The Beaver Argus.

J. WETAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Beaver, Pa., Nov. 17, 1869.

A DISPATCH from London, dated Nov. 11th, states that the British Government has ordered a man of war ship to convey the body of the late George Peabody to the United States.

THE burning of the sugar crop in Cuba, as proposed by Cespedes, in order to keep the Spaniards from using it, will cost the United States, according to Cuban estimates, from fifty to sixty million dollars, in customs, revenue and incomes from commercial transactions.

On Thursday night last three men broke into the house of Mr Kelly at Masonville, N. J., and tying the family to the bedstead, ransacked the house. Mr. Kelly freed himself, ran to his father's house, and procuring fire arms returned to his house, where he saw some person getting out of a window whom he shot and afterwards discovered to be his wife. Mrs. Kelly is dangerously injured. The robbers plundered other houses in the vicinity.

THE heirs of John Campbell, the possessor of 300 acres of land in 1783, which now embraces the commercial centre of Louisville, Ky., are about instituting suit for this property of which they claim they are the rightful owners. Since the first charter of the city in 1828, this property has passed from one hand to another, until it is now owned by a large number of persons, all of whom will be defendants to the suit. The land and improvements are valued at $100,000.

FRED. Dittman and other friends of Dr. Paul Schoeppe, now under sentence of death for the murder of Miss Steineck of Carlisle, on Thursday last appeared before Gov. Geary and presented a paper relating to the case and made an argument to induce the Governor to pardon the prisoner. A number of witnesses were examined. Dr. Seltzer, of Carlisle, and Prof. Haines, of Dickenson College, expressed the opinion that the prisoner was not the cause of Miss Steineck's death. After argument the Governor reserved his decision as to whether the death warrant should be issued, and turned the papers over to the Attorney General, who some days ago rendered an opinion adverse to Dr. Schoeppe's pardon.

For the past week or two paragraphs have appeared in several newspapers of this State alleging that Mr. Mackey would be renominated for State Treasurer, at the approaching session of the Legislature "without opposition." We do not know who originated this "bit of information," nor from what locality in the State it came, but our information on the subject is very different. Unless we are greatly mistaken Gen. W. W. Irwin, an honored citizen of this county, will be a candidate for that position, and if morlfi character, ability and official integrity have as faithful friends in the Legislature as they have in the ranks of the people, he will be nominated and elected State Treasurer beyond a peradventure. At the recent election our professions and pledges in favor of retrenchment and reform were freely made and accepted by the voters of the State, and it will not do to take a backward step now. The people expect them to be fulfilled in good faith, and if our representatives soon to assemble at Harrisburg intend to carry them out, and continue in accord with their constituents on these questions they can perform no act that will be more convincing of their good intentions than an earnest, active, support of Gen. Irwin for State Treasurer. We hope and trust he will secure this at their hands.

THE Republicans of New Jersey did a good day's work on November 2. They had no hope of carrying the State. They worked, however to hold their force in the Legislature, so that next year, when a United States Senator is to be chosen, they may be ready either to re-elect the faithful A. G. Cattell, or some Republican equally energetic and true. The Newark *Courier* says: "The Senate stands eight Republicans, eleven Democrats, and one Independent, the latter elected by the Republicans over the regular Democratic candidate. Next year Cape May, Burlington, and Passaic will elect Republican Senators, which will change the political complexion of that body. In the House we lose four over last year, and gain four certain, giving the Democrats five majority, and it may be even less. We have not the slightest doubt of being able to return a Legislature next year that will elect a Republican United States Senator."

Well done, New Jersey!

THE following are the details of the loss of the bark Marnaion, on Thursday last, near Manistee, Mich. The vessel struck bottom during a gale, and the water soon rushed in, driving all on board to the roof of the cabin where they were exposed to the fury of the wind and the waves.—Captain Carpenter fastened himself and wife to a mast. A sailor, at the captain's request set out to swim to the shore, but his strength gave out and he was drowned. The boats having been washed away, no means of escape seemed attainable. On the next day, however, Capt. Calaway, of the schooner Toledo, with a number of other volunteers, took a boat and put out for the wreck, though with great peril to themselves, the boat sometimes filling. Reaching the bark, they found the Captain's wife dead from exposure and himself barely alive. After two or three trips, they succeeded in rescuing the rest of the crew, seven in number, but the captain died before they could take him off, and the two bodies were left on the wreck, which soon went to pieces. The rescued men were nearly dead from cold, but were finally revived.

THE Thanksgiving Proclamation of Gov. McClurg, of Mo., is quite a model of praiseworthy brevity. His Excellency contents himself with a couple of texts of Scripture, viz: "The Lord taketh pleasure in them that fear Him; in those that hope in His mercy." "He maketh peace in thy borders and filleth thee with the finest of wheat." Then the people are recommended "to praise the name of the Lord." both in family circles and public places. The Governor signs this; the Secretary of State countersigns it; and there is the neat little document complete.

THE entire Custom House frauds, are estimated at $800,000. They were committed during 1866, 7, 8. The principal offender has not yet been arrested, and his name is withheld. It appears that a few weeks ago Wm. J. Korn and Wm. H. Whimstead were arrested on a charge of being engaged in the frauds. Korn made a statement implicating Blatchford, Romanie, Mulligan and three brothers named Caldwell. The District Attorney demanded documentary evidence against the men from the Treasury Department, and on Tuesday the papers were brought. The guilt of Blatchford depends upon the genuineness of his initials upon drawback claims. The examination of Mulligan was adjourned till Saturday, owing to the absence of District Attorney Pierrepont.

THE *Montreal News* says that Signor Buchignani, the Italian dancing master, who married Mrs. Gen. Eaton, has left that city very suddenly, probably for New York, to avoid creditors to whom he owes about $18,000. He has been keeping a restaurant in Montreal for some time. On Saturday morning the doors were found closed and the proprietor gone. The principal creditor is a Signor Piganatelli, who had lent Buchignani $16,000 in Paris, and had followed him to this country on learning that certain professions of wealth, by which his confidence had been gained, were false. Pignatelli threatens a prosecution for obtaining money under false pretences. The lady was to leave Montreal for New York on Monday. Buchignani had also obtained $2,000 worth of wine from a Canadian merchant, which he shipped to New York just previous to his disappearance.

IT is now said that after all the dogma of infallibility of the Pope will not be forced on the Œcumenical Council. Reports from Rome, apparently based on good authority, state that the Pope declares he must be assured of an imposing majority of the Bishops in favor of the dogma, otherwise he would prefer the subject should not be introduced, desiring to avoid a discussion which might lessen the influence of the Principle. Meantime the Jesuits are using every effort to secure an overwhelming majority.

At Pugwash, Canada, a few nights ago, the house of a family named Crowley having taken fire, all the inmates except three small children had escaped; but these were sleeping up stairs, and the fire below made it impossible to reach them. Finally, the mother's screams from without awakened the eldest, a daughter not 12 years old, who came to the window and was urged by her mother to throw herself out; but she answered: No; my brothers and sisters must be saved." She then returned through the heat and smoke twice, and after throwing the two younger children from the window she let herself drop to the grond, a distance of sixteen feet, and when she rose she said: "I'm done, Mother; but I have saved my brother and sister from being burned up." The little heroine, terribly burned, shocked with the fall, and chilled with the cold, died in a few hours following.

FRAUDS have recently been discovered in the New York Custom House. A Washington correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, writing from that place on Nov. 9th says: Since the recent visit of Collector Grinnell of New York to the President and Secretary of the Treasury, additional facts have been developed in relation to the alleged drawback frauds in the New York Custom-House. The frauds were discovered about a month ago, and these fraudulent certificates or drawbacks are found in connection with every class of imported merchandise. Some of the officials estimate that the amount out of which the Government has been defrauded may reach $10,000,000, while others suppose it cannot be over $100,000. A number of the Custom House officials are implicated in these frauds. The name of one of these is found upon a large number of the certificates or drawbacks, whether genuine or not remains to be seen, and it was to day reported to the Treasury Department that the officer cannot be found by the Secret Agent. Two of the Custom House employes are now undergoing a secret investigation before United States Commissioner Osborn in New York. Solicitor Banfield is conducting the prosecution, and will remain in New York until the investigation shall be concluded. This morning, Secretary Boutwell ordered Mr. Vanderbilt, the appointment clerk, to select a half dozen of the most trustworty and efficient clerks of the Department and send them to New York to assist in overhauling necessary books, vouchers, etc., with a view of getting at the bottom of the frauds.

THE New York *Evening Post*, of Thursday last, says the question whether Deputy Collector Blatchford is connected with the immense drawback frauds in the New York Custom House, has been definitely settled by the investigation and examination of papers made at the custom house on that day, by Collector Grinnell and District Attorney Pierpont. The investigation demonstrated beyond a doubt that an immense quantity of goods have been removed from bond upon fraudulent papers, and that the Government has been defrauded by not less than eight hundred thousand dollars. The aggregate may reach a million dollars. How deeply Blatchford is concerned, the Government officials do not at present feel justified in making public. The frauds committed against the Government in the drawback department of the Custom House were consummated in some cases by fraudulent papers, and in other cases by changing the amounts on which drawback was due. The frauds were conducted in the boldest possible manner, and it is possible that some one holding a responsible place under the Government was concerned therein. Drawbacks were sometimes obtained in the sum of two hundred to three hundred dollars for goods alleged to have been shipped on vessels that had never left port. The papers on which these claims were collected had been signed by Mr. Blatchford, formerly in charge of the Drawback Bureau, and more recently in charge of the public stores. It is claimed that Mr. Blatchford received ten per cent. on the frauds, amounting to two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. These are only part of the frauds committed. However, District Attorney Pierpont is making thorough investigation of the matter, and it is probable important developements will be made in a few days. The editor does not intimate nor express an opinion as to whether the balance, or remaining *part* of the frauds, will exceed or fall below the amount of those mentioned.

PRESBYTERIAN UNION.

The General Assemblies of the Old and new school Presbyterian churches, were in session last week, in the city of Pittsburgh, agreeably to adjournment from New York, for the purpose of counting the votes of the several Presbyteries on the propositions of those branches of that church. One hundred and forty-four Presbyteries, of the Old School, voted; one hundred and twenty-five of these affirmatively. More than two thirds of the New School Presbyteries also voted affirmatively. The Union of the two bodies was consummated on Friday last. Elder Henry Day, as Secretary of the Reunion Committee, asked leave to present the last resolution to be passed upon by the Old School Assembly, which was granted. He then read the following report:

This Assembly having received and examined the statement of the vote in the several Presbyteries on the basis of reunion of the two bodies now claiming the name and the rights of the Presbyterian Church of the United States of America,

"The union shall be effected on the doctrine and ecclesiastical basis of our common system. The Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments shall be acknowledged as being the inspired word of God, and the only infallible guide of faith and practice. The confession of faith shall continue to be received and adopted as containing the doctrines taught in the Holy Scriptures, and the government and the doctrine of the Presbyterian Church of the United States, and whereas in them is contained the rules of our polity," it is hereby declared that said basis has been approved by more than two-thirds of the Presbyteries of this branch of the church; and whereas the other branch, in the First Church, has reported that this basis has been approved by more than two-thirds of the Presbyteries connected with that branch of the Church. Therefore, we do now solemnly declare the said BASIS OF REUNION IS OF BINDING FORCE."

The paper was unanimously adopted, amid great applause. The Moderator was then instructed to call a General Assembly to meet in Philadelphia on the 17th of May next. After which the Assembly was dissolved finally.

Similar action was had in the premises, in the New School General Assembly, after which it in like manner was dissolved.

In the afternoon of Friday last, the members of both Assemblies met, organized, and held a grand Jubilee over the final consummation of their reunion.

Basis of Union Between the U. P. and the Reform Presbyterian Churches.

The joint committee of the United Presbyterian, and Reformed Presbyterian Churches, on Thursday last, in the city of Pittsburgh, agreed upon the following basis of union between the two Churches:

"WHEREAS, An organic union between the General Assembly of the United Presbyterian Church and the General Synod is most desirable and of the utmost importance to the maintenance and more general effusion of the principles which are held in common; therefore.

Resolved, 1. That these churches agree to form an organic union on the basis of the principles embraced in common in their respective Testimonies and the other subordinate standards.

Resolved, 2. That these churches when united, shall be called the United Presbyterian Church, consisting of the Reformed Presbyterian Church and the United Presbyterian Church and that the Supreme Judicatory of the United Church shall be called the "General Assembly of the United Presbyterian Church of North America."

Resolved, 3. That the different Boards and Institutions of the respective Churches shall not be affected by this union, but shall have the control of their funds, and retain their corporate or other rights and privileges until the interests of the Church shall require a change.

It is now considered that union between the two churches represented is certain. The basis will have to be submitted to the respective Supreme Judicatories next May, but it is confidently believed there will be no difficulty in having it ratified. It would be a gratifying consummation if the whole body of Presbyterians would unite, since Union has become so popular.

THE UNION OF THE OHIO RIVER AND LAKE ERIE.

A Favorable Response From Philadelphia—The Advantages to that City.

The Philadelphia *North American* refers favorably to the proposed enlargement of the Erie canal. "It would," says that paper, "give Philadelphia an interest in the trade of the lakes far greater than she now possesses, and it would immensely increase the business of the Pennsylvania Railroad, by making Pittsburgh practically the head of lake navigation, as well as of the river trade of the West. On the other hand it would open a direct water route from Saint Louis to Lake Erie, Lake Ontario, and the bay and river St. Lawrence; and in due time St. Louis could ship provisions direct to Europe, as Chicago has done." The article concludes as follows:

"Originally, this canal was built by the State of Pennsylvania, at a cost of nearly four millions of dollars; and when we were overwhelmed by the weight of our financial embarrassments, a quarter of a century since, we transferred it to a company that now owns and manages it after a fashion. We find in the Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL an intimation that legislation to aid in the enlargement will be sought this winter at Harrisburg, though of what kind is not stated. The enterprize seems to us to be one eminently worthy of encouragement, and it is undoubtedly the duty of the State to attend to all such matters, notwithstanding that we long since abandoned that policy in despair.

"The work undertaken in that era of improvement left their marks broad and deep upon the destiny of this Commonwealth, and it may well be questioned whether without them we should now be the State we are. The State did the work at a time when no private corporation had the courage or the means requisite. But there is no lack of either now, and with such a splendid prospect as this grand canal enlargement opens, there ought to be no sort of difficulty in raising the amount of money required in a few days here in Philadelphia. All that is needed is that men of energy, enterprise and capital should be placed at the head of the undertaking, to which Pittsburgh must attend."

An Interesting Document.

With report of R. W. Clarke, State Auditor of the Treasury, has been submitted to Secretary Boutwell, and is an exceedingly interesting and valuable document. The work done in this bureau during the last year was immense, as will be seen by the following exhibit.

The number of requisitions drawn on the Secretary of the Treasury by the Secretary of War and Interior for the year ending June 30, 1869, is four thousand seven hundred and seventy five, amounting to $70,220,168 04; and for the first quarter of the fiscal year, ending 1870, $23,799,802. 08.

The amount of counter requisitions drawn on sundry persons in favor of the Treasurer of the United States during the year, is $12,800,998 89, and for the first quarter of the present fiscal year, ending September 30, 1869, $3,454,538 49.

During the year the office settled 1,944 accounts, involving $157,189,926 03. Of this sum, $118,604,508 64 were for quartermasters' accounts, and $30,280,855 07 pensions agents' accounts. There are still unsettled 23,141 accounts, involving $69,292,834 54.

During the year upwards of sixty thousand letters were written. The reform in the office has been radical, and the result shows that it has been beneficial to the public service. There were three hundred and sixty-five clerks in the bureau when Mr. Clarke took charge; since then the force has been reduced to two hundred and fifty, and yet the work goes on quite as rapidly as before the reduction.

The Auditor recommends a change in the compensation of clerks so that the pay shall correspond to the merit of the clerk. If the clerk can perform second, third or fourth class duties the Auditor thinks he should be paid accordingly. By this means more work will be performed by a less number of clerks, who will be better paid. This system he believes would have the effect of quieting the clamor for twenty per cent. additional compensation.

In regard to the ladies the Auditor says they are prompt, attentive, industrious and above reproach. The gentlemen are sober, moral, intelligent and faithful; observant of all the rules prescribed for their government; earnest in their labor, with closest application and most perfect order. One clerk, Col. Vinson, employed in the office, is eighty-four years old, having retained his position since 1807. He is a native of Philadelphia.

Report of the Attorney General.

OFFICE OF ATT'Y GENERAL, HARRISBURG, Oct. 6, 1869.

To His Excellency Major Gen. John W. Geary,

Governor of Pennsylvania:

SIR—In accordance with the statutory provisions which directs me from time to time to communicate to you the condition of the business of my department, I have the honor to lay before you a brief statement of my official actions. Upon entering upon my duties as Attorney General, I found in the department, uncollected, claims amounting to two hundred and seventy-four thousand seven hundred and fifty-two dollars and twenty-two cents, ($274,752 22.) Of these I have collected two hundred and forty-five thousand seven hundred and fifty-five dollars and ninety-seven cents, ($245,755 07.) The balance, twenty-eight thousand nine hundred and ninety-six dollars and twenty-five cents, ($28,996 25,) being mostly due from insolvent oil companies, will probably never be realized. I find by comparison, that this balance of old claims, uncollected, is unprecedentedly small. During my term of office there has been certified to me for collection—up to July last, the time of my last quarterly statement to the State Treasurer—claims amounting to four hundred and thirty-two thousand five hundred, fifty-one dollars and seven cents, and (432,551 67.) Of these I have collected three hundred and ninety-nine thousand, seven hundred and forty-five dollars and seven cents, (399,745 07.) The balance, amounting to thirty-two dollars and sixty cents, ($32,806 60,) has been put in suit, but the money may not be made, either on account of the defendant's insolvency or the failure to obtain service. During the last quarter there has been certified to me one hundred and thirty-eight thousand two hundred and fifty-seven dollars and sixty five cents, (138,257 65,) nearly all having come to my hands within a month. These have either been paid or suits commenced, all of which are being prosecuted with the utmost speed. In fact, at the present time there is not in this department a single claim which is not as far advanced as the arrangement of the term days of the courts will allow. The entire collection made by me and paid into the State Treasury amounts to nine hundred and eighty-seven thousand nine hundred and nine dollars and seven cents, which there has been collected during the past quarter one hundred and two thousand four hundred and eighty-eight dollars and thirty-five cents, ($102,488 35.) In addition to the sums collected as above, I have gained in the courts below suits amounting to fifty-seven thousand six hundred and fifty dollars and ninety-five cents, but which have not yet been paid, because of the defendants having sued out writs of error. To collect these various sums I have issued three hundred and forty-six writs, (346.) All of these cases have been concluded with the exception I will hereafter mention, and all of them, with the exception of five, have been decided in favor of the Commonwealth at final judgment. At the recent session of the Supreme Court, at Harrisburg, a decision was given in the tonnage tax cases, which have been pending since 1861. The decision was in favor of the Commonwealth, and secured a revenue of over two hundred thousand dollars per annum. The accumulated debt under this tax makes directly dependent upon the decision over six hundred thousand dollars. ($600,000.) The corporations are about to take out writs of error to the United States Supreme Court. At the same term of court the gross receipt cases would have been also argued, had they not been postponed until January at the request of the defendants' counsel, who wanted time for preparation, and also as the decision of the tonnage tax cases, if favorable to the State, would carry with it these cases. Such a contingency having happened, the gross receipt cases may be considered as virtually decided in favor of the Commonwealth. The amount involved is about the same as that of the tonnage tax, viz: over two hundred thousand dollars per annum. The various cases which have occurred since the June term of the Dauphin county common pleas are in a condition to be heard at the next term.

In conclusion I would respectfully repeat my invitation to your Excellency to examine in person the books and records of my office.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, Your obedient servant,

BENJAMIN HARRIS BREWSTER, *Attorney Gnural.*

An Important Arrest.

Colonel H. C. Whitely, Chief of the Secret Service Division, has just consummated one of the most important arrests in the annals of the Government. It will be the means by which millions of revenue will be saved. All the parties arrested are implicated in the manufacture of the celebrated 60 pound tobacco stamp. The names of the parties are Hart L. Pierce, a well known engraver formerly employed by Tiffany, New York; subsequently he was engaged by the American Bank Note Company, but recently he has been doing business at No. 39 Nassau street, New York; Col. Robert B. Clarke, late of the 13th Regiment New York Infantry, and Robert Ripton, a printer, at Staten Island, together with his brother-in-law, William Kempton, and Beale Carpenter, an engraver at No. 711 Dorchester street, Boston. Pierce and Carpenter are considered the most skillful engravers in this country. Over $60,000 worth of stamps, all the plates, printing transfer and perforating presses and an unfinished plate of the five-twenty bonds, and all the requisite paraphernalia for carrying on the counterfeit business have been captured. It is alleged that the gang had issued several hundred thousand dollars worth of stamps, securities, etc. They have made a clean breast of it, confessed their guilt, and are now safely locked in Brooklyn jail. Col. Whitely, who superintended the arrests in person, deserves the thanks of a grateful community. There is no doubt of the conviction of the parties.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE

Judge Dent—Result of Perseverance—Woman Suffrage—Currency Printing—War Department—Assistant Treasurerships—Annexation of Nova Scotia—Public Land Sales—Patents, &c.

WASHINGTON, D.C. Nov. 11, '69.

Judge Dent is in town again, just from Mississippi, having agreed with his contestant candidate, Mr. Alcorn, not to stump the State for the championship. They have evidently made up their minds that such a course would result in the sacrifice of both politically, and that they have enough friends eagerly after the loaves and fishes to look after their respective interests. There is very little interest manifested here in Washington as to the result of the Mississippi election.

RESULT OF PERSEVERANCE.

In 1857, L. A. Heald, the leader of Heald's Brass Band in this city, conceived the idea that a machine could be constructed for making cigars rapidly, little thinking then that the task of doing it would consume twelve years of incessant and anxious labor, fraught with disappointment to himself and ridicule from the world at every step. But such has been the case with him, and so greatly have his feelings been exercised about it, that he has been comparatively secluded in his labors, only remarking to some of his intimate friends occasionally, that if he lived he should succeed in completing a machine that would make a good cigar. He has at last succeeded - fortifying himself with five different patents, the first dating as far back as 1861—in making a full size machine, simple and void of any kind of complicated machinery, that will make good shaped cigars either tight or loose as desired, all complete in one operation, at the rate of 2,000 daily. A detailed description of this machine, though it might be interesting to your readers, would occupy too much space in your crowded columns. Suffice to say the importance of an invention of this kind is readily understood when known that in New York city alone, an approximate estimate shows that there are one billion of cigars used annually at an aggregate cost, when made by hand, of upwards of nine millions of dollars.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

Female Suffrage Meetings held weekly in this city have become very interesting, and the hall in which they are held, is generally filled with a heterodoxical kind of humanity, consisting of a few of the "strong minded women" of this city, ex-Preachers of the Gospel, Free Lovers, Spiritualists and Blackguards, the last of which seem to think they take the rent in bringing these meetings into notice. The women (the strong minded ones) true to their natures, self conceited, sensitive and tyrannical, disagree both among themselves, and with their male friends in the government of these meetings, which only helps to make their meetings disreputable and work injury to the Female Suffrage cause generally.

CURRENCY PRINTING.

Trouble seems to be brewing between the Treasury and the National Bank Note Company. There has been two or three of the new twenty-five cent notes in circulation without the red seal, and Mr. Wilson, Chief of the Note Division with twelve female clerks who are expert counters of paper, have gone to New York for the purpose of giving the National Bank Note Company an overhauling. It is expected that they will count the blank sheets and partly finished notes, to see if their count agrees with the returns of the Company. The red seal on the notes is printed here in the Treasury, and it is questionable with some here whether these notes without the red seal may not have been abstracted after leaving the bank Note Company in New York. In order to get as reliable information as possible I have just called on Treasurer Spinner who asserts, but gives no reason, for the assertion, that it is not possible that those notes were abstracted after being delivered at the Treasury Department.

I learn from Mr. Spinner that counterfeit five twenty coupons have been received at the Department from Germany, but as yet no counterfeit bonds.

Detective Whitely returned to Washington yesterday, with his bushel of bogus steel plates, for printing revenue stamps, captured from the counterfeiters in New York. It is high time for those counterfeiters to be a looking out. The Government means business.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

The late orders of the War Department directing the recruiting offices to send men as fast as recruited to the frontier, indicate on the part of the Government a determination to protect the pioneer. There are so many conflicting opinions and interests in respect to the Indian question, it is difficult to determine the right course to pursue. The present Secretary of War is no doubt advised by those who have had no little experience in dealing with the Indians. It is thought that he will adopt a course that will be equally severe both upon the hostile Indian and the agent and speculator, whose only aim is to create dissension and make money at the expense of both the Government and the deluded and ignorant native.

ASSISTANT TREASURERSHIPS.

The Copperheads here, who are wide awake to make stock out every act of the Administration, the object of which is not known to every one, have been very busily engaged in manufacturing rumors of distrust of the President in not appointing an assistant Treasurer to succeed General Butterfield in New York. The agony is now over. The President has appointed Hon. C. J. Folger, late State Senator, now Senator elect, in New York, to succeed Gen. Butterfield. Mr. Folger is a man well known in his own State, and being originally from that State myself I am supposed to know him. I do know him. He is a man whose best friends dislike him socially, for the reason that he is affected by a chronic petulant disposition; and being naturally suspicious he is ecceptical in all matters he does not thoroughly understand, sometimes perhaps hasty in opposing a measure that on mature reflection he might consider favorable. Railroad bills involving subsidies from the State generally meet his opposition. The defeat, in the N. Y. Senate, of the underground Arcade Railroad bill for the city of New York, I believe is attributed to him, although that Company asked no subsidy from the State but simply the right of way through Broadway, with certain privileges. But with all the complaints of his having a disagreeable, sceptical and dyspeptical disposition, all will say who know him that Mr. Folger is a man of extraordinary abilities and a living example of honor, and his appointment to the responsible position of Assistant Treasurer at New York city is, indeed, timely and exceedingly well chosen.

ANNEXATION OF NOVA SCOTIA.

A Member of Congress, Col. Prosser of Tennessee, has been spending a part of the summer in Nova Scotia, the little British Colony, which made such a stubborn resistance, though in vain, as it proved to the British confederation scheme. Mr. Prosser's observations in regard to the temper of the people towards their government, show just the condition of affairs which one would naturally suppose must exist among the people who had been so recently forced into a government against their earnest protest. No people were ever more intensely loyal than the Nova Scotians have always been to the government of England, until that government committed this most tyrannical blunder of forcing them to unite with a confederacy, whose commercial as well as most other interests are in direct opposition to their own. The very large proportion of the people who depend for their living upon their trade with the U. S., fisherman and others, have been nearly ruined by the repeal of the reciprocity treaty with this country; and it is not surprising that complaints should be heard among all classes of people in regard to the great increase of taxes levied upon them for the support of the New Dominion, which seems inclined to raise the bulk of her revenue from the Maritime provinces, and they are every day becoming more and more bolder in expressing their sentiments. A member of the Colonial Legislature declared publicly a few weeks ago that he would "throw up his hat when the last red coat marched out of the province and the United States flag was hoisted on the citadel." The Provincial Building in Halifax, a handsome structure just completed, the people refuse to permit to be used for Domaine purposes and it stands unoccupied.

The question of annexation to the United States, now forms a topic of conversation throughout the entire province, almost to the exclusion of every other; you hear it conversed on the street, in stores, in the cars and in the home, where it is not unusual to find families divided against themselves, the children earnestly in favor. Several vigorous journals advocate the measure while others oppose it. One is constantly meeting earnest articles pro and con, but all are against the confederate scheme into which they have been forced, except a few office holders who want to keep their offices and merchants who wish to retain the monopoly of trade they now enjoy, which, they are well aware, that yankee enterprise would soon sweep away.

Mr. Prosser believes that the province of Nova Scotia will certainly be a State of the Union within five years and probably much sooner. He says the plan is canvassed of sending a delegation to Washington during the coming winter for the purpose of ascertaining what steps can be taken to secure the desired result. In order to secure her development Nova Scotia needs the markets of the U. S. for her great mineral and other resources, but the benefits of the annexation would be mutual. The people of this country need her products, especially her rich mineral stores. Indeed the importance of this little province is only beginning to be properly appreciated. The late Hon. Robert J. Walker, the sad tidings of whose death early this morning is received ere this throughout the whole land, who devoted much attention to this subject, said there was no State in the Union that in proportion to her area can compare in natural advantages to Nova Scotia.

DISPOSAL OF PUBLIC LANDS.

Commissioner Wilson, of the General Land Office, is in receipt of returns from the following District Land Offices, showing a disposal during the past month of 91,010 acres of the public land.

PATENT OFFICE.

Twenty-eight patents were issued from the U. S. Patent Office Tuesday the 9th inst., to citizens of your State.

CHIEL.

ON Monday a young woman dressed in deep mourning and bearing an infant in her arms, got on board a Southside train from Patchogue at Valley Stream, and took her seat by the side of a young man named Mulford, of New Jersey. A conversation ensued between them, and the woman informed him that she had but recently buried her husband, and was then on her road to Philadelphia; to spend the winter, at the same time informing him that she was to be accompanied by her uncle, who was to join her at Springfield.

During the ride she leaned over the young man several times, apparently anxious to know how far she was from the station. Arriving at the station she pointed out her uncle, and asked the young man to hold her sleeping infant while she conducted him on board the train, as he was old and feeble. The young man consented and took the child. The train soon moved off, but the woman did not return, and the young man becoming suspicious felt for his watch, but found it was missing, as was also his pocket book. He then proceeded to uncover the infant, and was astonished on beholding nothing more than a large rubber model. He made the facts known to a few persons and vowed never to ride in the same seat with a strange woman, or become a nurse to widowed mothers.—*N. Y. Post, Nov. 4th.*

IT is stated that Attorney General Hoar is about to accept a seat on the Supreme Court bench.

—A case occurred the other day in Davenport, Iowa, in which a Mrs. Rowena French, who had been figuring in the divorce courts, by due process of law found herself legally separated from her husband. She waited not a moment, but passed out of the court room down stairs, where a brass new husband was awaiting with a license in his pocket, and they were made one.

New Advertisements.

LISTEN TO THE

Burdett Organ

And you will use no other,

H. Kleber & Bro.,

sole agents for the BURDETT ORGAN,

NO. 122 WOOD STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

nov10:1m.

Administrators Notice.—Letters of administration on the estate of John Mercer, dec'd, late of Hanover township, Beaver county, Pa., having been granted to the undersigned all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them for payment to JESSE MERCER, Administrator, Green tp. oct8:6t.

BOUNTY ACCOUNT.—Account of receipts and disbursements by the School Directors of North Sewickley township, for bounty purposes, from June 1st, 1868, to June 7th, 1869:

Dr. To cash on hand and outstanding tax, $1652.81

Cr. By bonds redeemed.....$183.00
By bonds redeemed, A. C. Elliott, 800.00
By interest paid on bonds,..... 77.87
By warrants,.....19.00— 559.87

Balance in favor of the township after redeeming all outstanding bonds & notes, $1093.94

We hereby certify that the above account is correct as it stands stated.

ADAM ROUSER, THOMAS GILLESPIE, JAMES WARNOCK. } *Auditors.*

nov3:3t

AGENTS WANTED, AGENTS WANTED, $75 to $250 per month, male and female, to sell the celebrated and only genuine Home Sewing Family Sewing Machine, improved and perfected; it will hem, fell, stitch, tuck, bind, braid and embroider in the most superior manner. Price only $18! For simplicity and durability, it has no rival. Do not buy from any parties selling machines under the same name as ours, unless having a Certificate of Agency signed by us, as they are worthless Cast Iron Machines.

For Circulars and Terms, apply or address, H. CRAWFORD & CO., 413 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

oct. 20,3m.

New Arrival of Goods

AT

Speyerer & Sons,

Corner of Water and James Streets

ROCHESTER, PENN'A.

Have just returned from the east with a large stock of goods bought at the lowest cash prices, which they offer to the public at

REASONABLE PRICES,

Consisting of

DRY GOODS.

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS,

AND HARDWARE,

PRINTS, TURKS, COBURGS, ALPACAS, WOOL DELAINS, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SHAWLS, SILKS, FLANNELS, MERINOS, MEN'S UNDERWEAR,

HATS, CAPS, *BOOTS AND SHOES*

ROPE, OCUM & PACKING YARN,

IRON & NAILS,

Paints, Oils and Putty,

Queensware and Willow Ware,

FLOUR, FEED, GRAIN, BACON,

&c., &c., &c.

We still have control of the celebrated

CANTON CITY MILLS FLOUR,

AND

NEWCREEK FLOUR.

We recieve the above brands by the car load, and can sell them at

Pittsburgh Prices

saving freight on same.

We can sell IRON, NAILS, SUGARS, COFFEES, TEAS, SOAPS, SPICES, &c. at wholesale prices to dealers.

☞ Thanking the public for past patronage, we hope to merit a liberal share for the future. We always buy for cash and sell cheap.

P. S. Also agents for the

KNIFFEN MOWER AND REAPER

and Pittsburgh National Plow Co's.

PLOWS.

Pure Catawba and Concord wine of our own vintage for medical and Sacramental purposes, are highly recommended by those who have used them.

novtfc.

MEYRAN & SIEDLE,

Successors to

REINEMAN, MEYRAN & SIEDLE,

No. 42, Fifth Avenue,

PITTSBURGH, Pa.

Gold and Silversmiths,

and dealers in

FINE JEWELRY,

WATCHES, DIAMONDS,

SILVER AND PLATED WARE.

Agency for all the best makes of

American Watches

SETH THOMAS' CLOCKS.

All kinds of watches carefully repaired and guaranteed. [may13;1y

Miscellaneous.

Brighton Paper Mills,

BEAVER FALLS, PENN'A.

PRINTING, *MANILLA,* ROOFING, BAILING, Hardware, Glass, Straw.

RAG AND CARPET

PAPERS,

MANUFACTURED

AND SOLD AT

Wholesale & Retail by

Frazier, Metzger & Co.,

82 Third Avenue,

PITTSBURGH.

☞ Rags taken in exchange. [sep29tf.

SALESMEN.—Wanted, a few reliable, energetic salesmen to sell by sample standard goods. Address H. H. RICHARDS & CO., 413 Chestnut street, Phila., Pa. nov10:6m.

The Only Reliable Cure for Dyspepsia in the Known World.

Dr. Wishart's Great American Dyspepsia Pills and *Pine Tree Tar Cordial* are a positive and infallible cure for dyspepsia in its most aggravating form, and no matter of how long standing.

They penetrate the secret abode of this terrible disease and exterminate it, root and branch forever.

They alleviate more agony and silent suffering than tongue can tell.

They are noted for curing the most desperate and hopeless cases, when every known means fails to afford relief.

No form of dyspepsia or indigestion can resist their penetrating power.

DR. WISHART'S

Pine Tree Tar Cordial.

It is the vital principle of the Pine Tree, obtained by a peculiar process in the distillation of the tar, by which its highest medica properties are retained. It invigorates the digestive organs and restores the appetite. It strengthens the debilitated system. It purifies and enriches the blood, and expels from the system the corruption which breeds on the lungs. It dissolves the mucus or phlegm which stops the air passages of the lungs. Its healing principle acts upon the irritated surfaces of the lungs and throat, penetrating to each diseased part, relieving pain and subduing inflammation. It is the result of a course of study and experiment, and it is offered to the afflicted with positive assurance of its power to cure the following diseases, if the patient has not too long delayed a cure or to the success of cure:

Consumption of the Lungs, Cough, Sore Throat and Breast, Bronchitis, Liver Complaint, Blind and Bleeding Piles, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Diptheria, &c.

A medical expert, holding honorable collegiate diplomas, devotes his entire time to the examination of patients in the office parlors. Associated with him are three consulting Physicians of acknowledged eminence, whose services are given to the public *free of charge.*

This opportunity is offered by no other institution in the country.

Letters from any part of the country, asking advice, will be promptly and gratuitously responded to. Where convenient, remittances should take the shape of *Drafts, or Post-Office Orders.*

Price of Wishart's American Dyspepsia Pills, $1 a box. Sent by Mail on receipt of price.

Price of Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial, $1.50 a bottle, or $11 per dozen. Sent by express.

All communications should be addressed

L. Q. C. WISHART, M. D., No. 223 North-Second street, Philadelphia. oct8:3m.

D. S. RANGER,

Bridge Street,

BRIDGEWATER, PA.

IS 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, Merinos, Delaines, Plaids, Ginghams, Coburgs, Lawns, Water Proofs, Chinchilla, Cloths, Woollen Shawls, Brown and Black Muslins, Drillings, Tickings, Prints, Canton Flannels, Jaconets, Table Linen, Irish Linen, Crash, Counterpanes, Hosiery, Gloves & Mits.

Groceries,

Coffee, Teas, Sugar, Molasses, White Silver Drips, Golden and Common Syrups, Mackerel in barrels and kits, Star and Tallow Candles, Soap, Spices and Mince Meat. Also, SALT.

Hardware, Nails, Glass,

Door Locks, Door Latches, Hinges, Screws, Table Cutlery, Table and Tea Spoons, Sleigh Bells, Coal Boxes, Fire Shovels and Pokers, Nails and Glass, Spades, Shovels, 2, 3, and 4 Tine Forks, Rakes, Scythes and Snaths, Corn and Garden Hoes.

WOODENWARE.

Buckets, Tubs, Churns, Butter Prints and Ladles.

CARBON OIL,

Linseed Oil & White Lead.

Boots and Shoes

LADIES' MISSES' AND CHILDRENS' SHOES, in great vari