The Beaver Argus.

J. WEYAND, Editor and Proprietor.

Beaver, Pa., Jan. 5, 1870.

The receipts of internal revenue on Friday were $249,852; for the month $11,403,239, and for the fiscal year, to date, $85,987,502.

The Committee on elections were engaged on Thursday last, in the consideration of the question of the allowance proper to be made to contestants. The Louisiana contested cases are not to be considered until after the recess.

Judge Hoar has not resigned as Attorney General of the United States, and the appointment of a successor to the late Justice Grier, since the death of Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, becomes an open question. The weight of opinion, however, seems to be that Judge Strong, of Pennsylvania, will be appointed.

The special election to fill a Senatorial vacancy in Ohio, resulted on the 29th, in the choice of Howard, Republican. The Democracy, in a part of the district, ran a colored man as their candidate, giving him but a light vote, which would have been heavier if they could have felt any encouraging hopes of his election.

It is currently reported that the British Government have been notified, through Mr. Motley, of the readiness of this Government to reopen the Alabama Claims question at once, for settlement here, and that Secretary Fish, after consultation with a majority of the members of the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs, has drawn up the principle points of the new treaty which, it is believed, will be acceptable to England, as well as to the Administration of President Grant.

The President it is said will submit to Congress on its reassembling, a special message on the Darien Ship Canal matter, accompanied by some important documents regarding the operations under the treaty, the purport of which is not known in detail, but it is believed refer to some hitch in the proposed enterprise. This Government, however, is going ahead with its part of the surveying expedition, and is preparing maps, &c., for the same.

As comment has heretofore been made on a misprint in President Grant's annual message, which represented him as saying "the United States is the *first* of all nations," it is proper to state that in the manuscript as furnished to the press the proper word is "*freest*," the sentence reading: "The United States is the freest of all nations; so too its people sympathize with all people struggling for liberty and self government."

Private dispatches from responsible sources in Havana, received in Washington city on Friday last, state that Valmaseda reports that in his district about 700 men, with their officers, laid down their arms to the Spanish forces, and that in the district of Remedios the Chief, Coca, and all his men surrendered. Spanish successes are also reported in the district of Puerto, Principe in the surrender of insurgents. The opinion is expressed in the dispatches that the Cuban cause is daily growing weaker.

The governments of Portugal and Great Britan severally claim possession of the island of Bolaurd, on the western coast of Africa, and certain portions of territory opposite that island on the main land. The positions are valuable only in connection with facilities for carrying on the slave trade. Unable to settle, these governments have chosen the President of the United States as umpire. The time for filing their respective documents at the Department of State expired to-day.

Now, that the census bill is virtually disposed of, it is understood that the next feature in the House will be the bill to be reported from the Judiciary Committee to repeal all the acts relating to the civil tenure-of-office. Butler's bill will be the one reported, and he intends to take charge of it. In the House the repeal will doubtless be carried with not more than a dozen votes in opposition. But in the Senate, it is understood that those Senators who adhered so strenuously to the modified law last session will oppose its unconditional repeal now.

The bill introduced in the House by Judge Lawrence, of Ohio, prohibiting the receipt, by pension agents, of a fee for preparing the necessary papers to enable a pensioner to obtain his semi-annual pension, will it is thought, become a law as soon as the Judge can get the floor to explain the present usages. It has been the custom of agents heretofore to charge fee for preparing vouchers for the payment of pensions, and the fees, in most cases, amount to as much as the salary of the agent, and thus make his income not far from eight thousand dollars a year. No other class of Government officers are allowed to charge a fee for the preparation of vouchers.

It is stated that a majority of the members of the Reconstruction Committee have agreed to report a bill requiring the Virginia Legislature to be reconvened and each member to be required to take the test oath under the Fourteenth Amendment, the election of United States Senators to be declared null and void, and a new election of Senators to take place after the Legislature has thus been purged. These members of the Committee claim that Judge Hoar's opinion holding that the members ought not to take the test oath, etc, is erroneous and that it was not lawful for the Legislature to take any action of any kind until the members had all subscribed to the test oath.

A Special states that President Grant is about to issue a proclamation of rigid neutrality in the dispute at present in progress between the colonists of the Red River country and the Canadian Government. This proclamation is aimed both at the sympathizers, who may be disposed to aid the rebels, and at Gov. McDougall, who seems to imagine that he can organize expeditions on American soil to regain his authority over the insurgents. The situation in the Red River country is viewed in official circles as a serious impediment to the scheme of the English Government to unite all British North American in the confederation and is not therefore regarded as a matter for regret, although the final success of the rebels is not counted on.

DEATH OF E. M. STANTON.

