AT THE PRICES!

FIRST PREMIUM COOK STOVE

RUBY.

No. 7, Splendid Baker, Large Square Oven, $14.50
No. 8, Splendid Baker, Large Square Oven, 16.50
No. 9, Splendid Baker, Large Square Oven, 18.50

Franklin Parlor Stoves

No. 1, Juno Parlor, extra heavy, 9.25
" 2, " " 12.00
" 3, " " 17.00

HEATING STOVES.

No. 2, Ribbed Egg, very heavy, 8.00
" 3, " " " 10.00
" 4, " " " 15.00

Enameled Grate Fronts,

No. 96,	Grate 15½ inch,		$2.00
" 97,	" 17	"	2.65
" D,	" 18	"	3.25
" 98,	" 19	"	3.25
" 75,	" 19	"	3.25
" C,	" 20	"	3.50
" 121,	" 21	"	4.00
" 122,	" 21½	"	4.75
" 5,	" 21½	"	4.75
" 123,	" 22½	"	5.00
" 78,	" 23½	"	5.00

FENDERS.

No. 73,	Plain Rod, Wide,		.75
" 74,	" " Narrow,	"	2.75
" 14,	Fancy "	"	2.75
" 76,	" " without Rod,		2.75
" 32,	Plain Rod,		2.00
" 32,	Box, without Rod,		1.75
" 28,	" "		1.50

Pressed Sheet Iron Summer Pieces,

Plain Enameled, $1.25
" " with Ornamental Centre, 1.50

All Work Warranted. Give us a Call.

TERMS, CASH.

oct17: