The Beaver Argus.

J. WEYAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Beaver, Pa., Nov. 24, 1869.

It is given out on the other side of the Atlantic that Mrs. Mary Lincoln, widow of the late President Lincoln, will soon be married to Count Schneidenbutzen, Grand Chamberlain to the Duke of Baden. We doubt the report.

SUPERVISOR Ewing, of Tennessee, reports to Department under date of the 14th inst., a successful operation against distillers in the Second District of Tennessee. Deputy Marshal Edmunson, who had been left in charge of some stills and a quantity of whisky seized, was attacked and overpowered by a crowd of men, a dozen or more in number, and in spite of a most determined resistance the property was taken away from him.

DATES from Rio Janeiro to the 27th ult. have been received in London. President Lopez had transferred his headquarters to San Joaquin. It is reported that Lopez had killed his mother, one of his brothers and other prisoners, in consequence of the suspicion that they were engaged in a conspiracy against his life. The allies had as yet made no movement, and it was supposed active operations would be still longer deferred.

IN the matter of the Farragut-Porter prize and bounty cases R. M. Corinne, counsel for the Government at Washington city on Friday last, filed a general demurrer which raises the question of the right of the navy to claim any prize or bounty for the captures made at New Orleans and also the question as to whether the Court can entertain jurisdiction in these cases so far as the Government is concerned. They will come up for argument this week.

LIEUTENANT W. W. Daugherty, of the regular army, on furlough and visiting his parents at Kokomo, Ind., shot and killed Joseph Vanhorn, at the Sherman House, in that city, at noon on Friday last. It is alleged that Vanhorn circulated slanderous reports about Daugherty's sister, and on Daugherty's meeting Vanhorn he requested him to recall his remarks. He repeatedly refused, and not denying it, Daugherty shot him. Five shots were fired, three taking effect. He died almost instantly. Daugherty was arrested, and is now in jail. It has caused great excitement, as both parties are connected with the first families of this city.

INVESTIGATIONS of the drawback frauds continued on Friday before Commissioner Osborne, evidence having been given in the cases of both Howard and Mulligan. It was shown that the latter was virtually of the firm of B. M. Johnson & Co., and that Caldwell, who also has been spoken of in the matter, had been heard to ask Mulligan to give him some facilities to perpetrate fraud. Johnson, who was a witness, was apparently astonished when shown a check by the District Attorney for $50,000, payable to Johnson, of the firm of Mulligan, and said he knew nothing of the check. The case was adjourned till to-day—Wednesday.

MR. BEECHER in his thanksgiving sermon, said he believed emphatically in increasing to their fullest extent the efficiency of public schools. Those schools must not only be common, free and superior, but must be better than private schools. In nothing could the public afford to be less penurious. The best teachers must be secured, and receive adequate compensation for their services. The common schools should not be sectarian. He would not force the hearing of the reading of the Bible on a few in the public schools. It was the lack of toleration, it should be remembered, which drove the Puritan fathers to the Continent.

ADVICES received by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue show that the squad of cavalry which had been aiding the Revenue officials in breaking up illicit distilleries in Virginia, is doing good service. In Botetout and Craig counties, in the Sixth district, several stills were found, the distillers arrested and held for defrauding the Government, and about three hundred gallons of brandy seized. The Eighth District was also visited and large numbers of stills discovered and parties arrested. In Montgomery, Pulaski, Bland and Tazewell counties, on Rich Mountain, two miles away from any road or path, a number of stills were seized and large quantities of whisky, beer and brandy confiscated.

THE *Times* of Nov. 18th, calls attention to the new regulations made by the American Government economising the use of coal in the navy, and says they deserve attention in England, although our expenditure of coal has never been so lavish as that which provoked the interference of the American Navy Department. The American government is taking most decisive measures to abate the waste. Cruisers are restricted to an allowance of coal, which must not be exceeded. This economy is not without its drawbacks. The use of sails which it requires at times involves an expense for rigging and increased crews; but on the whole the saving will be considerable, and this example might be followed here as far as the margin of our practical fund will permit.