Edwin M. Stanton, ex-Secretary of War, and late Justice of the United States Supreme Court, *vice* Mr. Justice Grier retired, died at his residence in Washington city, on Friday, the 24th ultimo. Although it was known to the public that Mr. Stanton had been ill ever since before retiring from the War Department—that he had been prostrated by the onerous duties of that office during the darkest days of the rebellion, and especially during the defection and despotism of Andrew Johnson's Administration—the news of his sudden death fell upon the country with a shock. It had just recently been announced that he was convalescent, and would soon be able to enter upon the duties of his new appointment as Judge; the news of his death flashed along the wires on the succeeding day! How sudden! We can scarcely realize it. He had warm friends; he had bitter enemies. His appointment to the vacancy on the Supreme Bench—even while known to be suffering with disease, and really upon his death-bed—was made the occasion of most virulent and bitter attacks upon his character for political probity. No one doubted his legal ability. He was a great and a good man! May he rest in peace.

Mr. Stanton's grandfather was a Quaker and a slaveholder, but enjoined his children to free the slaves and protect them in their rights. He moved from Rohde Island to North Carolina in 1760. After his death the family removed to Steubenville, Ohio. David Stanton married the daughter of a Virginia planter, and settled in Steubenville, then almost a wilderness, where Edwin M. Stanton was born. His father died while he was quite young. He was educated at Kenyon college, Ohio; became a clerk in a book store in Steubenville; studied law with D. L. Collier, and was admitted to the Bar; went into partnership with Hon. C. Dewey, at Cadiz, Ohio; became reporter of the decisions of the Supreme Court of Ohio in 1839. He was elected prosecuting attorney of Harrison county Ohio, and in 1837 entered into partnership with Benj. Tappan. His first important case was that of Caleb J. M'Nulty, Clerk of the House of Representatives, which made a great stir among politicians of the time. Stanton defended him with so much ability that he was acquitted. In 1848 he entered into a law partnership with the Hon. Charles Shaler, of Pittsburgh, Pa., which lasted till 1857; during which period he became one of the most distinguished members of that Bar. He had a large practice in the U. S. Supreme Court, where his ability as a lawyer was fully appreciated.

On the 12th of December 1860, Gen. Cass—becoming disgusted with Buchanan's imbecility in refusing to reinforce Forts Moultrie and Sumter—resigned the office of Secretary of State, and Attorney General Black was appointed to the vacancy; and Mr. Stanton was appointed Attorney General. The resignations of Floyd, Cobb and Thompson, following immediately, left Buchanan with a new set of advisers, to wit: Black, Stanton, Dix; Holt and Horatio King.—The loyal influence now was resolute; and reinforcements were sent, although too late. Stanton is described as having been firm and vehement at the Cabinet meetings, and contributed largely to whatever of patriotism may be accredited to the remainder of that administration.

President Lincoln appointed Mr. Stanton Secretary of War on the 11th of January 1862, in place of Cameron resigned. Up to the time Mr. Stanton went into Mr. Buchanan's Cabinet he had been a Democrat; but his position in that body gave him such an insight into the character of some of the leaders of that party, that he finally became a thorough-going war Democrat—practically a Republican. It is not known what induced Mr. Lincoln to appoint Mr. Stanton; but it is not doubted he appreciated his worth. It is intimated there was an uneasiness at Washington in regard to the movements of Gen. M'Clellan, and that he was led to believe that Stanton would sanction them if at the head of the War Office. Certain is it that Stanton was his choice. But M'Clellan's expectations were disappointed; for, no sooner had Mr. Stanton entered upon his duties than he "began that wonderful career as a War Minister that has raised his name to the highest range among American statesmen." We endorse the following from the Philadelphia *North American*:

"No man can pay too much honor to Stanton for the work he did during the four years of the war. He felt that the mighty burden was resting upon him, and success spurred him to greater exertions. His mind seemed sleepless, and regarding his grand career now as a whole down to the return of peace, we can conscientiously say that not Carnot, in all the grandeur of his French campaigns, could be regarded as a greater war minister than he. In coming time his name will be recorded beside that of the most illustrious our country has produced.

"About the subsequent events of Mr. Stanton's life—his struggle with Johnson to prevent that renegade from using the War Department to thwart the enforcement of the reconstruction Acts of Congress—we have not space now to speak, and the occurrences are so recent as hardly to need recapitulation. These prolonged excitements produced their deadly effect upon the constitution of Mr. Stanton, and he died from congestion of the heart, at three o'clock on Friday morning 24th ult., at his residence in Washington, aged 54 years, having been born in December 1815. He had been appointed one of the Justices of the Supreme Court; was confirmed promptly by the Senate without the usual ceremony of reference, and by an overwhelming vote, and would have made an admirable Judge had he lived to assume the honors of the position. It would have been difficult for him to have added to the lustre of a name so famous, and his record closes with fitting completeness."

On the announcement of Mr. Stanton's death, the President ordered the various State Departments to be closed in token of respect, and minute guns to be fired at all military posts and on all vessels of the navy as soon as they received the official order.

The funeral of Mr. Stanton took place on Monday 27th ult., at his late residence in Washington, and was largely attended. The services were those of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and performed by Rev. Dr. Starkie. The President, Vice President, Members of the Cabinet, Senators and Representatives remaining in the city, Diplomatic corps, City Council, members of the Bar and other citizens were in attendance. Only a few intimate friends of the family were privileged to see the face of the deceased previous to closing the coffin in the chamber where Mr. Stanton died. He was burried at Oak Ridge Cemetery, D. C.

The arrangements for the reception of the remains of George Peabody in Portland are fast being completed, we learn from the Portland *Press*. It is proposed that the remains be escorted to the City Hall and laid in state so long as they remain in Portland, the City Hall to be appropriately draped in mourning during the time a procession will escort the remains to the station on the departure for Salem, in which all the city societies will be invited to join. As soon as the Monarch is signaled a telegram will be dispatched to the Trustees, and a committee of twenty five from Salem and surrounding towns will proceed to Portland. A military guard of honor will accompany the remains from Portland to Salem.

There are several so-called Republican papers in this State whose editors are busily engaged in defending the "Treasury ring," and the reckless expenditures of the last Legislature. We have been looking out for some time past for the reasons underlying this strange conduct on their part, and fortunately we have made the discovery that in nearly every instance these "defenders" have quite recently been "sucking at the public teat" themselves, and some of them to an extent that is frightful to contemplate. No wonder, then, that they are so industriously engaged at the present time reading Republican papers out of the party, whose editors are exposing these annual raids upon the people's money. They would be "ungrateful wretches" to do less than they are doing in behalf of the plunderers whose cause they have espoused.

As will be seen elsewhere in the Argus, an informal caucus of a portion of the Republican members of the House, was held on last Saturday, at Harrisburg. Forty-one members were present. The Republican strength of the House is sixty. Hon. B. B. Strang of Tioga was the choice of the caucus for speaker, and the conclusion arrived at that 34 officers for the House was amply sufficient for the present session. Last winter there were more than double that number employed.

The nomination of Strang for the Speakership has no bearing whatever on the State Treasury question, as that gentleman stands entirely clear of the treasury imbroglio. We believe him to be personally a warm friend of Gen. Irwin but whether he will take a hand in the Irwin-Mackey contest remains to be seen.

Treasurer Spinner in out in a letter defending the National Banks from some hostile criticisms. He scouts the idea that they are to be feared as monopolists, and says that they are at all times in the control of the Secretary of the Treasury under the laws already enacted. He says the monopoly the country is to fear is that of railroad corporations, on which he is somewhat severe. In the course of his letter he declares against expansion in any form, and says we must get back to hard money by careful processes, and warns his correspondent to beware of the influence of railroad companies.

Scarcity of Money.—On this subject [illegible] there seems to be a general complaint among *Commercial* men, and the business community of all our large cities, East; and it is begining to be seriously felt all over the country. The given producing districts of the West and North West, are calling loudly on Congress for an increase of the currency. The Washington correspondent of the Philadephia *Press*, of last week, says from every section of the country complaints are received of the scarcity of money, and there is probably no part of it more seriously affected by the cause of these complaints than this city. The banks have refused to discount and the money shavers are thriving on returns of ten per cent. A month from their investments. It is estimated that two and a half millions of dollars of Washington real estate mortgages will mature on the first of January, not one-half of which will be paid. The same ratio may be applied to the *Commercial* paper of our merchants, much of which has been kept active foo months back for the payment of interest in expectation of relief, but which will go to protest with the opening of the new year. It is conceded that this condition of affairs can only be relieved by the enlargement of the volume of currency in the country, and it is expected that Congress will take up this subject immediately after it reassembles. A careful canvass of both Houses on the subject warrants the prediction that a majority of them are in favor of it, and are ready to address themselves to its solution without further delay.

EARTHQUAKE.

A dispatch from San Francisco, dated Dec. 27th, says: The heaviest earthquake ever experienced in Eastern California and Nevada occurred about six o'clock last evening. It was felt with more or less severity in Sacramenta, Grass Valley, Nevada, Iowa Hill, Stockton, Chico, Truckee and other neighboring towns. At Virginia City, and Nevada, fire walls were thrown down, door bells rung and clocks stopped; dogs howled, horses snorted and there was general consternation. The shock was felt severely in the lower level of the mines. Vibrations south, lasting ten seconds.

At Reno the shock was preceded by a low rumbling noise and lasted nearly two minutes, alarming the inhabitants.

The express train bound west was detained about an hour between Wadsworth and Reno by large rocks and earth thrown on the track by the earthquake.

Another dispatch states the earthquake was felt throughout Western Nevada, and the shock continued all night at Virginia City. The down train on the Carson road was thrown from the track.

A telegram dated Jan. 1st, from Poughkeepsie, N. Y., says a terrible tragedy occurred at Sleepy Hollow, near Tarytown, on that day. A man named V. W. Buckhout shot his wife, Alfred Randall and son. Mrs. Buckhout was shot through the temple, Alfred Randall through the heart, and Charles Randall in the side. The two former are dead, and the latter is in a dangerous condition. Buckhout gave himself up immediately, and was lodged in jail. The cause of the tragedy is unknown. Some ascribe it to jealousy, others to insanity.

THE QUAY — COMMERCIAL LIBEL SUIT.

Inasmuch as considerable interest appears to be manifested by the public in the pending libel case between Quay and the Editor and Publisher of *The Pittsburgh Commercial*, especially in this county where the prosecutor resides, we burden our columns—to some extent this week—with matter pertinent to that case.

From the Pittsburgh Commercial.

How Col. Quay "Brought out the Truth."

The Quay-Commercial libel suit has been an interesting topic in the city during the last four or five days, and the interest has been greatly heightened by the presence on the witness' stand of the prosecutor, Col. M. S. Quay. What the Colonel testified to seems to have been of very little moment. Public interest centred on the tale he would not tell, rather than the skeleton of facts he did narrate. We cannot better indicate the course of the prosecution in their conduct of this libel case, or illustrate the remarkable reticence of Col. Quay, than by quoting, in this place, from the proceedings before the magistrate at the primary examination; premising that the object of the defendant's counsel in propounding the interrogatories he did to Mr. Quay was to establish the fact of how much he was worth in the current coin of the realm when he was first elected to the Legislature; how much he realized during his term as a legislator, and the sum total of his present financial resources. Those were very simple propositions, it will be observed, but they go to the basis, the very heart and soul of the alleged libel. We quote from Mr. Hampton's cross-examination of Mr. Quay, and invite especial attention to the magnificent firmness with which that gentleman refused to answer most of the questions, as well as to the facts divulged in some of those he did respond to:

Col. Quay—Cross-examined by Mr. Hampton.—*Question*—Did you not in your paper, the Beaver *Radical*, before the appearance of the alleged libel in the *Commercial*, turn around and charge Mr. Brigham with corruption; that he had received money of the corruption fund?

Col. Quay declines to answer the question.

Question—[Mr. Quay had previously stated that he had been in the Legislature three sessions]—I wish you to state if you please, what amount of money you were worth in 1865, before you went into the Legislature?

Objected to on behalf of Col. Quay.

Mr. Hampton—I propose to ask Colonel Quay this question for the purpose, as already stated, of getting at this building; that is, ascertain whether there was any money used corruptly in it or not. We cannot get at the matter in any other way.

Colonel Quay declines to answer the question.

Question—What is the contract price of the building you are erecting in Beaver?

Answer—Thirteen thousand dollars.

Question—How much did your newspaper (the Beaver *Radical*) lose?

Answer—About $3,000 or $1,500.

Question—Have you any knowledge, directly or indirectly, of a purse of money being raised by a party of gentlemen of Philadelphia to promote the election of Governor Curtain as United States Senator and yourself as Speaker at the session of 1867?

Colonel Quay declines to answer the question.

Question—At and about the time of the election of Speaker in 1867, did you have command of $15,000 to be used in your own election as Speaker, or in the election of ex-governor as United States Senator?

Colonel Quay declines to answer the question.

Question—State whether during the session of the Legislature of 1867, while you were a member, you received, any money, notes, bonds, or other valuable consideration, other than your pay as member, from any source whatever?

Colonel Quay declined to answer the question.

Question—State whether, in the latter part of 1868, you did not have a note discounted at the Mechanics' Bank of Harrisburg, for $6,000?

Colonel Quay declines to answer the question.

Question—Did you not, about three weeks after the election of Senator in 1867, take up that note for $6,000?

Colonel Quay declines to answer the question.

Question—Prior to your going into the Legislature were you owner of any [illegible] railway bonds?

Colonel Quay [illegible] the question.

By Mr. Hampton—State whether during the time you were a member of the Legislature you became the owner of $10,000 or $15,000 worth of Stock of the Union Railway Company of Philadelphia?

Mr. Marshall asked the object of the question.

Mr. Hampton said the object was to show that the money went toward the building in the town of Beaver.

Colonel Quay declines to answer the question.

Question—State whether while you were a member of the Legislature you became owner of railway bonds to the amount of $10,000, or upwards?

Colonel Quay declines to answer the question.

Question—State whether you have not purchased property in Philadelphia to the amount of $15,000 to $18,000?

Colonel Quay declines to answer the question.

Question—From the time you went into the Legislature until you left it had you accumulated any means?

Colonel Quay declines to answer the question.

Question—Col. Quay, how much are you worth to-day?

Answer—Am worth $16,685, exclusive of my personal effects.

Question—State whether within the last two years you have met with any losses?

Answer—I have not, of any consequence.

Question—Did you propose, last fall, to Mr. A. P. Tutton, Supervisor of Internal Revenue, in Philadelphia, that if he would not seize two or three distilleries in Philadelphia, $20,000 could be realized by the operation?

Colonel Quay declines to answer the question.

Question—Were you present at any time when an offer was made to Mr. Tutton, that if he complied with the proposition made in the foregoing question he would be handed an envelope containing $1,000 every Saturday evening for some weeks?

Colonel Quay declines to answer the question.

Question—Did you ever follow your profession as an attorney?

Answer—No, sir.

Question—Where is you made the information against the gentlemen of the *Commercial* you did it for the purpose of having the truth brought out?

Answer—I was excited and did it for the purpose of having the truth brought out.

And so on. We cite these questions to show how anxious Col. Quay was to have "the truth brought out!" If there is one thing about the gentleman more to be admired than another it is his candor. Of course we have nothing to say as to the pleasing little interlude between "the two counsel for the Commonwealth" and Colonel M. S. Quay, in which the latter protested he was solicitous to answer some of these questions, only "the counsel for the Commonwealth" wouldn't let him! Unhappy Quay! to be "cabined, cribbed, confined" by such inflexibly obdurate "counsel for the Commonwealth.—Messrs. Marshall and Swartzwelder are gentlemen of distinguished ability, kind hearts and courteous manners, and we can only regret that—as "the counsel for the Commonwealth" remember—they should deem it their duty to the people of Pennsylvania to repress disclosures with which Col. Quay is fairly bursting.

When Mr. Quay was asked whether or not he owned ten or twelve thousand dollars of the stock of the Union Passenger Railway Company of the city of Philadelphia, under the arrangement running through the examination, he didn't answer, and the public was thereby denied a knowledge of the truth from him; in addition to the inevitable presumption arising from this refusal, we find the following under the heading of statistics of the several railways of that city in the Philadelphia *Press* of Saturday:

Union Company.

President—Wm. V. McGrath.
Secretary—L. B. Campion.
Treasurer—W. H. Kemble.
Directors—Jacob E. Ridgway, Charles Welsh, R. W. Gibbs, W. S. Kemble, M. S. Quay.

This road, with the exception of the Second and Third streets, is the longest in the city, and one of the most prosperous. The annual report for 1869 differs but slightly from that of 1868.

Capital stock.....$1,000,000
Amount of stock subscribed,..... 400,000
Length of track, 25 miles.
Number of car houses, shops and stables, 2.
Number of depots, 2.
Number of first class passenger cars, 70.
Number of second class passenger cars, 11.
Number of employees, 280.

The receipts last year amounted to $420,798 83; for this year they will be about $440,000 greater.—The number of passengers carried in 1868 was 8,844,981.

It would appear from the above that Mr. Quay is not only a Director, and of course owner of stock in that Company, but that the stock must be very productive.—*Pitts. Commercial.*

A Few More Questions.

We last week referred to the libel suits now pending against the Pittsburgh *Commercial*, the Beaver Argus and *Father Abraham*, instituted by the two well known public worthies, Hon. M. S. Quay and Honest Andrew Armstrong. We also gave a few questions asked Mr. Quay, at the hearing, before a Pittsburgh Alderman in the *Commercial* case, which he declined to answer. As Mr. Quay is a public man, and puts himself up as the ring leader, and publicly boasts that his "labels bound to go through"—and as all these libel cases are supposed to have been instituted "for the purpose of bringing out the truth" the whole truth, and nothing but the truth—questions bearing on Mr. Quay's financial operations while he was a member of the Legislature and candidate for the Speakership, session of 1867, are in order, we respectfully beg leave to ask him a few additional questions, not contained in the proceedings before the Alderman, which he may answer through the columns of the *Radical*:

1st. *Question*—When you was a candidate for Speaker, Mr. Quay, session of 1867, did you say that you only needed the four members from Lancaster county to make it; and that to secure them you needed $10,000 there cash?

2d. *Question*—Did a friend then call upon you and agree to furnish you with said sum; and did you fall on the Lancaster members, about mid night preceding the caucus, and endeavor to use said sum and negotiate for their support, and did they then become other parties had already secured them?

We were going to ask another question in regard to an interesting financial operation in Ninth street, Philadelphia, about the same time, but as Mr. Quay is a little slow about answering, we will not press anything more upon him at this time.—*Father Abraham.*

BEBE-BEBE-QUAY-VERS.

Questions entered upon legislature in 186—. It is a fact of common notoriety among the politicians at this end of the State, and also of a good number at Harrisburgh and Philadelphia that Colonel Quay was far from being financially independent. Not to put too fine a point on it, he was generally considered as being in such a state of impecuniosity as to require an office for his support. He worked for three years in an official position, on an insignificant salary, making politics his trade, and spicing his life by the publication of a county paper notoriously at a pecuniary loss. Yet he now turns up as the owner of a house and lot in Beaver, worth $3,000 or $4,000, confesses he is putting up a business house on another lot valued at $13,000—"the only large building in the borough except the Methodist Church"—and swears he is worth $16,685 "*exclusive* of his personal effects," which may include old boots or railroad bonds, as you please. All efforts to get information as to how this $16,685, "exclusive of personal effects" and "the ohly large building in Beaver save the Methodist Church," were realized, it will be noticed in reading the testimony at the hearing signally failed. Mr Quay's counsel would not let Mr. Quay tell. He was anxious, but his counsel—or we should say, "the Commonwealth"—put the seal of silence on his lips. Mr Quay was eager to imbosom himself. His counsel said "stop," and the unfortunate Mr. Quay resigned himself to the embargo on his tongue. Now the public understand all this legal gammon. They will reason this way: It was no dishonor to Mr. Quay to have been a poor man when he entered the Legislature. Daniel Webster used to boast he borrowed money to get to Washington when first chosen to Congress. It was no dishonor to Mr. Quay to have made $50,000 during his legislative career, provided he made it honestly. It is to his credit now that he is a gentleman of independent means, always provided the independence was fairly achieved. Now, these facts being conceded, why should Mr. Quay refuse to take advantage of a contingency he has himself created and meet the issue as a candid, frank man would, boldly and fully stating the character, extent and success of his financial operations? It is no discredit to be poor, then prosperous and then rich. Most men are only too glad to narrate their success in life. It is something to boast of. Yet Mr. Quay is significantly reticent. He will not state how much he was worth when he first went to Harrisburgh in an official capacity; he shrugs his shoulders and closes his lips when questions are put to him which imply certain money making transactions on his part; and all that could be extracted from him was that he is worth $16,685, exclusive of personal effects! But how—when—where? "Aye, there's the rub."—*Pitt. Com,*

Public Opinion—What the People Think.

Extract from a letter from a leading Republican in Mercer county:

"Your upright, honest and noble stand, taken against the corruptionists of our party will be sustained by the people. Mr. Quay has found that it were better had he never been born than to have undertaken a suit not only against you but all honest people."

A private note from one whose name in this community is identified with its highest and best interests, both of a social and political kind, contains the following emphatic lines.

"Identified as I have been with the Republican party from its very begining, speaking earnestly and boldly from the platform, the stump and, to some extent, through the public press in the two Lincoln campaigns and more recently for General Grant, and ever cherishing the great principles on which that party is based, I feel that I can only maintain my allegiance to these principles and these men by giving my fullest sympathy to every effort towards crushing out political speculators unmasking political corruption where ever found inside the party or not. Your time and influence cannot be better devoted than in these heroic resolves to defeat the infamous outrages against public honesty that no threaten us at Harrisburg. The politicians will be openly or secretly against you.—But the people are with you, and the rank and file of the Republican party will yet indorse, in no half hearted way, the honest policy you are now contending for, so splendid an illustration of which Grant is now giving us on a grand scale at the seat of Government Your policy is his. * * * * * My voice, my hand and my influence are at your service in this noble fight."

Quay, of the Beaver *Radical*, who recently commenced a libel suit against the Pittsburgh *Commercial* for stating that he belonged to a corrupt ring, was completely driven to the wall in the first hearing of the case in Pittsburgh, last week. Quay professed to be anxious to have all the "facts" laid before the public, but on the stand refused to answer any question calculated to bring out the "facts."—*Washington Examiner.*

"Ruined if Mackey is Defeated!"—This is Mr. Quay's most earnest plea in behalf of his friend Mackey, the Ring candidate for State Treasurer. He implores the votes of such members as he claims to be personal friends on the ground that if Mackey should be defeated he (Quay) will be ruined! We have no doubt he is sincere in this declaration. The members of the Ring are not in a condition to endure defeat, and this fully explains the desperate character of their electioneering devices. If Mackey is defeated the unexpended balance must be accounted for, and the mere "promises to pay" of noted politicians will not pass current at the Treasury then any more than they did two years ago. No wonder then, that Quay and his colleagues see "ruin" staring them in the face!—*Lancaster Express.*

—About eight inches of snow fell at Louisville on Saturday.

Penn'a. Legislature.

Harrisburg, Jan. 2, 1870.

An informal caucus of Republican members of the House was held yesterday afternoon, at three o'clock, at the State Capitol Hotel. Forty one were present, Mr. Ames, of Crawford presiding, and Mr. Bunn, of Philadelphia, serving as Secretary. Mr. Strang of Tioga, was unanimously chosen as the candidate for Speaker.

As more than two-thirds of the Republican strength of the House was represented in this caucus, Mr. Strang's nomination and election are regarded as certain.

A committee of seven, with Mr. Adair, of Philadelphia, as chairman, was appointed to make up a list of officers to be nominated at the caucus to morrow evening.

The meeting unanimously resolved to reduce the number of officers of the House to thirty-four.

Mr. Selfridge's election as the House Chief Clerk is regarded as certain.

The Treasury excitement is bitter, and both candidates are confident. This evening an effort to hold a caucus for Treasurer in advance of the regular time was not successful, and is likely to prove a failure.

The Governor has not yet consented to send his message to the newspaper press in advance, owing partly to a doubt whether the Senate will organize for its reception by Wednesday. It will be eight pamphlet pages larger than last year.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 1, 1870.

Mr. Editor: Having been from home a few days, not long since, I was greatly surprised on my return, to find that a former letter of mine to the Argus had been the innocent cause of lawsuits, threats of murder, and divers other dreadful things. One of these suits—the one brought against the *Commercial* of our city—has already given your neighbor of the *Radical* an odor which but few men will envy him. At the hearing of the case in open Court, it is expected that richer developements will be made than those already given to the public. So, let the suit end as it may, Quay will come out the worst used up man—politically speaking—in Pennsylvania. His reputation was bad enough before; it will be a thousand fold worse hereafter.

Our people are now turning their eyes toward Harrisburg, and will watch the People's Representatives during the approaching session, with more than usual interest. It is to be hoped that the present Legislature will be an improvement on the last, but I confess to some fears. Still, I will not murmur till I see something to complain about. As I write this on the Saturday before the Legislature meets; and consequently before that body effects an organization, I cannot say who the Speaker of the House will be. Were I going to guess, though, I would say Strang. Mackeys friends, a few days ago, claimed that if Strang was made Speaker, he (Mackey) would be made Treasurer. Subsequently, they discovered that Strang was as much an Irwin man as a Mackey man; therefore, they concluded that Strang's success had no political significance whatever, so far as the State Treasurership was concerned. On the contrary, I am of the opinion that, although Strang behaved badly in some respects last winter, he is just as anxous *now* to have the "Treasury ring" smashed, and the political "Dick Turpins" kicked out of the State Capital, as any man in the Commonwealth. Mind this.

Business here has been quite dead for a couple of weeks past, and money is exceedingly tight. After the holidays are well over, we all confidently expect to be "up and doing" again.

The death of Secretary Stanton was keenly lamented in this city, where he resided for many years. He married his second wife here, and his family looked upon Pittsburgh as their "old home." Our Courts took suitable action on his death, and quite a number of appropriate addresses were delivered by members of our Bar, in commemoration of the life and virtues of the illustrious dead.—Secretary Stanton was, indeed, a great man; and the nation, in his death, sustained a very heavy loss. I have heard it stated that his wife and children would probably make Pittsburgh their future home; but this is not likely, as, at Mrs. Stanton's request, her husband's remains were burried near Georgetown, D. C. This would indicate that Washington or Georgetown is to be the residence of Mr. Stanton's family in the future. More anon. Moses.

Agriculture Report.

The report of the Department of Agriculture for the current month will contain a detailed review of the crops for the past season. As to corn, the only States reporting an increase of quantity are, Minnesota, Missouri, Florida, Nebraska, Kansas, Texas and California. Louisiana and Iowa give nearly an average. The principal corn growing section of the West will average a reduction of fully twenty per cent. in yield per acre. With all the increase of farmers to produce and population to consume, and with an actual enlargement of the area under cultivation, it is certain there is actually less corn produced this year than in 1868.

The cotton crop is a little more than ten per cent. above the yield of 1868, or about 2,700,000 commercial bales, or fully three millions of bales of 400 pounds each.

The potato crop is very large. The greatest increase is respectively in Kansas, Nebraska, Illinois, Iowa and Missouri. All the eastern States, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and all western, except Minnesota, have advanced in production, but the southern States, excepting only Florida, Louisiana and Texas, have reduced their aggregate. The sweet potato crop is somewhat less than an average.

Tobacco—The latest returns indicate a reduction of one-third in Virginia and Maryland, one-sixth in Kentucky, sixteen per cent. in Michigan, with a slight decrease in Indiana and Illinois. Massachusetts, West Virginia, Michigan, Wisconsin, and the States west, of Mississippi have enlarged their production. A fair summary of returns would seem to indicate an aggregate reduction of about twenty per cent.

The apple crop was more than an average one in the west, with the exception of Ohio, where a reduction of twenty per cent is indicated. Maine, Massachusetts and Rhode Island made but half a crop, New Hampshire and Connecticut three-quarters, while Vermont enjoyed nearly an average yield; New York and Pennsylvania suffered fully one-tenth reduction. New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland and Virginia produced crops from full to large, and the remaining southern States report generally a small yield. In Calhoun county, Michigan, 100,000 bushels, one-third the crop were frozen. In Athens county, Ohio, many thousands of bushels were frozen on trees. Similar statements come from all portions of the west.—*Cor. Phil. Gaz.*

A letter from New York reports one of the members of the alleged Vigilance Committees as saying: "Our men are well and carefully selected, and what is more, they are well paid." The letter adds: "As for the effect upon the public, I think there will be general rejoicing when the citizens wake up some morning and find the lamp posts and telegraph poles adorned with the heads of some of the popular idols and other criminals."

—At Wheeling, W. Va., Thursday afternoon, a young woman named Patham, who had been seduced by a man named McNash, visited his boarding house and calling him out, demanded the fulfilment of his marriage promise. Upon his refusal, she drew a revolver and shot him through the bowels. She then surrendered herself to the authorities. McNash will not recover. He was to have been married to another lady in a few days.