THE editor of the Wheeling *Intelligencer* is of the opinion that "an editor who respects his obligations to tell the truth about men and measures inevitably makes many enemies; and the number grow steadily with his length of service. Every rascal whose toes he treads on, and every demagogue whose purpose he thwarts, becomes a lifelong enemy. None of these ever forget his offence, and as their number constantly accumulates, the honest editor can always count on a large number of implacable and bitter foes, ready to stab him whenever opportunity offers. The general public whom he faithfully serves are his friends, but only passively so. They look upon him as entitled to no special credit, because he only did his duty; and they have none of the incentive to zeal in his behalf that is felt against him by the disappointed politician whose tool he refused to become, or the thieving lobbyman whom he exposed."—Truer words were never uttered.

A TELEGRAM received at the Navy Department in Washington City on Friday last, from Captain R. R. Calhoun, commanding the United States steamer Dictator, dated from Savannah river, announces her arrival there on Friday morning, with convoy all in good condition. The Dictator had two gales, one off Hatteras and the other seventy-five miles from Savannah river. The last gale was very severe. The Dictator's behavior was excellent, proving her a good sea boat. She was to coal and proceed to Key West.

AT Evans, Colorado, Nov. 6, Daniel Steele, one of the pioneers of the Territory, and keeper of a hotel, was murdered by Joel Carr, of Mercer county, Pa. Carr wanted dinner at Steele's house, and being unable to get a seat at the first table he got angry and cursed the landlord. His money was refunded and he left. Returning soon after with a borrowed revolver, he shot Steele in the ear, causing instant death. The murderer attempted to escape, but was captured. A jury of twelve men was empanneled, counsel for defense allowed, and statements from witnesses received. The jury returned a verdict of murder in the first degree. The murderer was then taken charge of by the people and hung to the first tree till dead.

THE Beaver *Radical* don't believe that Gen. Irwin will have any "sincere" support for State Treasurer. "We know all about these Lancaster worthies" who are supporting him, says he. No doubt of it; and we do not question that our friend of the *Radical* knows a great deal more about the history of past elections of State Treasurer than he would willingly tell, or would be glad to have known. For instance, how much was there paid, *and promised to be* paid, to defeat Gen. Irwin last winter and to whom? Who took the most considerable sum of money "just to keep it out of the hands of pinchers and roosters," leaving others to be paid in promises, not yet redeemed? These are interesting particulars, and the editor of the *Radical* should not keep them back. By delaying too long he may make it necessary to have them written in another quarter.—*Pitts Commercial.*

THE schooner Arrow, which was driven ashore at Gross Point, about fifteen miles north from Chicago, on Tuesday night, during the fierce storm, is a total wreck, and the officers and crew, eight in number, were all lost in attempting to reach shore in a life boat. On Wednesday morning the tug attempted to reach the crew, but owing to the furious sea could not do it. Yesterday morning the tug G. W. Wood, with a life boat was enabled to reach the schooner.

The life boat was launched, and the crew of the Arrow placed in her with four of the crew of the tug. The life boat was almost immediately stove to pieces and all the officers and crew of the Arrow, and one man from the tug perished. The three other men from the tug were rescued but almost frozen to death.

THE Van Buren, Arkansas, *Press* correspondence from Lalequah, Nov. 3d, says the Cherokee Council convened there on the first, and organized by electing Arch S. Draper President of the Senate, and Stand Whirlwind Speaker of the Council. The Downing men are greatly in the majority. His administration is very popular. Much business is before the Council. Acts of great moment will go through this session, among which are securing rights of citizens in the States, and their property. The Indians are prosperous, feeling more every day the necessity of being united as one nation. The Old feuds are dying out. There is great talk about railroads among the members of the Council.

The Creek Council adjourned on the 23rd, when it was thought some trouble might be raised, as the land imbroglio had again sprung up, and threatens mischief. It is thought the Creek government is strong enough to maintain itself against all agitations and disturbances.

PARTICULARS were received in the city of Pittsburgh on Friday last, regarding a terrible murder and subsequent arson and robbery perpetrated at Huntingdon, on the line of the Pennsylvania Central Railway. From the meagre reports and rumors it appears that on Wednesday evening two men visited the residence of an old German, named Berghetols, while he was at supper with his wife and a little boy, named Gardner, they had adopted. The desperadoes murdered the three by cutting their throats from ear to ear. Subsequently they robbed the house, taking, it was said, some $2,000 their victims had accumulated. They then set fire to the building and fled. They were captured at Altoona and taken back to Huntingdon and placed in jail there. Part of the stolen money was found on them. When the fact of their arrival became known an excited mob gathered about the jail, and at last accounts there was a fair prospect of the men being taken out. We did not learn the names of the murderers.

CONSIDERABLE astonishment and uneasiness were caused in Toronto, C. W., on the 18th inst. about the Red River trouble, by an article in the Montreal *News*, which says:—We had private information last August the purport of which we made known that if Mr. McDougall appeared at Red River in his official capacity, serious trouble would supervene. He had rightly or wrongly made himself obnoxious to the Indians. They regarded him as despoiling them of lands. They said that Sir Francis Head had in the name of Her Majesty given them the Manitou Island as their exclusive and unchangeable property while grass grew or water ran, and that Mr. McDougall, in utter scorn of that gift, ordered the white Commissioner of the Crown lands to survey some portions of the island. While they aggravated the alleged outrage by imputing to him that he dispossessed them to enrich connections and relations, we tell the Ottawa Government that it made one mistake when it named Mr. McDougall for Governor. Let it not perpetuate that blunder by retaining him at the Northwest; recall him and avoid, except as a last desperate alternative, sending troops thither. There are in this province many gentlemen bordering on Indian blood, and they are the men the Government should consult until colonization has been organized.

A LETTER received by the editor of this paper, during the past week, from Philadelphia, contains this paragraph:

"A Beaver county politician was here some time ago, and while in the city was assiduously engaged in circulating the report that your Senator and Representative in the Legislature were going against Irwin, and you—Mackey, for the State Treasurership. How is this?"

The name of this "Beaver county politician" is not given to us, and we are not quite sure that we could point him out; but let him be who he may, we *do* know that he was either ignorant of what he was talking about in Philadelphia, or uttered a wilful falsehood when he alleged what is stated in the above extract. The Senator from this district, and the Representative from this county are both intimately acquainted with Gen. Irwin; know him to be one of the purest men of the State, and are for him for State Treasurer "first, last and all the time." We do not guess at this. *We know it from their own declarations*, hence our correspondent at Philadelphia may safely conclude that the "Beaver county politician," to whom he refers, was giving currency to a story which had no foundation in fact. His purpose was to decry Gen. Irwin's strength and to enhance Mr. Mackey's interests. That was all.

We are in favor of the re-election of Mr Mackey to the treasury.—*Beaver Radical.*

Why tell us something we did not know before.* "All right. M. S. Q."

It is but an act of justice to General Irwin, however, to state, that, while he has the *opposition* of Mr. Quay, he has the good wishes and *support* of almost every other Republican in Beaver county.

A TELEGRAM from Ottowa, Canada, dated Nov. 18, has been received in Washington, stating on good authority that there is no truth in the report from Washington that the Government of the Dominion had threatened retaliation if the present restriction on commercial intercourse was continued by the United States. In a dispatch of the 14th inst., referred to, no such words as threatened retaliation were used. The statements made in that despatch are fully substantiated by a speech on the Budget by the Finance Minister in May last, and by other public documents of the Dominion, and are fully endorsed by the Privy Counsel.

"The organ of the Weyand Bro's." &c.—*Radical.*

We have stated on one or two occasions, since we owned the ARGUS, that the elder Weyand had no connection whatever with the paper.—He neither owns a dollar in it, nor exercises any control over its management; and when it is borne in mind that the ARGUS never urged *his* appointment to or nomination for any office, it will be seen that if it is his "organ," in any sense, it has proved a very silent and inefficient one indeed. As to the other Weyand we have only this to say:—He has no use for an "organ," nor has he or does he use the ARGUS for selfish purposes. He has never asked the Republicans of Beaver county for any office, nor their representatives for any appointment. He is not an office seeker, and in all probability never will be. But still, if his mind should undergo a change in this respect in the future, it is very likely that he could show claims for public support as strong as the generality of aspirants; and if honored with a public position he could safely promise that he would make no more *money* out of it than Mr. Quay himself, or any other strictly honest man would do.

A report comes to us from the west that Brigham Young has had a recent "revelation," requesting him as the head of the Mormon Church, to gather together the faithful, collect their property, and with wives, harems and all, depart from Utah and take refuge on the Sandwich Islands. A few years ago the Mormon chief thought himself secure at Salt Lake city, and was apt to boast of what he could and would do if the Federal Government ever attempted to interfere with him personally or with any of the social institutions of Utah; but latterly he has shown an uneasiness which does not comport with his previous bluster. The completion of the Pacific railroad, and the locomotive carrying into that territory a new population, has no doubt forced the conclusion on the prophet's mind that the Gentile world would sooner or later oblige him to yield the doctrine of polygamy or pack his trunks and depart. Should this prove true, and the Mormons now take a quiet leave of a country which their thrift and energy has caused to blossom as the rose, our Government will thus become rid of one of the most perplexing questions with which it has had to deal for many years. Whether then, it be a "revelation," or the Pacific railroad, which brings about a voluntary *hegira* of this peculiar people, we care not. It is enough for us to know that the United States will be largely benefitted by it.

THE response of the Republican press to the demand that the Legislature shall start right, by cutting loose from rings, slates and caucus dictation, in the interest of "roosters" and "pluchers," shows a gratifying state of public opinion. The subject is one of vital importance to the Republican party, the members of which desire nothing so much as the total extinguishment of rings of every description, and such a course by the Legislature as will stand the most rigid scrutiny, and secure the hearty approbation of every honest man. And why should not this be the fact, and the STRANGS, the DAVISES, the corrupt men in and out of office, who are setting the machinery to give them another turn at the State Treasury put aside? To secure this greatly to be desired end, let Republicans agitate, and let them take steps to let their Senators and Representatives know what is expected of them.—*The Pittsburgh Commercial.*

THE Freedmen's Bureau Report for this year is mainly devoted to a review of the work and success of the institution since its organization one year ago. Then there were on duty in the Bureau 141 commissioned officers, 412 civilian agents, and 348 clerks; now there are but 15 officers, 71 agents, and 72 clerks. Then clothing and rations were issued to the destitute, costing on an average $83,700 per month; now no such supplies are issued, except to the sick in hospitals. Then there were 21 hospitals, 48 dispensaries, 85 surgeons, and 5,400 patients, now there are but two hospitals, no dispensaries, 2 surgeons and 542 patients. Then transportation and stores were furnished at a cost of $21,840 per month; now no transportation orders are given. So long as the educational and bounty divisions of the office continue, it will not be practicable to reduce the force further. The only hospitals now kept up are those at Richmond and Washington. The special relief fund was drawn upon during the year to the extent of $252,517 for food and clothing given to the destitute, mostly women and children. The great mass of freed people are now self-supporting, and many have gone into business on their own account. The bureau officers generally report a flattering condition of things, and the hostility to schools and teachers has, in a great measure ceased. Official reports give 2,118 schools, 3,455 teachers, and 114,522 pupils within the jurisdiction of the Bureau. The Commissioner is urgent in his recommendation that the free school system be established in all the Southern States, and says that until this is done and such a system is in practical operation, the safety of the country, and especially of the South, demands the continuance by some agency of the educational work now carried on by the Bureau. He thinks that means should also be provided for extending the operations to meet the wants of the whole people. The freedmen raised and expended last year for school purposes alone not less than $300,000. Gen. Howard shows that the entire cost of the Bureau since its organization has been but $13,029,816. He recommends the continuance of the county and educational divisions, and the transfer of the work they are now doing to other departments if the Bureau is closed, and in conclusion says that the law of self-preservation will justify Congress in establishing a general system of free schools throughout the South, if the States themselves do not furnish them at an early day, so that all children may receive such teaching as will fit them to discharge intelligently the duties of free American citzens.

[From the Philadelphia *Post.*]

THE STATE TREASURY.

Attempt to Unite the Philadelphia Delegation on Mr. Mackey—Gen. Irwin's Candidacy.

The contest for State Treasurer promises to be even more interesting than the contest for the Speakership. As soon as the mists of the October election cleared away several entries were made for the Speakership race, but until very recently, Mr. R. W. Mackey, the present Treasurer, and his friends, were laboring under the delusion that no serious opposition was intended. Of course they expected a candidate—some State Treasurer in embryo—to be named for the empty compliment of a few votes, that he might be fully developed for a future contest. But they did not anticipate any "sincere" opposition. The fact of a very serious opposition, however, now stands boldly revealed, and the probability is, at this time, that this opposition will be so thoroughly "sincere" that State Treasurer Mackey may be next year *ex-officio.*

Gen. W. W. Irwin, of Beaver, the immediate predecessor of Mr. Mackey, is the head and front of this opposition to Mr. Mackey, and he will prove a very powerful competitor for the custody of the State funds. The administration of Gen. Irwin as State Treasurer was marked for sagacity and ability, and he is widely known and universally esteemed throughout the State. It will be remembered that General Irwin was a candidate for re-election before the last Legislature, but was beaten by the combinations made to elect the United States Senator. In that contest, it is alleged that, Gen. Irwin was unfairly treated, It has been customary when an officer has performed his duty with satisfaction, to re-elect him for a second and sometimes a third term. Irwin had every reason to suppose this rule would be observed in his case; and was so assured by every member with whom he conversed. The evening preceding the organization of the Legislature, the setting sun sat benignly on Gen. Irwin's prospects, but a cloud gathered in the night and the rising sun melted his hopes like the morning dew. This has caused a strong feeling of sympathy for Irwin, and as no tie is stronger than genuine sympathy, Gen Irwin will enter the contest an equal match for his opponent.

In behalf of Mr. Mackey it is claimed by his friends that he has proven a good officer, and that the custom of a consecutive term should not be denied him. The friends of Irwin admit these premises, but will not accept the conclusion. They agree to the custom of extending a consecutive term, but insist upon a return to first principles, and taking up the rule where it was unceremoniously broken off last year to elect Mr. Mackey. Mackey's friends reply that justice should not be sacrified simply to be generous to Irwin. To which Irwin's friends retort that those who established and enforced the rule last year should not complain if others apply the same rule this year.

Recently a *coupe d' etat* was attempted by a few city members in the interest of Mr. Mackey. One of them sent an invitation to all the city members to meet at Room 42 Girard House, special care being taken not to intimate the particular object in view in calling the meeting. All the members, with one or two exceptions, were present at the hour designated. The party who called the meeting made a proposition to unite the Philadelphia delegation on Mackey, which was indignantly refused, and after receiving a severe rebuke from two or three members for the reprehensible attempt to draw others into their carefully prepared web, the invited members withdrew, and the *quadrille* were left alone to speculate upon their discomfiture. It was this meeting that gave rise to the reported caucus of the Philadelphia delegation and their unanimity for Mr. Mackey.

So far as we can learn, the contest for Treasurer will not be mingled in the Speakership fight. Both Mackey and Irwin are determined to fight outside of that line. We have been assured by some friends of General Irwin that he is determined to coalesce with no rings or combinations, and desires the contest to be conducted honorably and decided upon its merits.

In our remarks on Tuesday last upon the Speakership contest, we spoke of some of the old members working in the slate factory on Fourth street. We have positive assurance that Messrs. Adaire, Bunn and Davis have not attended, and will not attend these meetings, and that they know nothing of the material employed in the manufacture of slates in that particular establishment. Mr. Davis has personally assured us that he has not and will not make any proposition in the way of a trade for the Ways and Means or any other committee, and if the South Fourth street firm have put his name on their slate they have done so without his knowledge and without his authority.

This Fourth street firm deserve more than a passing notice. They established themselves in business immediately following the October election, and started at once to obtain recruits from among the newly elected members. So far, we believe they have made no accessions. They have now, in conjunction with a prominent member of the "third house," established themselves in the slate making business, the place of manufacture being on Fourth street, and the sample room at "No. 42." These men care nothing for Strang or Johnson, Mackey or Irwin. Their efforts are directed to retrieve the fortunes of the last session. They are striving to operate on the expressed convictions or known prejudices of members, and while a former transaction makes it important and interesting to them to have *their* slate accepted, they will endeavor to save the frame in the event of it being smashed. To them the Legislature is a grand puppet show, and all their endeavors are directed to moving the wires. It is a matter of indifference to them who is in or who is out; they do not care who moves the grand machine if they can control the strings for in that event, no matter how the puppets move, they will attain their objects and secure their desires.

We are glad to know that these men are thoroughly understood by their collengues, and that there is a determination manifested to avoid them. They are so thoroughly known that we do not apprehend much from them, but they must be watched. Here, certainly, is a case in which corruption has boiled and bubbled till it overrun the stew.

Hon. B. B. Strang, of Tioga, candidate for Speaker of the House, arrived here last evening. We understand that the question of the next Speakership will be pretty definitely determined before Mr. Strang leaves the city.

[From the Washington Reporter.]

THE STATE TREASURSHIP.

The first important duty to be performed by the Legislature, after its organization, will be the election of a State Treasurer. It is generally conceded that the west is entitled to the place, and we presume no combined effort will be made in the eastern portion of the State to assert a claim. Thus far no prominent candidate has appeared in that section.

It will be remembered that when the last Legislature met the position was filled by a gentleman from this district, who had won it by a fair, open and manly canvass, and against whose integrity and efficiency as an officer no man could say aught. He had carefully watched over the finances of the Commonwealth, zealously and faithfully discharged his duties, and with so much personal courtesy and kindness that he had gained the unhesitating approval and confidence of the people.—The expression of their desire for his re-election seemed almost universal. At the time the Legislature met no one openly expressed a doubt of his continuance in office. It was so generally conceded that the question was never publicly raised until the struggle for United States Senator commenced. In that contest the ropes were quietly laid; and, to the astonishment of everybody, General Irwin was thrown overboard, and a man hitherto unknown in politics or finances save in his own county and in the bank of which he was Cashier—a man who had never been named in connection with the position—was elected in his steed. How it was done, or wherefore, will doubtless forever remain a mystery, save to those who were actors in the drama. They may have had sufficient reasons, but the curiosity of the public as to what they were will likely never be satisfied.

As the time for another election is now rapidly approaching, and as it is authoritatively announced that Mr. Mackey will again be a candidate; and as his friends are offering to bet extravagantly upon his re-election; it is highly proper that we should now be informed as to the nature of that gentleman's peculiar claims; the potent reasons why he should again be placed in that position—or indeed the reasons why he was ever placed there at all—and lastly, the considerations which induce his friends to be so confident and bold in asserting that he will be re-elected.

Let it be understood that we do not give credence to half the reports we hear about Mr. Mackey, nor do we intend to give them currency in this article. We do not believe that Mr. Mackey paid ten thousand dollars for his election, or that he defeated the "Unexpended Balance" law by the use of funds out of the State Treasury.—Nor do we credit for an instant the newspaper rumor that he has "set up" a majority in the present Legislature in a "financial" way, for the simple reason that we do not in the least believe that anything like a majority of the next Assembly are so "set" at all. There are a hundred other reports of like character which we treat with a similar degree of skepticism. We only know that Mr. Mackey was, very unexpectedly to every body, elected State Treasurer when he was not a candidate, over a man whom the people wanted to retain; and that the friends of the latter, after solemnly pledging themselves to support him, went over to Mr. Mackey without assigning any cause; and their reasons for doing so remain a secret to this day. We are aware also that the bill to devote the unexpended balance in the Treasury to the payment of the State debt was defeated, while the public press and the people throughout the Commonwealth were clamoring for its passage; and that many members voted against it who were positively instructed by their constituents to vote for it; and that they did not then nor since, explain the considerations which induced them to do it. These are facts with which we are acquainted, and if Mr. Mackey or his friends can throw light upon the manner in which they were accomplished they will greatly add to the confidence of the people in that officer. While "they walk in darkness" in this regard it is not natural that they should feel impressed with his especial fitness for a second term.

Let it not be supposed for one single moment that we entertain any unkind feelings against the present State Treasurer. On the contrary, we have none but friendly sentiments towards him personally. We admire his energy, skill and tact immensely, and acknowledge without a moment's hesitency that in many respects he has made an efficient officer. But we could have afforded to wait a year or two for Mr. Mackey to enter the arena of Pennsylvania finance. He is still young, and his splendid talents would not have suffered in the least by a little delay. We had a good, faithful and competent officer, who had strong claims upon us, and with whose administration we were perfectly satisfied. The people desired his continuance in office for at least another term or two. They had the most unbounded confidence in his zeal and integrity, and his management of affairs—prudent judicious and economical—was just what they wanted. Now-a-days, however, the will of the people is but little regarded, and Mr. Mackey and his particular friends acted upon the principle, which seems to have become an established rule of faith with certain politicians of the present era, that they know better what the people want than the latter do themselves. As we said before, how they managed to effect their purposes is known only to themselves and the "favored few," with whom they transacted business.—They accomplished their work at all events; removed a competent, faithful and deserving officer, against whom no breath of suspicion had ever been directed, and placed in his stead a man who is accused, (whether justly or not) of committing actions of the most reprehensible nature, and against whose character the public entertain very grave suspicions. It matters little whether the charges against him be true or false, so far as his candidacy is concerned. The people have not confidence in him, nor are they satisfied with the manner in which he first secured the office, or the means by which he is again endeavoring to possess it. They have, moreover, conceived the idea that his re-election foreshadows another defeat of the "Unexpended Balance" bill, and it would be well for members—western members especially—to reflect seriously before they give him their support.

We understand that General Irwin will again be a candidate for the position. He is a man who has strong claims upon the Republican party and the entire people of the State. His character is above suspicion. His probity, zeal and faithfulness cannot be questioned. His restoration to the office from which he was unjustly ousted, would be hailed with delight by all honest and thinking men. He will make no bids for the position, will offer no bribes or overtures; but he will guarantee a sound and honest administration of our financial affairs, without trickery, connivance or "ring" work, and that is precisely what the people want, and moreover, it is what they mean to have.

Their Representatives have already experienced a slight admonition, and they will act wisely to heed the warning.—There must be an end of trickery, extravagance and corruption, and the next Legislature will act a prudent part by setting the example at the very outstart of the session.

STARTING RIGHT.

If the Republican members of the Legislature, when they assemble at Harrisburg, and take up the question of organization, commence aright, they will have clear sailing during the session; but if they commit errors at the start, and place in positions of responsibility and power, men known as political and legislative corruptionists, they will find the session one of embarrassment, and themselves powerless to carry forward those plans of retrenchment and reform demanded by the people. It all depends upon a fair start. Elect as Speaker of the House a gentleman of loose ideas as to the disbursement of the public money, or one who does not recognize the prevailing sentiment demanding the abolition of all abuses, and no power will be able to stem the tide of profligacy in legislation and expenditure that will set in. The Committees will be formed in the interest of the "rings," the "pinchers and "roosters" will have free play—and when the members separate, they will return to their homes disgraced not only by their own blunders and crimes, but bearing, in addition, the accumulated odium of past sessions. The people look for reform and retrenchment at Harrisburg this winter; and this is especially the case with the masses of the Republican party. The vote last October was not a vote of confidence in our State politicians and legislators. It was a vote of approval of the national administration, and of those principles of economy that have become the fixed policy of the Federal Government. Therefore, if the people shall be again disappointed by the acts of our Legislature—if the disgraceful swindles of the past two or three years shall be re-enacted—at the next election the voters will separate the Republican party of the State from that of the nation, and will not permit the honesty of the one to secure an indorsement of the corruption of the other.

We take it that these facts are appreciated by the Republican senators and representatives. If not we have small hopes of any change at Harrisburg. They seem to us to be so clear as to admit of no dispute. We barely carried our State ticket last fall, owing to the indifference of Republican voters. Next year those who were indifferent last fall will act with more decision and in open hostility. The truth is if we had depended in October on the vote in Republican strong-holds, the result in the State would have been reversed. Nothing could have been more marked than the disapproval of the course of our loose politicians and legislators, by the party in almost every Republican county of the State. Throw Luzerne and Philadelphia and one or two other counties out of the scale, and where would our Republican victory have been? As it was, as we have repeatedly asserted, the desire of the party to strengthen the hands of General Grant alone saved us from a crushing defeat.

It is time, therefore, the Republican party of Pennsylvania was making a record for itself. That record must show a determination to correct past abuses, and in the future to pursue a State policy characterized by the strictest economy. We must work in harmony with the national administration. The thieves and jobbers must be thrown overboard, and the "rings" crushed out of existence. A good point to make a beginning will be in the election of Speaker of the House. The fact of a member's connection with past abuses must be considered as sufficient reason for setting him aside, no matter how brilliant his talents or enlarged his legislative experience. The election of Speaker will be the starting point of the session, and will indicate the adoption of a new policy, or the continuation of the reign of the corruptionists, so odious to the people of the State. There is no escape from this issue. The people appreciate it fully, and if they do not they certainly will before the meeting of the Legislature.

It is unnecessary for us to say that we have no favorite for the position. We simply insist that the representative of the Republican party of the State, for the time being, shall be an honest man—and with a clear record, having no connection with "rings," or the plunder schemes of past sessions. There is plenty of material from which to select such a man, and it is the duty of the representatives elect to search him out. It will not be a work of great difficulty to determine who should *not* be chosen Speaker, and this is half the question. Some members who went astray last winter, and have been re-elected, were excused by their constituents on the plea of ignorance. This will be no apology next winter, should the rule of the corruptionists at the State capital be perpetuated.—*Pitts. Commercial.*

New Advertisements.

MULHEIM

Again greets the people with an extensive and varied assortment of

HOLIDAY GIFTS

and in this, his 6th annual announcement, has more than ever studied the wants of all classes, after a business association of years he has learned the lesson how to please, and now respectfully asks the old, the middle aged and the young to come and witness the exhibition of

FANCY ARTICLES,

which to mention would be impossible. His articles are of all prices, embracing those highly expensive, and of such designs as are only found on the fashionable and busy avenues of our cities.

I have made recently

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS AND Household Furniture

an important element in my business.

CARPETS & OIL CLOTHS I can sell cheaper than can be bought in the city—this is no idle boast, as I can and will do so.

Again thanking the people of all the villages and my country friends, I can but bid you a hearty reception welcome in making up your Christmas and New Year's Gifts.

B. MULHEIM,
BRIDGE STREET,
BRIDGEWATER.

(Local and Radical copy.)
nov24tf.

CLOSING OUT SALE.

Owing to the death of the senior partner, Mr. J. M. Burchfield, the entire stock of goods will be sold regardless of Cost.

The Stock consists of

Silks, black and colored,

ALPACAS

VALENE POPLINS, IRISH POPLINS,

Black Cloths, Cloakings, Brocha Shawls,

PLAID SHAWLS, CASSIMERES,

and a full line of

DOMESTIC GOODS,

AT

J. M. BURCHFIELD & CO'S.,
No. 52 Sixth Street, late St. Clair,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
nov19:c.

SOMETHING COMING.

A Column of Magnetic Light from the Sun Stretching out Towards the Earth.

The sun's atmosphere, say the scientific men, is in a highly excited condition. A column of magnetic light is shooting out further and further from the solar sphere, and it is now stretching out forty five millions of miles. In other words, it has accomplished half the distance between us and the sun. The interesting question, and one on which, perhaps, we do not wish any more light of this character, is: How long will it be before it finishes the rest of the distance and bridges the gigantic chasm between the earth and the sun? Is it a messenger sent out to snatch us up as food for the insatiate monster that keeps himself warm by devouring planets, and whose fire eating propensities this whole earth would satisfy for a few days only? If so, how long will this emissary be in reaching us, and carrying the globe away as if we were a gigantic lump of coal for a roaring furnace? This column of light at intervals indicates its approach by flashing and corruscating with fresh brilliancy. So decided are its effects that two astronomers, one at London, the other at Oxford, and neither knowing the experiences of the other, supposed that the dark glass of their telescopes had been broken or put out of range, so strong was a flash of golden light upon the vision. It is predicted that before the end of next year this magnetic light will have got near enough to us to make its immediate and actual influence upon the earth distinctly felt. It is announced that in consequence we may expect to see phenomena that have never been seen or known before by the human race. If any of our readers are therefore yet disposed to complain of the weather and the earthquakes, let them remember that, by this time next year they may have an entire new line of experiences to explain and endure, in comparison with which the filful winter, and rough rude autumn of to to day, may seem like a June morning in Paradise, and the earthquake's shock and lightning's storm, a placid rocking in the cradle with a pleasant lullaby of thunder.

Miscellaneous.

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. B. RICHARDS & CO., 413 Chestnut street, Phila., Pa. novlotdn.

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 force 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 scrofula 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 surface of the lungs and throat, penetrating to each diseased part, relieving pain and subduing inflamation. It is the result of years 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 resort to the means of cure:

Consumption of the Lungs, Cough, Sore Throat and Breast, Bronchitis, Liver Complaint, Blind and Bleeding Piles, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Diphteria, &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. 323 North Second street, Philadelphia.
oct27:3m.

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 Sattinets,
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,
Jeconets,
Table Linen,
Irish Linen,
Crash,
Counterpanes,
Hosiery,
Gloves
& Mitts.

Groceries,

Coffee, Teas, Sugar, Molasses, White Silver Drips, *Golden* and Common Syrups, Mackerel in barrels and kits, Star and Tallow Candles, Soaps, 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