—The Maryland Legislature convened at Annapolis on Monday.

—Dispatches from Philadelphia, Buffalo, Mobile, Wilmington, N. C. and other points, report New Year's well celebrated.

New Advertisements.

STRAY Heifer.—Came to the premises of the subscriber, in Sharon, borough of Bridgewater, on or about the first of June, 1869, a black heifer, about two years old. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away. *Mrs. LUCRETIA HAIN.*
jan5-4w

FOR SALE.—Business Stand and Dwelling, at $3,000,—worth $3,000. A three story brick Dwelling and Store room, situated in Bridge Street, Bridgewater, Pa. The dwelling contains eight rooms and a kitchen. Lot 70 feet front by 150 feet deep, in which is a bake oven and wash-house, carriage house, stable, ice house, cistern. The store is 23 by 35 feet, with fixtures all complete—now occupied as a grocery, having a good cash trade. The property will be sold with or without the stock of goods. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. For further information apply to Messrs. Croft & Phillips, 139 Fourth Avenue, Pittsburgh, or on the premises.
A. S. HARVEY,
Bridgewater, Pa.
jan5:1m
Local and Radical copy.

THE SUEZ CANAL!

WHILE the World is more or less excited over the opening of the Suez Canal, the Public, in Beaver and its vicinity, should not lose sight of the fact that

S. SNITGER & Co.

At their old stand in Beaver, Pa., are still furnishing to their customers everything called for in their line. They always keep a full assortment of

GROCERIES,

Flour, Feed, Coffees, Teas, Sugars, Spices,

Tobacco and Cigars;

And all other articles usually found in a First Class

GROCERY STORE.

From their long and intimate acquaintance with the Grocery, Flour and Feed business, and their disposition to render satisfaction to those who may favor them with their patronage, they hope if the future, as in the past, to obtain a liberal share of the public patronage.

Give us a Call

and see if we do not make it to your interest to call again.
Jan5. S. SNITGER & CO.

To The Public.

THE Undersigned takes pleasure in informing the public that, notwithstanding the "dullness of the times," he has, as usual, a full supply of all articles connected with the

Grocery Business.

Among which may be found a full assortment of

Hardware,

Embracing everything usually called for in a country store;

A Large Stock of the Best

Sugars, Coffees, Teas, Syrups, &c., &c.;

All of which are fresh, and the best in the market. The best brands of

FLOUR

Can always be obtained at my Store, and at as low a price as can be afforded.

Cornmeal, Feed, &c.,

Kept on hand, and sold in any quantity.

His assortment of

Queensware, Glass &c.,

Is complete, and will compare favorably with any stock in the county. In short, he aims to keep a

FIRST CLASS GROCERY STORE,

And no pains nor efforts on his part will fail to make it such.

Having been in the Grocery Business for a number of years, and becoming familiar with it in all of its branches, he feels confident that he will be able

To Please his Patrons.

Remember the Stand.

Stewarts' Block,
Bridge Street, Bridgewater Pa.
A. S. HARVEY.
jan5.1869:1y

HINKLEY KNITTING MACHINES,

$30.00.

The most perfect machine yet invented. Will widen and narrow, turn a heel or point the toe. It will knit plain or ribbed. It will knit stockings, drawers, shirts, &c., &c. It is cheap, simple and durable. It sets up its own work; uses but one needle, and requires no adjusting whatever. It will do the same work that the Lamb machine will do and costs less than half as much and has not the tenth part of the machinery to get out of order. Circulars and samples mailed free on application. Agents wanted. All machines guaranteed.

STRAW & MORTON,
GENERAL AGENTS.
No. 20 Sixth Street, Pittsburgh Pa.
nov27:1y.

FLOUR.

Buchers & Ryder's Best,

made at Massillon, Ohio, is now taking the lead.

S. J. Cross & Co.,

ROCHESTER,

have it constantly for sale, wholesale and retail, at

Lower Figures

than any other Flour of the same

QUALITY

sold in the county.
oct6tf.

NEW GOODS!

Fall and Winter Wear.

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED A NEW STOCK OF GOODS OF THE

LATEST STYLES,

FOR FALL AND WINTER WEAR

Gentlemen's Furnishing Good

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER

In a neat and most fashionable styles, and at short notice.
mar24:tf WILLIAM REICH, Jr., BRIDGEWATER, Pa.

Miscellaneous.

CASH OR TRADE

At market prices for

2000 BUSHELS OF OATS,

1000 BUSHELS OF RYE,

1000 BUSHELS OF CORN

BY

JAMES DUNCAN,

Fallston, Beaver Co., Pa.

Who has just received one of the largest and most complete stocks ever brought to Beaver county, consisting of

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

DRY-GOODS

Hats, Caps & Furs,

BOOTS & SHOES,

CLOTHING,

Carpets and Oil Cloths